L. g. sept.
6
8

2° L. g. sept. 6 P (3, 2 a

3 b
E

A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

VOL. III, ~~PART I.~~ E—~~EVERY.~~ Ef

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BIBLIOTHECA
REGIA
MONACENSIS

London

HENRY FROWDE

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE

AMEN CORNER

A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

DR. JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

E

VOL. III, ~~PART I. E—EVERY.~~

BY

HENRY BRADLEY, HON. M.A. OXON.,

PRESIDENT OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

OXFORD:

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS.

1891.

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BIBLIOTECA
REGIA
MONACENSIS

Oxford

PRINTED AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

BY HORACE HART, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

PREFATORY NOTE.

THIS Part (E–EVERY) contains 6842 Main words, 1565 Subordinate words, 786 Special combinations explained under the Main words: total 9193. Of the 6842 Main words, 1710, or 25 per cent., are marked as obsolete, and 273, or 4 per cent., as alien or imperfectly naturalized.

The portion of the English vocabulary included in the present Part is remarkable for the extremely small proportion of native English words which it contains, as compared with the large numbers of words adopted from French (many of which are obsolete), and of derivatives from Greek and Latin. A feature of the Part that will at once attract attention is the unusual abundance of technical terms belonging to modern science. It has often been difficult to determine whether particular words of this class should be inserted or not; and probably no two critics would entirely agree in their lists of deficiencies or redundancies in this respect. While care has been taken to ensure the utmost possible accuracy in the explanation of the scientific terms given, it must be remembered that the concern of an English Dictionary is with their origin and history as words, not with the minute description of the things which they represent. So far as possible, modern words of this kind have been traced back to the authors by whom they were formed, and the inventor's own statements as to the etymology and the reason for which the name was given have, when it seemed necessary, been quoted.

Among the articles in which the current etymological statements are corrected or supplemented may be mentioned those on the words *each*, *eagre*, *Easter*, *Easterling*, *earnest*, *eddish*, *eel*, *either*, *elope*, *ember*, *embracer*[2], *encrinus*, *engineer*, *enker*, *enlist*, *enough*, *entellus*, *enthusiasm*, *entice*, *entropy*, *epergne*, *ephah*, *epicure*, *era*, *ermine*, *errand*, *errant*, *essera*, *esurine*, *euonymus*, *euphroe*, *even* sb., *evening*, *ever*. New etymological information has also been given in many of the articles on prefixes and suffixes, which in this Part are extraordinarily numerous. Among the words of interesting history or sense-development are *economy*, *ecstasy*, *edge*, *effluvium*, *electricity*, *element*, *elocution*, *embezzle*, *emperor*, *emphasis*, *enchant*, *engage*, *engine*, *English*, *entail*, *entertain*, *enthusiasm*, *entire*, *esquire*, *essence*, *establishment*, *estate*, *esteem*, *estrange*, *eternal*, *ether*, *euphuism*, *evangelical*.

The treatment of the pronunciation has presented some special difficulties. An unusually large proportion of the words dealt with belong to the class that are much better known in their written than in their spoken form. The difficulties connected with the orthoepy of words of this kind have already been referred to by Dr. Murray in the Preface to Vol. I.; but the words beginning with E are perplexing for a reason peculiar to themselves, the initial *e* in unaccented syllables being pronounced variously in the same word, not only by different speakers, but sometimes even by the same speaker. In words beginning with unstressed *e* before two (written) consonants, like *effect*, *ellipse*, *entail*, the initial sound is in rapid or familiar pronunciation almost universally (ė); but in careful or syllabic pronunciation the majority of educated speakers would retain the older sound of (e), except before *s*. On this ground it has been thought best to use the symbol (e) in the notation of words like those above quoted, and (ė) in that of words like *essential*, *estate*; but it should be understood that the sound expressed by the latter symbol is in colloquial use always a permissible substitute for an initial unstressed (e). Similar uncertainties exist with regard to the unstressed initial E before a single consonant: in most of the words in which this occurs the pronunciation varies between (*ĭ*) and (*i*).

Before being taken in hand by the present editor, the material for the letter E had (in common with that for several other portions of the alphabet) been subedited in 1881–2 under Dr. Murray's direction by the late Mr. P. W. Jacob, who also revised it in 1884–5, incorporating the additional quotations accumulated in the meantime. Hearty acknowledgement is made of the important service thus rendered by Mr. Jacob; and

it is a cause of regret that this accomplished scholar did not survive to see the publication of the first of those portions of the work to the preliminary arrangement of which he so zealously devoted the latest years of his life.

Although Dr. Murray is not responsible for any of the faults that may exist in this Part, he has rendered much valuable assistance in its preparation; there are in fact few of the pages that have not been improved by the adoption of his suggestions. The proofs have been regularly read by Mr. Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L., who has furnished many hundreds of important quotations, carrying back the history of words to an earlier date, or exemplifying senses or constructions not sufficiently illustrated; also by Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, M.P., by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., of Durham, and by Mr. W. H. Stevenson, who have contributed many valuable annotations. Mr. John Mitchell, Dr. Murray's senior assistant, has also furnished useful remarks on the proofs.

On questions of Teutonic philology important help has been received from Prof. Eduard Sievers, Halle, and Prof. Napier, Oxford: on questions of Romanic philology the advice of Prof. Paul Meyer has been of great value. For information on various special subjects my thanks are due to the following: the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D.C.L.; Mr. A. Beazeley, C.E.; the Rev. T. E. Bridgett; the Rev. W. Bright, D.D., Canon of Ch. Ch.; Dr. Robert Brown; Mr. A. H. Bullen, M.A.; Mr. Ingram Bywater, M.A., Oxford; Mr. J. S. Cotton, M.A., Editor of *The Academy*; Mr. P. A. Daniel; Mr. Léon Delbos; Mr. C. E. Doble, M.A., Oxford; Mr. Austin Dobson; the Rev. Canon D. Silvan Evans; Dr. Fennell, Cambridge (for several references for the article *Eureka*); Dr. Robert von Fleischhacker; Dr. S. Rawson Gardiner; Dr. R. Garnett, British Museum; Mr. Israel Gollancz, M.A., Cambridge; Dr. Carl Horstmann; Mr. Henry Jenner, British Museum; Mr. Henry Jones ('Cavendish'); Mr. W. F. Kirby, Nat. Hist. Dept., British Museum; Prof. E. Ray Lankester; Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland; Mr. Julian Marshall; Mr. Russell Martineau, M.A., British Museum; Mr. F. D. Matthew; Prof. Alfred Newton, Cambridge; Prof. Karl Pearson, University College, London; Mr. T. G. Pinches, British Museum; Mr. A. W. Pollard, M.A., British Museum; Mr. F. York Powell, M.A., Oxford; Mr. R. B. Prosser; Mr. P. Le Page Renouf, British Museum; Prof. Rhŷs, Oxford; Dr. Ch. Rieu, British Museum; Mr. J. S. Shedlock; the Rev. Prof. Skeat, Cambridge; Mr. John Slater, F.R.I.B.A.; Dr. Oskar Sommer; Mr. W. Barclay Squire, British Museum; Mr. W. Sykes, M.R.C.S., Mexborough; Miss Edith Thompson; Dr. R. F. Weymouth. I have regretfully to record that Dr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., Mr. James Lecky, and the Rev. Dr. R. F. Littledale, who furnished information or suggestions for some of the earlier articles, are no longer living to receive this acknowledgement of their valued help.

I desire also to express my thanks to the Trustees of the British Museum for granting me special facilities for working in the Library; to the officers of that institution for the readiness which they have shown on all occasions to assist my researches; and to Dr. F. J. Furnivall for constant and important help in many ways. To my assistants, Mr. G. F. H. Sykes, B.A., and Messrs. W. J. Lewis and W. J. Bryan, working at Oxford, and Mr. E. Gunthorpe, working with me in the verification of references, etc., at the British Museum, I owe cordial acknowledgements for their zealous and painstaking co-operation. To these names must be added those of Mr. S. A. Strong, M.A., and Mr. F. S. Arnold, M.A., each of whom in succession was for a short period one of my Oxford assistants, but for reasons of health was compelled to withdraw from the work. Special recognition is also due to the valuable services rendered by Mr. A. Erlebach, B.A., in the revision of the proofs.

LONDON, *May* 1891. HENRY BRADLEY.

EMENDATIONS.

Each. The form *euych* should be deleted, with the quotation 1480–7 (under A. ϵ), in which this occurs, the correct reading being *euerych* (see EVERY).

Egromancy. The form *egremauncey* occurs *a* **1649** in *Gregory's Chron.* (Camd. Soc. 1876) 183.

Eirant. This form and *Errant* (omitted in its alphabetical place) are variants of HAURIANT, q.v.

Enhendee. The word is, as stated in the text, a mistake for OF. *enheudee*; but the misreading occurs in Fr. writers, *e. g.* Palliot 1664.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *go* (gō^{u}).
h ... *ho!* (hō^{u}).
r ... *r*un (rʌn), ter*r*ier (te·riəɪ).
ɪ ... her (həɪ), far*th*er (fā·ɪðəɪ).
s ... *s*ee (sī), *c*ess (ses).
w ... *w*en (wen).
hw ... *wh*en (hwen).
y ... *y*es (yes).

þ as in *th*in (þin), ba*th* (bɑþ).
ð ... *th*en (ðen), ba*th*e (bē^{ɪ}ð).
ʃ ... *sh*op (ʃɒp), di*sh* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *ch*op (tʃɒp), di*tch* (ditʃ).
ʒ ... vi*s*ion (vi·ʒən), dé*j*euner (deʒöne).
dʒ ... *j*udge (dʒʌdʒ).
ŋ ... si*ng*ing (si·ŋiŋ), thi*nk* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... fi*ng*er (fiŋgəɪ).

(FOREIGN.)
ṅ as in *French nasal*, envi*ron* (aṅvi*r*oṅ).
lʸ ... It. sera*glio* (serā·lʸo).
nʸ ... It. sig*n*ore (sinʸō·re).
χ ... Ger. a*ch* (aχ), Sc. lo*ch* (loχ, loχʷ).
χʸ ... Ger. i*ch* (iχʸ), Sc. ni*ch*t (nėχʸt).
γ ... Ger. sagen (zā·γĕn).
γʸ ... Ger. legen, regnen (lē·γʸĕn, rē·γʸnĕn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la* mode (a la mɔd').
ai ... aye=*y*es (ai), Is*ai*ah (əizai·ă).
æ ... m*a*n (mæn).
ɑ ... p*a*ss (pɑs), ch*a*nt (tʃɑnt).
ɑu ... l*ou*d (lɑud), n*ow* (nɑu).
ʌ ... c*u*t (kʌt), s*o*n (sʌn).
e ... y*e*t (yet), t*e*n (ten).
e ... surv*ey sb.* (sə·ɪve), Fr. attach*é* (ataʃ*e*).
‖ę ... Fr. ch*e*f (ʃęf).
ə ... ev*e*r (evəɪ), nat*io*n (nē^{ɪ}·ʃən).
əi ... *I, eye,* (əi), b*i*nd (bəind).
‖ǝ ... Fr. eau d*e* vie (ō dǝ vī·).
i ... s*i*t (sit), m*y*st*i*c (mistik).
i ... Psych*e* (səi·k*i*), r*e*act (r*i*$_{ɪ}$æ·kt).
o ... ach*o*r (ē^{ɪ}·koɪ), m*o*rality (moræ·lĭti).
oi ... *oi*l (oil), b*oy* (boi).
o ... her*o* (hīᵒ·r*o*), z*oo*logy (z*o*$_{ɪ}$ǫlŏdʒi).
ǫ ... w*ha*t (hwǫt), w*a*tch (wǫtʃ).
ǫ, ǫ́* .. g*o*t (gǫt), s*o*ft (sǫ́ft).
‖ö ... Ger. K*ö*ln (köln).
‖*ö* ... Fr. p*eu* (p*ö*).
u ... f*u*ll (ful), b*oo*k (buk).
iu ... d*u*ration (diurē^{ɪ}·ʃən).
u ... unt*o* (ʌ·ntu), fr*u*gality (fr*u*-).
i*u* ... Matth*ew* (mæ·þiu), virt*ue* (və·ɪtiu).
‖ü ... Ger. M*ü*ller (mü·lĕr).
‖*ü* ... Fr. d*u*ne (d*ü*n).
ᵒ (see īᵒ, ēᵒ, ōᵒ, ūᵒ) } see p. xiv., note 3.
ᴵ, ᵘ (see ē^{ɪ}, ō^{u}) }
ʾ as in able (ē^{ɪ}bʾl), eaten (ītʾn)=voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *a*lms (āmz), b*a*r (bāɪ).

ʌ̄ ... c*u*rl (kʌ̄ɪl), f*ur* (fʌ̄ɪ).
ē (ēᵒ)... th*e*re (ðēᵒɪ), p*ea*r, p*a*re (pēᵒɪ).
ē (*ē*^{ɪ})... r*ei*n, r*ai*n (rē^{ɪ}n), th*ey* (ðē^{ɪ}).
ę̄ ... Fr. f*ai*re (fę̄r').
ə̄ ... f*ir* (fə̄ɪ), f*er*n (fə̄ɪn), *ea*rth (ə̄ɪþ).

ī (īᵒ)... b*ie*r (bīᵒɪ), cl*ea*r (klīᵒɪ).
ī ... th*ie*f (þ*ī*f), s*ee* (s*ī*).
ō (ōᵒ)... b*oa*r, b*o*re (bōᵒɪ), gl*o*ry (glōᵒ·ri).

ō (*ō*^{u})... s*o*, s*ow* (s*ō*^{u}), s*ou*l (s*ō*^{u}l).
ǭ ... w*a*lk (wǭk), w*a*rt (wǭɪt).
ǭ ... sh*o*rt (ʃ*ǭ*ɪt), th*o*rn (þ*ǭ*ɪn).
‖ō̄ ... Fr. c*oeu*r (kō̄r).
‖*ō̄* ... Ger. G*ö*the (g*ō̄*tĕ), Fr. je*û*ne (ʒ*ō̄*n).
ū (ūᵒ) .. p*oo*r (pūᵒɪ), m*oo*rish (mūᵒ·riʃ).
iū, ᴵū ... p*u*re (piūᵒɪ), l*u*re (lᴵūᵒɪ).
ū ... t*wo* m*oo*ns (t*ū* m*ū*nz).
i*ū*, ᴵ*ū*... f*ew* (fi*ū*), l*u*te (lᴵ*ū*t).

‖ǖ ... Ger. gr*ü*n (gr*ǖ*n), Fr. j*us* (ʒ*ǖ*).

OBSCURE.

ă as in *a*mœb*a* (ămī·bă).

æ̆ ... *a*ccept (æ̆kse·pt), mani*a*c (mæ̆ᴵ·niæ̆k).

ʌ̆ ... dat*u*m (dē^{ɪ}·tʌ̆m).
ĕ ... mom*e*nt (mō^{u}·mĕnt), sev*e*ral (se·vĕrăl).
ĕ ... sep*a*rate (*adj.*) (se·pă*r*ĕt).

ė ... add*e*d (æ·ḋėd), *e*state (ėstē^{ɪ}·t).

ĭ ... van*i*ty (væ·nĭti).
ĭ ... *re*main (r*ĭ*mē^{ɪ}·n), *be*lieve (b*ĭ*lī·v).
ŏ ... th*eo*ry (þī·ŏri).

ŏ ... vi*o*let (vəi·*ŏ*lėt), par*o*dy (pæ·r*ŏ*di).
ǫ̆ ... *au*thority (ǫ̆þǫ·rĭti).
ǫ̆ ... c*o*nnect (k*ǫ̆*ne·kt), amaz*o*n (æ·măz*ǫ̆*n).

iŭ, ᴵŭ verd*u*re (və·ɪdiŭɪ), meas*u*re (me·ʒlŭɪ).
ŭ ... alt*o*gether (ǫltŭge·ðəɪ).
i*ŭ* ... circ*u*lar (sə·ɪkiŭlăɪ).

* *ǫ́* the *o* in s*o*ft, of medial or doubtful length.

‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *ę*, *ǫ*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as ę, ǫ (having the phonetic value of ę and ǫ, or ǫ, above); as in *ęnde* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mǫnn* from *mann*, *ǫn* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ..... = *ante*, before.
a., *adj.*, adj..... = adjective.
absol., absol. ..... = absolutely.
abst. ..... = abstract.
acc. ..... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.]... = adaptation of.
adv., adv..... = adverb.
advb. ..... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. ..... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ..... = in Anatomy.
Antiq...... = in Antiquities.
aphet. ..... = aphetic, aphetized.
app..... = apparently.
Arab. ..... = Arabic.
Arch. ..... = in Architecture.
arch. ..... = archaic.
Archæol. ..... = in Archæology.
assoc. ..... = association.
Astr. ..... = in Astronomy.
Astrol...... = in Astrology.
attrib...... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ..... = before.
Biol. ..... = in Biology.
Boh. ..... = Bohemian.
Bot...... = in Botany.
Build...... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ..... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.) ..... = century.
Cat..... = Catalan.
catachr. ..... = catachrestically.
Cf., cf..... = *confer*, compare.
Chem...... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ..... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ..... = cognate with.
collect...... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ..... = colloquially.
comb. ..... = combined, -ing.
Comb. ..... = Combinations.
Comm. ..... = in commercial usage.
comp. ..... = compound, composition.
compl. ..... = complement.
Conch..... = in Conchology.
concr. ..... = concretely.
conj..... = conjunction.
cons. ..... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst...... = in Crystallography.
(D.)..... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ..... = Danish.
dat. ..... = dative.
def. ..... = definite.
deriv. ..... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ..... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ... . = Dictionary.
dim. ..... = diminutive.
Du. ..... = Dutch.
Eccl. ..... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ..... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ..... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ..... = English.
Ent. ..... = in Entomology.
erron. ..... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp. ..... = especially.
etym. ..... = etymology.
euphem. ..... = euphemistically.
exc. ..... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ..... = form of.
fem. (*rarely* f.) ... = feminine.
fig. ..... = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr..... = French.
freq..... = frequently.
Fris. ..... = Frisian.
G., Ger. ..... = German.
Gael. ..... = Gaelic.
gen. ..... = genitive.
gen. ..... = general, -ly.
gen. sign...... = general signification.
Geol. ..... = in Geology.
Geom. ..... = in Geometry.
Goth. ..... = Gothic (=Mœso-Gothic).
Gr. ..... = Greek.
Gram...... = in Grammar.
Heb. ..... = Hebrew.
Her...... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ..... = with herbalists.
Hort. ..... = in Horticulture.
imp..... = Imperative.
impers. ..... = impersonal.
impf. ..... = imperfect.
ind...... = Indicative.
indef. ..... = indefinite.
inf. ..... = Infinitive.
infl. ..... = influenced.
int. ..... = interjection.
intr. ..... = intransitive.
It. ..... = Italian.
J., (J.)..... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.)..... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) ..... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L..... = Latin.
(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's
lang. ..... = language. [Johnson.
LG..... = Low German.
lit. ..... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ..... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ..... = Septuagint.
Mal. ..... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely* m.) = masculine.
Math. ..... = in Mathematics.
ME..... = Middle English.
Med. ..... = in Medicine.
med. L. ..... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ..... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ..... = in Metaphysics.
MHG..... = Middle High German.
midl. ..... = midland (dialect).
Mil...... = in military usage.
Min. ..... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ..... = modern.
Mus. ..... = in Music.
(N.)..... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action..... = noun of action.
n. of agent ..... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ..... = in Natural History.
Naut. ..... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely* n.) = neuter.
NF., NFr. ..... = Northern French.
N.O. ..... = Natural Order.
nom. ..... = nominative.
north. ..... = northern (dialect).
N.T. ..... = New Testament.
Numism...... = in Numismatics.
obj. ..... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, obs..... = obsolete.
occas. ..... = occasional, -ly.
OE..... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ..... = Old French.
OFris..... = Old Frisian.
OHG. ..... = Old High German.
OIr..... = Old Irish.
ON..... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ..... = Old Northern French.
Opt...... = in Optics.
Ornith. ..... = in Ornithology.
OS. ..... = Old Saxon.
OSl..... = Old Slavonic.
O.T. ..... = Old Testament.
OTeut. ..... = Original Teutonic.
orig..... = original, -ly.
Palæont..... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple..... = passive or past participle.
pass. ..... = passive, -ly.
pa. t. ..... = past tense.
Path. ..... = in Pathology.
perh. ..... = perhaps.
Pers. ..... = Persian.
pers..... = person, -al.
pf. ..... = perfect.
Pg. ..... = Portuguese.
Philol. ..... = in Philology.
phonet. ..... = phonetic, -ally.
phr...... = phrase.
Phren...... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ..... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.*..... = plural.
poet...... = poetic.
pop..... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj. ... = participial adjective.
pple. ..... = participle.
Pr. ..... = Provençal.
prec. ..... = preceding (word or article)
pref...... = prefix.
prep. ..... = preposition.
pres...... = present.
Prim. sign...... = Primary signification.
priv..... = privative.
prob. ..... = probably.
pron. ..... = pronoun.
pronunc. ..... = pronunciation.
prop. ..... = properly.
Pros. ..... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ..... = present participle.
Psych. ..... = in Psychology.
q.v. ..... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.)..... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch..... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash..... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl..... = reflexive.
reg. ..... = regular.
repr. ..... = representative, representing
Rhet. ..... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ..... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.*..... = substantive.
Sc. ..... = Scotch.
sc. ..... = *scilicet*, understand or supply
sing...... = singular.
Skr..... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... = Slavonic.
Sp. ..... = Spanish.
sp. ..... = spelling.
spec...... = specifically.
subj. ..... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ..... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ..... = subsequently.
subst. ..... = substantively.
suff..... = suffix.
superl. ..... = superlative.
Surg. ..... = in Surgery.
Sw. ..... = Swedish.
s.w. ..... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ..... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ..... = technical, -ly.
Theol...... = in Theology.
tr..... = translation of.
trans. ..... = transitive.
transf...... = transferred sense.
Trig. ..... = in Trigonometry.
Typog..... = in Typography.
ult. ..... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ..... = unknown.
U.S..... = United States.
v., vb. ..... = verb.
v. str., or *w.* ..... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb...... = verbal substantive.
var. ..... = variant of.
wd. ..... = word.
WGer..... = West Germanic.
w. midl. ..... = west midland (dialect).
WS..... = West Saxon.
(Y.)..... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ..... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.
In the quotations.
* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5–7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, p. ix.)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The Printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

E

By HENRY BRADLEY

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE portion of the Dictionary occupied with the letter E contains 9,249 Main words, 1,813 Subordinate words, 923 Special combinations, and 756 Obvious combinations: total 12,741. Of the 9,249 Main words, 2,409, or 26 per cent., are marked as obsolete, and 319, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as alien or imperfectly naturalized.

The section of the English vocabulary included in the present half-volume is remarkable for the extremely small proportion of native English words which it contains, as compared with the large number of words adopted from French (many of which are obsolete), and of derivatives from Greek and Latin. A feature of the words beginning with E that will at once attract attention is the unusual abundance of technical terms belonging to modern science. It has often been difficult to determine whether particular words of this class should be inserted or not; and probably no two critics would entirely agree in their lists of deficiencies or redundancies in this respect. While care has been taken to ensure the utmost possible accuracy in the explanation of the scientific terms given, it must be remembered that the concern of an English Dictionary is with their origin and history as words, not with the minute description of the things which they represent. So far as possible, modern words of this kind have been traced back to the authors by whom they were formed, and the inventor's own statements as to the etymology and the reason for which the name was given have, when it seemed necessary, been quoted.

Among the articles in which the current etymological statements are corrected or supplemented may be mentioned those on the words *each*, *eagre*, *Easter*, *Easterling*, *earnest*, *eddish*, *eel*, *either*, *elope*, *ember*, *embracer*[2], *encrinus*, *engineer*, *enker*, *enlist*, *enough*, *entellus*, *enthusiasm*, *entice*, *entropy*, *epergne*, *ephah*, *epicure*, *era*, *ermine*, *errand*, *errant*, *essera*, *esurine*, *euonymus*, *euphroe*, *even* sb., *evening*, *ever*, *excise*, *extra*. New etymological information has also been given in many of the articles on prefixes and suffixes, which are here extraordinarily numerous. Among the words of interesting history or sense-development are *economy*, *ecstasy*, *edge*, *effluvium*, *electricity*, *element*, *elocution*, *embezzle*, *emperor*, *emphasis*, *enchant*, *engage*, *engine*, *English*, *entail*, *entertain*, *enthusiasm*, *entire*, *esquire*, *essence*, *establishment*, *estate*, *esteem*, *estrange*, *eternal*, *ether*, *euphuism*, *evangelical*, *evict*, *evidence*, *evident*, *evil*, *evolution*, *exact* adj., *excelsior*, *exception*, *exchange*, *exchequer*, *exclusive*, *execute*, *exercise*, *exhaust*, *exhibition*, *exorbitant*, *expedite*, *expense*, *expire*, *explain*, *explode*, *express*, *expression*, *exquisite*, *extend*, *exterminate*, *extenuate*, *extravagant*, *eye*.

The treatment of the pronunciation has presented some special difficulties. An unusually large proportion of the words dealt with belong to the class that are much better known in their written than in their spoken form. The difficulties connected with the orthoepy of words of this kind have already been referred to by Dr. Murray in the Preface to Vol. I; but the words beginning with E are perplexing for a reason peculiar to themselves, the initial *e* in unaccented syllables being pronounced variously in the same word, not only by different speakers, but sometimes even by the same speaker. In words beginning with unstressed *e* before two (written) consonants, like *effect*, *ellipse*, *entail*, the initial sound is in rapid or familiar pronunciation almost universally (ė); but in careful or syllabic pronunciation the majority of educated speakers would retain the older sound of (e), except before *s*. On this ground it has been thought best to use the symbol (e) in the notation of words like those above quoted, and (ė) in that of words like *essential*, *estate*; but it should be understood that the sound expressed by the latter symbol is in colloquial use always a permissible substitute for an initial unstressed (e). Similar uncertainties exist with regard to the unstressed initial E before a single consonant: in most of the words in which this occurs the pronunciation varies between (*ĭ*) and (*i*).

Before being taken in hand by the present editor, the material for the letter E had (in common with that for several other portions of the alphabet) been subedited in 1881–2 under Dr. Murray's direction by the late Mr. P. W. Jacob, who also revised it in 1884–5, incorporating the additional quotations accumulated in the meantime. Hearty acknowledgement is made of the important service thus rendered by Mr. Jacob; and

it is a cause of regret that this accomplished scholar did not survive to see the publication of the first of those portions of the work to the preliminary arrangement of which he so zealously devoted the latest years of his life.

Although Dr. Murray is not responsible for any of the faults that may exist in this portion of the work, he has rendered much valuable assistance in its preparation; there are in fact few pages that have not been improved by the adoption of his suggestions. The proofs have been regularly read by Mr. Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L., who has furnished many hundreds of important quotations, carrying back the history of words to an earlier date, or exemplifying senses or constructions not sufficiently illustrated; also by Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, M.P., by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., of Durham, and by Mr. W. H. Stevenson, who have contributed many valuable annotations. Mr. John Mitchell, Dr. Murray's senior assistant, has also furnished useful remarks on the proofs.

On questions of Teutonic philology important help has been received from Prof. Eduard Sievers, Halle, and Prof. Napier, Oxford: on questions of Romanic philology the advice of Prof. Paul Meyer has been of great value. For information on various special subjects my thanks are due to the following: the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D.C.L.; Mr. A. Beazeley, C.E.; the Rev. T. E. Bridgett; the Rev. W. Bright, D.D., Canon of Ch. Ch.; Dr. Robert Brown; Mr. A. H. Bullen, M.A.; Mr. Ingram Bywater, M.A., Oxford; Mr. J. S. Cotton, M.A., Editor of *The Academy*; Mr. P. A. Daniel; Mr. Léon Delbos; Mr. C. E. Doble, M.A., Oxford; Mr. Austin Dobson; the Rev. Canon D. Silvan Evans; Dr. Fennell, Cambridge (for several references for the article *Eureka*); Dr. Robert von Fleischhacker; Dr. S. Rawson Gardiner; Dr. R. Garnett, British Museum; Mr. Israel Gollancz, M.A., Cambridge; Dr. Carl Horstmann; Mr. Henry Jenner, British Museum; Mr. Henry Jones ('Cavendish'); Mr. W. F. Kirby, Nat. Hist. Dept., British Museum; Prof. E. Ray Lankester; Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland, M.A.; Mr. Julian Marshall; Mr. Russell Martineau, M.A., British Museum; Mr. F. D. Matthew; Prof. Alfred Newton, Cambridge; Prof. Karl Pearson, University College, London; Mr. T. G. Pinches, British Museum; Mr. A. W. Pollard, M.A., British Museum; Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.; Mr. F. York Powell, M.A., Oxford; Mr. R. B. Prosser; Mr. P. Le Page Renouf, British Museum; Prof. Rhŷs, Oxford; Dr. Ch. Rieu, British Museum; Mr. J. S. Shedlock; the Rev. Prof. Skeat, Cambridge; Mr. John Slater, F.R.I.B.A.; Dr. Oskar Sommer; Mr. W. Barclay Squire, British Museum; Mr. W. Sykes, M.R.C.S., Mexborough; Miss Edith Thompson; Dr. R. F. Weymouth. I have regretfully to record that Dr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., Mr. James Lecky, and the Rev. Dr. R. F. Littledale, who furnished information or suggestions for some of the earlier articles, are no longer living to receive this acknowledgement of their valued help.

I desire also to express my thanks to the Trustees of the British Museum for granting me special facilities for working in the Library; to the officers of that institution for the readiness which they have shown on all occasions to assist my researches; and to Dr. F. J. Furnivall for constant and important help in many ways. To my assistants, Mr. G. F. H. Sykes, B.A., and Messrs. W. J. Lewis, W. J. Bryan, and H. J. Bayliss, working at Oxford, and Mr. E. Gunthorpe, working with me in the verification of references, etc., at the British Museum, I owe cordial acknowledgements for their zealous and painstaking co-operation. To these names must be added those of Mr. S. A. Strong, M.A., and Mr. F. S. Arnold, M.A., each of whom in succession was for a short period one of my Oxford assistants, but for reasons of health was compelled to withdraw from the work. Special recognition is also due to the valuable services rendered by Mr. A. Erlebach, B.A., in the revision of the proofs.

HENRY BRADLEY.

LONDON, *October* 1893.

EMENDATIONS.

Each. The form *euych* should be deleted, with the quotation 1480–7 under (A. ϵ), in which this occurs, the correct reading being *euerych* (see EVERY).

Egg-berry. (EGG *sb.* 7, p. 58.) This is a corrupt form of HAGBERRY, and ought not to have been given here.

Egromancy. The form *egremauncey* occurs *a* 1649 in *Gregory's Chron.* (Camd. Soc. 1876), 183.

Eirant. This form and *Errant* (omitted in its alphabetical place) see variants of HAURIANT, q. v.

Enhendee. The word is, as stated in the text, a mistake for OF. *enheudee*; but the misreading occurs in Fr. writers, *e.g.* Palliot 1664.

Eve-star. The quotation 1691 under this word should be deleted. The word *evester* occurring there is adapted from the mod. Lat. *euestrum*, which seems to have been arbitrarily invented by Paracelsus, and is explained in the *Onomasticon* of Toxites (1574) to mean, amongst other things, 'the astral body [*corpus sidereum*] of man, which foretells to us either death or any other evil.'

Eylet-hole, *sb.* 1. The following earlier example has been found:—1497 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 334 Makyng of olyett-hooles with other necessaries for the seid sayles.

E.

E (*ī*), the fifth letter of the Roman alphabet, represents historically the Semitic ⵀ, which originally expressed a sound resembling that of *h*, but was adopted by the Greeks (and from them by the Romans) as a vowel, the pronunc. of which probably varied from the 'mid-front' (*e*) to the 'low front' (*ę*) vowels of Bell's system. In the Roman, as in the earliest Greek alphabet, the letter represented the long as well as the short quantity of the vowel. There are reasons for believing that in OE. the short *e* had two sounds, possibly (*e*) and (ɛ); the OE. long *é* seems to have been sounded approximately as (*ē*).

The sounds now expressed by E in standard English are the following:

(1) *ī* in *be* (bī) (4) *i* in *acme* (æ'kmi)
(2) ɪ in *here* (hɪ'ɹ) (5) e in *bed* (bed)
(3) ē in *there* (ðē°ɹ) (6) ɜ in *alert* (ălɜ'ɹt)

Exceptional sounds are (7) *ēi* in *eh!* (8) i in *England, English*, and (9) ā occurring before *r* in *clerk, sergeant*, and in various proper names, as *Berkeley, Hertford*.

In unaccented syllables it has the obscure sounds:

(10) ĭ in *remain* (rĭmē'n) (12) ė in *added* (æ'dėd)
(11) ĕ in *moment* (mō'ᵘmĕnt) (13) ə in *father* (fā'ðəɹ)
(14) the mere voice-glide (') as in *sadden* (sæ'd'n).

In foreign words not fully naturalized certain other sounds occur: the Fr. *en* occas. retains in Eng. use its two sounds of (aṅ) and (æṅ), as in *ennui* (aṅnüi, *bon-chretien* (boṅ,kretyæṅ); the Fr. unaccented *e* preserves the sound of (ə) in words like *eau-de-vie* (ō də vī); and the Fr. *é* that of (e) in a few words, as *café* (kafe).

E is also the first element in many vowel-digraphs, most of which have more than one pronunciation.

(1) *Ea* is usually sounded (ī), as in *bead* (bīd); exceptionally as (ē¹) in *break, great, steak*. It frequently represents (e) in cases where that sound descends from a long vowel or diphthong, either original, as in *thread* (þred), *dead* (ded), or acquired in ME. through position, as in *stead* (sted). When followed by *r* it has the sounds of (ī) as in *ear* (ī'ɹ), of (ē) as in *pear* (pē ɹ), and of (ɜ) as in *earth* (ɜɹþ), (ā) as in *heart* (hāɹt). In final unaccented syllables it sometimes becomes (i) as in *guinea* (gi'ni).

(2) *Eau*, found only in words of Fr. origin, is sounded (iū) in *beauty* and its derivatives, and (ī) in a few proper names, as *Beauchamp* (bī'tʃăm); in all other cases it is (ō¹ᵘ) or (ō), as in *bureau* (biurō'ᵘ), *rouleau* (rulō').

(3) *Ee* has the sound of (ī) as in *feel* (fīl), and before *r* that of (ɪ), as in *peer* (pɪ ɹ). In *been* many persons sound it as (i); it has also this sound in *breeches* (bri'tʃėz), *coffee* (kɒ'fi).

(4) *Ei* has the sound of (ī) chiefly in the combination *cei*, as in *receive*; also in *teil*, and in Sc. words, as *teind*. In other cases its usual sound is (ē¹), as in *vein*. In *either, neither*, it is variously sounded (ī) and (əi). In a few words, on account of German or Greek etymology, it is pronounced (əi), as in *eider-down, ophicleide*. In unaccented final syllables it becomes (ė), as in *foreign* (fɒ'rėn), *sovereign*.

(5) *Eo* (as a digraph) is sounded (ī) in *people*, (e) in *leopard*, and (ō¹ᵘ) in *yeoman*.

(6) *Eu* has the sound of (iū), and when followed by *r* that of (iū), as in *euphony, Europe*; in unaccented syllables these sounds become (iu', (iu', as in *euphonious, neuralgia*. (After *l* or *r* the first element in these diphthongs is wholly or partially obscured: see L, R.) In a few Fr. words not fully naturalized *eu* retains its original sounds (ö), (ö', and (ȫ.

(7) *Ew* has the sounds of (iū), (iu), as in *new* (niū), *Matthew* (mæ'þiu).

(8) *Ey* is sounded (ī) in *key*, and (ē¹) in *obey, they, prey*; it occurs most frequently in unaccented final syllables, with the sound (i), as in *donkey* (dɒ'ŋki), *money*. In *eye* and its derivatives and compounds it is pronounced (əi).

The cases in which E is silent are very numerous.

The rule may be laid down that (except in foreign words not fully naturalized as to form) a final *e* is never sounded when there is another vowel in the word. The silent *e* is due primarily to the ME. obscure *-e* (:—OE. *a, e, o, u*, or a. Fr. *e*), which continued to be written long after it ceased to be sounded. In imitation of the cases in which the silent *e* had this historical justification, it was in 16th c. very frequently added to almost all words ending phonetically with a cons.; when the preceding vowel was short and accented, the final cons. was doubled, as in *bludde, bedde* for *blood, bed*; a mute *e* after a single cons. implied that the preceding vowel was long. In our present spelling the use of silent *e* has been greatly narrowed, but it is retained in the following cases: (1) When it serves to indicate that the vowel in the syllable is long; e. g. in *wine* (wain) compared with *win* (win), *paste* (pē¹st) compared with *past* (pɑst). When the quantity of the vowel is already shown by the use of a digraph, the *e* is no longer added, e.g. in *soon, mean* (in 16th c. often *soone, meane*), unless the final cons. is *s, z*, or the voiced *th* (ð), as in *house, breeze, sheathe*. (2) When a word ends phonetically with certain consonants which custom does not permit to be written in a final position, as *v*, and *l, r* after consonants. (3) Where the silent *e* affects the pronunc. of a preceding *c* or *g*. (4) After *s* or *z* preceded by a cons., as in *purse, pulse, corpse, bronze, furze*. (5) In words like *infinite, rapine*, etc., where the vowel of the final syllable has become short since the establishment of the existing rules of spelling; and in words adopted from Fr. (6) In some anomalous cases of diverse origin, as *are, were, come, done, gone, some, one, none*. The silent *e* is omitted before flexional suffixes beginning with a vowel, as in *moving*; before *-able* it has been usually retained, as in *moveable, loveable, unmistakeable*, though many writers now prefer to omit it, esp. when the vb. is a polysyllable. Before suffixes beginning with a cons. the mute *e* is nearly always written; in *abridgment, acknowledgment, fledgling, judgment, nursling*, it is commonly omitted, but usage is divided except in the last instance; in this Dictionary the *e* is retained after *dg*, in accordance with general English analogies.

The following are illustrations of the literary use of the letter: **a.** simply.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (1880) 6 Þa syx ongynnað of ðam stæfe e. **1668** O. PRICE in Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. (1867) 81 E soundes like, ee, in be, euen, euening, England, English, etc. **1865** Miss YONGE *Clever Wom. of Fam.* I. x. 249, I can very easily alter the L into an E.

b. as representing the sound of which it is the usual symbol.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 485 If þe child a woman be, When it es born it says 'e, e'..þe first letter..of Eve.

II. Used as a symbol, with reference to its place (5th) in the alphabet, or (2nd) in the series of vowels; also on various other grounds.

1. E, e, *e* is used to denote anything occupying the fifth place in a series (cf. A, B, C).

2. in *Music*. E is the name of the 3rd note of the diatonic scale of C major, corresponding to *mi* in the Sol-fa notation. Also the scale or key which has that note for its tonic.

1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Pianof.* 54 Every black key except B-flat and E-flat. **18..** *As it was Written* 229 A leap of the bow and fingers back to A and E.

3. in *Logic*: A universal negative.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1850) 49.

4. *Naut.* E. The second class of rating on Lloyd's books for the comparative excellence of merchant ships. (Adm. Smyth.)

5. *Math.* The lower-case e or *e* denotes: **a.** The quantity 2·71828.., the base of Napier's system of logarithms. **b.** The ECCENTRICITY of an ellipse.

1860 SALMON *Conic Sect.* xi. (1879) 161 The quantity *e* is called the eccentricity of the curve. **1873** B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* i. 21 The system [of logarithms] whose base is *e*.

6. in *Dynamics*: *e* is the symbol of the coefficient of restitution or of elasticity.

1856 TAIT & STEELE *Dynam. Particle* x. (1871) 344 Let *e* be the coefficient of restitution.

7. in *Electricity*. *e* stands for the electro-motive force of a single cell, E for the sum of such forces.

1885 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* § 345.

8. in *Chem.* E represents the element Erbium.

III. Abbreviations.

a. E. = various proper names, as Edward, Ellen; = Engineer(s) in C.E. and R.E. **b.** = East, a point of the compass. **c.** E.E., E. & O.E. (*Comm.*) = *errors (and omissions) excepted*. **d.** E.M. = Earl Marshal. **e.** *e.g.* = Lat. *exempli gratia* for the sake of example.

E, obs. form of HE; obs. Sc. form of EYE.

E-, *prefix*[1], ME. *ē-*:—OE. *ǣ-*, accented form of *a-*. See A- *pref.* 1 and *Æ- pref.*

E-, *prefix*[2], occas. variant of Y-. *Obs.*

E-, *prefix*[3], L. *ē-*, shortened form of *ex-*, out of, occurring in words ad. or f. L., as *emit, evacuate*; see EX-.

Ea (*ī·ă*). *dial.* [repr. OE. *ēa*, ME. *Æ sb.*[1] river.] A river, running water. Still in use in Lanc.; in the fen-country applied to the canals for drainage, in which sense it is usually spelt *eau* [as if a. F. *eau* water]. Also *attrib.* See also AA.

[*c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 14 Seo feorðe ea ys ȝehaten Eufrates.] **1781** J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Ea*, a river along the sands on the sea shore. **1861** SMILES *Lives Engineers* I. 63 They.. surveyed the new eaus and sluices..after which they returned to Ely. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herew.* xx, They rowed away for Crowland, by many a mere and many an ea. **1875** *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Ea-coorse*, or Eau-course, the water-channel.

Each (*ītʃ*), *a.* (quasi-*pron.*) Forms: *α.* 1 ǽlc, éalc, 2–3 ælc, ælch, 3 alc, alch, 1–2 elc, 2–3 elch, (2 helch, 3 elhc), 2 ach(e, (ec), 3 æche, 3–6 ech(e, 5–6 eich, eyche, eache, 6– each. *β.* 1 ylc, 3–4 ilc, (3 il), 3–5 ilk(e, (3 *Orm.* illc, illk), 6– *Sc.* (see ILK). *γ.* 2 ulch, 3–4 ilch(e, 5 ylche, 2, 4–5 uch(e, 4–6 ich(e, 5–6 ych(e. *δ.* 1 ȝehwilc, -hwelc, -hwylc, 2 iwilch (iwil, iwi), iwulc(h, uwilch, (uwlch, uwil), (3 *Orm.* iwhillc), 4 uich. *ε.* 1 ǽȝ- (éȝ-, éȝ-)hwilc, -hwelc, -hwylc, -wylc, 2 aiȝhwilc, ewilch, eilc, 3 ewc (*accus.* eulne), 2–4 euch, 5 (*Norf.*) euych. [The historical forms inseparable from this word represent three distinct but nearly synonymous words in OE.

1. OE. *ælc*, app. = OFris. *ellîk, elk, êk*, Du. *elk*, OHG. *eogilîh* (MHG. *iegelîh*, mod.G. *jeglich*):—WGer. phrase **aiwo(n galîko-z*, corresp. to OE. *á ȝelíc* (see A *adv.*, AY, and ALIKE). The phrase may perhaps best be explained as evolved from the adverbial **aiwo(n galîkô* 'ever alike', = the frequent OHG. *eogilîcho*. In OE. (as in OFris. and Du.) the second word seems to have lost the prefix *ge-*, and the *i* of **á-líc, *álic*, produced the umlaut in the first syllable. (See, however, 3 below.) The OE. *ælc* with long vowel is perhaps the ancestor of our modern form; but already in the OE. period the vowel was dialectally shortened, and appears as *ælc, elc*, and *ylc*. The two former gave rise to such ME. forms as *alc(h, ache, elch*; the OE. *ylc* seems to be recorded only in the (Mercian) Vesp. Psalter, but must have been widely diffused, as it became in southern ME. *ulch* (*ü*), *ilch*, in west midland *uch* (*ü*), *ich*, and in east midland and north. ILK, which still survives in north. dial. and in Sc. (In *Havelok* the form *ilc, ilk* is occas. reduced to *il* before a cons.)

2. OE. *ȝehwilc* = OHG. *gihwelîh* (see Y- and WHICH). This is the source of early ME. *iwilch, iwulch*, probably also of *uwilch, uich*; it is possible also that the 14–15th c. *uch(e* may be from this source instead of being a continuation of the earlier *uch* (*ü*) from OE. *ylc*. (Layamon writes *iwildel, iwidel* for *iwilc del*; similarly the Lambeth Homilies have *uwil* before cons., and accus. *uwilne*.)

3. OE. *æg-* (*æg-*, *ég-*)*hwilc* = OHG. *eogihwelîh*, f. WGer. **aiwo*(*n*, OE. *á*, *ó*, AY, always + **gahwalīko-z* = OE. *gehwilc* (see above). (The umlaut is supposed to be due to the *i* in *gi-*, earlier form of the prefix *ge-*.) This word seems to be represented in ME. by the forms *ewilc* (*eulne* for **eulcne* accus. occurs once in Layamon), *euych*, *eilc*, *ewc*, *euch*; the forms *eich*, *eyche*, in 15–16th c. may possibly in some cases belong to this series rather than to *α*, to which they are referred above.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. *c* **825** *Vesp. Psalter* civ. 35 And sloȝ oelc frumbearn. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 17 Ælc god treow byrð gode wæstmas. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ic eou wulle werien wið elcne herm. *Ibid.* 75 Ec of heom wrat..his uers. *c* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 217 þenche ȝie ælc word of him swete. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Elch pine of helle is fremed on þre fold wise. *Ibid.* 31 Ðus deuel eggeð ælch man on his herte. *Ibid.* 91 Elhc cristene man makeð þis dai..processio. *Ibid.* 99 Eches mannes soule. *Ibid.* 145 Hie clensede heo seluen of ache synne. *c* **1205** LAY. 13113 Wende æche oðer þat hit weoren heore broðer. *Ibid.* 14850 Habbe alc god mon his rihte. *Ibid.* 29056 We þe wulleð ȝelden sixti hundred punden to alches ȝeres firsten. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* xxxiii, And eache a Prince bryng his semble. *a* **1500** *MS. Sloane* No. 1986 f. 30 in *Dom. Archit.* III. 69 In halle make fyre at eyche a mele. *a* **1500** *Miracle Plays* (1838) 17 Leeve you not this eich one? **1570** B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* 52 Eche heart was then peruersely bent. *a* **1580** *Ld. Vaux* in Farr's *S. P.* 303 Why doest thou put thy trust In things eiche made of clay. **1593** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. (1611) 3 That which doth assigne vnto each thing the kinde.

β. *c* **825** *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvii[i]. 51 And sloȝ ylc frumbearn on eorðan. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 119 Ilk gres, ilc wurt, ilc birðhel tre. *a* **1300** *Havelok* 1740 Il man to þer he cam fro. *Ibid.* 2112 Of his mouth it com il del. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 584 Þus foul with-in ilk man es. *c* **1430** *Syr Tryam.* 1511 At ylke stroke the fyre owt braste.

γ. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Ulche dei. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 90 in *Cott. Hom.* 165 Uches monnes þonc. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Ilch man of his wise noteð his swinch. **1307** *Elegy Edw. I*, xi, In uch bataille thou hadest pris. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 3666 Ich of hem wel noble was. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 35 (Trin.) Vche fruyt, þat men may fynde. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 Ilche man þat is ordeyned of God to be dampned. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4046 Now wete yche wegh. *c* **1450** MYRC 416 Vche dayes bred. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. ii. § 3 (1871) 29 Ychone in hym selfe. *Ibid.* 38 Loue euery man iche other.

δ. *c* **825** *Vesp. Psalter* xi[i]. 2 Ða idlan spreocende is anra ȝehwelc to ðæm nestan. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Halden from uwilche swinke. *Ibid.* 13 Uwil mon. *Ibid.* 17 God.. hauet ihaten uwilne..mon. *Ibid.* 121 Seh ut on iwulche half. *Ibid.* 133 Wið iwilche cristene monne þe he to sendeð his halie iwriten. *c* **1200** ORMIN 10784 Iwhillc man. *c* **1205** LAY. 25664 þat lond iwelde iwidel. *Ibid.* 25880 He þe awalt iwildel. *c* **1275** *Luve Ron* 125 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Þarinne is vich balewes bote. — *Pains of Hell* 151 *ibid.* 151 And heore ineward uych del..Eft heo werpeþ al in al.

ε. *a* **1000** *Metr. Boeth.* xiv. 9 Æghwelce dæg æcera þusend. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 34 Æghwylc [*c* **1160** *Hatton G.* aiȝhwilc] dæg hæfð ȝenoh on hys aȝenum ymbhoȝan. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 17 þet þu beode eilcmon al swa þu waldest þet me dude þe. *Ibid.* 93 Ewilcum of þan wurhtan. *c* **1205** LAY. 596 þe king..heihte eulne mon. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1231 On euch [*Cotton MS.* ewc] wise in þe world. *a* **1240** *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 On euche half abuten. **1480–7** PRIOR OF BROMHOLM in *Paston Lett.* 856 III. 277 Euych on in length xj ȝerds.

B. Signification and uses.

I. As adj. used *attrib.*

1. Every (individual of a number) regarded or treated separately.

The early use of *each* corresponded closely to the mod. use of its compound EVERY (=*ever each*), the only difference being that it has always been possible to use *each* when only two things are referred to. Thus a sentence with a sing. subject preceded by *each* would (formerly) have been but slightly if at all altered in meaning by the substitution of a plural subject preceded by *all*. In modern usage *each* has assumed the sense of the Lat. *quisque*, and implies a distribution of the predicate or object parallel with the distribution of the subject (or conversely). An exception to this rule results from the fact that we cannot use *every* when only two persons or things are spoken of, so that in this case *each* retains its original extended use.

a. followed immediately by a sb. (In OE. sometimes pl.; afterwards always sing.)

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 310 Ælce wunde hyt ȝehæleþ. *a* **1123** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Rotb't ælce ȝeare sceolde..þreo þusend marc habban. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 581 Ilc wateres springe here strengðe undede. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1488 Uch wiȝh þat it wist. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* lxxxvii. Sel. Wks. I. 301 Ebreus clepen ech water a see. *c* **1420** *Sir Amadace* l, Iche mon in thayre degre. **1482** *Marg. Paston's Will* in *Lett.* 861 III. 283, I wulle that ich houshold being my tenaunt there have vj*d.* **1598** J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 153 The bodyes each-sicknesse may be expelled by choyce of symples. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 187 Gard'ners had need each Star as well to know..as Seamen. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 286 Each night we die, Each morn are born anew. **1820** KEATS *Lamia* 572 Before each lucid panel fuming stood A censer. **1874** MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 123 Each citizen of the latter is an incorporated member of the former.

† **b.** with *a* or *an* (*one*) before the sb. (= mod. *each, every*). *Obs.* (For Sc. examples see ILKA.)

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 87 þet heo sculden offrien of elchan hiwscipe gode an lomb. *c* **1200** ORMIN 5726 Illc an unnclene lusst. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii[ix]. 13 In ilka land. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 511 Vch a burn of þis world worschipeþ him one. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 19 He dronk of eche a diche. **1432** *Test. Ebor.* II. (1855) 22, I wite to ilka prest.. iiiij*d.* *c* **1456** *Tourn. Tottenham* 112 in *Percy Reliq.*, In ycha stede ther thay me se.

c. with *one* used absol. (often distributing a pl. subject or object; cf. 4). In mod. use generally superseded by *every one*, or by *each* absol. For Sc. examples see ILKANE.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 127 Æt æghwylcum anum þara hongaþ leohtfæt. *c* **1200** ORMIN 503 Þatt illc an shollde witenn wel. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 57 Euchan bi his euene. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1379 Him and ilc-on his kamel Wið watres drinc ghe quemede wel. **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 165 With þo ladies ilkone. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 96 Leue vchon oþer. **1420** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 52, I will þat ilkon off þe other thre ordirs..haue x marc. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vi. 55 The fader of goddis ichone. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 113 She..kyssed them ycheon. **1535** COVERDALE *Isa.* xiii. 14 Euery man shal turne to his owne people, & fle echone. **1631** T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 153 Every each one respectively.

d. Phrases. *On* (†*in*) *each side*, †*on each a side*: (now usually = *on both sides*; formerly also = *on every side*). In same sense, †*On, in each half*. *Each day*: †used *attrib.* and in genitive case in sense 'every day', as applied to clothing, etc. †*Each other* . . : = *every other* (i. e. every alternate). . . †*Each a deal*, †*each deal*: every whit. †*Each kins*: of every kind, every kind of; the northern form appears in one word as ILKIN.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 367 The..lord of dowglass ay Had spyis out on ilka syde. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 724 Wepyng and sorwyng in yche a syde. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* D vja, It groweth .. of iche syde of the hygh way.

c **1205** LAY. 14745 Bruttes .. heom to-holden in æchere halue. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 19 On euch half [=on every side]. **1422** *Will of Clanbowe* (Som. Ho.) Myn echedaies gown. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 363 It ended in a compromise for a fee each other time.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1364 Had vnderstanden wele .. ilk [*F.* ilka] dele. *c* **1325** *Chron. Eng.* in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 303 The traitour uchadel Sende hit to Denemarke. *c* **1400** *St. Alexius* (Vern.) 334 Rædde hit siþen vchadel. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 697 His thought was sett oon hir yche deell.

a **1250** *Prov. Alfred* 384 in *O. E. Misc.* 126 Uyches cunnes madmes. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 220 Ilc kinnes beste.

e. *Ever each*: original form of EVERY, q. v.

† **2.** After *without* (*buton*): = ANY. Cf. ALL A. 4.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl. 288 Butan ælcum eȝe. *c* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 227 Acenned of þe feder on hefene buton elcer moder. *c* **1300** *Beket* 480 Withoute ech delay.

II. Absol. (quasi-*pron.*)

3. With reference to a sb. going before, or followed by *of*. Sometimes incorrectly with pl. vb.

a **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 1521 (Gr.) Ælc hine selfa begrindeþ gastes dugeðum. *c* **1330** [see A. γ]. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 163 He .. maked ech of hem to been his thral. **1588** J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 50 If God do vsually bestow doctrine and exhortation vpon seuerall persons, wherein eche is found to excell. **1678** R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xi. § 7. 354 Each made it their work to retire inwardly to the Measure of Grace in themselves. **1739** CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. xxv. 93 Each of these verses have five feet. **1782** COWPER *Gilpin* 213 All and each that pass'd that way Did join in the pursuit. **1837** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xxii. 354 Each has his own place marked out for him. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 Each did much to..purify the spiritual self-respect of mankind.

4. Distributing a plural subj. or obj. So *equal each to each*, said in Geometry of corresponding parts.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 9 Þa onfengon hiȝ ælc his pening. *c* **1400** *Beryn* 83 Lo! howe the clowdis worchyn, eche to mete his mach. *c* **1510** MORE *Picus* Wks. (1557) 9/1 Eche of them after their deseruing. **1572** MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 151 Turmerick, long Pepper, graines of Bayberries, of ech a halfe peny worth. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 258 Studious of Honey, each in his Degree. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 19 His majesty's heirs and successors, each in his time and order. **1840** LARDNER *Geom.* 164 The component plates .. being equal .. each to each in magnitude. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 309 The lords of the bedchamber [had] a thousand a year each.

† **b.** *Each* (uninflected) has been occas. used to distribute a pron. in genit. pl.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIII. 149 Two rocks .. whose each strength binds The boist'rous waves in from the high-flown winds. **1704** ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 944 The massie Goblets.. Whose each capacious Womb..Portended witless Mirth.

c. Often with reference to price; = *apiece*.

Mod. They cost sixpence each. I paid sixpence each for them.

5. *Each other*: used as a reciprocal pronoun in acc., dat., or genit. case; = *one another*.

Originally this was a phrase construed as in 4, *each* being the subject, and *other* (inflected in OE. *ðerne, ðres, ðrum*, etc.) being governed in acc., genit., or dat. by a verb, prep., or sb. This use still occurs arch. or poet. (*each to other*, etc.). The words have however long become a compound (cf. Du. *elkander*), so that we can say *to each other, of each other*, etc. To use the word as a nom. ('We know what each other are doing') is a vulgarism occasionally heard.

a **1000** *Battle of Maldon* 234 Us is eallum þearf ðæt ure æghwylc oðerne bylde. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 Þat we sholden biwepen ure elch oðres sinne. **1258** *Proclam. Hen. III* in Stubbs *Sel. Chart.* 388 Þæt æhc oþer helpe þæt for to done. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 Foules that lyue by blode ete not eche other. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. 222 Thousandes fell to the grounde eche vp other. **1485** MALORY *Arthur* II. vi, We wil helpe eche other. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxi. 133 [He] saluted them eche after other. **1538** STARKEY *England* i. 2 Ych one to the profyt of other. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 338 Helping eche other so farre as wee may. **1615** WADSWORTH in Bedell *Lett.* (1624) 7 How these two could be..members ..participant each of other. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 37 Justled each the other too much. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IV. 682 Responsive each to others note. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ₱ 2 These Two Lovers seem'd..made for each other. **1816** J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 11 That we may see each other's faces. **1821** KEATS *Isabel* xxi, Each unconfines His bitter thoughts to other. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. 24 To defy each other to mortal combat.

C. Combinations.

Certain phrases beginning with *each* were formerly written as single words (cf. *everybody*): as *each a dele* (*ilkadel, uchadel*), *each day's* (*echedaies*, cf. Sc. *ilkaday*), *each man* (*eilcmon, echeman*), *each one* (*echone, ichone*, ILKANE); see examples under A, B. See also ILKIN.

Each, var. f. ECHE *v. Obs.*

† **Ea·ch-whe·re.** *Obs.* [f. EACH + WHERE.] Everywhere, in every part, on every side.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 13981 (Trin.) Iesus preched vche where. *a* **1541** WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 50 Each where where man doth live. **1553** *Short Catech.* in *Liturgies, etc. Edw. VI* (1844) 507 His Godhead is in such sort eachwhere, that it filleth both heaven and earth. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 43 From dark sepulchres each where.

Eadmede, -mod, var. ff. EDMEDE, *Obs.*, humility, EDMOD *a.*, humble.

† **Ea·di,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 éadiȝ, 2–4 eadi, 2–3 ædi, ædiȝ, edi, eddi. [Com. Teut.: OE. *éadiȝ* = OSax. *ôdag*, OHG. *ôtag*, ON. *auðigr*, wealthy, happy, Goth. *audags* happy, f. OTeut. **auðo-m, auðo-z* riches + *-go-*; see -Y.]

1. Rich, wealthy, luxurious.

a **1000** *Crist* 1497 (Bosw.) Earm ic wæs .. ðæt ðu wurde eadiȝ. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 115 þet he mid wohȝe ne ofsitte ne ermne ne eadine. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 227 in *Lamb. Hom.* 173 Understondeð nu to me edi [*other MSS.* eadi, edye, æidi] men and arme. *c* **1205** LAY. 2361 An eorð-hus eadi & feier.

2. Happy, fortunate, well-omened. Also, Blessed, saintly; said of persons and their actions.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* cxviii. (cxix.) 1 Eadȝe unwemme in weȝe. *a* **1000** *Guthlac* (Gr.) 147 Siððan biorȝ ȝestæh Eadiȝ oretta. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Ædie and blessede beon alle þeo þe ihereð godes weordes and heom athaldeð. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 142 Heo holden hire up mid hore lif holinesse, ant mid hore eadie bonen. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2086 'Me wore leuere,' quad Ioseph, 'Of eddi dremes rechen swep.' *c* **1315** SHOREHAM 129 The eadi levedy [*i. e.* the Blessed Virgin].

Hence † **Ædiȝleȝȝc** (Orm.) [see -LOCK.], happiness, prosperity. † **Eadily** *adv.*, in a blessed or fortunate manner. † **Eadiness,** happiness, prosperity; blessedness.

a **1000** *Beowulf* (Gr.) 100 Swa þa driht-guman dreamum lifdon eadiȝlice. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 þe fulle edinesse of paradis. *c* **1200** ORMIN 5706 þe sexte seollþess ædiȝleȝȝc. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 328 Edmodnesse eadiliche bigileð ure Louerd. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 189 þu hauest þin edinesse, and ti muchele heh-schipe.

Eadish, obs. form of EDDISH.

† **Ea·dness.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 eadnis, 2 ednesse. [OE. *éadnis*, f. *éad* wealth = OHG. *ôt, ôd*, ON. *auðr*:—OTeut. **auðo-m, auðo-z*; see -NESS. (The OE. *éad* adj. wealthy is of doubtful genuineness.) Cf. EADI, EADINESS.] Happiness, luxury.

a **1000** *Runic Poems* (Gr.) 4 Os byð..eorla ȝehwam eadnis and tohyht. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 Ednesse letteð þe mannes shrifte.

Eager, var. form of EAGRE, tidal wave.

Eager (ī·gəɹ), *a.* Forms: 3–7 egre, 4–5 egor, egyr, 4–6 egir, 5 eegre, 5–6 aygre, 6 eigre, eygre, eger, egar, aeygre, 7 ægre, 6– eager. [a. OF. *aigre* sharp, keen, sour:—L. *acre-m* acc. of *acer* sharp, pungent, swift, strenuous.

(Senses 1, 2, 4, 5 are taken from Fr.; 6 seems a specially Eng. development.)]

1. Of material things or physical conditions.

† **1.** Pungent, acrid, keen to the taste or other senses. Of medicines: Sharp or violent in operation. Of diseases: Acute, severe. *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* (1868) I. v. 25 A more myȝty and more egre medicine. **1544** PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1546) I j, Those diseases are excedynge egre, sharp and almost importable of peyne. **1574** NEWTON *Health Mag.* 14 To mingle..sweete and toothsome with sower and eigre. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxviii, To make our appetites more keene With eager compounds we our pallat vrge. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. v, Of all this bulbous kind, the Sea-onyon is reputed chiefe.. there is not any more ægre and biting than it.

b. Said of cold (after quot. 1602).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 2 It is a nipping and an eager ayre. **1854** J. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* (1860) 100 Imparted an eager chilliness to the atmosphere. **1884** STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 180 The eager air of the seaside.

† **c.** *fig.* Of words: Biting, keen. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Melibeus'* ₱ 212 Thou shalt rather.. flee fro the sweete wordes of flaterynge preiseres than fro the egre wordes of thy freend. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 68 Vex him with eager Words. — *Rich. II*, I. i. 49 The bitter clamour of two eager tongues.

† **2.** *spec.* Sour, acid, tart. *Obs.* [So Fr. *aigre.*]

c **1350** *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 352 Eysyl or egyr wyn. *c* **1460–70** *Bk. Quintessence* 4 Corrupt wiyn, þat is, rotyn, but not egre. **1575** *Art of Planting* 39 The wylde and eager Cherry tree. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 69 It doth posset And curd like Aygre droppings into Milke. *a* **1717** PARNELL *Hermit* 39 Bread of the coursest sort, with eager wine. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Brewing*, It was hard to brew Drink which would be fine before it was eager.

3. †a. Of a cutting instrument: Sharp (*obs. rare.*) b. *techn.* Of certain tools: 'Biting' keenly.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X. 150 The eager razor's edge. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 139 [The tool represented in the figure] is what the artisan calls an eager tool, and is used for roughing the work; it has a .. semicircular edge, so formed as to bite keenly.

†4. Of metals: Imperfectly tempered, brittle. *Obs.* [So Fr. *aigre*, opposed to *doux*.]

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 378 The Iron Coyn of Sparta..was so eager and brittle by means of this temper, that, etc. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 35 Gold will be sometimes so eager .. that it will as little endure the Hammer as Glass itself. 1763-6 W. LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 78 *note*, Iron or steel..render gold hard and eager.

II. Of living beings or their attributes.

†5. Strenuous, ardent, impetuous; fierce, angry. Said of persons, their actions and attributes. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 80 þis Britones were so egre..þat þo Romaynes and here kyng gonne fle atte laste. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 144 Roland answerede wyþ egre mod. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5445 Ymasus, yrfull, egor of wille. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse*, Cruell and egre werre. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* I. xiv (1817) With an egyr countenaunce. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xi. 28 Egyr of thar wyllis. 1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 17 Echone contendeth with eigre mode and bitter dispute. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 137 His most ægre enemy. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. § 1. 298 Glut the eagerest malice. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 7 (1734) 201 When the Conflict..is very hot, brisk, and eager, we all agree to call it a Fever.

† b. Of beasts and birds of prey: Fierce, savage. Also *transf. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1143 Egre as is a Tygre. 1530 PALSGR. 311/1 Egar, fierce..as a wyld beest is. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 The southwynd merciles eager.

6. Of persons: Full of keen desire or appetite; impatiently longing to do or obtain something. Const. *inf.*; *after*, *for*, †*of* (the thing desired); *about*, *in*, †*upon* (a task, matter, or concern). Also of desires or appetites: Intense, impatient.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3753 Menelay the mighty was .. Auntrus in armys, eger of wer. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* 1008 After bloud so eigre were thy thirst. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 6 Eger greedinesse. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 40 He..found others to be less eager in the pursuit of his Friendship. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IX. 432 Eager of fame, and of the promis'd Prize. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. 319 The Captain was so eager .. that he could hardly have Patience to let him come so near as to be sure of him. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xii. (ed. 2) 189 He is eager upon it. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 153 ¶ 5 Eager of any intelligence that might increase it. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 133 She had become acquainted with the eager and impatient temper of the nation. 1769 — *Chas. V*, III. VII. 2 He was eager for war. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 177, I am not now so eager about your coming to town as I was. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 291 The enemy..being eager in plundering the baggage of the dead. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xix. 106 They are .. eager for foreign expeditions. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § 10. 146 How much of imperfection..the eyes of those eager builders could endure. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 4/2 Makers are not eager to book fresh orders.

b. Of actions, gestures, looks, etc.: Characterized by or manifesting alacrity or impatient desire.

Phrases like *eager conflict*, *pursuit*, originally belonged rather to 5, but modern feeling connects them with this sense.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 645 Early Visitants, With eager Eyes devouring..The breathing Figures of Corinthian Brass. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* ii. § 16 Wks. 1871 II. 84 Those gentlemen who are called men of pleasure, from their eager pursuit of it. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. (1876) 131 An epistle abounding with the most earnest and eager controversy. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 253 The unconsciously eager way in which he looked at the eatables. 1873 BUCKLE *Civilis.* viii. 457 Eager in upholding rights of kings.

†7. *spec.* Hungry (? orig. techn. in *Falconry*). Of the eyes: Hungry-looking. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj, The hawke will be very eegre and gleetous of the seekeness. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 160 When your falcons be skoured and cleane so as beyng sharp set they may be called hungrie hawkes, or as faulconers tearme them eagre hawkes. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 516 Eager or sharp set, i.e. hungry. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 2 Her eyes were wan and eager. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* v. 75 Your Frenchman so eager, With all his Soup Meagre.

III. *Comb.*, as *eager-eyed*, *-hearted*, *-looking* adjs.; also †eager-dulce, -sweet *a.*, acid and sweet. [Cf. AIGRE-DOUX, AGRODOLCE.]

1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* iv, The carved angels, ever eager-eyed. 1805 WORDSW. *Incid. Favourite Dog* 11 Every dog is eager-hearted. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* II. 77 His eager-looking red eyes. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* 3 a, The eagredulce sauce of the paraphrase. *Ibid.* Pref. 5 b, If with vinegre it be made eagredulce. *Ibid.* 3 Eagredulce. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 416 As concerning Ciders .. the eager sweet are much better .. than the harsh sweet.

† **Ea·ger,** *v. Obs.* Also 4-5 egren. [ad. OF. *aigrier*, *aigroier*; cf. prec.] *trans.* To excite, irritate, provoke; in quot. 1581 to irritate physically; also *refl.* to become exasperated.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* (1868) IV. vi. 141 þe nature of som man is so .. vncouenable þat..pouerte..myȝte raþer egren hym to done felonies. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7329 He angurt hym full euyll, & egerd hym with. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvi. (1887) 77 They that be gawled or byled within, may neither runne nor wrastle, for eagering the inward.

Eagerly (ī·gəɹli), *adv.* [f. EAGER *a.* + -LY².]

†1. Sharply, pungently, keenly; violently, harshly, severely. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 376 þanne welled water for wikked werkes, Egerlich ernynge out of mennes eyen. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 82 The more the synne is abhominable the egerlyer thei be tempted bi the deuelle. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. xxi, I am more aigrely tempested, than he was wyth the floodes of the see. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 341 Within ii dayes after was I sick agayn, so egerly, etc. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 650 Raine, which frose so eagerly .. that it seemed the depth of Winter had..been come in.

† b. *To bear eagerly* [tr. *acide ferre*, Vulg.; cf. also Lat. *ægre ferre*, which may have been sometimes confused]: to take amiss, be grieved at. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* iv. 9 Egreli or heuyly bere thou not in thi soule. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. XXXV. (1495) 29 a/1, Whyche thynge..Cypryan bare aygrely. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 99 Agamemnon rose, eagerly bearing all.

†2. Angrily, fiercely, bitterly, malignantly. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 64 Egrelich he loked on me. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXVII. 698 A lyown that loked ful egerlye. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. ii. 81 Him she loves most, she will seeme to hate eagerliest.

3. Impetuously, swiftly. (Now only in phrases like *eagerly pursuing*, which approach sense 4).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 39 To þe cite þei went egrely, & did þo kynges fle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 427 Douglas .. full egirly Assalit. *c* 1450 *Merlin* X. 158 He..rode a-gein hym full egerly. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 240 How eagerly ye follow my disgraces. 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 23 Who were eagerly pursuing the Parthians.

4. In an eager manner; with impatient desire, promptitude, or alacrity.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. iii. 7 Brutus .. hauing some aduantage on Octauius, Tooke it too eagerly. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 184 Eagerly hungry. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 114 The oath of fidelity was eagerly taken by every order of the state. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 546 An unprincipled minister eagerly accepted the services of these mercenaries. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 156 Thanksgivings..in which the people eagerly took part.

Eagerness (ī·gəɹnės). [f. EAGER *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being EAGER.

†1. a. Pungency of taste. b. Acidity, sourness.

1490 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 112 Alle maner auenturs ..of alle the sayd wynes, lecage forth and egirnesse of the same oonly excepte. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 106 a, Sugre for to moderate the eygrenesse of the Alome. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. viii, Senvie..stewed in some convenient liquor, in such sort, as a man shal not..complaine of any eagernesse that it hath. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (1743) 104 By..Boiling, the Wort is..more able to resist Eagerness and Putrefaction.

†2. Acerbity, bitterness, irritability. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 4 Ire, egrenesse, and feersnesse is holden for a vertu in the lion. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. I. 56 Saul had persecuted him with greater furie and egrenesse than all the rest. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* ii. 47 This eagrenesse is not mutuall.

†3. Of metals: Defective temper, brittleness.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 289 It taketh away the eagrenesse of Brasse.

4. Keenness, swiftness.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 290 These stones [grindstones for cutlery] are of a peculiar grit, and cut with great eagerness.

†5. Impetuosity, fierceness. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Melayne* 915 Aftir armours he askede tytte, For egernesse he loughe. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* I. XV (1817) They were so couragyous that many Knyghtes shoke..for egrenes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 417 Nor the Sea it self, can put a stop to their [bears'] eagerness. 1678 EARL MURRAY in *Lauderdale Pap.* (1885) III. lxxx. 131 The Kinge .. becaem paell and he shouke withe eagernes.

6. Keenness of appetite or desire; impatient haste to do or obtain something. Const. *of*, *for*, or *inf.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij b, Mony an hawke for egernesse when he shulde nomme a fowle he seesith bot the federis. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 239 Industrie is a liuely and vnweried search and occupation in honest things, egernesse is an appetite in base and small matters. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 69 We..find not..that Satisfaction .. that the Eagerness of our unruly Appetites promises us. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded., An eagerness of Learning more. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 18 'What say'st thou my Girl?' said he, with some Eagerness. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. VI. 184 Let no man through eagerness for spoil Linger behind the rest.

Eagle (ī·g'l), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 egle, 5 egylle, 6 aegle, 6-7 ægle, 6- eagle; also 4-5 a negle, neggle. [ME. *egle*, a. OF. *egle*, *aigle* = Pr. *aigla*, It. *aquila*, Sp., Pg. *aguila* :—L. *aquila*.]

1. The name commonly given to any of the larger Diurnal Birds-of-prey which are not Vultures; though some birds are accounted Eagles by ornithologists which are smaller than certain Buzzards. Two species of Eagle are natives of Britain; the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtus*), almost confined in these islands to the mountainous parts of Scotland and Ireland; and the Sea, or White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaëtus albicilla*) found on the coasts of the same countries. Much resembling the latter is the Bald or White-headed Eagle (*H. leucocephalus*), the emblematic bird of the United States of America.

The strength, keen vision, graceful and powerful flight of the eagle are proverbial, and have given to him the title of the king of birds.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* XXX. Sel. Wks. II. 110 Lyke to a fleynge egle. 1382 — *Jer.* iv. 13 Swiftere than eglis his hors. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 701 *Hec aquila*, a negylle. *Ibid.* 761 A egyle. 1535 COVERDALE *Obad.* 4 Though thou wentest vp as hye as the Aegle. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 81 An Ægle snatched a peece of bread out of his hand. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 224 These moyst Trees, That haue out-liu'd the Eagle. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 123 Eagles are remarkable for their longevity. 1862 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 391/2 Ninety miles off, as the eagle flies. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 25 Can I make my eye an eagle's?

b. with prefixed word defining the species.

1688 I. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 989 The largest I take to be that they call the Grey Eagle. 1790 PENNANT *Tour in Scotl.* II. 24 Sea Eagles breed in ruined towers, but quit the country in winter; the black eagles continue there the whole year. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 6 (1806) I. 224 The fierce bald-eagle, tyrant of thy native woods. 1865 GOULD *Birds of Australia* I. 9 The natural disposition of the Wedge-tailed Eagle leads it to frequent the interior portion of the country.

c. *fig.* (often with allusion to 2 a, b.)

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 473 Our princely Eagle Th' Imperiall Caesar. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 126 Those two Sonnes of the Russian Eagle. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 47 Russia's famish'd eagles Dare not to prey beneath the crescent's light. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 64 Hope, a poising eagle.

2. A figure of the bird used for any purpose:

a. as an ensign in the Roman army, and as an ensign and badge in the French army under the empire.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 360 Hys egle to touche, þat borne es in his banere. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 273 Caius Marius.. ordained, that the legions .. should haue the Egle for their standard. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. XI. 161 Cinna flatter'd Valerius..that Sylla's Soldiers..would soon desert to his Eagles. 1812 WELLINGTON *Disp.* 21, 24 July in *Examiner* 24 Aug. 535/2 The Eagles and Colours taken from the enemy. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *Papers* (1884) I. iii. 73 The broken eagles which the French soldiers wore on the fronts of their caps. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxviii. 348 Their eagles were retained as trophies.

b. as an armorial bearing; *esp.* of the Holy Roman Empire, and of the various modern empires, as the Austrian, French, German, and Russian. Also as the badge of an order of knighthood.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 393 The feeld of snow, with thegle of blak ther-Inne. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4182/1 A new Order of Knighthood, called the Order of the White Eagle. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4354/2 Knight of the Order of the Prussian Eagle. 1845 S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. I. 149 The .. cities .. which bear the imperial eagle in their arms.

c. as the sign (or appellation) of an inn.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 75 At the syne of the Eggylle.

3. Applied to certain objects made in the form of an eagle; such as a brass (or wooden) lectern in a church; the ampulla containing the anointing oil used at coronations; a clasp for a belt, etc.

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 213 The reader's desk is an inclosure .. in which is a .. brass pillar supporting an eagle. 1820 A. TAYLOR *Glory of Regal.* 61 A spoon into which the oil is poured from the beak of the eagle. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* I. 287 A common form for brass lecterns..is that of an eagle..with wings expanded to receive the book. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 43 She .. Unclasp'd the wedded eagles of her belt. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. vi, Mr. Tusher..read from the eagle.

4. The asterism *Aquila*, one of the northern constellations. † *Eagle-star*, Altair or α Aquilæ.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 264 Towarde the southe, is the Egle, includynge 9 starres. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 522 From the Egle-star. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 329 In the west appears Atair, in the Eagle.

5. A coin bearing the image of the bird; *spec.* a coin of base metal current in England at the accession of Edward I; a gold coin of the United States, value ten dollars. *Double-eagle*: a U. S. coin worth twenty dollars.

[*c* 1350 W. HEMINGBURGH *Chronicon* (1849) II. 187 Monetas .. pessimi metalli, pollardorum, crocardorum .. aquilarum, etc.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., He..decry'd the use of these Eagles, and other the like kinds of base coin. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 209 Quite a glut of eagle-pieces. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., There are also double-eagles of twenty dollars, as well as half and quarter-eagles.

6. *Sea Eagle*: †a. properly the White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaëtus albicilla*), which older writers confounded with the Osprey or so-called Fishing Eagle. Pennant, *Brit. Zool.* (1766) 140, refers to Sibbald as having applied this name to the Skua.

1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* 63.

b. a species of Skate, *Myliobates marginata*. [So Fr. *aigle de mer*; see quot.]

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 584 The Myliobates receives its common name of Sea-eagle from having the pectoral fins of extreme breadth, so that it much resembles a bird of prey with its wings expanded.

†7. *Arch.* The gable of a house; the pediment of a temple. [transl. L. *aquila*, Gr. ἀετός, ἀέτωμα.]

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* V. 360 The Figures of the Front, which the Antients called the Eagle. *Ibid.* 388 On the highest point of the Eagle is a broad Stone laid. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v.

†8. *Cant.* 'The winning Gamester' (*New Cant. Dict.* 1725). *Obs.*

9. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.

1867 F. Francis *Angling* x. (1880) 360 There are two Eagles, the grey and yellow.

10. *Comb.* a. attrib., as *eagle-bark, -claw, -eye, -flight, -height, -plume, -plumage, -radiance, -speed, -spirit, -standard*; b. objective, as *eagle-baffling* adj., *-bearer*; c. parasynthetic deriv., as *eagle-billed, -pinioned, -sighted, -winged* adjs.; *eagle-like* adj. and adv. Also eagle-cock, a weather-cock; **eagle-fisher**, the Osprey; † **eagle-flower**, the Balsam (*Impatiens Balsamina*); **eagle-ray, -skate** (= sense 6 b); † **eagle-wit**, a person of penetrating intellect. Also Eagle-eyed, -hawk, -owl, -stone.

1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 20 This wall of *eagle-baffling mountain. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* Aiskhulos' bronze-throat *eagle-bark at blood. 1658 Rowland *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 939 The mouth forked and *Eagle-bill'd. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 *Eagle-claw trap. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 213 On it was a Cross..and on that an *Eagle-cock of Copper gilt. [1603 Chettle, etc. *Patient Grissil* (1841) 12 Women have *eagle's eyes To pry even to the heart.] 1819 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 120 The eagle eyes of informers. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* x. 145 Hiawatha..hardly touched his *eagle-feathers As he entered at the doorway. 1849 C. St. John *Tour Suthld.* I. 24 A shepherd told us of a nest of the *Eagle Fisher. 1851 Gallenga tr. *Mariotti's Italy* 337 *Eagle-flight of genius was out of the question with him. 1786 Chambers *Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s. v. *Balsamine*, The other [species] is from China..most commonly called the immortal *eagle-flower. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 386 Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as .. Genistella, Eagle Flower. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* 29 At such an *eagle-height I stand. *a* 1600 J. Bryan *Ps.* cxxvii. in Farr's *S. P.* 335 *Eagle-like his fame shall mount. *a* 1626 R. Harris *Hezekiah's Recov.* (1630) 29 Good men will bless God for an eagle-like body. 1800 Burns *Wks.* III. 301 Dangers, *eagle-pinioned, bold, Soar around each cliffy hold. 1811 Scott *Roderick* 28 Morena's *eagle-plume adorned his crest. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* II. ix, *Eagle-plumage deck'd her hair. 1717 Fenton *Poems* 160 (Jod.) The nectar'd sweets supply *Eagle-radiance to the faded eye. 1856 Gosse *Marine Zool.* II. 151 Myliobatis (Cuv.) *Eagle Ray. Head projecting; pectorals extended like wings. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 226 What peremptory *Eagle-sighted eye Dares looke? 1637 Heywood *Roy. Kings* I. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 7, I was borne Eagle-sighted, and to gaze In the Suns fore-head. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 113 S. John having written his Eagle-sighted Gospel. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Mar. 6/1 The formidable sting-ray, *eagle-skate, or *thère*. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 413 Abrupt, with *eagle-speed she cut the sky. 1817 Byron *Lament Tasso* 2 *Eagle-spirit of a child of song. 1811 Scott *Roderick* 42 On *eagle-standards and on arms he gazed. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 129 The *eagle-winged pride Of sky-aspiring and ambitious thoughts. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 12 The Eagle-wing'd Evangelist. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* iii. 112 The eagle-winged lion of Daniel. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xx, 129 Aristotle would have fainted before he had flown half so far, as that *Eagle-wit [Descartes].

Eagle (ī·g'l), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To fly as an eagle. Also, *To eagle it.*

1652 Benlowes *Theoph. To my fancy, &c.*, Eagling 'bove transitory Sphears. 1868 R. Buchanan *Wallace* I. ii, Thou'dst play the eagle in thy borrowed plumage; Whose are the feathers wherewith thou wouldst eagle it?

† **Ea·gled**, *ppl. a. Obs. or nonce-wd.* [f. Eagle *sb.* + -ed 2.] a. Furnished with the image of an eagle; having an eagle or eagles. b. Resembling an eagle in form or action; eagle-like.

1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 296 Hee carried upon his own shoulders the Eagled Ensigne into the Camp. 1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 115 Souldiers haue the start of Scholars in their Eagled strength.

Ea·gle-ey·ed, *a.* [see Eagle 10 c.] Having an eye like an eagle; keen-sighted. *lit.* and *fig.*

1601 Bp. Barlow *Eagle & Body* (1609) E iv a, Faith, being Eagle eyed, can .. see the maiestie of God. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. iii. 65 The most eagle-eyed Physitian. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* John viii. 11 It is a false zeal that is eagle-eyed abroad, and blind at home. 1800 Weems *Washington* v. (1877) 35 The eagle-eyed friendship of Mr. Waller quickly discovered him.

Eagle-haw·k. Transl. of Fr. *aigle-autour*, Cuvier's name for a South American bird of prey of the genus *Morphnus*, called *Spizaëtus* by Vieillot.

The name is found in Griffith's transl. (1829) of Cuvier's *Règne Animal*, but never came into English use.

Ea·gle-ow·l. A nocturnal bird of prey (*Bubo ignavus*), the largest of the Owl tribe inhabiting Europe.

1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 99 The great Horn-Owl or Eagle-Owl. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* 71 The great eagle owl has once been shot in Yorkshire. 1849 Knox *Ornith. Rambles* 186 There has been for many years a magnificent living collection of Eagle owls at Arundel Castle.

Ea·gleship. *nonce-wd.* [f. Eagle *sb.* + -ship.] The position or dignity of an eagle.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 24, I always illustrated my eagleship, by aiming at the noblest quarries.

† **Ea·gless.** *Obs. rare*−0. [ad. OF. *aiglesse*.] A female eagle.

1611 Cotgr., *Aiglesse*, an Eaglesse; a henne Eagle.

Ea·gle-sto·ne. [See Aetites, and quot. 1601.] = Aetites.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 390 An egyll and a charbokull stone. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 590 The Ægle-stones called Aëtites .. it is said that .. without them the Ægles cannot hatch. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2126/4 An Eagle Stone, tied up in a piece of black Ribon..lost the 29th Instant. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Ætites*, The finest and most valued of all the eagle-stones, are accidental states of one or other of our common pebbles. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 16 Norway produces crystals..thunder stones, and eagle-stones. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Aetites*, The eagle-stone; a stone, hollow and containing another substance within it; the..shell of clay-iron stone; the..nucleus, of variable composition.

Eaglet (ī·glĕt). Also 7 eglet. [a. Fr. *aiglette*, dim. of *aigle* Eagle; see -et.] A young eagle.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 68 b, This birde Ossifraga .. bryngeth vp the Eaglet so cast out. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1660 When Eglets are first taught to flye. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* x. 377 Went like eaglets to the prey. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 208 The callow eaglet.

b. as a charge in heraldry.

1611 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xvii. 158 On a bend gules, three Eaglets displaied. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 158 The well-known Shield of Piers de Gaveston..vert, six eaglets or.

Ea·gle-wood. Also 8 agal-wood. [transl. F. *bois d'aigle*, Pg. *pao d'aguila*, a perversion of Malayālam *agil*, or some other vernacular form of Skr. *aguru* (Yule). Cf. Agalloch.]

Another name for Agalloch or Calambac, q. v.

[1516 Barbosa (Lisbon) 393 (Y.) Aguila, cada Farazola de 300 a 400 (fanams)]. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 59 The Portuguese call it Eagle-wood. 1774 Niebuhr *Des. de l'Arabie* xxxiv. (Y.) Un bois nommé par les Anglois Agalwood, et par les Indiens de Bombay Agar. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* (1855) II. 318 (Y.) The eagle-wood..is much sought for its fragrant wood. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 67 Trees containing the eagle-wood, resins, and dye-woods. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* 86 A second [palace] of nine stories, constructed entirely of eagle-wood.

† **Ea·glify**, *v. Obs.* [f. Eagle + -fy.] *trans.* To make into an eagle or like an eagle.

1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii, Had the Sunne been up..(such pride bewitch'd my wit To Egel-fie my selfe) I had assayed to soar to it. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1595 The Kites that flye Above the clouds, themselves to Eaglifie.

† **Ea·gly**, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Eagle + -y 1.] Eagle-like, aquiline.

1624 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 222 The sharpest and most eagly eye.

Eagre (ē·gəɹ, ī·gəɹ). Forms: *α.* (2, 8 higra), 7 higre, 7– hygre, hyger. *β.* (? 6,) 7 agar, (9 *dial.* ager), 7–9 eagre, 8 eger, egre, (9 ægir, ægre, *pseudo-arch.* eygre), 7– eager, eagre. [Of unknown etymology. The conjecture which connects it with the OE. *éagor, égor*, occurring in comb., app. with sense 'flood, ocean', is untenable, because the OE. *g* in such a position would have become *y* in mod.E. Nor can it be a. ON. *ægir* ocean, sea-god, as the inflexional *-r* would in that case have disappeared.

The identity of *eagre* with *higre* (latinized as *higra* by William of Malmesbury) seems clear from the sense, but is difficult to account for phonologically. The usual pronunc. in the neighbourhood of the Humber and Trent is (ē·gəɹ); the 17th (? 16th) c. spelling *agar* seems to be a phonetic rendering of this or its antecedent. The Dicts. give (ē·gəɹ). Identity with Acker is not clearly indicated by the sense, and is very doubtful.]

A tidal wave of unusual height, caused by the rushing of the tide up a narrowing estuary; = Bore *sb.*3 Chiefly with reference to the Humber (and Trent) and the Severn.

α. [*c* 1125 Will. of Malmesb. *Gest. Pontific* (Rolls) 292 [The Bore on the Severn] Nautæ certe gnari, cum vident illam Higram (sic enim Anglici vocant) venire, navem obvertunt, et per medium secantes violentiam ejus eludunt.] 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* vii. 101 With whose tumultuous waues Shut up in narrower bounds, the Higre wildly raues. 1623 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wherry-Ferry Voy.* Wks. II. 11/1 The Flood..hath lesse mercy then Beare, Wolfe or Tyger, And..it is called the Hyger. 1704 Steele *Lying Lover*, Such a Roll of the Tides as the Sailors corruptly call the Higre, instead of the Eager. 1817 Stark *Hist. Gainsburgh* (1843) 522 A curious phenomenon is observed in the Trent called the Eagre or Hygre.

β. [1592 Lyly *Gallathea* I. i, [The scene is beside the Humber] Neptune..sendeth a Monster called the *Agar*, against whose comming the waters rose, the fowles flie away, etc.] 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 76 A sudden surprisal of the tide called Eager. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 312 Those Agars and impetuous flows. 1685 Dryden *Threnodia Augustl.* iv, His manly heart..like an eagre rode in triumph oer the tide. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 49 ¶ 12 He forded rivers where the current roared like the Egre of the Severn. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 323 The Eager or Eau-guerre, so remarkable in the mouth of the Severn. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 653 In the eagre of the Amazon, the whole tide passes up the stream in five or six waves..each twelve to fifteen feet high. 1863 Jean Ingelow *High Tide* Lindis..at the eygre's breast Flung uppe her weltering walls. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 87 He would..get on a pink and go up wi' th'ager.

Eahte, obs. form of Aught, property.

Eaise, obs. form of Ease.

Eal, obs. form of Awl.

Eald, obs. form of Eld, Old.

Ealdor, Ealdor-, WS. ff. of Aldor, Aldor-.

Ealdren, obs. and dial. form of Elder.

Eam, variant of Eme, *Obs.*, uncle.

Eam, obs. form of *am*: see Be *v.*

† **Ean**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 éanian, 4 enen, enye(n, 5 enyn, 6 eane, eyne, 7– ean. (*Pa. pple.* 4 eindyd.) [OE. *éanian* = Du. dial. *oonen* of same meaning; Prof. Sievers considers the OTeut. type to be **aunôjan*, f. **aw-jâ* Ewe.

The current identification with OE. *éacnian* to bring forth does not account for the specialized sense, and the supposed loss of the *c* lacks analogy.]

trans. Of ewes: To bring forth lambs, to yean. Also *intr.* See Yean.

a 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 70 (Bosw.) He ȝenam hine of eowedum sceapa, fram eanigendum he ȝenam hine. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 451 An hoyffer..enyed a lomb. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. iv. (1495) 757 Lambes whyche ben eindyd in spryngyng tyme. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140 Enyn, *feto*. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 329 A lambe newly eyned. 1580 North *Plutarch* 582 An Ewe that had eaned a Lamb. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 243 Eaned and nursed up such a couple of twins as the kingdome .. could not parralell. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 115 (E. D. S.) When the ewe has lately eaned. 1864 in Webster.

Hence **Ea·ned** *ppl. a.*, born (of lambs); **Ea·ning** *vbl. sb.*, the action of bearing lambs; also *attrib.*, as in *eaning-mood, -time*; **Ea·nling**, a young lamb.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V* I. iii. 80 All the eanelings which were streakt and pied. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 24 Your selfe-conceiuing phantasie, being euer in the eaning mood. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 88 Salt is to be given to them after eaning. 1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* I. iv. (1640) 134 And both [ewes and rams] do feed, As either promised to increase your breed At eaning-time. 1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xlvi. 47 When he the Ean-ling offer'd. *a* 1648 — *Eclog.* v. 57 Dire, as y' Smiting Haile to new-ean'd Lambs.

Eani, obs. f. Any.

Ear (ī·ə), *sb.*1 Forms: 1–2 éare, 3–6 ere, (3 ire, 4 ȝhere, er, erre, 5 heer, here, 6 heare) 4–6 eere, yere, 5 eire, 6–7 eare, 6– ear. *Pl.* ears; also 1–2 earan, 1 earo, -u, 2–4 earen, 4 eeren, eren, (heren, ern). [Common Teut.: OE. *éare* wk. neut. = OFris. *âre*, OS. *ôre, ôra* (MDu. *ōre, oore*, Du. *oor*), OHG. *ôra* (MHG. *ôre*, mod.G. *ohr*), ON. *eyra* (Sw. *öra*, Da. *öre*), Goth. *ausô*:—OTeut. *(au·son-), *auzo·n-*, cogn. with L. *auris* (:—**ausis*), Gr. οὖς, Lith. *ausis*, OSlav. *ucho*, OIr. *ó*, of same meaning.]

I. The organ of hearing in men and animals. Anatomists distinguish (1) the *external ear*, consisting of the pinna (the portion which projects outside the head) and the meatus or passage leading thence to (2) the *middle ear*, or tympanum, a cavity in the substance of the temporal bone, separated from the external meatus by a membrane called the *membrana tympani*; (3) the *internal ear*, or labyrinth, which is a complex cavity hollowed out of the bone. In popular language *ear* is often used for the external ear or the pinna alone.

1. The external ear.

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxxviii. 3 (Gr.) Wiht..hæfde an eaȝe and earan twa. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18836 His hare..Bi his eres skailand sumdele. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 556 Reed as the brustles of a sowes erys. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 79 Vij gentylmen of Kent sett on the pyllery..and one of eche of ther erys cut of. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 43 Hir eares might well glow, For all the towne talkt of hir. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The eares ..are divided..in the hart, and pilous in the rat. 1746 W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 34 They would not have let their Ears appear quite so long, had they suspected, etc. *c* 1750 J. Newton *Jrnl.* (1836) 64 Some of them said that their ears burned on their heads to hear me speak to such a man. 1832 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* xxii, I would be the jewel That trembles in her ear.

b. With certain defining words: a particular shape or appearance of the ear. *Button ear*: in dogs, an ear falling in front, and hiding the inside. *Rose ear*: one folding at the back and disclosing the inside. *Asylum ear, insane ear*: a disease of the ear common among the insane in asylums.

c. Phrases. *About one's ears*: said of a shower of blows or missiles, a conflagration, a falling house; also *fig.* *Over (head and) ears, up to the ears*: *fig.* deeply immersed *in*. *To prick (up) one's ears*: as a horse when full of animation; *fig.* of persons, to assume an attitude of expectant attention. † *To hang one's ears*: to be cowed, discouraged. *To have, hold, take by the ears*: to keep or obtain a secure hold upon (a person); so also, *to pull or drag by the ears*, i.e. violently, roughly; *to lead by the ears*: to keep in abject dependence. † *To pull one by the ear* [? after L. *vellere auriculam*]: *fig.* to compel one's attention. † *To shake one's ears*: (? as a dog when wet); also, ? to make the best of a bad bargain; also, to show contempt or displeasure. *To be willing to give one's ears*: to be ready to make any sacrifice.

1652 Warren *Unbelievers* (1654) 24 All Sodome was.., flaming about the ears of the Inhabitants. 1823 Byron *Juan* XIV. x, I have brought this world about my ears, and eke The other: that's to say, the clergy.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. i. (Arb.) 12 If any woman smyle, Yp is he to the harde eares in loue. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 2 Oct., My wife, who is over head and eares in getting her house up. 1768 Gray in *Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 80, I am over head and ears in writings. 1839 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 213, I..was up to my ears in law.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 275 At which like Vnback't colts they prick't their eares. 1678 Earl Murray in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. lxxxiv. 147 They begine now to hange ther ears..A gentilman tould me..he saw the E. Kincarden

& dyvers others..all out of humor. *Mod.* I pricked up my ears when I heard your name mentioned.

a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 206 Bertram was the first that pulled me by the ear and brought me from the common error of the Romish Church. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 For Poesie must not be drawne by the eares, it must be gently led. 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C b, They have all vowed to hale thee out of thy trenches by the head and eares. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. 592 They would home to their very houses and pluck them out by the eares. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. xxviii. 39 Which Countries .. the Spaniard holds as one would do a Woolf by the ear, fearing they should run away. 1884 MARY HICKSON *Ireland in 17th C.* I. Introd. 9 The chiefs..led the ignorant credulous masses by the ears after them.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* viii. 45 When Gods threatnings are vttered vnto vs a great many of vs do but shake our eares at them. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* II. (D.) Shooke mine eares And lickt my lipps, as if I begg'd attention. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. § i. xxi. 32 They shut their Gates against him, and made him go shake his ears, and to shift for his lodging. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* I. 166 (D.) How merry my ghost will be, and shake its ears, to hear itself quoted as a person of consummate prudence.

1883 W. NORRIS *No New Th.* I. vii. 176 Many a man would give his ears to be allowed to call two such charming young ladies by their Christian names.

d. † *To go, come, fall, together by the ears, be by the ears*: said of animals fighting; hence of persons, to be at variance (*obs.*). So *To set* (*persons*) *by the ears*: to put them at variance.

1539 TAUERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 1552) 22 The apes..skambled and went together by y^e^ eares for the nuttes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 280/1 When we be together by the eares like dogs and cattes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* 1184 They fell together by the eares about the matter, some taking part with the old General, and some with the new. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 4 When hard Words .. Set Folks together by the ears, And made them fight. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 67 They would fall together by the ears about who should go with you. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 225 In one place, we fight for a sword; in another for a horse; in short, we are all by the ears together. 1793 GOUVR. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 282, I saw clearly that France and England would at length get by the ears. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* (1868) 40 Does it [Turkey] fancy that it will obtain security for itself by setting Greek and Bulgarian by the ears?

† e. *To sleep on the* (*right or left*) *ear*: to sleep lying on one side. *To be able to sleep on both ears* [after L.: 'you may sleep at ease on which ear you like', Ter. *Heaut.* I. ii. 100]: to be free from anxiety.

a 1663 BRAMHALL *Wks.* (1842–4) III. 518 (D.), I will remove this scruple out of his mind that he may sleep securely upon both ears. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1805) VII. 485 Young people..will need no more than one nap..if they turn upon the other ear to take a second, they should be taught to look on it as an intemperance.

f. In allusion to the loss of ears as a punishment. † (*Not to dare*) *for one's ears*; cf. *for one's life*, and mod. *colloq.* 'It would be as much as his ears were worth'.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 640 The Drones do willingly contain themselves in their own cells..the younger not daring for their ears to break into their fathers Lands.

† g. *Wine of one ear*: good wine. [A French idiom of obscure origin.]

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. v, [The wine] is of one eare, well wrought, and of good wooll.

2. The internal and middle ear, together or separately; also the three portions as a whole.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xviii. (1495) 64 The couenable lymme to herynge is a gristyl-bone set in the eere. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 611 The Sounds..are carried through the contorted Meanders of the Eares to the Auditory Nerue 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 387 The Muscles of the Middle Ear. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. I. 50 In the lowest animals the ear is reduced to a sack filled with a special fluid.

3. With reference to its function: The organ of hearing. *To speak in the ear*: to whisper, speak privately. Proverb, *Walls have ears*, i.e. there may be listeners anywhere.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 38 Lustas heortan heara ȝeherde eare ðin. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 15 Hiȝ hefelice mid earum ȝehyrdon [*c* 1160 *Hatton* earen]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Eien lokeð and eare lusteð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Sing ine min earen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5140 A messager, þat spak al still in his er. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* cxl. Sel. Wks. II. 28 Here he þes wordis, wiþ ere and herte. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 2068 Tho thinges that I herde there, What a loude and what in eere. 1432 50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 411 If thou putte thyne eiere to hit thou schalle here a maruellous sownde. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 27 He rouned in one of his felawes heres. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vii. 53 They say Walls have Ears. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 27 To inform either of them in the ear what may be the best for them to choose. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 801 A buzzing Sound of Bees his Ears alarms. 17.. COWPER *Ep.* ii. 4 Nor ear heard huntsman's halloo. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine.* 893 Till the ear Wearies to hear it.

b. with adjs. expressing the character or disposition of the person listening, as *vulgar, polite, fastidious, willing, sympathetic, patient.*

1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xvi, Plausible to vulgar eares. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 32 This is abhorring to Christian..eares. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark ix. 8 The obedient ear honours Christ more than..the applauding tongue. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 511 Things unfit for ears polite.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* esp. as attributed to the mind, the heart, etc., or to quasi-personified objects.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 36 Wiþ þe eeris & een of his hert. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 146 No persone may receyue ..the counseyles of the holy goost, excepte he haue a spirituall eare. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. v. 35 Stop my houses eares, I meane my casements. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiii. 126 Those that are appointed to receive the Petitions .. of the People..are as it were the publique Eare. 1728 ADDISON *Ps.* xix, In reason's ear they all rejoice. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xx. 350 There was an ear in an Assyrian..people which could be opened to hear God's word. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 103 The illustrious Eastern conqueror, whose name fills the ear of fame.

d. *fig.* Phrases, *To open one's ears, incline one's ear*(*s, lend an ear* (*one's ears*), † *lay to one's ears*: to listen (see *give ear* in 6). *To bow down one's ear*: to listen graciously. † *To cast aside one's ear*: to listen casually. *To be all ears*: to be eagerly attentive. *To close, stop one's ears, turn* (†*give*) *a deaf ear*: to refuse to listen. † *To hear of both ears*: to hear both sides, be impartial. † *Not to hear of that ear*: to be wilfully obtuse on a certain subject, 'to be deaf on that side of the head'. *To go in at one ear and out at the other*: said of discourse that produces no impression on the hearer's mind. *To have itching ears* (after 2 *Tim.* iv. 3): to be eager to hear novelties. *To tickle the ear*(*s*: to gratify with agreeable sounds; hence to flatter, coax; so also, † *To stroke the ears.*

c 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass-bk.* B. 585 Bow doun þin eren. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 59 *note*, If ye wyll..laye to your eere, Of adventres ye shall here. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 9 *Viola.* Then lend me your eares. *Fust.* Mine eares are yours deare sister. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iv. 20 My sonne,..incline thine eare vnto my sayings. 1611 — *Ps.* xxxi. 2 Bowe downe thine eare to me. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. i. (D.) Hang your ears this way, and hear his praises. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 74, I..began to open my ears, the better to understand so efficacious a proof. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* 202 These are possibilities to which he will lend no ear.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III xxv. 969 a, Of hap, as he kest his eare aside, He, of two porters, the counsaile did espie.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 88 He was all ear to her charming voice. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xv. 174, I am all ears.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19452 (Gött.) Þa wreches..gun þair erin for to ditt. 1548 HALL *Chron. Rich. III*, 24 (Halliw.) She began .. to relent and to geve to them no deffe are. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. xlvii. 850 Scipio Africanus for a long time gave the deafe eare..unto them. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. i. 201 [The king of] Bohemia stops his eares. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 272 She had turned a deaf ear to the persuasions by which they sought to prevail on her.

1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 239 Our unthankfulness, how foul it is .. But we cannot abide to hear on this ear. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. v. 50 A Man of Understanding .. is not apt to pass sentence till he hear of both Ears, and have well pondered, Pro and Con.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5154 For alle yede oute at oon ere That in that other she dide lere. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxi. 125 [A sermon] goes in at the one eare and out at the other. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxiii. 173 Let it go in at one ear, and out at the other; never report it again.

a 1668 DENHAM *Sp. agst. Peace at Close Comm.* xi, Did I for this take pains..To stroke the people's ears?

4. *transf.* Used in *sing.* and *pl.* for: The sense of hearing, auditory perception (cf. similar use of *eye, palate*). *In the ears* (rarely *ear*) *of*: within the hearing of, so as to be heard by. (Orig. a Biblical Hebraism, and now somewhat *arch.*) *To come to the ear*(*s of*: to come to (a person's) knowledge by hearing; said of facts, reports, etc. † *At first ear*: on the first hearing.

1297 R. GLOUC. 492 It com the kinge to ere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 449 The tithandis..Com to the cliffurdis ere. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* iv. 21 This scripture is fulfillid in 3oure eeris. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 17 A third cause of common Errors is..a believing at first eare what is delivered by others. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 9 Dec. (1870) 158 Most people have ears, but few have judgment.

5. (in *sing.* only) The faculty of discriminating sounds; *esp.* that of accurately recognizing musical intervals. More fully *musical ear, ear for music.* Similarly, *an ear for verse*, etc. *To sing or play by ear*: i. e. without the aid of written music.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, In the psalmody..haue a good eare. 16.. PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 139 Singing with my wife, who has lately begun to learn .. though her eare is not good. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 110 To learn to play by rote or ear without Book. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 313 ₱9, I have no Ear for Musick. 1779 COWPER *Lett.* Wks. (1876) 40, I am convinced .. that he has no ear for poetical numbers. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 220 The ear distinguishes verse from prose. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. i. (1871) 104 A fine ear for music. 1874 SAYCE *Philol.* vi. 246 The musical ear is..the creation of a high civilisation.

6. Voluntary hearing, listening, attention. Chiefly in phrases like *To give ear*: to listen attentively. *To have* (*win, gain*) *a person's ear*: to have (obtain) his favourable attention.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vi. 83 Gyuynge god ere vnto the vteraunce. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 23 Your request deserveth little consideration and lesse eare. 1611 COTGR., *Ouye*, eare, attention, hearing. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* in Dircks *Life* (1865) 384 Never refused me his ear to any reasonable motion. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* Alex. i. 463 They..would..sell his Ear, pretending Interest where they had none. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 1 ₱7 Mr. Kidney .. has the Ear of the greatest Politicians. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic.* I. iv. (1840) 103 On condition that thou wilt now .. give ear to my instructions. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vi. 97 Some messenger powerful enough to take their ear and be heard. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Oct. 14/3 To gain the ear of the House.

II. An object resembling the external ear in shape or relative position.

† 7. One of the auricles of the heart. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 149 Thyse two pyeces ben callyd the eeres of the herte. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The hert hath two eares.. y^t^ serue for to let the ayre in and out. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 196 The bullet had peirced through his heart, and had stayed in the left eare. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vii. § 4 The Fibers of the Ears of the Heart.

8. The handle of a pitcher or drinking vessel, and *dial.* of many other things.

[Cf. Ger. *öhr* (:—OHG. *ôri*, perh. = OE. *ýre*, ? spike at the back of an axe), *öse* (:—MHG. *œse*, f. base of OTeut. *auʒ-son*, *auzo·n* = EAR); Eng. employs the primary word in this sense instead of a derivative as in Ger.]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Ere of a vesselle, *ansa.* 1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For a new bayle & an ere .. of the bukket. 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 211 Item an other basen of latten withowt erys weynge *vli.* 1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* liv, A deep bottomed bason..with two eares of Iron to hange it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (1806) I. 135 His empty can, with ears half worn away, Was hung on high. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 61 Each bottle had a curling ear.

b. The part of a bell by which it is hung; a similar part on the ram of a pile-driver, by which it is lifted; 'the lugs or ear-shaped rings fastened on the larger bombs or mortar shells for their convenient handling with shell-hooks' (Adm. Smyth).

1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Lincolnsh.* (Nichols 1797) 80 Paide..for makyng..an ere to y^e^ for bell. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* i. 4 The various parts of a bell may be described as .. the ear or cannon on its top .. by which it is hung.

9. *Mech.* A projection on the side or edge of a piece of machinery or a tool; serving as a handle or attachment, as one of a pair of supports on opposite sides, or for other purposes.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 2 At the Ear of the upper Bellows board is fastened a Rope. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Ear*, one of the two projecting parts on the portions of an eccentric strap by which they are bolted together. *Ibid. Ear*, in *Printing*, a projection on the edge of the frisket; or one on the edge of the composing-rule. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 27 Flue-pipes [of an organ] ..are often furnished with ears, that is, pieces of metal or wood projecting from each side of the mouth.

† b. Used by Dryden in the description of a Roman plough [transl. L. *auris*].

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 252 A fastned Beam prepare, On either side the Head produce an Ear.

10. *Ears of a pump*: 'the support of the bolt for the handle or break' (Adm. Smyth).

11. *Naut.* See quot.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 Ears of boats, the knee-pieces at the fore-part on the outside, at the height of the gunwale.

12. *Bot.* and *Conch.* = AURICLE 2.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The Ears, or fines, are such leaves as grow on the foot stalk, either naturally small, or through extravagancy above natures use. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32 Ear, is the flat part that in some bivalves spreads from the Cardo, or joint, as in a scalop. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 258 Shell hyaline, posterior ears obsolete, anterior prominent. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 183 Corolla with two ears at the base, which remain and crown the fruit.

13. The part of a cap coming over the ears.

c 1830 MRS. SHERWOOD *Houlston Tracts* III. lxxvii. 8 The ears of her mob cap untied for the benefit of the air.

14. *Artificial ear*: an ear-trumpet in the form of a natural ear.

III. *Comb.* and *attrib.*

15. General relations: a. attributive (portions or natural appendages of the ear), as *ear-drum, -lobe, ridge, -root, -sac, -tip, -tuft*; (ornaments worn in the ear), as *ear-jewel, -pendant*; (surgical instruments for operating on or examining the ear), as *ear-douche, -lamp, -nozzle, -speculum, -syringe*; b. objective, as *ear-protector, -whisperer*; † *ear-bussing, -catching, -crucifying, -deafening,* † *-deafing, -erecting, -kissing, -piercing, -pleasing, -splitting, -stunning* adjs., *ear-tickling* adj. and vbl. sb.; c. locative and instrumental, as *ear-labour, -cropped, -directed, -hard* adjs.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. (Qo.), You have heard of the news .. I meane the whisper'd ones, for they are yet but *ear bussing [*folios* here kissing] arguments. 1839 DARBY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl.* (1839) I. 25 Fletcher's *ear-catching language. 1646 J. HALL *Poems, To Mr. Hall*, Thou need'st no nose-lesse monuments display Or *Ear-cropp'd Images. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 110 Raising such *ear-crucifying noise. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. i. 9 The *eare-deaff'ning Voyce o' th' Oracle. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 8 The noise of some *eare-deafing crowd. 1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Lady of Wreck* II. xxvi, *Ear-directed by the sound. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 63 There is carnosity on the *ear-drum. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 166 The much-enduring ear-drum of the nursery-maid. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 9 He chirrups brisk his *ear-erecting steed. 1731–1800 BAILEY, **Ear Hard*, spoken of a Horse. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 126 Made the other pull off his two *ear-jewels also. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 325 But as we pray, so we hear; the one is a lip-labour and the other is an *ear-labour. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr.*

Afr. in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 130 All distend the *ear-lobe: a hole is bored with a needle .. and is enlarged by inserting bits of cane. **1648** tr. *Senault's Par. upon Job* 416 An *Ear-pendant of gold. **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 352 Th' *Eare-piercing Fife. **1853** Kingsley *Hypatia* xxix. 362 Wail on wail, long, wild, ear-piercing, rang along the vaulted roofs. **1641** W. Hooke *New Eng. Teares* Pref. A ij b, As for this Sermon, expect not *eare-pleasing, but heart-affecting phrases in it. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 156/1 *Ear Protector for winter. **1853** Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 263, I wear an *ear-ridge, a tiara, to speak heroically, of wolf-skin. **1616** Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 128 Your Horse .. sweateth much, especially in his flanks, at his *eare-roots, and in such like vsuall places. **1709** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4540/8 A .. Bay Gelding .. hath large slouch Ears .. very large Ear-roots. **1882** W. K. Parker in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. III. 166 The huge *ear-sacs are quite perfect as to cartilage. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 4/1 The trombones seemed .. to drown everything else by their *ear-splitting tones. **1885** Tennyson *Tires.* 11 That *ear-stunning hail of Ares. **1884** *Academy* 10 May 303/1 There is no *ear-tickling, or mere writing for effect. **1801** Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 182 It puzzles me how he has learnt to round his sentences so ear-ticklingly. **1856** Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 395 A crescent of black marking the *ear-tips. **1871** Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 71 Elegant *ear-tufts are occasionally present. **1549** Olde *Erasm. Paraphr. Ephesians* Prol., Seduced .. by sedicious *eare-whisperours.

16. Special comb.: **ear-bob** (now *vulgar* or *humorous*), = Ear-drop; †**ear-bored** *ppl. a.* (see Bore *v.*[1] 1 c); **ear-bow**, an ornament for a horse's ear; **ear-brisk** *a.* (see quot.); **ear-brush** = Auricave (see quot.); **ear-bulb** (*Anat.*), the membranous labyrinth and the cochlea together; **ear-cap** (see quot.); **ear-chamber**, the cavity of the internal ear; **ear-conche** (*Anat.*), the concha or external ear; †**ear-confession**, auricular confession; **ear-cornet**, a kind of ear-trumpet; **ear-cough**, a 'cough excited through irritation of the external ear' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **ear-covert**, a tuft of feathers covering the ear in birds, = Auricular B. a; **ear-deep** *a.*, reaching the ears only; †**ear-dove**, obs. name of some bird (see quot.); †**ear-dropper**, an eaves-dropper; **ear-exercise**, an exercise for training the musical ear; †**ear-finger**, the little finger, often put in the ear, = Auricular B. b; **ear-flap**, the lobe or the loose part of the ear; the external ear generally; †**ear-gristle**, the cartilage of the ear, the external ear; †**ear-guard**, one who prevents a person from hearing; **ear-hole**, the aperture of the ear; *dial.* used for the ear itself; †**ear-knowledge**, knowledge obtained by hearsay; **ear-lap**, the lobe of the ear; also the external ear as a whole; **ear-lappet**, ? = *ear-covert*; †**ear-leaf** (*Bot.*), the cotyledon of a plant; **ear-lechery** (see quot.); †**ear-lid** (see quot.); **ear-lock**, a lock of hair over or above the ear; **ear-nosed** *a.*, *Conch.* (see quot.); **ear-pieces, ear-plate**, part of a helmet covering the ears; **ear-port** (see quot.); **ear-reach**, = Ear-shot; †**ear-rentingly** *adv.*, ? for *ear-rendingly*, but cf. Ear-rent; **ear-room** (cf. *house-room*); †**ear-rowner**, an ear-whisperer; **ear-say**, erroneously used for *hearsay*; **ear-scalp** (*Anat.*), the skin covering the ears; **ear-shell** (see quot.); †**ear-shrift**, auricular confession; †**ear-sore**, something disagreeable to the ear (cf. Eye-sore); **ear-sore** *a.* (*dial.*), irritable, ill-tempered; †**ear-spectacle**, an ear-trumpet; **ear-stone**, an otolith; **ear-string** (cf. *eye-strings, heart-strings*); †**ear-wire** (see quot. 1685); **ear-worm**, ? = Ear-wig; *fig.* a secret counsellor; **ear-wort**, a plant supposed to be good for curing deafness, *Dysophila auricularis* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also Ear-ache, -drop, -mark, -marked, -pick, -ring, -shot, -trumpet, -wax, -wise, -witness, q. v.

1648 Gage *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 56 Her *eare-bobs of some considerable Jewels. **1869** *Pall Mall G.* 4 He purchased a pair of ear-bobs. **1658** *2nd Narr. Late Parl.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 433 The *ear-bored slavish citizens. **1691** E. Taylor *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 64 Are voluntary Ear-boared Slaves. **1796** W. Felton *Carriages* II. 148 The *Earbows are of stiff leather, and covered with lace, or tape. **1731–1800** Bailey, **Ear Brisk*, when he [a horse] carries his Ears forward. **1851** S. Judd *Margaret* II. viii. (1871) 281 He was an ear-brisk and high-necked critter. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Ear-brush*, a toilet instrument for cleaning the ear. **1836–9** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 529/2 The *ear-bulb .. consists of a hard external case. **1847** Craig, **Ear-cap*, a cover for the ears against the cold. **1854** Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 65/2 They contribute .. to the formation of the *ear-chamber. **1875** Blake *Zool.* 86 There are no *earconches, lips, teeth, epiglottis .. nor scrotum. **1549** Allen tr. *Jude's Par. Rev.* 37 The articles of auricular and *eare confession, of purgatorye. **1877** Burnet *Ear* 326 *Ear-cough was known to medical men a long time ago. **1828** Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 233 Head, nape of the neck, and *ear-coverts pale yellow. *a* **1843** Southey *Tri. Woman* 376 Content with *ear-deep melodies. **1725** Sloane *Jamaica* II. 304 It had two spots of each side of the neck of a dark colour, whence the name of *Ear-Dove. *a* **1670** Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. 81 (D), An *ear-dropper might hear such things talk'd at cock-pits and dancing schools. **1887** *Birmingham Instit. Mag.* Sept. 23 The classes in Harmony—*Ear Exercises, and Sight Singing. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Gram.* Z.) 298 *Auricularis*, *ear-finger. **1644** Bulwer *Chirol.* 179 To becken with the Eare-finger is their usuall concise expression. **1859** O. W. Holmes *De Sauty* Pretermit thy whittling, wheel thine *ear-flap toward me, Thou shalt hear them answered. **1876** Lankester *Hist. Creation* I. i. 13 Our long-eared ancestors .. moved their large ear-flaps freely. **1656** Dugard *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 206. 57 To the ears are fitted the *ear-gristles, being broad to reflect the sounds, and hollowed with turnings to carry them inwards. **1647** Ward *Simp. Cobler* 62 Your *Ear-guard will keep farre enough from you what ever I have said. **1691** Ray *Creation* (1714) 152 Have very small ears and *ear-holes as the cetaceous fishes have. **1624** Heywood *Gunaik.* IV. 186 In all this banding of their disreputation .. nothing ever came within the compasse of his *eare knowledge. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Pinnula*, *earlæppa, *uel* ufweard eare. **1561** Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 13 Pull y^e^ patient sore by y^u^ earlap vpwardly. **1880** E. Oppert *Forbid. L.* iv. 126 The hat is .. attached by strings round the earlaps. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Logic* 40 Aristotle gives risibility as a property of man, Hegel .. the ear-lap; both distinguish man from the brutes. **1868** Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* I. vii. 244 The breeds which .. have red *ear-lappets. **1718** Bradley *Gardening* (1731) 285 If any seed has had Moisture enough to put forth its Radicle never so little, and is after that check'd before the *Ear-Leaves appear. **1737** M. Green *Spleen* (1738) 20 Hir'd to praise with stallion pen, Serve the *ear-lechery of men. **1552** Huloet, *Eare lydde, or overparte of the eare, *pinnula*. *c* **1775** Welch in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Oct. 736/1 A musket ball [struck] the pin out of the hair of his *ear-lock. **1809** W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 183 His hair strutting out on each side in stiffly pomatumed ear-locks. **1705** I. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1954 This is distinguisht from the last in being .. *Ear-nosed, viz. inclining more towards one end of the hinge. *a* **1843** Southey *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 644 The morion should be without *ear-pieces. **1622** F. Markham *Bk. War* I. ix. § 3. 34 A Spanish Morian .. bound downe with lined *eare-plates vnderneath his chinne. **1751** Smollett *Per. Pic.* xcix. Wks. (1797) IV. 461 Your *ear-ports will let in the sound. **1642** Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. II. § 6 Some invisible eare might lie in ambush within the *Eare-reach of his words. **1593** Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 63 Roaring and *eare-rentingly exclaiming. *a* **1656** Bp. Hall *Select Th.* § 48 Som there are that will not give so much as *ear-room to the Word of Truth. ?*1388** Wimbeldon *Serm.* in Hatton MS. 57 p. 11 (Halliw.) It is good that every lorde of the comunte be not lad bi folis, nor bi noon othir *ere-rownerys. **1817** Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. iii. 53, I have only *ear-say evidence. **1872** Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 396 This part is distributed to the *ear-scalp and the muscles of the mouth. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ear Shell, *auris marina*, in natural history, the name of a genus of shell-fish. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XII. 14/2 This section of Gastropods [Heliotidæ] commonly called 'Ear-shells' or 'Sea-ears'. **1554** T. Sampson in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 50 But this is so far from their *ear-shrift. **1604** Babington *Notes Levit.* Wks. (1637) 385 Our Popish Teachers would gather an argument for their Auricular Confession and Eare-shrift. **1594** Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii. (1596) 106 It is rather an head-ach than an *eare-sore. *a* **1704** T. Brown *Wks.* (1760) I. 306 (D.) The perpetual jangling of the chimes .. is no small ear-sore to us. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 285 Mark whether any Sound abroad in the open Air, will not be heard distinctly, from further distance, than without that Instrument; being (as it were) an *Eare-spectacle. **1854** Badham *Halieut.* 171 The large *ear-stones, which .. characterise all the members of the present group [the gurnard group]. **1810** Southey *Kehama*, The *ear-strings throb as if they were rent. **1659** Feltham *Low Countries* (1677) 54 Their *Ear-wyres have so nipt in their Cheeks. **1685** Cooke *Marrow of Chirurg.* (ed. 4) V. i. 221 The Ear-wires worn by women to fix their Head-clothes too to keep them on. **1598** tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* I. xl. 84/2 They [in India] can hardly kepe any paper .. from wormes, which are like *eare-wormes. *a* **1670** Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. 152 There is nothing in the oath to protect such an ear-worm, but he may be appeached.

Ear (ī^ə^r), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 éar, eher, æhher, æchir, 2 eher, 3 er, 3–5 ere, 5 eere, 3er, 6–7 eare, 7– ear. For Sc. forms see Icker. [OE. *éar* (WS.), *eher, æhher* (Northumb.), *æchir* (? Mercian) = OHG. *ehir, ahir*, (MHG. *eher* neut., mod.G. *ähre* fem., Du. *aar*), ON. *ax* (Sw., Da. *ax*), Goth. *ahs* (genit. *ahsis*) neut.:—OTeut. **ahoz-*, of same meaning = Lat. *acus* (genit. *-ĕris*) neut., husk of corn. Words radically of the same origin and signification are Awn, Ail *sb.*[2]]

A spike or head of corn; the part of a cereal plant which contains its flowers or seeds. *In* († OE. *on*) *the ear, in ear*: said of corn when in the stage at which it bears ears; cf. *in flower*.

a **800** *Corp. Gloss.* 1892 *Spicas*, ear. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 1 Hys leorning-cnihtas .. ongunnun pluccian þa ear [*c* 950 *Lindisf.* eheru; *c* 975 *Rushw.* æchir; *c* 1160 *Hatton* ear]. *Ibid.* Mark iv. 28 Syþþan fullne hwæte on þam eare [*c* 950 *Lindisf.* eher; *c* 975 *Rushw.* æhher; *c* 1160 *Hatton* eare]. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2104, Vii. eares wexen fette of coren. **1297** R. Glouc. 490 Tho grene corn in Somer ssolde curne, To foule wormes muchedel the eres gonne turne. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clvi. (1495) 707 The heedis of corn eres ben arerid vpwarde. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 16 Now gynneth barly ripe and is to amende Er the eere to breke and shedde it. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 116 An Ere of corne; *spica, arista*. *c* **1489** Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* 136 We oughte to ryde now .. while the corne is in the eere. **1523** Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 13 Sprot-barley hath a flat eare. **1611** Bible *Ex.* IX. 31 Barley was in the ear. **1740** Somerville *Hobbinol* II. (1749) 133 The ripen'd Grain, whose bending Ears Invite the Reaper's Hand. **1819** J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 93 Thirty-two kernels of wheat from the middle of the ear. **1821** Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I, Marking each little object on his road, An insect, sprig of grass, and ear of grain.

†**Ear,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. Forms: 5 yere, 7 eare. [f. Ear *v.*] The action of ploughing; a ploughing. Also in *comb.*, as *ear land, -time*.

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 12 At yere time I sew fare corn **1616** Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 35 Hee shall giue the second eare vnto those his grounds that are most barren. **1693** W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 516 Ear-land, *arvum*.

Ear, *sb.*[4] *dial.* 'A west country term for a place where hatches prevent the influx of the tide' (Adm. Smyth). **1847** Halliw. (Somerset.)

Ear (ī^ə^r), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 1 erigan, 1–2 erien, (3 ærien), 3–5 ere(n, (eer), 6–8 eare, 7– ear. (3–5 here, 5 eryyn, eiere, 6 eire, eyr, 6–8 *Sc. dial.* are, 7 ayre.) [Common Teut.: OE. *erian* = OFris. *era*, ODu. *erien*, OHG. *erran, erren*, (MHG. *eren, ern*, early mod.G. *aren*), ON. *erja*, Goth. *arjan*:—OTeut. **arjan*, f. WAryan root **ar* to plough, whence Gr. ἀρό-ειν, L. *ar-āre*, Ir. *airim*.]

1. *trans.* To plough, till (the ground); also, to turn *up* (the ground), to throw *up* (an object) with a plough.

c **888** K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xiv. 4 (Gr.) Þeah him mon erigan scyle æcera þusend. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Gram.* xxiv. 135 Hæfst ðu æceras to erigenne. **1340–70** *Alex. & Dind.* 201 For ye non erþe ne eren. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 141 Eryyn londe, *aro*. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 184 To tille a felde man must .. eree it uppe bydene. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* VII. ix. 140 And wyth ane hundreth plewis the land he aryt. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 After that he tempereth it with dong, than eareth it, soweth it, and haroweth it. **1587** Harrison *England* I. xxiv. (1877) I. 361 A siluer saucer .. was eared vp by a plough. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 505 When you ere it [the ground] vp with the plough. **1607** Norden *Surv. Dial.* 181 A plow will ayre an Acre a day. **1721–1800** Bailey, To *Ear*, or *Are*, to till, plough, or fallow the Ground. **1855** Singleton *Virgil* I. 83 But if you'll ear the soil For wheaten harvest.

b. *absol.*

a **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 7 Hwylc eower hæfþ erigendne þeow. *c* **1205** Lay. 10030 Heo gunnen to ærien. **1297** R. Glouc. 21 Heo .. erede and sewe, So þat in lutel while gode cornes hem grew. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Bochas* I. xix. (1554) 35 b, If ye not had hered in my calf. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 74/4 The oxen erid in the ploughe. **1526** Tindale 1 *Cor.* IX. 10 That he which eareth should ear in hope. *c* **1630** in Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 77 (1810) 78 Plough with a golden coulter, And eare with a gilded shere.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

c **1386** Chaucer *Knts. T.* 28, I wolde have told you fully .. But all this thing I moste as now forbere. I have .. a large feeld to ere. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 271/3 With the plough of his tonge erye the feldes unresonable. **1558** Phaër *Æneid* II. F ij, Long pilgrimage you haue to pas, huge feelde of seas to eare. **1600** Fairfax *Tasso* I. xiv. 22 The field of loue, with plow of vertue eared. **1606** Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 49 Make the Sea serue them; which they eare and wound With keeles.

Hence **Eared, Earing** *ppl. adjs.*; **Earer** *sb.*, a ploughman.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* XXVIII. 24 Whether al day shal ere the erere, that he sowe. *c* **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 485 Without toune, house, or tree .. or eared land. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 141 Eryar of londe, *arator*. **1565** Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 178 He maketh many mysteries of the Cross: as the hoised sail, the earing plough, the blowing winds. **1594** ? Greene *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 244 The vnmanured land, Which answeres not his earers greedie mind.

Ear (ī^ə^r), *v.*[2] Also 7 eare. [f. Ear *sb.*[2]] *intr.* Of corn: To produce ears, come into ear.

1442 *Three K. Cologne* (Bedf. MS.) vii, [In Palestine] atte Cristemasse barly bygynneth to ere. **1610** G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 56 Thou with corn canst make this stone to eare. **1776** Barker in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 373 The barley .. not earing well on account of the dry season. **1797** Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxvii. 157 The rye was .. beginning to ear.

†**Ear,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [f. Ear *sb.*[1]; in some cases perh. a misspelling for *hear*.] *trans.* To give ear to.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 117 You Gods .. Eare this I doe craue you. *a* **1626** Fletcher *Two Noble Kinsm.* III. i, Thou knew'st .. I ear'd her language.

Ear, dial. var. of Nere, kidney.

†**Ea·rable,** *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–7 erable, 5 errabull, 6–7 errable, (herabul), ereable, 6–7 earable. [f. Ear *v.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being ploughed; fit for tillage. Also *absol.* as quasi-*sb.* Cf. Arable.

1475 Caxton *Jason* (1477) 118 Good londe erable and fayr medowes plente. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* E vj, On felde or in errabull londe. **1552** Huloet, Ereable, or rather arable lande. **1598** Grenewey *Tacitus' Germanie* iii. (1622) 265 Their earable land they change by yeeres. **1693** W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 516 Earable, *arabilis*.

Ea·r-ache. [f. Ear *sb.*[1]]

1. Pain in the drum of the ear; otalgia.

1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 361 When the ear-ach proceeds from insects, or any hard body sticking in the ear. **1863** Fr. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* 63 A poor woman suffering dreadfully from the earache.

2. *dial.* The Field Poppy. (Britten and Holland.)

†**Ea·ral** *a.* ? *nonce-wd.* That addresses the ear.

1658 Hewyt *Serm.* 34 (Todd) They are not true penitents who are merely earal, verbal, and worded men, that speak more than they really intend.

Earand, dial. f. Errand.

Earar, var. of Erer, sooner.

Ear-cockle (ī^ə·rkɒ:k'l). [? f. Ear *sb.*[2] + Cockle in some sense, perhaps the name of the weed.] 'A disease of wheat and other graminaceous plants caused by the presence of vibriones in the seed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 113/2.

Ear-drop (ī·ɪˌdrɒp). [f. EAR *sb.*[1] + DROP *sb.*]
1. An ornamental pendant worn in the ear.
2. *transf.* The popular name of the flower of the common fuchsia. (Britten and Holland.)

Eared (ī·ɪd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. EAR *sb.*[1] + -ED.]
1. Furnished with ears (in various senses); in *Bot.* = AURICULATE. *Eared owl*: a species of owl which has tufts on the head resembling ears.

1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101 A litill panne of brasse y-ered. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. xii. (ed. 7) 556 He is eared and tailed like a Rat. 1677 PLOT *Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.* 103 This stone is .. eared on both sides. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 256 Shell sub-orbicular .. beaks approximate, eared. 1867 *Athenæum* No. 2094. 812/2 A white cap and eared head-dress. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 176 C, A group of Eared Seals.

b. With defining word: Having (large, open, etc.) ears. Also LOP-EARED, PRICK-EARED, etc. †*Four-eared*: ? = four-armed (said of a market cross).

1514 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Rec. .. for land at þe fower yeryd cros. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6324/3 A Cart-like Gelding .. a little Wide Ear'd. 1813 SOUTHEY *Roderick* VI, The whole people heard .. open-ear'd, the sound. 1825 MRS. SHERWOOD *Old Times* II, Her hair..was combed neatly under a round-eared cap.

†2. (Cf. L. *auriti canes* in Apuleius.) *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 111 Dogs..are called..fierce, subtil, sounding, bold, eared for attention, affable, swift.

Eared (ī·ɪd), *ppl. a.*[2] Also 4 eeryd. [f. EAR *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] + -ED.] Of corn or similar plants: Having ears; in *Her.* having ears of a certain tincture. Also, That has come into ear.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. vi. (1495) 393 Dewe gendrid in corrupt ayre .. corrumpyth grene corn whan it is eeryd. 1563 HYLL *Garden.* (1593) 105 The flour also is eared, much like to an ear of corne. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 21 A crop of toward youth, so well eared, that they put vs in hope of a timely haruest. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* III. ix. 111 Three Wheate stalkes, bladed and Eared all proper. 1623 E. WYNNE in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 108 We have Wheate, Barly, Oates & Beanes both eared and codded. 1870 RUSKIN in *Daily Tel.* 7 Oct., If one could only consider it as much a victory to get a barren field sown as to get an eared field stripped.

†**Earestay.** ? Mistake for *caresaye*, obs. f. KERSEY.

1611 in J. Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* II. 71 Unam peciam linei vocatam Earestayes.

Earewe, obs. form of ARROW.

Earfth, var. of ARVETH, *Obs.*

‖ **Ea·rik.** [Ir. *eiric.*] Compensation, fine.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 23/2 When earike or composition is made among the late people for anie murther.

†**Ea·ring,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. EAR *v.*[1] + -ING.] The action of ploughing; a ploughing. Also *attrib.*, as in *earing-time.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Eryynge of londe, *aracio.* 1580 BARET *Alv.* E 15 The first earing, or tilth of land. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxxiv. 21 In earing time and in haruest thou shalt rest. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 537 Wheat or mesling especially doe desire to haue three earings before they bee sowne.

Ea·ring, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. EAR *v.*[2]] The process of coming into ear. Also *concr.* (see quot 1750).

a 1547 T. KEY *Erasm. Par. Mark* (1548) iv. 17 It widdered awaye before it came to earing. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 41 Many grains are lost which come not to sprouting or earing. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 27 (E. D. S.) The shoot or earing of young wheat.

Earing (ī·ərɪŋ), *sb. Naut.* Also 7–9 earring. [? f. EAR *sb.*[1] + -ING[1]; possibly however = EAR-RING. (See quot. 1627.)] 'One of a number of small ropes employed to fasten the upper corner of a sail to the yard' (Adm. Smyth). Also *attrib.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 The trusses, the lifts, the earring, the cat harpings. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 The Earing is that part of the bunt rope which at all the foure corners of the saile is left open as it were a ring. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 153 The weather-earings and the lee they past. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 429 We're all Macaronies from earing to clue. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 9 Our new second mate used to .. have the weather earing passed before there was a man upon the yard. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 19 Head earring strops [are] used .. For hauling out and securing the head earrings. *Ibid.* 45 The head earrings [are] handed up to the earing men on the yard. *Ibid.* 46 The first and second reef earrings.

†**Ea·rish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. EAR *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Auricular (confession).

1554 BECON *Comfort. Epist.* in *Prayers* (1844) 201 Their rising up consisteth in popish penance, in feigned contrition, in earish confession.

Earl (ɔ̄ɹl) *sb.* Forms: 1–4 eorl, 2 ærl, 3 ȝierl, 3–6 erl, (4 erldl, erld, erel, errel, 5 erell, errille), 4–6 ȝerl, 5–7 erle, 5 urle, ȝorle, 6–7 yerle, earle, 9 *Sc.* yerl, 7– earl. See also JARL, YARL. [OE. *eorl* = OSax. *erl* (= sense 1 b below), ON. *earl*, later *iarl*, nobleman, chieftain:—OTeut. **erlo-z.*

Some scholars refer the word to the Aryan root **ers*, comparing Gr. ἔρσην, ἄρσην male; cf. also EARNEST *a.* and *sb.*[1] The ON. runic spelling *erilaR* seems however unfavourable to this view. The notion that *eorl* is a corruption of *ealdor* is wholly untenable.]

†1. A man of noble rank, as distinguished from a *ceorl*, CHURL, or ordinary freeman. Only in OE.

?*a* 616 *Laws of Ethelbert* ¶ 13 Gif on eorles tune man mannan ofsleæhþ xii scillinga ȝebete. *a* 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 132 Eode swa anræd eorl to þam ceorle.

† b. In OE. poetry used for: A warrior, a brave man, a man generally.

Beowulf 357 Þær Hroðgar sæt .. mid his eorla ȝedriht. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xlvii. 6 (Gr.) Ealra wæron fife eorla and idesa. *a* 1000 *Crist* 546 (Gr.) Hwite cwoman eorla eadgiefan englas togeanes. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1844 Þa com ellenrof eorl siðian Abraham.

†2. In late OE.: A Danish under-king (see JARL); hence (under Cnut and his successors) the viceroy or governor of one of the great divisions of England, Wessex, Northumbria, Mercia, etc. (In this sense practically synonymous with the native title of ALDERMAN.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 906 *Laws of Edw. & Guthrum* ¶ 12 Gif man ȝehadodne .. forræde .. þonne sceal him cyng beon oþþon eorl þær on lande..for mæȝ and for mund boran. *c* 1042 *Chart. Leofric* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 72 Leofric eorl and his ȝebedda habbað ȝeunnen twa land for Godes lufan. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud) an. 1048 Man sette þa Odda to eorle ofer Defenascire, & ofer Sumersæton, etc. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 72 Canute..created Thurkill earl or duke of East Anglia.

3. After the Norman Conquest regarded as equivalent to the Lat. *comes* COUNT.

† a. *generally.* Applied to all feudal nobles and princes bearing the Romanic title of Count; also *Hist.* to the officers called *comites* under the later Roman empire. In ME. often used as the typical designation of a great noble. *Obs.* (In *Hist.* use COUNT is now always employed in this sense.)

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Se hlaford into þar halle come, mid his dierewurd ȝeferede, mid ærlen and aldren. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 324 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 230 We mihten habben more .. þan ȝierles and kinges. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13270 Noght o riche kinges kin Ne of erel þan gret baron. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 386 Dukis & erlis, barons & knyȝtis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 251 Rouland eorl of þe paleys. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4068 Ascalaphus, a skathil duke..And Helminus, a hede vrle, hadyn to-gedur Thretty shippes. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 269, Duke, Errelle, and eke Baroun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Erle, lorde, *comes.* 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E vj, The sone of an erle of that land. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 72/2 Nectaridus one of the emperours house earle of the sea coast, hauing charge of the parties towards the sea, was slaine. 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 51 We used the word Earl for gentle or noble. 1799 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre* I. 354 Christianity.. wrested in France enormous possessions out of the hands of the Earls and Barons.

b. *spec.* In England, Scotland, and Ireland, the title of a specific order of rank, corresponding to *Count* in the nobility of other European nations; in the modern peerage an earl ranks next below a marquis, and next above a viscount.

Under the Norman kings the title of earl (count) implied the governorship or the feudal lordship of a COUNTY; subsequently the territorial designation (Earl of Derby, of Leicester) became, as in other degrees of the peerage, purely formal, and in some cases a surname is used instead (as Earl Brownlow, Earl Cowper). When a duke or a marquis has an earldom as his second title, this is 'by courtesy' given to his eldest son: thus the heir of the Duke of Northumberland is Earl Percy, of the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Wiltshire.

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Þurh þone eorl Rodbert of Normandie þe mid unfriðe hider to lande fundode. 1140 *Ibid.*, On þis ȝær wolde þe king Stephne tæcen Rodbert eorl of Gloucestre. 1297 R. GLOUC. 523 He .. bileuede the erl marschal & the erl of Chestre there. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 234 Twa Erlis alsua with him war. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 1 Lord Stafforde was made Erle of Devynshire. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 41 Moste of the Kings Councell, as erles, lordes and nobles of this realme. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* 54 Sir John Dudley that was amrelle of the see was made yerle of Warwyk. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. ii. 79 The Earle of Warwick Shall one day make the Duke of Yorke a King. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. xii. 310 An earl is a title of nobility. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 293 Levied an armed regiment under the Yerl of Angus.

†4. A director, superintendent.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 382/1 Thenne the erle of the sacrefyses gaue moche money.

5. *Comb.* †**earl-right.** (Only in OE. and *Hist.*)

c 1030 *Laws of Cnut* in Thorpe *Laws* 81 Gif þegen ȝeþeah þæt he wearð to eorle þonne wæs he syþþan eorl-rihtes weorðe. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 80 The..man who has 'thriven to eorl-right', or who has his forty hides.

Earl, *v.*[1] *Sc.* [var. of ARLE *v.*] To 'fasten' by earnest-money, pledge, betroth.

c 1375? BARBOUR *St. Agnes* 26 In takine of wedinge He erlis þaime with his rynge. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *My Mary*, The heavenly vow I got, That earled her my own.

†**Earl,** *v.*[2] ? *nonce-wd.* [? f. EARL *sb.*] *trans.* ? To be the lord of.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4646 Alexander, that aire þat erles all þe werd.

†**Ear-lage.** *rare*[−1]. (See quot.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 439 The ear-lages or ear-laps of a Mule.

Earldom (ɔ̄·ɹldəm). [f. EARL *sb.* + -DOM.] The domain or territory governed by an earl (*obs.* exc. *Hist.*); the rank or dignity of an earl.

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1053 (Laud MS.) Feng Ælfgar eorl to ðam eorldome þe Harold ær ahte. 1297 R. GLOUC. 523 Sir Peris de Roches .. The king ȝet .. erldom of Gloucestre. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 85 Two and þritti schires .. þat now beeþ i-cleped erldoms. 1495 *Act 2 Hen. VII*, xxxiii. § 2 Londes and tenementes parcelles of the seid Erledome of Marche. 1530 PALSGR. 49 *Conte*, an erledom. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. ii. 93, I clayme the gift..Th' Earledome of Hertford, Which you haue promised. 1682 DRYDEN *Satyr* 124 Others with Titles and new Earldoms Caught. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Lett.* (1768) IV. 317 [Henry II] bequeathed that earldom [Anjou] to the second [son] in his last sickness. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 118 Robert Guiscard, about 1059, united in his own person all these earldoms. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 537 His marquisate became extinct; but his son was permitted to inherit the ancient earldom. 1874 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/4 The accession of Viscount St. Lawrence to the earldom of Howth.

fig. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 88 The erldom of enuye and yre he hym graunteþ.

Earled *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* Turned into an earl.

1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relat.* Pp 3 b, As the Prior of Duresme [wondered] of his Earled Bishop.

Earless (ī·ɹlés), *a.*[1] [f. EAR *sb.*[1] + -LESS.]
1. Having no ears: a. of human beings and animals; b. of drinking vessels, etc. (cf. EAR *sb.*[1] 7); c. *Conch.* of bivalve shells.

1611 COTGR., *Essoreillé* .. earelesse, without eares. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 105 Earless mammot [*misspelt for* marmot]. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 598 He was .. earless, eyeless, cheekless, noseless, and chinless. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 261 Aucella .. left umbo prominent, earless. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 136 Dainty little earless china cups.

2. Destitute of the sense of hearing, or of musical ear. Also *poet.* of places: Where nothing can be heard.

1802 WORDSW. *Sonn. To Toussaint l'Ouv.*, In some deep dungeon's earless den. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summ. Skye* I. 180 Weary of singing his songs to the earless rocks and sea waves. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womank.* vi. 44 Just as the earless are given up as to music.

Earless (ī·ɹlés), *a.*[2] [f. EAR *sb.*[2]] Of stalks of corn: Destitute of ears.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl., Death Abel* I. (1843) 38 *Cain.* Thes earles cornes..offer I will to daye.

Earlet (ī·ɹlét). [f. EAR *sb.*[1] + -LET; in sense 1 after BRACELET.]
†1. An ear-ring. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* XXV. 12 A golden earlet.

2. Anything resembling a small ear. †a. An auricle of the heart. b. *Bot.* = AURICLE 2. c. ? An attachment to a church bell.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vii. 107 The parts of the Heart..are either externally seen, as the Earlets. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. iii. (1738) 27 There belong also to the Heart, two Auricles or Earlets. 1865 tr. *Hugo's Hunchback* IV. iii. (Chapman and H.) 144 He seized the brazen monster by the earlets. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Earlet*, an ear-like appearance produced by an indentation in the leaves of some of the foliose Hepaticæ.

†**Ea·rlierness.** *Obs.* [f. *earlier*, compar. deg. of EARLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being more early, priority.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Cont., A Moreness of worlds, and Earlyerness of this world, stand upon the same untrusty bottom.

†**Ea·rlily,** *adv. Obs.* [f. EARLY *a.* + -LY[2].] At an early period or stage.

1669 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Mar., And so I parted, with great content that I had so earlily seen him there. 1678 BP. WETENHALL *Office of Preaching* 742 That it [preaching] was earlily required of the Presbyters, we have already seen out of the pretended Apostolical constitutions. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 46. 302, I thus earlily let go my Fire against the Pretender's Friends.

Earliness (ɔ̄·ɹlinés). [f. EARLY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being early; formerly also, promptitude, zeal.

a 1626 DONNE *Serm.* 245 There is a youth in our age and an earlinesse acceptable to God in every action. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. xii. 52 Our owne Authours are .. alledged for the earlinesse of this Apostasie. 1682 *Addr. fr. Worcester* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1707/5 Our former Earliness and Stability in Duty, had given us the Character of the Loyal City of Worcester. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xx, That we may strive to-morrow, with the sun's earliness, to wake a stag from his lair. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I. 328 No one objected to the earliness of his call.

†**Ea·rlings,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [? f. EAR *sb.*[1] + -LING.] Possibly a transl. of Fr. *oreillettes* 'wires about a woman's head' (Miège *Fr. Dict.* 1701); cf. *Ear-wires.*

1660 *Rates* in *Act Tonnage & Poundage 12 Chas. II*, 16 Earlings, the Groce cont. 12 dozen, *jl.* 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 290 Catlings, Earlings, Outnall, Thred, Ticking, Copperas [in list of Imports from France].

Earlishness (ɔ̄·ɹliʃnés). *nonce-wd.* [f. EARL *sb.* + -ISH + -NESS; OE. had *eorlisc* (= earlish) in the sense 'noble, like an earl'.] The distinctive quality of an earl.

1876 M. COLLINS *Blacksm. & Schol.* II. 120 The Earl had no particular earlishness about him.

Ea·rl Ma·rshal. A high officer of state, formerly the deputy of the CONSTABLE as judge of the *curia militaris* or court of chivalry. The title was originally 'marshal', but one of the holders of the dignity became in 1189 Earl of Pembroke, and it has never since been held by a person of lower rank than an earl. The office is now hereditary in the line of the Dukes of Norfolk, its functions being now confined to the presidency of the Heralds' College and the right of appointing its officers, and to certain purely ceremonial duties.

The equivalent Scottish office of *marischal* became in 14th c. hereditary in the family of Keith; in 1458 the holder of the office was created an earl under the title of Earl Marischal; the last Earl Marischal was attainted in 1716.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls ser.) 10733 Willam þe erl marschal deide þulke 3er alas. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxxv. Preamb., The..office of Erle Marchall of this Realme. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* R.) Being earl-marshall..welcomes her ashore. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 27 The four pursuivants .. are also created by the earl-marshal. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 242/1 Earl Marshal of England .. orders all great ceremonials.

Earlship (ə·ɹlʃip). In OE. eorlscipe. [f. Earl *sb.* + -ship. In sense 2 the word is of later and independent formation.]

†1. Manliness, bravery; nobility, lordship. Only in OE.

Beowulf 1727 (Gr.) Eard and eorlscipe. *a* 1000 *Widsith* 37 (Gr.) No hwæðre he ofer Offan eorlscype fremede.

2. The dignity or office of an earl (*Hist.*). Also, *your earlship*: used as a humorous or quasi-*arch.* form of address.

1792 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* V. 268 Allow me to repair my omission by presenting to your earlship her little highness Abenaide [*ed.* 1 1770 *has* your lordship]. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* III. 295, I thank your noble earlship. 1883 H. M Kennedy tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 115 The formation of the new great earlships.

Early (ə·ɹli), *a.* Forms: 3 earlich, 4–5 erli, erly, 6 yerly, 7 earely, 6– early. See the *adv.* Not found in OE., and only rarely in ME.; probably evolved from the adv. Cf. the equivalent ON. *árligr*, which is also of rare occurrence.]

I. Absolutely or relatively near to the beginning of a portion of time: opposed to *late*.

When used with a sb. denoting a division of time, it sometimes gives to the latter a partitive sense: thus *the early spring* = the early part of the spring; *the early morning* = the early part of the morning; similarly *the early nineteenth century*, etc.

1. With reference to the time of day.

a. Belonging to the first part of the morning; that exists, takes place, appears, or does something in the first part of the morning. Proverb, *The early bird gets the worm*; hence *early bird*, humorously = early riser.

In *early riser, early rising*, the first word may either be taken as an adj., or the phrase may be treated as a combination in which the first element is the adv. (cf. *well-doer, -doing*). The former view seems most in accordance with the modern grammatical consciousness, and is supported by the analogy of the similar phrase in quot. 1225.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 His earlich ariste from deað to liue. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxii. (1495) 360 Mane the erly dawnynge makyth ende of the nyght lytyll and lytyll. *c* 1450 *Sir Beues* (MS. *M.*) 1929 Beuys sayde: 'Yet is it but erly day!' 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 209 The early Village Cock Hath twice done salutation to the Morne. 1611 Bible *Hosea* vi. 4 Your goodnesse is as a morning cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* II. xiv, He that hath once got the fame of an early riser, may sleep till noon. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 642 Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet, With charm of earliest Birds. 1785 Cowper *Tiroc.* 765 Where early rest makes early rising sure. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 356 Whose watchful priest would meet, with matin blaze, His earlier God. 1833 R. Hogg *Let.* in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) IX. 111 He asked me if I was an early riser. 1866 *Arab. Nts.* 487 It was time to get up for early prayers before sunrise.

b. Relatively near to the beginning of the day (or night). Of events or actions: Taking place at an hour relatively not far advanced, or before the usual hour. *Small-and-early*: applied in recent use to evening parties; colloq. also as quasi-*sb.*

1848-60 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, The meeting will begin at early candle-light. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xi. 83 Mrs. Podsnap added a small and early evening to the dinner.

c. *To keep early hours*: to rise and retire early. *Early habits*: habits of keeping early hours. Hence colloq. the adj. is applied to persons.

1754 Richardson *Grandison* V. xvii. 114 Early hours .. and ease, without hurry, will do every thing. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 429 What early philosophic hours he keeps. *Mod.* They are early people, and seldom go out in the evening.

†d. *absol.* = Early morning, early hour. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xviii. 26 Fro erli vnto euen the tyme shal ben chaunged. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 7 To morrow with your earliest, Let me haue speech with you.

2. Relatively near to the beginning of the year. Of things or events: Appearing or occurring relatively soon in the year; *esp.* of plants with regard to their time of bearing flowers or fruit.

1526 Tindale *James* v. 7 Untill he receave the yerly and the latter rayne. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 38 In an early Spring, We see th' appearing buds, which to proue fruite, Hope giues not so much warrant. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 89 If the earlier season lead. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 Fruits and Flowers, are more early or tardy .. according as the Soil and Situation are qualify'd by Nature or Accident. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 67 Ev'n in this early Dawning of the Year. 1811 W. Spencer *Poems* 98 Sere, sere was ev'ry earlier rose. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 204 Early Purple Orchis.

3. With reference to a lifetime.

a. Pertaining to or connected with childhood or youth. b. Relatively near to the beginning of a lifetime or career. (Sometimes contextually = premature, too early.)

1630 Lord *Banians* 62 They marry about the seventh year .. that the parents might before death see their children disposed, which commeth to pass by these earely conjunctions. 1705 Addison *Italy* (Ded.), I had a very early Ambition to recommend my self to Your Lordship's Patronage. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 899 Early, not sudden, was Narcissa's fate. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 256 The duke .. was in life your earliest friend. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 354 Our most important are our earliest years. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 109 Henry Wharton, .. whose early death was soon after deplored by men of all parties. 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims., Poet & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 158 Music and rhyme are among the earliest pleasures of the child. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 The man who is to be good at anything must have early training.

¶ Used by Byron for: Youthful, young.

1814 Byron *Lara* I. xx, Blest are the early hearts and gentle hands That mingle therein well-according bands. 1818 — *Juan* I. xliii, Lucretius' irreligion is too strong For early stomachs.

4. Belonging or relating to the initial stage of a historical epoch, of the history of a people, of the world, of a science, etc.; ancient. So *early history, early records.*

1672-5 Comber *Comp. Temple* (1702) 558 There are no More, or earlyer Laws than these. 1747 Collins *Passions* 2 While yet in early Greece she sung. 1787 Bonnycastle *Astron.* I. 3 Astronomy is a science of the earliest antiquity. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 106 Anaxagoras seems to have been one of the earliest philosophers .. who held this doctrine. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* vii. 373 The early engravers .. never attempted to express more than the drawing and the actual light and shadows. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 593 After the fashion of an earlier generation. *Ibid.* II. 399 Early fathers of the Church. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. viii. 90 Wherever we find the level..square occurring..in early Northern work. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 1, In the early Church he exercised a real influence. 1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* 92 Two large and finely painted early dishes.

b. *Archit.* **Early English**: the name commonly applied to the period of English architecture succeeding the so-called 'Norman', and usually described as extending from A.D. 1175 to 1275; also the style characteristic of that period; also called *Early Pointed, First Pointed.*

1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. 106 The Early English capital is, therefore, a barbarism of triple grossness. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 123 The round moulded capital is characteristic of the English Early Pointed. *Ibid.* 138 The Early Pointed style was from 1175 to 1275.

5. *generally.* Connected with the initial part of any division of time, any continuous action, etc.; also, anterior in comparison with something else; timely, done or taking place without delay, or before it is too late. In compar. and superl. = former, foremost (in time).

1767 Gooch *Wounds* I. 191 This consideration shou'd engage our earliest and closest attention to the rules. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 9 Made men remiss in early precaution. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* IX. 303 Fear not for Burgundy!..Our earliest scouts Shall tell his homeward march. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. iii, Bruce's earliest cares restore That speechless page to Arran's shore. 1882 Peabody *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 153 The early part of this century.

b. Of future dates and events: Not remote, near at hand.

1857 Livingstone *Trav.* Introd. 8 There being no prospect of an early peace. *Mod.* An early date has been fixed for the ceremony. Please reply at your earliest convenience.

II. 6. With reference to serial order: Occupying a position near the beginning.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4333/8 They will Advance Money upon early Tallies. *Mod.* The early chapters of the book. The early prime numbers.

Early (ə·ɹli), *adv.* Forms: 1 *Northumb.* árlíce, ærlíce, 2–4 erliche, 3 earliche, 4 erlike, erli, erely, eerly, arliche, orly, *Sc.* airlie, 3–4 arli, 4–5 erly, 5 3erlyche, yerely, *north.* 4–5 areli, -ly, 4–6 *Sc.* ar-, ayr-, airly, 5 *Sc.* yarly, 6 yerle, 6–7 earely, 6– early. [OE. *árlíce* (= ON. *árliga*) f. **ár* (= ON. *ár*) positive deg. of *ær* Ere + *-líce* -ly[2]. The ME. forms with *o* descend directly from this; the OE. var. *ærlíce* (with umlaut or assimilation to *ær*) gave rise to *arli, erli* (whence the mod form).]

I. Near the beginning of a period of time.

1. With reference to the time of day.

a. In the first part of the morning.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 2 And ærlice [*c* 975 *Rushw.* arlice] æftersona cuom in temple. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Erliche rise, and gernliche seche chireche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Siggeð .. prime iþe winter erliche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2817 Bot arli [1340 *Fairf.* erly], ar men well moght see, þe angls badd loth do him flee. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 203 The child..ros arliche amorewen. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 32 He suld fynd a palmere orly at morn. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 554 For to riss airly euirilk day. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 460 He wakide eerly to his puple. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 785 In Asterre day 3erlyche in þe mornyng. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. i. 65 Rycht airly in til þe dawing. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. viii. 23 At morrow full ayrly Eneas haistis vp, and mycht nocht ly. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* (1848) 165 This Judith .. rose up yerle. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxviii[xix]. 147 Early in y^ mornynge do I crie vnto the. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* V iii. 188 What misaduenture is so earely vp? *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 113 Early up and never the nearer. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 2 Young Fellows..who rise early for no other purpose but to publish their Laziness. 1832 Tennyson *May Queen*, Call me early, mother dear. 1884 J. Hawthorne in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 433/2 You must get up early to get the better of a man who has been a parson.

b. Relatively near to the beginning of the day (or night); at an hour not far advanced.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxii § 4 Laborers .. late commyng unto their werke, erly departing therefro. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 458 We resumed our journey early. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* IV. xviii, Earlier the night came on. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cvii, A bitter day that early sank Behind a purple-frosty bank Of vapour.

c. *Early and late*: at all hours, continuously, incessantly.

c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (BM. MS.) 302 Erliche & late to gladen þee. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 392 What lyf 3e lede, erly & late. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 124 Be subgette to þi souereyne Arely and late. 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C iij b, His conuersation among them .. was .. all manner of seasons, earely, and late. [1621 Quarles *Es'her* 1717) 28 Prayr .. finds admittance, whether earl' or late.] 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xx, I was up early and late.

2. Relatively near to the beginning of the year.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 421 An Early-Comming Fruit. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 191 Early-set Anemonies. 1795 Burke *Th on Scarcity* Wks. VII. 406 All the early sown grain recovered itself. *Mod.* Some of the species flower very early.

3. With reference to a lifetime.

a. In childhood or youth. b. At a time relatively near to the beginning of a lifetime or career. (Sometimes contextually = too early, prematurely.)

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 116 Hire fader hefde iset hire earliche to lare. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* Edinb. MS.) 23046 þat..arlik to god þaim tok. 1612-15 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* XII. iv, Samuel began his acquaintance with God early. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 265 Early begin the stubborn Child to break. 1767 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* II. xii. 200 She lost her father early. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 252 Where the seeds of virtue are early planted. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* I. xiv. 105 The early-learnt history of the family. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 107 Voltaire perceived very early in life that to be needy was to be dependent.

4. At or near the beginning of a historical epoch, of the history of the nation, the world, a science, etc.; far back in date, anciently.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9001 (Fairfax MS.), Allas arly [*v. r.* arli, erly] þis gile be-gan. þat adam þat was formast man..was begiled þorou a wife. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* ii. 7 The Romans themselves were early in no small numbers. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 312 The Americans early found out its useful qualities. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 317 As early as the reign of Elizabeth.

5. *generally.* In the initial part of any division of time, any continuous action, etc. Also, at a time anterior with respect to something else; in good time, without delay, before it is too late.

1655 Milton *Sonn.* '*Avenge, O Lord*' 14 That from these may grow A hundredfold. who .. Early may fly the Babylonian woe. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 545 Early they stall their Flocks and Herds. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* Alex. i. 457 This Abuse was early redrest. 1807 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 71 He very early saw that the fidelity of the western country was not to be shaken. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. vii. 456 This great and salutary reaction began early in the present century. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I. vi. 41 A Parliament .. may .. be convened earlier for dispatch of business. 1872 Raymond *Mines* 200 Early in December the weather becomes too cold and stormy.

II. 6. Referring to serial order. Near the beginning of the series.

Mod. His name appears very early in the list.

†**Ea·rman.** *Obs. rare.* In 3 hearman. [f. stem of Ear *v.*[1] + Man.] A cultivator.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 All swuch as weren ear ha gulten his earste hearmen.

Ea·r-mark, *sb.* [f. Ear *sb.*[1] + Mark *sb.*]

1. A mark in the ear of a sheep or other animal, serving as a sign of ownership.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 52 Se that they [the sheep] be well marked, both eare-marke, pitche-marke, and radel-marke. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1625/4 Lost .. a White Mare ..no Ear-mark. 1683 *Col Rec. Penn.* I. 65 Punishm for those y^ shall presume to alter their Neighbours Eare or Brand Mark. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Marking*, Some mark them with Raddle and make Ear Marks.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A 'stamp', mark of ownership, identifying mark.

1577-87 Harrison in Holinshed *Descr. Brit.* xx. 115 This proverbe hath..been used as an eare marke of their dissimulation. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 67 We should see foure, five, and more, which had, as it were, our eare-marke; one hurt upon the backe, another neere the tayle, another about the fynnes. 1670 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 99 God makes this the ear-mark of his people, that they are children that will not lie. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 151 Fanatick Money hath no Ear-mark. 1879 Trollope *Thackeray* 201 His [Thackeray's] most besetting sin in style, – the little earmark by which he is most conspicuous.

3. The mark of teeth in the ear.

1837-40 Haliburton *Clockm.*, They said it was a biter bit, and they came..to see which critter would get the ear-mark.

Ea·r-mark, *v.* [partly f. prec. sb.; partly f. Ear *sb.*[1] + Mark *v.*]

1 *trans.* To mark (animals) in the ear as a sign of ownership or identity; *fig.* to mark (anything) as one's own, make its identity recognizable, by a special sign. Hence **Ea·r-marked** *ppl. a.*

1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 188 Least we..for eare marked beasts abroad be bruted. 1612 R. Carpenter *Soules Sent.*

76, I will heere let them passe as eare-markt slaues of Sathan. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 4 It is a goode way to earemarke lambes as they fall. 1882 *Standard* 2 Jan. 5 The troubles which an ear-marked cheque avoids. 1882 MONTAGUE WILLIAMS *Def. Dr. Lamson* in *Times* 14 Mar., Why did the prisoner go down to Wimbledon and earmark his visit by, etc.

†**2.** (*nonce-use.*) To mark a person by cutting his ears (in the pillory).

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 125 The Practice of..pilloring, gagging, Ear-marking, Noseslitting.

†**Earn,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [OE. *ærn* = (by metathesis) ON. *rann*, Goth. *razn*:—OTeut. **razno*(*m*; cogn. with REST. The OE. word is chiefly found in compounds, as *bere-ern*, *hordern*; see quots. under BARN, SALTERN.] A place, dwelling, hut.

a 1000 *Laws of Ine* 57 (Bosw.) Bireþ into his ærne. 1664 *Floddan F.* iii. 25 Who had been shroud in shepherds earn.

Earn (ɔ̄ɹn), *v.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 earnian, 2–4 ernie(n, erne(n, 5 arne, 6–7 earne, 7– earn. *β.* 1 ȝeearnian, 2 ȝearnien, iarnien, iernien, 6 ȝarn, yerne, yearne, yarn, (9 *dial.* yearn, yarn). [OE. *earnian*, *ge-earnian*, repr. an OTeut. type **aznôjan*, f. **aznâ* (ON. *ǫnn*) labour, properly field-labour, connected with Goth. *asans*, OHG. *aran* (whence MHG. *erne*, mod.G. *ernte*) harvest, Goth. *asneis*, OHG. *esni* hired labourer, OE. *esne* serf, labourer, man. The primary sense is therefore 'to obtain as the reward of labour'. The OE. *earnian* corresponds in meaning with OHG. *arnên*, but in form with OHG. *arnôn*, which derives its sense 'to reap' independently from the sb.

The ME. forms with initial ȝ or *y* may in some cases descend from OE. *ge-earnian*; the mod. dial. forms with *y* prob. represent the simple vb.; cf. *yerth*, *yale* for *earth*, *ale* (OE. *ealo*).

1. *trans.* To render an equivalent in labour or service for (wages); hence, to obtain or deserve (money, praise, any advantage) as the reward of labour. In early use in wider sense: To deserve; to obtain as a recompense. (In OE. the simple vb. governs the genit. case, the compound *ge-earnian* the accusative.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* in Sweet *Ags. Reader* (ed. 5) ix. 47 Wuton agifan ðæm esne [Orpheus] his wif, for ðæm he hi hæfð ȝeearnad mid his hearpunga. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 767 (Gr.) Soðfæstra saula..earniað on eorðan ecan lifes. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Þat hi sceoldan mid edmodnisse & mid hersamnisse ȝearnie þa wuniunge on hefe rice. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Þet ðeo edmode isomnunge iernade et gode, þet muchel er þe engles..forluren. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 1. 339 Yoke man..trewly his goodes to yerne. 1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 50 Lang seruyce ȝarnis ay rewaird. 1591 NASHE *Prognost.* 23 Many shall drinke more than they can yearne. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 107 There was earned in four years..the summe of four Millions. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 286 These praises..have been dearly earned. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg.* I. i. 8 Do they all earn wages? 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 359, 'I must..yearn my own living.' 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. XV. § 11 The effort of men to earn, rather than to receive, their salvation. 1863 BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 147 Go into any private workshop where old men are earning as much as young men, and you will find that they *are* earning it.

b. Of qualities or actions: To procure as a direct consequence (a name, reputation, etc.) *for* a person.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. I. 40 The which shal nought to you but foule dishonor yearne. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7 (1882) 148 The stern justice of his rule earned the hatred of the disorderly baronage. *Mod.* His eccentricities had earned for him the nickname of 'The Madman'.

c. Of money invested; also of an implement, etc.: To be the means of producing (an income or money return).

1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Sept. 1/4 The line.. would earn at least four per cent.

†d. *intr.* To do work *for* (a reward or result).

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXX. (1612) 148 Now Mars.. Anchises and Adonis.. May earne for babes, for Vulcan shall be parent at their birth.

†**2.** *absol.* To deserve *well* or *ill*. *Obs.* [cf. L. *bene mereri*.]

961 EADGIFU *Charter* in Sweet *Ags. Reader* (ed. 5) 55 Heo ne dorste..hem swa leanian swa he hire to ȝeearnud hæfde. 1622 DEKKER, etc. *Virgin Mart.* IV. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 59 A piece of Roman gold With Cæsar's stamp, such as he sends his captains When in the wars they earn well.

3. [cf. OHG. *arnôn* to reap.] To glean. *dial.*

1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

Hence **Earned** *ppl. a.*, purchased by an equivalent in labour; *esp.* in phrases *well-earned*, *hardly-earned*. **Earner,** one who or that which earns.

1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harts* 23 Make my hands the earners of my meate. 1614 CORNWALLIS in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 162 Nor make him so dear an earner of our monies. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 75 The well earned promotion. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 11/2 Unearned incomes should be taxed before earned incomes. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Nov. 5/5 The wives of wage earners.

†**Earn,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. identical with ME. *erne* (repr. both OE. *iernan*, metathetic var. of *rinnan*, RUN, and the causative *ærnan* = *rennan*): in OE. the prefix-vbs. *ge-rinnan*, *ge-rennan*, occur in the senses 'curdle, cause to curdle'; the pple. *geurnen* 'curdled' is found in *Leechdoms* II. 230, 272, III. 278.] *intr.* To curdle. Also *trans.* To curdle (milk), esp. for making into cheese.

1674 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 16 To *Earn*, to run as cheese doth ..Var. Dial. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 86 The kirns to kirn and milk to earn. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 250 When it [new milk] is ready to boil put in a quart of good cream, earn it. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Earn*, to curdle with rennet.

†**Earn,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: (? 1 eornian), 6 erne, earne, 7 earn. [app. a var. of YEARN:—OE. *geornian*; cf. dial. *ear* for *year*. All the senses of the present word, exc. 3, also belong to the form YEARN. The OE. *eornian* to murmur (Bosw.-T. in pres. pple. *eornigende*), *eornfulnes* solicitude, *eornlice* diligently (*Leechdoms* I. 190), seem to show that the two forms go back to an early period; see Sievers *Ags. Gram.* (ed. 2) §212.

Prof. Skeat (s.v. YEARN) considers that *earn*, *yearn* to grieve (sense 2 below) are of distinct origin from *earn*, *yearn* in the sense to desire. He regards the former as a corruption of ME. ERME. But the development of sense from 'desire' to 'sorrow' presents no serious difficulty; and there is no clear evidence of confusion between the two words.]

1. *intr.* To desire strongly, to long. Also, *To earn it.* (? refl.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 76 My courage earnd it to awake. 1596 — *F. Q.* I. i. 3 His hart did earne To proue his puissance.

2. To be affected with poignant grief or compassion; also impers. *it earns me.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 3 My manly heart doth erne ..for Falstaffe hee is dead, and wee must erne therefore. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. ii. 129 That every like is not the same.. the heart of Brutus earnes to think upon. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV. vi, Alas poore wretch! how it earnes my heart for him! 1651 P. STERRY *England's Deliverance* (1652) 26, I do..with bowels tenderly Earning, warn and intreat, etc.

3. ? To tremble. *rare*—⁰.

1611 COTGR., *Frissonner*, to tremble, quake, shrug, shiuer, didder, shudder, earne, through cold or feare.

4. Of hounds, deer, etc.: To utter a prolonged cry. See EARNING *vbl. sb.*[2] 2.

†**Earn,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [app. ME. *eorne*, OE. *georne* eagerly, anxiously; cf. EARN *v.*[3]] Earnestly, longingly.

1230 *Ancr. R.* 44 Crieð him eorne merci & forgiuenesse. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 11 Who doubts but they prayed earn and earnestly, when they were in Bocardo.

Earn, var. form of ERNE, eagle.

Earn-bleater, -bliter. *dial.* [Derivation unknown; this and OE. *hæferbléte*, *hæfenbléte*, name of some bird, 'bicoca, bugium', prov. Eng. *hammerbleat* snipe, may possibly be various corruptions of the same word.]

'A Scotch name for the snipe.' (Jamieson.)

1768 Ross *Helenore* 58 (Jam.) The earn-bleater or the muirfowl's craw, Was like to melt her very heart awa.

Earnest (ə·ɹnést), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 eornust, -ost, -est, 3 eornest, ȝorneste, 3–5 erneste, 3–6 ernest, 5 erneyst, 4–6 ernes, 6 earnes, 6– earnest. [OE. *eornust* fem. = OHG. *ernust* fem., neut., MHG. *ernest*, mod.G. *ernst* masc., MDu. *ernst*, *aernst* (of similar meaning):—OTeut. **ernusti*, perh. f. root **ers*, found also in ERRE (*obs.*) anger. A different ablaut form of the same root, with similar suffix, appears to exist in OE. *ornest* wager of battle, ON. *orrosta*, late OE. *orrest* battle.

The form *ernes* may possibly represent a distinct word:—OE. *geornes*, (*ᵓeornnes*) eagerness, strength of desire; cf. EARN *v.*[3]; it was however in 15th c. completely identified with the present word.]

†**1.** Ardour in battle; in wider sense, intense passion or desire. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 16480 Þer wes fehte swiþe stor, eornest ful sturne. *c* 1250 *Ibid.* 16468 To fihte mid folle ȝorneste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 121 Vortimer with gret power and god ernest ynow. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1285 The hote ernest [*v. r.* hervest] is al overblowe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4840 And whanne they han her lust geten The hoote ernes they al foryeten.

2. Seriousness, serious intention, as opposed to jest or play; *esp.* in phrase *in* (†*for*) *earnest*, *in good* (*sober*, *sad*) *earnest*. In OE. *on eornest* means 'earnestly', also 'in reality'. In mod. use *to be in earnest*, applied to persons, has sometimes an emphatic sense = to be earnest.

c 1000 WULFSTAN *Addr. to English* in Sweet *Ags. Reader* (ed. 5) 111 Gif we on eornost ænize scame cuðan. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 411 Adam is to eue cumen, More for erneste ðan for gamen. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 6 Til perfite man it falles not to leghe nouþer in ernest ne in gamen. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v And this contek in ernes and in game Departed was betwixt love and shame. *Ibid.* I. vi, It is an ernest and no game. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 14/2 Arneste or erneste, seryowste. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 328 Is it erneste that ye speke? *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 927 In earnes, *a certes*, For earnes, *pour certes*, Of earnes, *de certes*. 1570 *Marriage Wit & Sc.* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 362 But in good earnest, madam, speak—off or on? 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxv. (1862) I. 193, It were good to be beginning in sad earnest to find out God. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 373, I deal not now with this caitiff, never worth my earnest, and now not seasonable for my jest. 1729 BP. BUTLER *Serm., Self-Deceit* 475 It never in earnest comes into their thoughts. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 15, I am in great Earnest when I declare once more, that I have a deep conviction. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. vi. (1857) 102 It was no feint, but a surprise meditated in good earnest. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 207 Are you in jest or in real earnest?

†b. ME. phrase: *Erte*(*n to ernest*: to conduct to a serious result; *erte*(*n in ernest*: to bring seriously to pass. [Cf. OHG. *uuart giuuentit in guota ernust* 'factus est in agonia' Graff.]

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2942 Ertes ay to euyll ende & ernyst by the last. *Ibid.* 11634 For ertyng his exile in ernest.

Earnest (ə·ɹnèst), *sb.*[2] Forms: 3 dat. or acc. ernesse, 4 ernes, eernes, 5 ernys, 5–6 ernest, (5 arneste), 6– earnest. [Of obscure etymology: presumably connected with the synonymous *erles* (see ARLES), ERRES (a. OFr. *erres* pl.); possibly it was altered from these after the analogy of derivatives in -NESS.

The alleged OF. *ernes*, frequently given as the etymon, is spurious (Prof. Paul Meyer); the Welsh *ernes* is borrowed from Eng. At an early period app. confused with EARNEST *sb.*[1], the notion being that an 'earnest' was so called as showing that a bargain was made 'in earnest'.]

1. Money, or a sum of money, paid as an instalment, esp. for the purpose of securing a bargain or contract. Also *fig.* A foretaste, instalment, pledge, of anything afterwards to be received in greater abundance. †Phrase, *On* (*in*, *for*) *earnest*: by way of earnest, as an instalment or foretaste.

The lit. sense is now nearly confined to law-books, and the fig. use, which retains its currency chiefly on account of its occurrence in the Bible, has almost ceased to be consciously metaphorical.

a 1225 *Juliana* 17 Nu þu schalt on alre earst as on ernesse swa beon ibeaten wið bittere besmen. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 142 Crist toke ernes here in þis world. *Ibid.* III. 61 He hadde answere of God, þat was eernes herto. 1424 R. FLORE in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 59, I haue paied him a noble on ernest. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 14/2 Arneste or hanselle [or ernest *H. P.*, ansal *K.*]. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 157 Item, my mastyr payd to hym in ernest that schuld make my ladys cloke, iijs. iiij*d*. 1499 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* MS. 1378. 5 Reseyved of ernys iij*d*. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 115 Thy ernest is layde, the bargen must abyde. It may nat be broke. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 685 As ye see, .. after all bargaines, there is a signe thereof made, eyther clapping of hands..or giving some earnest. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 65 It is an earnest of a farther good. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iv. 11 An earnest seals the bargain. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 ₱ 12 The Earnest given me of something further intended in my Favour. 1800 A. ADDISON *Reports* 133 Plaintiff paid a guinea earnest. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* I, The primrose flower Peeped forth, to give an earnest of the Spring. *a* 1830 MACKINTOSH *More* Wks. 1846 I. 397 The enthusiastic admiration with which the superior few feel an earnest of their own higher powers. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 69 If such portion be accepted by way of earnest. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcvii, The days she never can forget Are earnest that he loves her yet.

b. *Comb.*, *earnest-money*, *-giver*, EARNEST-PENNY.

1557 in Turner *Records of Oxford* 266 The ernyst money of the towne rents. 1616 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 136, I delivered to..Cap[n]. W[m]. Hull xx[li] ster: as earnest money to buy casks for ffumadoes. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* III. i, I'm none of your earnest-givers. 1826 KENT *Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) II. xxxix. 494 If, therefore, earnest money be given..the contract is binding.

†**2.** *Cant.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 37 *Tip me my Earnest*, Give me my Share or Divident. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*

†**Earnest,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* ? Mistake for OE. *ornest* single combat; the ground for the concluding statement in the quot. is unknown.

1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 44 If a French man doe appeale an English man of .. murder, the French man may defend himselfe by Battaile, which was then termed in English, Ernest; a word that we keep yet, saying, when wee see a man fight, hee is an Ernest.

Earnest (ə·ɹnést), *a.* Forms: 1 eorneste, 3, 6 ernest, (3 ernexst), 5 ernyst (? 7 earst), 6– earnest. [OE. *eorneste*, f. EARNEST *sb.*[1]; in ME. no unequivocal examples have been found; perh. the word died out in OE., and was afterwards developed afresh from the attrib. use of the sb.]

1. Of persons: Serious, as opposed to trifling; usually in emphatic sense, intensely serious, gravely impassioned, in any purpose, feeling, conviction, or action; sincerely zealous. Of feelings, convictions, etc.: Intense, ardent. Of actions or words: Proceeding from or implying intensity of feeling or conviction.

In mod. use the word tends to exclude the notion of ungoverned or violent feeling, which in some earlier examples is prominent; cf. quot. 1670 under EARNESTNESS.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) I. 386 Mid eornestum mode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26351 Clene and reuful ..stedfast, ernexst, willi [? *read* ernest-willi]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2713 The ernyst speche .. of Elinus the Bysshop. 15.. R. WEAVER *Lusty Juv.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 99 Of an earnest professor of Christs Gospel Thou madest me an hypocrite. 1563 MAN tr. *Musculus' Common Pl.* 372 a, Anye earnest or curiouse search thereof. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agricola* (1622) 186 Being yoong hee had addicted himselfe to the study of philosophie in earnester sort. 1591 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 316 My tongue should stumble in mine earnest words. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. i. (1611) 54 An earnest longing desire to see things brought to a peaceable end. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 87, I..haue been An earnest aduocate to plead for him. 1611 BIBLE *Hebr.* ii. 1 We ought to giue the more earnest heede.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Flatterer*, His chiding may seem but the earnester commendation. 1658 DEKKER, etc. *Witch Edmont.* III. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 391 I'll not turn from it, if you be earst Sir. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvii. 141 The good lady..was very earnest in serving me of everything. 1793 SOUTHEY *Triumph of Wom.* 240 What though her Priests in earnest terror call On all their host of Gods to aid? 1830 D'ISRAELI *Charles I*, III. vi. 114 There was a good deal of earnest impetuosity in his temper. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 26 All history resolves itself..into the biography of a few stout and earnest persons. 1858 *Edin. Rev.* No. 217. 183 To [Arnold] .. we owe the substitution of the word 'earnest' for its predecessor 'serious'. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 1. § 22. 160 To say one earnest word in connexion with this ascent.

b. Const. *for*, or *inf.* Somewhat *rare*.

c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 302 The presbyterian faction were earnest to have the army disbanded. 1676 TEMPLE *Let.* in Wks. 1731 II. 420 The Swede is earnest for a Peace. 1853 *Arab. Nts.* 377 Saony, .. was earnest with the King to give the signal to the executioner. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. v. 61 Caraffa [was] earnest to introduce the inquisition.

c. *transf.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 166 For the Earth, I say, is an earnest place. 18.. LONGF. *Psalm of Life*, Life is real, life is earnest. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling*, The Bible, most earnest of books.

d. Comb. *earnest-hearted, -mild* adjs.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 409 If a little maid, .. Should sigh within it, earnest-mild, This reed will answer evermore. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 53/2 A thoroughly good and earnest-hearted man.

†2. Of animals: Excited. *Obs. rare.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) C ij, If they [bees] be so earnest that you fear stinging your hands.

3. Of things: Demanding serious consideration; weighty, important.

1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 26 We scholers have more ernest and weightie matters in hand. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxv. 180 Sir Charles had earnest business in town.

†Ea·rnest, *adv. Obs.* [OE. had *eornoste* adv., perh. instrum. case of *eornost*, EARNEST *sb.*[1], or f. the adj.; the later word is merely an advbl. use of the adj.] = EARNESTLY.

1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 44 The lesse the bodily members are occupied, the more earnester hee withdrawes himselfe to his cogitations. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvii. 516 Had not profited with that Queen, so earnest was she bent against the Duke of Chastelherault. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 453 Earnest they sued for an auxiliar band.

†Ea·rnest, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. EARNEST *sb.*[1] or *a.*] *trans.* a. To use in earnest. b. To render earnest.

1602 *Pastor Fido* E j (N.) Let's prove among ourselves our armes in jest, That when we come to earnest them with men, We may them better use. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. viii. (1632) 519 The study and plodding on bookes, is a languishing and weake kinde of motion, and which heateth or earnesteth nothing.

†Ea·rnest, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 ernest. [f. the adj.] To secure by giving or taking earnest.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 120 A nothir lovere..Wyth the ryng of hys feyth hath ernestyd me. 1630 LORD *Banians* Introd., I was willing to earnest his love to mee by this injunction. 1695 J. ST. N. *Widow's Mite* 28 Election made sure, confirmed, sealed, witnessed, earnested by the peculiar Spirit of Adoption.

†Ea·rnestful. *obs.* [f. EARNEST *sb.*[1] + -FUL.]

1. Important; = EARNEST *a.* 3.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1175 Lat us stynte of ernestful matere. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 60 If so be of seryous and ernestfull maters, let hym vse grauytie.

2. = EARNEST *a.* 1. Also as quasi-*adv.*

1430 *A. B. C. Aristotle* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 11 E to elenge, ne to excellent, ne to eernesful neiþer. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 73 Quhen the king wes behaldin this man maist earnistfull. 1563 DAVIDSON *Answ. Kennedy* in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 186 Zour Lordship's earnestfull and godly desyre.

Hence **†Ea·rnestfully** *adv.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 144 He ansuerd ernystfully.

Earnestly (ə·ɪnėstli), *adv.* [f. EARNEST *a.* + -LY[2].] In an earnest manner; in a manner indicating earnestness. (In OE.: In truth, in reality; also in the Gospels transl. *ergo, itaque*, Vulg.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 9 Eornostlice þa ðæ ȝecomon þa embe þa endlyften tide comon, þa onfengon hig ælc hys pening. *a* 1000 *Laws of Cnut* (Eccl.) xv. Sunnan-dæȝes cypingce we forbeodaþ eac eornostlice. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26932 Þi scrift agh to be mad hernestly, noght als intent o waynglori. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1240 He enteres in ful ernestly, in yre of his hert. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6490 Carion ..full ernestly with Ector auntrid to fight. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 142 Ernestly, *seriose*. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobias* ix. 3 Now seist thou how earnestly Raguel hath requyred me. 1544 BALE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 268 Than loked the Lord Cobham ærnestly vpon the archbishopp. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 He so ernestly maid supplicatioun to thame. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 121. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zech.* xii. *comm.*, The other Jewes most earnestly persecuted Christians. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 3 Reflexions which I earnestly recommend to the Thoughts of my fair Readers. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 33. 123 The most earnestly imitative treatment. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip. II*, i. (1857) 8 He had .. endeavoured earnestly to do his duty to the best of his abilities. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 55 A .. pair of chickens, which he offered most earnestly to S——. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xx. 155 We know enough of Hereward to make us earnestly long to know more.

Earnestness (ə·ɪnėstnės). [f. EARNEST *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being earnest.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. 162 They must watch with all care, earnestnesse, and diligence. 1670 WALTON *Lives* III. 158 Never expressing an earnestness..but an humble Gravity sutable to the Aged. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett.* (1788) II. ccvii. 55 Keep your mind quiet, do not think with earnestness even of your health. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 361 Sawing, every one with the might and earnestness of a Demiurgus. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 32 Earnestness; that is, sincerity of purpose. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 581 The discussion began with warmth on one side, and grave earnestness on the other.

†Ea·rnest-pe·nny. *Obs.* [f. EARNEST *sb.*[2] + PENNY.] A small sum of money (prob. orig. a literal penny) paid as earnest to secure a bargain; cf. *bargain-penny, fastening-penny*.

1508 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* MS. 1383. 10 Recepit .. unum denarium argenti ut pro an ernest peny. 1552 HULOET, Bynde wyth an earnest penye, *obæro*. 1562 EDEN *Let.* in *1st Eng. Bks. Amer.* (Arb.) Pref. 43/2, Xx[li] thereof to be lotted to me for an earnest penye to begynne the booke. 1629 W. COWPER *Heaven Open.* 119 It is customable to men to giue an earnest penny in buying and selling. 1760 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (1820) 10 *Arrha*, an earnest-penny.

b. *fig.* (In 16th and 17th c. freq. in religious use.)

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* 19 That assured saving health and earnest-penny of everlasting life. 1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 59 Then for an earnest-penny take this blow. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 927/2 Y[e] spirite of God .. is the earnest peny of our adoption. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 281, I offered them an earnest-penny, to take me along with them as a companion and witnesse. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* IV. ii, Presents from me .. the earnest-pence for our love-bargain.

†Ea·rnesty. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 yrnesty. [f. EARNEST *a.* + -TY.] Earnestness.

1572 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 419 With some earnesty to prefer his honour and true religion. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 361 This was done with such yrnesty that for the tyme it was a great obstacle in our proceedings.

†Ea·rnful, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. a var. of YEARNFUL; for the relations between the two forms cf. EARN *v.*[3]] Anxious, full of longing desire; sorrowful. Hence **Ea·rnfully** *adv.*

[*a* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 22 Eornfullness [*v. r.* ȝeornfullnes] þisse worulde.] *c* 1500 *Noble Lyfe* II. lxxxix, He cryeth eurnefulli ho, ho! 1575 T. ROGERS *Sec. Coming Christ* 47/1 Their woofull cries .. their earnefull plaintes. 1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Hercules Œt.* 191 b, Philomele .. earnefully did mone Her tender Itis death. 1587 T. HUGHES *Arthur* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 323 A deep and earnful sigh. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 136 Weeping piteously in so erneful manner. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. viii. The earnful smart Which eats my breast. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Ernful*, sad, lamentable.

Earning (ə·ɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. EARN *v.*[1] + -ING[1]; in OE. *earnung, geearnung*.]

1. The action of giving labour as an equivalent for wages, of acquiring money by labour. Also *attrib.*

1872 *Daily News* 3 May 6/1 The men who have earned them [laurels] and know what the earning cost. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 1/1 The real earning power of the property.

b. *concr.* in pl.: The amount of money which a person acquires or becomes entitled to by his labour; also, the income produced by invested capital.

1732 *Acc. of Workhouses* 29 To know their earnings, and to give an account to the trustees. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. vi. 56 The whole is commonly considered as the earnings of his labour. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 The earnings of the peasant were very different in different parts of the kingdom. 1888 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 2/1 The gross earnings of railways have increased.

†2. The fact of deserving, merit; *concr.* that which one deserves. *Obs.*

c 1020 WULFSTAN *Homily* in Sweet *Ags. Reader* xvi. 16 Mid miclan earnungan we ȝeearnodon þa yrmðu þe on us sittað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Crist us ȝef moni freo ȝeue .. nawiht for ure ernunge bute for his muchele mildheortnesse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 Ðanne wule he..demen elch man after his erninge.

†3. *pl.* Gain, profit. *Obs.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* (Egerton MS.) 161 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 32 ȝif we serueden god so we doð erninges, more we haueden of heuene þanne eorles oþer kinges. [*But other texts read* erminges.] 1703 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 182 Now is the time to make earnings in the islands. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 15 If thou wouldst make any earnings of thy reading this treatise, then thou must—Read, and believe what thou readest.

†Ea·rning, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. EARN *v.*[3]; = YEARNING.]

1. Longing desire; poignant grief or compassion.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 4. 131 The strong movings of his hart, and the earnings of his affections. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 ¶ 1 The generous Earnings of Distress in a manly Temper,

2. The act of uttering the prolonged cry of hounds or deer.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 13 The earning of the hoounds in continuauns of their crie. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 4. 219 The young Fawne with earning.

Earning (ə·ɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] *dial.* Also **yearning.** [f. EARN *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. The curdling of milk for cheese.

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 40 It is this fourth stomach with the milk curdled in it, that is commonly taken for earning of milk. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 31 To allow the Milk to stand an Hour, in earning, or after the Runnet is put in. *Ibid.* 45 A very material circumstance to be attended to in Cheese-making, is the time .. when the Milk is at rest, called earning time.

2. The means of curdling milk; rennet. Also *attrib.*, as in *earning-bag, -skin.* Also **earning-grass** = BUTTERWORT.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 149 When your Runnet or Earning is fit to be used. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Cheese*, Go to the Pot where the Earning Bag hangs, and take so much of the Earning..as will serve for the Proportion of Milk. 1775 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1792) 1131 (Jam.) *Pinguicula vulgaris*, Steep-grass, Earning-grass. 1778 *Fam. Acc. Bk.* in E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) A calf-head and a piece of earning-skin. *c* 1820 *Cottagers of Glenburnie* 202 (Jam.) Mrs. MacClarty then took down a bottle of rennet, or yearning, as she called it. 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc. N. Riding Yorksh.*

Earock, var. form of EIRACK.

Ea·r-pi·ck, -pi·cker. [f. EAR *sb.*[1]] An instrument for clearing the ear of wax, etc.; also *fig.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116 An Erepyke, *auriſricium*. 1568 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 227 To James Gybson my godson .. one silver ear pick. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vne cure oreille*, an eare picker. 1592 LYLY *Midas* v. ii. 63, I protest by cissars, brush & combe; bason ball & apron; by razor, earepike & rubbing clothes. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxvi. 10 Alas! poor truth, that she must now be put to the charge of a golden earpick, or she cannot be heard. 1634 S. ROWLEY *Noble Sold.* II. i, Is the king at leisure..to heare a Souldier speake. I am no eare-picker To sound his hearing that way. 1700 *Transactioneer* 21 He Acts all the uncouth Faces, of a Transactioneer pausing over a China Earpicker. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1255 Tweezers with an ear-pick.

†Ea·r-re·nt. *Obs.* [perh. orig. f. EAR *sb.*[3] + RENT; but used (? punningly) with allusion to EAR *sb.*[1]] ? Some kind of agricultural rent. In quots. used punningly for: a. The loss of a person's ears in the pillory. b. The 'tax' imposed on a listener's patience by a profitless or noisy talker.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, Raskalls would runne themselves from breath to see .. you t' haue but a Hole to thrust your heads in, For which you should pay Eare-rent. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* III. ii, You speak not tempests, nor take ear-rent from A poor shopkeeper.

Ea·r-ring, earring. [f. EAR *sb.*[1]] Also 1 ear-hring, 5 aryng, 6 earing(e, eare ryng(e.

1. A ring worn in the lobe of the ear for ornament; often used for a pendant or 'drop.'

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxxii. 2 Nymaþ ȝyldene ear-hringas of eower wifa earon. 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 45 *Inauris*, þe Aryng in the ere. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* viii. 24 For in so moch as y[e] men were Ismaelites, they had earinges. — *Ezek.* xvi. 12, I put..eare rynges vpon thyne eares. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 454, I send your honour two earerings. *a* 1643 G. SANDYS (J.) They .. gave the precious earrings that they wore. 1701 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliv. 18 Her earrings .. were two diamonds shaped exactly like pears. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, A pair of gold ear-rings. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xi. 174 The lifeless frame, dressed as became a warchief, glittered with belts, and ear-rings.

2. *dial.* The common fuchsia. (Britten and Holland.)

†Earsh. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [A slurred pronunc. of EDDISH; see also ARRISH.]

a. A stubble field. b. = Eddish or aftermath.

1622 MAY *Virgil's Georg.* (L.) Fires oft are good on barren earshes made. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Earsh*, a stubble field; as a wheat earsh, a barley earsh.

Earshot (ī·ə·ɪʃɒt). [f. EAR *sb.*[1] + SHOT; after *bowshot*, etc.] The distance at which the voice may be heard; hearing.

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Wom. Hater* I. iii, Hark you Sir, there may perhaps be some within ear-shots. 1713 *Guardian* No. 71 (1756) I. 315 Within ear-shot of one of those little ambitious men. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. vi. 75 Tadpole and Taper .. withdrew to a distant sofa, out of earshot, and indulged in confidential talk. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 1001 She was .. not in earshot of the things Outspoken o'er the heads of common men.

Earst, obs. var. ERST; ? also of EARNEST *a.*

Eart, obs. form of *art*: see BE *v.*

Earth (ə1þ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1-4 eorðe, 1- *Northumb.* eorðu, eorde, 2 horðe, 3-6 erð(e, 4-5 irthe, urth(e, 4-6 yerth(e, herthe, 5 ȝerþ, yorth, 6 earthe, yearth(e, (erith), 8-9 *Sc.* yirth, 9 *Sc.* and *dial.* yearth, orth, 6- earth. *β.* 3-5 erd(e, 6 eard, eird, 8 yird, 9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* yird, yeird, eard. [Common Teut.: OE. *eorþe*, wk. fem., corresponds to OS. *ertha* wk. fem. (MDu. *aerde, erde*, Du. *aarde*), OHG. *erda* str. and wk. fem. (MHG., mod.G. *erde*), ON. *iǫrð* (Sw., Da. *jord*), Goth. *airpa* str. fem.:—OTeut. **erpâ*, (? WGer.) *erpôn-*; without the dental suffix the word appears in OHG. *ero* earth, Gr. ἔρα-ζε on the ground; no other non-Teutonic cognates are known to exist, the plausible connexion with WAryan root **ar*, to plough, being open to serious objection.

With the northern and Sc. forms with *-d* cf. ME. *dede* for *death*; the change of *-þ* into *-d* is rare at the end of a word, though in medial positions it is frequent in Sc. The northern forms of the present word were in the early ME. period graphically coincident with those of ERD, and in some phrases the two words seem to have been confused.]

(Men's notions of the shape and position of the earth have so greatly changed since Old Teutonic times, while the language of the older notions has long outlived them, that it

is very difficult to arrange the senses and applications of the word in any historical order. The following arrangement does not pretend to follow the development of ideas.)

I. The ground.

1. Considered as a mere surface. † *To win earth on*: to gain ground upon; *to lose earth*: to lose ground.

Beowulf 1533 Wearp ða wunden mæl..þæt hit on eorðan læg stið and stylecg. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* in Sweet *Ags. Reader* (ed. 5) 85 Iohannes..astrehte his lichoman to eorðan on langsummum gebede. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8073 Forr he [Herod] warrþ seoc, and he bigann To rotenn bufenn eorþe. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13860 þey wyþ-drowen hem, & erþe þey les. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 284 The Kyng .. Wes laid at erd. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6817 Sum [he] hurlit to þe hard yerth. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 657 Twenty fote he garde hyme goo, Thus erthe on hym he wane. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 199 They kneele, they kisse the Earth. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 Let your Gardiner endeavour to apply the Collateral Branches of his Wall-Fruits..to the Earth or Borders. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 486 Part roll'd on the earth and rose again.

2. Considered as a solid stratum.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4699 þe erth it clang, for drught and hete. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* (Fairf.) 16784 The day was derker then the night þe erthe quoke with-alle. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 57 a, The people .. are constrained to inhabite in Caves, under the yearth. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 8 b, Of Gemmes, some are found in the earthes vaines, & are digged vp with Metalles. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* III. 339 Who under earth on human kind avenge Severe, the guilt of violated oaths. [1865 *Frost & Fire* II. 182 Them is what we call marble stones; they grow in the yearth].

†**3.** Considered as a place of burial; *esp.* in phrase *To bring* (*a person*) *to* (*the*) *earth*. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 4283 To gadere come his eorles & brohten hime to eorðe. *c* 1305 *Edm. the Conf.* 594 in *E. P. P.* (1862) 86 Ded he com iwis & þer he was ibro3t an vrþe. 1387 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 2 Y be-quethe iii.*li* to bringe me on erthe. 1541 *Bury Wills* (1850) 261 [William Clovyer, of Chelsworth, charged his wife] to brynge me vnto the herthe honestly accordynge to my value. *Ibid.* 141, I commytt my body to be buryed in the churche erthe. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. i, Every earth is fit for burial.

4. The hole or hiding-place of a burrowing animal, as a badger, fox, etc. Also *fig.*

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 187 If you..put the Terryer into an earth where foxes be or Badgerdes, they will leave that earth. 1611 COTGR. *Accul*, .. the bottome .. of a foxes, or badgers earth. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xi. 183 Frighted hare fled to cover, or fox to earth. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 332, I recommend to you, to turn them into large covers and strong earths. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 311, I am ready to take you to any place of safety you can name .. But you cannot persuade me that you do not know what earth to make for. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1879) 113 They were generally near their earths, but the dogs killed one. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 253 And onward to the fortress rode the three..'So,' thought Geraint, 'I have track'd him to his earth'.

5. The soil as suited for cultivation; sometimes with a defining word denoting the nature or quality of the soil.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 7 Hrendas forðon ða ilca to huon uutedlice eorðo ʒi-onetað. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Sum ful on þe gode eorðe and þat com wel forð. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 27268 (Fairf.) Tilmen .. better þaire awen erþ tilis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Erye, or erthe [erde *K*], *terra, humus, tellus*. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 81 The bitterest erthe & werst that thou canst thinke. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 To plowe his barley-erthe. 1557 *Lanc. Wills* (1854) I. 143 On close lyeinge nerest unto James Bailies called the merled earthe. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 29 When you finde the chase to runne ouer any faire earth, as either ouer More, Medow, Heath [etc.]all which my countrymen of the North call skelping earths. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Earth*, By means of sand it is, that the fatty earth is rendered fertile. 1821 MRS. WHEELER *Westmorld. Dial.* 71 They racken his earth is as gud as onny ith parrish.

6. *Electr.* The ground considered as the medium by which a circuit is completed. Hence used for: A communication with the earth.

1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 250 An 'earth', however, is generally put at each station.

II. The world on which we dwell.

7. The dry land, as opposed to the sea.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 10 And God geciʒde þa driʒnisse eorðan. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 15 ʒe befareð sæ and eorðan. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 116 De ðridde dai .. was water and erðe o sunder sad. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 383 þe watris all he calid þe se, þe drey he calid erd. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 10 God clepid the drie erthe 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 624 The seat of men, Earth, with her nether Ocean circumfus'd. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 119 Sooner let earth, air, sea to Chaos fall. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 6 There's sae strong a spirit of life hotchin over yearth and sea.

8. The world as including land and sea; as distinguished from the (material) heaven.

Beowulf 92 (Gr.) Se ælmihtiga eorðan w[orhte]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Sunnen dei was iseʒan þet formeste liht buuen eorðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 4154 He somenede ferd Swulc nes næuere eær on erde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 40 Of no3t Was heuene and erðe samen wro3t. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 95 God atte begynnynges Hedde i-maad heuene wiþ ginne.. And þe eorþe þer-after þer-wiþ. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 127 What proportion all the Rivers in the Earth bear to the Po. 1747 J. SCOTT *Christ. Life* III. 489 Spreading .. even to the utmost ends of the earth. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Rab & Ringan* Poet. Wks. (1846) 147 He ca'd the kirk the church, the yirth the globe. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 99 Men for a long while regarded the earth as a boundless plain.

9. Considered as the present abode of man; frequently contrasted with heaven or hell. In poet. and rhet. use often without the article.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 18 Me is ʒeseald ælc anweald on heofonan and on eorþan [950 *Lindisf.* on eorðo]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Heo on eorðe ʒeueð reste to alle eorðe þrelles wepmen and wifmen of heore þrel weorkes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29280 Crist has here in irthe leuyd þe hele of cristendom and heuyd. *Ibid.* 71 [Scho] saues me first in herth fra syn, And heuen blys me helps to wyn. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 515 To conquere alle seculer lordship in þis eorþe. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 Wat þu byndist vpon ʒerþe, it schal be boundoun al so in heuin. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 462 Shalle not long wt 3ou in urthe a byde. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 13 And he ..loueth hir chastite a monge alle þe virgyns in erthe. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 128 For in this erith no lady is so fare. 1546 *Primer Hen. VIII*, 74 To whom .. In heaven & yerth be laud and praise. Amen. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 37, I came not to send peace in to the yerthe but warr. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 45 Those that haue knowne the Earth so full of faults. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 99 O Earth! how like to Heav'n, if not preferr'd More justly. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 813 Mighty Cæsar .. On the glad Earth the Golden Age renews. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 182 But Kilmeny on yirth was nevir mayre seine. 1858 TRENCH *Parables* ii. (1877) 15 Earth is not a shadow of heaven, but heaven..a dream of earth.

b. *transf.* The inhabitants of the world.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Benedicite*, O let the Earth, speak good of the Lord. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xi. 1 The whole earth was of one language.

c. In the intensive expression *on earth*.

1862 THACKERAY *Philip* (1872) 228 What scheme on (h)earth are you driving at? *Mod.* What on earth is the matter here?

10. Considered as a sphere, orb, or planet.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5339 Erthe, that bitwixe is sett The sonne and hir [the moon]. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* Cont. (Arb.) 45 A demonstration of the roundenesse of the earth. 1658 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* 18 The Earth is a great lump of dirt rolled up together, and .. hanged in the Air. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 403 The Place of the Aphelion or Perihelion of the Earth. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. Introd. 32 The Earth is lengthened out at the Poles. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* Introd. 2 The earth is a planet.

†**b.** *transf.* A world resembling the earth; a (supposed) habitable planet.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 381 He affirmed..the Moon [to be] an earth, having Mountains and Valleys, Cities and Houses in it. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 168 We will consider..the rest of the earths, or of the planets within our heavens. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 23, This is the 1st, or highest, of 7 earths.

III. †**11.** [? After L. *terra*.] A country, land; portion of the earth's surface. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 22 Æfter ðas cum se hælend .. in iudea eorðu [975 *Rushw.* eorðo]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5484 Ioseph..first was berid in þat contre, Siþen born til his erth was he. *c* 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxi. 2 Sone of man.. prophecy thou aʒens the erthe of Israel. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1325 They yave Ser Torent that he wan, Both the erth and the woman. 1556 LAUDER *Tract.* (1864) 270 And ..ʒe be nocht feird But doute for to possesse the eird. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 344 This hand That swayes the earth this Climate ouerlookes. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 41 The Athenians have the spirit not to be slaves to their earth.

IV. As a substance or material.

12. The material of which the surface of the ground is composed, soil, mould, dust, clay.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 351 (Gr.) Þeah min ban and blod butu ʒeweorðen eorðan to eacan. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 God .. cweð þat he wolde wercan man of eorðan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 928 Vnto þat erth þou was of tan. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 740 A litel hus to maken of erthe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 427 Askes and pouder, erthe and clay. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C v, To graue .. in erthe, and other sculptures. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 Now is your Season for Circumposition by Tubs or Baskets of Earth. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 15 Mould, Sand, Gravil or Clay (all which I call Earth). 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 54 Alternate strata of earth and limestone. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 213 The envoys .. undertook to give earth and water. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* III. 168 'Sober floories that smell o' the yird like'.

†**b.** Clay as material for pottery. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 69 He wolde euer be serued in vessels of erth. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II*, iv. Sched. s. v. *Bottles*, Bottles .. of Earth or Stone the dozen.

c. In *Sugar-making*. A layer of earth spread over the raw sugar in the process of refining.

1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Sugar*, When the second earth is taken off, they cleanse the surface of the sugar with a brush.

13. As the type of dull, dead matter.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 78 Dar'st thou, thou little better thing then earth, Divine his downfall?

b. As a disparaging term for precious metal.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 34 My bagges are full..with the white and red earth of the world.

c. Used for: The body. Cf. *dust, clay*.

a 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlvi, Poore soule the center of my sinfull earth. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* v. (1679) 19 This earth of mine doth tremble, and I feel A stark affrighted motion in my blood. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 21 The indignant spirit cast its mortal garment Among the slain—dead earth upon the earth.

14. Earth as one of the four so-called 'elements'. Also, in pre-scientific chemistry, one of the supposed five (or six) elements; see quot. 1778.

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 267 Of this four elementz ech quik thing y-maked is, Of urthe, of water, and of eyr, and of fur, i-wis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 92 Four elements there ben diverse, The first of hem men erthe call. 1564 P. MOORE *Hope Health* I. iii. 5 The yearth is the loweste and heauiest element. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 294 You should not rest Betweene the elements of ayre and earth. 1778 *Dict. of Art & Sciences*, s. v. *Element*, The elements.. to which all bodies may be..reduced are .. Water .. Air .. Oil..Salt..Earth.

15. *Chem.* (See quots.) In mod. use restricted to certain metallic oxides, agreeing in having little taste or smell, and in being uninflammable, *e.g.* magnesia, alumina, zirconia, and the 'alkaline earths' baryta, lime, strontia.

a 1728 WOODWARD (J.) Earths are opake, insipid, and, when dried, friable, or consisting of parts easy to separate, and soluble in water. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Mat. Med.* (J.) The five genera of earths are, 1. Boles, 2. Clays, 3. Marls, 4. Ochres, 5. Tripelas. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. i. 22 They unite with acids, alkalis..and some earths, principally alumine. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 12 Four Earths generally abound in soils, the aluminous, the siliceous, the calcareous, and the magnesian. 1863-79 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 360 *Earths*, this name is applied to the oxides of the metals, barium, strontium, etc.

B. Earth- in *comb.*

I. General relations.

1. attributive. **a.** Pertaining to the earth as a world, or as a globe or planet; as in *earth-god, -goddess, -history, -lord, -measure, -noise, -pole, -power, -surface*. **b.** Pertaining to the ground, dwelling or existing on, near, or below the surface of the ground, as in *earth-beetle, -bird, -damp, -fly, -hole*. **c.** Pertaining to the crust of the earth, as in *earth-throe, -tremor*. **d.** Pertaining to the earth in relation to electricity, as in *earth-resistance*. **e.** Characteristic of earth as a substance, as in *earth-colour, -tint*; composed of earth, as in *earth-bank, -bottom, -envelope, -mound, -wall*.

1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix. 236 He went along the *earth-banks of his ancient home. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 379 A kind of *earth-beetles called tauri, i. Buls. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 Þeos..beoþ *eorð briddes, & nesteð o þer eorðe. 1883 F. G. HEATH in *Century Mag.* Dec. 169/1 Over the original *earth-bottom of the cave is a bed or layer of considerable thickness. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxvii, The light usually carried by a miner .. certain to be extinguished should he encounter the more formidable hazard of *earth-damps or pestiferous vapours. 1884 H. R. HAWEIS in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 191 The *earth-envelope of mind is not the measure of mind. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 176 There is a sort of Flies at the Cape which the Europeans call *Earth-flies. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 74 We have no acknowledged *earth-goddess in the poems. 1880 A. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 83 The opposite belief, which is now rapidly gaining ground among the students of *earth-history. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He turnde..fro mennes wunienge to wilde deores, and ches þere crundel to halle and *eorðhole to bure. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* 42 The *Earth-Lords [Adam's] honour now layd in the dust. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XII. xviii. 389 It was nedefull for Mechanicall *earthmeasures, not to be ignorant of the measure and contents of the circle. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Immortality* Wks. (Bohn) III. 280 The Pyramids .. and cromlechs and *earth-mounds much older. 1850 BROWNING *Poems* II. 435, I can hear it 'Twixt my spirit And the *earth-noise, intervene. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 32 From the *earth-poles to the line. 1887 *Spectator* 7 May 626/1 The *earth-powers which dwell in the billows, the rain, the frost, and the air. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 243 The *earth resistance to the current..is next to nothing. 1883 PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 566 An extent of *earth-surface to be measured. *Ibid.* Tens of thousands of human beings have..been destroyed by *earth-throes. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct. 3/1 The colour of these tiles is a deep *earth-tint. 1887 G. H. DARWIN *Earthquakes* in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 274 These troublesome changes are called *earth tremors. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 217/3 Dr. Bruce also pointed out traces ..of the vallum or *earthwall.

2. objective. **a.** (sense 1), as *earth-tilling, -worker* vbl. sbs., *earth-baking, -convulsing, -delving, -incinerating, -piercing, -trading* ppl. adjs. **b.** (senses 7, 8), as *earth-measuring* vbl. sb., †*earths-amazing, earth-crossing, -destroying, -devouring, -embleming, -overgazing, -refreshing, -vexing* ppl. adjs. **c.** (sense 9), as *earth-poring, -seeking* ppl. adjs. **d.** (sense 12), as *earth-grubber, -maker, -scraper*; *earth-eating* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj.; *earth-wheeling* vbl. sb.

1624 QUARLES *Job* (1717) 221 Jehovah did at length unshroud His *Earths-amazing language. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 143 *Earth-baking heat. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. (1878) II. 132 *Earth-convulsing behemoth. 1886 PROCTOR in *19th Cent.* May 692 A special *earth-crossing family of Comets. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 687 Where *earth-deluing Conies keepe. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* IV. 1540 (Jod.) This all drowning *earth-destroying shower. *c* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* 39 (Jod.) The *earth devouring anguish of despair. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 499 These examples of *earth-eating in the torrid zone appear very strange. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 22 There are a tolerably large number of earth-eating tribes in North America. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* x. (1848) 108 The sacrificial ox, *earth-embleming. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 33/2 The earth and *earth-embracing sea did shake. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. IX. 274 They offered prayer To earth-embracing Neptune. 1883 PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 566 The *earth-fashioning power of vulcanian forces. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Usurer* (1860) 74 This miserable *earthgrubber doth..acquire this trash with vexation. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xv. 2 True believers do not..bend double as earth-grubbers. 1801 HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 34 Finding nothing could be done with the *earth-holders, I..determined to build my stories in the heaven. 1598 J. DICKENSON

Greene in Conc. (1878) 134 *Earth-incinerating Aetnas wombe big swolne with flames. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 285 Potters and *earth-makers; that is to say, people that tempered the earth for the China ware. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* XII. xviii. 389 Geometria, that is, *Earthmeasuring. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xci, The peak Of *earth-o'ergazing mountains. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1848) 206 The broad and upturned base Of that *earth-piercing altar pyramid. 1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 24 High, and purged Soules Leave Time and Place, to dull *earthporing fooles. *a* 1631 Drayton *Wks.* II. 479 (Jod.) The *earth-refreshing Sun..his golden head doth run Far under us. 1615 T. Adams *Spiritual Navig.* 34 *Earth scrapers..that would dig to the Center to exhale riches. 1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 13 A low bruit Affection..which binds In Sensuall Fetters, lowe *Earth-seeking minds. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* I. i. (1878) 3 Wearing so many crowns, as *Earth-subduer, Legislator. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 31 þis kyng [Azarias] louede wel *erþe telynge. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* iii. 9 3e ben the erthe tilyinge of God. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 25 *Earthtreading starres, that make darke heauen light. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. iv. 42 This *earth-vexing smart. 1477 in *York Myst.* Introd. 21 *note*, Garthyners, *erthe wallers, pavers, dykers. 1885 Sir R. Rawlinson in *Pall Mall G.* 17 Jan. 1/2 Stockport, where men had been set to test work at *earth-wheeling. 1872 H. Macmillan *True Vine* ii. 57 *'Earth-worker,' as the original word for husbandman should be rendered.

3. instrumental with passive pple., as *earth-blinded, -dimmed, -fed, -rampired, -stained, -worn.*

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. viii, Thou the *Earth-blinded summonest both Past and Future. 1884 W. G. Horder in *Chr. World Pulpit* 12 Nov. 310/3 Our *earth-dimmed souls. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* III. vii, *Earth-fed Minds That never tasted the true Heav'n of love. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cli, *Earth-rampeir'd Ears, expect the Drum to Call. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y. 24th Sund. after Trin.*, The *earth-stained spright Whose wakeful musings are of guilt and fear. 1866 E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 177 The *earth-worn face of the living.

4. adverbial with adjs. or vbl. sbs. Chiefly locative and originative (in, on, near to the earth; from, of the earth), and similative (as the earth); as in *earth-bedded, -bound, -bowed, -bred, -burrower, -coloured, -creeping, -ejected, -gaping, -grovelling, -lent, -low, -made, -nurtured, -proud, -rooted, -sprung, -turned, -undone, -wide.*

1813 Scott *Rokeby* II. xv, Yon *earth-bedded jetting-stone. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 96 Who can..bid the Tree Vnfixe his *earth-bound Root? 1865 G. Smith *Autumn* iv. in *Macm. Mag.* XIII. 54 *Earth-bow'd trees. 1594 ?Greene *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 285 *Earth-bred brethren, which once Heapte hill on hill to scale the starrie skie. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 90 Earth-bred wormes, .. will stand vpon termes of gentilitie. 1622 May *Heir* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 517 The earth-bred thoughts of his gross soul. 1883 Wood in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 162 The mole is an *earth-burrower. 1877 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 5/7 We reached Biela at dark, *earth-coloured, wet and out of spirits. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poesie* (1622) 530 So *earth-creeping a mind, that it cannot lift itself vp to looke to the skies of Poetry. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii, The earth-creeping breeze. 1886 Proctor in *19th Cent.* May 694 The orbit..had been that of the *earth-ejected comet. 1596 Fitz-Geffrey *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 31 *Earth-gaping Chasma's, that mishap aboades. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. III. xxxviii, This Province .. is hight *earth-grovelling Aptery. 1839 Bailey *Festus* vi. (1848) 61 With every *earthlent ray of every star Holy and special influences are. 1600 Tourneur *Transf. Met.* cclxxxii, With fleecy Wooll, that hung on *earth-low brakes. 1849 Hare *Par. Serm.* II. 416 Everything *earth-made has a weight in it which drags it down to earth. 1881 H. Phillips tr. *Chamisso's Faust* 15 Woe and wail! earth-born, *earth-nurtured! 1868 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 218 Weary *earth-plodders. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 70 *Earth-proud, proud of the earth which is not theirs. 1871 G. Macdonald *Songs of Days & Nts.* 51 The long grass .. an *earth-rooted sea. 1614 R. Taylor *Hog lost Pearl* in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 412 Tortur'd by the weak assailments Of *earth-sprung griefs. *a* 1849 J. C. Mangan *Poems* (1850) 74 Earthsprung mothers, of an earthly name, Doomed to die. 1618 Braithwait *Descr. Death*, *Earth-turned, mole-eied, flesh-hook, that puls us hence. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* I. 313 As one God-satisfied and *earth-undone. 1864 R. S. Hawker *Quest. Sangraal* 4 The *Earthwide Judge, Pilate the Roman.

II. Special comb.: **earth-almonds**, 'the corms of *Cyperus esculentus*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **earth-bags** = *sand-bags* (Adm. Smyth); see *earth-sack*; **earth-balls**, truffles, *Tuber cibarium* (Britten and Holland); † **earth-bath**, a kind of medical treatment in which the patient was buried up to the shoulders in the ground; **earth-battery** (*Electr.*), a battery formed by burying two voltaic elements in the earth some distance apart; **earth-bed**, a bed upon the ground; the grave; † **earth-bind**, some creeping plant; **earth-bob**, a maggot, the larva of a beetle; † **earth-coal**, coal as distinguished from charcoal; **earth-car** (see quot.); **earth-chestnut** = Earth-nut; † **earth-chine**, a cleft in the earth; **earth-closet**, a substitute for a water-closet, in which earth is used as a deodorising agent; **earth-current** (*Electr.*), an irregular current due to the earth, which affects telegraph wires so as to render them temporarily useless for communication; † **earth-dog**, a terrier; **earth-drake**, mod. rendering of OE. *eorð-draca* earth-dragon; † **earth-flax**, some mineral, possibly asbestos; **earth-flea**, **earth-fly**, = Chigo; **earth-foam**, a variety of Aphrite; **earth-fork**, a digging fork; **earth-gall**, the Lesser Centaury, *Erythræa Centaurium*; **earth-hog** = Aard-vark; **earth-house**, an underground chamber or dwelling; *fig.* the grave; **earth-hunger**, a disease characterized by a morbid craving for eating earth; *fig.* desire to possess land, greed of territory; † **earth-ivy** = Ground-ivy; † **earth-lice**, transl. L. *pedunculi terræ* (see quot.); **earth-marl**, marl containing a large proportion of clay; **earth-moss**, the genus *Phascum* (Britten and Holland); **earth-mouse**, the plant *Lathyrus tuberosus* (Britten and Holland); † **earth-moving** *vbl. sb.* = Earthquake; **earth-oil**, petroleum; **earth-pillar** (*Geol.*), a pillar-like mass of earth (see quot.); † **earth-planet**, *nonce-wd.*, a fugitive, wanderer; **earth-plate** (*Electr.*), a metal plate buried in the earth, connected with a telegraph battery in order that the circuit may be completed by the earth; † **earth-puff**, a puff-ball fungus (Nares); † **earth-ric** (Orm. *eorperiche*), the earth-realm, earth as a region; **earth-rind**, rhetorically used for 'crust of the earth'; also *fig.*; **earth-sack**, a sack filled with earth, used as a fascine in fortifications; **earth-sculpture**, the physical processes by which the form of the earth's surface is altered; **earth-shaker**, also **earth-shaking** *ppl. a.*, chiefly used as epithets of Poseidon or Neptune; **earth-shaking** *vbl. sb.*, formerly = Earthquake; **earth-shine** (*Astron.*) = Earth-light; **earth-shock**, a convulsion of the earth; † an earthquake; † **earth-shrew**, the Shrew-mouse; **earth-side**, *nonce-wd.*, earthward side or aspect; **earth-smoke**, the plant Fumitory (Britten and Holland); **earth-spider**, the Tarantula; **earth-spring**, in electrical machines a spring connected with the earth; **earth-star**, a fungus so called from its stellate shape when lying on the ground; also as *nonce-wd.*, applied to the earth considered as a 'star', and to luminous objects resembling stars; **earth-stopper**, one who is employed to stop up the 'earths' or holes of foxes; **earth-table** (*Arch.*), see quot.; **earth-tongue** (*Bot.*), Eng. rendering of the name of the genus *Geoglossum* (Treas. Bot.); **earth-wave**, a seismic wave in the solid crust of the earth; **earth-wolf**, transl. Du. Aardwolf, q.v. Also Earth-apple, -board, -born, -din, -fast, -less, -light, -mad, -wise, -work, -worm.

1765 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 108/2 The *Earth-bath..may be used with safety only from the end..of May to..October. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6962 Ioseph bans þai wit ham ledd, þar þai þam grof in *erth bedd. 1637 Nabbes *Microcosm.* in *Dodsley* IX. 163 My earth-bed wet with nightly tears. 1877 Browning *La Saisiaz* 118 Of all earth-beds, to your mind Most the choice for quiet, yonder. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 205 Headache of rheume, put in the iuyce of white *Earthbinde into the nose. 1740 R. Brookes *Art of Angling* I. iii. 13 The *Earth-Bob or White-Grub is a Worm with a red Head. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 57 The best bait for them in the winter is, the earth bob, it is the spawn of the beetle. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Earth-car* = dumping-car, a car for transporting gravel and stone in railway operations. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 402 [A fox] goð o felde to a furg, and falleð ðarinne, In eried lond er in *erð-chine. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 661/3 He had converted a privy into an *earth-closet. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. viii. 233 The dry earth-closet is especially valuable. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) I. 12 They burn *earth-coal everywhere. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. § 376 An unknown and ever varying electromotive force..due to the earth (producing what is commonly called the '*earth-current'). 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 699 The hunting of the Foxe and Broke .. is to bee performed with *earth-dogs. *a* 1000 *Beowulf* (Gr.) 2711 Sio wund..þe him se *eorð-draca ær geworhte. 18.. Ogilvie, s.v. *Earth-drake*, cites W. Spalding. 1695 Woodward (J.) Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaister, or parget; the finer, *earth flax, or salamander's hair. 1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 349 A soft friable variety of it [aphrite] called *earth-foam. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 186 Centaurian sume hatað hyrde wyrt sume *eorð geallan. 1611 Cotgr., *Repeyret*, Feuerwort, Earthgall, Centorie the lesse. 1884 Miller *Plant Names* 40 Earth-gall, Erythræa Centaurium and other plants of the Gentian tribe. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 118 The *Earth-hogs .. are not unlike the European hogs, excepting that their colour approaches to a red. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 146 Romane him..worhton *eorþ hus for þære lyfte wilme. *c* 1205 Lay. 2381 Seouen 3er wes Astrild i þissen eorð-huse [1250 erþ huse]. *a* 1856 Longf. *Grave* 28 Loathsome is that earth-house and grim within to dwell. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* vii. *Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 53 The *earth-hunger, or preference for property in land, which is said to mark the Teutonic nations. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 342/2 The Boers .. whose earth hunger is notorious, will gradually 'eat-up' all the surrounding territories. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 299 *Hedera nigra*, *eorðifig. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plant-names* in Wr.-Wülcker 558 *Hedera nigra*, oerþiui. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 37 a, Take the lesse Shaving girss .. and Earth yvy, of eche two handfull. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 379 Some tearme them, Pedunculos terræ, *earth-lice. 1770–4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 226 *note*, A very considerable number of *earth-marls are of a stony hardness. 1831 *Brit. Husb.* I. 311 The origin of earth-marl is a subject of curious inquiry. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 32. 126 The *earth-mouse (Lathyrus tuberosus), which the French peasant will not cultivate because, he says, it walks underground. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxiv. 7 *Erthemouyngis schulen be by placis. 1755 Baker in Dalrymple *Or. Rep.* I. 172 (Y.) About 200 Families .. employed in getting *Earth-oil out of Pitts. 1870 Lyell *Student's Geol.* vi. (ed. 4) 82 *Earth-pillars with stones on their tops are relics of the country worn away all around them. 1591 Florio *2nd Fruites* 141 Children, whores, and fugitiues .. A man must not beleeue these runagate *earth-planets. 1585 J. Higins tr. *Junius Nomenclator* (N.) Mush-rooms, tadstooles, earthturfes, *earthpuffes. *c* 1200 Ormin 12132 Nan eorþliȝ kinedom Here upponn *eorþeriche. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamphl.* iv. 8 On what a bottomless volcano .. separated from us by a thin *earth-rind, Society .. in the present epoch, rests! 1871 Hartwig *Subterr. W.* i. 5 The history of the earth-rind opens to us a vista into time. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4471/2 We began .. to fill the Fosse .. with Fascines and *Earth-Sacks. 1883 Mrs. Prestwich in *Gd. Words* 643/2 Glaciers and other agents of *earth-sculpture. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 184 Th' *earth-shaker Neptune. 1846 Grote *Greece* (1869) I. 55 The mighty Poseidon, the earth-shaker and the ruler of the sea. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 299 Mammertus..ordeyned Rogaciouns a3enst *erþe schakynge. *Ibid.* VII. xv. (1527) 280 b, In ytalye was an erth-sakynge that dured xl dayes. 1634 Milton *Comus* 869 By the *earth-shaking Neptune's mace. 1875 Longf. *Masq. Pandora* III. sp. 8 The earth-shaking trident of Poseidon. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* (U. K. S.) III. *Astron.* iii. 77/2 That part of the moon which receives no light directly from the sun, may, by indirectly receiving it from the earth, become .. faintly visible. The appearance .. has received the name of *earth-shine. 1876 G. Chambers *Astron.* 87 The Earth-shine is more luminous before the New Moon than after it. *c* 1315 Shoreham 124 Altha was an *erthe-schoke. 1816 Byron *Siege Cor.* xxxiii, All the living things that heard That deadly earth-shock disappear'd. 1693 in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 851 The Shrew-mouse or Erd, i. e. *Earth-shrew. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, The *earth-side of the grave. 1858 Sears *Athan.* II. ix. 226 On this dark or earth-side of his [Christ's] nature. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Dec. 760/2 A common *earth-spider, the tarantula. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 299 When P moves away from the *earth-spring it carries this charge with it. 1816 Byron *Siege Cor.* v, Its *earth-stars melted into heaven. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxviii. (1848) 335 Is the earth-star struggling still with death? 1885 W. H. Gibson in *Harper's Mag.* May 912/1 The fungus called the earth-star, *Geaster hygrometricus*, a plant of the puff-ball tribe. 1880 *Times* 2 Nov. 4/5 There are huntsmen, whips, and grooms, kennel attendants, smiths, and *earth-stoppers to be employed. 1875 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., **Earth Table* .. the plinth of a wall .. or lowest course of projecting stones immediately above the ground. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* ix. 261 Heat in some way generates the force of the *earth-wave. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 188 [In earthquakes] near the sea the water waves may be far more destructive than the earth waves.

† **Earth**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 ierþ, irþ, yrþ, earþ, ærþ, 4–5 erþe, 6 earthe, 6– earth. [OE. **ęrþ*, WS. *ięrþ* str. fem. (OTeut. type **arpi-z*) f. **ar-*, root of OE. *ęrian*, Ear *v.*[1] to plough + suffix as in Birth.

1. The action of ploughing; a ploughing. In OE. also 'ploughed land' and 'produce of arable land, a crop' (Bosw.-Toller).

c 890 K. Ælfred *Bæda* IV. xxviii. (Bosw.) Da ȝeorn ðær sona up ȝenihtsumlic yrþ and wæstm. *a* 1000 *Rect. Sing. Pers.* in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) 189 Feola syndan folcȝerihtu ..ben-feorm for ripe, ȝyt-feorm for yrðe. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xviii (MS.) þe more gardyne was of twenty days erþe oþer erynge [1495 erthe ar eryenge]. 1552 Huloet, Earth or earynge of Lande in some place taken for tyllage of lande, as the first earth .. first plowynge styrringe. 1573 Tusser *Husb* xxxv. (1878) 84 Such lande as ye breake vp for barlie to sowe, two earthes at the least er ye sowe it bestowe. *a* 1813 Vancouver in A. Young *Agric. Essex* I. 203 One or two deep clean ploughings is all that can .. be required..and one or both of these earths, under certain circumstances, had better be dispensed with.

2. The soil turned up by the plough on the edge of the furrow.

1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* 275 If the earths of the furrows are set on their edge, the harrows turn them back.

Earth (ɔ̄ɪþ), *v.* Forms: α. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 4–6 erde, 6 eird, 9 eard, yird. β. 6– earth. [f. Earth *sb.*[1]; until 16th c. app. only *Sc.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To commit (a corpse) to the earth; to bury. (In *Sc.* formerly the usual word for this sense; in Eng. writers only *poet.* or *rhet.*, with a reference to the etymology.) Now only *dial.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 666 And the laiff .. In-to gret pittes erdit war. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xii. 7 Robert oure secound Kyng..Wes erdyde in Skone, quhare he lyes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. ii. 12 The reliquies and bonis in feir Of my divyne fadir we erdit heir. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 142 Though earthed be his corps, yet florish shall his fame. 1591 Greene *Maiden's Dr.* Wks. (1881–3) XIV. 316 His liuelesse bodie..Let that be earthed..in gorgeous wise. 1626 Dk. Buckhm. *Sp. Ho. Lords* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 377 If my Posterity should not inherit the same fidelity, I should .. be glad to see them earthed before me. 1742 R. Blair *Grave* 169 Why thy ado in earthing up a carcase? 1808 *Poet. Register* 73 We'll earth her tomorrow, 'Tis the only wise method to bury one's sorrow. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 100 But Lauchie did dee, and was welcomely yirdet. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Earded*, consigned to the earth; buried.

2. To plunge or hide in the earth; to cover with earth. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) Only *poet.* or *rhetorical.* Also *fig.*

1648 Bp. Hall *Select Th.* § 25 Let a man strictly examine his own affections, he shall find them so deeply earthed. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* XI. xliii, Seeds thrive When earth't. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 948 The miser earths his treasure. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1848) 16 Could I, like Heaven's bolt, earthing quench myself, This moment would I, etc.

3. *Gardening.* To heap the earth over (roots and stems of plants). Usually with *up*.

1693 Sir R. Bulkley, *Maize*, in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 939 It must be earth'd up with the Howe twice or thrice in growing. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 299 In dry Soils, you must Earth up a little our Artichoaks. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xv. (1813) 231 Earth up the plants frequently .. a little at a time, in order to blanch them. 1881 Whitehead *Hops* 8 The plant centres being 'earthed' or covered over with a few shovels of earth.

4. *trans.* To conceal in a hole or burrow.

1619 J. King *Serm.* 40 Beasts .. earthed in their thickets and bogges. *a* 1635 Corbet *Iter Bor.* 127 The cunning men, like moles, Dwelt not in howses, but were earth't in holes.

b. *refl.* (In 17th c. often *transf.* and *fig.*)

1609 Bp. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 335 This wily Creature, fearing lest hee should bee taken by the .. sent, hath earth'd himselfe backe againe into the 92 page. 1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 137 He then retreats to this [stronghold] of Scandal, and earths himself in this burrough. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 56 He Earths himself in Cellars deep.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* of the fox, etc.: To run to his earth; to hide in the earth.

1622 Fletcher *Span. Curate* II. i, They wil not die here, They will not Earth. 1634 Heywood *Witches of Lanc.* I. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 172 Perhaps some Foxe had earth'd there. 1713 *Guardian* No. 125 (1756) II. 163 Hence foxes earth'd, and wolves abhorr'd the day. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy* (1852) 188 Once again he earths, Slipping away to house with them beneath. 1882 *Echo* 20 Feb. 4/2 The vulp earthed at last, and had to be left for another day.

5. *trans.* To drive (a fox, etc.) to his earth. Also *fig.*

1575 Turberv. *Bk. Venerie* 239 We earth and digge a Badgerd. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 270 The vixen's just now Earth'd. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 96 The circling hunt, of noisy men..Pursuing, and pursu'd, each other's prey..Till death, that mighty hunter, earths them all. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 272 The consciousness of having now fairly .. earthed the objects of this arduous search.

6. *intr.* (See quot.) *dial.*

1875 Parish *Sussex Gloss.*, *Earth*, to turn up the ground as a mole does.

7. In *Sugar-making.* Hence **Earthed** *ppl. a.* See quot., and cf. Clayed.

1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* II. s.v. *Sugar*, Earthed Sugar is that which is whitened by means of earth laid on the top of the forms it is put in to purge itself.

† **Ea·rth-apple.** *Obs.* [f. Earth *sb.*[1]]

1. In OE. ? A cucumber; also = glossarial L. *mandragora.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Num.* xi. 5 Cucumeres þæt synd eorþæppla. *c* 1000—*Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 136 *Mandragora*, eorðæppel.

2. = Sow-bread (? *Cyclamen europæum*).

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 300 Cankerous sores are cured with the root of Sowbread, which we call the earth-apple.

3. ? The potato [transl. Fr. *pomme de terre*]. In mod. Dicts.

Ea·rth-board. [f. Earth *sb.*[1] (or perh. *sb.*[2]) + Board.] The mould-board of a plough.

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 190 The Shield-board, some call Breast-board, or Earth-board, or Furrow-board. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 33/2 The plat, or earth-board, turned most of the carrots out of the ground. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 403 The 'hardy rustic' still goes into the woods and seeks for an elm .. for the earth-boards.

Ea·rth-born, *ppl. a. poet.* or *rhetorical.*

1. Born by emerging from the earth: applied e.g. to the Titans, to the offspring of the dragon's teeth of Cadmus, etc. Also = Autochthonous.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 231 They had like the earth-borne brethren, wrought one anothers destruction. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 403 Young turtles .. are seen bursting from the sand, as if earth-born. 1831 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 324 Lessing still towers in the distance like an Earth-born Atlas. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 41 Cadmus and his earth-born men.

2. Born on the earth; of earthly or mortal race, as opposed to angelic or divine.

1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 360 Creatures of other mould, earth-born perhaps, Not Spirits. 1738 Wesley *Psalms* cxlvii. II. vi, By all the Earth-born Race His Honours be express'd.

b. *transf.* Of humble, as opposed to royal birth.

1709 Edm. Smith *Phædra & Hippol.* I. ii. (1793) 594 Earth-born Lycon may ascend the throne.

3. Of things: Produced by the earth; arising from the earth.

1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* V. i, Behold the vain Effects of Earth-born Pride. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xi, Nor were these earth-born Castles bare. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* ix. 563 The serene depth of heaven..undimmed..by the black earth-born clouds, which roll so far below.

† **Ea·rth-din.** *Obs.* For forms see Earth *sb.*[1], Din; in 4 *Sc.* erdine, erdinge. An earthquake.

a 1079 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1060 On þisan ȝere wæs micel eorð-dyne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1108 Oc siðen loth wente ut of hine, brende it ðhunder, sanc it erðe-dine. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20499 An erth-din þar com þat scok All thinges. *c* 1375 Barbour *Troy-bk.* I. 455 Scho walde horribile erdinge ger be, Ande hydwisly wp raise the see. *c* 1375 — *St. Margarete* 590 Sone wes herde a fellone bere Of thonir and of erdine. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Erthe qwake, or erþe dene [*K.* erdyn, or erde qwave, *P.* erthdyn]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 An Erthe dyne, or an Erthe qvake.

Earthen (ə·ɹþ'n), *a.* Forms: 3 eorðen, erthin, 4–5 erþen, 5 erþyn, (6 erdyn), 6– earthen. Also Earthern. [app. not recorded in OE.; the normal form would be **erþen*, WS. **ierþen, yrþen* = OHG. *irdîn*, Goth. *airþeins*:—OTeut. **irþîno-z*, f. *erþâ* Earth; see -en.]

1. Made or composed of earth.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 388 A lefdi was þet was mid hire uoan biset al abuten..wiðinnen one eorðene castle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27646 Þou man þat es in erth stad þat es noght bot an erthin gadd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Erþyn [*written* eryyn] or of the earth, *terrenus.* 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 286 The earthen floors we have in use in several parts of England..as hard as stone. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. II. ii. 243 A high earthen rampart..running off, from a British fort. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 16 Pacing the earthen floor with solemn feet.

b. Made of baked clay.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xix. 1 Go and tac the erthene litil wyne vessel of the crockere. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 150 Item, for ij. erthen panys ij*d.* 1527 *MS. Acc. R. Gibson Master of Revels*, Itm, dew for iiij dosyn erdyn dishes, y^e^ dosyn, iiij*d.* 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 536 The God of Wine, Whose Earthen Images adorn the Pine. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round W.* (1840) 102 Two hundred large earthen jars. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 233 A tubulated earthen or iron retort. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 66 The three measures of wine, or the earthen vessel which contains them.

2. Said disparagingly of the human body, or of the world. Sometimes *transf.* and *fig.* of conditions, qualities, etc.: Characteristic of the earth, merely material. Also in comb., as *earthen-hearted.*

16.. Lever *Prayer* in Farr's *S. P.* 523 Let thy holy eyes reflect Their influence upon my earthen state. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 174 Nor will he care who shuts up his earthen eyes, when death it selfe opens his soules eyes. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 68 The best part of this Earthen World is man. 1855 Browning *Grammarian's Funeral*, To make the heavenly period Perfect the earthen. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 211 We know who is to be the guest of this earthen hospitality, —how much beauty, love, and heartbreak, are to be covered in that pit of clay. 1876 *Ibid.* Ser. II. 15 Far from a man.. be so rash and earthen-hearted a humility.

Ea·rthen, *v. rare*—[1]. [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + -en.] *intr.* To turn into earth.

1839 Bailey *Festus* v. (1848) 39 While one so beautiful lies earthening here.

Earthenware (ə·ɹþ'n,wēə·ɹ). [f. Earthen *a.* + Ware; until 19th c. often written as two words.]

1. Vessels or other objects made of baked clay.

1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 29 The Town [Delft] is noted for good earthen Ware, as Stone-jugs, Pots, etc. 1727 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* xxvi. (1841) I. 267 Earthenware from Stafford, Nottingham, and Kent. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 270 When earthen ware is mentioned in this paper, the cream-coloured or queen's ware is meant. 1879 J. J. Young *Ceram. Art* 30 The manufacture of earthen-ware.

b. In *pl.* Kinds of earthenware.

1832 G. Porter *Porcelain* I. 19 Efforts..for improving the quality of common earthenwares made in Staffordshire.

2. The material of which such vessels are made.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 295 Pour it into a jar of stone or earthen-ware. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) Introd. 40 A trough of earthen-ware, divided in its length by numerous partitions of the same material. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 388 Earthenware is made from a white secondary clay.

3. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *earthenware vessel, -dealer, -man.*

1812 J. & H. Smith *Rej. Addr.* v. (1873) 41 England is a large earthenware pipkin. 1813 *Examiner* 24 May 329/1 J. Downes, High Holborn, earthenwareman. 1868 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* 53 The light by which the minister was reading was a wax-candle in a white earthenware candlestick.

Earthern *a.*, corrupt form of Earthen.

1726 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 591 Your earthern vessel, provided it is close stopped, I allow to be a good succedaneum. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 407 Beating also with a stick..on the top of an earthern pot covered with a wet and well-stretched deer-skin.

Earthfast (ə·ɹþfast), *a.* [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + Fast *a.*] Fixed in the ground; cf. quot. 1869.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xvii. (1885) I. 130 Sume men synd swa ablende þæt hi bringað heora lac to eorðfæstum stane. 1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 199 No runic earth-fast monument of any kind .. has ever been found in any Saxon or German territory. 1869 R. B. Peacock *Gloss. Lonsdale Dial.*, *Earthfast*, said of a stone appearing on the surface but fast in the earth. 1881 tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* I. ii. 97 A box..fixed to the ground with earth-fast stakes and cross-bars.

† **Ea·rth-grine, -grith.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Earth *sb.*[1]; the correct form and the etymology of the second element are unknown.] An earthquake.

1297 R. Glouc. (1810) 414 Þoru out al Engelond so gret erþgryþe [*v. r.* erþgrine, erþgrene, erþe dene, erþe den] þer com. *Ibid.* 530 Erthgrine strong inou aboute Leinte.

† **Ea·rth-horn.** ? *nonce-wd.* A contrivance said by Langtoft and his translator Robert of Brunne to have been used by the English at the battle of the Standard, in order to discomfit the Scots by terrifying their cattle with a subterraneous noise.

Langtoft's words are 'Homme dist, tymmers Englays suz terre avayent.' The original source seems to be the following: 'Idem archiepiscopus [Thurstinus] .. fieri jussit in viis subterraneis quaedam instrumenta sonos horribiles reddentia, quae Anglice dicuntur *Petronces*' (*Life of Abp. Thurstan* in Raine *Historians of Church of York* II. 266).

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 118 Yn ilk strete & way þei ordeynd an erþe horn. *Ibid.* Þis was at Kouton more, þat þe erþe hornes blewe þer þe Scottis misfore.

Earthiness (ə·ɹþinės). [f. Earthy *a.* + -ness.]

1. The quality of being earthy; the properties characteristic of earth as a substance or as an 'element'.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxiv. (1495) 685 Tame peres grene .. be soure: but in sethynge..wyth hony .. the erthynesse .. therof maye be somwhat tempryd. 1678 R. R[ussell] *Geber* II. II. I. x. 166 We find Bodies of more Earthiness of more easie Calcination. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 18 There is no stone but will, by reason of its earthiness, sink in water. 1870 Reade *Put yourself in his Pl.* III. 275 The water had a foul and appalling odour, a compound of earthiness and putrescence.

† b. *concr.* Earthy matter. *Obs.*

1528 Paynell *Salerne Regim.* B iij b, The moystnes therof [of fleme] is conieyled and some what altered to erthynes. 1641 French *Distill.* I. (1651) 19 The Spirit..ariseth..without any earthinesse mixed with it. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 124 Having a juice extremely sweet and sugred, leaving no Earthiness or Lees behind it.

2. *fig.* = Earthliness 1.

1670 Walton *Lives* IV. 340 This dignity hath no such earthiness in it, but it may very well be joined with Heaven. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* V. § 24. 161 There is dreaming enough, and earthiness enough..in human existence. 1864 D. Mitchell *Sev. Stor.* 265 The eyes are living eyes, but with no touch of earthiness.

Earthing (ə·ɹþiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Earth *v.* + -ing[1].] Occas. *attrib.*

† 1. Burial. *northern* and *Sc.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1190 [Abel had] at his erthing [*Gött.* birijng, *Trin.* buryinge] all lede. *c* 1375 Barbour *Troy-bk.* II. 2054 Nocht lange eftir his erdinge..Egistus tuke to wyf Cletemistra. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 86 Euerilk clan had .. ane commoun erding place.

† b. The state of being buried. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18041 Þat stinkand lazarun fra vs Of his erding þe thridd dai He losed him.

2. The action of heaping (*up*) earth round a plant.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Several of which [vegetables]..are most of them to be blanch'd by laying them under Littier, and earthing up. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Earthing* is the covering of Trees, Plants, and Herbs with Earth. 1862 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* 117 All that will be required after, besides these earthings, is a regular supply of air.

† 3. Anchorage. *Obs. rare.*

1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angels* 171 Our anchor casts deepe in heaven, where there is good earthing.

4. a. The action of taking refuge in an 'earth' or burrow; *concr.* the earth or burrow itself. b. Driving an animal to its earth; perh. also used for Unearthing.

1597 *2nd Pt. Return Parnass.* II. v. 830 Do you meane at the vnkennelling, vntapezing, or earthing of the Fox? 1706 Phillips, *Earthing*, among Hunters, a Term us'd for a Badger's lodging. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 295 Having found a Fox's Earth, cause all his Holes you can find to be stopt..in order to prevent his Earthing. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 335 Our party .. had its dog .. and my companions were desirous of getting his earthing ability tested upon the badger of the establishment.

† **Ea·rthish,** *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + -ish.] = Earthly.

1536 Tindale *Exp. Matt.* Wks. 1849 II. 87 But an if thou wilt not come within the covenant of God..thou art bound by these words so fast that none..can loose thee; no, though our earthish god whisper all his absolutions over thee.

Ea·rthite. *nonce-wd.* [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + -ite.] An inhabitant of earth.

1825 R. Ayton *Ess. & Sk. Char.* 210 We loyal earthites may be pleased to think so; but what may the moonites.. say to such a notion?

Ea·rthland. [f. Earth *sb.*[2] + Land.] Arable land.

826 *Chart. Ecgberht* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 84 Donon wæst for ðonæ sealstub oð ðæt yrðland. *c* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 279 *Arua*, yrþland. 1885 *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLII. 271 That slight deposit of mud from the river which is at present imperceptibly converting them from earthland into marsh.

Ea·rthless, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Earth *sb.*[1] + -less.] Unencumbered by earth (by the body).

1817 Byron *Manfred* III. iv. 152 He's gone—his soul has ta'en his earthless flight.

Ea·rth-light. *Astron.* The partial illumination of the dark portion of the moon's surface by light reflected from the earth; = *earth-shine*, q.v. in Earth *sb.*[1] B. II.

1833 Sir J. Herschel *Astron.* vi. 223 It [the earth] then illuminates its [the moon's] dark half by strong earth-light. 1874 Moseley *Astron.* xlvii. 150 In the conical shadow there is absolutely no light (except, perhaps, some little reflected from the earth called earthlight).

Earthliness (ə·ɹþlinės). [f. Earthly *a.* + -ness.]

1. The quality of being earthly; the distinctive properties of terrestrial things; worldliness as opposed to *heavenliness.*

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* cxcvi. 1215 When we .. worship him [God], wee imagine not any earthlinesse in him. 1611 Cotgr., *Terresterrité* .. earthlinesse, worldlinesse. 1665 Wither *Lord's Prayer* 107 They in whom the first natural Earthlyness and will, are predominant. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* I. (1853) 4 Each stain of earthliness Had passed away. 1851 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* II. xiii. 211 For often there was an earthliness in his conceptions.

† 2. = Earthiness 1. *Obs.*

c 1535 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 920 The one is pure, separate of erthlynesse. 1594 *Mirr. Pol.* (1599) 178 If of an earthly substance wee would make fire, we must first purge and purifie it from the earthlinesse. 1641 French *Distill.* V. (1651) 144 It is .. the earthlinesse that is so nauseous. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* V. iv. 371 Vulturs are said to smell the earthlinesse of a dying corps.

† **Ea·rthling,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 yrþling, 2 urþling, 8 earthling. [f. Earth *sb.*[2] + -ling.] A ploughman, cultivator of the soil. Perh. only

in OE.; quots. 1200 and 1714 merely give the OE. word in later spelling.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 99 Se yrþling us ealle fett. *a* 1200 *Fragm. Ælfric's Gloss.* (1838) 2 Urþling. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 79 [The Anglo-Saxon] Eorthling, is a Husbandman, or Earthling.

Earthling (ə·ɹþliŋ), *sb.*[2] [f. EARTH *sb.*[1] + -LING.]

1. An inhabitant of the earth.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 124 Wee (of all earthlings) are Gods vtmost subiects. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 31 Nature gaz'd on with such a curious eye, That earthlings oft her deem'd a deity. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* III. 176 Shall we..in absence be betray'd, Like puny earthlings by a faithless maid? 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXIII. (1848) 297 Behold this earthling standing by my side.

2. One who is earthly in mind or disposition.

1615 ROWLANDS *Melanch. Knt.* 35, I haue interiour excellence that shines Beyond your earthlings gold and siluer mines. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 148 It is not gold or silver that the earthlings of this world seek after. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 59 The cold earthlings who form the various embodiments of selfishness.

Earthly (ə·ɹþli), *a.* For forms see EARTH *sb.*[1] [f. EARTH *sb.*[1] + -LY[1].]

1. Pertaining to the earth, terrestrial. Chiefly and now almost exclusively with implied opposition to *heavenly*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Þæm wiþerweardan beoþ þæs mannes synna gecwemran þonne eal eorþlic goldhord. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 29 Witodlice ic secge eow þæt ic ne drince heonunforð of þysum eorþlican wine. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Þet þu luuie þine drihten ofer..alle eorðliche þing. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 155 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Eðlate him ware al wele and erðeliche blisse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1157 Hou suld ani erdli fless Duelle wid þe in sikirness. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 3344 Erþliche man semeþ he nou3t .. Boute a fend stolen out of helle. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. XXX. (1859) 33 Man, of heuenly nature and erdely very partyner, knytteth to geders bothe heuen and erthe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) I A pilgrym that entendeth to go to the erthly Jerusalem. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* V. iv. 115 Then is there mirth in heauen, When earthly things made eauen attone together. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* iv. § 23 Wks. 1871 II. 171 This earthly globe is but a point in respect of the whole system of God's creation. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXXV, The pageant pomp of earthly man. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* I. I [The Church] has taken her own way in claiming earthly sovereignty.

b. Of or belonging to the material or lower elements of human nature.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXIV, For she [knowledge] is earthly of the mind. 1858 ROBERTSON *Lect.* II. 191 This influence of the religious element of the imagination on the earthlier feeling.

c. As an emphatic expletive; = 'on earth'.

1753 *Stewart's Trial* in *Scots Mag.* Mar. 132/2 What earthly purpose could the pannel serve by such a..piece of villany? 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* IV. 37 If a man were alone on an island..the precious metals would be of no earthly use.

d. Like or resembling the earth. *rare.*

1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 304 Thales..maintained the stars and sun to be earthly.

e. As quasi-*sb.* with pl.: A terrestrial being. *rare.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 177 Let all earthlies and celestials wait Upon thy royal state.

†2. Existing or living in or on the ground. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 17 Richard cry'de..A Scepter, or an Earthly Sepulchre. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouſet's Theat. Ins.* 1103 Some earthly Insects .. are bred in the earth, some in living creatures.

†3. Partaking of the nature of earth, resembling earth as a substance, consisting of earth as an element; = EARTHY. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. xi. 96 Yf unkind melancoly hath maystry..soure sauour and sharpe and erthly is felt in the mouth. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 107 b, Penny ryall..is made of a fyrie substance with som burnt erthly part. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xiv. 335 The roote is..covered with a thicke rinde or barke, of a browne earthly colour without. 1614 W. B. *Philos. Banquet* (ed. 2) 15 The gristles are..more earthly, drie, and hard, then Liguaments. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes Trial* App. 11 He said the mount .. was of an earthly substance for a certaine depth. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 64/2 The Creatures were first generated of Humidity, Calidity and Earthly Matter. 1770 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 222 Metals and charcoal agree in consisting of phlogiston united to an earthly base. 1771 N. NICHOLLS *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 131 An earthly smell..exhaled by the sun from the loose and fermenting mould. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvi. (1856) 423 No earthly covering masks the grinning rocks of Proven.

†b. Pale or lifeless as earth. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 229 A precious Ring .. Doth shine vpon the dead mans earthly cheekes.

†c. *fig.* Stolid, dull; cf. *airy, fiery.* ? *nonce-use.*

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 394 Nor so airy [English horses] as the Spanish gennets..nor so earthly as those in the Low Countries.

†4. Made of earth or baked clay; = EARTHEN. *rare* and *doubtful.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Erthly [*P.* or of erthe made], *terrenus, terrestris.* 1533 FRITH *Anoth. Bk. agst. Rastell* 333 We have this..treasure in frail, brittle, and earthly vessels.

5. *Comb.* **Earthly-minded** *a.*, having the affections fixed on the earth, worldly-minded; whence **Earthly-mindedness.** **Earthly-wise** *adv.* (*nonce-wd.*), in an earthly manner.

1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. (1611) 35 To be earthly minded men. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 7 An earthly fulness, which .. the children of this world, or earthly-minded men, do affect and set their hearts upon. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 93 A very earthly-minded man, and too much sighted into this lower world. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 749 Suppresse within me all earthly-mindednesse. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 258 That particular sort of Earthly-mindedness which we call Covetousness. 1874 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 627, I speak too earthlywise, Seeing I never strayed beyond the cell.

Ea·rthly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. adj.] = 'In any way on earth', at all.

1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd. 36, I do not know earthly where to go or what to do.

†**Ea·rth-mad.** *Obs. rare.* [OE. *eorþmata* 'vermis' in Corpus Gloss. for *eorþmaþa*, f. *eorþe*, EARTH *sb.*[1] + *maþa* MATHE.] An earthworm.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 334 The earth-mads and all the sort of worms & grubs, are without eies.

Ea·rth-nut. Also 6 ernut(e.

1. The roundish tuber of an umbelliferous plant (*Bunium flexuosum*, including *B. Bulbocastanum*), called also *Earth-chestnut* and *Pig-nut.*

875 *Charter* in *Cod. Dipl.* III. 399 (Bosw.) Of ðam cumbe in eorþnutena þorn. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. D iij b, Apios is called also Chamebalanos in greke .. and the same semeth to me to be called in Englishe, an ernut, or an erthnut. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. ccccxxxi. (1633) 1064 Earth nut, Earth chest nut, or Kipper nut. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Sallet*, Earth-Nuts, when the Rind is pared off, are eaten raw by Country People. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 90 Daws forsake the fields, Where neither grub .. nor earth-nut..Repays their labour. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 331 The earth-nut, pig-nut, or ground-nut, as it is variously called.

2. Applied variously to other plants, as the truffle (*Tuber*), the ARACHIS, the *Œnanthe pimpinelloides*, and the Heath Pea (*Lathyrus macrorrhizus*).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 17 Astragalus..may be called in english peaserthnut. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 83 A dish of Truffles, which is a certain earth-nut. 1713 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 62 Four leaved Earth-Nut. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Gesse*, a plant of which there are two sorts, one .. cultivated .. and the other the wild one in Latin Chamælalanus, called by some *Earth-Nut.* *a* 1854 *Phytologist* III. 260 (Britten) *Œnanthe pimpinelloides*, L. The children eat the tubercles under the name of earth-nuts.

Earthquake (ə·ɹþkwēik). [f. EARTH *sb.*[1] + QUAKE *sb.*]

1. A shaking of the ground; usually *spec.* a convulsion of the earth's surface produced by volcanic or similar forces within the crust.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20499 (Trin.) An erþequake [*v.r.* erthdin] coom þat shoke alle þinge. 1382 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 252 The pestilens, and the eorthe-qwake, Theose..thinges Beoth tokenes. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 305 As thro an erthe qwake. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 131 By fors of thunder or erdquayk wyth a clap. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 73 Thee doors, thee laurel, thee mount with terribil earth quake Doo totter shiuering. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. 156 After an Earth-quake many new springs..discouered themselues. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 91, I plainly saw it was a terrible Earthquake, for the Ground I stood on shook three times at about eight Minutes distance. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 5 All its banded anarchs fled, Like vultures frighted..Before an earthquake's tread. 1864 *Q. Jrnl. Science* I. 57 An Earthquake .. is the transit of a wave or waves of elastic compression in any direction..through the substance and surface of the Earth, from any centre of impulse.

b. *fig.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 188 Whosoever..so earnestly labours to keep such an incumbring surcharge of earthly things, cannot but have an earth-quake still in his bones. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 310 In this age, wherein there is an earthquake of ancient hospitals. 1835 L. HUNT *Capt. Sword* II. lviii. See where comes the horse-tempest again, Visible earthquake. 1868 BRIGHT in *Star* 14 Mar., This social and political earthquake under which Ireland is heaving.

attrib. 1814 BYRON *Ode Napoleon* 30 The earthquake voice of Victory.

2. *Comb.* a. *attrib.*, as *earthquake-fiend, -gown, -pendulum-microphone, -shock, -voice, -wave.*

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 38 The *Earthquake-fiends are charged To wrench the rivets from my quivering wounds. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. Sir H. Mann* 2 Apr., Several women have made *earthquake gowns, that is, warm gowns to sit out of doors all to-night [an earthquake having been predicted]. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 220 For the study of..seismological movements of the earth's crust as revealed by the microphone..Dr. A. V. G. Mocenigo..has devised an *earthquake-pendulum-microphone. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 188 *Earthquake-shocks are happily of rare occurrence in this country. *Ibid.* An *earthquake-wave is a vibration of the solid crust of the earth.

b. *instrumental*, as *earthquake-rifted, -ruined, -shaken, -swallowed* adjs.

1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I, New fire From *earthquake-rifted mountains of bright snow Shook its portentous hair. *Ibid.* II. iv, The lurid smoke Of *earthquake-ruined cities. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. iv. 240 Silent villages, *earthquake-shaken, gleam in white ruin. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* IX. (1848) 102 *Earthquake-swallowed cities.

Ea·rth-quakes. *dial.* [f. EARTH *sb.*[1] + stem of QUAKE *v.*] 'A species of quaking-grass common in England' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1884 MILLER *Plant-N.*, Earthquakes, *Briza media.*

Ea·rthquaking, *vbl. sb.* [f. EARTHQUAKE + -ING[1]; in first quot. f. EARTH *sb.*[1] + QUAKING.]

†a. = EARTHQUAKE (*obs.*). b. The occurrence of earthquakes. c. *attrib.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. viii. 84 When the Jewes hadden made the Temple, com an Erthe quakeng, and caste it doun. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 31/2 The constant earthquaking has ceased.

Ea·rthquaking, *ppl. a.* [f. EARTH *sb.*[1] + QUAKING; also f. EARTHQUAKE + -ING[2].] a. Causing the earth to shake. Also *fig.* ¶ b. Subject to earthquakes.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 72 Jove shaking his earthquaking haire. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* xlii, The earthquaking cataracts which shiver Their snow-like waters into golden air. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 570 But here amid earthquaking shocks Whirlwinds rave around the rocks. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug., That..earth-quaking spot which was selected by the Spanish leader for the site of his capital (Lima). 1887 *Illust. Lond. News* 19 Mar. 306/3, I have travelled a good deal in earthquaking lands.

†**Ea·rthquave.** *Obs.* [f. EARTH *sb.*[1] + QUAVE *sb.*] = Earthquake.

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* xi. 5 There semeden voisis .. and thundris, and erthe quaues, and disturbing up on the erthe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. iii. (1558) 5 God..may confounde it with an erth quaue. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 67 Where diuerse citees by earthe quaues had ben frushed, and therewith defourmed.

Ea·rth-ridge. [f. EARTH *sb.*2 or [1].] See quot.

1796 MARSHALL *Rural Econ. W. Eng.* 158 Earth-ridges are formed in the field, either with mold hacked from the borders of it, or with the soil of the area raised with the plow. 1848 HALLIWELL, *Earth-ridge*, a few feet of earth round a field which is ploughed up close to the hedges.

†**Ea·rth-tiller.** *Obs.* [f. EARTH *sb.*[1] + TILLER.] A cultivator of the soil. So in OE. and ME. **Erthetilie, -tilye** [see TILIE].

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iv. 2 Abel was sceaphyrde, and Cain eorþatilia. *c* 1205 LAY. 22107 He hæhte .. þa eorðe-tilien [1250 erþe-tilies] teon to heore cræften. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 93 in Ritson *Metr. Nom.* II. 274 Bruyt hade muche folk with him..That were erthe-tilyes gode. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 34 He sente his seruantis to the erthe tiliers, that they token fruytis of it. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, &c.* (1747) 190 Over that 4*d.* or 6*d.* daily to every one of them to be had and paid of the poore earth-tillers. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Off-cast words in the mouths of Handy-crafts-men and Earth-tillers.

†**Ea·rth-tilth.** *Obs.* [f. EARTH *sb.*[1] + TILTH.] Cultivation of the soil, agriculture. Hence †**Earth-tilther** = EARTH-TILLER.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 99 Eorþtilþ, *agricultura.* 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* vii. 16 Haate thou not trauelouse werkis, and erthetilthe maad of the hi3este. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CLXXX. (1495) 720 Erthe tylthers and kepers of vynes.

Earthward (ə·ɹþwəɹd), *adv.* and *adj.*

A. *adv.* Towards the earth. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XC. 413 (Add. MS.) The Fadre loked to the Erthward, and fownde a peny. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 28 Shall we run with the swiftnes of the Roe earthward, and go a dull Asses trot heavenward? 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov., The..outpourings of smoke..sink earthward.

B. as *adj.*

1870 M. D. CONWAY (*title*), The Earthward Pilgrimage.

†**Ea·rth-ware,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [OE. *eorþware*, f. *eorþe*, EARTH *sb.*[1] + *-ware*, as in *heofonware* heaven-dwellers, *burhware*, etc.] Earth-dwellers.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. v. § 5 Crist..sibb is heofonwara and eorðwara. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Sunne dei blisseð to-gederes houeneware and horðe ware. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 322 Al þe wide worlde—eorðe ware and heouene ware.

Earthwork (ə·ɹþwēɹk). [f. EARTH *sb.*[1] + WORK *sb.*] A bank or mound of earth used as a rampart or fortification. Not in 18th c. Dicts.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* XV. (1821) 385 The Enemy had ground sufficient..to cast up new Earth workes. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 278 The remains of an ancient entrenchment .. This earth-work was evidently once of considerable extent. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. iii. 340 The Russians had thrown up strong earthworks on the banks of the river.

Earthworm (ə·ɹþwēɹm). [f. EARTH *sb.*[1] + WORM.]

1. A worm that lives in the ground, *esp.* an individual of the genus *Lumbricus.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Lombriz*, an easse, an earth worme, *lumbricus.* 1594? GREENE *Selinus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 220 We, like earth wormes lurking in the weeds, Do liue inglorious in all mens eyes. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 148 Earth-Worms, are often us'd in compositions for cooling and cleansing the Viscera. 1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat.* (ed. 2) xi. 228 The second order [of annelids] includes the earth-worms.

2. *fig.* a. As a disparaging designation for a human being, *esp.* a mean or grovelling person. b. With allusion to the 'worm' in the grave.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. Ded. 2 This generation of earth-wormes, which place nature .. in the roome of the Creatour. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 39 The Couetous Earth-worme would laugh in his sleeue to see his elbow vnderlaid with such a Cushion. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 606 How should such an earth-worm ..be afraid to speak irreverently of so great a king? 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* viii. 73 Apt to be smitten by the earthworm of death.

attrib. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 22 God so ordering the state of his earth-worme Children.

Earthy (ə·ɹþi), *a.* [f. EARTH *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Of material substances: That is of the nature of earth or soil; having the characteristic properties of earth; resembling earth in some specific property. Of minerals: Without lustre, friable, and rough to the touch; also, containing impuri-

ties of the nature of earth, as in *Earthy Cobalt, Hæmatite, Manganese*, etc.

1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The Earthy powder, I obtain'd from already distill'd Rain water. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.) All water .. is .. stored with matter, light in comparison of the common mineral earthy matter. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 284 The kidneys have been said to be converted into an earthy substance. 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 225 Earthy Hæmatite is found at Bardahessigh. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 293 An excess of vegetable matter is .. to be remedied by the application of earthy materials. 1863–82 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 814 Earthy Cobalt is a wad in which oxide of cobalt sometimes occurs to the amount of 33 per cent. 1877 Green *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 5. 46 Crystalline rocks occasionally put on a loose friable form and are then said to be earthy.

b. Of qualities, etc.: Characteristic of earth. So *earthy taste, smell, colour. Earthy fracture*: see quot. 1817.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* II. ix. (Arb.) 131 The skyn is of earthy coloure. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 387 All sweet Smells have joyned with them some Earthy or Crude Odors. 1817 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* 235 When the fracture surface shews a great number of very small elevations and depressions, which make it appear rough, it is called earthy. 1839 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 508 An earthy fracture. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 133 The crispness of the raw onion, with the earthy taste.

c. Consisting of earth (said of the ground; cf. *sandy*), or of material resembling earth. Said *fig.* of the human body, *esp.* of a dead body.

a 1586 Sidney *Ps.* xcvi, Starry roofe, and earthy floore. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 219 And soone lye Richard in an Earthie Pit. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 147 His dead and earthy Image. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* viii. 380 The soul must be wholly dissolved from this earthy body in which it is so deeply immersed. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. ii. 46 The..egg-like earthy chrysalis of the Sphynx Atropos.

¶ *humorously.*

1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1877) 69 A damp earthy child.

† 2. Having the properties of the 'element' earth, as distinguished from those of fire, air, or water; heavy, gross. So *earthy vapour. Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 390 When they [flowers] are Crushed, the Grosser and more Earthy Spirit cometh out with the Finer and troubleth it. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magic* (J.) Lamps are inflamed by the admission of new air, when the sepulchres are opened, as we see in fat earthy vapours. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 76 The Clouds are attracted out of moist and watry, and also earthy Vapours

b. *fig.* Grossly material, coarse, dull, unrefined. Sometimes with mixture of 1.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 65 The sense of touching..is most earthy of all the rest. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 273 Thou wast a Spirit too delicate To act her earthy, and abhor'd commands. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. ii. (1675) 176 Men whom..he was wont to undervalue, as being far more Earthy than himself. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* xiv. *Literature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 103 They [the English] delight in strong earthy expressions .. coarsely true to the human body. 1868 Nettleship *Browning* ii. 74 The dumb striving of a humanity prisoned in too earthy a chamber.

3. *Chem.* Pertaining to the class of substances technically called 'earths', or to one of those substances; in mod. use, pertaining to the class of metallic oxides so designated. † Also quasi-*sb.*

1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 10 The Particles of Sal Alcali do consist of earthy and acid united together. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 135 Bodies have been divided into six classes, saline, inflammable, metallic, earthy, watery, and aerial. 1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 40 Sulphat of Lime ..is one of the commonest of all the earthy salts that are found in natural springs. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 475 Earthy carbonates. 1863–82 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 360 Baryta, strontia, and lime..are sometimes designated earthy alkalis. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Eastbourne.* There is an earthy spring here of little moment.

4. Pertaining to the ground, or to what is below the ground; dwelling inside the earth; resembling a place underground.

1665 Dryden *Indian Emp.* II. i. Wks. (1821) II. 313 Those earthy spirits black and envious are. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 106 Beneath the earthy surface of the globe, we shall be able to trace its levelling and its dreadful energy. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 36 Little Paul might have asked with Hamlet 'into my grave?' so chill and earthy was the place.

† 5. Pertaining to the earth in its geographical or astronomical aspect. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. v. (1495) 443 The ryuer Gyon hyghte Nilus..and is callyd the joynynge of the erthe, other erthy. 1640 Wilkins *New Planet* II. (1684) 115 The gravity and magnitude of this Earthy Globe, do make it altogether unfit for so swift a Motion. 1721–1800 Bailey, Earthy Triplicity [in Astrology], the Signs Taurus, Virgo and Capricorn.

6. Dwelling or existing on the earth; characteristic of earthly as opposed to heavenly existence. Now only with a mixture of sense 1, 1 c, or 2 b, as in the Biblical phrase *of the earth, earthy.* Hence comb., *earthy-minded.*

1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 147 What earthie name to Interrogatories, Can task the free breath of a sacred King? 1609 Chapman *End of Learn.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 253 Let a scholar all earthy volumes carrie, He will be but a walking dicionarie. 1615 — *Odyss.* VII. 290 The impious race Of earthy giants, that would heaven outface. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 167 O that in this case we were Earthy-minded. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 583 If Spirit of other sort ..have oreleapt these earthie bounds. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 19 As apt to dwell and converse upon the Earth, and inform earthy bodies. 1829 H. Neele *Lit. Rem.* 45 The latter [Shakspeare] is of the earth, earthy. 1869 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 219 The..muse Urania is almost his only patroness; from her eight earthier sisters he gets hardly any assistance.

Ear-trumpet. An apparatus in the form of a straight or convoluted conoidal tube, used by persons somewhat deaf, to enable them to hear more distinctly.

1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I. 184 Perhaps Asclepiades was the inventor of the acousticon, or ear-trumpet. 1823 Byron *Juan* X. xxxiv, The ear-trumpet of my good old aunt.

Eartu, obs. f. *art thou*: see Be *v.*, and Thou.

Earun, obs. form of *are*: see Be *v.*

Ear-wax. [f. Ear *sb.*1] A viscid secretion which collects in the external meatus of the ear.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. v. (1495) 606 Eere wexe is put thereto to make it [aloes wood] somdeale bytter and redde. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 27 b, Earewaxe doth stop the entrynge from small bestis. 1573 *Art of Limming* 2 If there stand any belles uppon the sise, put in eare waxe, for it ys a remedy therefore. 1614 T. Adams in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxvi. 10 Far be from our souls..that the ear..should be stopped with the earwax of partiality. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 20 *note*, The ear-wax in animals seems to be in part designed to prevent insects from getting into their ears. 1876 Quain *Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 631 The cerumen or ear-wax is secreted by these glands.

Earwig (ĭəˑrwig). Forms: 1, 2 earwicga, (1 eorwicga), 5 erwyge, ɜerwigge, erewygge, 6 erwygge, (herewigge), 6–7 earwigge, 7 earwick, earewigg, 6– earwig. [OE. *éarwicga*, f. *éar-e*, Ear *sb.*1 + OE. *wicga* earwig; cf. Wiggle *v.* to wriggle. See also Arwygyll. Cf. Fr. *perce-oreille*, Ger. *ohr-wurm.*]

1. An insect, *Forficula auricularia*, so called from the notion that it penetrates into the head through the ear.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 122 *Blatta*, eorwicga. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 44 Wiþ earwicgan, ɜenim þæt micle greate windel streaw twyecɜe..ceop on þæt eare he bið of sona. 14.. *Voc. Harl. MS.* 1002 in *Promp. Parv.* 143 *note, Auriolus*, a ɜerwigge. *c* 1450 *MS. Sloane* 4. 80 in *N. & Q.* III. VI. 4 Yᵉ blacke flye, yᵉ erwyge, yᵉ old waspys. 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict., Pryf klustioc*, an erwygge. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 300 If an earwig.. be gotten into the eare..spit into the same, and it will come forth anon. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Poems* (1651) (N.) I'm afraid 'Tis with one worm, one earwick overlaid. 1727 Swift *To Young Lady*, To fall into fits at the sight of a spider, an earwig or a frog. *a* 1845 Hood *Tale of Trumpet* ix, No verbal message was worth a pin, Though you hired an earwig to carry it in!

¶ Perhaps with a pun on *heretic.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* (1631) III. xii. 988/2 He was once at the burning of an Herewigge (for so hee termed it) at Uxbridge.

† 2. *fig.* An ear whisperer, flatterer, parasite.

1633 Ford *Broken H.* II. i, That gawdy earwig, or my lord your patron, Whose pensioner you are. 1688 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 260 Court earwigs banish from your ears. 1758 *Herald* II. 46 The earwigs of royalty..will not hereafter be suffered to mislead majesty by whispering, etc.

3. *Comb.*, as † **earwig-brain**, one who has a 'maggot' or craze in his brain.

1599 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* 74 Eight score more galliard cross-points, and kickshiwinshes, of giddy ear-wig brains.

Earwig (ĭəˑrwig), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. a. To pester with private importunities or admonitions. b. To influence, bias (a person) by secret communications; to insinuate oneself into the confidence of (a person).

1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* (L.), He was so sure to be earwigged in private that what he heard or said openly went for little. 1839 Dickens *O. Twist* (1850) 251/2 Suppose he was to do all this .. not grabbed, trapped, tried, earwigged by the parson .. but of his own fancy. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 767 Each secretary of state is earwigged by a knot of sturdy beggars. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Earwigging*, feeding an officer's ear with scandal against an absent individual.

2. in *pa. pple.* ? Having a 'maggot' or craze in one's brain. *nonce-use.*

1880 Browning *Pietro* 340 The people clamour, Hold their peace, now fight, now fondle, earwigged through the brains.

Earwiggy (ĭəˑrwigi), *a.* [f. Earwig *sb.* + -y.] a. Infested by earwigs. b. Resembling an earwig. Hence **Earwigginess.**

1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I. 82 A seat..'I don't fancy it..it looks earwiggy'. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 388 There was an inherent dogginess or earwigginess in the given kind of associable feelings.

Earwise (ĭəˑrwəiz), *adv. rare.* [see -wise.] 1. After the manner of an ear of corn. [Ear *sb.*1]

1723 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Mint*, The Great Mint .. has leaves like Sage .. with a good Number of Stems at the End of which it produces Flowers growing Ear-wise.

2. By means of the ear; auricularly. [Ear *sb.*2]

1835 T. Hook *G. Gurney* (1850) I. vii. 123 Although I took the advice earwise, I did not act upon it.

Ear-witness. [f. Ear *sb.*1] A person who testifies, or is able to testify, to something on the evidence of his own hearing.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. 257 All which are present being made eare-witnesses. 1636 Healey *Epictetus' Man.* lxix. 89 Let not .. the vulgar bee eare-witnesses of thy words, but eye-witnesses of thy workes. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. i. § 1. 181 Strabo himself was an ear-witness of this. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxiv. VIII. 269 The last words of these drowning men reported by an ear-witness. 1870 Bowen *Logic* xiii. 433 The Testimony of eye- and ear-witnesses.

† **Eary,** *a. Obs.* In 6 earie. [f. Ear *sb.*2 + -y.] Of the nature or appearance of an ear (of corn).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xviii. 168 His spikie tuftes, or earie floures are greater, longer and fuller.

Easalon, var. of Esalon, a small buzzard.

Ease (īz), *sb.* Forms: 3 eaise, ays, esse, (4 hess, hayse), 3–4 eise, ais, 3–6 es(e, 4 ess, eyss, 4–5 eyse, ayse, 5 aiese, (hesse), 6 eas, (*Sc.*) eais, eis, 4– ease. [a. OF. *eise, aise* (mod. *aise*) fem., cogn. w. Pr. *ais*, It. *agio* (formerly also *asio*), Pg. *azo* masc.; late L. type **asia*, **asium*, of uncertain origin.

The earliest senses of Fr. *aise* appear to be: 1. elbow-room ('espace libre aux côtés de quelqu'un', A. Darmesteter, from Heb.-Fr. gloss 11th c.); 2. opportunity. It has been suggested by Bugge that **asia*, **asium* may be f. *āsa*, a recorded vulgar form of L. *ansa* handle, used fig. in sense 'opportunity, occasion'. With reference to the sense 'elbow-room' it is remarked that *ansātus* 'furnished with handles' is used in Lat. for 'having the arms a-kimbo'. This is not very satisfactory, but it does not appear that any equally plausible alternative has yet been proposed. Connexion with Eath is impossible.]

† I. 1. Opportunity, means or ability to do something (cf. Easy *a.* 1).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 ȝif þer were eise uorto fulfullen þe dede. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Man seið þat eise makeð þeof. *a* 1500 *Life St. Katherine* (Halliwell 1848) 2 The riche come ..and broghte with them ryches moche, And the pore come also And after there ese broght tho.

II. Comfort, absence of pain or trouble.

2. Comfort, convenience; *formerly* also, advantage, profit, and in stronger sense, pleasure, enjoyment. *To take one's ease*: to make oneself comfortable. † *To do* (*a person*) *ease*: to give pleasure or assistance to. † *To be* (*a person's*) *ease*: to be pleasing, convenient, advantageous.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Gruccheð ȝif heo naueð nout oðer mete oðer drunch efter hire eaise. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 28 I-se swote eise wiðute swuch trubuil. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22773 Werldis worschip..siluer and gold and esse [*F.* ese, *C.* es, *Edinb.* ais] of lijf. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 623 Bot mycht nane eyss let hyr to think On the king, that sa sar wes stad. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 35 The wounde of his malady They [*i. e.* the hounds] licken for to done him ese. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xlvi. (1495) 807 Them that liue delycately and in ease and reste. *c* 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 199 in *Cursor M.* p. 1672 Quen þou art in gode ese . þou þink on misese. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7500 We wolden, if it were your ese ..A short sermon unto you seyne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 386 (Add. MS.), I wil neþer selle it .. for the aiese that it dothe me. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, xxviii. Preamb., His Highnes is not mynded for the eas of his subgiectes .. of longe tyme to calle..a newe parliament. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxcvii. 686 It was nat his ease to come to Tourney as at that tyme. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 653 He levis weill that levis into eis. *a* 1555 Latimer *Wks.* 1845 II. 479 *Latimer*:—'Good master Prolocutor, do not exact that of me which is not in me.' *Prolocutor*:—'Take your ease.' *Latimer*:—'I thank you, sir, I am well.' 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. i. 131 Any good thing .. That may to thee do ease; and grace to me. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 184 The ease, and benefit the Subjects may enjoy. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 234 The General could not live in it to his ease. 1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 4 The portion which came ..to Mrs. Jefferson..doubled the ease of our circumstances. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 205 The popular notion [of a gentleman] certainly adds a condition of ease and fortune. 1870 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 217 The occasional ease of rustic seats.

† b. *concr.* A convenience, gratification, luxury.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 38 Idelnesse .. secheth eses many folde. 1484–5 Caxton *Curial* 3 b, Noman preyseth ynough the ayses that he hath in hys pryuate and propre hous. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81 She can cause her prelate to dispence with her to haue suche pleasures & eases. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi in sole* (1656) 5 A Fountain in the midst..to serve as an ease to water the nearest parts thereunto. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* xxxix. 384 Uriah..refused to take the Eases of his own house.

3. Absence of pain or discomfort; freedom from annoyance.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 358 Nis he a kang knit þet secheð reste iðe nihte, and eise iðe place? *a* 1300 *Havelok* 59 Þanne was engelond at hayse. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 55, I wish you such contentment of minde, and ease of bodie. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying Ins.* 276 There were more ease in a nest of Hornets, then under this one torture. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 80 ¶ 1 They now no longer enjoyed the Ease of Mind and pleasing Indolence in which they were formerly happy. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 85 ¶ 4 Ease, a neutral state between pain & pleasure. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 1 The horrid scenes .. hardly leave one ease enough of heart or clearness of head to put down any thing..on paper to you. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. ii. (1880) II. 16 He wanted a little ease..after the agitation and exertions of the day.

4. Absence of painful effort; freedom from the burden of toil; leisure; in bad sense, idleness, sloth.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 110 He loveth ese, he loveth rest, So he is nought the worthiest. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Ese, or reste, *quies.* 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 138 Ease breedeth vice. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 184 The Sire of Gods and Men .. Forbids our Plenty to be bought with Ease. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* li. 15 Ease hath entomb'd princes of old renown and Cities of honour.

b. Facility as opposed to difficulty. Chiefly in phrase, *with ease.*

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. i. 30, I should do it With much more ease. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 137 With ease distinguish'd is the Regal Race. 1737 Pope *Horace' Epist.* II. i. 108 The mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xvi. § 27 Another..test of greatness is..the appearance of Ease with which the thing is done. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 174 Seeing with how great ease Nature can smile.

c. Indifference, unconcern; absence of hesitation or scruple.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 2 In your lordship it beholds its patron and introducer; the author, it is matter of ease to me not to know. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 661 Where the Governor-General spoke of pensions with so much ease, he well knew, that in the circumstances..a pension..little or nothing differed from a name.

5. Freedom from constraint; an unconstrained position or attitude; *esp.* in *Mil.* phrase, *To stand at ease*: see quot.

1802 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *Ease* ..signifies a prescribed relaxation of the frame from the erect and firm position which every well-dressed soldier should assume.. *To stand at ease* is to draw the right foot back about six inches, and to bring the greatest part of the weight of the body upon it. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xli, His usual 'stand at ease' position. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 43 Stand at Ease. *Ibid.* 61 Sit at Ease. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* s. v. *Stand*, To stand at ease is to be allowed..a certain indulgence with regard to bodily position, with or without arms.

6. Freedom from embarrassment or awkwardness in social behaviour.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 157 ¶ 8 Enabled me to discourse with ease and volubility. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Whim*, Wears his own mirth with native ease. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* iv. 65 Mrs. Wallace envied Mrs. Sydney the ease and kindness with which she conversed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 469 A certain graceful ease marks him as a man who knows the world. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VIII. 91 She .. moved about among the dignitaries of the University, with combined authority and ease.

7. Phrases (senses 1–6). a. *At ease, at one's ease, †well at ease*: in comfort, without anxiety or annoyance, unconstrained, unembarrassed; formerly also, in comfortable circumstances, well-to-do. b. *Ill* (†*evil*) *at ease*: uncomfortable, uneasy. †c. *Little ease*: used as a name for a prison-cell too small to permit the person occupying it to assume a comfortable position.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13136 All war sett and ete at esse. *Ibid.* 17651 He was gestind ful wele at ais. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 228 He levys at ess that frely levys. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 397 Galashin was not all at his ese, ffor he was yet a-monge the horse feet. 1535 COVERDALE *Hosea* ii. 7, I will go turne agayne to my first huszbonde, for at yᵗ tyme was I better at ease, then now. 1668–9 MARVELL *Corr.* cix. Wks. 1872–5 II. 268 If..you have given us a rule to walke by, our discretion will be more at ease. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 210 Monied men .. amongst whom his Majesty conceiving the Duke of Espernon to be one the most at his ease, etc. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 2, I am the more at Ease in Sir Roger's Family, because it consists of sober and staid Persons. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Lett.* cc, An old Aunt has..left me an estate..this puts me a little at my ease. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 202 We all felt more at ease when a safe footing was secured. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxiv. 564 He felt much more at his ease in the saddle than afoot.

b. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16119 Mi wyf es sumquat iuel at ess [*v. r.* ese]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 59 She .. was of euelle atte ease in this worlde. 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 2 a, Iii. or .iiii. days 3itt j was euyll att ese in my hede. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. I. xx. 70 He feigned himselfe to be evill at ease. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* xix, You were ill at ease..Too fearful that you should not please.

c. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 156 A little ease (i. e. a prison). 1829 HEATH *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 92 *note*, Little Ease was a place of confinement for unruly apprentices; it was situated in the Guildhall.

III. Relief, alleviation. [Somewhat influenced by the verb.]

8. Relief or mitigation of pain or discomfort; release from an annoyance. Const. *from, of.*

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, viii. § 1 Surgions .. mindinge onely their owne lucres, & nothing the profit or ease of the disesed or pacient. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 17 Sum little ease and release of the intollerable feares and miseries. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 103 The Patient breaks much Wind upwards and downwards, and finds Ease thereby. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 61 That positive enjoyment, which sudden ease from pain..affords. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 61 That a great man may get ease from importunity. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 112 Liberate him, said the King, and give us ease.

b. † *To do one's ease*: to relieve the bowels. So *seat*, † *house of ease.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. § 1. xviii. 28 It happen'd the King was come from doing his Ease. 1731 SWIFT *Strephen & C.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 157 Had you but through a cranny spied, On house of ease your future bride. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 143 Round-house at the Head. Conveniences or seats of ease for the officers.

c. *Chapel of Ease*: see CHAPEL. So also (humorously) *court of ease, theatre of ease*: one provided to relieve the crowding in a larger building.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, Make the stage a court of ease to the old Bailey. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 429 It seems a sort of theatre of ease to that called the National.

9. Relief from constraint or pressure; abrogation or alleviation of a burden or obligation; † redress of grievances. † *Writ of ease*: a certificate of discharge from employment; *transf.* a 'bill of divorcement'.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 107 Hastings, Dover, Hithe [etc.]..were the first Ports of priviledge..although.. divers other places also (for the ease of their charge) be crept in. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1345/2 Thus was justice ministred, and that execution to Gods glorie, & the ease of the common wealths greefe dispatched. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi. (1851) 103 Salomith..sent a writ of ease to..her husband; which, as Josephus there attests, was lawfull only to men. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 18 Having .. tried gentle measures, and .. found no Ease. 1679–1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.*, Mischiefs .. might follow, if princes get not .. ease from the apostolic see. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 519 He hath a writ of ease given him; *rude donatus est.*

†10. *concr.* (from 8, 9): An act or means of relieving pain or discomfort, of giving relaxation from burdens, an easement, relief. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Ese, or cowmfort, *levamen, consolamen.* 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 275 Eases of griefes he reposeth..in calling from the thought of offence. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 56 Till then, Ile sweate, and seeke about for eases. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 172 This ease..of the industry, would chiefly and principally fall on the lands by two several ways. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* in Wks. 1726 I. 129 Dissenters receiv'd a General Ease, and enjoy'd their Meetings peaceably. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* III. iii, That [discovery of springs] was an ease to them [the Israelites suffering thirst]. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 141 Required by His Majesty from those Colonies to be done in ease of the National Expence.

IV. 11. *Comb.*, as †*ease-bred, -loving* adjs.; ease-and-comfort, a leg-rest, consisting of two boards fixed in the shape of a T; †ease-room, a comfortable lodging-room; cf. EASEMENT 1 d.

1591 *Troubl. Raigne K. John* (1611) 62 The ease-bred Abbots, and the bare-foot Friars..Are all in health. 1629 RUTHERFORD *Let.* v. (1862) I. 47 In your house there are fair ease-rooms and pleasant lights. 1847 C'TESS BLESSINGTON *M. Herbert* (Tauchn.) I. 126 A bergère in each of the rooms, with abundant pillows to prop up her weak frame, and an ease-and-comfort to each, to support her legs. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 175 Around Hanno gathered all that was ease-loving, all that was shortsighted.

Ease, obs. and dial. var. of EAVES.

Ease (*īz*), *v.* Forms: 4 eysy, eyse, (heise), eyss, (*Sc.*) eiss, eese, ayse(n, 4–5 esy(n, 4–6 ese(n, 5– ease. [Prob. originally ad. OF. *aaisier* = It. *adagiare*, f. L. *ad* to, at + late L. **asiu-m* EASE *sb.*[1]; but virtually f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To give ease (physically) to; to render more comfortable, relieve from pain, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 82 þo þet byeþ zuo wyse to loky þet body and to eysy and to delyty. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. liii. (1495) 635 Iuy hathe vertue of rypynge, of clensynge and of easynge. ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. (1847) 5 This woman.. That esead me this hasse. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxii. (1483) 81 Oftimes these armes wil bleden to esen and comforten the hede. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xvi. 23 So was Saul refreszshed, & eased. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 7 Though it grieue mee to thinke vpon it, yet it easeth my stomacke to tell it. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 56 He drank it because it 'broke the wind, and eased' him. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Dæmonic Love*, Even the fell Furies are appeased, The good applaud, the lost are eased.

† b. To refresh with repose or food; to entertain, accommodate hospitably. Also *refl. Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 96 Toward Wynchestre þam dight, his folk forto eyse. *Ibid.* 192 Seke were þer heised, heled þam of wound. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 387 Thai esyt thame, and maid gud cher. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1336 Theseus .. festeth hem, and doth so gret labour To esen hem. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 232 That night had i .. mi stede esed of the best. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2816 Anazaree..into a feire chambre him ladd, And eased him as a fre prisovn. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 543 [Se] that .. they ben esed with the beste. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 257 (Harl. MS.) His squier soȝte an host, for swiche a worthi knyȝt to be eside ynne. 1650 Row[son] *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 513 To harbour more souldiers nor conuenientlie they can lodge & ease. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* VI. 457 Boldly fall on, before their Troops are eas'd.

c. † *To ease nature* (obs.), *ease oneself*: to relieve the bowels.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Esyn, *stercoriso, merdo, egero.* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 47 Passage to dismisse excrements which easeth. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxiii. 13 If thou wilt ease thyself. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 145 Whosoever easeth Nature in Apollo's Temple shall be Indicted. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Ease one's self*, to relieve the bowels.

2. To give ease of mind to; to comfort, disburden, relieve (the mind or heart). Also *refl.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13868 (Trin.) He esed him wiþ wordes hende. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1700 And with oure speche lat us ese oure herte. 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 6 b, I shall ese my mynde or hertt, *animo meo morem gessero.* 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 28 Come unto me .. and I will ese you. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* IV. viii. 385 Torment [may prove] an occasion of easing the mind. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 365 Some scruple rose, but thus he eas'd his thought. 1807 CRABBE *Hall of Just.* I. 29 Give me to ease my tortured mind. 1820 KEATS *Hyper.* I. 112 And all those acts which Deity supreme Doth ease its heart of love in. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 294 The Chancellor..could not well ease himself by cursing and swearing at Ormond.

† 3. To give relief to (any one suffering from oppression, or burdened with expenses or laborious duties) in wider sense; to benefit, help, assist. Also (rarely) *absol. Obs.* or *arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Prol. 84, I made it not forto be praysed, Bot [þ]at þe lewed menne were aysed. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 8 So þat þe somme be nat so moche þᵗ on may be esed as wel as an oþer. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 16 As though they would ease you with a sterope. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1541/2 They were afterwards eased by purueiors appointed for those and other purposes. *a* 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 100 If that rule..be .. a good guide in all perplexities, it will ease very much.

1647 *Protests Lords* I. 15 The kingdom eased .. by the discharging of all unnecessary forces. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xlv, He .. gave unto each of them a horse to ease them upon the way. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 746 Towards the latter end of Summer..they constantly eased the Country, and retired of themselves. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiii. 713 The declared intention of easing the dissenters.

4. To relieve, lighten, set free (a person, etc.) *of* (†*from*) a burden, pain, anxiety, or trouble.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 354 Thou shalt be esed er thou go Of thilke unsely jolif wo. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 75 His Son, King Roboham, would not ease them thereoff. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 b, In maner easynge them of theyr labour. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxx.[lxxxi.] 6 He eased his shulder from the burthen. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 227 If this law were observed, the people should be eased of great expences, judges and justices of great travail. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Prague* Wks. III. 90, I am no sooner eased of him, but Gregory Gandergoose..catches me by the goll. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 9 Nor, indeed, can I ease you of that wonder. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 486 The Pastor.. eases of their Hair, the loaden Herds. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 342 Ease your bosoms of a fear so vain. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. vi. 63 To ease the expedition of all unnecessary expence. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke F.* vi. 76 To ease my mind of all worldly concerns. 1862 BORROW *Wales* I. 34 A powerful priest..has..eased me of my sins.

b. in *pass.* with prep. omitted. *poet. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 739 [Adam & Eve] eas'd the putting off These troublesom disguises which wee wear, Strait side by side were laid.

c. *humorously.* To deprive, despoil *of.*

1609 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. xiii. 952 Having eased them [*exutos*] of a great part of their prey..he chased themselves to the sea unto their ships. *a* 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. ii. (R.) He is sure to be eased of his office, though perhaps he bought it. *Mod.* The light-fingered gentry eased them of their purses.

5. To lighten (a burden, etc.); to lessen (an inconvenience); to assuage, relieve (pain, distress).

a 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 950 And ech of 3ow eseth otheres sorwes smerte. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 152/2 And for easing whereof he..in verie deed had also promised, and deuised how and by what means these charges might be answered. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 35 Is there no play To ease the anguish of a torturing houre? 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 112 The haven is not very large nor safe, but that inconvenience is somewhat eased by an artificiall key. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Crosse* vi, Ah my deare Father, ease my smart. 1701 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 109 'Tis resolved that it cannot be eased or remitted. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 355 The horse and the ass..contribute to ease his fatigues. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* I. 3 Machinery, which easeth man's labour. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 133 This conduct is found conducive to easing the rates.

b. *poet.* To rest from, relax (labour).

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* X. 543 Eased in sleep the labours of the day. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 36 The rest which easeth long toil.

6. To render easy, facilitate. *rare.*

1632 MASS. & FIELD *Fatal Dow.* II. i, My miracle is eased. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 430 [Storks] with mutual wing Easing thir flight. 1795 ANDERSON *Narr. Embassy China* in Morse *Amer. Geog.* (1796) II. 516 But with this aid in easing the passage, the beginning of the ascent has a very fearful appearance.

7. To relax slightly (anything that is too tight); to move gently; to lift slightly; to shift a little, make to fit.

Mod. Tell the carpenter to ease the door a little.

† 8. *intr.* To cease, slacken. *Obs.*; cf. 10 b.

1583 *Exec. for Justice* (1675) 46 The remnant of the wicked flock .. would ease from their .. libellings. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Ease*, to cease operations, abate. T'rains boun to ease a bit.

9. *Naut.* Often with *away, down, off*: to slacken (a rope, sail, etc.). *To ease up*: to come up handsomely with a tackle-fall. Also in forms of command, as *Ease away! Ease off!*: slacken out a rope or tackle. *Ease her!* (in a steam vessel): reduce the speed of the engine. *Ease the helm!*: put the helm down a few spokes in a head sea. (Adm. Smyth.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* V. 20 When the Shrouds are too stiffe, we say, ease them. 1692 *ibid.* XVI. 76 To make her go *more large*, they say, *Ease the Helm.* 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Larguer..l'Ecoute*, to ease off the sheet. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 101 Ease the ship with a spoke or two when she scuds. 1841 *Punch* I. 35 The dirty lad below, whose exclamation of 'Ease her—stop her—one turn ahead'—may one day be destined to give the word of command on the quarter deck. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xcv. 78 The present government might have stood its ground, if it had known how to ease off the rope handsomely. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 8 Luff and ease off the fore-sheet. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 5 July 2/2 She ratched like a phantom to windward of us, and..eased away her sheets fore and aft. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 132 The earings are eased down.

10. Ease off. a. *trans.* To get rid of with the view of giving or obtaining relief. b. *intr.* To become less burdensome.

1884 S. DOWELL *Hist. Taxation* I. 177 It was an object with the king to ease off the business. 1884 *Manchester Exam.* 11 Oct. 4/1 To-morrow..the rates are likely to again ease off. 1887 *Spectator* 30 July 1012/1 Every effort to ease off the immediate pressure of the agrarian difficulty.

Hence **Eased** *ppl. a.*

1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 27. 124 The Arms to be carefully deposited in the Rack, with eased springs. 1877

M. Arnold *Heine's Grave*, Poems II. 257 Cool drinks, and an eased Posture and opium.

Easeful (*ī*·zful), *a.* Also 4 eisfull, 5 esful. [f. Ease *sb.* + -ful.]

1. That gives ease, comfort, or relief; comfortable, soothing.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 70 Myne auenture heir tak will I, Quhethir it be eisfull or angry. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* vi. xx. 46 Wyth oþire thyng Dat esful ware to þare lykyng. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* iii. 377 Wishing easeful rest to Philoclea. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 58/2 How pleasant and easefull the good lucke of those princes. 1607 C. Lever in Farr's *S. P.* 168 To make his burthen Easeful as hee may. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 123 A bed of flags which serued them both to couch on, more painefull a great deale then easefull. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 67 It is neither easeful, profitable, nor praiseworthy in this Life to do evil. 1820 Keats *Ode Nightingale* 52 For many a time I have been half in love with easeful Death. 1886 T. Hardy in *Macm. Mag.* 70 That easeful sense of accomplishment which follows work done that has been a hard struggle in the doing.

2. Unoccupied, at rest; addicted to ease or indolence, slothful, careless.

1611 Cotgr., *Aiser*, to be lazie, easefull. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Seat of Govt.* (1651) 66 Giving the best of their grain to the easefull and idle. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* iii. 18 The faire smooth way, of easefull Pleasure tends. 1686 J. Crook *Ep. Yng. People prof. Truth* 4 Rest no longer in an easeful mind .. but sink down in deep Humility. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 88 Winter is easeful for the husbandman.

Hence **Ea·sefully** *adv.*, in an easeful manner; comfortably; idly. **Ea·sefulness**, the condition of being easeful.

1611 Cotgr., *Estre en la paille iusques au ventre*, to be fully accommodated, easefully lodged. *a* 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 235 The diligent man takes as much content in his moderate labour, as the sluggard in somnolency and easefulesse. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 15 The exceeding sense of comfort and easefulness. 1886 *Graphic* 27 Feb. 242/1 Standing with her hands on her hips, easefully looking at the preparations on her behalf.

Easel (*ī*·zĕl, *ī*·z'l). Also 7–8 easle, 8 ezel. [ad. Du. *ezel* = Ger. *esel* ass. Cf. the similar use of Horse.] A wooden frame to support a picture while the painter is at work upon it; a similar frame used to support a blackboard, etc. (In quot. 1791 a blunder for *palette*.)

1634 J. B[ate] *Myst. Nat.* 119 Provide a frame or Easel called by Artists. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 193/1 St. Luke, the Patron of Painters .. is drawn at his Easle working. 1733 Belchier in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 196 The Trunk of a Skeleton fix'd to a Painter's Ezel. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 7 Many of the unexpected changes in mixing colours on a painter's easle..may depend on these principles. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 199 The Easel is a frame which supports the painting during its progress.

b. as the typical instrument of a painter.

1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. 223 *note*, Some productions of his easel vie with those of Raphael.

Hence **Ea·seldom** (*nonce-wd.*), painting as a profession; the whole body of painters. **Easel-picture, easel-piece**, a picture painted at the easel, or small enough to stand upon it.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 308 He continued working on his easel-pieces. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 396 His easel-pictures are perfect models of colouring. 1860 Sala in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 578 This grandee of easeldom.

Easeless (*ī*·zlès), *a.* [f. Ease *sb.* + -less.]

1. Of persons: Having no ease or rest. *rare.*

1632 Vicars *Æneid* II. 915 Thus as I ceaselesse, easelesse pri'd about, In every nook, furious to finde her out.

2. Of pain or distress: Having no abatement, admitting of no relief.

a 1593 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 169 It will take from them all pleasure, and bring them to easeless, and yet endless, pain. 1633 Drumm. of Hawth. *Speeches K. Chas.*, Thou becalm'st Mind's easeless anguish. *a* 1770 Whitefield *Serm.* xxxii. Wks. 1772 VI. 10 Easeless and endless misery.

3. Destitute of ease in bearing or manner. *rare.*

1811 *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 5 It is often accompanied with a punctilious easeless behaviour.

Easement (*ī*·zmĕnt). Also 4 eyse-, 4–5 esement, 5 esmint, -ment, aysyament, (6 hesement), 6–8 eas-, 7 aisment. [a. OF. *aisement*, f. *ais-ier*, Ease *v.*: see -ment; cf. Anglo-Lat. *aisiamentum*.]

1. The process or means of giving or obtaining ease or relief from pain, discomfort, or anything annoying or burdensome; relief, alleviation; † redress of grievances. Now somewhat *rare*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 259 Some esement has lawe yshapen us. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7988 We exiled for euermore our easement to laite. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xviii. 105 In sted of easement he findeth himself tormented dubble. 1640–9 Sir B. Rudyard in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 24 They must .. be eased in their Goods, from the exactions..of Pursevants [etc.]..And if the People have all these easements, yet if, etc. 1796 Burke *Let. noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 260, I certainly stand in need of every kind of relief and easement. 1840 W. Howitt *Visits Remark. Places* 200 Seeking a little easement of their swollen purses. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. ix. 405 He promised its reduction to three shillings in the pound, an easement to the landed interest of five hundred thousand pounds.

† b. *Dogs of easement*: dogs employed to take up the chase in place of those that are spent. *Obs.*

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 692 Then also you must let slip some of your fresh dogs, or dogs of easement.

† c. *spec.* The relieving of the body by evacuation of excrement; *concr.*, a privy. Phrases, *House, stool of easement*; *to do one's easement*. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 43 Schal þey [children] not .. make me foule wyth her kyndely esement. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 283 And se the hous of hesement be swete and clene. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 51 In the easemente of vrine, the men rowked doune. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Aller à la selle*, to go to the stoole of easement. 1634 Harington *Salernes Regim.* 3 Doing his easement. 1712 Digby *Epicurus' Morals* 124 The soldiers..found him in a House of Easement.

† d. *spec.* Refreshment by food and repose; hence, comfortable accommodation, food and lodging; 'entertainment for man or beast'. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3384 He had ful nobil rest, With alkins esment of the best. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* clxx. 155 He wold not abyde in scotland in wynter season for esement of his peple. 15.. *Eger & Gr.* 235 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 361 Easment for me and my hackney. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* i. (1539) 5 A place of easement to put in cattel. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 93 Meit and drink, fyre, claithis and easment. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xvi, He might have had less to complain of in respect of easements.

2. Advantage, convenience, comfort; furtherance, assistance; formerly also, gratification, enjoyment. † *Common easement*: something done for the public benefit. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3338 A place onestly ordainit for esmint of hir. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* vii. viii. 772 Wyth þare possessyounys and þare Rentis Wyth wont Fredomys and Aysyamentis. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xx. 120 Into esement of him silf and also of his neiȝbour, a man mai singe, pleie, and lauȝe vertuoseli. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 16 The reparation of such wayes, brydges, and other common easements. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 212 Nature unwilling that humane life should want any easement, hath provided..the labour of cammels. 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 283 To leave our .. loose materials, stowed away in the store-room, .. was indeed a great easement to us. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvii, I had the cast of a horse from Ferrybridge—and divers other easements.

b. *concr.* Something that serves for an assistance or convenience; *e.g.* accommodation in or about a house, as rooms, sheds, or farm-buildings.

c 1400 Maundev. xix. 214 Schippes..made with Halles & Chambres and other eysementes. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 138 Easmentis fixed vnto houses or to soile. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Act Robt. I*, 26 That nane of them [our subjects] sall ..carie..anie kind of armour: or horse, or other aismentis, to the comon enemies of our Realme. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 28 Without the assistance of such easements. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* II. 48 The bills in their houses [in Scotland] say they have different easements to let.

3. The right or privilege of using something not one's own; esp. in *Law*. (See quot.)

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 22, I wille the seid Jenete terme of hire lyff haue esement of the kechene to make in hire mete, and esement of the welle in ye yeerd. 1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 210 A Way or other thing of easement. 1607 Cowell, *Easement*, esamentum, is a seruice that one neighbour hath of another by charter or prescription, without profite, as a way through his ground, or such like. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* iii. 154 If the purposes for which the land of another are used merely tend to the more convenient enjoyment of another piece of land, the right is called an easement.

Easer (*ī*·zəɹ). [f. Ease *v.* + -er.] One who or that which gives ease or relief. Hence **Ea·seress.**

1599 Greene *Alphons.* (1861) 235 Farewell, Medea, easer of my heart. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* I. xcii. 179 This is lenitiue and a great easer of paine. 1631 *Celestina* xii. 136 Easeresse of my paine, and my hearts joy! 1779 Johnson *Lett.* (1788) II. ccxxi. 82 The depository of her troubles, and easer of her bosom.

† **Ea·sierly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* Used for *easilier*, comparative degree of Easily.

1494 Fabyan vi. clxxxvi. 187 He myght the more easyerly optayne the possession. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 146 The lesser are more moist, easierly concocted.

Easily (*ī*·zili), *adv.* Formerly compared **easilier, -est**; also Easierly. Forms: 4 aisieliche, eseliche, eesely, eesili, 4–5 esely, esili, esyly, 5–6 easely, 6 easly, easilie, 6– easily. [f. Easy *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. Comfortably; without pain, discomfort, or anxiety, luxuriously, self-indulgently.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 395 3e schulle wende, Al eseliche without anuy [*MS. Laud* 108, 106 (Halliw.) *has* aisieliche]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 20 To disceyue men in gostly goodis and worldly, and norischen hem esily in synne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 471 Vp on an Amblere esily [*v.r.* esely] she sat. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 298 Belyve 3e brought me of þe beste And made my bedde full esyly. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* xii. § 3 Persons seeking only to live easily, and to leave their honest Labour. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 339 The one sleepes easily because he cannot study. *Mod.* The patient rested much more easily last night.

2. Without constraint or stiffness; smoothly, freely.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii, Þis puppis [the hinder part of the brain] is harde þat þe synewis of meuynge meue þe eseloker [1535 easelier] and þe soner. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* xx. 8 A swerde..which wente easely out and in. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 159 Sir, your wit ambles well; it goes easily. *Mod.* The window-frame fits quite easily.

† 3. Without hurry; deliberately, gradually. Also, calmly, quietly. *Obs.*

1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1675 That through the worlde her fame goo Esely and not to faste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2208 When Priam hade his prologe preched to ende, Ector hym answarede esely and faire. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 473 Let hit renne thorugh esiliche. 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 7 b, Bere esily thy harme & it shall greue the the lesse. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* II. iv, I am acquainted with the way..Lets easily walke. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* I. 9 She reach'd her Hand easily towards my Breast.

4. With little exertion, labour, or difficulty.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1929 So great a noyse .. Men myght hyt have herd esily to Rome. *c* 1400 Maundev. xiv. 160 The poyntes [of these contrefetes] wil breken lightly, and men may esily pollische hem. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. ix. 46 Withoute the clerkis..lay persoones schulen not esili liȝtli and anoon haue the dew vndirstonding of Holi Scripture. 1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. § 12 (1871) 190 By thys mean..the controuersys..schold easelyar be pacyfyd. 1550 Veron *Godly Saiyngs* (1846) 9 Whyche thing we may easly se in the historyes of the olde auncyent Jewes. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xiv. 65 Nothing is more easily broken than a mans word. 1718 Motteux *Quix.* (1733) II. 178 Who might easiliest get out of the City. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 29 It is a..better rule not to put off till to-morrow what we can do more easily to-day.

b. In phrases like *easily possible, it may easily happen*. Also *easily* (= beyond question) *first*, after L. *facile princeps*.

1590 Swinburn *Testaments* 145 They are more straung, nor easilie like to happen. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 75. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 96 We name..things according to what they oftenest or easiliest do seem to us to be. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xlix. 6 He as easily last among the poets As thou surely the first among the pleaders. 1883 W. Blaikie in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 907/1 Harvard has ..easily the finest gymnasium in the world.

5. With little resistance or reluctance.

1649 Milton *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 392 The House of Peers ..gave..easily [their consent]. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physic* 56 If it come from the Brain it [a Catarrh] afflicteth easily, long and continually. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 153 ¶ 4 Youth catches Distempers more easily [than Age]. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 38 They easily bear with the smothering Heat of Stoves. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round W.* (1840) 24, I had too easily, and, I may say, too weakly, put that to the vote. 1871 Tennyson *Last Tourn.* 401 [He] had thought He loved her..wedded easily But left her all as easily.

† 6. Preceded by *but*: In a listless or indifferent manner; hence, in a trifling degree; with poor success; indifferently, meanly, poorly. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 29 Some peple endowed with worldly goodes,..can not depart but easily withe finaunce. 1476 Sir J. Paston in *Lett.* 776 III. 162 The Frenshe Kynge cheryssheth hyr [Queen Margaret] butt easelye. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 16 Some nonnys kepe theyr virginite but easely. *Ibid.* 34 For lacke of tethe I cham my meate but easily. 1536 *Remed. Sedition* 16 Can they here goddis lawes, ye though they be but easily preached, and not abhorre sedition .. ?

7. (Made) in such a manner as to be easy.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 75 The staires .. are so easily made, that one may go them vp and downe a hors-backe.

Easiness (*ī*·zinės). [f. Easy + -ness.] The state or quality of being Easy (in any of its senses).

1. Freedom from discomfort or anxiety.

1691 Ray *Creation*, The rest and easiness we enjoy when asleep.

2. The quality of being easy in attitude, behaviour, style, etc.

1567 Drant *Horace's De Arte Poet.* A j, I followe flowinge easynes, my style is clearely marde. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 343 Her Easiness of Behaviour makes him secure of acceptance. *a* 1791 Wesley *Wks.* (1830) XIII. 378 Perspicuity, purity, propriety, strength and easiness, constitute a good style. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 551 Virgil .. wanting much of that natural easiness of wit that Ovid had.

3. Indolence, carelessness, indifference.

1581 Sidney *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 49 They are full of very idle easines. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 75. 1699 T. C[ockman] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 207 Ruin'd by his Easiness and Neglect. 1825 *Houlston Tracts* I. xxx. 3 There was no reason for deferring it, but only just his easiness.

4. The quality of not being difficult or burdensome; facility.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvii. (1495) 172 Many and dyuerse boones ben in the body and that for .. easynesse of mouynge. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 727 No man..should with too much easinesse be promoted without witnesses. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 166 Refraine to night And that shall lend a kinde of easinesse To the next abstinence. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 320 The easinesse of the purchase makes the profit so much the greater. 1800 Stuart in *Wellington's Disp.* (1877) 575 Besides easiness of conquest, they would find wealth.

5. The quality of not being harsh or exacting; gentleness, indulgence, kindness.

1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 20 a, To holde chylder vndir wyth shame & gentillnes sofnes or esynes. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* IV. i, Do you raise mirth out of my easiness? 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 347 The Easinesse of our Saviour, in bearing with offences, etc. 1748 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 304 That easiness of temper, which .. is expressed by the word good-humour. 1862 Trench *Mirac.* xxiii. 344 Behind a seeming severity lurks the real love, while under the mask of greater easiness selfishness lies hid.

† 6. The quality of being easily influenced; in bad sense, credulity; want of firmness, fickleness.

a 1619 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 35 The King..working vpon the easinesse of his youth, and ambition. 1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 12 Persons..who practised upon their easiness. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 496 The Envy and Spight of the Chief Priests and Pharisees, The Easiness and Fury of the Common People. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II*, (1847) III. vii. 174 All made advantage of English easiness and dissipation.

Easing (*ī*·zin), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Ease *v.* + -ing 1.]

The action of the verb EASE. Mostly gerundial. Also † *easing-chair*, a nightstool.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Allegeance*, an easing or succouring. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 179 For easing me of the carriage. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 757 The Staying and Easing of the Tooth-ach. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 54 The easing of her Masts and Shrouds, for some ships will saile much better when they are slacke. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. § 40. 149 The Easing and Pleasing many of his Poor Subjects. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 3 Oct., The doctor..found Frogmore enthroned on an easing-chair. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 195 The taking away of an angle..of the rail..is called by workmen the easings of the rail. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. VIII. ii. § 1. 649 Easing and starting are of course the exact opposites of each other.

Easing (ī·zɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 esyng, 9 *dial.* yeazin, 6– easing. [contracted form of EAVESING.] = EAVESING 2. Also in *comb.*, as *easing-drops*, *-sparrow*.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1522 Euen als þe esynges 3ode ouer be þe costez. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 An Esynge, *domicilium*, *tectum*. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 597 He..lay without doors, under the easing of the House. 1611 *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 267 Anoyed by the water wch cometh from the easinge of the howse. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Easings*, eaves. 1857 J. SCHOLES *Jaunt* 31 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), See yo, Tim, hoo sed to me, iv ther is nah o felley peeorcht on th' yeazin's wi' o choilt in his arms. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Easings*, eaves, more particularly the eaves of a stack or rick.

Easing (ī·zɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. EASE *v.* + -ING[2].] That eases.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 39 He did it upon lightening and easing circumstances.

Easki, early variant of ASK.

† Ea·sle. *dial.* Also 1 ysle, 4 his-, huysseles, 5 iselle, isyl, ysyle, 6 *Sc.* isill, 8–9 *Sc.* aizle. [OE. *ysle* (app. wk. fem.), cogn. w. ON. *usli* wk. masc., embers, perh. f. Aryan root **eus* to burn, whence L. *ūr-ĕre*. The mod. forms *easle* (17th c. ē·z'l), *aizle*, are phonetically anomalous.] Hot ashes or cinders; see quot.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2553 (Gr.) Bearwas wurdon to ascan and to yslan. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 146 *Fauilla*, ysle. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibles w.* in Wright *Voc.* 171 *De falemetches*, from hiseles [*v. r.* huysseles]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266 Isyl of fyre, *fauilla*. *c* 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Aiselle, *favilla*, or a sperke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. i. 125 Had sytten still, amang the assys cauld And lattyr isillys of thar kynd cuntre. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* Pref. 4 (E. D. S.) We in Essex use Easles for the hot embers (or as it were burning coals) of straw only. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xiii, She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a lunt..An aizle brunt Her braw new worset apron. 1874 *N. & Q.* 10 Oct. 290 So as to receive and enclose the falling aizle, as well as the wax or tallow of the candle.

Hence † easle-cake, a cake baked in the ashes.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261 Isylkake, or chesekake, or eykake bakyne vndyr askys.

† Easse. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 ease. An earthworm.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Lombriz*, an easse, an earth worme. 1598 FLORIO, *Lumbrici*, little easses or earth-wormes. *Mod. Devonsh. Dial.*, *Eases*, worms.

Ea·ssel, *adv. Sc.* Also easel, eissel. [f. EAST; the mode of formation is obscure.] Eastward, easterly. Hence eassel-gate, -ward.

1810 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsb.* I. 12 (Jam.) The wind being eissel. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* i, 'O, if ye get to eassel and wessel again, I am undone.' 1816 — *Antiq.* I. vii. 162 'Weize yoursell a wee easel-ward.' 1829 — *Guy M. note* v, Dandie Eassil-gate, Dandie Wassail-gate..had their names from living eastward and westward in the street of the village.

Ea·ssin, *v. Sc.* Also easten, eicen, -sen. [? repr. OE. **æxnian*, **æhsnian*, f. *oxan-*, **ohsan-*, Ox; cf. ON. *kýr yxna* 'a cow in heat' (Vigf.).] a. Of a cow: To desire the male. b. *fig.* To desire strongly. Hence **Eisning** *vbl. sb.*

1661 *Act Chas. II*, vii. 183 (Jam.) Fiftie sex calves, which within three years..would have eicened. 1715 PENNECUIK *Tweeddale* 15 (Jam.) The country people call this plant..Eastning wort, which they affirm makes cows come to bulling. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 42 (Jam.) Ye'll weet mony a drouthy mou', That's lang a eisning gane for you, Withouten fill, O' dribles frae the gude brown cow.

East (īst), *adv.*, *sb.* and *a.* Forms: α. 1 éastan (*Northumb.* éasta), 3–4 esten. β. 1–2 éast, 2–5 est, 3 æst, (4 yeast), 4–5 este, 4–6 easte, eest, 6 *Sc.* eist, 3– east. [repr. two distinct forms in OE., both of which occur only as adv. or in composition. (1) OE. *éastan* = OS. *ôstan(a* (Du. *oost*), OHG. *ôstana*, (MHG. *ôsten(e*, mod. G. *osten*), ON. *austan*:—OTeut. **aus-to-nô* 'from the east', f. base **aus-* dawn (found in L. *aurōra*:—**ausōsa*, Lith. *auszrà*, Skr. *ushās* dawn, Gr. *αὔριον*:—**αὔσριον* morning) + double suffix, as in OE. *hin-da-n* from behind. (2) OE. *éast*, in compounds repr. OTeut. **aus-to-* (see above), but as adv. perh. shortened from **éaster* 'toward the east' = OS., OHG. *ôstar* (Du. *ooster-* in compounds), ON. *austr* advbs. :—OTeut. **aus-tr-*, f. **aus-* + suffix, as in OE. *hinder* backwards; cf. ON. *austr* sb. masc. (gen. *austrs*), Goth. **Austragutôs* Ostrogoths. A trace of the lost OE. **éaster* appears in the adj. (compar.) *éasterra* more easterly; also in certain place-names, as *Eastoreze*, Eastry; cf. 'Alduulfus rex Estranglorum' Bæda *H. E.* IV. xvii.

As a nautical term the Eng. word has been adopted into Romanic langs.: Fr., It. *est*, Sp., Pg. *este*, Pg. also *leste*.]

A. *adv.*

† I. 1. [repr. OE. *éastan*.] From the east. Also in OE. *bi éastan*, ME. *bi esten* eastward; sometimes as prep. with dat. = eastward *of*. Comb. eastan-wind: see EAST-WIND.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 12 Be eastan Rine sindon Eastfrancan. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 806 (Gr.) 3if wind cymþ westan oððe eastan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 232 'Bihold,' cweð [he] bi esten. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Langt.* (1725) 5 Grete taliage laid he þeron bi Esten.

II. [repr. OE. *éast*.]

2. With reference to motion or position: In the direction of the part of the horizon where the sun rises. More definitely: In the direction of that point of the horizon which is 90° to the right of the north point; also *due* (†*full*) *east*.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* I. iii. (Bosw.) Dæt ealond on Wiht is þrittiges mila lang east and west. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 59 (Gr.) Sio sunne..norð eft and east Eldum oðeweð. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7270 We sæ3henn æst in ure lond þiss newe kingess sterrne. 1250 LAY. 23223 Ferden heo æst ferden heo west. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (1839) 22 It [a comet] arose ester and ester, till it arose full este. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, Where it weneth to go eest, it gothe west. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 41 Alwaie the longe east the shorter west. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiii. 11 Lot iourneyed East. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 144 If the place be any distance east or west of Greenwich. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV*, lxiv. Sched. O. 38 A straight line drawn due east to a point one hundred yards distant.

b. *About east*: in U. S. slang 'regularly', in proper style, as it should be.

a 1860 H. BIGELOW *Lett.* in *Family Comp.* (Bartlett), I did walk into the beef and 'taters and things about east. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Wks. (1879) 231 To find out what was about east and to shape his course accordingly.

3. quasi-*sb.* Preceded by prep. *from*, *on*, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 11258 All þiss middellærd iss ec O fowwre daless dæledd Onn Est, o Wesst, o Suþ, o Norþ. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 265 As swifte as þe sunne gleam þe scheot from est into west. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2212 Fra est he broght a felauscap vnto þe feld of sennar.

B. *sb.*

1. subst. use of A. 2. The portion of the horizon or of the sky near the place of the sun's rising. More definitely, that one of the cardinal points near which the sun rises.

c 1180 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 118 Versus le Est. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 35 Towards than Est so fur we wende. 1340 *Ayenb.* 124 Sle3þe: hit wereþ wyþ þet yeast be porueynge aye þe perils. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Est, *oriens*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* viii. 16 Fyue and twenty men..turned..their faces towarde the easte. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iii. 27 The gentle day..Dapples the drowsie East with spots of grey. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. 65 Herbs sleep unto the East. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 64 The Wind just shifted from the East. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcv, And East and West..Mixt their dim lights..To broaden into boundless day.

b. *To the east* (*of*): (situated) in an eastward direction (from).

1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. 431 If the countries..had been situate to the east of those whose longitude mariners had ascertained. *Mod.* Barking is 7 miles to the east of London.

2. The eastern part of the world, the orient; the eastern part of a country, district, or town.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3384 Þai held..þe landes þat war tilward þe est. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 339 Þre kingis camen afer out of þe eest. 1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xxii. 21 The real wey from the eest in to the west was called watling strete. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxv. 4, I will delyuer yᵉ to the people of the east. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 3 Where the gorgeous East..Showrs on her Kings Barbaric Pearl. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* vi. § 27 There was a general expectation in the east of a Messiah. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 38 In the same East, men take off their sandals in devotion.

3. = EAST-WIND.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xx. 12 Where the sharp east for ever..blows. 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 363 The unhealthful East, That..searches every bone Of the infirm. 1864 BRYANT *Return of Birds* iv, The blustering East shall blow.

C. as *adj.* That is situated in or adjacent to the eastern part of anything; that is towards the east; oriental, easterly. Formerly often used where *eastern* would now generally be preferred.

The adjectival use of the word arises from the analysis of compounds like OE. *éast-dæl* (see D. 1), the first element of which, having a virtually adjectival force, came to be regarded as a separable word.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 [Christ] rad in et þan est 3ete þere burh. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 2 Temese by the Est syde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11395 A folk..Wonnand be þe est occean. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xiv. 156 Ethiope is departed..in the Est partie, and in the Meridionelle partie. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. xiv. 81 The sonne..hastyd hym vpward toward the eest oryson. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xi, The East and West Churches. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vii. 167 An East window welcomes the infant beams of the Sun. 1693 EVELYN *Compl. Gard.* I. 30 There are four sorts of Expositions, the East, the West, the South and the North.

D. In Combination.

1. Combined with sb., as in † east-deal, eastern part; † east-half [cf. ON. *austr-halfr*], eastern or easterly side; † East-man (see quot.); east-sea, a sea on the east side of a country, or in an eastern region of the world; formerly also as the proper name of the Baltic [= Ger. *Ostsee*]. See also EAST-COUNTRY, -END, -LAND, -WIND, ESTRICHE. (The combs. of this class still in use are now commonly written without hyphen, and *east* regarded as an adj.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 2 We ȝe-sawon hys steorran on *east-dæle. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16400 Æstdale off all þiss werelld iss Anatole ȝehatenn. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cii[i]. 12 How mikle estdel stand westdel fra. 898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Dæm monnum þe on *east healfe þære e wicodon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3430 He sette a steorrne upp o þe lifft..Onn æst hallf off þiss middellærd. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10581 He grauntid þo grete a graunt for to haue In the entre of the est halfe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 68 The Oustmans, as one would say Esterlings or *Eastmen, came out of..Germanie into Ireland. *c* 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* I. xii, Fram *east sæ oþ wæst sæ. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 18 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 48 Temese [goþ] into þe est see. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4669/3 A Danish Frigot arrived from the East-Sea.

b. Prefixed to names of countries or districts, usually with sense 'eastern portion of...', as in *East Germany*, *East London*; often forming the recognized name of a political or administrative division, as *East Prussia*, *East Derbyshire*. Also prefixed to adjs. of territorial signification, as *East-midland*, *East-central*; and to names of peoples, as *East-Goths* (= *Ostrogoths*), *East-Franks*.

898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Norþhymbre ond Eastengle hæfdon aþas ȝeseald. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 40 Vpoun the xxvj day of September, the Homes wan eist-Nisbet. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 196 The Eastgothes & Lumbardes, obtained Italy. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXIX. 49 The East-insular tribes have a chivalrous abhorrence of..personal abuse. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 55 The East-Goths had a strongly monarchical constitution.

2. With ppl. adj., as † *east-surprised*; east-bound, eastward bound (chiefly in America of railway traffic).

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 29 By the proportion of the east-surprised Gades..diuers have tried..to configurate a twin-like image of it. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., The east-bound express was held at North Platte. 1882 *Times* 22 Mar. 5/3 East bound freight rates.

3. *East-south-east*, *East-north-east*: the points of the compass distant 22½° from due East; *East-by-South*, *East-by-North*: the points distant 11¼° from due East. Used as sb., adj., and adv.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. VI. (Arb.) 87 An Eastsouth-easte wynde arose. 1594 DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 14 East and by north raiseth a degree in sailing 102 leagues and a mile. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5141/3 A Sand lies almost East and by South, half Southerly from the Spurn Light. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 84 We..then stood away east, and east-by-north. *Ibid.* 302 [We] stood away..east-north-east. *Ibid.* 335 A much larger river..which..ran east-by-south towards the sea. 1742 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xxiii. 98 A light breeze springing up at east south east, we weighed. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 489 The course of a fissure is east-by-north.

East (īst), *v.* [f. prec.] a. *intr.* To move, turn, or veer towards the east. Cf. EASTING *vbl. sb.* b. *refl.* To orientate, find out one's true position.

1858 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 202 He must make many a turning..before he can east himself.

Ea·st-country. An eastern country: in 18th c. applied spec. to the region of the Baltic; cf. EASTLAND, ESTRICHE. Also *attrib.*

1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 141 Since by them they will be capable of receiving corn in the east-countrys. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4604/4 Will be exposed to publick Sale..about 730 Quarters of East-Country Wheat. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4708/4 Inquire at the Works, or Royal Exchange East Country-Walk in Exchange Time. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 120 Our Trade to the East Indies and East Country is as free to us as ever.

† Eastee·man.

1681 E. WHITAKER *Ignoramus Just.* 18 To turn Informer, Promoter, or Eastee-man, unless in case of a Riot, or such like, the Constable can do no such thing but at his own Peril.

† Ea·sten, *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 æsten, 6 *Sc.* estin. [f. EAST + -EN; cf. NORTHEN. In quot. 1205 the reading *æsterne* (EASTERN) has been suggested; in quot. 1549 the word may possibly represent OE. *éastan*: see EAST.] a. Belonging to Eastern countries; b. Coming from the east; easterly.

c 1205 LAY. 27393 Eorles and dukes eke of æstene weorlde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 61 The..cardinal vynd callit subsolanus..quhilk the vulgaris callis estin vynd.

Ea·st-e·nd. The easterly extremity of anything. In mod. use often *spec.* The eastern part of London. Hence **Ea·st-e·nder,** an inhabitant of the East End.

O. E. Chron. an. 893 Se muþa is..æt þæs miclan wuda east ende þe we Andred hatað. *c* 1205 LAY. 28305 Þæ wind him gon wende, & stod of þan æst ende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1251 Toward þe est end of þis dale. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxix, What we are doing in the East-end. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 11/1 The stereotyped East-ender of London. 1886 *Ibid.* 28 Apr. 1/1 The East-enders have several advantages..over the West-enders.

Easter (ī·stəɪ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 (as pl.) éastron, -un, -an, -u, -o, *Northumb.* éastro, éostro, éostru; (as sing.) éastre, *Northumb.* éostro; genit. (as pl.) eastreno, -ana, eastra; (as sing.)

éastran, *Northumb.* éastres, éostres; 2 eastran, eastren, 3, 5 eastre, 3-6 esterne, 4-6 ester, (4 hestern), 5 aster(e, estren(e, eesterne, estryn, 6 estur, 6– easter. [OE. *éastre* wk. fem. = OHG. *ôstara*; more freq. in plural *éastron*, corresponding to OHG. *ôstoron* (MHG., mod.G. *ostern* pl.); the strong forms occas. appearing seem to have been derived from the combining form *éastor-*. Bæda *Temp. Rat.* xv. derives the word from *Eostre* (Northumb. spelling of *Éastre*), the name of a goddess whose festival was celebrated at the vernal equinox; her name (:—OTeut. **austrôn-* cogn. w. Skr. *usrā* dawn; see EAST) shows that she was originally the dawn-goddess.]

1. One of the great festivals of the Christian Church, commemorating the resurrection of Christ, and corresponding to the Jewish passover, the name of which it bears in most of the European langs. (Gr. *πασχά*, ad. Heb. *pésaḥ*, L. *pascha*, Fr. *Pâques*, It. *Pasqua*, Sp. *Pascua*, Du. *pask*). According to the modern rule it is observed on the first Sunday after the calendar full moon—i.e. 'not the actual full moon, but the 14th day of the calendar moon' (Bp. Butcher)—which happens on or next after 21 March. In ordinary language *Easter* is often applied to the entire week commencing with Easter Sunday.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* v. xxi. Ic ðas tide Eastrena ecelice healdan wille. *c* 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 471 *Phase*, eastran. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Heold se cyng Heanrig his hired .. to Eastran on Winceastre. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 Þe þre dage biforen estre [ben] cleped swidages. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3288 Dor-of in esterne be we wunen Seuene siðes to funt cumen. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 148 Ther ȝe shulle this Ester beo. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 Þe soneday fourtnythe after esterne. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 785 Þis miracle was þus .. y do, In þe Astere nexste after hurre body dyenge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Eesterne, *Pascha*. 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 278 From passyon Sonday tyl Esterne. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxiii. 254 The clergye .. wold not graunte vnto Estre next comyng. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xi, Keeping the feast of Easter on the same day the Jews kept theirs. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 55 The Springtime, wherein the Feast of Easter .. was celebrated. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 129 The first .. festival .. that was observed .. was Easter. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* VI. IV. (1862) 432 Easter was the great festival of the Church.

†**2.** The Jewish passover. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 67 Hælend cwom syx dagum ær Iudea eastrum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 1 Æfter twam dagum wæron eastron. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (1495) 366 Ester is callyd in Ebrewe Phase, that is passynge other passage. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XLV. 21 Vpon ye xiiij. daye of the first moneth ye shal kepe Easter. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Whitsunday* I. (1859) 453 Easter, a great, and solemne feast among the Jewes. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xii. 4 Intending after Easter to bring him foorth.

3. *Comb.* and *attrib.*

a. Obvious combinations: in sense 1, as *easter-festival, -gambols, -holidays, -lamb* (see also b), *-morning*, †*-morrow*, †*-pence*, *-Sunday* (*-Monday, -Tuesday*, etc.), *-tide, -time, -week.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 133 On Eester monedai. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 249 He ros on estryn morwe. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxii. 266 (Add. MS.) Our Lord Jhesu Crist, the whiche many desire for to norisshe, and namly in Esterne tyme. 14.. *Prose St. Brandan* (Percy) 39 A place lyke Paradyse wherein they shold kepe theyr Eestertyde. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 66 Ther we a bode .. Ester evyn, Ester Day, And also Ester munday .. Ester Tewysday .. we Departyd. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 11 [Some] would .. have ventur'd their coffer-farthing, yea their Easter-pence by advance. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6052/1 The Easter-Holidays having passed. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. XXVIII, How there the Easter gambols pass. 1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* II. 193 The house-lambs and the early Easter-lambs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 5/2 The weather this Eastertide is bright.

b. Special combs., as **easter-book**, an account-book for recording easter-dues; **easter-dues**, money payable at Easter to the parson of a parish by the parishioners; **easter-eggs**, eggs painted in bright colours, which it was (and, by a partial revival, still is) customary to present to friends at Easter (= PACE-EGGS); **easter-eve**, †**-even**, the evening, and hence the day, before Easter-Sunday; †**easter-lamb**, the paschal lamb; **easter-offering** = *easter-dues*; formerly also used for the paschal sacrifice; †**easter-supper**, the passover; **easter-taper** [L. *cereus paschalis*], a taper used in church ceremonies at Easter. Also EASTER-DAY.

1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 10 Item the *Easter Booke communibus Annis, lxvjs. viijd. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. XXV. 229 Necessity will .. make him study his Easter-book more then all other Writers. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 426 **Easter Eggs* .. pass about at Easter week under the name of *pask*, *paste*, or *pace* eggs. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 On *ester euen gon abuten þe fantston. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. (1617) 391 That one Sabboth or Saturday which falleth out to bee the Easter-eue. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 66 Vpon Easter even we were called vnto the tent. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdr.* vii. 10 They that came out of captiuyte, kylled the *easter lambe. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXX. 481 Jesus the true Easterlamb. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 339 Iosue offrede þe *Ester offrynge. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 422 Were it only by Easter-offerings. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xiv. 15 There prepare you for vs our *easter souper.

1848 *Secret Soc. Mid. Ages* 361 The bone .. he had filled with the wax of an *Easter-taper, and with incense. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* II. 477 The fine levied .. in *Easter term 1697.

Easter, *sb.*[2] *dial.* Forms: 6 astire, 9 ester, 7– easter. See also ASTRE. [a. OF. *aistre, astre* (mod.F. *âtre*) hearth.] (See quot.)

1541 *Schole-house of Women* in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* IV. 129 Bad her take the pot .. set it abooue upon the astire. 1674 RAY *N. C. Wds., Easter*, the back of the chimney or chimney stock. 1848 A. B. *Leicestershire Wds., Ester*, back of the fire-place. 'My hay .. is as black as the Ester.'

†**Ea·ster,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 ester, 6 *Sc.* eister. [perh. comparative of EAST *a.* (OE. had *éasterra*); possibly suggested by Du. *ooster-* in compounds.] Nearest the east; eastern (part of a country, a building, etc.). Also in comb., as *easter-board.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 257 Boemya is þe firste prouince of þat ester Germania. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 29 James Colvillis sone [was restoirit] to his landis of eister Weymes. 1591 HARINGTON tr. *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XXIII. vi, The dawning brake, and all the Easter parts were full of light. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 117 This bay is all sandie and cleane ground on the easter part. *Ibid.* 135 One evening, being calme, and a goodly cleare in the easter-boord, I willed our anchor to be weyed. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4430/4 The Town of Anstruther-Easter. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I. x. 448 Covering it from north to south, that is, from the Easter to the Wester Scheld, with water. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* x, He's keeping guard o'er Milnwood in the easter round of the tower.

Ea·ster-da·y. For forms see EASTER. [OE. *éastor-dæg*, f. *éastor-* combining form of *éastron*, EASTER; some of the ME. and early mod. forms are f. the genit. or nom.] Easter Sunday.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Uwilc sunne-dei is to locan alswa ester dei. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Forte þene þuresdai biforen estrene dai. *Ibid.* 99 Þis dai is cleped estre dai. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. XXXI. (1495) 367 Eester daye is tyme of gladnesse. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 180 On esterne day next folwyng. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 29 He helde vnlawfully esterday. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 53 He sawe .. Criste rysen vpon Estern Day. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Ballad Wedding* Poems (1648) 38 No sun upon an Easter day Is half so fine a sight.

Ea·stering, *ppl. a. rare.* [? f. EASTER *a.* + -ING[2]; cf. *westering*.] Shifting eastward.

1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 202 As the eastering wind shall lead.

†**Ea·sterling.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [app. f. EASTER *a.* + -LING, prob. after Du. *oosterling.*

The word seems not to have been found as Eng. before 16th c. In Anglo-French and Anglo-Lat. *sterling(us, esterling(us* appear in the 13th c., but only in the sense of 'sterling penny' or 'pennyweight' (cf. *libræ sterilensium, sterilensis monetæ* in Ordericus Vitalis, *a* 1142); in Matt. Paris *moneta esterlingorum* seems to mean 'the coinage of sterling pennies', not 'the coin of the easterlings'; nor do AF. phrases like 'vint soutz desterlings', 'cinkaunte mars desterlings' show that *esterlings* was understood to be the name of a people. The antiquaries of the 16th and 17th c., however, assumed that the 'esterling' was so called as having been coined by the Easterlings or Hanse merchants; hence they use *easterling money* as a transl. of *moneta esterlingorum*, etc. See STERLING.]

A native of the east.

1. *spec.* A native of eastern Germany or the Baltic coasts; chiefly applied to the citizens of the Hanse towns.

1534 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 24 Alis Gray, and Wolfe, an Esterlinge. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 57 Many Esterlinges were buried there. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 6 Witland is apperteining to the Easterlings. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XVII. (1632) 878. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 127 The Danes, Swedes, Holsteiners, and all Easterlings, who .. import .. Eastern Commodities. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. XXIII. 67 The High-Dutch of the Hans Towns .. (known by the name of Easterlings). 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 251 The city of Wexford, and the two adjoining districts .. were then in possession of the Easterlings.

b. attrib. *Easterling money*: see etymology.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 184 Money coined in the East parts of Germany .. was called Easterling money. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 176 Guilhalda Teutonicorum is used for the fraternity of Easterling Merchants in London called the Stilyard. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 145 A Tax being laid upon these Easterling Clothes. 1871 J. C. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. 112 The Rochelle and easterling pound was therefore the same.

c. A ship of Germany or the Baltic countries.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* XXI. 3 At hand whole fleet of easterlynges. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* XI. (1821) 593 The ships that were descryed being a Fleet of Easterlings.

d. [transl. Anglo-L. *esterlingus.*] The weight of the easterling or sterling penny; a penny-weight, $\frac{1}{20}$ of an ounce.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 185 In a pound there ought to be eleven ounces, two Easterlings and one ferling, and the other allay.

2. *gen.* An inhabitant of an eastern country or district; also, a member of the Eastern Church. *arch.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 279 b, In .. 1215 he [Pope Innocent III] helde a generall counsell in Laterane, wherin warre was declared agaynst the Easterlinges. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 156 John, the legate of the Easterlings, brought forth another reason. 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 230 b, The farre South asterlynges doe know this parte of Europe by no other name then Portugall. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXXI. XVI. 431 The .. regiment of Easterlings [*Orientalis turma* i.e. *Saracenorum*] got the upper hand. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. XV. 84 It was a custome of the Easterlings, and of the Roman Empire generally. 1688 BP. PARKER *Reasons Abrog. Test* 107 Mahomet gives them that name of Zabii, because they lay Eastward from Arabia, for so the Word signifies Easterlings. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 19 Of all the Easterlings, the Persians are the worst. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho.* (1861) 4 One west country man can fight two easterlings. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 124 With Easterlings and his own country-folk they dealt.

3. See quot.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 161 *Easterling*, a name for the Smew.

†**Ea·sterly,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. EASTER *sb.* + -LY[1].] Pertaining to Easter or to the passover.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 42 Hy foron to hierusalem to þam easterlican freolse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Þas fifti dazes fram þan esterliche deie beoð alle ihalzode to ane herunge. 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 135 Pryncypally amongest these estirnly solempnytes.

Easterly (*ī*·stəli), *a.*[2] and *adv.* [? f. EASTER *a.* + -LY; cf. Du. *oosterlijk* in same sense.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Situated towards the east.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Orientale*, easterlie. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 87, I would have the Easterly Franci to follow the best manner. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 85 Easterly Towns .. are more wholesome than the westerly. 1751 PERCIVAL in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 218 Condate being placed in the road to Mediolanum shews it to be easterly of Chester. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 43 The most easterly part of this constellation.

2. Coming from the east: chiefly of the wind, rarely of merchandise.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 399 Then kepe by itself an unce of easterly saffron well beaten. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 662 Cold and Easterly Winds. 1772 DK. RICHMOND in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) I. 399 Going to Uppark in this easterly wind, has made me quite ill. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 43 The wind in the Atlantic .. is almost always easterly.

B. *adv.* In an eastern position or direction. Of the wind: From the east, or a point nearly east.

1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 77 During this time the wind stood most easterly. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* 2640/3 It blew hard Easterly. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 195 To them that live more easterly. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* III, To get into the little valley of Glendearg he had to proceed easterly.

Easter-ma·giant, ma·ngiant. *dial.* In Cumberland, the green tops of Bistort (L. *Polygonum Bistorta*) which are eaten (Britten and H.).

†**Ea·stermost,** *a. Obs.* [f. EASTER *a.* + -MOST, in place of the earlier EASTMOST; cf. *bettermost, uppermost*, etc. Now superseded by EASTERNMOST.] Most easterly; situated farthest to the east.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 381 The eastermost tree is the hyghest. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 287 The .. Easter-most Hils of Tyre. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 51/2 The bigger Island .. is the Eastermost. 1832 J. C. HARE in *Philological Museum* I. 175 The eastermost Pelasgian country on the Propontis.

Eastern (*ī*·stəin), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 éasterne, 3 estrin, 4 estren, estern(e, 6–7 easterne, 7– eastern. [OE. *éasterne* = OS. *ôstroni*, OHG. *ôstrôni* (wind), ON. *austrœnn*:—OTeut. **austrônjo-*, f. **austr-* EAST; for the suffix *ônjo-* (? = L. *-āneus*) cf. *northern, southern, western.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the east side of the world, to countries in the East, or to the empire of the East; dwelling in the East; Oriental. *Eastern Church*: the great communion otherwise called the Greek Church. *Eastern question*: a general term for the political problems relating to Eastern Europe.

a 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 228 *Eoi magi*, easterne tungelwitezan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11388 A prophet of estrinland, hight balaam, crafti and bald. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xi, His desire was that of the two the Easterne Church should rather yield. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 311 Oh Easterne Starre. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 27 As Eastern priests in giddy circles run. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 82 The simple political conception of an eastern tale, a good-tempered despot with a sage vizier.

2. Lying towards the east; having a position relatively east; facing eastward.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 42 He [the sun] fires the prowd tops of the Easterne Pines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 541 The eastern Gate of Paradise. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), The eastern end of the isle rises up in precipices. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 18 The greatest names of the church continued to be found in the eastern quarter of the empire. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 74 A pale light now overspread the eastern sky.

b. Having an eastward direction. *rare.*

a 1719 ADDISON (J.), A ship at sea has no certain method in either her eastern or western voyages.

3. Of the wind: Blowing from the east. *poet.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 315 (Gr.) Ðonne cymð on uhtan easterne wind. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii 142 Fan'd with the Easterne winde. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. (R.) When eastern breezes yet enervate rise. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Crt.* 52 She was sharper than an eastern wind.

B. *sb.* **a.** An inhabitant of the East; an oriental. **b.** A member of the Eastern Church.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Job* (Thwaite) 167 (Bosw.) Se wer wæs swiðe mære betwux eallum easternum. 1862 J. GADSBY in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 136 Most of the easterns shed tears much more copiously than the people of Europe. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 60 S. Meletius remained in the communion of the Easterns. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 360/2 These degenerate Easterns, who .. rush at and devour French novels of the lowest type.

Hence **Ea·sterner** (U. S.), an inhabitant of one of the eastern or New England states.

1864 Lowell *Biglow P.* Wks. (1879) 246 One hears such not seldom among us Easterners.

Easternly (ī·stəmli), *a.* & *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

† **A.** *adj.* Situated to the eastward, or on the east side; of the wind, blowing from the east; = EASTERLY. *Obs.*

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* viii. (ed. 7) 790 You shall easily draw the Easternly Meridians. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. 39 These hottest regions of the world..are refreshed with a daily gale of Easternely wind. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2325/1 Volhinia, the most Easternly Province of Lithuania.

B. *adv.* † **a.** In an eastern position (*obs.*). **b.** In an eastern manner; after the fashion of the Easterns (*rare*).

1765 Michell in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 76 Somewhere about the place D, a little less easternly than the point of the sand. 1883 *Athenæum* 9 June 724/1 Men who know nothing of the East..and cannot think easternly.

Easternmost (ī·stənməst, -mo͝ust), *a.* [f. as prec. + -MOST; cf. EASTERMOST, EASTMOST.] Situated farthest to the east; also (*nonce-use*), of a character most essentially oriental.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xli. 418 The species are most numerous in the Easternmost islands. 1859 Smiles *Stephenson* 51 The railway .. crosses this road close by the easternmost end of the cottage. 1861 Stanley *East. Ch.* i. (1869) 5 Easternmost of all the Eastern Churches, easternmost in thought and custom always, and easternmost in situation also. 1884 *Law Rep.* XIII. *Queen's B.* 675 The defendants' colliery is the easternmost in the group.

† **Ea·st I·ndia.** *Obs.* exc. *attrib.* Formerly used = (*The*) EAST INDIES. *East India Company*: a company formed for carrying on an East Indian trade, especially the English company incorporated in 1600, and described in its charter as 'The Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies', which from 1773 exercised political power in the East, and had the chief part in the administration of the affairs of Hindostan, till 1858, when the government was assumed by the Crown. *East India fly*, an East Indian species of Cantharis or blister-fly; *East Indiaman*, a ship of large tonnage engaged in the East India trade.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 187, I account so farre of East India, as is from eighteene degrees north..to..Cape Comrein. 1655 E. Terry (*title*), A Voyage to East India. *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks.* VI. 192 (R.) Our own eight East India ships .. are all safe in our harbours. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3980/4 Lost a New East-India Company's Bond .. for 150*l.* 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 31 ₱2 A Boatswain of an East-India Man. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 49 The East India Company was incorporated about..1600. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xx. (1862) 395 The crew of a West Indiaman or an East Indiaman.

b. In Anglo-Indian use sometimes *attrib.* = EURASIAN.

1831 *Asiatic Jrnl.* New Ser. VI. II. 106 Some elaborate speeches..were delivered by members of the East-India community.

Ea·st I·ndian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. as *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the East Indies.

1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 8 The Ilandes of *Molucca* situate in the mayne Easte Indian Sea. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 105 From the coast of the East Indian sea.

2. In Anglo-Indian use; = EURASIAN *a.*

1831 *Asiatic Jrnl.* New Ser. VI. II. 106 The Calcutta East-Indian petition. 1849 *Calcutta Rev.* XI. 74 The present situation and prospects of the East-Indian body.

B. as *sb.* A Eurasian.

1831 *Asiatic Jrnl.* New Ser. VI. II. 106 A meeting of East-Indians took place at the Town Hall. 1849 *Calcutta Rev.* XI. 74 The East-Indians obtained the privilege of sitting on the..Juries.

Ea·st I·ndies. A geographical term, including Hindostan, Further India, and the islands beyond. Opposed to the *West Indies* or Central American islands.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iii. 79 They shall be my East and West Indies, and I will trade to them both. *a* 1667 Cowley *Mistr.* (1710) I. 82 Mine her fair East-Indies were above. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 252 The East Indies include also the islands of the Indian Ocean.

Easting (ī·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EAST + -ING[1].]

1. *Naut.* 'The course made good, or gained to the eastward' (Adm. Smyth).

1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 91 For easting and westing, great diligence is required not to fall into error. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* II. (1698) 169 My whole easting I reckoned to be now 677 Leagues and ½ of a league. 1748 Anson *Voy.* II. iv. (ed. 4) 233 Without hailing in for the main to secure our easting. 1781 Blagden in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 339 We ..made some easting to keep clear of the dangerous shoals. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 230 To compute from the observed bearings the amount of all the .. easting or westing. 1860 L. Bilton in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 289, I ran down my easting in 38° S.

2. An approach to an easterly direction; a sloping or veering eastwards. Of a wind or ocean current: A shifting eastward of the point of origin; easterly direction.

1855 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* vii. § 344 That diurnal rotation does impart easting to these winds there is no doubt. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 539 In Maine the courses [of the rock-groovings] have an unusual amount of easting. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 11/1 This very *gregale* .. has there [at Malta] decided easting in it, and may well have blown St. Paul from Crete thither.

3. Of a heavenly body: The reaching the eastern point of its apparent daily path.

1883 Proctor *Gt. Pyramid* iii. 139 The easting, southing, westing, and northing of heavenly bodies.

Eastland (ī·stlănd). [f. EAST + LAND.]

1. a. *gen.* An eastern country or district. Now only *poet.* † **b.** *spec.* (in 14th–17th c.): The lands bordering on the Baltic.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxix. 1 Witodlice þa he [Jacob] com to þæm eastlande. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 534 Wittiest ha weren of alle þe meistres þæt weren in estlonde. *c* 1325 *St. Kenelm* 43 Of westsex & of humberlond; & of estlond. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxix. 1 Jacob thanne forth goon, cam into the est loond. 15.. Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 357 Mr. Normand Galloway .. was in the eastland. [1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 185 And emeralds from far east lands brought.]

2. *attrib.*

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 102 Et in iiij Estlandborde [*i. e.* planks from Norway] emp. ad ponend. subtus le Table ..12*d.* 1580 *Invent.* (1815) 301 (Jam.) Item, in the chalmer of deis ane stand bed of eistland tymmer with ruf and pannell of the same. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Inv. Shipping* 10 South part of the Baltick, or Eastland Sea. 1668 Child *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 127 The Eastland and Norway Merchants, who affirm .. their Trade is much declined since the passing the Act of Navigation. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xix, Would..send a great deal of Money for Eastland Firr. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3880/4 Two of the Convoys to our homeward-bound Eastland Fleet. 1727 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* 410 The Eastland Company..enjoying by their charter..the Trade of..Norway, Sweedland, Poland. 1734 Watts *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 184 Phronimus, a considerable east-land merchant. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. 408 How goes it then, With him—thy kinsman, mid the Eastland men?

Hence † **Ea·stlandish** *a.*, *obs.*

1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* Ep. Ded., High, Low, and Eastlandish Teutonicke.

Ea·stling, *a.*, **-lings,** *adv. Sc.* In 8 eastlin, -lins. [f. EAST + -LING, with adverbial genitive *-s*. Cf. BACKLINGS.]

A. *adj.* Of the wind: Easterly. **B.** *adv.* In an easterly direction.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, This [elm] shields the other frae the eastlin blast. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 58 (Jam.) Ay hading eastlins, as the ground did fa'. 1789 Burns *Let. J. Tennant* 7 This blae eastlin wind.

Eastmost (ī·stməst, -mo͝ust), *a.* Also 6 *Sc.* **eistmest.** [OE. had *éastmest* adj., superl. f. EAST *adv.* + *-m-*, *-st*, suffixes (see -MOST); but continuity is not proved, and the word was prob. formed afresh at a later period.] That is most easterly in position. Now *poet.*; see EASTERNMOST.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 201 The eistmest part of Britane to the se. 1587 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 306 The eastmoste bed, next to the windowe, in the hye chamber. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. viii. 75 Bassora is the eastmost City .. in the Turkish Dominions. 1825 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* i. 2 My father purchased the eastmost house on the south side of the Meadows. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. III. 12 Up the eastmost of the beech-slopes brown He turned.

Eastre, var. EASTER *sb.*[1] & [2], also of ESTRE, *Obs.*

Eastward (ī·stwəɹd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. EAST + -WARD; OE. had *éasteweard(e* adv., *éastanweard* adj., but the mod. adj. is probably merely a use of the adv.] **A.** *adv.*

1. Towards the east; in an eastern direction: **a.** of motion.

959 *Chart. Edgar* in *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 8 Donon to holan dic eastwærde. 1297 R. Glouc. 41 Þis Picardes þenne wende forþ Estward euer faste. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. II. 133 Alle þat han wel y-wroght wenden þey shulle Estwarde to heuene. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 18 Whedir is he walked, Estewarde or weste? 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 9 Sayling Eastward by the coastes of Aphrica. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xvii. 3 Get thee hence, and turne thee Eastward. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1840) 16 The plague .. began now to come eastward. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 155 Ten of the stars have motions eastward, peculiar to themselves.

b. of position, bearing, or aspect. Also in *comb.*, as *eastward-looking.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xvi. 18 (Gr.) Þonan Oð Indeas easteweardе. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. I. 14 Esteward ich byhulde after þe sonne. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xl. 10 The chambers of the dore eastwarde, were thre on euery side. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xiii. 14 Looke .. Northward, and Southward, and Eastward, and Westward. 1878 Black *Green Past.* ii. 11 The eastward-looking branches of the great elms.

2. quasi-*sb.*

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3099/3 The 17th arrived the *Smirna* Factor..from the Eastward. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round W.* (1840) 318 It might..empty itself to the Eastward. 1828 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* 230 If a ship has been sailing to the eastward.

B. *adj.* That moves or looks eastward.

824 *Chart. Ecgberht* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 71 Donan on rihscmere eastanweardne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Estwarde, *orientalis.* 1882–3 Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* II. 903 The .. eastward posture in prayer. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 27 Mar. 4/7 The Russians on their side are quietly prosecuting an eastward concentration.

Ea·stwardly, *adv.* and *a.* [f. prec. + -LY[1], 2.]

A. *adv.* **a.** In an eastern direction. **b.** Of wind: From an eastern quarter.

1667 H. Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 421 Another people, not far from these, Eastwardly, of a Dwarfish Stature. 1747 Dobbs in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 474 Behring sailed..to the Isles of Japon, and from thence Eastwardly 50 German miles. 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 100 There is a breeze eastwardly. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 46 Continuing eastwardly along the coast.

B. *adj.* **a.** That has an eastern direction. **b.** Of the wind: That blows from the east.

1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 68 The wind was eastwardly. 1805 Flinders in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 258 The eastwardly winds appearing to have set in. 1870 Proctor *Other Worlds* iv. 108 *note*, Higher latitudes where the earth's eastwardly motion is less. 1883 — in *Knowledge* 20 July 41/2 The body at P is carried eastward by the eastwardly motion of G.

Eastwards (ī·stwəɹdz), *adv.* [f. EASTWARD + *-s*; cf. *backwards, upwards.*] = EASTWARD *adv.*

1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 38 The londe .. marcheth Estwardis to the kyngdom of Araby. 1877 R. J. More *Under Balkans*, The corpse..was..laid feet eastwards.

Ea·st wi·nd. ea·st-wi·nd. [OE. *éastan-wind*: see EAST A. 1.] The wind blowing from the east. In England and in New England proverbially bleak, unpleasant, and injurious to health; hence often *fig.* In quots. from or allusions to the Bible the fig. sense refers to the scorching and destructive east wind of Palestine. Hence **East-winded** *adj.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 143 *Subsolanus*, eastenwind. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XI. iii. (1495) 386 The Este wynde that hight Subsolanus. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 þe Estewynde, *eurus.* 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xvii. 10 Withered..as soone as y^e^ east wynde bloweth. 1649 R. Hodges *Plain. Direct.* 4 An East-winde may spoil a nest of yong birds. 1722 De Foe *Plague* 262 It was to no more purpose to talk to them than to an East-wind. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 75 The east wind in Palestine..is parching, scorching, destructive to vegetation, oppressive to man. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 53 [A nature] so steeped .. in sunshine that the east winds (physical or intellectual) of Boston..assailed it in vain.

1873 Miss Thackeray *Old Kensington* ii. 9 One bitter east-winded morning.

East-wise, *adv.* (*nonce-wd.*) [f. EAST + -WISE.] = EASTWARD.

1882 E. C. Baber in *Roy. Geog. Soc. Suppl. Pap.* I. I. 115 The elegant northward meander with the graceful turn eastwise provided for it by cartographers.

Easy (ī·zi), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3–4 **aisie, -y,** ? **eise,** 3–5 **eese, -i, -y,** 4–6 **esee, -i(e, -y(e,** (4 **eisy,** 5 **eyse,** 3**eesy, hesy**), 6–8 **easie, -ye,** (9 *dial.* **yezzy, yeasy**) 4– **easy.** [a. OF. *aisié* (mod. *aisé*), pa. pple. of OF. *aiser, aisier* to put at ease, whence EASE *v.* The development of the Eng. senses has been affected by EASE *sb.*; the mod.Fr. uses of *aise* may also have had some influence.]

I. At ease; characterized by ease or freedom from pain or constraint.

† **1.** At liberty, having opportunity or means (to do something). Cf. EASE *sb.* 1.

[Possibly *eise* in quot. 1225 may be a distinct word, a. Fr. *aise* at ease.]

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Offredde loc for him . alse hie aisie was; gif hie was riche wimman . a lomb..gif hie was poure two duue briddes. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Et te one psalme 3e schulen stonden, 3if 3e beoð eise, [*v.r.* aise] & et te oðer sitten.

2. Of conditions or state: Characterized by ease or rest; comfortable, luxurious, quiet.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 166 Worldly honour & aisy lif. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 Esy; *ediosus, secundus.* 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 185 You vie Happiness in a thousand easy and sweet Diversions. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 123 In the full enjoyment of all things that can make their life easy, pleasant and happy. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 114 My Condition began now to be..much easier to my mind. 18.. Mrs. Browning *Lit. Mattie* v, 'Twas a green and easy world As she took it.

3. Of persons: Free from physical pain or discomfort, or from outward annoyance or burden.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Esy, *Quietus.* 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* II. 741 The sick grow easie, and the feeble strong. *a* 1791 Wesley *Wks.* (1830) XII. 131 Mr. W's radical cure I shall hardly try, I am very easy, and that is enough. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 256 Head easy, thirst and general indisposition continued. 1809 *Ibid.* XXI. 487 After an opiate he became easier.

4. Free from constraint or stiffness; chiefly of or with reference to bodily posture or movements. Also *transf.* of manners or behaviour: Free from embarrassment or awkwardness. Also in phrase, *Free and easy* (see FREE).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 Esy of gate; *gracilis.* 1656 H. More *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Gen. Pref. 17 That I might the more undisturbedly write the easie Emanations of mine own Mind. 1680 Burnet *Rochester* 7 His conversation was easie and obliging. 1704 Rowe *Ulyss.* I. i. 77 Be easie, affable, familiar, friendly. 1750 Earl Shaftesb. in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 77 Handel..is quite easy in his behaviour. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xvi, Leicester, bowing to his rival with the easiest and most graceful courtesy. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 142 He was a most friendly personage, as willing as he was free and easy. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 279 To an easy graceful carriage..he added..great skill in argument.

b. of written compositions: Showing no trace of effort; smooth, flowing. Also *transf.* Of a writer or thinker.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 109 ₱5 He sits with one Hand on a Desk writing and looking as it were another way, like an easy Writer. 1713 *Guardian* No. 15 (1756) I. 69 As there is an easy mien, and easy dress..so there is an easy sort of poetry. 1832 tr. *Sismond's Ital. Rep.* vii. 153 The light, elegant, and easy prose of his novels. 1880 L. Stephen

Pope iv. 90 He could seldom lay aside his self-consciousness sufficiently to write an easy letter. **1884** CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 220 Easy and unstudied as his writing seems, it was .. the result of unintermitted trouble and varied modes of working.

5. Not hard pressed: not hurried, gentle; said of motion, a breeze, a fire, etc. Also *Naut.*, as *easy sail*.

c **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 284, I saugh comyng of ladyes nientene In .. a ful esy paas. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (Tollem. MS.), To make þe sy3te perfit þis þingis beþ nedful; þe cause efficient .. and takynge hede, and esy meuynge [L. *motus mediocris*]. *Ibid.* XIX. lx. (1495) 897 Oximell is sodde on easy fyre and softe vnto it be thycke. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 143 Esy, or softe, yn sterynge, *lentus*. **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* 795 They have a very slow and easie pace. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* I. 120 So to the Coast of Jordan he directs His easie steps. **1704** J. CUNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1659 Fair and serene weather..with easie Gales at S. **1716** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5450/2 We made an easie sail for the Maese. **1834** CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* i. 2 We coasted within four leagues of the land, under easy sail, with light breezes. **1852** G. W. CURTIS *Wand. in Syria* I. i. 8 The donkeys are like large dogs, and of easy motion. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Easy draught*. The same as light draught of water. *Easy roll*. A vessel is said to roll deep but easy, when she moves slowly, and not with quick jerks.

b. *Be easy!* do not hurry, don't be so eager. Now considered an 'Irishism'.

1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 26 That Gentleman ..advised the said *William Thompson* to be easy for a little Time. **1838** J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 41 'Be aisy, be aisy! .. and don't be after killin' him quite.'

6. Free from mental anxiety, care, or apprehension. Phrase, *To make* (a person) *easy*.

1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* xx, Manage the rest of your affairs of Life With easie Conversation, void of Strife. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xx. 363, I was perfectly easy as to the security of my effects. **1722** — *Col. Jack* (1840) 208, I made her easy on that point. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 187 Meer Causim was not easy upon the prospect of a connexion between the Emperor and the English. **1885** SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep.* 10 *P. D.* 88 A sensitive girl, whose conscience was not easy on the subject.

7. Fond of ease, averse to taking pains or thought; not strenuous, indolent; careless, thoughtless, unconcerned; = EASY-GOING.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. § 10. 3 The easie softnesses of religious affections. **1650** — *Holy Living* ii. (1727) § 79 For no easie, healthful and idle person was ever chaste. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 604 Easy Sloath. **1724** WATTS *Logic* IV. i. (1802) 371 In this easy view of things. **1798** WORDSW. *Old Cumb. Beggar* 108 The easy man Who sits at his own door,—and .. Feeds in the sunshine. **1862** STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 251 They mark out for their prey the easy colonists. **1871** ROSSETTI *Dante at Ver.* xvi, He'd meet them flushed with easy youth.

8. (With mixed notion of 2, 3, 6.) In comfortable circumstances, well off. Also of 'circumstances', fortune.

1701 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 41 To make them and their Posterity easie in all times to come. **1708** SWIFT *Abol. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 86 Such a rent as, in the modern form of speech, would make them easy. **1721** BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 206 Men easy in their fortunes, and unprovoked by hardships of any sort. **1726** BUTLER *Serm.* vi. 108 One in easie Circumstances. **1783** BURKE *Sp. E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 59 These plots and rebellions..are the offspring of an easy condition, and hoarded riches. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 46 Easy farmers display a variety of plate. **1857** *Edin. Rev.* July, The 'easy' classes will contrive to furnish the governing classes of the country. **1879** B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 160 He was in easy circumstances.

II. 9. Conducive to ease or comfort: chiefly of appliances for repose. See also EASY-CHAIR.

138 . *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 129 þei slepyn ful soft in ful eesi beddis. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5609 Though he have lytel worldis goode, Mete & drynke, & esy foode. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxviii. [lxxiv.] 234 Theyr lodgynge..was not so easye nor large as thoughe they had ben at Parys. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 19 (1864) 104 Driven along at a moderate speed, in an easy carriage. **1879** WALFORD *Londoniana* II. 105 An office much sought after as one of those 'easy cushions' reserved for the repose of men of merit or favourites of the great.

† b. Advantageous, affording convenience, satisfactory. *Obs.*

c **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 126 [A horse is] esy and prophetabyll. **1673** TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 34 Having all one common End of publick Good, they come after full Debates to easie Resolutions.

III. Causing little discomfort or obstruction.

10. Of the means, method, or object of an action: Presenting few difficulties; offering little resistance. Const. *inf.* (act., less freq. pass.) or *of* followed by sb. denoting the action; also with the nature of the action contextually implied: of books, language; = easy to read, understand; of the soil; = easy to cultivate, etc.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 16557 (Trin.) þei..cut þis tre in two; þei fond hit good and esy to dele wiþ. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 202 þis pater noster þat is best & most hesy of alle. **15** .. *Frere & Boye* 76 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. P.* 38 The olde man was easy to please. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. xlviii. 385 Vitalba..hath long branches ful of ioyntes, easie to ploy. **1581** CHARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) Cc iij, The place is easie Greeke. **1609** HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xiii, 481 Nothing..is more eise and easie [*facilius*] to be knowne. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 89 From want of understanding this easie truth. **1674** BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 240 Two ready and easie waies of procuring Atonement. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 283 Ploughing is an imitative Toil, Resembling Nature in an easie Soil. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 ¶ 6 This part of a critick is very easie to succeed in. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 163 *note*, Those, which being in great collections are most easy of access. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. i. 11 Men are much more likely to discover easier .. methods of attaining any object. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xii. (1865) 314 The writings of Temple are, in general, after this easy copy. **1879** LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 31 The colors and scents are useful in making the flowers more easy to find.

b. Of a road: That may be travelled without discomfort or difficulty. Of a slope: Gradual, not steep.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1402 þe way of dede semes large and eesy. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxiv. 328 And all the other of the Companyons .. had more easy passage thanne those that passed the day before. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Repentance* II. (1859) 536 An easie and short ladder, whereby we may climbe. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* 3 Subdued the people unto him, & made easie way to the settling of his will. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 17 At last, with easie Rodes he [Wolsey] came to Leicester. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 179 ¶ 6 You mount by six easy steps. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. xx, Children of Earth,..Whom I have guided here By easier passage.

11. Of actions: Not difficult; to be accomplished with little effort. Frequently as complement when the subject is a vb. in the inf.; = EATH I.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 245 For drede of lettyng of bettre occupacion þat is more li3t or eisy. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xx. (1495) 208 In olde men abstynence of meete is softe and easy. **1538** STARKEY *England* iii. 69 Much easyar to spy ij fautys then amend one. **1578** T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery* in *Heliconia* I. 81 As eese a broken Syve Should holde the dropping rayne. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 57 After taking of somewhat of easie Digestion. **1650** HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 144 You must live after the spirit ..and thats no easie thing to do. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 128 It is as easy to close the eyes of the mind as those of the body. **1842** A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 144 The easier digestibility of animal food in man. **1876** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. 151 It is of the nature of habit to make acts easier and easier. **1878** MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* 196 It is easy to make a solitude and call it peace.

12. Of persons and their dispositions: Moved without difficulty to action or belief; soon yielding, compliant; credulous. *Lady of easy virtue*: euphemistically for an unchaste woman.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 47 Not a whit, Your lady being so easy. **1643** DENHAM *Poems* 169 An easy ear deceives, and is deceiv'd. **1672** DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* III. i, An easie King deserves no better Fate. **1697** — *Virg. Æneid* II. 261 With such Deceits he gain'd their easie hearts. **1752** YOUNG *Brothers* III. i, To which his easy nature, soon appeas'd, Invited me. **1809** W. IRVING *Knickerb.* V. i. (1849) 263 The great city .. seemed, like some fair lady of easy virtue, to lie open to attack, and ready to yield to the first invader. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 258 Juries were no longer so easy of belief.

† b. Not unwilling, ready. Const. *inf.* Now only with passive, as *easy to be entreated*; cf. 10. *Obs.*

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 83 When men ignorantly .. do wrong, the wronged are to be easie to grant pardon. **1665** MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 55 Hutchinson was neither easy to believe it, nor frighted at the example. **1715** BURNET *Own Times* (1823) I. 529 He was too easy to enter into any employment that might bring him into favour. **1738** WESLEY *Psalm* cxvi. 5 How easy to forgive!

13. That is obtained with ease, with little effort or sacrifice.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 641 The Swain..Receives his easy Food from Nature's Hand. *Ibid.* IV. 704 A Fault which easie Pardon might receive, Were Lovers Judges. **1785** COWPER *Tiroc.* 766 Disease or comes not, or finds easy cure. **1856** TREVELYAN *Macaulay* (1876) II. xiv. 463 He obtained an easy pardon.

14. Of burdens or penalties: Not oppressive or painful. Of prices or conditions: Moderate, not burdensome.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 30 My 3oc is swete, or softe, and my charge li3t, or eisy. **1413** LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. vi. (1483) 54 That hath..graunted the to be purged with more esy peynes. **1426** AUDELAY *Poems* 47 Curators Engeyne 3e not to 3eesy penans, ne to strayt algat. **1488–9** *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, ix, They woll sell theym at none esier price. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* xi. 22 It shalbe easier for Tyre and Sidon at the day of iudgement, then for you. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* C ij b, Where Marble is to be had at easy rate, but where Copper is very dear. **1696** PEPYS *Diary* VI. 187 Secure it for me on the easiest terms you can. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 31 An easy fee of one shilling. *a* **1771** SMOLLETT *Love Elegy* 18 And bid the turf lie easy on my breast. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 251 He remained there in easy confinement. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* iv. 34 Peace was granted to him on the easy conditions of a nominal fine.

† b. Of persons: Not oppressive or severe; not exacting; lenient, gentle; cf. 12. In 18th c. also: Not difficult to 'get on' with [cf. Fr. *aisé à vivre*].

c **1325** *Body & Soul* (Laud MS.) in Wright *Mapes' Poems* 336 For I [the body] the [the soul] so eise fond the[r]fore couthe I nevere blinne. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 223 He was an esy man to yeue penaunce. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 70 Sche mad hir son more esy, and sesed mech his persecucion. **1483** *Vulg. abs Terentio* 30 b, Faders shuld be esy ande tendyr anemste theire chyldere. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 310 Pisistratus, .. a generous and easie Governour. **1714** SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. I. 221 Supposing..that the elector should refuse to be .. easy with the queen herself. **1727** — *To very yng. Lady* Wks. II. II. 42 A shrew from Billingsgate would be a more easy and eligible companion.

† **15.** Of small 'weight' or importance, insignificant, slight; not very good, indifferent. So *easy birth, easy capacity*; cf. dial. '*Easy*, idiotic' (East Cornw. Gloss.). *Obs.*

1468 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* (1874) II. 321 Thow..I..have govyn yow bot easy cause to remembyr me..yet..let me not be forgotyn. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* 78 Holden vertuous .. though he were descendid but of esie birthe. **1481** CAXTON *Tulle's Old Age* H j, Of so grete age that he..shold be of easy power of bodily strength to make werre ayenst Carthage. **1491** *Will of Cliff* (Somerset Ho.), I shall leue but Esy good. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 147 b, Easy agrement foloweth..where women be maried not for loue but for good. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* (1877) 348 Wine that was but easie and so-so. **1642** R. CARPENTER *Experiences* II. vii. 171 Shall one of us dirty creatures, frowne and be troubled..moved by every small and easie occasion. **1648** SYMMONS *Vind. Charles I*, 191 Though an easie capacity might foresee that they could do nothing by such an enterprize.

16. Not pressing hardly; loosely fitting; opposed to *tight*.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 50 Is my beaver easier? **1601** — *All's Well* v. iii. 278 This womans an easie gloue my Lord, She goes off and on at pleasure. *Mod.* The coat is an easy fit. An easy pair of slippers. The nut of the screw is a little too easy.

17. *Comm.* (opposed to *tight*.) Of a commodity: Not much in demand; hardly maintaining its price. Of the state of the market: Not characterized by eager demand; showing little firmness in prices.

1888 *Standard* 7 Apr. 2/8 (Trade report) Bacon is easier. *Mod.* The money-market is easy.

18. In Whist. *Honours easy*: said when the 'honours' are evenly divided. (Merely *colloq.*: the technical phrase is 'honours divided'.)

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 July 103 If we have the worst of that, honours are easy.

B. *adv.* In an easy manner.

1. Without difficulty. Chiefly in compar. or superl.; now *colloq.* or *vulgar*.

1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 239 For esye he comun al esye ho ssuln wende. **1564** *Brief Exam.* ***b, This thyng is easyer .. saide of you, then proued. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 4 Three miles it might be easie heard. **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* cix, As easie might I from my selfe depart, As, etc. **1680** SIR R. FILMER *Patriarcha* iii. § 12 The voice of a multitude is easier heard. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 279 The good man can easiest persuade himself that God is good. **1823** BYRON *Juan* XIV. lxxxv, A wavering spirit may be easier wreck'd. **1871** SMILES *Charac.* v. (1876) 134 All the easier led away by bad example.

† **2.** In a very moderate degree. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 72 Many of the officers have be but esy vaileable to the defense of youre countre.

3. Not tightly, with freedom of movement.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 204 ¶ 2 Fit as easie as any Piece of Work. **1820** KEATS *St. Agnes* xli, The bolts full easy slide.

4. *colloq.* At a leisurely pace, comfortably, without much trouble; in a comfortable position (also *transf.* of a ship). In phr. *To take it easy*, to make oneself comfortable, to do no more than one must; also, *To let one off easy*, i.e. with a light penalty.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 13 Which kept the vessel's head to the sea, and made her lie easy. **1821** BYRON *Lett.* civ. in Moore *Life* 1833 III. 139 'The two dozen' were with the cat-o'-nine tails;—the 'let you off easy' was rather his own opinion than that of the patient. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xii. 103 Everything was going on quite easy and comfortable. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., Taking it easy. Neglecting the duty. **1885** *Illust. Lond. News* 23 May 539/2 Take my advice, and go easy for a bit.

b. As word of command. *Easy!*: (move) gently! *Easy ahead!*: (steam) at a moderate speed! In Boating, *Easy all!*: stop (rowing)! Hence as *sb.* A short rest.

1865 'A DON' *Sketches fr. Cambr.* 119 Hallo! easy all! Hard word there, Smith! what does it mean? **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Easy*, lower gently. **1883** MRS. BISHOP *Sk. in Malay Pen.* v. in *Leisure Hour* 193/2 'Easy ahead', shouts the..captain. **1885** *Standard* 6 Mar. 3/7 They reached Iffley lock without an easy.

C. *Comb.* a. parasynthetic, as *easy-hearted, -humoured, -priced, -spirited, -tempered*; b. adverbial, as *easy-borrowed, -flowing, -handled, -held, -rising, -spoken, -yielding*. Also EASY-GOING.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 187 A Slaue whose *easie borrowed pride Dwels in the fickle grace of her he followes. **1839** J. DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl.* Wks. 1839 I. 25 Fletcher's liveliness, bustle, his *easy-flowing language .. are sure to titillate a mixed audience. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. XXV. 142 One of those *easy-handled personages. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 164, I..wind me into the *easy-hearted man, And hug him into snares. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 139 Her *easie held imprisonment. *a* **1720** SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 177 Tully, the most *easy-humoured and facetious man in the world. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. XXV. 147 The easiest-humoured amateur of luxury. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. i. 171 Haue wrought the *easie-melting King, like Wax. **1625** K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xi. 98 There were small hillocks upon an *easie-rising plain. **1633** FORD *Love's Sacrif.* II. iv, I was a good, cold, *easy-spirited man. **1865** M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 10 A world, where most of us are plain *easy-spoken people. **1822** W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* iv. 38 Her ladyship is one of those *easy-tempered beings. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) XIV. 65 For what does vast Wealth bring, but Cheat .. An *easy-troubled Life, and short? **1597** DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. clxi, And *easie-yeelding zeale was quickly caught.

D. as *sb.*; see B. 4 b.

† **Ea·sy,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.] a. To make easy; to facilitate. b. To relieve, assist.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 68 Their [cranes'] flight is like a

Triangle, sharpe at the ende, and broade aboue, and easied therewithall by one another his helping. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 51 If I myght see their forme I shoulde be muche easyed in framynge it.

Ea·sy chai·r, ea·sy-chai·r. A chair adapted for sitting or half reclining in in an easy posture, often furnished with arms and padded back.

1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* IV. i, Get my easie chair down stairs, put the gentleman in it. 1713 *Guardian* No. 131 (1756) II. 188 Immersed in the luxury of an easy-chair. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 371 His host was confined by gout to an easy chair. 1881 MRS. A. ELLIS *Sylvestra* II. 65 He sunk..into an easy-chair, pipe-and-bottle life.

Ea·sy-go·ing, *ppl. a.* a. Of a horse: Having an easy gait or step. b. *fig.* That takes things easily; comfort-loving; inactive, indolent.

1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 7 Let us suppose an easie-going, good-natur'd man. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* iii, That easy-going cream-coloured 'oss. 1862 BURTON *Bk.-hunter* I. 3 Antiquarianism, which used to be an easy-going slipshod sort of pursuit. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* iii. 36 He is a careless, easy-going vagabond, always cheerful.

Hence **Ea·sygo·ingness.**

1879 MRS. HOUSTON *Wild West* 34 The temptation to cheat..owing to the easy-goingness of his master. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 164 The good-natured easygoingness of the then leader of the House of Commons.

Eat (ēt), *v.* *Pa. t.* ate, eat (ēⁱt, et, ēt). *Pa. pple.* eaten (ēt'n). Forms: *Inf.* 1–2 et-, eat-, eatt-, eotan, 2–4 eat-, eoten, ete(n, (2–3 aeten, 4 ethen, 3–4 hete, heyt), 4–6 ete, ette, (4 eete, ehyt, 4–5 eyt(e), 3–7 eate, 6 *Sc.* eait, eit, 6– eat. *Pa. t.* 1–3 æt, (2 æat), 2–4 et(t, 4–6 ete, 3–4 at, (4 hete), 4–5 eet(te, 6–7 eate, 7–9 eat, 6– ate. *Pa. pple.* 1–5 eten, 4–5 ete, eete(n, 4–6 etin(e, -un, -yn, ettyn, 6 *Sc.* eatin, eittin, 7–9 eat, 8–9 ate, 7– eaten. [Common Teut. and OE. *etan* str. vb. (3rd sing. pr. *ytt, ietep,* pa. t. 1st, 3rd sing. *æt, æt,* pl. *æton,* pa. pple. *eten*) = OFris. *ita, eta,* OS. *etan* (MDu., Du. *eten*), OHG. *ezan, ezzan* (MHG. *ezzen,* mod. G. *essen*), ON. *eta* (Sw. *äta,* Da. *äde*), Goth. *itan*:— OTeut. *etan* = L. *ed-ĕre,* Gr. ἔδ-ειν, Ir., Gael. *ith,* Lith. *ed-,* Skr. *ad-*. The accentuation of OE. MSS. shows that this verb differed, as in Goth. and ON., from other verbs of the same conjugation in having a long vowel in the pa. t. sing. *æt,* whence the mod. *eat* (ēt); but a form *æt,* with short vowel, must also have existed, as is proved by the ME. form *at,* mod. *ate.* The pronunc. (et) is commonly associated with the written form *ate,* but perh. belongs rather to *eat,* with shortened vowel after analogy of wk. vbs. *read, lead,* etc.; cf. dial. (bet) pa. t. of *beat.*]

I. To consume for nutriment.

1. *trans.* To take into the mouth piecemeal, and masticate and swallow as food; to consume as food. Usually of solids only.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlix. [l.] 13 Ah ic eotu flesc ferra. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vi. 54 Se hæfð ece lif þe ytt [1160 *Hatton* et] min flæsc. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 For þat þu ete þat ich þe forboden hadde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 337 Sum 3he ðer at, and sum 3he nam, And bar it to her fere adam. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 922 Þou sal wit .. suinc Win þat þou sal ete and drinc. *Ibid.* 11111 He hete na bred ne dranc na win. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxvii. 30 Et this 3er that freeli ben sprunge, and in the secunde 3er et appelis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. ii. (1839) 11 That Tree that Adam ete the appulle of. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 29 Tho heroun is rosted .. And eton with gynger. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 498 The Tacianys..helden that fleisch schulde not be ete. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* I. (1876) 56 Ete vnholsome metes, and anone cometh sekenes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 174 A synner is not worthy the breed that he eateth. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 700/1 In that golden age..they..eate rootes for bréade and fruites for flesh. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 724 Whoso eats thereof forthwith attains Wisdom. 1763 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 93 Whitebait..are only to be eat at Greenwich. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 155 Up to this point I had eaten nothing.

b. Of liquid or semifluid food. Now chiefly with reference to soup, or other similar food for which a spoon is used.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 75 We eat excellent cream. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 405, I observed it afterwards not only to eat Milk. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. falling Minis.* Wks. 1812 II. 127 He might have eat his soup. 1885 SINNETT *Karma* II. 36 He began to eat the soup.

c. In phrases, *To have something, enough, little,* etc. *to eat*; formerly also *To have to eat, to give* (*a person*) *to eat.* Cf. F. *donner à manger.*

In some dialects 'something to eat' is the common expression for food: 'The something to eat at the hotel was very good' (Sheffield).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. xi. § 3 Seo leo bringð his hungrezum hwelpum hwæt to etanne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Mon..leuseð his fleis, hwenne he him 3efeð lutel to etene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13501 All þai had i-nogh at ette. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6191 Yhe wald noght gyfe me at ete. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 17 Þei hadden not to ete. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxxi. 10 Wee have had enough to eate. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 2/2 We had hardly anything to eat all the while we were prisoners.

†d. *fig.* To submit to, 'swallow' (an insult, an injury). Also, To treasure up, 'feed upon' (thoughts, words, etc.); orig. a Biblical idiom.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xv. 16 Found ben thi wrdys, and Y eet hem [1611 I did eate them]. 1607 DEKKER *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 119 Ile eate no wrongs, lets all die, and Ile dye. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 185 Hee vtters them as he had eaten ballads, and all mens eares grew to his Tunes.

e. *absol.* with *of* in partitive sense. In early ME. sometimes with *genitive.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iii. 17 For ðan..ðu æte of ðam treowe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Moyses .. þes dazes .. nefre ne ete mennisses metes. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Se þe of þese brad ett, ne sterfeð he nefer. *c* 1205 LAY. 18858 Of his breosten scullen æten aðele scopes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3944 O sinnu etes [*v. r.* etis] neuer juu. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5258 Hymself dronke whit wyn & eten of hure vytaile. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 108 Finding him eating of an Albrew. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxxiv. 15 Lest .. thou eate of his sacrifice. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. ii. 19 But the rest eat very voraciously of a loaf of coarse bread.

2. Phrases, chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

a. *To eat one's terms*: a colloquial phrase for 'to be studying for the Bar'; students being required to have dined in the Hall of an Inn of Court three or more times during each of twelve terms before they can be 'called'.

1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Misc. (1860) II. 312 He had already begun to eat his terms. 1861 LEVER *One of Them* 159 He had eaten his terms in Gray's Inn.

†b. *To eat the air*: to be 'fed upon promises', tantalized. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* I. iii. 28 Who lin'd himself with hope, Eating the ayre, on promise of Supply.

c. *To eat one's words*: to retract in a humiliating manner. See also HUMBLE PIE.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxii. 12 God eateth not his word when he hath once spoken. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 73 Nay wee'le make you confesse that you were deceived in your projects, and eat your own words. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 35 He..began to boggle, and would fain have eaten his words. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, Ye lied auld roudes,—and, in faith, had best Eat in your words. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. xli, Unguarded words, which, as soon as you have uttered them, you would die to eat. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) Ded. 7 Quoting one's own books is next worst to eating one's own words.

d. † *To eat iron, a sword*: to be stabbed (*obs.*). *To eat stick*: a mod. orientalism for 'to be beaten'.

15.. *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 168 The whoreson shall eat him [*i. e.* the dagger], as far as he shall wade. 1594 *Contention betw. Lancaster & York* I. (1843) 63 Ile make thee eate yron like an Astridge. 1862 W. M. THOMSON *Land & Bk.* 319, I frequently hear them say of one who has been bastinadoed on the soles of his feet, that he has eaten fifty or five hundred sticks. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 122 The uncivilized freedom in which they could do as they liked, 'eating stick' included.

e. In certain Biblical Hebraisms; *To eat the fruit of one's own doings*: to receive the reward of one's actions; *To eat the good of the land,* etc.

1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xiii. 2 A man shall eate good by the fruit of his mouth. —*Isa.* iii. 10 They shall eate the fruit of their doings.

f. *To eat earth*: a colonial expression for 'to possess oneself of land'; cf. *earth-hunger.*

1882 *Times* 8 Apr. 9/5 A man [in Australia] can eat as much earth as he likes for 5*s.* to 10*s.* a square mile.

3. *intr.* To consume food, take a meal.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxi[i]. 26 Eatað ðearfan and bið ȝefylled. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 29 Swiðe ætan and sade wurdan. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 [Hio] æat and ȝiaf hire were, and he æt. *c* 1205 LAY. 13456 For alle heo sculden aeten [1275 heote] ther. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1779 Ðor-on he eten bliðe and glað. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 3497 Whenne they hadde eeten, the cloth was folde. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 27 Þe pore sall ete & þai sall be fild. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 93 Weþer het ȝe or drynk..do all þingis in þe name of our Lord. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 To Ete, *epulari.* 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xi. 3 Thou wentest in unto men uncircumcised and atest with them. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 905 Now we cannot eat, unless we gnaw with our Teeth. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* III. 457 He had not eat since the day before at noon. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* 23 He does forget..his Friends Face, with whom last Night he Eat. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 46 They eat and sleep at proper intervals like all other quadrupedes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 74 There should be temperance..in eating.

b. *To eat well*: to have a good appetite; also, to keep a good table, be an epicure. So also † *To eat ill*: to be badly fed.

1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 16 The Peasant..eats and lodges worse than the Citizen. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ₱9 Who is a great Admirer of the French Cookery, and (as the Phrase is) eats well.

c. Const. † *on, upon* (a kind of food). Cf. *to dine on, feed on*; also 1 e. Also const. *from, off,* † *in* (gold, china, etc.).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 84 Have we eaten on the insane Root, That takes the Reason Prisoner? 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 361 [He] did eat upon Cakes made with meal and hony. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1474 Hee alwayes eates in priuate among his women vpon great varietie of excellent dishes. 1642 C'TESS SUSSEX in 7*th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1879), I am loth .. to eat in pewter yet, but truly I have put up most of my plate. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 82 Yet on plain pudding deign'd at home to eat.

4. quasi-*trans.* uses of 3.

a. with obj. followed by adj. or prep.: To affect in a certain way by eating: e.g. *To eat oneself sick, into a sickness*; *to eat* (a person) *out of house and home* (i.e. to ruin him by eating up his resources); of animals: *To eat the ground bare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4574 In þat medu sa lang þai war þat etten þai had it erthe bare. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* II. i. 80 All I haue, he hath eaten me out of house and home. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 53 John's family was like to be eat out of house and home. 1807 ANNA PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* V, You would not deny me my dinner, because I might eat myself into an apoplexy. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* IV. 54 They would soon eat us out of house and home.

b. *To eat its head off*: said of an animal that costs more for food than it will sell for.

1736 BYROM *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. i. 35 The eating his head off means that he would eat as much hay and corn as he was worth. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xiv. 277 A gentleman .. does not like to leave him [a good horse] eating his head off. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Cattle which have been bought at a loss are said to eat their heads off.

c. *To eat one's fill*: to eat until satisfied.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þe tadde .. neure ne mei itimien to eten hire fulle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12947 Bidd þir stanes be bred to will, And siþen mai þou ete þi fill. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxv. 19 Ye shall eat your fill, and dwell therein in safetie. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 323 You've play'd, and lov'd, and eat, and drunk, your fill.

5. *intr.* with pass. force (chiefly with *adj.* or *adv.*): To have a certain consistence or flavour when eaten.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 175 Like one of our French wither'd peares .. it eates drily. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 36 Being dressed they eat like Barbles. 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt Eng.* 6 A Chine of this Beef..Eat with a savour like Marrow. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* xvi. (1857) 96 If the cakes at tea eat short and crisp.

6. To cause to be eaten.

†a. (See quot.)

1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 71 Cheese..that will spend well, or according to the common Phrase, will eat Bread well.

b. To have (a crop, etc.) eaten; to give up (to animals) to be eaten. Const. *with.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* F iij, Their dead with dogs Hircanians do eate. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 218 A custom of eating his hay, sometimes, with sheep, close to the ground. 1868 *Perthshire Jrnl.* 18 June, The pasture .. he intended to eat with sheep.

¶ 7. U. S. *slang.* To provide with food.

a 1860 *Pickings fr. Picayune* 47 (Bartlett), I was told you'd give us two dollars a day and eat us. *Mod.* I can eat you and drink you, but I can't sleep you.

II. To destroy by devouring.

8. *trans.* To devour, consume (as a beast of prey); to prey upon; to feed destructively upon (crops, vegetation); *transf.* to ravage, devastate. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 10 Ðeaf ne cymes buta þæt te ȝestele & eteð [V. *mactet*] & losað. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* (Mätz.), Þei ete [V. *comederunt*] Jacob, ilka lim, And unroned þe stede of him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22862 Men .. Wit hundes eten þe mast parti. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 21 Saf me þat þe deuel ete me noght. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* I. ii. 65 Or Earth gape open wide, and eate him quicke. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* x. 12 That they may .. eate every herbe of the land. 1730 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 196 The gaunt mastiff ..Affrights the beggar whom he longs to eat. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* 8 Monsters who were in the habit of eating children. *Mod.* He went to Africa, and got eaten by a lion.

†b. To absorb (time) wastefully. *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Pigmal.* iii. 147 His ruffe did eate more time in neatest setting Then Woodstocks worke in painfull perfecting.

c. *To eat one's* (*own*) *heart*: to suffer from silent grief or vexation. Also in Biblical phrase, *To eat one's own flesh*: said of an indolent person.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 6 He could not rest; but did his stout heart eat. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* iv. 5 The foole foldeth his hands together, and eateth his owne flesh. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cviii. 3, I will not eat my heart alone. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 333 Eating away their own hearts in the consciousness of an ineffectual protest.

9. *trans.* Of small animals: To gnaw, pierce, wear away by gnawing.

1611 BIBLE *Acts* xii. 23 Hee was eaten of wormes and gave up the ghost. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 61 *note,* It is not uncommon for the timber of ships to be eat by the worm under the copper sheathing. *c* 1822 BEDDOES *Alfarabi* Poems 137 Many a wrinkled sun Ate to the core by worms.

10. *transf.* Of slow and gradual action, as of frost, rust, cancerous or similar disease, chemical corrosives, the waves, etc. Const. *into* (the result).

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. IX. (Arb.) 177 It is eaten & indented with two goulfes. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 100 The Rose though a lyttle it be eaten with the canker. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 12 The Dreadnought's Rudder-Irons being..so eaten, as not to be fit for her being adventured to Sea again with them. 1796 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nat.* Wks. I. 199 His limbs The silent frost had eat, scathing like fire. 1819 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 265 The cliffs chalky and stratified, like those of Marsden, eaten into caves.

b. *absol.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 484 Arsnick..bindeth, eateth, and fretteth, being a very strong corrosiue. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 242 Being washed three or four times, it Bites or Eats not, but dries quickly. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 520 To eat as rust doth, *rodere.* To eat as a canker doth, *corrodere.* 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. vii. (1865) 280 His disease was a scrofula, which appeared to have eaten all over him.

†c. *fig.* Of passions, grief, etc.: To 'devour', torment. Cf. *eat up* 18. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John ii. 17 Þines huses anda me et [*c* 1160 *Hatton* ett]. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 17 For onde that

et ever ant aa ure heorte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23280 Enst and hete, þat iþenli þair hertes ete.

11. To make (a hole, a passage) by fretting or corrosion. With cognate obj. *To eat one's* (*its*) *way*. *lit.* and *fig.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 843 The slow creeping Evil eats his way, Consumes the parching Limbs, and makes the Life his Prey. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* V. 138 Something like a figure eaten into the barril. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvi. 344 The long canal which the running waters have eaten into the otherwise unchanged ice. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 138 Little water-courses may be eaten out of solid rock by a running stream.

12. *intr.* To make a way by gnawing or corrosion; *lit.* and *fig.* Const. *into, through.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 136 How one man eates into anothers pride. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 189 The canker..eats through the cheek. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 674 Searching Frosts have eaten thro' the Skin. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 8 Strange doctrine this! that .. eats into his [the warrior's] bloody sword like rust. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xxii. 365 Has not the desire of wealth so eaten into our hearts? 1861 BRIGHT *India, Sp.* 19 Mar. (1876) 61 Anticipation .. more likely to eat into the heart of any man.

13. *Naut. trans.* and *intr.* (See quots.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Sourdre au vent*, to hold a good wind; to claw or eat to windward. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Eating* the wind out of a vessel, applies to very keen seamanship, by which the vessel.. steals to windward of her opponent.

III. Combined with adverbs. (All *trans.*)

14. **Eat away.** To remove, destroy by gradual erosion or corrosion. *lit.* and *fig.*

1538 STARKEY *England* ii. 46 They be as hyt were etyn away. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 147 The river .. frequently eats away its banks. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* i. 8 Carbonic acid eats away the limestone. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr.& It. Jrnls.* II. 286 The sun still eats away the shadow inch by inch.

15. **Eat in.** †a. To take into the mouth and eat; *fig.* to consider, 'inwardly digest'. Also, to consume, waste away (*obs.*). b. To 'bite in' with acid, etch.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* App. ii. 20527 Þe appel of a tre that adam toke & ete it Inne. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 133 That their very skin, and quicke flesh is eaten in and consumed to the bones. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 125 What I have said, I'le neither lesse nor more, Nowe eate it in.

16. **Eat off.** To take off or remove by eating.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 182 Some thieves have eat off their irons..with mercury water.

17. **Eat out.** a. = *to bite out.*

1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* I. 267, I suppose I ought to eat my tongue out, before I should say such a thing.

b. To exhaust eatables or pasture in (a place).

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xv. xi. 71 But, in the mean while, he is eating-out these Bohemian vicinages. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 6/1 Wyoming is a natural grazing country .. and to suppose that it can be 'eaten out' in ten years or a generation is to suppose an impossibility.

c. To destroy as a parasite or a corrosive. Also *fig.*

1616 [see 18 b]. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* (1851) 165 Yet, when we have all done, time eats us out at the last. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* P 103. 33 Yvie clambering over trees, eateth them out. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 74 A little of the said oyl .. presently eats out the Colour. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 146 The cheapness of these Threds will eat out the very Spinning in most parts of England.

d. To encroach upon (space, formerly also time) belonging to something else.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 67 No .. Business of State ate out his times of Attendance in the Church. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. iv. I. 197 A certain handsome room on the ground floor, eating out a back-yard.

e. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 25 *Eat out*, this expression is applied when a level coal drift is turned to the dip, in order to take advantage of (or 'eat out') a rise hitch.

18. **Eat up.** a. To consume completely, eat without leaving any; to devour greedily. Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Bel* 22 Ate vp soch thinges as were vpon yᵉ altare. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 27 By this meanes rich men eate vp poore men, as beasts eate vp grasse. 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* ii, The wedding-cake was all ate up. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N-Cap C.* 1472 Monsieur Leonci Miranda ate her up with eye-devouring.

b. To devastate, consume all the food in (a country); to consume all (a person's) provisions or resources; to ruin (a person) for one's own benefit. Also (in mod. use) of nations: To absorb, annex rapaciously (neighbouring territories).

1616 HIERON *Wks.* I. 589 Goe not from the church, to eate out & to eate vp one another in the market, by fraud & cruelty. 1715 BURNET *Own Times* (1823) I. 413 He set as many soldiers upon him, as should eat him up in a night. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 158 The Scots were sent home, after having eaten up two counties. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 146 Others .. would not fail to make themselves greater or stronger by eating up their neighbours. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* v. 42 On they swept eating up the country. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 342/2 The Boers .. will gradually 'eat-up' all the surrounding territories, as they are now 'eating-up' Zululand.

c. *fig.* To absorb wastefully; to have a destructive effect upon; to consume (time, money, etc.).

1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Pref. 54 Hath eaten up the comfort of love in a great measure. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 P 4 The Affectation of being Gay and in Fashion, has very near eaten up our good Sense and our Religion. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. v. ii. 416 Whose salaries may eat up the greater part of the produce of the tax. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxxv, The sun had so much power.. that it eat up the wind. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xviii. (1879) 179, I got a bit of Sophocles that was so horridly hard, it ate up all my time.

d. To absorb, assimilate the ideas of (a writer).

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 138 We say in Dutch, He hath eaten Galen or Priscian quyte vp, that is to say, he hath learned them by hart. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 281 Kant ate up all Hume, and redigested him.

e. Of passions: To 'consume', absorb (a person). Of diseases, troubles, etc.: To wear out the life of (a person). Chiefly in *pass.*; const. *with* (pride, selfishness, etc.; a disease, debts, etc.).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 391, I see, you are eaten vp with Passion. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 494 P 1 The saint was.. generally eaten up with spleen and melancholy. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. vi. 109 Nehemiah found the people .. eaten up with debts. 1799 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 316 The garrison is .. eat up with the scurvy. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* v. 15 He is eat up with pride.

†f. To elide or slur over (syllables) in pronunciation. *Obs. rare.* [So. Fr. *manger.*]

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 57 Sa is the hinmest lang syllabe the hinmest fute, suppose there be vther short syllabis behind it, quhilkis are eatin vp in the pronounceing, and na wayis comptit as fete.

IV. The verb-stem in comb. with obj.: **eat-all**, a glutton; † **eat-flesh**, transl. L. *sarcophagus*, Gr. *σαρκοφάγος* the name of a kind of stone which had the property of consuming the flesh of corpses laid in it (see SARCOPHAGUS).

1598 FLORIO, *Pamphago*, the name of a dogge, as one would saie a rauener, an eate-all. 1884 C. POWER in *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 121 Idle people in the community – do nothings and eat-alls. 1632 SHERWOOD, An eate-flesh, *sarcophago.*

† **Eat,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1–3 æt, 2–4 ete, (2 hete), 3 at, 4 ethe, 7 eat. [Com. Teut.: OE. *æt* = OFris. *êt*, OS. *ât*, OHG. *âz*, ON. *át*:–OTeut. **æto-m*, f. ablaut-stem of **etan* to EAT. In later use perh. the vb.-stem used subst.]

1. That which is eaten, food.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 708 (Gr.) Oft he him æte heold. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *On O. T.* in Sweet *Ags. Reader* 60 Moyses .. ætes ne gimde on eallum ðam fyrste. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 On monie wisen mon mei wurchen elmessan, on ete and on wete. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11640 Adam .. Biswikenn wass þurrh æte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 248 Vor be to moche drinke and ethe sterfþ moche volk. 1609 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* II. 70 Thou art cold of constitution, thy eat unhealthful.

2. The action of eating; a meal.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lviii[ix]. 15 (Gr.) Hi to æte ut ȝewitað. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 258 in *Cott. Hom.* 175 Þo þe sungede muchel a drunke and an ete. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Þe lichames festing is wiðtiging of estmetes..and untimliche etes. *Mod.* Scotch, *Gude to the eat* = good to the taste.

Eat, Sc. variant of OAT.

Eatable (*ī*·tăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EAT *v.* + -ABLE.]

A. *adj.* That may be eaten, suitable for food; edible, esculent.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 Eteabylle, *comessibilis.* 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) M v b, The eatable cucumbre pepon that is to saye rype, is of a fyne substance. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 306 The crosse maketh our Lordes fleshe layde vpon it eatable of men. ?1690 *Consid. Raising Money* 15 To lay a Home-Excise upon things eatable and drinkable. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 8 Bread mixed with sea-water .. in time becomes so bitter as not to be eatable. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 13 The common eatable oyster.

B. *sb.* That which may be eaten; an article of food. Chiefly in *pl.*

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 362 More eatables were exported anno 1664, than 1641. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 46 Bread or other eatables. 1726 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* iv. (1871) 137 Whether a minor be not chargeable for eatables and wearables. 18.. LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 82 We had brought no eatable with us but fruit and thin *marzopane.* 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* xvi. 242 Till..all the drinkables and eatables in Pedro's shop had disappeared.

Hence **Ea·tableness**; also **Eatabi-lity**, *nonce-wd.*

1795 SOUTHEY *Letters fr. Spain* (1799) 113 P.'s theory of the eatability of cats. 1813 *Ann. Reg.* 1812 Chron. 518 Water-cresses, of the eatableness of which the Persians appeared totally ignorant.

Eatage (*ī*·tĕdʒ). *north. dial.* [f. EAT *v.* + -AGE; cf. EDDISH, which may have been confused.]

1. Grass available only for grazing; *esp.* the aftermath, or growth after the hay is cut. Also with some defining word, as *after-, spring, winter.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 129 Three landes in the Carre at 16*s.* 8*d.* a lande without the eatage. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6209/4 The Winter Eatage .. arising from .. West Inggs. 1784–1815 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XIX. 313 in *Old Country Wds.* (E. D. S.) There is no grass that will bring so heavy a crop of hay [as clover and rye-grass] and that after an early spring eatage. 1797 BURNS *Eccl. Law* III. 469 The after-mowth or after-eatage. *Ibid.* 477 Cattle .. put and kept upon the same land..for the spring eatage. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, The eatage of the Lanes of the Township will be let by ticket. 1877 JUSTICE LUSH in *Law Rep. Queen's B.* II. 449 The winter eatage of the tenement.

2. The right of using for pasture.

1857 C. B. ROBINSON *Gloss. Best's Farm. Bks.* (1856) 184 An increased charge being made for eatage of the fogge. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 5 It is the eatage of the straw rather than the straw itself which belongs to the off-going tenant. 1885 *East Cumbrld. News* 18 July, To be sold, eatage of fog.

† **Eat-bee.** *Obs.* An English name for the *Merops apiaster*, (sometimes wrongly identified with the Wood-pecker.) Cf. BEE-EATER.

[1573 COOPER *Thesaur.*, Apiastra Auicula est, Seruius, Eadem quæ merops, auis Germaniæ ignota. Longe enim errant, quæ picum viridem interpretantur.] 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 646 Divers living creatures are nourished by.. honey; as the bear .. the woodpecker or eat-bee. 1611 COTGR., *Guespier*, a Woodwall, Wood-pecker, Eat-bee (a little bird). 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 520 An eat-bee, a bird; *apiaster, merops.*

† **Eat-bill.** ? Blundered form of prec. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Grallo*, a woodpecker, or eate-bill, or wit-wall.

Eatche. Also 7 eitch. Sc. form of ADZE.

1611 *Rates* (Jam.) Eitches for cowpers, the dozen iii*l.* xii*s.* 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXV, 'Let me hae a whample at him wi' mine eatche—that's a'.'

Eatelich, var. of ATELICH *a.*, *Obs.* frightful.

Eaten (*ī*·t'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of EAT *v.*]

1. Consumed as food; devoured.

1599 MINSHEU *Span. Gram.* 80 Eaten bread is forgotten. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* P 862. 271 Half-eaten morsels, and other scraps. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* Thou whose mouth Looks red from the eaten fruits of thine own womb.

2. Gnawed, corroded, ulcerated. Cf. MOTH-, WORM-EATEN.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 Old Mouse-eaten records. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 401 The aforesaid eaten or lanced wounds.

Eater (*ī*·təɪ). Also 1–5 eter(e, 5 etar. [f. EAT *v.* + -ER.] One who eats; also with *up*, a consumer, devourer, and with object sb. prefixed, as *bread-, flesh-eater.*

a 1000 *Prov.* 18 (Bosw.) Eteras, *commessatores.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Ase byeþ þe mochele drinkeres and eteres. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 267/2 Thou etar of porrete wene thou to take me out of myn hows? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 An Eter, *comestor.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxvi. 13 Thou art an eater vp of men, and a waister of thy people. 1625-6 SHIRLEY *Maids' Rev.* III. ii, Do I look like a spider-catcher, or toad-eater? 1710 FULLER *Tatler* No. 205 P 2, [I] always speak of them with the Distinction of the Eaters, and the Swallowers. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 7 June *Life* (1862) II. viii. 253 We slept like pudding-eaters. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1842) VI. vii. 95 It severs the fruit from the eater.

fig. 1829 E. ELLIOTT *Vill. Patriarch* Notes 179 Unless the bread-tax-eaters can be induced to convene.

b. with adj. prefixed, as *great, moderate,* etc.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 37 They are great eaters. 1809 JAS. MOORE *Camp. Spain* 62 He [Sir John Moore] was a very plain and moderate eater. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. VIII. v. 43 He is no great eater.

c. *transf.* Of chemical corrosives.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. CXXX. 432 Litergie, or lime, in lye .. are likewise very violent and strong eaters.

Hence **Ea·tress** [see -ESS], a woman who eats.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 244, I never beheld eaters or eateresses lay about them with greater intrepidity. 1840 *New Month. Mag.* LIX. 312 In a salon filled with the insatiable eaters and eatresses of macaroni.

Eath, eith (*ī*ð, *ī*þ), *a.* and *adv. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1–3 eað(e, eð(e, 1–4 eþ(e, 3–6 eth(e, 3 æþ, eið, eitht, ith, ieþe, yþe, 4–5 eyth, (4 eeþ, eeth, e3athe), 6 eathe, 6– eath, *Sc.* eith. [OE. *éaþe* adv. = OS. *ôðo* easily, perhaps, OHG. *ôdo* perhaps (also in *un-ôdo* 'with difficulty'):–OTeut. **aupô*; the combining form *éaþ-* = ON. *auð-*, as in *auð-gorr* easy to do. Of the adj. the normal OE. form is *íeþe, ýþe* (also used as adv.) = OS. *ôðî* easy, OHG. *ôdi* easy, possible:–WGer. **aupjo-z*; perh. the word was orig. an *-u* stem, which would account for the existence of the form *éaþ(e* without umlaut. The OE. compar. degree of the adv. was *íeþ, éþ*, but there is no distinct evidence of its survival into ME.

It has been disputed whether the present word is related to OHG. *ôdi*, MHG. *ôde, œde*, mod.G. *öde*, ON. *auðr*, Goth. *auþs* (? or *auþeis, auþus*), desert, uninhabited, empty. The sense offers no valid objection to the connexion of the words, as the notion of 'empty' might give rise both to that of 'desert' and to that of 'free from difficulties'.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of an action: Easy, not difficult.

c 1200 ORMIN 19673 And Crist wass æþ to witenn þatt Forr Crist wat alle þingess. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18385 Of eldrin men þai mette wit tuin, þat þai war ald was eth [*v. r.* ith] to se. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 676 To fynde hys fere vpon folde, in fayth is not eþe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 454 It wes nocht eyth till ta the toune. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. XXI, In olde men abstinence of mete is eth and esy. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Exclamatioun 28 Far eithar is..Ane othir sayaris faltis to spy and note, Than but offence or falt thame self to wryte. *c* 1579 MONTGOMERIE *Navigation* 200 To the Porte of Leith: To come right in, we thoght it very eith. 1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Confl.* xiii, And eath it was, since they're so near a kin. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lxxiv, To stir him from his traunce it was not eath. 1821 MRS. WHEELER *App. Cumbrld. Dial.* 10 E'en yet its eith to trace A guilty conscience in my blushing feace. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scotl.* 55 Eith working when will's at hame.

b. Of a passage, etc.: That may be travelled with ease, not rough.

Beowulf 228 (Gr.) Wedera leode .. ȝode þancedon þæs þe him yþlade eaðe wurdon. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 90 Hereto, the hilles bene nigher heauen, and thence the passage ethe. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* I. ix, Hels yron gates to every guilty soule yeelds entrance eath.

2. Of the object, means, or method of an action: Making slight resistance; presenting few difficulties; = EASY. Const. *inf.*, usually active in form but passive in sense.

a **1225** *Juliana* 57 Wenest tu þat we beon se eð to biwihelin? *a* **1240** *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 279 Pouerte wið menske is eað for to þolien. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1810) 327 He was symple & myldore, & eþ to ouercome. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 849 He was ethe ynough to maken dwelle. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 3955 A foole is eyth to bigyle. *c* **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 58 The Bairne is eith to buske that is vnborne. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 382/1, I woulde euery other thinge wer as ethe to mend as thys is. *a* **1535** — *Wks.* 83 For as saint Poule saith, yᵗ fleshly sinnes be eth to perceiue. **1632** SANDERSON *Serm.* 323 A great mountaine is eath to be seene. **1691** RAY *N. C. Words* Coll. 23 It is eath to do, i. e. Easie. **1847–8** H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 235 One of our old Scotch proverbs [says] God's bairns are eath to lear, i. e. easily instructed.

† b. Of a person: Easy to be entreated, gentle; in ME. with genit, *eði modes* gentle of mood. Also, Ready, susceptible; const. *inf. Obs.*

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2249 God hunne him eði-modes ben. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 40 Her gentle hart .. More eath was new impression to receive.

† **3.** Comfortable, at ease, free from pain.

c **1205** LAY. 2234 Eð him wes on heorten. *Ibid.* 8178 þa wes his hurte æðe. *Ibid.* 1250 þo was he þe eþere.

B. *adv.* Easily, without difficulty.

a **1000** *Boeth. Metr.* ix. 54 He wel meahte þæt unriht him eðe forbiodan. *a* **1000** *Andreas* 425 (Gr.) God eaðe mæg heaðoliðendum helpe ȝefremman. *c* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 219 He wolde and eaðe mihte bien his sceoppinde ȝelic. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 284 in *Cott. Hom.* 177 Ieþe he muwen ben of-drad þe hine sculled bi-helde. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 62 A-blinde þe heorte, heo is eð ouercumen, & ibrouht sone mid sunne to grunde. *a* **1300** *K. Horn* 61 So fele miȝten yþe Bringe hem þre to diþe. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 11219 Moght he not þan .. Be born vte of a maiden eth At þe time o nine moneth? *c* **1315** SHOREHAM 7 Wel eȝathe, God thorwe miracles ketheth hit A-lyve and eke a-dethe. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 193 Oone worde myght thou speke ethe. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. ii. § 6 (1871) 32 We may the..ether also avoyd thys ignorance. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* x. xlii. 187 Who thinkes him most secure is eathest shamed. *a* **1774** FERGUSSON *Rising of Sess.* Poems (1845) 28 Eith can the pleugh-stilts gar a chiel Be unco vogie Clean to lick aff his crowdie-meal. **1862** HISLOP *Prov. Scotl.* 54 Eith learned, soon forgotten.

C. Eath- in *Comb.*

1. Forming adjs. (which did not survive beyond 14th c.), the final element being f. the stem of a verb: **eðbete** [see BEET *v.*], easy to amend; **eðfele** [see FEEL *v.*], easily felt; **eþgete** [see GET *v.*], easily obtained; **eðlete** [see LET *v.*[1], and cf. OE. *earfoðlæte* emitted with difficulty], easily dismissed, lightly esteemed; **eðluke** [see LOUK *v.*], easily pulled; **eðsene** [see SENE *a.*, SEE *v.*], easy to see; **eþwinne** [see WIN *v.*], easy to win.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 þat we hauen agilt her biforen .. buð *eðbete gif hie us sore rieweð. *c* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 194 Uorði þet heo beoð *eð fele. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC on *O. & N. Test.* 32 (Bosw.) Him wæs *eaþgete ele to ðam baþe. *c* **1275** *Sinners Beware* 19 in *O. E. Misc.* 74 Þy vs is eþ-gete Helle þat is unlede. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 38 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 24 *Eðlete [is] muchel gyue ðenne ðe heorte is ille. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 70 Me ledde hire & hleac forð ant heo wes *eðluke. *a* **1000** CYNEWULF *Crist* 1235 Dær biþ *eþȝesyne þreo tacen. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 338 in *O. E. Misc.* 70 þat is wel eþ-sene. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 381 Sutel is and eðsene .. þæt tu were iset ȝung to leaf and to lare. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 116 Wiðuten writunge, þe fulðe is to eð-cene. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Nime we þe turtles bitocninge þat is *eðwinne.

2. With final element f. a sb.: see EDMOD, -MEDE.

† **Eathe,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 3 *pa. t.* eððede. [f. EATH *a.*] *trans.* To lighten, alleviate, assuage.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1439 Eliezer him cam a-gon, Eððede his sorȝe, broȝt him a wif Of faiȝer waspene.

Eather, dial. form of EDDER, osier.

† **Ea·thly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: see EATH. [f. EATH *a.* + -LY.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Easy, not difficult.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 26 Ealle þing synt mid Gode eaðelice [*c* **1160** *Hatton* æðelice]. *c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xix. 24 Æþelicor beoð þam olfende to ganne þurh nædle eaȝe. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Of ane eðeliche dede.

2. Inconsiderable, slight, trifling. Often in antithesis to *eche* (=eternal): Of short duration.

c **890** K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* II. v. (Bosw.) Gif ðu ne wilt us ȝeþafian in swa æðelicum þingo. *c* **1176** *Cott. Hom.* 221 Mid þare aeðelice hyrsumnesse þu ȝearnest hefen rices merhðe. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 282 On eðelich stiche, oðer on eðelich eche makeð uorte understonden hwu lutel wurð is prude.

3. a. Of a person: Low in station; mean in character. **b.** Of a thing: Of small value.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Ne was þe engel isend ne to kinge .. ac to loȝe and eðeliche men alse heordes buð. *a* **1300** *Floriz & Bl.* 274 Abute þe orchard is a wal; þe eþelikeste ston is cristal.

B. *adv.* Easily, without difficulty.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xviii. 25 Eaðelicor mæg se olfend gan þurh are nædle eaȝe. *c* **1200** ORMIN 12532 Soþ Godd .. mihhte standenn æþeliȝ ȝæn himm. **1513–75** *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 249 His lyik eithlie culd not heirtofoir be fundin. **1737** RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* Ded., You may eithly make yoursells master of the hale ware. **1813** HOGG *Queen's Wake* 73 The rein deir dun can eithly run, Quhan the houndis and the hornis pursue. **1872** BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 71 This only lore my beggar wit Could eathly understand.

b. At an easy price, cheaply.

c **1225** *Ancr. R.* 290 Ne sule þu neuer so eðeliche .. his deorewurðe spuse.

† **Eaths,** *adv. Obs.* [f. EATH *a.* with genitival *-s*; cf. UNEATHS.] Easily.

1594 *Cornelia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 209 Which eaths appear in sad and strange disguises To pensive minds.

Eating (ī·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EAT *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action or habit of taking food.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Þe licome luuað muchele slauðe and muchele etinge and drunkunge. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Sume men ladeð here lif on etinge and on drinkinge alse swin. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 66 Hous of etynge. *Ibid.* III. 410 Ffor gostily eetynge of Cristis owne body. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* 22 Ther was gret noyse betwene the man and hys wiff for etinge of the ele. **1528** PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* E., They that haue a putrified feuer, are forbyden eatynge of mylke. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 296. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xli. 264 By eating at Christ's table, is meant the eating of the Tree of Life. **1755** SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 133 The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. **1884** RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 6/1 You have .. kickshaws instead of beef for your eating.

b. An act of taking food; a meal. Also a way or manner of feeding. *arch.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 An Etynge, *commestio, edilis.* **1535** COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxxvii. 29 Be not gredy in euery eatynge. **1608** HIERON *Wks.* I. 691 Taking heed to our selues in our eatings, in our apparrell, in our companie, in our recreations. **1847** L. HUNT *Men, Wom. & B.* I. iv. 77 Marvelling at their eatings, their faces, and at the prodigious jumps they took. **1873** LYTTON *K. Chillingly* III. v. (1878) 188 Epochs are signalised by their eatings.

c. *Good*, etc., *eating*: said of an article of food.

1763 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 93 Whitebait..are really very good eating. **1781** *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 169 *note*, White Ants .. are most delicious and delicate eating. **1871** *Gd. Words* 720 A .. fish, weighing from half-a-pound to two pounds, and excellent eating.

2. Corrosion; disintegration by a chemical agent.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 1 The extraordinary Eating and Corroding of their Rudder-Irons and Bolts.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *eating-apple, -parlour*, etc. Also EATING-HOUSE, -ROOM.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 143 Etynge appulle tre, *esculus.* **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 118 An Etynge place, *prausorium.* **1509** FISHER *Fun. Serm. Marg. C'tesse Richmonde* (1708) 12 The hour of dyner .. of the Etynge day was ten of the Cloke, and upon the fastynge day, Eleven. **1535** COVERDALE *Ruth* ii. 12 Whan it is eatinge tyme, come hither, and eate of the bred. **1622** MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. i, I shall have but six weeks of Lent .. & then comes eating-tide. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 12 Nothing comes amisse. Let any come in the shape of fodder or eating-stuffe, it is welcome. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 256 The said man-eating occasions. **1823** F. COOPER *Pioneer* vii. (1869) 35/2 The remainder of the party withdrew to an eating parlour. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1873) 172 The elevatory movement, and the eating-back power of the sea. **1853** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 86 They went in procession to the eating-hall.

Eating (ī·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. EAT + -ING[2].]

1. That eats; chiefly in comb. with prefixed obj. Formerly also, Greedy, voracious.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 Etynge, *edax, edaculus.* **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 446 ¶ 6 An eating Parasite, or a vainglorious Soldier. *Mod.* He has killed a man-eating tiger.

† **b.** quasi-*sb.* = EATER. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 7125 (Trin.) Of þe etyng þe mete out sprong. **1382** WYCLIF *Nahum* iii. 12 His vnripe fijgis .. shuln falle in to the mouth of the etynge [**1388** etere].

2. That consumes or eats away; gnawing, corroding, fretting: of sores, chemical corrosives, etc.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. III. (1651) 383 Plaisters to raise blisters, eating medicines of pich, mustard-seed and the like. **1702** ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1774 Drops of eating Water on the Marble. **1835** BROWNING *Paracels.* 130 Festering blotches, eating poisoning blains.

fig. *c* **1602** FR. DAVISON *Ps.* lxxiii. in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) 322 From sweatting toyle, and eating care. **1632** MILTON *L'Allegro* 135 And ever against eating cares, Lap me in soft Lydian airs. **1702** ROWE *Ambit. Step-Moth.* I. i. 278 That eating canker, Grief. **1876** BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 186 From eating care thy heart to free.

Ea·ting-house. A house for eating, *esp.* one in which meals are supplied ready dressed; a cook's shop, restaurant.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 143 Etynge howse, *prausorium.* **1673** DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* IV. iv, An eating house. Bottles of wine on the table. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Random* xiii, To dine at an eating-house. **1805** N. NICHOLLS *Let.* in *Corr. Gray* (1843) 49 He dined generally alone, and was served from an eating-house .. in Jermyn Street. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 237 A third had stepped into an eating house in Covent Garden.

Ea·ting-room. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* A room appropriated for eating; a dining-room.

1613 in *Northern N. & Q.* I. 74 Chalmeirs to be ordinaire eitting roomes. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxvi. 27 He handed her down stairs into the eating-room. **1849** H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* vi. 87 He went to the hotel of M. Lafargue .. and entered the eating room.

† **Ea·tnell.** *Obs.*—[1] [obscurely f. EAT *v.*]

1611 COTGR., *Croqueteur*, an eatnell, a greedie, and lickorous feeder.

Eaton, obs. form of ETIN, giant.

‖ **Eau** (*o*), French for 'water', occurring in the names of several liquids, used as scents or in medicine, as **Eau-de-Cologne**, a perfume consisting of alcohol and various essential oils, originally (and still very largely) made at Cologne; also (*nonce-use*) as a *vb.* **Eau-de-Luce**, a medicinal preparation of alcohol, ammonia, and oil of amber, used in India as an antidote to snake-bites, and in England sometimes as smelling salts. **Eau-de-vie** [lit. 'water of life'], the Fr. name for brandy. See also EWE ARDAUNT, EWROSE.

1823 BYRON *To Ld. Blessington* 14 Apr., Neither lemon-juice nor *eau de Cologne, nor any other eau. **1845** *Tait's Mag.* XII. 803 Her maid..comforted and eau-de-cologned her. **1854** MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxii, Mrs. Thornton bathed Margaret's temples with eau de Cologne. **1756** *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 33 This gives you the genuine *Eau de luce. **1808** *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 492 The wounds were deeply scarified, and filled with eau de luce. **1852** TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 447 In vain have ammonia and eau-de-luce been tried against the Curare.

Eau, erroneous form of EA, canal.

† **Eau·bruche,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 æwbryce, 2–3 eu-, ewe, ewue, eaubruche. [OE. *æwbryce*, f. OE. *æw, Æ sb.*[2] marriage + *bryce*, BRUCHE, a breaking.] Adultery.

a **1000** in Thorpe *Laws* I. 374 (Bosw.) Wið æghwylcne æwbryce. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Alse þeos men doð þe liggeð inne eubruche. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 Alle þo ..don ewuebruche on here agene spuse. *Ibid.* 213 Ollende word and idele lehtres .. beð bispeke ewebruche. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 204 Heo beoth .. Hordom, Eaubruche, etc.

† **Eau·bruche,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 æwbryca, 2 eubruche. [OE. *æwbryca*, f. prec.]

Also **Eau·brekere.** *Obs.* In 2 eawbrekere. [f. ME. *brekere* BREAKER.] An adulterer.

a **1000** in Thorpe *Laws* II. 268 (Bosw.) Se ðe his æwe forlæt, and nimð oðer wif, he biþ æwbryca. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne beo þu eubruche. Ne do þu þeoſðe. *Ibid.* 29 Rubberes .. and þa eawbrekeres .. habbeð an þonc fulneh.

‖ **Eau forte** [*lit.* 'strong water'], French for 'nitric acid'; hence, for an etching.

Hence **Eau fortiste,** an etcher.

1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 22/1 The etching being by the well-known *eaufortiste*, Mr. J. L. Steele.

Eave, (īv). [Back-formation from EAVES, treated as pl.] Used as the sing. of EAVES. Hence **Eave** *v.*, to provide with shelter under eaves; **Eaved** *ppl. a.*, provided with eaves; **Ea·ving** *sb.* (usually pl.) = EAVES.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 378 He hid the Money he had stolne under the house eavings. **1611** COTGR., *Agouttis*, the eauings of a house. **1710** T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* I. (1716) 102 (D.) His hat..With narrow rim scarce wide enough To eave from rain the staring ruff. *a* **1722** LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 445 On these walls..is a large eaving to his house. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 402 *Eave.*—The skirt or lower part of the slating hanging over the naked of the wall. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xiv. 151 The Eaved Cornice ..as represented in the simplest form by cottage eaves. **1871** TYNDALL *Forms Water* § 37. 258 The water trickles to the eave and then drops down.

Eaver[1] (ī·vəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also ever. [Of unknown origin; some have suggested adoption of F. *ivraie* darnel, *Lolium temulentum*; the forms of the Eng. word, however, seem to forbid this.]

Rye grass (*Lolium perenne*).

1732 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) I. 359 Clover, Eaver, and Trefoil Grass. **1796** W. MARSHALL *West of Eng.* Gloss. Eaver, *lolium perenne*, ray-grass. **1880** *East Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Eaver*, in some parts pronounced *Hayver*. The grass, *Lolium perenne*.

Eaver[2] (ī·vəɹ). *dial.* Also 7 eever, 9 ether. A provincial term for the direction of the wind; a quarter of the heavens. (Adm. Smyth.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* **1875** *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Eaver* (sometimes *Ether*) .. The wind is in a rainy eaver.

Eaver, obs. Sc. var. of AVER.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 72 Great number of eavers or beasts.

Eaver, var. of EVER, *Obs.*, wild boar.

Eaves (īvz). Forms: 1 efes, 3–5 eouesen (*pl.*), ouese, -ise, 4 euez, euese, 4–8 eves(e, (4 hevese), (6 ease, 6 *pl.* esen), 7 eaues, (eeves, heaves), *dial.* eize, 7– eaves. [OE. *efes*, fem. = OFris. *ose*, Flem. (Kilian) *oose*, OHG. *obasa* (MHG. *obse*, mod. dial.G. *obsen*) eaves, porch (:— WGer. **obis(w)a*, **obas(w)a*) = ON. *ups* (Sw. dial. *uffs*), Goth. *ubizwa* porch; prob. f. same root as OVER. The final *-s* has been mistaken for the sign of the pl., and in mod. Eng. the word is commonly treated as pl., EAVE being occas. used as the sing. The forms ME. *ovese*, WSomerset *office* (Elworthy), point to an OE. form **ofes*:— WGer. **obas(w)a*.]

1. The edge of the roof of a building, or of the thatch of a stack, which overhangs the side.

a **1000** *Lamb. Psalter* ci[i]. 7 (Bosw.) Geworden ic eom swa swa spearwa..anwuniende on efese. *c* **1205** LAY. 29279, I þan eouesen he [þa sparwen] grupen. *c* **1220** *Bestiary* 462 Đe spinnere .. festeð atte hus rof hire fodredes o rof er on ouese. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 144 Evese, or evesynge of a house, *stillicidium.* *c* **1500** *Partenay* 5504 Allso thys chambre well depeynted was Ffro foote of wallure the ouise vnto. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 211 Ye ease or eues of a house. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 91 The Swallow which in the summer creepeth under the eues of euery house. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 17 His teares runs downe his beard like winters drops From eaues of reeds. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 323 The pentices or eauisses of their houses. **1629** *S'hertogenbosh* 48 It .. ruined some houses; of some the heaues and tops were damnified very much. **1632** MILTON *Il Penser.* 130 Ushered with a shower still ..With minute-

drops from off the eaves. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 104 The Birds under the Eeves of his Window call him up in the morning. 1751 W. HALFPENNY *New Designs Farm Ho.* 5 Thence to the Eves of the Roofs one Brick and half. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 161 The best form of corn stacks is circular, with .. a conical top, diverging a little towards the eaves. 1819 SHELLEY *Ros. & Helen* 367 Like twinkling rain-drops from the eaves. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 178 The eaves .. rest commonly on small arcades or corbel-tables.

fig. 1675 CROWNE *City Polit.* II. i, I hang on the eves of life, like a trembling drop, ready every minute to fall.

†b. Of a wood: The edge, margin. *Obs.*

898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Þa foron hie .. bi swa hwaþerre efes swa hit þonne fierdleas wæs. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 159 *Desouz l'overayl*, under the wode-side wode-hevese. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1178 Þus laykez þis lorde by lynde wodez euez.

2. *transf.* Anything that projects or overhangs slightly, as †the brow of a hill, †the flaps of a saddle, the edge of a cloud or precipice, the brim of a hat; also *poet.* the eyelids.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xi. 5 Anne forsothe sat beside the weye eche dai in the euese [1388 cop; Vulg. *supercilio*] of the hil. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 412 He got up to the saddle eaves, From whence he vaulted into th' seat. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxvi, Closing eaves of wearied eyes I sleep. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 511 The southern eaves of the cloud plane. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 21 Overhanging eaves of snow. 1862 BORROW *Wales* I. 4 A leather hat .. with the side eaves turned up.

3. *Comb.* **eaves-board** (also *eave-board*; see EAVE), **eaves-catch, -lath** (see quot. 1875); †**eaves-knife**, a knife for cutting thatch at the eaves; **eaves-martin**, the House Martin (*Hirundo urbica*). Also EAVES-DROP *sb.* and *v.*, -DROPPER, -DROPPING.

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 131 Tabulas quæ vocantur *Esborde. *c* 1505 *Church-w. Acc. St. Dunstan's Canterb.*, For xlv fote of *evys borde xv*d*. 1627 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, To the Sawyers for cutting of evesboord. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 88 The eave-boards project .. 16 inches. 1875 GWILT *Archit., Arris fillet.* When ..used to raise the slates, at the eaves of a building, it is then called the eaves' board, eaves' lath, or *eaves' catch. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 139 A thatchers tooles are .. an *eize-knife for cutting the eize. 1422–3 *Archives Christ Ch. Canterb.* in *Archæol. Cantiana* XIII. 561 Item payd for Caryyng of the Schretherris *Evys-lathe, lathe, and tyle .. iiis. iiij*d*. 1833 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 307 The *eaves-martin very plentiful.

Ea·vesdrip, -drop, *sb.* [OE. *yfesdrype*, f. EAVES + DRIP, afterwards refashioned after DROP; cf. ON. *upsar-dropi* of same meaning; the Flem. *oosdrup*, according to Kilian, meant simply 'eaves'.] The dripping of water from the eaves of a house; the space of ground which is liable to receive the rain-water thrown off by the eaves of a building.

Chiefly used with reference to the ancient custom or law which prohibited a proprietor from building at a less distance than two feet from the boundary of his land, lest he should injure his neighbour's land by 'eavesdrop.'

868 *Kentish Charter* in *Brit. Museum Fac-Sim.* II. plate xxxviii, An folcæs folcryht to lefænne rumæs butan twigen fyt to yfæs drypæ. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. I. ii. 15 The lean demigod .. had .. to wait under eavesdrops. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 590 Rights of light, prospect, gutter, and eaves-drop.

Eavesdrop (ī·vzdrǫp), *v.* Also 7 eave-drop. [f. prec.; or perhaps back-formation from EAVESDROPPER.] *intr.* To stand within the 'eavesdrop' of a house in order to listen to secrets; hence, to listen secretly to private conversation. Also *trans.* To listen secretly to (conversation); formerly also, to listen within the 'eavesdrop' of (a house); to listen to the secrets of (a person).

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 82 We will be bold to evesdroppe. 1611 S. W. BAKER in Coryat *Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, That evesdrops a word. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Escoute, Estre aux escoutes*..to eaue-drop, to prie into men's actions or courses. 1619 DALTON *Countr. Just.* lxxv. (1630) 189 Against such as by night shall evesdrop mens houses. 1632 SHIRLEY *Hyde Park* I. ii, It is not civil to eavesdrop him. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxi, Art thou already eaves-dropping? 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* v. *Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 386 We must not peep and eavesdrop at palace-doors. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 176 What we eavesdropped so shamefully in the hotel parlor.

Eavesdropper (ī·vzdrǫpəɹ). For forms see EAVES. [f. EAVESDROP *v.* (or perhaps *sb.*) + -ER.] a. In English Law: see quot. 1641. b. *gen.* One who listens secretly to conversation.

1487 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* III. 10 Juratores..dicunt ..quod Henricus Rowley .. est communis evys-dropper et vagator in noctibus. *c* 1515 *Modus tenendi Cur. Baron.* (Pynson) A v b, Euesdroppers vnder mennes walles or wyndowes .. to bere tales. 1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vocab.* 15 Esen Droppers. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* II. viii. 24 There must be some eves-dropers with pen and inke behind the wall. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 153 Evesdroppers are such as stand under wals or windowes .. to heare news. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xii. 72 Like a thief, or eves-dropper, he is forced to dodge about in hopes of a letter. 1851 W. W. COLLINS *Ramb. by Railways* xv. (1852) 290 The expertest eaves-droppers, who had listened at the door, brought away no information.

Hence **Ea·vesdropping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* IV. vi. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Your close eaves-dropping pollicies Have hindred him of greater benefits. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 191 To stand to the courtesy of a night-walking cudgeller

for eaves dropping. 1672–3 *Roxb. Ballads* VI. (1887) 440 Where they need fear No .. eves-dropping ear. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iii, A beggarly, strolling, eavesdropping ensign. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iii. 46 An eaves-dropping menial. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 473 Eavesdropping consists in privily listening.

†**Ea·vesing.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 oefsung, efesung, 5 evesung, 4–6 evyss-, evys-, evesyng, -ing, 6 eusing, eavesinge. See also EASING *sb.*[2] [repr. OE. *efesung*, vbl. sb. f. *efes-ian*, EVESE *v.*; in sense 2 directly f. EAVES.]

†**1.** The action of trimming the edges of anything; clipping, polling, shearing. Also *concr.* What is cut off: the clippings of hair. *Obs.*

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 474 *Circinatio*, oefsung. *c* 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 364 *Circinnatio*, efesung. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 Absalomes schene white, þet ase oft ase me euesede him me solde his euesunge vor two hundred sicles.

2. The eaves of a house or stack; formerly also used for 'roof', and hence *transf.* for 'dwelling'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Þe niht fuel iðen euesunge bitocneð recluses, þet wunieð..under chirche euesunge. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 193 As we may seo a wynter, Isykles in euesynges ' thorgh hete of þe sonne Melteþ in a mynt-while ' to myst and to water. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144 Evese, or evesynge of a howse. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Bargawt tuy*, house eusing. 1572 *Schole house Wom.* 912 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 140 King Salomon..A woman dooth assimilate Unto a dropping euesing guise, Distilling down after rain late. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 88 A righte little parte of water..is called Gutta, when it..hangeth on eavesinges.

Eawiht, obs. form of AUGHT.

Eawl, Eax, obs. forms of AWL, AXE.

Eaxl, eaxle: see AXLE[1].

†**Eban stone.** *Obs. rare*[−1].

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. iv. (1651) 370 The Eban stone which Goldsmiths use to sleeken their gold with.

Eban(e, -y, obs. forms of EBON, EBONY.

†**Ebaptiza·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? Declaring a person not to have been validly baptized.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* Δενδρολ. ** 2 f, Ebaptizations, Correptions, Abstentions, Excommunications.

†**Eba·te.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *ébat.*] Sport, diversion.

c 1515 *Compl. to late maryed* (1862) 14 For to blame women was all his ebate.

‖ **Ebauchoir.** [F. *ébauchoir*, f. *ébaucher* to sketch in outline.] a. A large chisel used by sculptors to rough-hew their work. b. A large hatchel or comb used by ropemakers.

Ebb (eb), *sb.* Forms: 1 ebba, 4–6 ebbe, 7 eb, 7– ebb. [OE. *ebba* = OFris. *ebba*, Du. *ebbe, eb*: the mod.G. *ebbe*, Da. *ebbe*, Sw. *ebb*, are not native in those langs., and Fr. *ève* is, like other nautical terms, adopted from Eng. The ultimate etymology is uncertain: the OTeut. type might be **aƀjon-*, f. the prep. *aƀ* off; or **eƀjon-*, connected with Goth. *ibuks* backwards.]

1. The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water towards the sea. Often in phrase *ebb* and *flow*; also *tide of ebb, half-quarter-ebb.*

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 65 (Gr.) Þar com flowende flod æfter ebban. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1114 On þis ȝeare wæs swa mycel ebba. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Langt.* (1810) 106 Þe bodies ..wer costen vpon þe sond, After an ebbe of þe flode. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135 Ebbe of the see, *refluxus, salaria.* 1561 EDEN *Art. Navig.* II. xviii. 50 Whiche the Mariners call nepe tydes, lowe ebbs .. or lowe fluddes. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Warres* I. xxxix, As Seuerne lately in her Ebbes that sanke. 1665 in *Phil. Trans.* I. 54 The Flood runs East .. and the Ebb West. 1762 BORLASE *ibid.* LII. 418 The sea advancing the first time to a quarter ebb; but the second advance was but as far as the sea reaches at half ebb. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man* 69 During the freshets the ebb and flow are little felt. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxvii, We..made sail, stemming the last of the ebb.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A flowing away backward or downward; decline, decay; a change from a better to a worse state.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 273/1 That sight..might all my welling sorrowes voide, and of the flood make an ebbe. 1555 *Fardle Facions* Ded. 1 Not coueting to make of my floudde, another manes ebbe. 1652 J. HALL *Height Eloquence* Introd. 20 This..was the Ebbe of his greatnesse. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. v. 80 To shed the slow remains, His last poor ebb of blood, in your defence. 1823 BYRON *Island* III. iv, His faintness came .. from..nature's ebb. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 279 Her ebbs and flows of passion.

b. A point or condition of decline or depression, *esp.* in phrases *To be at an ebb, at a low, lowest ebb.* Also *poet.* of the eyes, *At ebb*: dry.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 435 Mine eyes (neuer since at ebbe) beheld .. my Father wrack't. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 142 The low water ebbe of the evill day. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 134 To make the Apostle reason at a very low ebbe. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vii. 154 Private and public Virtue were at the lowest Ebb. 1798 in Bay *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 36 In 1780 money was at its lowest ebb. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. (1878) 698 The fortunes of France reached their lowest ebb.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ebb-tide*, etc. Also ebb-sleeper, a bird; = DUNLIN.

1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Ebb-water*, when there's but little Money in the Pocket. 1837 R. DUNN *Ornith. Ork. & Shet.* 87 *Tringa Variabilis*, Meyer. Ebb-sleeper, Dunlin. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* xxix, They were .. swept out of the harbour by the strong ebb tide. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) V. II. lxiii. 448 They began to feel as if the ebb-tide had reached its lowest point. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 65, I was introduced also, in our ebb excursions, to the cuttle-fish.

†**4.** [? f. the adj.] *pl.* Shallows.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 41/2 Brigantines with flat keeles to serve for the ebbes.

5. [? a distinct word.] The Common Bunting, *Emberiza miliaria. dial.*

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 61.

†**Ebb,** *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–7 eb, 6–7 ebbe, 6– ebb. [app. evolved from the attrib. use of the sb., as in *ebb-tide.*]

1. Of water, wells, etc.: Shallow, not deep. With *of*: Having a small supply, short. Also *fig.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. iii. 47 Swlway was at þare passyng all Eb. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. 57 The ebber the water is, the swyfter it is. *c* 1581 J. FALKNER in *Eng. Mech.* (1870) 4 Feb. 500/2 The water of Trent [was] dried up, and sodenly fallen so ebb. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xciv. I. 243 O, how ebb a soul have I to take in Christ's love! 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 165 When the water is drawn ebb from Fishes. 1693 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Peter* v. 8 This Apostle .. drew from too full a spring to be ebb of matter. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 23 Their Tide of Learning .. is always ebb.

b. *transf.* of a furrow; the sides of a vessel, etc.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 33 A meane forowe, not to depe nor to ebbe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 185/1 A Greyhound [is] Ebb, or Shallow chested .. [when he hath] his breast & body all of a thickness. *Ibid.* III. 320/1 It is a cooling Vessel .. with ebb sides. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scotl.* 149 Plowed with an ebb Furrow. 1880 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Will this dish do to make the fitchock pie in? No; it's too ebb.

2. Near the surface; a. of the sea, b. of the land; also as quasi-*adv.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 40 A multitude of fishes floted ebbs about it. *Ibid.* II. 29 Cumin .. hath a qualitie to grow with the root very eb. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* II. xiii. Whether I be drowned in the ebber shore or in the midst of the deepe sea. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 119 Sometimes it [marl] lyes so ebb .. that they plow up the head of it. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M iv b, If Ore be once discovered, and it lie Ebb and Soft. 1794 *Bailiff's Diary* in *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, I am convinced that it is too ebb plow'd.

Ebb (eb), *v.* Forms: 1 ebbian, 2–5 ebben, 5–6 ebbe, 7– ebb. [OE. *ebbian*, f. EBB *sb.*; cf. OE. *a-ebbian, be-ebbian* to strand a ship; also OHG. *fir-ebbita* 'deserbuerat', and MHG. (*rare*−[1]) *eppen* to ebb.]

1. *intr.* To flow back or recede, as the water of the sea or a tidal river: frequent in phrase, *To ebb and flow.* Also with *away, down, off, out.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 1413 Lago ebbade sweart under swegle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Þe sæ floweð and ebbeð. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1216 The se, aftir the tydes certayn, Ebbes and flowes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 425 The se wes ebbit sa. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 223 The see wase ebbyd. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 216 The sea will ebbe and flow. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 86 In some narrow seas the sea seauen times a day ebbs and flowes. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 121 Ships .. may lie afloat, and not have the Water ebb'd away from them. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Passage* v. 59 The water might ebb another fathom. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* ix. (1860) § 429 The tides ebbed and flowed in it.

b. *transf.* Of a ship: To sink with the tide. Of water: To sink lower. Of blood: To flow away.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1145 Ebben gan the well Of hir teares. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 421 Quhill that scho [the ship] ebbit on the ground. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* lvii, The water standing at a level, if a Globe be cast in .. it presently Ebbeth. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. viii, [He] eyed The life-blood ebb in crimson tide.

2. *fig.* To take a backward or downward course; to decay, decline; to fade or waste away. Also with *away, down, off, out.*

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4828 When that richesses ebben and abate. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Med. Morall* To Rdr. 3 Helpyng hym to ebbe, and helpyng hym to rise. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 12 After full sea, our hopes ebde too. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 226 Kingly power, thus ebbing out. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 325 My passions ebb and flow At Thy command. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 170 As my money declined, their respect would ebb with it. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* ix. 137 As his strength ebbed away. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. i. 29 My spirit's flood tide ebbeth more and more.

3. *trans.* a. To hem in (fish) with stakes and nets so that they cannot go back to sea with the ebb-tide; see EBBING *vbl. sb.* 2. b. To hem in (the tide) with sandbanks. c. (See quot. 1877.)

1827 HARDMAN *Waterloo* 12 Driving that sand along towards the sea shore, To ebb the tide fast in. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Ebb*, to gather fish-bait. So termed on account of its being done whilst the tide is ebbing.

Ebbed (ebd), *ppl. a.* [f. EBB *v.* + -ED.] a. That has flowed back. b. That has been left dry by the falling tide.

1858 HOGG *Shelley* II. 204 A fresh flood of the ebbed waters of a wide sea of troubles. 1859 A. SMITH in *Macm. Mag.* I. 121, I can wander on the ebbed beach.

†**E·bberman.** *Obs.* Also 6–8 hebberman. [f. *ebber*, agent-noun f. EBB *v.* (sense 3) + MAN.] (See quot. 1715.)

1715 KERSEY, *Hebberman*, one that fishes below Bridge, commonly at ebbing Water, etc. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. I. vii. 35/1 A number of fishermen belonging to the .. Thames some stiled .. hebbermen. *Ibid.* II. v. xxvii. 480/2 No .. Hebberman shall .. fish for smelts, between Good Friday and, etc. 1721–90 in BAILEY.

Ebbing (e·biŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EBB *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of flowing back or retiring: of the sea or a tidal river; also, of springs.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 154 *Sinus*, sæ æbbung. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxvii. (1495) 929 Ebbynge and flowyng of the see comyth and gooth. *c* 1430 *Life St. Katherine* (Gibbs MS.) 52 The ebbyng and þe flowyng of þe see. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 173 The Ebbing and Flowing .. of certain Springs. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 377 Sea-weed .. left there by the ebbing of the tide.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 For swich ebbinge. 1647 J. BERKENHEAD in *Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* Pref. Verses, Brave Shakespeare flow'd, yet had his Ebbings too. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xviii. 136 There may be strange Ebbings and Flowings .. in the Atmosphere. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 141 Popular heats, which have their ebbings and flowings. 1863 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (ed. 3) 109 Slow ebbing of life.

2. *Comb.*, as **ebbing-lock, -weir**, a lock or weir for detaining fish at the ebb-tide.

1472 *Act* 12 *Edw. IV*, vii, Ascuns .. tielx .. milledammez estankez de molyns lokkez hebbyngwerez, etc. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, v. § 2 Myldammes lokkes hebbynge weres heckes and fludgates. 1539 *Will of Samson, Eryth* (Somerset Ho.) My Tyde bote .. my Hebbing locke. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 211 Locks and Hebbing-weres. 1715 KERSEY, *Hebbing-wears*, nets or devices laid for fish at ebbing water. 1721-90 in BAILEY.

Ebbing, *ppl. a.* [f. EBB *v.* + -ING[2].] That ebbs.

1530 *Hist. Jacob & 12 Sonnes* (Collier) 19 Layed him on the fome .. But .. it was ebbing water. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. ii. 28 Borne down the rapid sunset's ebbing sea. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* xii, They watch'd the ebbing tide. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1873) 458 These ebbing wells.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. 10 For all this ebbing chance, remains The spring that feeds that hope. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 53 Since after wine the ebbing'st wit doth flow. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 226 Ebbing men .. do so neere the bottome run. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 90 Crisoprasius is a stone .. of an ebbing and confused colour. 1786 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* xii, When ebbing life nae mair shall flow. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 295 My ebbing purse, no more the foe shall fill. 1840 G. S. FABER *Regen.* 263 Mr. Newton's ebbing and flowing religious impressions. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxi. (1878) 388 These tide-marks indicated ebbing strength.

† E·bble. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 awbel, ebel(le. [app. a var. of ABELE, though the form is not easy to explain.] The Aspen (*Populus tremula*); perhaps also the White Poplar (*Populus alba*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 17/2 Awbel or ebelle tre [*K, P*, ebeltre]. 1830 FORBY *E.-Angl. Glossary, Ebble*, the asp tree .. *populus tremula.*

Ebbless (e·blės), *a.* [f. EBB *sb.* + -LESS.] Not liable to, or susceptible of, an ebb.

1827 LYTTON *Falkland* 217 An ebbless and frozen substance. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 405 One ebbless flood of many Waves.

E·bbness. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. EBB *a.* + -NESS.] Shallowness.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* clxxv. I. 413 Their ebbness could never take up His depth.

† E·bby, *a. Obs.* [f. EBB *sb.* + -Y.] Having an ebb or receding direction.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxv. (1658) 371 The current .. can make a contrary ebby water in the sam channell.

Ebdomade, -ary, obs. ff. HEBDOMAD, -ARY.

Eben(e, obs. form of EBON.

Ebe·neous. [f. L. *ebene-us* + -OUS.] Of the nature of ebony. In mod. Dicts.

Ebenezer (ebĕnī·zəɪ). [Heb. אבן העזר *eben hā-ʿēzer* 'the stone of help': see 1 *Sam.* vii. 12.]

1. The name of the memorial stone set up by Samuel after the victory of Mizpeh: see 1 *Sam.* vii. 12. Used appellatively in religious literature in fig. phrases, alluding to the sentiment 'Hitherto hath the Lord helped us', associated with the origin of the name.

1758 R. ROBINSON *Hymn*, '*Come Thou fount*', Here I raise my Ebenezer, Hither by Thy help I'm come.

2. Occasionally (like Bethel, Zoar, Zion, etc.) adopted by Methodists, Baptists, Independents, etc. as the name of a particular chapel or meeting-house. Hence used contemptuously as a synonym for 'dissenting chapel'.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 318 Such low resorts as public-houses and Ebenezers.

† E·ber, *a. Obs.* Also 1-2 ēbére, ēbǽre, 3 ebare, ebure, 4 ebber. [OE. *æbére*, (? *ǽbere*), of obscure origin; = OFris. *âber, âuber*, used as a law term in same sense.]

1. Manifest, unconcealed. The phrase *ebere morþ* (open murder) is retained in the Latin Laws of Henry I, and is quoted by the legal antiquaries of 17th c. as a technical term; see also ABERE. (Occasionally *absol.* ? = 'manifest fool' or 'villain'.)

a 975 *Laws of Eadgar* II. vii, Se æbera þeof. *a* 1035 *Laws of Cnut* (Secular) lxv, Husbryce & bærnet & open þyfð and æbere morþ .. is botleas. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7189 All þe33re æbære unnþankness. *c* 1205 LAY. 2271 Saie me þu ebure [1275 ebare] sot. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13662 He wald lere vs her vr lai, þat ebber þat in sine was gotin. *Ibid.* 15921 'Ful eber thuert [*read* thu ert] nai' coth he. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 13041 (Trin.) She þat was an ebber [*G.* obber] fol.

Hence † **E·berly** *adv.*, manifestly, flagrantly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8680 þou lies .. Ful eberli.

† Ebi·be, *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [ad. L. *ēbibĕre*, f. *ē* out + *bib-ĕre* to drink.] *trans.* To drink to the dregs, swallow completely. In quot. *fig.*

1689 *Apol. Fail. Walker's Acc.* 13 Having long before ebib'd the Doctrine of Passive Obedience.

Ebionite (ī·biŏnəit). [ad. L. *ebionita*, f. Heb. אביון *ebyōn* poor; see -ITE. The original signification is prob. 'one who is poor in spirit'.]

One of a body of Christians in the 1st c., who held that Jesus was a mere man, and that the Mosaic Law was binding upon Christians. In the 2nd c. they became a distinct sect. Also *attrib.*

1650 GELL *Serm.* 11 Ebionites, who denied the Deitie of Christ. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 103 Ebionite hatred [was] still burning against St. Paul in the second century. 1882 — *Early Chr.* II. 343.

Hence **E·bioni·tic** *a.*, pertaining to the Ebionites, or their doctrines; **E·bioni·tism** = EBIONISM.

1833 G. S. FABER *Recapitulated Apostasy* 18 The early Gnostic and Ebionitic Heresies. 1882 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* 106 It .. shows traces of Ebionitic origin. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 44 The so-called Ebionitism of St. James.

Ebionize (ī·biŏnəiz), *v.* [f. EBION-ITE + -IZE; see -IZE.] *intr.* To adopt or imitate the doctrines or practices of the Ebionites. Hence **E·bionizing** *ppl. a.* So also **E·bionism,** the tenets of the Ebionites; tendency towards the tenets or practices of the Ebionites.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 168 The liberal Gentiles far more than the Ebionising Jews. *Ibid.* 173 The Ebionism of this section of the Church. 1880 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* s.v. *Ebionites*, Essenism modified Ebionism greatly.

Ebland, var. of IBLAND, *obs.* among.

† E·blandish, *v. Obs. rare*[-0]. [as if f. F. **éblandiss-*, lengthened form of **éblandir*: — L. *ēblandīri* to obtain by coaxing.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, To get by Flattery .. *Eblandish.*

† Ebla·ze, ebla·zon, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. E-[3] (after words of Lat. etymology) + BLAZE, BLAZON *v.*] *intr.* To shine forth in bright colours.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* ii, Th'engladded Spring .. Began to eblazon from her leauie bed. — *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 61 There pinks eblazed wide, And damaskt all the earth.

Eboe (ī·bo). A name applied in the W. Indies to the negroes from Benin. ? Hence *attrib.* **Eboe-tree** (*Dipteryx eboensis*), a tree of Central America, yielding **Eboe oil**, a name also given to the oil of a different tree; see quot.

1834 M. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 126 Immediately after the christening the Eboe drums were produced. *Ibid.* 190 The mortification of the Eboes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 476 *Aleurites triloba* [candleberry-tree] yields eboe oil.

Ebolition, obs. var. EBULLITION.

Ebon (e·bən), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: (4 ebenus), 5-7 eban(e, heban, 6-7 eben(e, heben(e, ebone, (9 *arch.* heben), 6- ebon. Some of the forms in *-e* may belong to EBONY. [ad. L. *hebenus, ebenus*, ad. Gr. ἔβενος, perh. of oriental origin: the Heb. הבנים *hobnīm* (Ezek. xxvii. 15) is supposed to be the same word. In med.L. (*h*)*ebanus*, whence some of the Eng. forms; cf. It., Sp., Pg. *ebano.*]

A. *sb.*

1. A hard black wood, the product of a tree belonging to the N.O. *Ebenaceæ*, mentioned in very early times as an article of import from the East; = EBONY. Now only *poet.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lii. (1495) 633 Ebenus is a tree growynge in Ethiopia wyth blacke coloure.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135 Eban, tre, *ebanus.* 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 96 a, It is very good .. also to make tables and coffers of .. Hebene. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, De l'Hebene*, a wood called Heben. 1627 MAY *Lucan* x. 139 Pillars there Not covered with Ægyptian Eben were. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) I. 207 India black ebon and white iv'ry bears. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 301 Dark as ebon, spreads the one wing.

† 2. The tree itself, *Diospyros Ebenus*, a native of Ceylon, Madagascar, and the Mauritius. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 284 Wodde of Heben. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 148 Great woods of Ebene .. alwaies greene. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Ebone*, a blacke tree, bearing not leafes nor fruit, being burnt, it yeelds a sweet smell.

B. *attrib.* and *adj.* (chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*)

1. simple *attrib.*

a 1599 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* Wks. (1678) 139 A curious Coffer made of Heben wood. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. VII. xi. 595 They found excellent Eben Trees. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xiii, A weighty curtal-axe .. the tough shaft of heben wood.

2. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* Consisting or made of ebony; often *fig.* for 'black, dark'.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 948 Deaths ebon dart. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* VII. xvii, Her eye-brow black, like to an ebon bow. 1737 WEST *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 20 Fate, whose ebon sceptre rules The Stygian deserts. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 18 Night, sable goddess! from her ebon throne. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Arcadia* Poems (1777) 102 With ebon knots, and studs of silver, wrought. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xxx, But when in ebon Mirror, Night-mare fell. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, 2nd Day*, Interl. III. 19 From out its ebon case his violin the minstrel drew.

3. *adj.* Of the colour of ebony; black, dark, sombre.

1607 HEYWOOD *Fair M. of Exchange* i. Wks. 1874 II. 16 As blind as Ebon night. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 5 There under ebon shades .. In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell. *a* 1703 POMFRET *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 116 Night .. spreads her ebon curtains round. 1802 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* II. 196 Deep in the air and dark, substantial, black, An ebon mass. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* III. vi. (1864) 168 The image of the mystic deity .. with ebon features.

¶ 4. Erroneously used for 'ivory'.

1593 G. FLETCHER *Licia* Sonn. xxix. (1872) 109 Her Ebon thighes. *Ibid.* xxxix. (1872) 109 Those Ebon hands.

C. *Comb.* a. similative, as *ebon-black, -coloured*; b. instrumental and parasynthetic, as *ebon-faced, -masted, -sceptred, -tipped*, etc.

1592 GREENE *Poems* 85 How bright-eyed his Phillis was .. When fro th' arches *ebon-black flew looks as a lightning. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 246 The *ebon coloured Inke. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 621/1 Melanosis may be found in the form of brown or ebon-coloured fluid. 1601 *Death Earl Huntington* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 256 Pitch-colour'd, *ebon-fac'd, blacker than black. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 66 Royal vessels .. *ebon masted. 1745 T. WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 113 Night .. Sister of *ebon-sceptred Hecat, hail! 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 147 With *ebon-tipped flutes.

Hence **E·bonine** *a.*, dark, sombre.

1881 PALGRAVE *Visions of Eng.* 292 Through that ebonine gate of doom The thrice five thousand are flown.

Ebonist (e·bŏnist). [f. EBON-Y + -IST. Cf. F. *ébéniste.*] A worker or dealer in ebony or other ornamental woods.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ebonist*, one that works or deals in Ebony. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1871 *Athenæum* 24 June 783 A great hubbub of glaziers, carpenters, ebonists, iron and tile workers.

Ebonite (e·bŏnəit). [f. EBON-Y + -ITE.] A hard compound of india-rubber and sulphur, united by the action of heat. Another name for it is VULCANITE. Also *attrib.*

1861 *Chem. News* Oct. 221 The material known as hard india rubber, vulcanite, .. or in its most perfect condition as ebonite. 1879 in *Cassel's Techn. Educ.* IV. 288/1 Hard or horny caoutchouc, such as will come under the designation of ebonite.

Ebonize (e·bŏnəiz), *v.* [f. EBON-Y + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (furniture, etc.) look like ebony.

Hence **E·bonized** *ppl. a.*

1880 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct., Since black and gold is so fashionable in furniture, he might be agreeably ebonised and gilded. 1879 Miss BRADDON *Vixen* III. 313 Ebonised chairs.

Ebony (e·bŏni). Forms: 4 hebenyf, 6 hebeny, ebonie, (7 ebany, ebeny, ibony), 7- ebony. [Of somewhat obscure formation: ME. *hebenyf* is app. ad. L. *hebeninus* (? misread as *hebeniuus*), ad. Gr. ἐβένινος made of ebony, f. *hebenus* ebony. Cf. EBON.]

1. a. A hard black wood, obtained from various species of the N.O. *Ebenaceæ*, especially that mentioned under EBON 2, and *Diospyros Melanoxylon*, a native of Coromandel. b. The wood of *Brya Ebenus* (quot. 1725), a native of Jamaica.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 15 Teeth of .. hebenyf [Vulg. *dentes hebeniros*], *that is a tree that after that it is kit waxith hard as a stoon.* 1573 *Art Limning* 9 The saide vernishe maketh tables .. of .. hebeny to glister. 1597 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 312 In a coach of ebony she went. 1608 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.*, I saw pales made of an Oke .. blacke as Ibony. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 448 Here grows some Ebany. *a* 1748 THOMSON *Sickness* I. (R.) Affliction, hail! .. open wide thy gates, Thy gates of ebony. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 84 Hard woods, such as box, lignum-vitæ, or ebony. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 50 A ball of ebony sinks in the water. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 434 Real downright negroes, half-naked, black as ebony.

2. One of the trees above-mentioned.

1810 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 614/2 There are entire woods of cedars and ebonies. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. IX. V. 494 Ebony is the most important of the trees which they are in the habit of felling.

3. *attrib.*

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 28 They carry into India, gold .. ebony wood. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Even-song*, Thus in thy Ebony box Thou dost inclose us. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 86 Ebeny pestels about four foot long. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 378 A large nasso, or ebony-tree, which much resembles the fir-tree. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xvi. 277 Quengueza and I .. started up river for the ebony country.

4. As the type of intense blackness. *Son of ebony*: humorously = negro. Also *attrib.*, as in *ebony complexion, skin*, etc.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. (1849) 308 The different tribes of mankind, from the ebony skin of the torrid zone to, etc. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 35 Black Sam .. about three shades blacker than any other son of ebony on the place. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 39 A race of savages .. the ebony negroes of the Soudan.

‖ **Eboulement.** [F. *éboulement*, f. *ébouler* to crumble (said of earthworks).]

1. *Fortification.* The crumbling or falling of the wall of a fortification.

2. *Geology.* A sudden rock-fall and earthslip in a mountainous region.

Ebracteate, -ated (*i*bræ·kti¸ĕt, -e¸itĕd). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *ēbracteātus*, f. *ē-* out of + *bractea* BRACT; see -ATE, -ED.] Destitute of bracts.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 167 Apetalous dicotyledons, with .. herbaceous ebracteate calyxes. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 181 When bracts are absent altogether, such plants are said to be ebracteated. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 621 The ebracteate flowers stand on the rachis of the inflorescence.

Ebra·cteolate, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *ēbracteolātus*; cf. prec. and BRACTEOLATE.] Not furnished with bracteoles.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 201 Receptacle ebracteolate.

Ebraick, Ebrew: see HEBRAIC, HEBREW.

1721–1800 in BAILEY, *Ebraick.*

† Ebra·ngle, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *ébranler*, after BRANGLE.] *trans.* To shake violently.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxii. (1708) 452 Their whole body is shaken and ebrangled.

Ebriate (ī·bri|ĕt), *a. humorous.* [ad. L. *ēbriātus*, pa. pple. of *ēbriāre* to make drunk.] Intoxicated; *fig.* Hence **E·briating** *ppl. a.*, intoxicating.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 704 Acme .. Kissed her sweet youth's ebriate eyes. 1872 M. COLLINS *Plunges for Pearl* II. vii. 120 He .. solaced himself with something ebriating.

† E·brieta·ting, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. **ebrietate* vb. (f. EBRIETY + -ATE; cf. *capacitate, habilitate*, etc.) + -ING^{2}.] Intoxicating.

1711 *Brit. Apollo* IV. No. 18. 2/1 Things .. of an ebrietating Quality.

Ebriety (ĭbrəi·ĕti). [ad. F. *ébriété*, f. L. *ēbrietāt-em*, f. *ēbrius* drunk.]

1. The state or habit of being intoxicated, drunkenness. † Also *pl.* instances of intoxication.

1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) *Gal.* v. 21 The workes of the flesh .. are, fornication .. ebrieties, commessations, and such like. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq.* 42 The Satietie of Epicurisme, the gallantnesse of Ebrietie. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi 73 Ebriety may properly be said to be a Disease or sickness. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 185 Some under the most extreme exigencies of poverty, will indulge in ebriety. 1785 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 144 His father's unconquerable ebriety. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 273 Our guide to the garrulity of age added that of partial ebriety.

2. *fig.* Excitement, an excited condition.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 167 ¶ 6, The ebriety of constant amusement.

‖ **Ebrillade.** [Fr.] *Manège.* A check of the bridle which the horseman gives to the horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1755 JOHNSON; and mod. Dicts.

Ebriose (ī·bri|ōu·s), *a. humorous.* [ad. L. *ēbriōsus.*] Drunk.

1871 *Atlantic Monthly* Jan., A .. cabman 'copiously ebriose'. *a* 1882 J. BROWN *John Leech* in *Horæ Subs.* Ser. III. (1882) 17 Returning home .. copiously ebriose from Epsom.

Ebriosity (ībri|ŏ·sĭti). *rare.* [ad. F. *ebriosité*, L. *ēbriōsität-em*, f. *ēbriōsus* habitually drunk.]

a. Habitual intoxication. b. Exhilaration; physical excitement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 270 Will neither acquit ebriosity nor ebriety, in their known and intended perversions. 1859 THOREAU *Walden* xi. 237 Of all ebriosity, who does not prefer to be intoxicated by the air he breathes.

Ebrious (ī·briəs), *a.* [f. L. *ēbri-us* + -OUS.]

a. Addicted to drink; tipsy. b. Characteristic of the intoxicated state. Hence **E·briously** *adv.*

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 33 Not ebriously swilled but moderatlye tasted. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 268 The second was but a dissolute, ebrious, prophane, luxurious English-Dutchman. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ebrious*, drunken, or that causeth drunkenness. 1858 *Cassell's Art Treas. Exhib.* 412 Those young sots with the ebrious faces.

† Ebri·tian. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. *Ebr-ew* HEBREW, to match *Grecian.*] A Hebraist.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 97 He was a very good Grecian and Ebritian.

† E·bryson, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [prob. corrupted form of late Gr. ὄβρυζον (χρυσίον) pure gold, Cf. Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* (1753), '*Ebrizius color*, a term used by some of the old writers to express a very fine yellow'.]

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 14 Of Ierico the sote rose ffloure, Gold Ebryson callid in pictur.

† Ebu·ccinate, *v. Obs.* [f. E- + BUCCINATE.] *trans.* To trumpet forth. Hence **Ebu·ccinator.**

1541 BECON *News out of Heav.* Wks. (1843) 43 The ebuccinator, shewer, and declarer of these news, I have made Gabriel. 1588 NEWTON in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) II. 553 The troupes seraphicall .. Ebuccinate Gods power. 1666 tr. *Horace 2 Odes* xix, He fill'd with Bacchus power assayes To ebuccinate his fame and praise.

† E·bull. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *ebulus.*] The Dwarf Elder (*Sambucus Ebulus*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lx. (1495) 636 Ebulus is a wede moost lyke to Elerne tree bothe in leuys and in stalkys. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Eclog.* x. 23 Pan..we saw [colourd] red With bloudie berries of ebull tree.

† E·bullate, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 8 ebulate. [f. late L. *ebullāre*, var. of *ebullīre*; see -ATE.] *intr.* To boil, be in a state of ebullition.

1623 COCKERAM II, To *Boyle*, Elixate, Ebullate. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ebullate*, to bubble or burst out. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Relations* II. 195 Continually boiling and ebulating over a great Fire.

Ebu·lliate. *rare.* [badly f. L. *ēbullīre*; see next and -ATE^{3}.] *trans.* and *intr.* To boil; to bubble out.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 38/2 The vineger wherin the pepper was ebulliated. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-M.* I. vi. iii. (R.) Whence this 29. play-oppugning argument will ebulliate. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 77 The Blood ..ebulliates. 1853 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 259 A heart too contracted..to let what it holds ebulliate very freely.

Ebullience (ĭbv·liĕns). [f. L. *ēbullient-em*, pr. pple. of *ēbullīre*, f. *ē* out + *bullīre* to BOIL. See -ENCE.] An issuing forth in agitation, like boiling water; overflow; enthusiasm, extravagance.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 II. 170 The extravagance, or rather ebullience of his passion. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 79 The ebullience of youth is now chastened into the stedfast energy of manhood. 1885 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 67 The danger of an overflow into gushing ebullience.

Ebulliency (ĭbv·liĕnsi). [f. prec. + -Y.]

1. The quality of being ebullient: readiness to boil or bubble forth or overflow. *lit.* and *fig.*

1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 228 Mistaking .. the ebulliency of their Fancies .. for a supernatural Inspiration. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 68 The simple, whom .. an original ebulliency of spirit, had urged to the investigation of the ground of all things. 1885 *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 379/2 Neville acts with his customary ebulliency and manliness.

2. *pl.* = EBULLITION 4.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. § 12 (1713) 24 In the .. ferments and ebulliencies of the Spirits of Men in this Age.

Ebullient (ĭbv·liĕnt). [ad. L. *ēbullient-em*, pr. pple. of *ēbullīre*; see prec.]

1. That boils; boiling; agitated, as if boiling.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 4/1 Let this bottle remayne one hower in hot ebullient water. 1814 CARY *Dante* (1871) 304 Every cirque Ebullient shot forth scintillating fires. 1842 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 14 Lava in a liquid and ebullient state.

2. a. Of the humours of the body: Agitated, hot, effervescent. b. Of drugs and diseases: Causing heat and agitation.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 79 The same is of an hot and ebullient nature. *Ibid.* (1650) 161 They engender ebullient humors. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 226 The body is affected..as if some part were put in boiling water, wherefore some have called this the Ebullient Ague. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi. 216 Great counsels are often troubled with ..ebullient..humours. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1320 They scarce can swallow their ebullient spleen.

3. *fig.* Of energy, feelings, influences: Gushing forth like boiling water; bubbling over, overflowing, enthusiastic. Constr. *with.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* vii. 126 That fountain of life which ought to be ebullient in every Regenerate Christian. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 352 The general and ebullient feeling with which all Britain overflowed imposed silence upon the lying lips. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 532 His commentaries on the past are ebullient with subtlety. 1876 G. P. LATHROP in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 429 The ebullient undulating prose style of the poet.

Hence **Ebu·lliently** *adv.*

1887 *Punch* 10 Sept. 110 Ebulliently sentimental novelist.

Ebullioscope (ĭbv·lio|skōup). [mod. f. in Fr.; hybrid formation on L. *ēbullīre* + Gr. *-σκοπος* an observer.] (See quot.)

1880 *Chambers' Cycl., Ebullioscope*, an instrument for ascertaining the strength of distilled liquors by observing the boiling point and the atmospheric pressure. 1882 *Nature* No. 636. 236 [M. Malligand's] ebullioscope .. which the French Syndical Chambers adopted in 1878.

Ebullition (ebvli·ʃən). Forms: 6 ebullycion, ebulicion, -ition, 6–7 ebolition, 7 ebulliction, 7– ebullition. [ad. L. *ēbullītiōn-em*, f. *ēbullīre* (see prec.), whence OF. *ebullicion*, Sp. *ebulicion*, It. *ebullizione, ebollizione.* The earlier Eng. forms are prob. from Fr.]

1. The process of boiling, or keeping a liquid at the boiling point by the application of heat; the state of bubbling agitation into which a liquid is thrown by being heated to the boiling point. In first quot. perh. (etymologically) the process of extracting by boiling.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 16 When you haue gotten out by ebulition the full strength & vertue. *a* 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* (1681) Voc., Ebullition, a boiling up. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. v. 76 Galls are almost totally soluble in water by long ebullition. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 403 Ebullition is that state of a liquid in which steam is continually formed within itself. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. (1833) 302 Fluids of easy ebullition. 1842 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* (1862) 30 This body of lava is evidently at such times in igneous ebullition.

† b. *Pathol.* A state of agitation in the blood or 'humours' due to heat; formerly supposed to be the cause of the action of the heart, and when morbid to give rise to febrile and inflammatory disorders. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 21 b, It maye come of.. ebullycion of the lyver. 1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* ii. 7 The ebullition or concoction of blood. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xliv. 263 [Mars] being the cause of a Feaver .. shewes ebolition or a boyling of the humours. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 20 Scorbutick Ale .. restraineth the Ebullition .. of the Vapourous Blood. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Ebullition of the Blood .. in medicine a term used by some of the old writers.

2. *transf.* A state of agitation in a liquid resembling that produced by boiling heat; rapid formation of bubbles, effervescence.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 197 Copper, which is dissolved with lesse ebullition. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Course Chym.* II. xxi. 602 The ebullition which happens between acid and alkali. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Euphorbium*, Spirit of Nitre and that of Vitriol, penetrate the same, without Ebullition. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 109 Muriatic acid does not act upon copper except in a state of ebullition.

3. The action of rushing forth in a state of agitation or boiling; said of water, and *transf.* of fire, lava, etc. (In quot. 1599 *humorously* of tobacco-smoke.)

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* III. iii. 44 The practice of the Cuban ebolition, Euripus, and Whiffe. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 166 The fiery ebullitions of Ætna. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. s.v. *Boyling*, This ebolition or plawing [of a spring]. 1692 RAY *Discourses* II. v. (1732) 269 The Ebullition and Volutation of the melted Materials. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 381 The ebullitions of this Spring are very remarkable. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xix. 448 A great ebullition of gas took place. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 356 Ebullition is converted into explosion.

4. *fig.* A sudden outburst or boiling or bubbling over: a. of war or civil commotion.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B viij, The ebulicion and mouyng of cyuyll warres. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 11 The Law, which kept under the violent ebullitions of their power. 1878 W. F. NAPIER *Penins. War* I. 31 After the first ebullition at Manresa, the insurrection of Catalonia lingered awhile.

b. of passion; also, of fancy, sentiment, etc.

1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 109 The ebullitions of those lusts that war in our members. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) Pref. 9 The obvious ebullitions of that light humour which takes the pen in hand .. to be seen in print. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 79 ¶ 5 Such faults may be said to be ebullitions of genius. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 339 These ebullitions of jealousy. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* App. 293 A slight ebullition of French flattery. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 325 A revolutionary reform breaks out with an ebullition of popular feelings.

Hence **Ebulli·tionary** *a.*, of the nature of an ebullition.

1830 BLACK in *Fraser's Mag.* I. 287 The saline particles have been added to the ebullitionary agitation.

† E·bulum. *Obs.* [a. L. *ebulum* the dwarf elder-tree.] A name for elderberry wine.

1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (1743) 195 Make a white Ebulum with pale Malt and white Elder-berries. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 245 To make Ebulum.

Ebure, obs. form of IVORY.

† Eburgese. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Some silken stuff.

1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* I. (1835) 182 One other teaster of yellowe and blewe satten eburgese.

Eburin (ī·biŭrin). [f. L. *ebur* ivory + -IN.] 'A substance obtained by subjecting a mixture of ivory or bone dust with albumen or ox blood to great pressure at a high temperature. It is very hard, and is a non-conductor of electricity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Eburnation (ĭbɐɪnē^{ɪ}·ʃən). *Pathol.* [f. L. *eburnus* made of ivory + -ATION.] 'The act or process of becoming hard and dense like ivory' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So also **Eburnated** *ppl. a.*

1840 LISTON *Surgery* 83 Eburnation of the surfaces of the Bones. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 616 This tendency to eburnation and thickening of the osseous tissue is not confined to the part first affected. 1870 HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 2) III. 712 A fractured rachitic 'eburnated' bone.

Eburnean, -ian (ĭbū·nĭăn), *a.* [f. L. *eburneus* made of ivory + -(I)AN.] Made of or resembling ivory.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eburnean*, of Ivory, or white like Ivory. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1866 J. ROSE *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 97 Of Pelops and far-famed eburnian limb.

Eburneoid (ĭbū·nɪ|oid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Showing a resemblance to ivory.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 705/2 Parts of bone acquire that degree of hardness, which has been termed eburneoid induration.

Ebu·rnifica·tion. *rare.* = EBURNATION.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* iv. 135 Another [characteristic] drawn from the eburnification .. of the teeth.

Eburnine (ĭbū·nəin), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *eburnus* + -INE.] Ivory-like, ivory-coloured.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 669 Arms and bosom eburnine.

Ecalcarate (ĭkæ·lkărĕ^{ɪ}t), *a. Bot.* [f. E-^{3} + L. *calcar* spur + -ATE.] Without a spur.

1819 *Pantologia, Ecalcarate*, in botany, a corol, without any spur, or spur-shaped nectary. As in Wolfenia. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ecardine (ĭkā·ɹdəin). [f. E-^{3} + L. *cardin-em* hinge.] A mollusc whose shell has no hinge.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 308 In the Ecardines the two valves..have pretty much the same form.

‖ **Écarté** (ekarte). [F. *écarté*, *écarter* to discard, to throw out cards.] A game of cards for two persons, in playing which the cards from 2 to 6 are excluded. One feature is that a player may ask leave to discard, or throw out certain cards from his hand, and replace them with fresh ones from the pack. Also *attrib.*

1824 (*title*) A Treatise on the Game of Écarté, as played in the first circles of London and Paris. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxv, She watched over him kindly at Écarté of a night. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I.

355 M. Cavaignac threw on an écarté-table in the Louvre a packet of cartridges. 1878 'CAVENDISH' [Hy. Jones] *Ecarté* 21 The game of écarté in some of its features, namely the discard (from which its name is derived) and the score for the king, is of modern origin.

‖ **Ecartelé,** *a.* [F. *écartelé*, pa. pple. of *écarteler* to divide into quarters.] *Her.* Of a shield: Divided into quarters by an horizontal and a vertical line 'quarterly'. (Bailey.)

1731–6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Ecarinate (ikæ·rinēt), *a. Bot.* [f. E-[3] + L. *carina* keel + -ATE.] That has no carina.

† **Ecarts.** *Obs. rare*—[1].

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 383 A List of Merchandizes coming from the Levant..Buff called Ecarts.

† **Eca·sterly,** *adv. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *ecastor* 'by Castor' + -LY[2].] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, By my Faith, *ecasterly.*

Ecaudate (ikǭ·dēt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *ēcaudāt-us*, f. *ē* (see E-[3]) + L. *cauda* tail: see -ATE.]

1. *Zool.* That has no tail, or a very short one.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 4/1 Animals .. changing their form to caudate or ecaudate at pleasure. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 52 Astusice. Body not loricated, caudate or ecaudate, form mutable.

2. *Bot.* 'Spikeless, without a stem' (Paxton, *Bot. Dict.* 1840).

‖ **E·cbasis.** [Gr. *ἔκβασις*, f. stem of *ἐκβαίνειν* to go out, digress.] See quot. (Craig's explanation, copied in later Dicts., appears to be merely a guess. In sense 'digression' the word appears in late Lat.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ecbasis*, a going out, an Event; also a Rhetorical Figure call'd Digression. 1847 CRAIG, *Ecbasis*, in Rhetoric, a figure in which the orator treats of things according to their events or consequences.

Ecbatic (ekbæ·tik), *a. Gram.* [ad. Gr. *ἐκβατικός*, implied in the adv. *ἐκβατικῶς*, used by late grammarians; f. *ἐκβαίνειν* to result, issue; cf. *ἔκβασις* a result, consequence.] Of a clause or a conjunction: Denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from a purpose or intention.

1836 E. ROBINSON *Greek Lex. N. T.* (1869) 376 [The use of *ἵνα* is sometimes] ecbatic. 1866 E. MASSON tr. *Winer's Gram. N. T.* (ed. 6) 479 Others .. are for admitting the ecbatic import of *ἵνα*.

‖ **Ecblastesis** (ekblæstī·sis). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐκβλάστησις* 'shooting or budding forth' (Liddell and Scott).] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Ecblastesis*, the production of buds within flowers, in consequence of monstrous developement, or in inflorescences.

‖ **Ecbole** (e·kbŏlī). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐκβολή*, f. *ἐκβάλλ-ειν* to throw out.]

1. *Rhet.* A digression, in which a person is introduced speaking his own words. (Webster.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ecbole* in rhetoric is used for a digression.

2. In ancient Music: see quot.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Ecbole*, a..change in the enharmonic genus, by the accidental elevation of a chord, or string, five dieses above its ordinary pitch.

Ecbolic (ekbo·lik), *a.* & *sb. Med.* [as if ad. Gr. *ἐκβολικός*, f. *ἐκβολή* expulsion.]

A. *adj.* That promotes the expulsion of the fœtus.

1877 WOODMAN & TIDY *Forensic Med.* 756 The ecbolic properties of ergot are too well known.

B. *sb.* A drug that possesses this property.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ecbolics* .. a term used to express such medicines as were given to promote delivery in child-birth. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 549 Cases must be rare in which the latter [obstetric instruments] are not preferable to the ecbolic.

Ecca·leobi·on. [Gr. sentence *ἐκκαλέω βίον* (intended to mean 'I evoke life') written as one word.] The name given to an egg-hatching apparatus invented by W. Bucknell about 1839.

1839 BUCKNELL (*title*), Eccaleobion: a Treatise on Artificial Incubation. 1847 CRAIG, *Eccaleobion*, a contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* 787 Willis's *Home Journal* was at one time a very eccaleobion for young writers.

† **Eccatha·rtic,** *a. Obs.* [as if ad. Gr. **ἐκκαθαρτικός*, f. *ἐκκαθαίρειν* to cleanse out.] = CATHARTIC; erroneously taken by Willis in the contrary sense.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Eccathartic*, not purging.

‖ **Ecce** (e·ksi). Latin for 'lo!' or 'behold!' Used in phrases like *Ecce signum!* behold a sign! Also **Ecce Homo,** 'behold the Man' (*John* xix. 5); hence used subst. for a picture representing Christ wearing the crown of thorns.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 187 Ecce signum. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 46 The many Ecce's and Selah's they affix to their prophetic Speeches.

Hence † **Ecce·ity** [ad. med.L. *ecceitas*; see -ITY], the quality of being present.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* M j a, Innumerable such fine toyes have they..of Instantes..and ecceitees. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 56 In Distinctions, eccyties and quiddities, they [the Schoolemen] could many time easely see that thing which was no where at all. 1711 tr. *Werenfelsius' Discov. Logomachys* 101 Hæcceitys, ecceitys, petreitys, etc.

Eccentric (ekse·ntrik), *a.* Forms: 6 eccen trike, 6-9 excentric(k(e, 7–8 eccentrick, 7 ec-, excentrique, 7– eccentric. [ad. late L. *eccentricus*, f. Gr. *ἔκκεντρος* eccentric as opposed to concentric (f. *ἐκ* out of + *κέντρον* centre); see -IC; the word is found in all the Romanic langs.: Fr. *excentrique* (14th c. in Littré), Pr. *excentric*, It. *eccentrico*, Sp. *excéntrico*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of a circle: Not concentric with another circle (const. *to*). Of two or more circles: Not mutually concentric. Chiefly used of circles of which one is within the other. † *Eccentric orb*: in the Ptolemaic astronomy, an orbit not having the earth precisely in its centre (afterwards sometimes used in a Copernican sense: an orbit not having the sun precisely in its centre).

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 247 These two circles ..are eccentrike, for that they haue not one common centre. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 159/2 Which howsoever Ptolemy, &c., maintaine to be reall Orbs, excentrick, concentricke. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 431 This annual orb [of the earth] is eccentric to the sun.

† b. *fig.* Not agreeing, having little in common. Const. *from, to. Obs.*

1607–12 BACON *Wisdom, Ess.* (Arb.) 184 His owne endes, which must needes be often eccentrique to the endes of his Master or State. 1666 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 463 My book of Accounts..is so eccentric to your studies as I thought it unworthy your acceptance. 1670 SANDERSON in Ussher *Power Princes* (1683) Pref., A task.. altogether excentrick from their function and calling.

2. That has its axis, its point of support, etc., otherwise than centrally placed. Cf. B. 2.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 45 Else the world will be Eccentrick, and then it will whirle. 1743 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 177 Large object-glasses for telescopes are not commonly well center'd..I..return'd [two faulty ones] and had two sent me again, as eccentric well nigh as the former ones. 1825 WOOD *Railroads* 148 This eccentric circle is loose upon the axle..a circular hoop..fits the circumference of the eccentric motion. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 92 That ingenious but simple contrivance the eccentric wheel.

3. Not centrally placed. Of an axis, etc.: Not passing through the centre.

1849 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron.* iii. § 141 (1858) 83 If the axis be excentric. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 203 The organic centre of the transverse section does not usually coincide with the geometrical centre, as is easily seen in the transverse sections of most petioles and horizontal branches with an 'eccentric' pith. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 365 The position of the bundle in the root is from the first slightly eccentric.

† b. Of a locality: Remote from the centre; out of the way. [So Fr. *quartier excentrique.*] *Obs.*

1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 312 [The College] is .. eccentric in its position, exposed to all bilious diseases abandoned by the public care.

c. *Phys.* (See quot.)

1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 20 The sensation of sight can only take place..in the brain..and yet we transfer the object seen to the external world surrounding us. This fact is called the law of eccentric sensation.

† 4. Misused for: Having no centre. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 7 Only that is eccentric, which was never made. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. xli. 28 Deaths hell deaths Self out-deaths, Vindictive Place!..Excentrick Space! 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Eccentric*, without centre.

5. Of orbital motion: Not referable to a fixed centre of revolution; not circular. Of a curve, an elliptic, parabolic, or hyperbolic orbit: Deviating (in greater or less degree) from a circular form.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 77 Let these Lights .. be kept from irregular and eccentrique motions. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 247 They could not acquire such Revolutions in Ellipses very little Eccentric. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 32 Like other planets moving about the sun in very eccentric ellipses. 1866 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc., Comets* 104 A comet moves round the sun..in an immensely elongated, or as it is termed a very eccentric, ellipse.

b. *transf.* Of a heavenly body: Moving in an orbit deviating (more or less) from a circle.

a 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis Diss.* (1734) 63 The Comets are no more..than very excentric Planets. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxix. 8 Wks. 1811 IX. 249 Those horrid, eccentric orbs. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 581 When very eccentric planets or comets go round any flat star, in orbits much inclined to its equator.

c. *Eccentric anomaly*: the true anomaly of a planet moving in an eccentric orbit (opposed to the mean anomaly). *Eccentric equation*: see EQUATION.

6. *fig.* Regulated by no central control.

a. Of actions, movements, and things in general: Irregular, anomalous, proceeding by no known method, capricious.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 195 Finding all eccentrick in our times. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. I. 586 The eccentrick aberration of Charles the Second. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 657 This eccentric clemency has perplexed some writers.

b. Of persons and personal attributes: Deviating from usual methods, odd, whimsical.

1685 86 *Loyal Poems, Shaftesbury's Farew.* 6 The brightest, yet the most excentrick Soul. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* II. 68 The Extravagance of Excentrick and irregular Desires. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxxiv. (1803) 61 His motives were rather excentric. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. Pref. 7 [Forester is the picture of] an eccentric character. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* ii. (1863) 19 That great, though unequal and eccentric genius.

7. a. quasi-*adv.* b. *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. v. i, He moves excentrique, like a wand'ring Star. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 203 Wordsworth never quite saw the distinction between the eccentric and the original.

B. *sb.*

† 1. [=*eccentric circle, orb*; see A. 1.] In Ptolemaic astronomy: A circle or orbit not having the earth precisely in its centre. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xi. (1495) 317 The fyrste meuynge of a planete..is a cercle that hyghte Ecentricus.] 1561 EDEN *Art Navig.* I. xx. 22 *Eccentricke*, is a circle which hath his center distant..from the center of the worlde. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 293 The Perigeum or lowest part of the eccentric. 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 225 Excentricks and Epicycles of Ptolomy. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. Introd. 14 A number of circles called eccentrics and epicycles.

fig. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 551 Reserving..somewhat for common calamities, somewhat as it were for the universal motion of the whole body, somewhat for eccentricks.

2. *Mech.* A circular disc fixed on a revolving shaft, some distance out of centre, working freely in a ring (the *eccentric strap*), which is attached to a rod called an *eccentric rod*, by means of which the rotating motion of the shaft is converted into a backward-and-forward motion. Its most frequent use is for working the slide-valve of a steam-engine. (Earlier *eccentric circle, motion*; see A. 2).

1827 *Specif. Mandelay's Patent* No. 5531 It consists..in the application of an eccentric to work the slide [valve]. 1838 *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 69 The slides are worked by four fast eccentrics .. instead of two loose ones. 1881 *Mechanic* § 657. 302 The set screw in the eccentric shall be downwards.

3. [Cf. A. 6 b.] A person whose conduct is irregular, odd, or whimsical.

1832 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* Introd., Men of every country playing the eccentric. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* vi. (1879) 65, I have given no description of the old eccentric's abode.

C. *Attrib. and Comb.* a. In various parts connected with the eccentric that works the slide-valve in a steam-engine, as *eccentric-catch, -hook, -rod.* Also **eccentric-hoop, -ring,** or **-strap,** the ring in which the eccentric revolves.

b. In various machines or parts of machines, whose distinctive feature is that they are worked by an eccentric wheel or depend upon an eccentric arrangement; as *eccentric-arbor, -chuck, -cutter* (in Turning), *-engraving, -fan, -gear, -pump.*

1859 *Handbk. Turning* 57 Eccentric turning..includes all the various .. work for which the powers of a lathe are .. celebrated. *Ibid.* 87 Eccentric chuck. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 100 When the three screws are loosened the two parts of the eccentric arbor may be shifted.

Ecce·ntrical. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

† 1. a. = ECCENTRIC A. 1. Also *fig.* b. Pertaining to an eccentric orbit. *Obs.*

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* x. (1707) 262 Supposing the Earth to move in an Eccentrical Orb about the Sun. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. (1851) 98 With a kinde of eccentricall equation. 1646 W. DELL *Right Reformation* * Whose .. interest is excentricall from the..interest of the kingdoms. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 62 Why in the knotts of Deal..the Circles are often eccentrical. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 208 For want of some pregnant Principles.. they [Physicians]..are mostwhat eccentrical to the truth.

2. Out of the regular track; exceptional, irregular.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. ix. (1859) 445 An all-seeing eye ..governs the most eccentrical motions of creatures. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xv. 490 There were .. many illegal and eccentrical Proceedings. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 3 There is allowed in those cases an extrajudicial or eccentrical kind of remedy. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* II, Vanity to be Renowned for creed eccentrical. 1845 PETRIE *Round Towers Irel.* 29 Tops either pointed, or truncated at the summit, and ornamented with something eccentrical.

Ecce·ntrically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an eccentric direction or manner.

1. Not concentrically; not symmetrically with respect to the centre.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 93 A Wheel..excentrically hung neither moves so easily nor performs its work so truely. 1703 *Brit. Apollo, Supern. Paper* No. 1. 2/1 [The Moon] moves Eccentrically with Respect to Us. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1206/1 The liver cells in Boltenia are..arranged in eccentrically radiated groups. 1875 LASLETT *Timber Trees* 8 The pith is excentrically placed.

2. Out of one's proper sphere; irregularly; in mod. use, oddly, whimsically, strangely.

1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 55 Prudence is herein very sollicitous..That nothing be done excentrically. 1737 *Common Sense* 10 Sept., Women .. are confined within the narrow Limits of Domestic Offices, and when they stray beyond them, they move excentrically, and consequently without Grace. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* II. 4 The skylight eccentrically patched like a broken head.

† **Ecce·ntricate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ECCENTRIC *a.* + -ATE.]

1. *trans.* Used bombastically for: To disclose.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx, My design is to .. excentricate to you my Cogitations.

2. *intr.* To go out of one's proper sphere.

1643 *Mercurius Britannicus* 3 Oct. No. 6. 42 We can discuss our differences in our own seates and no man go out nor excentricate.

Eccentricity (eksentri·sĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The state or quality of being ECCENTRIC, q.v.

1. The quality of being abnormally centred; of not being concentric; of not having the axis in the centre. † Orig. of planetary orbits: The fact of having the earth at a distance from the centre (*Obs.* exc. *Hist.*). In mod. astronomy of a circle or arc in the celestial sphere: The fact of not being concentric with the sphere.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 247 Sith the centre of the greater circle is by A, and the centre of the lesser circle is by B, the distaunce betweene A and B is the quantitie of their eccentricitye. 1594 DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 5 All which differences are caused by the excentricity of her Orbe wherein she moueth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 325 Yet by reason of his Excentricity, his [the sun's] motion is unequall. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 107 *o r*, being the whole motion caused by the eccentricity .. a portion of *o r* must be cut off by the eccentric pulley. 1849 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron.* iii. § 141 (1858) 83 The effect of excentricity is..to increase the arc representing the angle in question on one side of the circle.

† 2. The condition of not being centrally situated; distance from the centre. *Obs.*

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 48 Its local eccentricity .. lessened the general inclination towards it. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxii. (1870) II. 241 The agitation of one place of a sheet of water expands itself, in wider and wider circles .. although, in proportion to its eccentricity, it is always becoming fainter.

3. Of a curve: Deviation from circular form.

1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* I. (1722) 18 All degrees of Eccentricity make Ellipses of all species. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 72 The orbit of Mercury is very elongated, or, in astronomical language, its excentricity is considerable.

b. as a measurable quantity.

The eccentricity of an ellipse was formerly defined as the distance between the centre and one of the foci; it is now represented as an abstract number, *e. g.* as the ratio of the focal distance of the centre to the semi-major-axis. The more modern expression, however, for the eccentricity of all conic sections is the ratio of the focal distance (of any point in the curve) to the distance from the directrix. In the case of the ellipse this is numerically identical with the ratio previously mentioned.

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 71 The right Line *AP*, connecting the Apsides .. the Line of the Apsides; the Part *CS* of it, the Excentricity. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* vi. 90 The distance between the centre of the ellipse O, and one of its foci F, is called its eccentricity. 1874 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxxiii. (ed. 4) 210 Ellipses whose foci..are near one another .. are called ellipses of small eccentricity. 1881 C. TAYLOR *Conics* 164 Having given four points and the eccentricity of a hyperbola..shew how to construct a curve.

4. The quality or habit of deviating from what is usual or regular; irregularity, oddity, whimsicality.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 187, An excursion, for the eccentricity of which I shall..be condemned. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 39/2 Eccentricity has always abounded when and where strength of character has abounded. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Apr. 4/1 What in some persons is called eccentricity, in others would be called insanity.

b. *concr.* An instance of deviation from what is usual, an extravagance. Also *pl.*

1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 49 The like uncertainty he sees In change of Excentricities. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* i. (1865) 10 To render their seeming eccentricities consistent for ever. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* vi. *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 47, I know not where any personal eccentricity is so freely allowed. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 196 Miscellaneous eccentricities of sculpture.

Ecce·ntrize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. ECCENTR-IC + -IZE.] To play the eccentric (quasi-*refl.* in quot.).

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 461 It has been the fashion .. to take up any scribbler who has libelled, fought, or eccentrized himself into notice.

Eccheness, variant of ECHENESS, *Obs.*

Eccho, obs. var. ECHO.

Ecchondrosis (ekɒndrō·sis). *Pathol.* [a. assumed Gr. *ἐκχόνδρωσις*, f. *ἐκ* out + *χόνδρος* cartilage; after words like *ecchymosis.*]

1874 JONES & SIEV. *Phys. Anat.* 141 Outgrowths of cartilage, known as ecchondrosis.

‖ **Ecchymoma** (ekimōu·mă). *Pathol.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐκχύμωμα*; see next.] A tumour formed by an effusion of blood under the skin.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 H iij, Such rupcyons be with ecchymosis or ecchymonia [*sic*]. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 139 When the Ecchymoma .. was just turning to an Abscess, I opened it. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 329 Ecchymomata consist of extensive extravasations, which appear in the form of tumors.

Ecchymosed (e·kimōu·st, -ōu·zd), *ppl. a. Pathol.* [ad. Fr. *ecchymosé*, f. *ecchymose*, Fr. form of next.] Affected with ecchymosis.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest*, There was an ecchymosed spot .. on the inner surface of the pericardium. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 49 The..lymphatic glands ..are usually swollen, red, and ecchymosed on section.

‖ **Ecchymosis** (ekimōu·sis). *Pathol.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐκχύμωσις*, f. *ἐκχυμόεσθαι* to extravasate blood, f. *ἐκ* out + *χυμός* juice.] 'A blotch caused by extravasation of blood below the skin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 H iij b, All acchymosis or ecchymonia indycateth vacuacyon for remedy of ye cure. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 385 Blood is forced into the Muscles confusedly, as by the Echymosis may appear. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 163, I..found a little Ecchymosis towards the Elbow. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 27 When the hemorrhages are minute, they are called punctate or ecchymoses.

Ecchymotic (ekimɒ·tik), *a. Pathol.* [f. Gr. *ἐκχυμόεσθαι*; see prec.] 'Of the nature or appearance of an ecchymosis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 67 The surface is .. covered..sometimes with ecchymotic spots.

E·ccle, *v. dial.* Also eckle. [app. var. of ETTLE.] *intr.* To aim or intend.

1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847–78 HALLIW., *Eckle*, to aim; to intend; to design. *North.*

E·ccle-grass. (See quot.)

1806 P. NEILL *Tour Orkney* (Jam.) Pinguicula vulgaris, or common butter-wort—in Orkney is known by the name of Ecclegrass.

‖ **Ecclesia** (eklī·ziă, -siă). *Hist.* [med.L., a. Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, f. *ἔκκλητος* called out, f. *ἐκκαλεῖν* to call out.] A Greek word for a regularly convoked assembly; chiefly applied to the general assembly of Athenian citizens. On the introduction of Christianity it became the regular word for CHURCH, q.v.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 79 Ecclesia, which worde wee vse for the Church, is properly an assembly. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 227 The ecclesia consisted of all such as were freemen of Athens. 1849 GROTE *Hist. Greece* (1862) II. lxiv. V. 533 That misguided vote, both of the Senate and of the Ekklesia.

† **Eccle·sial,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *ecclésial*, f. L. *ecclēsia*; see prec.] Of or pertaining to the church; = ECCLESIASTICAL. Freq. in Milton.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iii. (1851) 443 It is not the part of a King..to meddle with Ecclesial Government.

Ecclesialogy, bad form of ECCLESIOLOGY.

Ecclesiarch (eklī·zi,ārk). [f. Gr. *ἐκκλησία* church + *-αρχος* ruler.] A ruler of the church. Hence **Eccle·siarchy.**

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxvi. 671 The great ecclesiarch poorly excuses his submission to the emperor. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 92 He..was..a sort of lay ecclesiarch in the county. *Ibid.* 167 Emancipation of Christianity from tradition and ecclesiarchy.

Ecclesiast (eklī·zi,æst). [(? a. Fr. *ecclesiaste*), ad. (through L.) Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστής* one who takes part in an ECCLESIA (= sense 3 below); used by the LXX. to render Heb. קהלת *qōhéleth* one who addresses a public assembly.]

1. 'The Preacher', i. e. Solomon considered as the author of the Book of Ecclesiastes. In first quot. applied to the author of Ecclesiasticus, the reference being to xxxiii. 19.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf's Prol.* 651 Thanne wolde he, vp-on his Bible seke That ilke prouerbe, of Ecclesiaste Where he comandeth, and forbedeth faste Man shal nat suffre his wyf go roule aboute. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 536 The happiness that allures me, says the Ecclesiast, is a mockery.

2. † a. [suggested by 1.] One who performs public functions in church (*obs.*). b. [Suggested by ECCLESIASTIC.] A church administrator.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 708 He [the Pardonere] was in churche a noble ecclesiaste. 1866 F. W. NEWMAN *Relig. Weakness Prot.* 40 We see a great ecclesiast.

3. A member of the Athenian Ecclesia.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. I. VI. 382 Present to the mind of every citizen in his character of dikast or Ekklesiast. 1872 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* Ser. I. i. (1877) 30 The whole Athenian nation as dikasts and ecclesiasts were interested in Rhetoric.

Ecclesiastes (eklī·ziæ·stīz). [a. Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστής*; see prec.] The title of a book of the Old Testament, written in the person of Solomon, and traditionally ascribed to his authorship.

(Properly the Gr. title is the designation of Solomon considered as the author of the book, and is occas. so used by Eng. writers, though in the text of the book the Eng. versions render the corresponding Heb. word as 'The Preacher'.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8464 [Of Salamon] þe first boke Man it clepes ecclesiastes. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* Prol. *note*, Here gynneth the prologe in the boc of Ecclesiastes. 1579 W. FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 9 Salomon in his Ecclesiastes pleaseth not M. Heskins. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* Ded. 1 [Salomon] was both an Ecclesiastes, and a King.

Ecclesiastic (eklī·ziæ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 ecclesyastyke, 6–7 -iastique, 7 -tick(e, -tik, 7– ecclesiastic. [ad. (through Fr. and L.) Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, ultimately f. *ἐκκλησία* church.]

A. *adj.* (Now *rare*; see ECCLESIASTICAL.)

1. Of or pertaining to the church; concerned with the affairs of the church; opposed to *civil* or *secular.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* G j b, The benefyces and the thynges ecclesyastyke. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 42 b, Jesus Christ .. commandit thais thingis quhilk perteins to obedience to be geuin to the Apostolique and Ecclesiastique commandimentis. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. § iv. xiii. 213 Some ecclesiastick writers..impute a Trinity of gods to Marcion. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* vii. 30 The disposition of the Ecclesiastick state depending always on the revolutions of the civil government. 1766 COLE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 510 IV. 487 To unloose all ties both civil and ecclesiastic. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* x. *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 Whatever is excellent .. in civil, rural, or ecclesiastic architecture.

† b. Of language (*esp.* Gr. or L.), words, or senses of words: Characteristic of ecclesiastical writers; opposed to *classical* or *secular. Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vii. 31 This singularity of the Ecclesiastique use of the word [*credo*] hath raised many dissenters. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* II. iv. (1672) 360 [In] S. John's Writings..we find two Ecclesiastick terms of *Λόγος*, and *Κυριακὴ ἡμέρα.*

2. Of persons: Belonging to the church viewed as consisting of the clergy; clerical (= older sense of *spiritual*) as opposed to *lay.* Also of attire, functions, etc.: Pertaining to the clergy.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 81 He caused the Priests in their ecclesiastick attire and ornaments, to march forth in the army. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Mart.* 26 Nor deale they onely with temporall punishments upon Ecclesiastique persons. 1820 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Consol.* III. 182 A gay ecclesiastic Beau.'

B. *sb.*

1. [See A. 2.] A clergyman, person in orders, a 'churchman' as distinguished from a 'layman'. App. not before 17th c., the earlier term being 'spiritual man'. Chiefly *techn.* and *Hist.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 The subjection of Ecclesiastiques to the Common-wealth. 1707 ADDISON *State of War* 254 And at the same time such vast numbers of Ecclesiasticks, secular and religious. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 93 A fragment of an effigy of an ecclesiastic. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times* IV. lxiii. 427 He had in him much of the taste and the temper of the ecclesiastic.

† 2. *pl.* a. Matters ecclesiastical. b. The science of church government. (*rare*). *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiv. § 2 (1622) 356 For Morall Philosophie .. hath three parts: Ecclesiastickes, Oeconomickes, and Politickes. 1672 CHAS. II. in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 311 He is much troubled, that that Declaration .. should have..given an occasion to the questioning of his power in ecclesiasticks. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 455.

Ecclesia·stical *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. = ECCLESIASTIC A. 1.

1538 COVERDALE *N. T.* Ded., Jurisdiction ecclesiastical. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xvi. 47 Our whole question concerneth the qualitie of ecclesiasticall lawes. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiv. 235 Their Churches haue no perfect platforme of Ecclesiasticall gouernment. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 1 Festivals..are of Ecclesiastical Institution. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 15 Both the ecclesiastical and civil tribunals.

b. *Ecclesiastical Commission, Commissioners*: a body of commissioners, acting in subordination to the Privy Council, for administering certain portions of the revenues of the Established Church of England. *Ecclesiastical Corporations*: corporations consisting solely of ecclesiastical persons. *Ecclesiastical Courts*: courts for administering ecclesiastical law and maintaining the discipline of the Established Church. *Ecclesiastical law*: the law, derived from Canon and Civil law, administered by such courts. *Ecclesiastical judge*: a judge of an ecclesiastical court.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. v. (1654) 113, I see not why the Ecclesiastical Judge may not convent the person accused. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 5. 215 The humane Lawes (which are also called Ecclesiasticall) concerning things sacred. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 176 The Clergy.. had and will have .. inferior Courts in their own Power, called Ecclesiastical. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 63 No legal defence could be made for the Ecclesiastical commission of 1686. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* viii. (1863) 195 Dignitaries of the Church .. put into motion all the..machinery of the ecclesiastical courts. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 259 All bishops have chancellors to assist them in..matters of ecclesiastical law.

2. Of or pertaining to the church viewed as consisting of the clergy; pertaining to or characteristic of an ecclesiastic or ecclesiastics.

1538 STARKEY *England* iv. 138 Are gyuen to the Church and Ecclesyastycal personys. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 137 How hee might .. without offence to the Ecclesiasticall estate .. conteine that treasure within the Realme. 1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 2 A final grapple with ecclesiastical tyranny. 1845 S. AUSTEN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 17 To maintain the ecclesiastical rights and privileges.

† b. spect. *Ecclesiastical State(s*, the provinces formerly ruled by the Pope as Head of the Roman Church; = *States of the Church, Papal States. Obs.*

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 543 The pope has published a bull, excommunicating all persons .. that shal hinder the commerce..of the ecclesiastical state. 1815 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 238 This officer says that he already in fact governs the Ecclesiastical States.

3. quasi-*sb.* a. = ECCLESIASTIC B. 2, a. *pl.* Matters concerning the church.

1641 C. BURGES *Serm.* 26 To adhere to the Pope as supreme in all Spiritualls and Ecclesiasticalls. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Add. ix. 143 Their .. greater ministeries in Ecclesiasticals. 1710 W. HUME *Sacr. Success.* 249 What is said to vindicate pope Joan's negotiation in Ecclesiasticals, may be apply'd to any sort of hypocrites.

b. = ECCLESIASTIC B. 1. *rare.*

1882–3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* II. 911/2 Nor could any ecclesiastical receive his office from a layman.

Ecclesia·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In an ecclesiastical manner or fashion; in an ecclesiastical sense or relation.

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 60 To gouerne the Church by the rules of his worde, and that ecclesiastically. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* v. 124 The noble group of buildings which form ecclesiastically the centre of Florence.

† **Ecclesia·sticalness.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Ecclesiastical character.

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 334 Wills..are proved in the Court-Christian, which evidenceth something of ecclesiasticalness in them.

Ecclesiasticism (eklī:ziæ·stisiz'm). [f. ECCLESIASTIC + -ISM.] The spirit and temper, or the principles of action, which are distinctively ecclesiastical.

1862 SHIRLEY *Nug. Crit.* vii. 297 There are .. certain anomalies of mediæval ecclesiasticism .. which are utterly repugnant to his intellect. 1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 139 The struggle between..Ecclesiasticism and Humanism. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. xxxvi. 506 A character extremely familiar in the annals of ecclesiasticism.

b. *concr.* An ecclesiastical system.

1868 *Fortn. Rev.* May 498 Those organisations..contrast ..with the older ecclesiasticisms.

E·cclesias·ticize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render ecclesiastical.

1865 *Lond. Rev.* 241/2 He would lose all caste if he did not appear ecclesiasticized from head to foot.

Ecclesiastico-, combining form of Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, as in **ecclesiastico-conservative** *a.*, advocating a conservative policy in church affairs; **ecclesiastico-military** *a.*, combining an ecclesiastical with a military organization.

1685 H. MORE *Para. Proph.* 269 Hieratico-Political or Ecclesiastico-Secular Sovereignties. 1753 BP. WARBURTON *Lett. late Prelate* (1809) To consider it in..an ecclesiastico-political light. 1817 BENTHAM *Church-of-Englandism* 308 Ecclesiastico-statistical information. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 23 The German empire .. extended the ecclesiastico-military State of which the Church was an integral part. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1857) 536 The ecclesiastico-Conservative journal .. patronized .. by the Scottish Church.

Eccle·siastry. *nonce-wd.* [f. ECCLESIAST + -RY.] Ecclesiastical pomp or business.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVIII. xii. 19 Olmütz..has much to do with artillery, much with ecclesiastry.

Ecclesio·graphy. [f. *ecclesio-*, combining form of ECCLESIA + Gr. *-γραφία* writing, description.] A descriptive treatise on the church.

1881 J. G. MANLEY (*title*), Ecclesiography or the Biblical Church analytically delineated.

Ecclesiolatry (eklī:zi$_{l}$ǫ·lătri). [f. as prec. + Gr. *λατρεία* worship.] Worship of the church; excessive reverence for church forms and traditions. So **Ecclesio·later** [cf. *idolater*], one who is guilty of 'ecclesiolatry'.

1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vindication of Protestant Princ.* 26 The Anglican Ecclesiolatry of the Archbishop. *Ibid.* Pref. p. vii, With regard to the Ecclesiolaters. 1853 CONYBEARE *Ess. Eccles. & Soc.* (1855) 161 If a champion of ecclesiolatry is qualified..to render good service to his partisans, etc. 1881 CRAWFORD in *Ch. Bells* 25 June 477/2 The uncompromising ecclesiolatry which many goodmen have .. adopted as part of their religion.

Ecclesiologic, -ical (eklī:zi$_{l}$olǫ·dʒik, -ikăl). [f. ECCLESIOLOGY + -IC, -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to ecclesiology; devoted to ecclesiology. Hence **Eccle:siolo·gically** *adv.*, from an ecclesiological point of view.

1847 *Handbk. Eng. Ecclesiology* 1 Church Schemes published by the Ecclesiological late Cambridge Camden Society. 1853 CDL. WISEMAN *Ess.* III. 391 The ecclesiological movement in the Anglican Church. 1869 MRS. OLIPHANT *Perpet. Curate* xlv. 387 Buller .. is too ecclesiological for my taste. 1882 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 286 The church .. pranked out with staring ecclesiologic trumpery, is .. of rare antiquity. 1883 B. H. BECKER in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 88 The more correct ecclesiological taste developed by Pugin.

Ecclesiologist (eklī:zi$_{l}$ǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. next; see -IST.] A student of ecclesiology.

1841 (*title*) The Ecclesiologist, published by the Cambridge Camden Society. 1847 LADY G. FULLERTON *Grantley Manor* II. ix. 7 My uncle..is not much of an ecclesiologist. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Feb. 309/1 The swift is the better ecclesiologist, loving to perch his nest under the tall pinnacles of some cathedral steeple.

Ecclesiology (eklī:zi$_{l}$ǫ·lŏdʒi). Also 9 (incorrectly) **ecclesialogy.** [f. *ecclesio-* (see ECCLESIOGRAPHY) + Gr. *-λογία* discoursing: see -LOGY.] a. The science relating to the church or to churches; now usually, The science of church building and decoration. b. A treatise on churches.

1837 *British Critic* xxi. 220 We mean then by Ecclesialogy, a science which may treat of the proper construction and operations of the Church. 1847 (*title*) Handbook of English Ecclesiology. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 4 The first phase of ecclesiology was simple antiquarianism. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. i. 249 The .. characteristics of Irish ecclesiology. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 47 To say but a few words about each church ..in Norfolk would be to compose an ecclesiology.

Eccle:siopho·bia. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec., after *hydrophobia.*] A morbid dread of ecclesiasticism.

1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/7 That..form of ecclesiophobia which consists in seeing the finger of Jesuitry everywhere.

Ecclyptic, obs. form of ECLIPTIC.

Eccoprotic (ekǫprǫ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἐκκοπρωτικός*, f. *ἐκκοπρόω*, f. *ἐκ* out + *κόπρος* dung.]

A. *adj.* Producing evacuation of the bowels; mildly purgative. B. *sb.* A mild aperient.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 231 It must be brought forth with diureticks..or with Eccoproticks. 1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* xx. (1806) 106 Eccoprotics used occasionally, so as just to prevent costiveness. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 107 He prescribes purgative medicines to act as eccoprotics, to excite but not to stimulate the bowels.

Eccrinology (ekrinǫ·lŏdʒi). *Phys.* [a. F. *eccrinologie*, f. Gr. *ἐκκρίν-ειν* to secrete + *-λογία* discoursing (see -LOGY).] 'Term for the doctrine of, or a treatise on, the secretions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

‖ **Eccrisis** (e·krisis). *Med.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἔκκρισις* secretion, f. *ἐκκρίν-ειν* to secrete.] Old term for an excretion or expulsion, whether a normal secretion or a product of disease; also the thing excreted. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Eccrisis*, a voiding of Humours, Excrements, or Ordure. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Eccritic (ekri·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἐκκριτικός* having the power of secretion or excretion; cf. ECCATHARTIC.] (See quot.)

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Eccritic*, not critical [app. a mere blunder]. 1883 WEBSTER, *Eccritic*, a remedy which promotes discharges, as an emetic, or a cathartic.

Eccyty, obs. var. ECCEITY.

Ecderon (e·kdĕrǫn). [irregularly f. Gr. *ἐκ* out + *δέρ-ος, δέρ-μα* skin.] A term introduced by Prof. Huxley to denote the outer part of the skin and skin-like structures, including the epidermis, the epithelium, and all structures homologous with these. Opposed to ENDERON.

Hence **Ecdero·nic** *a.*

1859 HUXLEY in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 476/1 The whole external area of metamorphosis, I call the Ecderon. *Ibid.* The ecderonic area of metamorphosis.

‖ **Ecdysis** (e·kdisis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἔκδυσις*, f. *ἐκδύειν* to put off.] The action of stripping or casting off, *esp.* of slough or dead skin in serpents and caterpillars, or of the chitinous integument in Crustacea. Also *concr.* that which is cast off, slough.

1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iv. (1867) 581 The change consisting in what is termed 'ecdysis', a casting off, or moulting only. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 380 There has not been observed any inert stage before the transformations or ecdysis.

fig. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* ii. 58 A skin of some dimension was cast [by 'the human larva'] in the 16th century..a new ecdysis seems imminent. 1876 M. & F. COLLINS *Blacksmith & Sch.* (1883) 191 There is to be an ecdysis.

Ece, OE. and early ME. f. ECHE, *a. Obs.* eternal.

Echap(e, -appe, obs. var. ESCAPE *v.*: see ESCHAPE.

‖ **Echarpe.** A Fr. word for a scarf or sash worn across the breast from shoulder to waist. *En écharpe* (Mil.): see quot.

1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide* s.v., To batter *an* [? read *en*] *echarpe* is to batter obliquely or side ways.

† **Eche,** *sb.*^{1} *Obs. rare.* [? var. of EKE addition; or f. ECHE *v.*] A piece added (*e.g.* to a bellrope). Cf. EKE *sb.*

1525 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, For ij ropes for eches for the bell ropys. For a eche to the gret bell *id.*

† **Eche,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. OF. *esche, aiche* tinder:—L. *esca* bait.] A taper.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 52 [Women] that gaue aultre clothes and towels, waxe candels and eches, masse grotes and trentals. *Ibid.* 84 b, They toke of these sea crabbes, and tyed eches vnto them light.

† **Eche,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 ǽce, 1–2 ece, 2 ech, ache, 2–3 eche. [OE. *ǽce, ece*, repr. OTeut. **aiwokjo-*, f. **aiwo* (*m* = L. *ævum* age (see A *adv.*, AY); cf. Goth. *ajuk* (:—**aiwoko-*) in *ajukdups* eternity.] Everlasting, eternal. Also quasi-*sb.* in phrase *in eche.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxi[i]. 7[6] In ȝemynde ærce bið se rehtwisa. 837 *Kentish Charter* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* (1885) 449 Dæt mon agefe ðæt lond inn hiȝum to heora beode him to brucanne on ece ærfe. *a* 1000 *Riddles* (Gr.) xli. 1 Ece is se scyppend. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Witeð into ece fer. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 364 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 231 God one sal ben ache lif, and blisse . and ache reste. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 79 Iheiet beo he him ane as he wes and is eauer in eche. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1277 Ah eavreeuh thing that eche nis A-gon schal and al this worldes blis.

† **Eche,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 íecan, ícan, ýcan, écan (also with prefix ȝe-), 2–3 echen, 4–7 eche, eech(e, 6 etche, eatch, 7 each, ich. See also EKE *v.* [repr. OE. *écan*, in WS. *íecan* wk. vb. = OS. *ôkian*:—OTeut. **aukjan* (cf. OHG. *auhhôn*:—**aukôjan*), f. **auk-an* str. vb. (ON. *auka*, Goth. *aukan*; elsewhere only in pa. pple. OE. *ácen*, OS. *ôkan*) to increase, cogn. w. L. *augēre*, Gr. *αὐξάνειν* to increase.]

1. *trans.* To enlarge, augment, increase.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1386 (Gr.) Ðu scealt ecan ðine yrmþu. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 208 Gif him fefer ne sie, yc þæt mid wine. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 He .. his sunnen echeð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 God ou echeð furðre his deorewurðe grace. *a* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1460 God might not oo poynt of my joyes eche. 1530 PALSGR. 531/1, I etche, I increase a thynge, *Je augmente.* 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 23 To peize the time, To ich [Qo. 2, 3, 4 ech *and* eech] and to draw it out in length. 1608 — *Per.* III. Prol. 13 Time.. with your fine fancies quaintly eche [*rime-wd.* speech].

b. with *out* = *Eke out.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. Prol. 35 Still be kind, And eech out our performance with your mind. 1655 *Francion* I. iii. 63 He had such a full Character eech'd out with long Cloak-bag-string dashes, etc.

2. To add (something) *to.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 25 Hwylc eower mæȝ þencende ican [*c* 950 *Lindisf.* and *c* 975 *Rushw.* ȝe-ece; *c* 1160 *Hatton* echan] ane elne to his anlicnesse? 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* ix. 17 He made brent sacrifice, echynge into the sacrifyce offrynges of licours. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1122 Hardde pitche and wex, take even weight, And herdde with pix liquide herto eche An halven dele.

b. ? To increase (one's) stature. [But possibly a different word; cf. ICCHE.]

1640 A. HARSNET *God's Summ.* 413 Riches cannot .. each us one haires breadth neerer heaven.

3. *intr.* To grow.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* x. (1593) 249 Her bellie big The eatching [L. *crescens*] tree had overgrowne.

b. Of a 'pace': To increase, be quickened.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* ix, How each envious pace Vies to be first, and eches for the place.

† **E·chelich,** *a. Obs.* [f. ECHE *a.* + *-lich*, -LY^{1}.] Everlasting, eternal.

Hence † **E·cheliche** *adv.*, eternally.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxiii[i]. 7 Bioð upahefene geatu ecelice. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Ðeo echeliche riche þet he haueð iȝarwed. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Alle men shullen cume to libben echeliche. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Healunge on & leome of echelich heale.

‖ **Eche·lle.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Fr. *échelle* ladder.] ? An arrangement of ribbons in the form of a ladder; a lacing of ribbons in front of the stomacher.

1690 *Songs Costume* (1849) 188 Of ribbon, various echelles, Gloves trimm'd, and lac'd as fine as Nells.

Echelon (eʃəlǫn, e·ʃĕlǫn). Also **echellon.** [a. F. *échelon*, f. *échelle* ladder.]

1. 'A formation of troops in which the successive divisions are placed parallel to one another, but no two on the same alignement, each division having its front clear of that in advance' (Stocqueler). Also *attrib. In echelon* (also Fr. *en échelon*): drawn up in this manner. *Direct, oblique echelon*: see quot. 1832. *Echelon-lens*: see LENS.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 55 The Echellon (or diagonal) changes of position. 1803 WELLINGTON *Mem.* in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 332 The 74th was not in an echellon. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/2 The..rear-guard..was perceived drawn up *en echellon.* 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46 Direct Echellon—Is when the Line is broken into several parts, moving direct to the front or rear in succession. Oblique Echellon—Is when the Line is broken into several parts by wheels from Line, or Column, less than the quarter circle, so as to be oblique to the former front, and parallel with each other. *Ibid.* 69 The .. Troops .. advance in echellon. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 167 If you do not stir, he [raven] will drop down .. and begin to hop in an echellon fashion.

2. Used for: One of the divisions of an army marching in echelon.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 324 Disposed..all his ardent train, To charge, change front, each echelon sustain. 1862 *Guardian* 23 Apr. 400/2 Each échelon..deployed into line.

Echelon (e·ʃĕlǫn), *v.* [f. prec., or ad. Fr. *échelonner.*] *trans.* To arrange (troops) in the form of an echelon; to dispose in divisions at successive intervals. Mostly in *pa. pple.*; also *absol.*

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 380/2, 150,000 troops echelonned over the country. 1879 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/7 To echelon the flanks of the attacking force somewhat to the rear.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xv. 213 Miseries we had to undergo, like so many pinpricks echeloned on our passage. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 5/1 Along the infinite ascending spiral which leads from earth to heaven .. the whole human race is echeloned at irregular intervals.

Hence **E·cheloned** *ppl. a.*

1857 C. ADAMS *Gt. Campaigns* 76 The echeloned formation of his divisions.

† **Echene·is.** *Obs. rare.* Also echineis. [Gr. *ἐχενηίς*, f. *ἔχ-ειν* to hold + *ναῦς* (dat. *νηί*) ship, from its supposed power of holding back a ship.] The Remora, or Sucking-fish, which has on the crown of its head an oblong flat disk, or sucker, by means of which it can adhere to foreign bodies.

1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 209 The Echinæis swimmes against the streames. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 29 The litle fish Echeneis stops the Ships. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. i. 300 The Echineis, or Sucking-fish.

† **E·cheness.** *Obs.* Also 1–3 ecness, -nyss, 2–3 ech-, eccheness. [f. ECHE *a.*; see -NESS.] Eternity; only in phrase *On* or *in echeness.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 8[7] Dryhten in ecnesse ðorhwunað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Vniseli bið þe ȝitsere þe .. þurh his ahȝene ehte forwurð a on echnesse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 From worlde to worlde, euer on ecchenesse!

Echeveria (ekivī·riă). ['In honour of M. Echeveri, author of the splendid drawings of the *Flora Mexicana*' (Paxton).] A handsome genus

of succulent plants allied to the house-leek (N.O. *Crassulaceæ*), extensively used in carpet gardening.

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 3/2 My Londoner, who .. likes old friends among the flowers whose names he has got well into his head better than all the Alternantheras and Echeverias. **1883** G. ALLEN in *Colin Clout's Calendar* 147 It will not away with your modern gloxinias and echeverias.

‖ **Echevin** (*e*ʃəvæn̆). [F. *échevin*, OF. *eschevin* = It. *schiavino*:—med.L. *scabinus*; of Teut. origin; cf. OLG. *scepeno* (Schade), OHG. *sceffeno*, *sceffen* (Ger. *schöffe*(*n*, *schöppen*).] A municipal functionary in French and Belgian towns, corresponding nearly to an English alderman.

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1797) 17 The civil magistracy of Boulogne consists of a mayor and echevins. **1881** *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 81 A highly connected echevin or alderman of Ghent.

‖ **Echidna** (*ɫ*ki·dnă). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἔχιδνα viper.] A genus of Australian toothless burrowing monotremate mammals (family *Echidnidæ*), resembling hedgehogs in size and external appearance. In several points their structure is allied to that of birds. The best known species is *E. Hystrix*, the Porcupine Ant-eater.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 320 The Echidna, or Porcupine Ant-eater..is about the size and form of a Hedgehog.

Echidnine (*ɫ*ki·dnein). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ἔχιδνα viper + -INE.] (See quot.)

186x HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 284 Prince Lucien Bonaparte has shown that the poison of the Viper consists essentially of a principle to which he has given the name Echidnine or Viperine.

Echinal (*ɫ*kəi·năl, e·kinal), *a.* [f. ECHIN-US + -AL.] Of or belonging to a sea-urchin.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 129 A saurian vertebra together with patellæ and echinal spines.

Echinate (e·kine·ĭt), *a.* [ad. L. *echinātus*, f. *echīnus* hedgehog.]

1. *Bot.* 'Furnished with numerous rigid hairs, or straight prickles; as the fruit of *Castanea vesca*' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 116 Whose outward husk is Echinate and prickly. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 344 Each grain is echinate.

2. *Zool.* Resembling an echinus or sea-urchin.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 230 The spiniform teeth which give the echinate character to this species.

Hence **Echinato-de·ntate**, *a. Zool.*, having toothlike prickles or spines.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 173 Exterior..echinato-dentate.

E·chinate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To set up one's prickles like a hedgehog; in quot. *fig.*

1788 J. WILLIAMS (A. Pasquin) *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 243 When merit exhibits his guinea gorged purse, They'll echinate, redden and tacitly curse.

Echinated (e·kine·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = ECHINATE *a.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 346 Bearing .. crasse, spinous and echinated Apples. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 233 Half the capsule is echinated, the other smooth. **1881** MACDONALD in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 85. 281 Lobes of apertures finely echinated.

† **E·ching**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ECHE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of increasing, enlarging, supplementing; *concr.* an addition.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xv. 9, I shal putte vpon Dibon ecchingus [1388 encreessyngis; Vulg. *additamenta*]. **1502** *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 34 Item for mending and eching of iiij. hopys to the said whelys ij*d.*

† **E·ching**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ECHE *v.* + -ING 2.] That increases. In quot., that increases speed, is quickened; cf. ECHE *v.* 3 b.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* ii. (1646) 13 Lord, how my Lambs divide Their eching paces to the farther side.

Echinid (*ɫ*kəi·nid). *Zool.* [mod. f. Gr. ἐχῖν-ος sea-urchin + -ID; cf. F. *échinide*.] Any member of the *Echinus* family. As pl. mod.L. **Echi·nida** is often used; also **Echi·nidans** in same sense.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 209 The most powerful..organs with which the Creator has gifted the Echinidans are their jaws and teeth. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* 225 Echinida have a globular ovoid or depressed body without rays. **1887** *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 194/2 The echinids, asterids, and holothurids have sprung from a common primitive form.

Echinite (e·kinəit). [ad. mod.L. *echinita*; see ECHINUS and -ITE.] A fossil echinoderm; a fossil sea-urchin. Hence **Echini·tal** *a.*, pertaining to or resembling echinites.

[1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 203 The Bodyes which are call'd, by Naturalists, *Echinitæ*.] **1750** G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* II. 55, I have likewise a middle-sized petrified Echinite. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* 24 The echinites.

Echino- (*ɫ*kəi·no, e·kino), combining form of Gr. ἐχῖνος, used (either in its original sense of 'hedgehog', denoting something prickly, or in that of 'sea-urchin', ECHINUS) to form compounds in scientific use. **Echinococcus** (-kǫ·kŭs). *Zool.* [Gr. κόκκος seed-grain], a former genus of ACEPHALOCYSTS or hydatids, now known to be the scolex or higher larval form of a species of tapeworm, hence called *Tænia Echinococcus* (formerly *T. nana*). † **Echi·nod**, *Obs.*, in 8 **ekinod** [Gr. ὀδ-ούς tooth], (see quot.). **Echi·no-e·ncrinite**: see ENCRINITE.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 126 *note*, These may be considered rather as the Parasites of the *Echinococcus. **1878** BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 131 When the youngest of these can again bud off tænia-heads on its inner wall, we get the Echinococcus-form. **1708** in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 The *Ekinod or Fossil Tooth of the Sea-Urchin. **1850** DANA *Geol.* App. i. 713 Encrinites, particularly the *echinoencrinites.

Echinoderm (*ɫ*kəi·no-, e·kinodəɪm). [f. *echinodermata*, by shortening], a member of the class *Echinodermata*; hence **Echinode·rmal** *a.* [see -AL] = ECHINODERMATOUS. ‖ **Echinodermata** (-də·ɪmătă), *sb. pl.* [mod.L., f. Gr. δέρματ- stem of δέρμα skin], a class of animals formerly included in the *Radiata*, but now placed in the sub-kingdom *Annuloida*, including Sea-urchins, Sea-cucumbers, etc.; the name refers to the sharp-pointed spines with which the skin of the typical species is studded. **Echinode·rmatous** *a.*, belonging to or resembling the echinodermata.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 201 The *Echinoderms form the second order of the Radiaries. **1886** *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 828/2 The blastoids form an extinct group of stalked echinoderms. **1845** WHEWELL *Indic. Creator* 39 The higher types of *Echinodermal, Articulate, and Molluscous, Animals. **1835–6** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 109/2 Some marine animals without an *echinodermatous covering.

Echinoid (e·kinoid), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. ECHIN-US + -OID.]

A. *adj.* Bearing a resemblance to, or having the characteristics of, an Echinus or Sea-urchin.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 208 The fossil species of Crinoid, Asteroid, and Echinoid radiata.

B. *sb.* An individual of the Order *Echinoidea* (Class *Echinodermata*), the characteristics of which are a shell composed of calcareous plates, and locomotion by suckers and spines.

1864 *Reader* No. 85. 204/2 Starfishes, echinoids, or ophiurans.

Echinology (ekine·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. ἐχῖνο-ς ECHINUS + -λογία discourse.] The study of Echinoids. Hence **Echino·logist** [see -IST], a student of echinology.

1881 H. W. MACINTOSH in *Nature* No. 628. 41 Zoologists in general, and echinologists in particular.

Echinulate (*ɫ*ki·niŭlĕt), *a.* [f. on the analogy of ACICULATE, as if ad. mod.L. *echīnulātus*, f. **echīnulus*, dim. of ECHINUS.] Having or covered with small prickles.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 157 Calicles small, nearly hemispherical and echinulate. **1874** COOKE *Fungi* 29 The spores are in many instances..beautifully echinulate.

Hence **Echi·nulately** *adv.*, with small prickles. **Echinulato-striate** *a.*, streaked with rows of small prickles.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 157 Surface finely echinulato-striate. *Ibid.* 450 The calicles .. are striate, though not echinulately so.

Echinuliform (*ɫ*ki·niŭlifɔ̄ɪm), *a.* [mod. f. L. **echīnul-us*, dim. of ECHINUS + -FORM.] In the form of, or resembling, small prickles.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 707 Delicate echinuliform points.

Echinus (*ī*kəi·nŭs). *Zool.* Also 4 echynnys, 6 echynus. [a. L. *echīnus*, Gr. ἐχῖνος hedgehog, sea-urchin.] The Sea-urchin; a genus of animals (Order *Echinoidea*, Class *Echinodermata*), inhabiting a spheroidal shell built up from polygonal plates, and covered with rows of sharp spines. (The sense 'hedgehog' given in Bailey and some mod. Dicts. seems to be merely Gr. and Lat.)

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. ix. (1868) 82 Sharpe fisshes þat hyȝten echynnys. *c* **1520** ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 234 Echynus is a lytell fysshe of half a fote longe, & hath sharpe prykcles vnder his bely in stede of fete. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 33 In Chalk.. there are only found Echini, and the other lighter Sorts of Shells. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 120 Yon round Echinus ray his arrowy mail. **1877** W. DALL *Tribes N. W.* 51 The echinus..is furnished with ovaries on the inner side of the dome of the test.

† 2. See quot. *Obs.* or *doubtful*; cf. ECHINATE.

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Echinus*, [among Botanists] is the prickly Head, Cover of the Seed or Top of any Plant, so called from its likeness to a Hedg-hog.

3. *Anat.* 'The rough stomach of a ruminant; also, the rough and muscular gizzard of gramnivorous and gallinaceous birds' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1716 G. CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 360 In all granivorous birds, the Crop, the Echinus, and the Gizzard.

4. *Archit.* The ovolo moulding next below the abacus of the capital of a column. [So in Gr. and L.; the reason for this use of the word has been variously conjectured.]

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D ij a, The Antiques in diuers of their edifices, hath made Echinus, to be in Proiecture like vnto Abacus. **1664** EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 127 *Echinus*, a Bottle cut with an edg. **1789** P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 90 This part is called an echinus, because of its resemblance to the prickly coat of chestnut. **1876** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Echinus*, the same as the ovolo or quarter round, though .. only properly so called when carved with eggs and anchors.

† **Echiquette**, *a. Obs. Her.* [a. Fr. *échiqueté*, connected with *échiquier* chess-board.] = CHECKY.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Echiquette*. See CHECKY. **1775** ASH, *Echiquette* (adj. in heraldry), checky.

† **Echi·quier.** *Mil. Obs. rare*—1. [F. *échiquier* chess-board.] In phrase, *To retire in échiquier* [so Fr. *en échiquier* (Littré)], i. e. by alternate squares.

1812 *Examiner* 21 Dec. 812/1 They retired in echiquier, under a very heavy fire.

Echi·tes. Also 7 echite. [a. Gr. ἐχίτης, f. ἔχις viper.]

† 1. A precious stone, dark-green, red, or violet, with fabulous properties, found in India and Persia; cf. AETITES. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxxviii. (1495) 565 Echites conteyneth and bredyth a nother stone wythin. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 6 Echites is a stone .. without the which the Eagle can not bring forth her yong. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/1 The Echite is a stone..of a violet colour. **1731** BAILEY vol. II, *Echites*, a precious stone, of a darkish-green colour, somewhat resembling a viper.

2. *Bot.* A genus of climbing plants (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), 'so called from its twisting habits'.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Echites*, an herb, a kind of Clivers. **1858** GLENNY *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 138/1 Echites are beautiful climbers.

Echo (e·kou), *sb.* Pl. **echoes**, rarely **echos**. Also 4 ecko, 5–7 ecco, 6–8 eccho. [a. L. *ēchō*, a. Gr. ἠχώ, related to ἠχή sound.

The termination -ώ was common in Gr. female names, and perh. (as in the similar case of πειθώ persuasion) the form may be due to personification, although in Gr. literature it is used in an appellative sense much earlier than the mention of Echo as a distinct mythological person.]

1. A repetition of sounds, which is produced by the reflexion of the sound-waves due to their incidence on something denser than the aerial medium in which they are propagated; hence *concr.* a secondary or imitative sound produced by reflected waves, as distinguished from the original sound caused by the direct waves.

1340 *Ayenb.* 60 *Ecko*, þet is þe rearde þet ine þe heȝe helles comþ ayen and acordeþ to al þet me him sayþ. **1388** WYCLIF *Wisdom* xvi. 16 Ecco sownynge aȝen fro hiȝeste hillis. **1485** CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* I. xxii, Ecco is reboundynge of noyse. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxvii. 8 The voyce of God must resound .. as it were an Eccho in holow places. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 581 This miraculous rebounding of the voice, the Greekes haue a pretty name for, and call it Echo. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 581 Which if considered in Audibles, then will the Second Hypostasis be look'd upon, as the Eccho of an Original Voice; and the Third as the Repeated Eccho, or Eccho of that Eccho. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. x, Round and around the sounds were cast, Till echo seemed an answering blast. **1877** BRYANT *Lit. People of Snow* 313 Like echoes softly flung from rock and hill.

b. *To applaud to the echo*: i. e. so vociferously as to produce echoes.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 53, I would applaud thee to the very Eccho That should applaud againe. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 77 The performance was applauded to the echo.

2. The cause of this phenomenon personified. (In Greek mythology, Echo was regarded as an 'Oread' or mountain nymph.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 162 Else would I teare the Caue where Eccho lies And make her ayrie tongue more hoarse. **1795** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 161 And Echo, long banish'd, sweet Maid, Return'd with her stories of love. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 15 The echoes talked down to me from the mountain walls.

3. An artifice in verse, by which one line is made to consist of a repetition (such as might be given by a literal echo) of the concluding syllables of the preceding line, so as to supply an answer to the question contained in it, or otherwise to give a continuous sense. Hence, the name of the species of verse in which this was done. Also *attrib.*, as in *echo verse*.

The most perfect modern example of this once fashionable device is Hugo's *Chasse du Burgrave*, where every alternate line throughout a long poem is an 'echo' of the preceding line.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Heaven*, But are there cares and businesse with the pleasure? *Echo*, Leisure. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 199 Quoth he, O whither, wicked Bruin? Art thou fled to my—Eccho, Ruin! **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 P 3 False wit chiefly consists in the resemblance and congruity .. sometimes of Syllables, as in Echos and Doggerel Rhymes. **1791–1824** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 263/2 A similar contrivance, that of Echo Verses, may here be noticed.

† 4. A response received or expected as a matter of course from the nature of the address. *Obs.*

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* V. xx. 333 Give out, from the inwards of his heart and Soule, with an Eccho, Amen. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 300 Now the eccho or antiphony which these elegant exclaimers hope..to draw necessarily from their audience, is that, etc.

5. *fig.* A repetition or close imitation, chiefly of things that can be compared to speech, voice, or sound (*e. g.* a writer's thoughts or style), but occas. with wider meaning; an enfeebled reproduction; an effect that continues after its cause has ceased; and the like.

1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 211 Their Services are, as it were, so many Eccho's and Reflexions upon the Mystery of Pentecost. **1632** SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 465 God.. also causeth the Eccho of that word to sound in our hearts. **1701** SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 50 His folly, and his wisdom .. are all of his own growth, not the-

eccho or infusion of other men. 1749 *Power Numbers Poet. Comp.* 60 The Sound is still an Eccho to the Sense. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 28 A feeble echo of splendours. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. ii. 60 Was it some last echo blown From ended struggles?

6. *transf.* A person who reflects or imitates the language, sentiments, or conduct of others; one who assents obsequiously to the opinions of another.

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 168 Then write, that I may follow, and so bee Thy debtor, thy eccho, thy foyle, thy zanee. 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 3 These Apes, these Echo's .. of Men, Shall be the present Subject of my Pen. 1732 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 672 Clarendon, whom they reckoned the faithful echo of their master's intentions. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* vi. Wks. (Bohn) I. 88 Better be a nettle in the side of your friend than his echo.

7. *Music.* (See quot.)

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4797/3 The lesser Organ .. has in it 10 Stops and 4 Eccho's. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* i. (1878) 4 The Echo consisted of duplicates of some of the Treble stops of the other Manuals. 1878 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 21 The resources for .. accompaniment were extended .. by the insertion of an additional short manual organ called the Echo.

8. *Whist.* (See quot. 1876.)

1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 268 The advantages of the echo are manifold. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 11 *Echo*, asking for trumps in response to your partner's ask, when but for his demand you would not have called.

9. *Comb.*, as *echo-echoing, echo-giving* ppl. adjs., *echo-wise* adv.; †**echo-sound**, a certain artifice in verse (see quot.).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 210 Ye make one worde both beginne and end your verse, which therefore I call the slow retourne, otherwise the Eccho sound. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* xix. (1661) 385 If it come .. from Him to us first, and from us then to you (echo-wise). 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 259 Its echo-echoing walls at a whisper fall. *a* 1856 LONGF. *Sunrise Hills* 25 The echo-giving hills.

Hence **Echo·ic** *a.*, of the nature of an echo; **E·choism**, the formation of words imitative of natural sounds; **Echoist**, one who repeats like an echo; **E·choize** *v.*, †to repeat as does an echo (*obs.*); to form words imitative of sounds.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* Prol. Wks. 1878 II. 187 The ecchoized sounds of horrorie. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 20 Onomatopœia .. I prefer to call echoism. *Ibid. note*, Echoism suggests the echoing of a sound heard, and has the useful derivatives echoist, echoize, and echoic.

Echo (e·kou), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* Of places: To resound with an echo. Also *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 181 Kist her lips with such a clamorous smacke That .. all the Church did eccho. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* 105 And at every Roar it gave, it made all the Valley Eccho. 1747 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 163 All eternity [will] echo to their triumphant acclamations. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 93 Larks and nightingales make the sky echo with song.

b. Of a sound: To be repeated by echoes, give rise to echoes, reverberate, resound; hence *fig.* of rumours, fame, etc.

a 1559 SACKVILLE in *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. xiii. (1563) 116 b, With dolefull shrikes, that eckoed in the skye. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2532/2 This was followed by *Long Live King Joseph*, which quickly eccho'd all over the City. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 253 That sound echoed and reverberated from innumerable cavities among the rocks. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxxii, Now the deaden'd roar Echoed beneath.

2. *trans.* Of places or material objects: To repeat (a sound) by echo.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 7 (1864) 215 A sound echoed from many sides is made voluminous.

¶ Used for: To reflect (light).

1822 BEDDOES *Rom. Lily, Poems* 145 Fair as .. The last dim star, with doubtful ray .. Echoed to the eye on water.

3. *fig.* Of persons: To repeat (sounds, words) in the manner of an echo; to repeat the words of, imitate the style or sentiments of (another person); to play the echo to, flatter with servile assent. Of language, compositions, etc.: To imitate, resemble (an earlier model).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 107 *Othel.* What do'st thou thinke? *Iago* Thinke, my Lord? *Othel.* Thinke, my Lord? Alas, thou eccho'st me. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 111 All which I Eccho with thee that possibly it may be so. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 254 This language was never echoed at home. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 32 Posterity have echoed these censures. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6 (1882) 333 In England Colet and More echoed, with greater reserve, the scorn and invective of their friends.

b. *absol.* To repeat words like an echo.

1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy. & Viola* I. 7 Dreams, indeed, my dear, echoes Netta lightly.

c. *intr.* To play the echo *to*.

1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* II. 29 Now echo vnto me, and sing, Thou myne. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1705, I will Eccho to thee, thou Adulterer, Thou dost profane the name of King and Soldier. 1767 HUGH KELLY *Babler* II. 209 She constantly echoed to his groans.

4. In *Whist.*

1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 268 You should not echo a call unless you have at least four trumps.

Echoed (e·koud), *ppl. a.* [f. ECHO *v.* + -ED.]

1. Repeated by an echo.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 4 Then gan triumphant trompets sownd on hye That sent to heven the ecchoed report. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *On Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 48 The clifts and hills my echo'd thoughts rehearse. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 23. 168 The echoed voices mingled strangely with the gusts of the wind.

2. *fig.* Imitated, unoriginal.

1853 LYNCH *Self-Impr.* iii. 66 Books of vapid, echoed talk.

Echoer (e·kouəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who echoes or repeats.

1823 *Monthly Review* CI. 353 We shall be but .. the echoers of a mock-bird's song. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 169 The borrower, the echoer, the copier, cannot do it.

Echoing (e·kouiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ECHO, *lit.* and *fig.* *Poet.* occas. in pl.

1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 164 The alarms of trumpets and drums are not heard .. save by the ecchoing of the perplexed continent. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. Introd., Some feeble echoing of thine earlier lay. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 263 All echoings from out the hills.

Echoing (e·kouiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. Of places or material objects: That reverberates sounds; characterized by or resounding with echoes.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1107 A Pillard shade High over-arch'd and echoing walks between. 1683 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* v. 65 The better sort of our Echoing places. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* VII. xxxiii, The echoing ground repeated the sound. 1842 LONGF. *Slave in Dism. Swamp* v, Wild birds filled the echoing air with songs.

2. Of sounds or sound-producing agencies: That causes echoes. *lit.* and *fig.*

1702 ROWE *Ambit. Step-Moth.* IV. iii. 1958 This way the Ecchoing Accents seem to come. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 603 My echoing griefs the starry vault invade. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* 111 The echoing Bugle sounded through the streets of Brussels. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xiv. Wks. (Bohn) II. 108 His countrymen forsook .. Parnassus, on which they had once walked with echoing steps.

3. That gives or constitutes an expected response.

a 1764 LLOYD *Actor* Wks. 1774 I. 13 Equipoised he stands Till praise dismiss him with her echoing hands. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 268 Here your partner cannot tell whether your card is an original or an echoing one.

Hence **E·choingly** *adv.*

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 395 The first chords .. wandered echoingly round the church.

Echoless (e·koulès), *a.* [f. ECHO + -LESS.] That has no echo; chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.* in the sense 'silent, noiseless'.

1728 *Monthly Review* XXVI. 503 An aerial telegraph .. by means of which the voyagers [in balloons] can talk with each other in the echoless space. 1816 BYRON *Prometh.* 14 The suffocating sense of woe, Which speaks but in its loneliness .. nor will sigh Until its voice is echoless. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 440 No unfit haunting place for things of echoless footstep. 1868 A. J. MENKEN *Infelicia* 3 That far off, echoless promise.

b. *fig.* That gives no echo; unresponsive.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 553 Father and mother stunned, and echoless To the blow.

Echo·meter. Also 8 echometre. [f. Gr. ἦχο-ς sound + μέτρον measure; in Fr. *échomètre* (Littré).] (See quot. 1875.)

1736 BAILEY, *Echometre.* 1875 BRANDE *Dict. Science* 749 In Music, a sort of scale or rule, marked with lines which serve to measure the duration of sounds, and to ascertain their intervals and ratios. 1881 in WORCESTER.

†**Echo·metry.** ? *Obs.* [mod. f. Gr. ἠχώ ECHO, or ἦχος sound + -μετρία measuring. Littré has Fr. *échométrie* 'art de calculer, de combiner la réflexion des sons', = sense 1 below.]

1. 'The art of making vaults or arches so as to produce an artificial echo.' 1818 in TODD.

2. The art of measuring the duration of sound. 1847 in CRAIG.

Echoy (e·koui), *a. rare.* [f. ECHO *sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of an echo.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 587 The very beams and rafters .. throwing off their ἔπεα πτερόεντα in echoy sounds.

Ecko, obs. form of ECHO.

†**Eclaircise.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Back-formation from next; as if ad. Fr. *éclairciss-, éclaircir.*] *trans.* To clear up.

1754 NEWTON *Proph.* (1832) 668 Till time shall accomplish and eclaircise all the particulars.

‖ **Éclairci·ssement.** Forms: 7–8 ec(c)lercisment, -clarcis(e)ment. [F. *éclaircissement* (eklɛr,sismaṅ) clearing up, f. *éclairciss-, éclaircir* to clear up. Very common in 18th c.]

1. A clearing up or revelation of what is obscure or unknown; an explanation.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* V. i, This éclaircissement, which is made this day of your quality. 1716 POPE *Let.* in *Lady M. W. Montague's Lett.* xxxiii. I. 117 You could give me great eclaircissements upon many passages in Homer. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxiii. 294 Their mutual astonishment was unspeakable at the eclaircissement. 1792 PITT in *Academy* No. 616. 132/2 His readiness to give me any *eclaircissement*. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xv, When the éclaircissement comes there will be a scene.

2. A mutual explanation of equivocal conduct; *esp.* in phrase, *To come to an éclaircissement.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XII. III. 243 Till the first interview and eclarcisements were passed between the King & Queen. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, To get me to meet Loveit here in order to an ecclaircisement. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxiii. 419 As soon as you are prepared to speak all that is upon your mind .. then we may come to an eclaircissement. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XX, Such .. restraints as might prevent any engagement or eclaircissement taking place.

Eclampsia, eclampsy (eklæ·mpsiă, -si). *Pathol.* [a. and ad. mod.L. *eclampsia*, as if a. Gr. *ἐκλαμψία, regularly f. ἐκλάμπειν to shine forth. Cf. Fr. *éclampsie.*] 'Epileptiform convulsions dependent on some actual disturbance of the nervous centres caused by anatomical lesion' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So also **Ecla·mptic** *a.*, affected with, or characteristic of eclampsia; (the less correct form *eclampsic* has been also used).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 823 Epileptiform convulsions, or eclampsia .. are to be discriminated by means of the .. symptoms. 1857 BULLOCK tr. *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 295 Eclamptic patients. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Idiocy*, eclampsic .. One of Ireland's divisions, including those cases that have followed infantile convulsions.

‖ **Éclat** (ekla·). [Fr. *éclat*, OF. *esclat*, related to *éclater*, OF. *esclater* to burst, burst out. The senses occurring in Eng. use are taken (with more or less accuracy) directly from Fr. In 18th c. and first half of the 19th c. the word was in much more frequent use than it has been subsequently. (Sometimes ignorantly written *éclât.*)

The OF. *esclater* = Pr., Cat. *esclatar* is usually believed to be ad. WGer. **slait-an*, causative of **slitan*; see SLIT. The Teutonic *sl-* became in Romanic *scl-*, to which the usual euphonic *e-* before initial *s* + cons. was afterwards prefixed. The Fr. sb. has also the sense of 'splinter', and its early form, or a synonymous fem. (*e*)*sclate*, is the source of Eng. SLATE.]

†**1.** Brilliancy, radiance, dazzling effect (in lit. sense or with conscious metaphor). *Obs.*

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. ii. (1684) 36 The Eclat of so much beauty .. ought To have charm'd me sooner. 1749 UDAL RHYS *Tour Spain & Port.* (1760) 5 There was the greatest Eclat of Beauty and Finery imaginable. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* V. (1848) 180 The sun is so concealed by clouds as to give no particular eclat to that part of the hemisphere. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 183 They [the polypes] strike the beholder by the eclat of petal-like animals with which their branches are covered.

†**2.** Public display, ostentation; notoriety, publicity; *concr.* a public exposure, scandal, 'scene'. *To make an éclat*: to 'make a noise in the world', create a sensation.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. XII. 223 He was then a man of eclat, had many servants. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. II. i. 68 A disposition inclined to the submissive, is not that which makes the greatest eclat. 1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 114 Not to commit the honor .. of your college, by an useless act of eclat. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. lx, With the kind view of saving an éclat.

3. 'Lustre' of reputation; social distinction; celebrity, renown. In 19th c. often in disparaging sense: 'false glitter', showy brilliancy.

1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vi. 70 Cæsar .. by the eclat of his victories, seemed to rival the fame of Pompey. 1807 G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 330/1 He .. gave chemistry an eclat which it did not before possess. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* xvi, Montmorenci .. Turns a diplomatist of great éclat. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. x. 44 The glitter and eclat of foreign levity.

b. Conspicuous success; universal applause, acclamation. Chiefly in phr. *with (great) éclat.*

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 37 *note*, Professed with the greatest eclat. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* 41 Thus .. you go off with eclat. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 250 Marshall was received here with the utmost eclat. 1810 BYRON *To H. Drury* 3 May, We get on with great éclat.

‖ **Eclat,** *v. rare.* [f. prec.] a. *intr.* To burst forth, become known. b. *trans.* To make notorious, bring into publicity.

1736 HERVEY *Mem.* I. 11 The superior enmity they bore to men in power hindered that which they felt to one another from eclating. 1835 W. H. MAXWELL *Capt. Blake* I. xv, A love affair which his blundering management had *eclated*. *Ibid.* III. i, Your being *eclated* in the newspapers.

Eclect (ekle·kt), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐκλεκτός, f. ἐκλέγ-ειν to select.] Chosen, select.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 205 Exists This class eclect in all things. 1855 — *Mystic* 66 A band eclect.

Eclectic (ekle·ktik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἐκλεκτικός selective, f. ἐκλέγ-ειν to select.] A. *adj.*

1. In ancient use, the distinguishing epithet of a class of philosophers who neither attached themselves to any recognized school, nor constructed independent systems, but 'selected such doctrines as pleased them in every school' (Liddell and Scott); Diogenes Laertius speaks of an 'eclectic sect' founded by Potamon of Alexandria in the second century after Christ. In mod. times this designation has been for similar reasons given to or assumed by various philosophers, notably V. Cousin; and it is also applied to those who combine elements derived from diverse systems of opinion or practice in any science or art. So also *eclectic method, system*, etc.

1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 37 The Eclectick sect, which was begun by Potamon. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 11 Clemens .. followed that manner of Philosophising which was then call'd Eclectick. 1796 *Monthly Mag.* II. 466 To endeavour at preparing .. some eclectic system of belief. 1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlviii. IV. 465 Era of Latreille, or of the Eclectic System. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.*

1811 The Eclectic, or..the Academic style was developed.. by..the Caracci school. 1878 MORLEY *J. De Maistre* Crit. Misc. 101/1 There were three chief schools of thought, the Sensational, the Catholic, and the Eclectic.

2. More vaguely: That borrows or is borrowed from diverse sources. Also, of persons or personal attributes: Unfettered by narrow system in matters of opinion or practice; broad, not exclusive, in matters of taste.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xiv. (1871) 141 With..an eclectic turn of mind, Mr. Vavasour saw something good in everybody. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 301 The higher virtue, which binds men..to endeavour to pursue an eclectic course. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 208 The strangely eclectic character of Scottish royal nomenclature. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 8 The hymn-book in use is a tremendously eclectic one. 1879 CHURCH *Spenser* 45 When allowance is made for an eclectic .. phraseology..the Shepherd's Calendar is .. of great interest.

3. In etymological nonce-uses. a. Made up of 'selections'. b. That selects, does not receive indiscriminately.

1814 *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 462 The..volumes are wholly eclectic; they contain no original matter. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 67 His mind was in the best sense eclectic, and he had a strong..repugnance to the debased.

B. *sb.* a. An adherent of the Eclectic school of philosophy. b. One who follows the eclectic method; one who finds points of agreement with diverse parties or schools.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. xii. 281 By certain .. Eclectics, who .. choose whatever is most plausible. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 56 The Alexandrians were eclectics. 1857 W. SMITH *Thorndale* 400 He has added to his title of Utopian that of Eclectic. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Eclectics*, a term applied to certain medical practitioners in America.

Eclectical (ekle·ktikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = ECLECTIC *a.*

1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 82 The Eclectical system [in Art]—that of choosing the best points out of a multitude of fine forms.

Hence **Ecle·ctically** *adv.*, in an eclectic manner.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 236 Others .. voted arbitrarily or eclectically, that is, by no law generally recognised. 1856 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 27 They reverence..a few..facts eclectically picked out of the past.

Eclecticism (ekle·ktisiz'm). [f. ECLECTIC + -ISM.] The eclectic philosophy; the eclectic method applied to speculation or practice.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 124 Abstracted selfishness ..in its modern guise of philosophic eclecticism. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. vi. 107 Eclecticism, conciliation, union were .. the grand aim of the Alexandrian school. 1838 EMERSON *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 212 The French Eclecticism, which Cousin esteems so conclusive. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *N. T. Grk.* II. 246 The eclecticism of the Syrian revisers.

b. *concr.* The product of an eclectic method.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. xii. (1876) 278 What is a man but a finer .. landscape than the horizon figures,—nature's eclecticism?

Eclecticize (ekle·ktisəiz), *v.* [f. ECLECTIC + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat in an eclectic method; to make selections from.

1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 135 Proclus, who was to eclecticise and harmonise all mythologies.

Eclectism (ekle·ktiz'm). [ad. Fr. *eclectisme.*] = ECLECTICISM. So also **Ecle·ctist.**

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 379 After these come Domenichino and the Caracci, eclectism and polish. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* May 645 An eclectist like the Caracci in painting.

†**Ecle·gme.** *Med. Obs.* Also 7 eclegm, eclegmat. [a. (directly or through Fr. *eclègme*) med.L. *eclegma* (gen. *eclegmat-is*) for *ecligma*, a. Gr. ἔκλειγμα, f. ἐκλείχειν to lick out.] 'Old term for a linctus, or form of medicine of a semifluid consistence, which is licked off the spoon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1605 DANIEL *Queene's Arcadia* III. i. (1623) Eclegmats Embrochs, Lixiues, Cataplasmes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. v. (1676) 233/2 Confections, Treacle, Mithridate, Eclegmes or Linctures. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 271 No Eclegme .. can be sent directly .. into the Lungs.

Eclipsable (ɪ́kli·psăb'l), *a.* [f. ECLIPSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being eclipsed.

1845 J. O'DONOVAN *Irish Gram.* 63 After the interrogative particle 'an'..all verbs beginning with eclipsable consonants are eclipsed.

†**Eclipsa·reon.** *Obs.* [f. ECLIPSE.] (See quot.)

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. 179 A globe to show the phenomena of solar and lunar eclipses on all places of the terrestrial globe, called an eclipsareon. 1867-77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* Voc. 915 *Eclipsareon*, an astronomical toy invented by Ferguson.

†**Eclipsa·tion.** [f. ECLIPSE *v.* + -ATION; in med.L. *eclipsatio* (Du Cange).] The action of eclipsing or state of being eclipsed. Also *fig.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 187 Obscuratyon ..callyd Eclypsation. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 93 That..owtelandish word, Eclipsation of my absence. 1584 *Almanack*, She [the moon] wyll..continue in her totall Eclipsation one houre and .xx. minutes.

Eclipse (ɪ́kli·ps), *sb.* Forms: 4 esclepis, (enclips), 4-7 eclips, 5-6 eclypse, (5 ecleps, -ypce, 6 eclip(s)is, 7 eeclipse), 4- eclipse. [a. OF. *eclipse*, *esclipse*, ad. L. *eclīpsis*, Gr. ἔκλειψις, noun of action f. ἐκλείπειν to be eclipsed, literally to forsake its accustomed place, fail to appear.]

1. *Astron.* An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body, either between it and the eye, or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it; as of the moon, by passing through the earth's shadow; of the sun, by the moon coming between it and the observer; or of a satellite, by entering the shadow of its primary. Also in phrase, *In eclipse.* For *annular*, *partial*, *total eclipse*, see those adjs. Cf. OCCULTATION.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814 Oft siths haue we sene .. esclepis [*v. r.* clipes, clyppes, clippis] of sun and mone. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* (1868) 133 Whan þe moone is in the eclips. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 140 Þis eclipse . þat ouer-closeþ now þe sonne. 1494 FABYAN VII. ccxlvi. 289 In yᵉ yere of our Lord .xii.c.xxii. .. apered a great eclypce of the sone. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 55 In the tyme of the eclipis, the eird is betuix the mune and the soune. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 112 These late Eclipses in the Sun and Moone portend no good to vs. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 100 That fatal..bark Built in the eclipse. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 119 Often had mankind seen the sun in eclipse. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* 258 An eclipse of Titan. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 33 The Sun cloak'd himself in wan eclipse.

b. *transf.* Absence, cessation, or deprivation of light, temporary or permanent; *techn.* the periodical obscuration of the light from a light-house.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 305 A vniuersall derknes & eclipse was ouer all the worlde. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Buckhm.* xciii, With fowle eclypse had reft my syght away. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 80 Blind among enemies .. Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 736 The eclipse That metropolitan volcanoes make. 1830 TENNYSON *Burial of Love*, His eyes in eclipse. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 186 A Fixed Red Light, varied by *flashes* preceded and followed by short *eclipses.*

2. *fig.* Obscuration, obscurity; dimness; loss of brilliance or splendour.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 645 This .. eclipse of Christian manners, doth presage the destruction of the world to be at hand. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 140 God oftentimes leaves the brightest men in an eclipse. 1650 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (ed. 2) 18 How knowes he .. that the .. Power is .. in an Ecclipse? *a* 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 114 Goodness has an inseparable splendour, which can never suffer a total eclipse. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 31 When I..declare the soul's eclipse Not the soul's extinction.

†**3.** A fraudulent device in dice-playing; (see quot.). *Obs.*

1711 J. PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 19 Gamesters have the Top, the Peep, Eclipse [*note*, securing with the little Finger, a Die on the outside of the Box], Thumbing, etc.

Eclipse (ɪ́kli·ps), *v.* Forms: see prec. 5 *pa. pple.* eclippid. [f. prec. Cf. Fr. *éclipser*, late L. *eclipsare.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To suffer eclipse; to be eclipsed. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 153 The sonne and mone eclipsen both. *a* 1593 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 206 Thou neuer doest eclips .. thy glorie still doth waxe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 666 The night-hag..comes..to dance With Lapland witches while the labouring moon Eclipses at their charms.

†b. *fig. Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ii. 5 a, God .. can .. maken princes eclipsen in theyr glory. 1590 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 296 Starry eyes, whereat my sight Did eclipse with much delight.

2. *trans.* Of one of the heavenly bodies: To cause an obscuration of some other heavenly body, by passing between it and the spectator, or between it and the source from which it derives its light.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 356 The son had lost his sight; Eclippid was hee. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* I. 928 The blessed Sunne .. Eclips'd to me, eternally appeares. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 34 The Duration of some Eclipses is .. so long .. as to let the Moon go the Length of three of its Diameters in the Shadow totally eclipsed. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Introd. Astron.* p. lii. (Usef. Knowl. Ser.) When the moon eclipses the sun to us, the earth is eclipsed to the moon.

b. *transf.* To intercept (light); used *techn.* with reference to an intermittent light in a lighthouse.

1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 60 It is a White Revolving Light, eclipsed once a minute.

3. *fig.* To cast a shadow upon, throw into the shade; to obscure, deprive of lustre.

1581 R. GOADE in *Confer.* II. (1584) H iiij b, The glorie of it was .. eclipsed. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 30 A toleration of errours eclipsing and accosting Gods Truths. 1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gall.* Wks, 1725 I. 164, I confess I was a little eclips'd; but I'll chear up. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 525 The ancient name was eclipsed by a later title. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 351 The splendour of the House of Argyle had been eclipsed.

†b. To hide, screen *from.* Also, to extinguish (life). *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 53 Here I take my leaue of thee .. Borne to eclipse thy Life this afternoone. 1642 G. ENGLISHAM *Forerunner of Rev.* 3 How easily I may eclipse myself from his power to do me harm. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 243 He was not to be ecclipsed from the eyes of the multitude.

4. To render dim by comparison; to outshine, surpass. Chiefly *fig.*

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliv. 18 Her earrings eclipsed all the rest. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 127 The Earl of Surrey had totally eclipsed him in favour. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* XII. 61 A spark is thrown that shall eclipse the sun. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 381 A discovery which is the glory of one age is eclipsed by the extension of it in another. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxi. 159 One must sing in a room or the nightingales would eclipse us.

5. †a. To elide or omit (sounds) in pronunciation (*obs.*). b. In Irish (Gaelic, etc.) Grammar: To change the sound of an initial consonant according to euphonic laws. (In writing, the letter expressing the new sound is prefixed to the original initial which becomes silent.) See ECLIPSIS.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xii. (Arb.) 127 If he [a word] goe before another word commencing with a vowell not letting him to be eclipsed, his vtterance is easie. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 56 a, The English which they speake is good .. but they disgrace it..eclipsing (somewhat like the Somersetshire men) specially in pronouncing the names.

Eclipsed (ɪ́kli·pst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Suffering from eclipse, darkened.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Parodie* iii, No stormie night Can so afflict..As thy eclipsed light. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 130 An eclipsed Moon. 1884 *Athenæum* 11 Oct. 469/1 The absence of red colour in the eclipsed moon.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Obscured, 'in the shade'.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 177/1 The eclipsed state of England after his [king Edmund's] death. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* xc, Mine shall sing of his eclipsed estate.

†b. Enfeebled; labouring under infirmity. (In quot. 1667 perhaps = *blind*). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 431 Those which are effeminate or defective, and eclipsed in their minde or courage. 1667 *Carte Papers* (*MS.*) CLIV. fol. 132 b (Bodl. Libr.), The humble petition of William Walsh eclipsed.

†**3.** = ECLIPTIC *a. Obs.*

1627 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 484 Who .. would make a new Zodiack, and draw his eclipsed lines through the East and West Indies.

Eclipser (ɪ́kli·psəɹ). [f. ECLIPSE *v.* + -ER.] One who eclipses, darkens, obscures, or outshines.

1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* II. xxix, Oh foule Eclipser of that fayre sun-shine. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xvi. 79 They confessed themselves eclipsed, without envying the eclipser.

Eclipsing (ɪ́kli·psiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ECLIPSE *v.* + -ING 1.] a. The action of causing an eclipse. b. The condition of being in an eclipse. Also *fig.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxv, The name of whom shall .. ever yliche without eclipsing shine. *a* 1541 WYATT *Wks.* (1861) 49 He .. gives the moon her horns their eclipsing. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 61 An eclipsing .. of the shinings of grace.

Ecli·psing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

†**1.** That is suffering eclipse; that is being eclipsed.

1748 A. PHILIPS *Pastorals* vi. 114 His Voice had power To free the 'clipsing Moon at Midnight Hour.

2. That causes eclipse; that darkens, or causes darkness or obscurity. In quots. *fig.* only.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. vii. (1718) 153 O why Does thy eclipsing hand so long deny The sunshine of thy soul-enliv'ning eye? 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* liv, That Benediction which the eclipsing Curse Of birth can quench not. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xl. 183 Despondency .. had floated in and hovered above him with eclipsing wings.

3. That outshines or surpasses others.

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* § 2 Their greatest Accomplishments .. are in that Eclipsing company, as inconspicuous as the faint Qualities of more ordinary persons.

Ecli·psis. *Gram.* [ad. Gr. ἔκλειψις, noun of action f. ἐκλείπειν to leave out; in sense 1 perh. confused with *ellipsis*; in sense 2 app. suggested by ECLIPSE in fig. sense 'to obscure'.]

†**1.** An omission of words needful fully to express the sense. *Obs.*

1538 COVERDALE *Prol. N. T.*, The cause .. is partly the figure called eclipsis. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xii. (Arb.) 175 Eclipsis or the Figure of default.

†b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 38 *Eclipsis*, is a piece of a Line drawn to denote that some part of a Verse or Sentence cited, is left out .. As, —— 'Tis still the Miser's Lot. The young Fool spends all that the old Knave got.

2. In Irish (Sc. Gaelic, Manx) Grammar: see quot.

1845 J. O'DONOVAN *Irish Gram.* 58 *Eclipsis* in Irish Grammar may be defined the suppression of the sounds of certain radical consonants, by prefixing others of the same organ.

Eclipt, obs. form of YCLEPT.

Ecliptic (ɪ́kli·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-8 ecliptick(e, -tik(e, -que, (4, 7 ecc-, eclyptic(k, 7 æcliptique, 8 eccliptic), 7- ecliptic. [ad. (directly or through F. *écliptique*) L. *ecliptic-us*, Gr. ἐκλειπτικός in same sense.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an eclipse. *Ecliptic limits*: the limits within which an eclipse is possible. *Ecliptic conjunction*: a conjunction of sun and moon which results in a solar eclipse.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XX. iii. 145 When [the Sunne] himselfe and the roundle of the Moone .. are come to those dimensions which they usually tearme .. eclipticke or defective [*defectivas*] conjunctions ascending and descending. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* II. vi. 153 These ecliptic Nights last but a little Time. 1771 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 544 The time of the ecliptic conjunction may be deduced. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* 93/2 (Usef. Knowl. Ser.) The solar ecliptic limits exceed the lunar.

fig. 1678 SIR T. HERBERT *Mem. Chas. I*, 88 (T.) In this ecliptick condition was the king .. sequestered in a manner from the comfort earth and air affords.

†b. *Ecliptic circle, line, way* = ECLIPTIC *sb.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 3 To knowe in owre orizonte ..the arising of any planete aftur his latitude fro the Eclyptik lyne. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xiv. (ed. 7) 305 You must have respect only to the Ecliptique line. 1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 10 Does not the earth move.. in the ecliptic circle once a year? 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. (1736) 52 The sun revolving thro' th' ecclyptic way. *fig.* 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxx. (1739) 137 He would therefore have his way like that of the Zodiack, broad enough for Planetary motion of any one that could not contain himself within the Ecliptick Line of the Law.

¶ Used by mistake for ELLIPTIC.

1634–46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 53 The Exercise of Prophesieing, or, in ecliptick expression, the Exercise of the Ministers.

B. *sb.*

1. The great circle of the celestial sphere which is the apparent orbit of the sun. So called because eclipses can happen only when the moon is on or very near this line. Sometimes put for the plane of the ecliptic.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ix. 208 The distance of the Pole circles from the Pole is iust so much as the declination of the Eclipticke from the Equatour. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 291 If we imagine the Sun to make his course out of the Eclyptick, and upon a line without any obliquity. 1698 KEILL *Exam. The. Earth* (1734) 225 It [is] .. impossible to conceive how a Sphere can be inclin'd to a Plane, passing thro' its Center as the Ecliptick does thro' the Center of the Earth. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. 13 Its equator was in the plane of the ecliptic. 1854 KELLY & TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Astron.* 121 The inclination of the orbit of this comet to the ecliptic is 12° 34′.

2. The great circle on the terrestrial sphere which at any given moment lies in the plane of the celestial ecliptic.

1819 *Pantologia, Ecliptic,* in geography, an imaginary great circle on the terrestrial globe .. falling upon the plane of the celestial ecliptic.

Ecliptical (*i*klip·tikăl), *a.* [f. ECLIPTIC + -AL.] Pertaining to the ecliptic; situated on the ecliptic.

1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 281 The Eclipticall pointes, whiche be commonly called the Headde and the Tayle of the Dragon. 1885 CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 429 In carrying out the work of ecliptical charting .. M. M. Henry .. resolved .. to have recourse to the Camera.

¶ Used in error for ELLIPTICAL.

1583 FULKE *Defence* (1843) 402 When the sentence is ecliptical or defective. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xii. 299 He conceives this word, On mine Honour, wraps up a great deal in it .. and no lesse then an eclipticall oath, calling God to witnesse, who hath bestowed that Honour upon him.

Hence **Ecli·ptically** *adv.*, in the direction of the sun's (apparent) annual motion in the ecliptic.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus,* The flower twists Aequinoctionally from the left hand to the right..the stalk twineth ecliptically from the right to the left.

†**Eclipti·city.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 68 Discoveries, with regard to the eclipticity of the Zodiac.

Eclogite (e·klŏdʒəit). *Min.* Also 9 eclogyte, eklogite. [f. Gr. ἐκλογή selection; see quot. 1822.] A metamorphic rock, consisting of granular garnet and hornblende, with grass-green smaragdite (Dana *Man. Geol.* (1880) 74).

[1822 HAÜY *Minéralogie* IV. 548 Diallage, Espèce unique: Eclogite, d' ἐκλογη choix, parce que les composans de cette roche n'étant pas de ceux qui existent plusieurs ensemble dans les roches primitives .. semblent s'être choisis pour faire bande à part.] 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 169 Feldspar with a basis of souda..forms..with garnet, eclogyte. 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.,* This rock, to which Haüy gave the name of eklogite, is usually very firm and coherent.

Eclogue (e·klǫg). Forms: 6–8 eglog(ue, (6, 9 æglogue, -ge), 6– eclogue. [ad. L. *ecloga,* a. Gr. ἐκλογή selection, f. ἐκλέγειν to select.

The spelling *æglogue* (medL. *ægloga,* Fr. *églogue*) was associated with a fanciful derivation from αἴξ, αἰγ-ός goat (as if 'discourse of goatherds').]

1. A short poem of any kind, *esp.* a pastoral dialogue, such as Virgil's Bucolics.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (*heading*), The fyfte Eglog of Alexandre Barclay of the Cytizen & Uplondyshman. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Gen. Arg. § 2 They be not termed *Eclogues.* 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* Ep. Ded. 1, Some .. deuising how to .. blanche their passions with æglogues, songs and sonnets. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 172 His meaning might be perceyved out of the last Eglogue of Virgill. 1704 POPE *Disc. Past. Poetry* 55 It is not sufficient that the sentences only be brief, the whole Eclogue should be so too. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 4 (1882) 37 A little eclogue descriptive of the approach of spring.

¶ 2. Erroneously for: Conversation, discourse.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Eglogue,* a talking together. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 288 The Shepherds in the Eclogue which they had together about going to Bethlem to find Christ, use this Speech.

3. *attrib.*, also *eclogue-wise* adv., as in an eclogue.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 219 Which gaue occasion to Histor and Damon .. to present Basilius with some other of their complaints Eclogue-wise. *Ibid.* 388 In eclogue wise.

Hence **E·cloguey** *a. nonce-wd.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an eclogue or pastoral poem.

18.. BARNES *Poems Dorset Dial.,* They poems .. fill my heart wi'..The most ecloguey thoughts they do!

Eclude, erron. form of EXCLUDE *v.*

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 66 He is utterly ecluded from his family.

Ecness, -nyss, var. of ECHENESS, *Obs.*

†**Eco·d,** *int. Obs.* [var. of EGAD, *egod,* AGAD, q.v.] Used as a mild oath.

1733 FIELDING *Don Quix.* I. viii, 'Ecod! it runs in my head. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* III. iv, It's well I have a husband acoming, or ecod I'd marry the baker. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* xiv. 371 Ecod, when I say to him ..

†**Econo·macy.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 œconomacy. [f. L. *œconom-us* (ad. Gr. *οἰκονόμος* steward) + -ACY.] The position or office of being 'spiritual œconomus' or controller of ecclesiastical affairs.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 45 That Objection of Protestants against the œconomacy of the Bishop of Rome.

Economic (*ī*kŏnǫ·mik), *a.* For forms cf. ECONOMY. [ad. L. *œconomicus,* ad. Gr. *οἰκονομικός,* f. *οἰκονόμος*; see ECONOMY and -IC. The Fr. *économique* is of earlier date, and may have been the first source of the Eng. word.]

1. †a. Pertaining to the management of a household, or to the ordering of private affairs (*obs.*) b. Relating to private income and expenditure.

1592 SIR JOHN DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xii. (1697) 52 Doth employ her Oeconomick Art .. her Household to preserve. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 111 In this Oeconomicke or houshold order. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 212 A man of naturall goodness..whose courses..serue me for Oeconomike booke. 1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 193 Imploying them in oeconomick & naturall morall duties. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 17 Oeconomic Poesie ..also .. Politic Poesie .. had their Original from Moses's Oeconomics, and Politics. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XIX. 408 That I in wisdom œconomic aught Pass other women. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 77 Landlords' Bills, and other economic Documents. —*Sterling* I. ix. (1872) 55 His outlooks into the future, whether for his spiritual or economic fortunes, were confused.

2. Relating to the science of economics; relating to the development and regulation of the material resources of a community or nation.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 70 The economic experiment. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. 35 Principles which will enable us to investigate economic problems. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/3 M. Leroy-Beaulieu..one of the ablest writers on economic subjects.

b. Maintained for the sake of profit. Also, Connected with the industrial arts. (The former title of what is now the 'Museum of Practical Geology' was 'Museum of Economic Geology'.)

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 36 The advantages to be derived from economic fish-ponds. *Mod.* The many economic applications of electricity.

†3. Thrifty, careful, saving, sparing. *Obs.*

1755 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II,* II. 96 We should be economic. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* vi. (1832) I. 112, I never saw any one so economic of her smiles.

†4. **Economic Rat:** a transl. of *Mus œconomicus,* a name given by Linnæus to a burrowing rodent found in Siberia and Kamtchatka (now called *Arvicola œconomus*). *Obs.*

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 378 The migrations of the Economic Rats, are not less extraordinary.

5. Pertaining to 'economy' in religious teaching, or to 'economy of truth'. Cf. ECONOMY 6.

[1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance of some Letters* (1816) I. 11 That species of writing called by Voltaire, the œconomic style, or an expedient falsification of facts.] 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. vi. (1863) I. 34 His economic management of Truth. I use this word though it may seem pedantic.

6. Pertaining to a dispensation, or method of the Divine government. Cf. ECONOMY 5 b.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissertations* (1845) I. 31 Jacob gives to this agent the..economic title of The Angel.

B. *sb.*

†1. The art or science of managing a house; housekeeping. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 141 That othir point, which to practique Belongith, is economique. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* V. (1623) K iv, As well in Musick as Oeconomick there must sometime be Discords.

2. *pl.* (after L. *œconomica,* Gr. *τὰ οἰκονομικά*).

†a. The science or art of managing a household; a treatise on that subject. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 16 Aristotle .. in his Œconomikes .. biddeth us to rise before day. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiv. § 2 (1622) 356 Morall Philosophie .. hath three parts: Ecclesiastickes, Oeconomickes, and Politickes. [1621 *Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* 43 Ethica, Oeconomica & Politica.] 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xix. 123 The more practical ones of Politicks and Œconomicks. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 586/2 Economics, so far as they regard only inanimate things, serve only the low purposes of gain; but where they regard human beings they rise higher.

b. The art of regulating income and expenditure; also, pecuniary position.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iv. (1872) 27 The family economics getting yearly more propitious and flourishing. *Ibid.* II. vi. 140 The Original Regulations..a very solid lucid piece of economics.

c. The science relating to the production and distribution of material wealth; sometimes used as equivalent to *political economy,* but more frequently with reference to practical and specific applications. Sometimes qualified by an adj. prefixed, as in *Rural Economics.* Also, the condition of a country with regard to material prosperity.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 176 He..engaged to go with me..to Tour D'Aigues to wait on The baron..whose essays are among the most valuable on rural œconomics. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 17 The oppression has gone far farther than into the economics of Ireland. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. vii. (1876) 181 Chemistry, natural history, and economics. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii. 100 Those moral attributes .. are independent of economics. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. v. 138 The improvement of Greece in economics. 1881 P. GEDDES in *Nature* XXIV. 526 Those sections .. were devoted to .. physical economics.

†3. One who understands the art of housekeeping. *Obs.*

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* i. 10 God is the best economic; his house is exactly ordered for matter of good husbandry.

†4. *Eccl. Hist.* An administrator of the revenues of a vacant benefice [=med.L. *œconomus*]. *Obs.*

1616 N. BRENT *Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 611 There being a suit for a benefice, an Oiconomick may be created. *Ibid.* 735 The Episcopal See being void, the Chapter shall elect one or two economicks.

Economical (*ī*kŏnǫ·mikăl), *a.* Forms: see ECONOMY. Also 6 oiconomical. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to a household or its management; resembling what prevails in a household. *arch.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Lett.-bk.* (1884) 61 The other œconomical matter you wotte of. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 493 Oeconomicall science, that is..the art of ruling a house well. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 Those priuate vertues..concerne his economicall administration. 1680 SIR R. FILMER *Patriarcha* ii. § 2 Adam had only economical power, but not political. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. § 1. 425 Œconomical Convenience first determined the Ratio's of Doors, Windows, etc.

b. Pertaining to pecuniary position.

1825–45 CARLYLE *Schiller* App. (ed. 2) 270 My economical circumstances render it impossible for me to travel much.

2. Pertaining to, or concerned with, the development of material resources; relating to political economy. Cf. ECONOMY 3.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxi. 173 The economical writers of antiquity .. recommend the former method. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 117 Commerce .. and manufacture, the gods of our œconomical politicians, are themselves perhaps but creatures. 1878 MORLEY *Condorcet* 43 Why did not France sink under her economical disorders?

b. = ECONOMIC 2 b.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 210 He had the direction .. of the œconomical garden. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 28 Many very important applications of this principle have been made by Count Rumford to œconomical purposes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* V. 99 Bakewell created .. breeds in which every thing is omitted but what is economical.

3. Characterized by, or tending to economy; of persons; saving, thrifty; opposed to *wasteful.* Cf. ECONOMY 4.

1780 BURKE *Sp. on Œconomical Reform* 17 An œconomical constitution is a necessary basis for an œconomical administration. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxii. 228 The more economical application of the public revenue. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 259 The use of animal flesh .. as a principal article of diet .. is very far from being economical. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 89 He will not work in an economical way. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* IV. 92 Illustrative of his economical habits.

4. = ECONOMIC 5.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* 80 Careful ever to maintain substantial truth in our use of the economical method. 1864 — *Apol.* 386 She observes no half-measures, no economical reserve.

5. a. Pertaining to a dispensation; cf. ECONOMY 5 b. b. Pertaining to an organization; cf. ECONOMY 8.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 631 The Trinity..doth defende the Oiconomical state, that is, the mistery of the dispensation. 1646 *Burd. Issachar* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 265 This Sanhedrim is Christ's Vicegerent in his oeconomical Kingdom. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sacra* iii. 40 The Oeconomical harmony is disturbed. *a* 1726 W. REEVE *Serm.* (1729) 171 When the .. Son of God had served the prophetic and priestly parts of his œconomical charge. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissertations* (1845) I. 37 The economical office of the Word..is to declare the Father to his creatures.

Economically (*ī*kŏnǫ·mikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In an economical manner.

1. With reference to, or from the point of view of, economic science.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 172 The best examples of the application of science, economically to agriculture, can..be found in Virginia. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* V. (ed. 3) 49 Economically considered, the existence of mankind is conditioned by some sort of saving.

2. In a thrifty or saving, as opposed to a wasteful, manner.

1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 620/1 Those resources the kingdom should economically apply. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* (1845–8) III. 549 The object might be attained .. more economically, by the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 415/2 Labour can be more..economically carried out.

3. *Theol.* According to the method or subject to the conditions of the divine economy.

1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 71 The Sin of Man .. disabled the Law of Works that it could not give that Eternal Life which after the Fall it promised only œconomically. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissertations* (1845) I. 36 God the Father..economically declares his high behests through the medium of the Word. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 67 The system which is of less importance is economically or sacramentally connected with the more momentous system.

Economist (*ī*kǫ·nŏmist). [f. Gr. *οἰκονόμος* (see ECONOMY) + -IST. Cf. Fr. *économiste.*]

†1. One who manages a household; a housekeeper. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 100 A prudent man..may first become a good oeconomist, that is, a governor & father of a familie. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 99 Mr. Penry..will prove a good husband, and a great œconomist. 1765 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) II. 219, I am got into lodgings of my own, and will endeavour to be as good an œconomist as my villainous nature will let me. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* II The perfect economist or mistress of a household.

2. A manager in general; one who attends to the sparing and effective use of anything, *esp.* of money. Const. *of.*

1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* III. § 1. (1737) II. 372 O wise Oeconomist..whom all the Elements and Powers of Nature serve! 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 64 ¶ 2 He is a good Oeconomist in his extravagance. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Lime*, Every good Oeconomist will purchase as..cheap as he can. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* I. 553 He appears to have been but an indifferent œconomist. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 47 [He] was such a rigid economist of time, that every hour was allotted to its separate work.

3. One who practises or advocates saving.

1758 *Herald* II. 199 No. 27 He is an œconomist in his expences. 1771 H. Mackenzie *Man Feel.* xxxvi. (1803) 72 His aunt was an economist. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 420 An Italian..must be a rigid economist. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 115 Economists who pressed for the reduction of the public expenditure.

4. A student of, or writer upon, economics or political economy.

1804 Earl Lauderd. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 354 To the economists commerce ought to have appeared a direct means of increasing wealth. 1827 Whateley *Logic* (1836) 393 The great defect of..our own economists in general, is the want of definitions. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. Pref., Those facts which form the special study of the economist.

b. More fully, **Political Economist.**

1825 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* II. x. 197 He [Mr. Monck] is a great Grecian and a great political economist. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 326 David Hume ..one of the most profound political economists of his time.

c. One of the school of 'Economistes' (who flourished) in France in the 18th c.

1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. ix, A .. considerable sect, distinguished in the French republic of letters by the name of 'The Economists'. 1869 Buckle *Civilis.* II. vii. 328 Soon after 1755 the economists effected a schism between the nation and the government. 1878 Morley *Condorcet* 33 As a thinker he is roughly classed as an Economist.

Economization (*ɪkɒ·nŏmizēɪ·ʃən*). [f. next + -ation.] The action or process of economizing (force, material, etc.).

1866 *Even. Standard* 13 July 3 The economisation of the elements of electricity. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 4/5 A great economisation of the commercial processes.

Economize (*ɪkɒ·nŏməiz*), *v.* [f. Gr. *οἰκονόμ-ος* (see Economy) + -ize.]

†**1.** *intr.* To act as the governor of a household.

1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 41 The power .. to .. œconomize in the Land which God hath given them, as Masters of Families in their Houses.

†**2.** *trans.* To arrange, constitute, organize. *Obs.*

1691 Beverley *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 12 So shall the Divine Person .. Oeconomize .. the Lustre of its Glory. *Ibid.* 18 The Throne of God .. is so Oeconomiz'd as to be distinct.

3. To use sparingly; to effect a saving in.

1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 122 He is calculating how he shall economize time. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men* VI. *Napol.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 371 He never economized his ammunition but..rained a torrent of iron..to annihilate all defence.

b. To procure the funds for anything by economy or saving. Somewhat *rare.*

1849-50 Alison *Hist. Europe* I. iii. § 82. 341 Her.. charities..were economised from her own personal revenue.

4. *intr.* To practise economy; to spend money more sparingly than before.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 219 Œconomising on principles of justice and mercy. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* xl. (1883) I. 217 Light is one of the things I do not like to economise in. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 95 When wages fall..the poor..are obliged to economise.

5. *trans.* To turn to account, turn to the best account; to apply to industrial purposes.

1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* ix. 117 It must be for man's advantage to economize this power. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* I. (1868) 6 How this labour may .. be .. economized, so as to produce the richest results. 1863 A. Ramsay *Phys. Geol.* (1878) 606 Who knows..what motive powers may .. be economised other than those that result from the direct application of heat. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 366 [Machinery's] object is to economise force supplied from without.

Hence **Eco·nomized** *ppl. a.*

1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* vi. 106 These are already economized alterations of something still more primitive.

Economizer (*ɪkɒ·nŏməizəɹ*). [f. prec. + -er 1.] One who or that which economizes.

1. One who makes money go a long way; one who effects saving in expenditure.

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* (1867) 281 Sarah is as good an economiser as any going. 1886 *Pall Mall Budget* 7 Jan. 4/2 He was a most rigid economizer who spent a halfpenny in tar, but when the ship foundered his economy was not much appreciated even by himself.

2. One who practises 'economy of truth'.

1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 86 The modern economiser keeps back his opinions or dissembles the grounds of them.

3. *Mech.* An appliance of any kind intended to effect a saving, *esp.* of heat or fuel. Also *attrib.*

18.. *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Caloric Engine*, [Economy of fuel] is effected by a 'regenerator,' or more properly, 'economizer'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 64/2 Fire Economiser for ordinary grates. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Jan. 85/1 A boiler in the economiser house exploded.

Economizing (*ɪkɒ·nŏməi:ziŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action or process: **a.** of turning to account for industrial purposes; **b.** of using with reserve and to the best effect.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 214/2 The appliances for the economising of water. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 364/2 Work, which a slight economizing of his boundless materials might..expedite.

Economy (*ɪkɒ·nŏmi*). Forms: 6 econ-, yconomie, 7 œconomie, (7, 8 æconomy), 7–9 œconomy, 7– economy. [ad. L. *œconomia*, ad. Gr. *οἰκονομία*, f. *οἰκονόμος* one who manages a household (usu. *spec.* a steward), f. *οἶκο-s* house + *-νόμος*, f. *νέμειν* to manage, control. The Gr. *οἰκονόμος* was adopted in classical Lat. as *œconomus*, but seems to have been re-introduced into med.L. from contemporary Gr. (in an ecclesiastical sense) with the phonetic spelling *yconomus*, whence the early Fr. and Eng. *yconomie* as forms of this word.

In Christian Latin the accepted transl. of *οἰκονομία* was *dispensatio* (cf. L. *dispensator* = Gr. *οἰκονόμος* steward); hence in certain *Theol.* senses *economy* and *dispensation* are used convertibly.]

I. Management of a house; management generally.

†**1.** The art or science of managing a household, *esp.* with regard to household expenses. *Obs.* exc. in phrase *Domestic economy.*

c 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 29 The Doctrynal Princyplis and Proverbys Yconomie, or Howsolde keepyng. [1580 North *Plutarch* 303 A part whereof is Oeconomia, commonly called House-rule.] 1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 255 You have contrary to..good œconomy made a snow-house in your upper Roome.

b. The manner in which a household, or a person's private expenditure, is ordered. *arch.*

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 50 ¶ 3 His Equipage and Oeconomy had something in them..sumptuous. *a* 1723 Mrs. Centlivre *Artifice* IV. (D.) He ought to be very rich, whose œconomy is so profuse. 1727 Pope *Th. Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* 1755 II. i. 229 Three great ministers, who could exactly compute..the accompts of a kingdom, but were wholly ignorant of their own œconomy. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* v. xlix. 372 Impertinence .. to watch over the œconomy of private people. 1825–45 Carlyle *Schiller* II. (ed. 2) 70 If you could find me any person that would undertake my small economy.

†**c.** *concr.* A society ordered after the manner of a family. *Obs.*

1751 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) II. 249 At Holbeck we..had an economy of young men.

†**d.** The rules which control a person's mode of living; regimen, diet. *Obs. rare.*

1735 Barber in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 85 The œconomy you are under must necessarily preserve your life many years.

2. In a wider sense: The administration of the concerns and resources of any community or establishment with a view to orderly conduct and productiveness; the art or science of such administration. Frequently specialized by the use of adjectives, as *Domestic, Naval, Rural,* etc. So † *Charitable Economy* [in Fr. *économie charitable*]: the management of charitable institutions.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxiii. 124 Special Administration ..at home, for the Oeconomy of a Common-wealth. 1691 T. H[ale], *Acc. New Invent.* 117 Of Naval Oeconomy or Husbandry. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 344 'Twould have been bad Oeconomy to make such an use of them [Cushions]. 1772 Pennant *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 194 Rural æconomy is but at a low ebb here. 1778 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* I. IV. 320 The functions in domestic œconomy are many, which fall to the share of women. 1801 Mrs. Trimmer (*title*), Oeconomy of Charity, or an address to Ladies adapted to the present state of charitable institutions. 1863 P. Barry (*title*), Dockyard Economy and Naval Power. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 455 Articles.. employed in the..economy of agricultural operations.

b. *esp.* Management of money, or of the finances.

1741 Betterton in Oldys *Eng. Stage* II. 7 It was not the only erroneous Instance of his Oeconomy. 1796 Burke *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 23 A system of œconomy which would make a random expence..not easily practicable.

3. Political Economy [transl. Fr. *économie politique*]: originally the art or practical science of managing the resources of a nation so as to increase its material prosperity; in more recent use, the theoretical science dealing with the laws that regulate the production and distribution of wealth.

1767 Sir J. Stewart (*title*), An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. Introd. II. 3 Political œconomy..proposes two distinct objects..to provide a plentiful revenue or subsistence for the people .. and..to supply the state..with a revenue sufficient for the publick services. 1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* I. § 1. 1 Political Economy is the science of the laws which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of those articles or products which have exchangeable value, and are either necessary, useful, or agreeable to man. *a* 1830 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* (1831) II. 125 The French have long distinguished themselves by their knowledge of political economy. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* i. (ed. 3) 2 The subject of a treatise on political economy is, the services which men render to each other; but those services only on which a price can be put.

4. Careful management of resources, so as to make them go as far as possible.

a. with reference to money and material wealth: Frugality, thrift, saving. Sometimes euphemistically for: Parsimony, niggardliness.

1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. II. 62 Men have .. been very liberal in their censure of the Duke's Oeconomy. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* X. (1704) III. 88 Nor was this Oeconomy well liked even in France. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 162 The luxury of Britain did not teach him [Holbein] more oeconomy than he had practised in his own country. 1770 Jas. Harris in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 196 There can be no independence without economy. 1863 Froude *Hist. Eng.* VII. 5 The economy with which [Q.] Mary had commenced her reign had been sacrificed to superstition.

b. *concr.* An instance or a means of saving or thrift; a saving.

1788 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 389 The suppression of the packets is one of the economies in contemplation. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (1876) 10 Improved breeds of horses, cattle .. are really economies. 1876 *Times* 4 Oct., [The Railway Company] has only been saved from utter bankruptcy by economies.

c. with reference to immaterial things, as time, personal ability, labour, etc.

1862 Darwin *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 275 The economy shown by nature in her resources is striking. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* III. vii. 107 To read a language that has been very imperfectly mastered is felt to be a bad economy of time.

II. 5. *Theol.* The method of the divine government of the world, or of a specific department or portion of that government.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Commun.* i. § 1. 28 All this is the method and Oeconomy of heaven. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. v. 127 The whole Oeconomy of our Salvation might be the better represented. 1814 Chalmers *Evid. Chr. Revel.* i. 15 That particular scheme of the divine economy which is revealed to us in the New Testament. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 226 The true theological position of the Law—its true position, that is, in the Divine œconomy of salvation.

b. *esp.* A 'dispensation', a method or system of the divine government suited to the needs of a particular nation or period of time, as the *Mosaic, Jewish, Christian economy.*

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 516 Apol., Tending to the greater ornament and completeness of the Christian Oeconomy. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 256 The Oeconomy of Faith should go before that of Vision. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 58 The Mosaical Oeconomy. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 4. 13 This Egyptian influence in the Mosaic Economy has been largely over-rated. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* 97 The Economy of Grace. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* viii. 100 The twofold song descriptive of both economies.

III. 6. a. *Theol.* [after Gr. *οἰκονομία* in the late sense 'politic administration'.] The judicious handling of doctrine, *i.e.* the presentation of it in such a manner as to suit the needs or to conciliate the prejudices of the persons addressed.

b. This sense has been (by misapprehension or word-play) often treated as an application of 4. Hence the phrase *economy* (as if 'cautious or sparing use') *of truth.*

Newman's history of the Arians (1833) contained a section on the use of 'the Economy' by the Fathers. The word was eagerly caught up by popular writers and used contemptuously, as if it were a euphemistic name for dishonest evasion; in this sense it is still freq. met with. The sense of *οἰκονομία* to which Newman referred occurs freq. in Chrysostom and Gregory Nazianzen; *e.g.* the former, commenting on the words 'vain deceit' (*Col.* ii. 8) says that some deceits are good, *e.g.* that practised by Jacob, which was *οὐκ ἀπάτη ἀλλ' οἰκονομία* not a fraud but an 'economy'. The ecclesiastical use of the word occurs in Fr. writers of the 17th and 18th c., and was ridiculed by Voltaire; hence the appearance of b so early as 1796. See also Economic *a.* 5.

a. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* i. § 3 (1876) 65 The Economy is certainly sanctioned by St. Paul in his own conduct. To the Jews he became as a Jew, etc. 1841 — *Tracts for Times* xc. (ed. 4) 83 What was an economy in the reformers, is a protection to us. 1885 E. S. Ffoulkes *Prim. Consecration* iv. 93 Whether S. Cyril pushed his economy—or, as it would now be called, his diplomacy—too far.

b. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 208 Falsehood and delusion are allowed in no case whatever. But..there is an œconomy of truth..a sort of temperance, by which a man speaks truth with reason that he may continue to speak it the longer. *Mod.* 'I do not impute falsehood to the Government, but I think there has been considerable economy of truth'.

IV. Organization, like that of a household.

7. The structure, arrangement, or proportion of parts, of any product of human design.

†**a.** *spec.* of a poem, play, etc. [Immediately from Gr. and Lat.] *Obs.*

1671 Milton *Samson* Introd., Such œconomy or disposition of the fable as may stand best with .. decorum. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 91 In this .. Œconomy of a Poem, Virgil much excells Theocritus.

b. *gen.*

1734 Watts *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 217 An odd sort of elegance in the oeconomy of her table. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 311 The Crossings of Stairs .. would confound the Oeconomy of the Building. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xxxvii. 21 The œconomy of the table was recomposed. 1756 Colman & Thornton *Connoisseur* No. 103 That the oeconomy of the beaufait..may not be disarranged.

8. In wider sense: The organization, internal

constitution, apportionment of functions, of any complex unity.

† a. of the Trinity. *Obs.*

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* iv. 2 According to the œconomie or dispensation thereof [of the divine essence]. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 3. 46 For now we are to consider how his natural body enters into this œconomy and dispensation. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 268 This Order and Oeconomy, observable in the Persons of the Sacred Trinity.

b. of an individual body or mind. Sometimes *concr.* (like 'system') for the body as an organized whole.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* (1682) 176 The whole Oeconomy of the body. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Pov.* Wks. 1730 I. 95 The whole oeconomy of their brain is corrupted. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 192 With regard to the œconomy of the mind..all vice is indeed pernicious. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 193 An effort of the œconomy to eject the poison.

c. of the material creation or its subdivisions, as in phrases, *animal, vegetable economy, economy of nature.*

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 53 Within the course and œconomy of nature. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. § 1 (1737) II. I. 19 An Animal-Order or Oeconomy, according to which the Animal Affairs are regulated and dispos'd. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* Introd. 2 They.. had no idea..of the vegetable oeconomy. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* v. (1814) 209 Water is absolutely necessary to the economy of vegetation. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. ii. 174 We will retire to its forests to collect and examine the economy of its most rare and beautiful birds.

d. of human society as a whole, or of any particular community.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1682) 16 Nor will [heads that are disposed unto schism] be ever confined unto the order or œconomy of one body. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 2. 75 In old time there was a manner of living, and as it were a certain œconomy..living by Rapine. 1712 *Spect.* No. 404 ¶ 1 In the Dispositions of Society, the civil Œconomy is formed in a chain as well as the natural. 1815 DK. YORK *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp. Wellington* X. 4 Your..attention must..be directed to..the interior economy of the different corps. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 67/2 This real value in the economy of society is not disparaged.

† **Eco·ntrary,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *e contrario* in same sense.] Contrariwise, vice versâ.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, xix. § 11 That no persone that ys rated for landes..be sette or taxed for his goode and catelles moveables neythere econtrary.

† **Eco·nverse,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *e converso* of same meaning.] Conversely.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccviii. 71 b, That reason may knowe the truth from the falshod and so econverse.

‖ **Ecossaise.** [F. *écossaise* fem. adj. 'Scotch'. Cf. SCHOTTISCHE.] (See quot.)

1863 E. PAUER *Programme* 27 Apr., A lively dance tune in 2/4 time. In older music the Ecossaise was in 3/4 slow time, and was sometimes used for the Andante.

Ecostate (*ĭkɒ·stĕt*), *a.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + L. *costa* rib + -ATE.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Ecostate*, not having a central or strongly-marked rib or costa.

‖ **Ecoute** (*ekut*). *Mil.* [F. *écoute* (f. *écouter* to listen) an excavation, in which a miner can listen for the working of the enemy's miners.] (See quot.)

1815 HUTTON *Phil. & Math. Dict.* I. 282 *Catacoustics*, .. are écoutes or small galleries..in front of the glacis of a fortified place, all of which communicate with a gallery that is carried parallel to the covert-way.

‖ **E·cphasis.** [Gr. ἔκφασις declaration, f. stem either of ἐκφαίνειν to show forth, or of ἐκφάναι to tell forth. Cf. ECPHRASIS. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ecphasis* (in Rhet.) a plain declaration or interpretation of a thing. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Ecphonema** (ekfonī·mă). *Rhet.* [Gr. ἐκφώνημα, f. ἐκφωνέ-ειν to cry out.] (See quot.)

1736-1800 BAILEY, *Ecphonema*, a rhetorical figure, a breaking out of the voice, with some interjectional particle. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Ecphone·sis.** Also 6 ecphonisis. *Rhet.* [Gr. ἐκφώνησις, f. as prec.] Exclamation, an exclamatory phrase.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 221 Ecphonisis, the figure of exclamation..it vtters our minde by all such words as do shew any extreme passion. 1642 JOHN EATON *Honeycombe of free Justif.* 318 The Ecphonesis or acclamation of Chrysostome upon this plea. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 226 Ecphonesis, Admiration or Wonder and Exclamation..is marked thus (!). 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Ecphora** (e·kfŏră). *Archit.* [Gr. ἐκφορά, f. ἐκφέρειν, f. ἐκ out + φέρειν to bear.] (See quot.)

1715 KERSEY, *Ecphora*, a jutting or bearing out in a building. 1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss, *Ecphora*, a word used by Vitruvius to signify the projecture of a member or moulding of a column.

† **Ecphra·ctic,** *a. Med. Obs.* [ad. late Gr. ἐκφρακτικός, f. ἐκφράσσειν to remove obstructions.] Adapted to clear away obstructions; aperient, deobstruent. Also as quasi-*sb.* Hence † **Ecphra·ctical** *a.*, of same meaning.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 30 Must be dissolved by a..cutting Ecphracticke. *Ibid.* 124 Ecphractical, as it were purging fractures. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 16 It is of great concernment..to procure the bloud and spirits a free course..by sutable purges and Ecphractick Medicines. 1775 ASH, *Ecphractic*, attenuating, dissolving tough humours. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ecphractic*, aperient, also the same as deobstruent.

‖ **Ecphrasis** (e·kfrăsis). [Gr. ἔκφρασις, f. ἐκφράζειν, f. ἐκ out + φράζειν to speak.] (See quot.)

1715 KERSEY, *Ecphrasis* (in Rhet.) a plain declaration or interpretation of a thing. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIV. 65 The same florid effeminacies of style..in..an ecphrasis of Libanius, are harmless.

‖ **Ecraseur** (*ekrazör*). *Surg.* [F. *écraseur* crusher, f. *écraser* to crush.] A blunt chain-saw, tightened by a screw or by a rack and pinion, for removing piles, polypi, etc. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1859 *Dubl. Hosp. Gaz.* 15 Jan., On the use of the Ecraseur in the operation for Anal Fistula.

† **Ecrhythmous** (ekri·þməs). [f. Gr. ἔκρυθμος out of tune, f. ἐκ out + ῥυθμός rhythm; see -OUS.]

[1715 KERSEY, *Ecrhythmus*, a Pulse that observes no Method.] 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ecrhythmous*, old term applied by Galen to the pulse, and meaning irregular or unrhythmical.

‖ **Écroulement.** [Fr.] The fall of a mass of rock, a building, etc. Used *fig.*; also *spec.* in *Geol.*

1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary of an Invalid* (1835) 288 Napoleon has so catamaranned the foundations, that more than one écroulement has already taken place. 1839 MURCHISON *Silurian System* I. xiii. 163 The great ecroulement of rocks round Daren. *Ibid.* I. xxxii. 435, I found the phenomena to be similar to many ecroulemens of Alpine tracts.

‖ **Ecru** (*ekrii*), *a.* [F. *écru* raw, unbleached.] The name of a colour; the colour of unbleached linen. Also quasi-*sb.*

1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 White écru or maize are the shades preferred. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 9/1 The bridesmaids..wore dresses of pink satin and écru muslin.

Ecsta·siate, *v. rare.* [f. ECSTASY + -ATE. Cf. F. *extasier.*] *trans.* = ECSTACIZE.

1823 *New Month. Mag.* VIII. 278 The singer..may extasiate his audience.

Ecstasied (e·kstăsid), *ppl. a.* [f. ECSTASY *v.* + -ED.] a. Exalted in contemplation. b. Enraptured.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. iv, Seraphims and the most ecstasied order of intelligence. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) To Rdr. 9 Those..whose extasied souls ravished with joy of his condigne punishment, by excesse of exalted spirits did themselves injuries. 1787 tr. *Klopstock's Messiah* III. 115 Thus ecstasied, sang the youthful spirits of Heaven.

‖ **Ecstasis** (e·kstăsis). Also 7 extasis. [mod. L., a. Gr. ἔκστασις; see ECSTASY.]

= ECSTASY *sb.* 2, 3.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. v. (1651) 392 Another..like in effect to Opium, Which puts them..into a kinde of Extasis. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 109 Ecstasis is either true, as when the mind is drawn away to contemplate heavenly things, or etc. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 3. 201 Vision, dream, trance, ecstasis, were common incidents in the history of the Hebrew prophets.

Ecstasize (e·kstăsəiz), *v.* [f. ECSTAS-Y + -IZE. Cf. ECSTACY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To throw into an ecstasy or transport of rapturous feeling; to give pleasurable excitement to. Also *refl.*

1835 *New Month. Mag.* XLV. 469 The auditors were delighted, enraptured, ecstacized. 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* I. 54, I should have ecstasised myself ill. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. xvi. 251 Read passages from Byron..ecstasizing the lawyer's lady.

2. *intr.* To 'go into ecstasies'.

1854 T. GWYNNE *Nanette* (1864) 18 The merry old woman was ecstasizing over the size and beauty of the .. fish.

Ecstasy (e·kstăsi). Forms: 4-5 exstasie, -cye, 6-9 extasie, -y, ecstacy, exstacy, -ie, 6-8 exstasy, 6 extascie, 7 extase, ecs-, estasie, 8, 9 ectasy, ecstasie, 7-9 extacy, 6- ecstasy. See also ECSTASIS. [a. OF. *extasie*, (after words in *-sie*, ad. L. *-sia*) f. med.L. *extasis*, a. Gr. ἔκστασις, f. ἐκστα- stem of ἐξιστάναι to put out of place (in phrase ἐξιστάναι φρενῶν 'to drive a person out of his wits'), f. ἐκ out + ἱστάναι to place. The mod. Eng. spelling shows direct recourse to Gr. The Fr. *extase* is ad. med.L. or Gr.

The classical senses of ἔκστασις are 'insanity' and 'bewilderment'; but in late Gr. the etymological meaning received another application, viz., 'withdrawal of the soul from the body, mystic or prophetic trance'; hence in later medical writers the word is used for trance, etc., generally. Both the classical and post-classical senses came into the mod. langs., and in the present fig. uses they seem to be blended.]

1. The state of being 'beside oneself', thrown into a frenzy or a stupor, with anxiety, astonishment, fear, or passion.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 10 Thei weren fulfillid with wondryng, and exstasie, that is, leesyng of mynde of resoun and lettyng of tunge. ?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. (1847) 113 I knowe..That you be in greate exstacye. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* I. ii. 217 Our words will but increase his ecstasy. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 19 To lye In restlesse extasie. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 201 With a great and sudden Army he entered..In which extasie the English Factours fled to Bantam. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I. ii, The crouching beasts Cling to the earth in pallid ecstasy.

2. *Pathol.* † a. By early writers applied vaguely, or with conflicting attempts at precise definition, to all morbid states characterized by unconsciousness, as swoon, trance, catalepsy, etc.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* V. 124 Beames .. shoote from out the fairenes of her eye: At which he stands as in an extasie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIIII. XV. 179 The principall person of the embassage .. fell downe flat before them in a swoune and extasie. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 80, I .. layd good scuses vpon your extasie [*Stage direction to line* 40: Falls into a trance]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 160 The Ministers of the State..like men in an Extasy..had no Speech or Motion.

b. In modern scientific use. (See quot.)

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 840 Ecstasy. In this condition, the mind, absorbed in a dominant idea, becomes insensible to surrounding objects. 1882 QUAIN *Dict. Med.*, s. v. The term ecstasy has been applied to certain morbid states of the nervous system, in which the attention is occupied exclusively by one idea, and the cerebral control is in part withdrawn from the lower cerebral and certain reflex functions. These latter centres may be in a condition of inertia, or of insubordinate activity, presenting various disordered phenomena, for the most part motor.

3. a. Used by mystical writers as the technical name for the state of rapture in which the body was supposed to become incapable of sensation, while the soul was engaged in the contemplation of divine things. Now only *Hist.* or *allusive.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 107 In such sober kind of ecstacies did Plotinus find his own soul separated from his body. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 171 The Emigration of humane Souls from the bodie by Ecstasy. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xix. (1695) 119 Whether that which we call Extasie, be not dreaming with the Eyes open, I leave to be examined. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 181/2 Things seen in an Extacy are more certain than those we behold in dreams. 1842 EMERSON *Transcend.* Wks. 1875 II. 282 He [the Transcendentalist] believes in inspiration and in ecstasy. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. III. ii. 65 Ecstasy .. is the liberation of your mind from its finite consciousness. 1879 LEFEVRE *Philos.* i. 29 The Chaldæans and the Semites let loose on the West these wanton rites, the intoxication of the senses, and by a natural transposition, mystic ecstasy.

b. The state of trance supposed to be a concomitant of prophetic inspiration; hence, Poetic frenzy or rapture. Now with some notion of 4.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 59 Certaine women in a kind of ecstasie foretold of calamities to come. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* iv. 125 Eucherius, Bishop of Orleans..being in an Extasy, saw him in Hell. 1751 GRAY *Elegy* xii, Hands .. waked to ecstasy the living lyre. 1755 — *Progr. Poesy* (R.), He that rode sublime Upon the seraph wings of ecstacy. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxxv, He leant upon a harp, in mood Of minstrel ecstasy.

4. An exalted state of feeling which engrosses the mind to the exclusion of thought; rapture, transport. Now chiefly, Intense or rapturous delight: the expressions *ecstasy of woe, sorrow, despair*, etc., still occur, but are usually felt as *transferred.* Phrase, *To be in, dissolve* (trans. and intr.), *be thrown into ecstasies*, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 162 After they come downe agayn to themselfe from suche excessyue eleuacyon or extasy. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) Ep. Ded. 6 In extasie of despaire. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Div b, In a sorrow-sighing extasie, Henry tooke leaue. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 4 This extasie of my admiration was broken off by the occasion of a noyse. 1632 MILTON *Il Penser.* 165 As may with sweetness, through mine ear, Dissolve me into ecstasies. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Love* Wks. 1730 I. 112 In exstasies I wou'd dissolving lie. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 26 Boyish tricks that I played in the ecstacy of my joy. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* V, The ecstasy of the monk's terror. 1831 MACAULAY *Moore's Byron, Ess.* (1854) I. 165 What somebody calls the 'ecstasy of woe'. 1848 — *Hist. Eng.* I. 627 The crowd was wrought up to such an ecstasy of rage that, etc. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 19 There had been no ecstasy, no gladness even. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Fr. Critic on Milton* Ess. 242 When he hears it he is in ecstasies.

b. An outburst, a tumultuous utterance (of feeling, etc.). *Obs.*

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 32 The Fury and Extasies of a giddy and passionate Multitude. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 1013 Shrill extasies of joy declare The fav'ring goddess present to the pray'r.

5. *Comb.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 169 A poet! know him by The ecstasy-dilated eye.

E·cstasy, *v.* [f. the sb. Cf. ECSTASIZE *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To throw into a state of frenzy or stupor. Only in *pass. Obs.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. i. Wks. (1677) 159 They us'd to be so extasi'd..as..to tear their garments. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (1878) I. 12 My Blood was Corral, and my Breath was Ice, Extasied from all Sence, to thinke, etc. 1670 *Conclave wherein Clem. VIII elected Pope* 2 They were extasied with distractions.

† 2. *intr.* To behave as in an ecstasy. *Obs.*

1636 W. DENNY *in Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 15 With seeming seeing, yet not seeing eyes..he extasies.

3. *trans.* To raise to a high state of feeling; to fill with transport; now *esp.* to delight intensely, enrapture. Chiefly in *pass.*; see ECSTASIED.

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* V. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Thou with these woords hast extasyde my sowle. 1631 — *Fair M. of West* I. II. i. Wks. 1874 II. 281, I cannot but wonder why any fortune should make a man ecstasied. 1660 *Character Italy* 89 She would extasy a foreiner with the sight of her stately fabricks. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 251 Breathless with haste and ecstasied with joy. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. XX. 232 The crowd was again ecstasied.

Ecstatic (ekstæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἐκστατικός, f. stem ἐκστα-. See ECSTASY *sb.* and -IC.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the nature of trance, catalepsy, mystical absorption, stupor, or frenzy (see ECSTASY *sb.* 1, 2, 3); accompanied by or producing these conditions. Of persons: Subject to experiences of this kind.

c **1630** MILTON *Passion* 42 There doth my soul..sit In pensive trance..and ecstatic fit. **1697** C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 286 The Quakers .. during these Extatick years .. were not in a Solid Condition. **1718** POPE *Eloisa* 339 In trance extatic may thy pangs be drowned. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxx, Convulsions of extatic trance. **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Colum.* xxvii. 27 The banded Priest's ecstatic art. **1856** R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 62 In the ecstatic state, individuality, memory, time, space ..all vanish.

2. Of the nature of ecstasy or exalted feeling; characterized by, or producing intense emotion (now chiefly pleasurable emotion). Of persons: Subject to rapturous emotion. (See ECSTASY *sb.* 4.)

1664 H. MORE *Apology* 503 Carried quite away in an Ecstatick fit of Love and Joy and transporting Admiration. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. xi, Mrs. Miller .. burst forth into the most ecstatic thanksgivings to Heaven. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 260 He quivers in extatic pain. **1813** H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 42 Thy Newgate thefts impart ecstatic pleasure. **1870** DISRAELI *Lothair* vii. 24 She had thrown herself in ecstatic idolatry at the feet of the hero of Caprera. **1878** TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* i. § 27. 45 Minds of a visionary and ecstatic nature.

3. *absol.* quasi-*sb. rare.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 25 The man indeed at times is all upon the ecstatic.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who is subject to fits of ecstasy (see ECSTASY *sb.* 2, 3).

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 201 (D.) Old Hereticks and idle Ecstaticks. **1879** BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 190 A swarm of .. ecstatics .. spread over the country. **18..** PROCTOR in *Cycl. Sc.* I. 433 The childhood and youth of an ecstatic.

2. *pl.* Sarcastically used for: Utterances in a state of ecstasy or transport; transports.

1819 BYRON *Juan* III. xi, Dante's more abstruse ecstatics Meant to personify the mathematics. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 616 Ecstatics again, might be spared.

‖ **Ecsta·tica.** [mod.L., f. as prec.] (See quot.)

1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xix. 689 'Ecstaticas,' i.e. females of strongly Emotional temperament, who fell into a state of profound Reverie. **1883** SALMON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 521 Abbé Clocquet was able to consult an ecstatica of his acquaintance.

Ecsta·tical, *a. arch.* [f. ECSTATIC + -AL.] = ECSTATIC.

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. ii. 43 Let this lunaticall or extaticall frier..forbeare to bragge. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgr.* III. xv. 320 At the solemne Feasts of Bellona those sacred seruants wounded each other in an extaticall furie. **1612–5** BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xii. (1796) III. 297 This was not Abraham's or Elihu's extatical sleep. *a* **1656** BP. HALL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliv. 3 David's rapture, expressed in an ecstatical question of sudden wonder. *a* **1678** WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1881) 186 Graces..which some saints of God enjoy in extatical..raptures. **1678** NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 239 Extatical love..continually carries me out to Good without myself. **1682** *News fr. France* 5 If he thinks what he sayes will be reported in the Kings hearing .. he grows almost Ecstatical.

Hence **Ecsta·tically** *adv.*, in an ecstatic manner; in a state of ecstasy. Also † **Ecsta·ticalness,** ecstatic condition.

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 293 Spoken rapturously and ecstatically. **1667** — *Div. Dial.* ii. § 14 (1713) 131 Madness is nothing else but an Ecstaticalness of the Soul. **1809** W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 63 The Dutch discoverers .. made certain of the natives most ecstatically drunk. **1824–9** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 6, I would..extatically shed the last drop of my blood for His Holiness. **1885** *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1047 *Blackwood* .. rejoices ecstatically .. over the downfall of the Gladstone Government.

† **E·cstatize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ECSTAT-IC + -IZE.] *trans.* To throw into an ecstasy, ecstasize.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* IV. viii. 222 He stood extatiz'd at that Picture.

‖ **Ectasia** (ekte·ʒiă). *Pathol.* [mod.L., as if a. Gr. **ἔκτασία*, f. as next, on the analogy of *ἀναισθησία*, etc.] A dilatation. A synonym of ANEURISM. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 599 Bronchial ectasias with intact or ulcerated mucous membrane.

‖ **E·ctasis.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἔκτασις*, f. *ἐκτείνειν*, f. *ἐκ* out + *τείνειν* to stretch.]

1. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ectasis,* Extension or Stretching out. In *Grammar* a Figure whereby a short Syllable is extended or made long. **1715** in KERSEY. **1721–1800** in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *Pathol.* Any morbid condition characterized by a state of dilatation. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Ectenic (ekte·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐκτεν-ής* strained, f. *ἐκτείνειν* to stretch out + -IC.] Epithet applied to the phenomena, otherwise called 'mesmeric' or hypnotic, considered as produced by a state of strained attention.

1882 *Ch. Times* 17 Feb. 104 Manifestations .. psychic, biological, odylic, ectenic.

Ecteron, -onic, bad forms of ECDERON, -ONIC.

1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii. 237 The common term Ecteron is applied to both structures. **1881** — *Cat* 27 The teeth..in part are ecteronic.

Ectethmoid (ekte·þmoid), *a.* [f. ECTO- + ETHMOID.] 'A term for the prefrontal of the fish, or of the lateral ethmoidal mass, with upper and middle turbinals in man' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1882 PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. III. 171 This is the prefrontal or ectethmoid [bone].

‖ **Ecthlipsis** (ekþli·psis). *Prosody.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἔκθλιψις*, f. *ἐκθλίβειν*, f. *ἐκ* out + *θλίβειν* to rub, squeeze.] (See quot. 1880.)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 175 Ecthlipsis .. a striking out. It is a figure of Prosodia, especially when (M) with his vowel is taken away, the next word beginning with a vowel. **1678** in PHILLIPS. **1715** in KERSEY. **1880** ROBY *School Lat. Gr.* § 941 *Ecthlipsis,* crushing out, in verse, of a syllable ending in *m* before an ensuing vowel.

‖ **Ecthyma** (ekþai·mă). *Pathol.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἔκθυμα*, f. *ἐκθύειν* 'to break out as heat or humours' (Liddell & Scott). 'By some it is looked upon as the same as *Impetigo*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1834 M. GOOD *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 497 In Ecthyma the pustules are seldom numerous.

Hence **Ecthy·matous** *a.*

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 359 The ecthymatous form is nothing more than a chancroid.

Ecto- (e·kto), repr. Gr. *ἐκτο-*, -stem of *ἐκτός adv.*, outside; employed as comb. form in many compounds of mod. formation, as **E·cto-blast** [Gr. *βλαστός* sprout], see quot. **E·cto-calca·neal** *a.*, see quot. and CALCANEAL. **E·cto-co·ndyloid** [Gr. *κόνδυλος* knuckle + -OID], see quot. **E·cto-cu·neiform** *a.*, see quot. and CUNEIFORM. **E·ctocyst** [Gr. *κύστ-ις* bag], see quot. and CYST. **E·cto-derm** [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], the outer layer of the blastoderm, also called *epiblast*; also, a term applied to the outer layer of the body of the Cœlenterata; hence **Ectode·rmal** *a.*, **Ectode·rmic** *a.* **E·cto-me·tatarse** [mod.L. *metatarsus* the bones between the tarsus and the toes], see quot. for *Ecto-calcaneal.* **E·cto-pa·rasite,** see quot. 1861; hence **E·cto-parasi·tic** *a.* **E·ctoplasm** [Gr. *πλάσμα* something moulded or formed], see quot.; hence **E·ctopla·smic** *a.* **E·cto-pro·ctous** *a.* [Gr. *πρωκτός* anus, rump], belonging to the *Ectoprocta,* an order of Polyzoa having the anus outside the mouth-tentacles. **E·cto-pte·rygoid** *a.* [see PTERYGOID], see quot. **E·cto-sarc.** *Zool.* [Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκ-ός* flesh], the outer transparent sarcode-layer of certain rhizopods, such as the Amœba. **Ecto-sto·sis** [on the analogy of Gr. *ἐξόστωσις*, f. *ὀστέον* bone], an external growth of bone. **Ectozo·on** (*pl.* **-a**) [Gr. *ζῷον* animal], see quot.

1864 WEBSTER, **Ecto-blast,* the Membrane composing the walls of a cell. **1854** OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1865) II. 74/2 There are three calcaneal processes .. the third, called *'ectocalcaneal', from behind the ectocondyloid cavity and the ectometatarse. *Ibid.* 74/1 The *'ectocondyloid' surface. *Ibid.* 68/2 A smaller ossicle..is the *'ectocuneiform'. **1873** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* v. 208 The ecto-cuneiform may enormously preponderate over the other cuneiforms as in the Horse. **1880** *Athenæum* 23 Oct. 536/1 Each individual of a colony of Polyzoa is encased in a cell known as the *ectocyst. **1861** J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 11 The *ectoderm growing from within outwards. **1879** tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. iii. 67 The upper germ-layer, from which the outer skin and the flesh proceed, Huxley named Ecto-derm, or Outer layer. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 55 The *ectodermal cells constitute the epidermis (ecderon). **1877** FOSTER *Text-bk. Physiol.* iii. 74 The junction of the *ectodermic muscular process [in *Hydra*] with the body of its cell. **1861** HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VI. 291 Those Parasites which derive their nourishment from the skin .. have .. been named .. *Ectoparasites. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iv. 192 Balatro [is] an ectoparasite, upon oligochætous Annelids. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 42 The Myxinoids..are..*ecto-parasitic. **1883** J. E. ADY in *Knowl.* 15 June 355/2 Its [Amœba's] jelly-like body becomes faintly parcelled out into an outer firm (*ectoplasm) and an inner soft (endoplasm) layer. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 583 Two cells .. separated .. by an *ectoplasmic layer .. of protoplasm. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 460 The characteristic polypide of the *ectoproctous Polyzoa is a structure developed from the cystid. **1872** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 131 The bony palate may be enriched by the addition .. of two extra bones, the *ecto-pterygoid and the ento-pterygoid. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ii. 94 Beneath this lies a thick cortical layer (*ectosarc) distinguished by its clearness and firmness from the semifluid central substance (endosarc). **1860** MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, **Ectozoon,* a general term for those parasitic insects .. that infest the surface, or external part of the body, in distinction from the Entozoa.

‖ **Ecto·pia.** *Pathol.* [mod.L. *ectopia,* f. Gr. *ἔκτοπ-os*, adj. f. *ἐκ* out + *τόπ-os* place.] 'Displacement; anomaly of situation or relation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **1847** in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Ectro·pion, -um.** *Pathol.* [mod.L. *ectropium,* Gr. *ἐκτρόπιον*, f. *ἐκ* out + *τρέπειν* to turn.] 'An outward bending; especially applied to the condition in which the eyelid folds on itself, so that the conjunctival surface becomes external; eversion of the eyelid' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1685 COOKE *Marrow of Chirurg.* (ed. 4) II. § iii. 154 Ectropion is when the lower eyelid is fallen down. **1736** in BAILEY. **1751** in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* **1875** H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 697 Ectropium is common in the under, and very uncommon in the upper eyelid. **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 345 Ectropion signifies an everted condition of the lid.

Ectrotic (ektro·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἐκτρωτικός* pertaining to abortion, *ἐκτιτρώσκειν* to miscarry.] 'Term formerly applied to medicines and agents which cause abortion of the fœtus. Also applied to medicines or modes of treatment which tend to produce the abortion or sudden cutting short of a disease' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 1039 The local treatment [in small pox] embraces measures to render the eruption abortive on the face, or to prevent the disfiguration caused by pitting. The treatment for this end is called ectrotic.

Ectylotic (ektilo·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἐκτυλωτικός*, f. *ἐκτυλό-ειν*, recorded in sense of 'swell out into a callus', but here taken as meaning 'to remove warts', f. *ἐκ* out + *τύλος* wart.] (See quots.)

1736 BAILEY, *Ectyloticks,* remedies proper to consume and eat off callus's, warts and other excrescences found on the flesh. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* **1847** CRAIG *Ectylotic,* having a tendency to remove callosities or indurations of the skin. **1864** in WEBSTER.

Ectypal (e·ktipăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an ectype; of the nature of an ectype or copy; opposed to *archetypal.*

1642 R. C. *Union of Christ & Ch.* 3 Materiall things are but Ectypall Resemblances and Imitations of spirituall things. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnoth.* Wks. 1721 III. 232 Ectypal Salem here is in their Eye, The Model of Archetypal on high. **1845** CORRIE *Theol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 857/1 A common division [of Theology]..used to be..1, Archetypal Theology, ..2, Ectypal,..derived from the former.

Ectype (e·ktəip). [ad. Gr. *ἔκτυπον,* neut. of *ἔκτυπος* worked in relief, f. *ἐκ* out + *τύπος* figure.]

† **1.** An impression (in wax, clay, etc.) of a seal or medal. ? *Obs.* in *lit.* sense.

1662 PHILLIPS Pref., *Ectype,* a thing taken out of another Copy. **1697** EVELYN *Numism.* v. 196 Sent the Ectype of a Medal to Sir Robt. Cotton. **1751** in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

b. *fig.* A copy, reproduction; *esp.* as opposed to *archetype* or *prototype.*

1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 48 Thine own ectype Brownrigge. **1692** BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 10 It is an Ectype or Exemplification of the Everlasting Covenant. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxi. (1695) 212 The Complex Ideas of Substances are Ectypes, Copies too; but not perfect ones. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 53 The true ectypes of their originals. **1846** SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 771 To subordinate .. the prototype to the ectype.

2. *Archit.* An object in relievo or embossed.

1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss.

Ectypography (ektipo·grăfi). [f. Gr. *ἔκτυπο-s* (see ECTYPE) + *-γραφία* a writing.] (See quot.)

1870 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art* s.v., A mode of etching by which the lines are raised on the plate instead of sunk in. *Ibid.* 179 [In ectypography] the lights are etched-in and the lines of the design left standing in relief, similar to the letters of type-founders.

‖ **Ecu** (*ekü*). [Fr.: originally 'shield':—L. *scutum*; according to Littré so called because it bore on one face 3 fleurs-de-lis, like a heraldic shield.]

A French silver coin; commonly regarded as equivalent to the English 'crown'. Now used in France as a name for the five-franc piece.

The relation of the *écu* to the *livre,* and its actual value, varied greatly at different periods. There was also a gold écu, similarly variable in nominal and actual value.

1704 *Royal Proclam.* 18 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4029/1 Ecu's of France, or Silver Lewis..Four Shillings and Six Pence. **1875** JEVONS *Money* xii. 145 The coinage of écus .. had been left unrestricted.

† **Eculee.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [OF. *eculee,* ad. L. *equuleus* rack, dim. of *equus* horse.] (See quot.)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 152/1 An instrument named eculee of which two endes stonde on the ground and ii upward lyke Saynt Andrews crosse.

Ecumenacy, -ic, -ical, -icity: see ŒCUMEN-.

Eczema (e·kzĭmă). *Pathol.* [Gr. *ἔκζεμα,* f. *ἐκζέ-ειν*, f. *ἐκ* out + *ζέ-ειν* to boil.] 'An acute, or chronic, non-contagious, simple inflammation of the skin, characterized by the presence of itching papules and vesicles which discharge a serous fluid, or dry up' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). There are many kinds of eczema; a form occurring in cattle (*E. epizooticum*), is known as 'the foot and mouth disease'.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Eczema,* a name given by the antient physicians, to any fiery pustule on the skin. **1884** *St. James's Gaz.* 24 Apr. 5 Animals .. may communicate disease..though..not suffering from..eczema themselves.

Hence **Ecze·matous** *a.*, **Ecze·matously** *adv.*

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 4 A family drank the milk [from a cow having the foot and mouth disease] undiluted, and are now suffering from an eczematous condition of the lips, tongue, and palate. **1876** DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 165 The eczematously diseased tissues.

† **Ed,** *a. Obs. rare.* Only in *superl.* **edist** or **eddist.** [Of uncertain origin; it has been identified with the OE. *ead* happy (cf. EADI, EADNESS), but the latter appears to be a spurious word evolved from corrupt readings. Perh. *ed(d)ist* may be a scribal error for *oddist,* which occurs elsewhere in the poem.] ? Distinguished in war.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5324 Ercules, þat honerable, edist of my knightes. *Ibid.* 5950 Ector..eddist of knightes.

† **Ed-,** *prefix,* OE. *ed-* = OHG. *it(a, id-* (MGH. *ite-, it-,* mod.G. dial. *it-*), ON. *ið-,* Goth. *id-,*

again, backwards (= L. *re-*). Frequent in OE.; a few examples survived into ME.; see EDBOTE, EDGROW, EDHALDE.

-ed, *suffix*[1], the formative of the pa. pple. of wk. vbs., had in OE. the forms *-ed, -ad, -od* (*-ud*), where the vowel represents (though not with uniform consistency) the thematic suffix characteristic of the class to which the vb. belongs; the ppl. suffix proper being *-d*:—OTeut. *-đo-*:—OAryan *-tó-*; cf. Gr. vbl. adjs. in *-τός*, and L. pples. in *-tus*. In some OE. vbs. the suffix is added immediately to the root-syllable, and therefore appears without preceding vowel as *-d*, or after a voiceless cons. as *-t*; e.g. in *sealđ* SOLD, f. *sęllan* to SELL, *boht* BOUGHT, f. *bycgan* to BUY. In ME. the several vowelled forms of the suffix (where they were not contracted) were levelled to *-ed* (*-id, -yd*), and this *-ed* is in most cases still retained in writing, although the pronunc. is now normally vowelless (d), or after voiceless cons. (t), as in *robed* (rōʊbd), *hoped* (hōʊpt). The full pronunc. (ėd) regularly occurs in ordinary speech only in the endings *-ted, -ded*; but it is frequently required by the metre of verse, and is still often used in the public reading of the Bible and the Liturgy. A few words, such as *blessed, cursed, beloved,* which are familiar chiefly in religious use, have escaped the general tendency to contraction when used as adjs.; and the adjectival use of *learned* is distinguished by its pronunc. (lē·rnėd) from its use as simple pple. (lērnd). From 16th to 18th c. the suffix, when following a voiceless cons. (preceded by a cons. or a short vowel), was often written *-t*, in accordance with the pronunc., as in *jumpt, whipt, stept.* This is still practised by some writers, but is not now in general use. Where, however, a long vowel in the vb.-stem is shortened in the pple., as in *crept, slept,* the spelling with *-t* is universal. Some pples. have a twofold spelling, according as the vowel is shortened or not in pronunc.; e.g. *leapt* (lept), and *leaped* (lēpt).

In several other classes of instances the *-ed* of early ME. has undergone subsequent contraction (in the inflected forms, however, this process had already begun in OE.): e.g. the endings *-ded, -ted* became *-d(d, -t(t,* as in *bled(d,* mod. *bled,* for OE. *blēded* (see BLEED *v.*), *set(t,* mod. *set,* for OE. *sęted* (see SET *v.*); after *l, n, r,* the ending *-ded* has often become *-t,* as in *gilt, sent, girt*; and in certain cases *l, m, n* at the end of a verb-stem cause the suffix *-ed* to become *-t,* as in *spilt, unkempt, burnt.* These contractions occur only in the older words of the language, and many of the words in which they are found have parallel forms without contraction, in most cases with some difference of meaning or use. The Sc. form of *-ed* is *-it,* with which cf. such early ME. forms as *i-nempnet* named, *i-crunet* crowned, though these belong chiefly to extreme southern dialects.

2. The suffix was (chiefly in 15th, 16th, and 17th c.) added to adapted forms of L. pples., the intention being to assimilate these words in form to the native words which they resembled in function; e.g. *acquisited, situated, versed* (*sine*). Similarly, the ppl. adjs. in *-ate,* ad. L. *-ātus,* common in mod. scientific nomenclature, have usually parallel forms in *-ated,* without difference in meaning; e.g. *bipinnate*(*d*), *dentate*(*d*).

3. It is possible that some of the adjs. formed by the addition of *-ed* to sbs. may be examples of this suffix rather than of -ED[2]. The apparent instances of this which can be traced back to OE., however, are found to belong to the latter.

-ed, *suffix*[2], OE.- *ede* = OS. *-ôdi* (not represented elsewhere in Teut., though ON. had adjs. similarly f. sbs., with ppl. form and *i-* umlaut, as *eygðr* eyed, *hynrdr* horned) :—OTeut. type *-ôđjo-,* is appended to sbs. in order to form adjs. connoting the possession or the presence of the attribute or thing expressed by the sb. The function of the suffix is thus identical with that of the Lat. ppl. suffix *-tus* as used in *caudātus* tailed, *auritus* eared, etc.; and it is possible that the Teut. *-ôđjo-* may originally have been f. *-ôđo-* (see -ED[1]), the suffix of pa. pples. of vbs. in *-ôjan* formed upon sbs. In mod.Eng., and even in ME., the form affords no means of distinguishing between the genuine examples of this suffix and those ppl. adjs. in -ED[1] which are ultimately f. sbs. through unrecorded vbs. Examples that have come down from OE. are *ringed*:—OE. *hringede, hooked*:—OE. *hócede,* etc. The suffix is now added without restriction to any sb. from which it is desired to form an adj. with the sense 'possessing, provided with, characterized by' (something); e.g. in *toothed, booted, wooded, moneyed, cultured, diseased, jaundiced,* etc., and in parasynthetic derivatives, as *dark-eyed, seven-hilled, leather-aproned,* etc. In *bigoted, crabbed, dogged,* the suffix has a vaguer meaning. (Groundless objections have been made to the use of such words by writers ignorant of the history of the language: see quot.) In pronunciation this suffix follows the same rules as -ED[1].

1779 JOHNSON *Gray* Wks. IV. 302 There has of late arisen a practice of giving to adjectives derived from substantives, the termination of participles: such as the 'cultured' plain .. but I was sorry to see in the lines of a scholar like Gray, the 'honied' spring. 1832 COLERIDGE *Table-T.* (1836) 171, I regret to see that vile and barbarous vocable *talented* .. The formation of a participle passive from a noun is a licence that nothing but a very peculiar felicity can excuse.

Edacious (ĭdē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *edāci-* (nom. *edax*), f. *ędĕre* to eat + -OUS.]

1. Of or relating to eating; devoted to eating, voracious. Now chiefly *humorous.*

1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 199 Our .. high-toned irritability, edacious appetites, and pampered constitutions. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. IX. viii. 135 Who shall judge him?—transcendent King of edacious Flunkies. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 182 His edacious peculiarities—whether .. he was .. most partial to lamb or turkey.

b. *fig.* Greedy, eager.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIII. v. 62 These words Hyndford listened to with an edacious solid countenance. 1866 — *Remin.* (1881) I. 259 A hardy little figure, of edacious energetic physiognomy.

2. Said of time. (After L. *tempus edax rerum.*)

1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* I. 372 Edacious Time has all his works consumed. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 31 Concord Bridge had long since yielded to the edacious tooth of Time. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 4 Edacious Time too visibly devours her last charm.

Edacity (ĭdæ·sĭti). [f. as prec. + -TY.]

1. The quality of being edacious; capacity for eating; good appetite. Now chiefly *humorous.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 972 The Wolf is a Beast of great Edacitie and Disgestion. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xxxix, If those pipes windings .. Should not refrain too much edacitie. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 613 Edacity in the Small Pox is usually an ill Sign. 1823 *New Month. Mag.* VII. 335 He has vivacity, edacity, and bibacity. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 516 Ulysses' edacity is competently attested in the Odyssey.

† 2. Corrosive quality, destructive power. *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 146 Lest the noxious quality of the air or edacity of heat spoyl their qualities.

† **Eda·d,** *int. Obs.* [Cf. ADAD, ADOD, EDOD, EGAD, ECOD.]

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 28 1/1 *Add* and *edad* is only a mincing of *by G—d.*

Edaphodont (e·dăfodɒnt), *a. Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *edaphodus* (*-odont-*), f. Gr. ἔδαφος floor + ὀδούς, ὀδόντ-ος tooth; the name was given by Buckland on account of the shape of the teeth.]

A fish of the fossil genus *Edaphodus,* remains of which are found in deposits ranging from the Cretaceous to the Eocene.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 97/1 The cylindrical dental masses of the .. edaphodont fishes.

† **E·dbote.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ED- + BOOT *sb.*[1]] Restitution, amends, satisfaction.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 31 Penaunce heth maneres thre, Thor3 sor3e, schryfte, and edbote. *Ibid.* 36 Wanne man hys repentaunt i-schrive, He schold don edbote.

‖ **Edda** (e·dă). [ON.; usually identified with *Edda* the name of the great-grandmother in the ON. poem 'Rigsþul' (see Vigf. and Powell *Corpus Poet. Bor.* II. 514); others consider it to be f. *óðr* poetry.] The name given to two distinct Icelandic books:

a. By Icelandic poets of 15th c. applied to a miscellaneous handbook to Icel. poetry, containing prosodic and grammatical treatises, with quotations and prose paraphrases of myths from old poems. This work (partly written by the Icelandic historian Snorre Sturluson *c* 1230) has since 1642 been commonly called Snorre's Edda, or the Younger or Prose Edda.

b. A collection (made *c* 1200) of ancient ON. poems on mythical and traditional subjects. The names 'Elder or Poetic Edda', 'Edda of Sæmund', were applied to this work by Biorn of Skardsá, who erroneously ascribed its compilation to the Icelandic historian Sæmund (*d.* 1133).

1771 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gt. Brit.* 180 Neither does the Islandic Edda .. supply that defect. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 196 Edda, a word of uncertain etymology, is thought to signify Ancestress. 1866 *Reader* 3 Mar. 221/2 The Elder (or Poetic) Edda is a volume of very old mythological and heroic lays. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* X. 181 The Edda is the purest and most abundant source of knowledge for primitive Germanic conditions.

Hence **Edda·ic, E·ddic** *a.,* of or pertaining to the Eddas; resembling the contents of the Eddas.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. Introd. 41 No Eddic or other Manuscripts .. are older than .. the 13th century. 1884 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 267/1 African and Australian myths almost as Eddaic .. may be quoted. 1883 VIGF. & POWELL *Corp. Poet. Bor.* I. 101 There are not one but many mythologies in the Eddic poems.

Eddas, var. of EDDOES.

Edder (e·dəɹ), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8–9 **eather.** [Of doubtful etymology; some have identified it with OE. *eodor, eder* enclosure = OHG. *etar,* ON. *jaðarr* edge, border.] Osiers, hazel-rods, or other light flexible wood, used for interlacing the stakes of a hedge at the top. Also in *Stake and edder* (*eather*) *fence.* Hence **E·dder** *v.*; also **ether,** *trans.* to interlace or bind (a hedge) at the top with osiers, etc. **E·ddering** *vbl. sb.,* a. the action of the verb; b. *concr.* the materials used in the operation.

[*Beowulf* 1038 Mearas .. on flet teon in under eoderas. *a* 1000 *Wanderer* (Gr.-Wülcker) 77 Stondað .. hryðge ðæ ederas.] 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 126 Whan thou haste made thy hedge and eddered it well, than take thy mall agayne and dryue downe thy edderinges. 1577 TUSSER *Husb.* XXXIII. (1878) 73 Save edder and stake, strong hedge to make. 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s.v. *Etarchartea,* Angli .. hoc ipsum the edar and ethar appellantes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Quickset,* Edder .. is to bind the Top of the Stakes in with some small long Poles, or Sticks on each Side. 1784–1815 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* VII. 25 The stake and eather fence, for new made fences, is the cheapest. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 626 Hurdles, fagots, stakes and edders. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Ethering* is running a line of hazel, or other flexible rods, intertwiningly along the top of a hedge.

Edder, obs. and dial. var. of ADDER *sb.*[1], EIDER.

Edders, var. of EDDOES.

Eddish (e·diʃ). Forms: (? 1 edisc, -esc), 6–7 edysche, -ysshe, -ish, 6–8 etch(e, 7–8 eadish (7 esh), (9 *dial.* eddige, hedditch), 7– eddish. See also EARSH, ARRISH. [Of obscure etymology.

Usually identified with OE. *edisc* park or enclosed pasture (glossed *vivarium*), with which cf. OE. *yddisc,* rendering L. *supellex, supellectile,* ? household stuff. It is difficult to see how the meaning of the OE. word could have given rise to the mod. sense of *eddish,* which, though widely diffused in dialects, has not been traced further back than the 15th c.; and the assumption that 'aftergrowth' is the unrecorded primary sense of OE. *edisc* 'park' appears too hazardous. The current derivation from OE. *ed-* 'again' suits the modern sense, but (even if this sense were demonstrated for OE.) involves difficulties with regard to form.]

† 1. OE. *edisc*: A park or enclosed pasture for cattle.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 147 *Broel,* edisc [*Corpus* 324 *Broel,* edisc, deortuun]. 778 *Ags. Charter* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 427 *Agellum qui dicitur* tatan edisc. 822 *Ibid.* 458 Greotan edesces lond. *a* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xcix. [c.] 3 We his folc syndan and his fæle sceap, þa he on his edisce ealle afedde.

2. a. Grass (also clover, etc.) which grows again; an aftergrowth of grass after mowing (in first quot. perhaps 'brushwood'). b. Stubble; a stubble-field.

1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Promp. Parv.* 136 *Frutex,* a styke, a yerde, and buske, vnderwode, or eddysche. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surv.* 2 Yet hath the lorde the Edysshe and the aftermathe. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xviii. (1878) 43 Soile perfectly knowe, er edish ye sowe. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. iv, There is little edish or after-pasture. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 Eddish, Eadish, Etch, Ersh or Eegrass, the latter Pasture, or Grass that comes after Mowing or Reaping. *a* 1728 BP. KENNETT *Lansdowne MS.* 1033 in *Promp. Parv.* 135 *note,* Eddish, roughings or aftermath in meadows, but more properly the stubble or gratten in corn-fields. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V. i. 101 Eddishes, stubble-fields. 1795 VANCOUVER *Agric. Survey Essex* 50 The bean etche well cleaned in the autumn and sown again with wheat; a small portion of these etches are occasionally sown with tares. 1830 *Boston* (Linc.) *Gazette* 19 Oct., Pastures have been abundant and the eddishes luxuriant. 1863 *Lanc. Fents* 23 Owd Ned had gone .. a-helpen .. t' heawse ther hedditch. 1880 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., The young beäs han broke into the clover eddish.

b. = EATAGE.

1843 LD. ABINGER 12 *Meeson & Welsby's Rep.* LXII, The action is brought .. for the eddish or eatage of a field.

3. *attrib.,* as in *eddish-grass*; **eddish-cheese,** cheese made from the milk of cows fed on the aftermath; **eddish-crop** (see quot. 1863); † **eddish-hen** [f. OE. *edisc*; see 1], a quail.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* civ. [cv.] 40 Bedun flæsc & cwom him edeschen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* civ. [cv.] 40 Þai asked, and come þe edissehenne. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. XXXV. 68 Eddish grasse .. in some countries is called aftermaths. 1615 — *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 152 Touching your Eddish cheese, or Winter cheese. 1861 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 267 A ham .. an Eddish cheese, and a few other trifles. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.) *Eddish-crop* (Ess.) is a grain crop after grain.

Eddit, var. of ADIT, a watercourse.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 79 The eddits that are taken up from the several streams.

Eddoes (e·dōʊz). Also edoes, eddas, edders, eddy (in *eddy-root*). [An African word, from the language of the Gold Coast.] 'The tuberous stems of various araceous plants, as *Colocasia esculenta .. Caladium bicolor,* etc.' (*Treas. Bot.*). *Eddy-root*: the root of the taro (*Colocasia macrorhiza*).

1685 BURTON *Engl. Empire America* x. 142 Carrots, Potatoes, and Edoes, a substantial wholesome nourishing Root. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 227 The different species of Eddas are distinguished into the blue Eddas, the scratching Eddas, and the roasting Eddas. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2022 Extensive plantations, consisting of the taro or eddy root, and sweet potatoes. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I. iv. 64 *note,* Eddoes, arum sagittæ folium, have been introduced by the Nova Scotian settlers. 1841 ORDERSON *Creol.* ii. 10 Yams, potatoes, and eddoes.

† **E·ddre.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 ǽdre, édre, ædre, 3 eddre. [OE. *ǽdre* = OFris. *eddere, eddre,* OHG. *âdara, âdra* (Du., Ger. *ader*), OSw. *ápra* (Sw. *ådra*) :—OTeut. **æđrôn-*; cogn. w. ON. *æð-r* (repr. OTeut. type **æđi-z*), of same meaning; the Gr. ἦτορ heart, ἦτρον belly, may be ultimately connected.] A bloodvessel, vein.

Beowulf 2967 (Gr.) Swat ædrum sprong forð under fexe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxii[i]. 17 (Gr.) Wærun mine ædra ealle tolysde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 Men..hudeð ham hwon heo beoð ileten blod on one erm eddre. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 45 Ich have hem leten eddre blod.

Eddy (e·di), *sb.* Also 5 *Sc.* ydy, 6–7 edie, eddee, -ie. [Of unknown history; app. first recorded in 15th c.; if of Eng. origin, the sense seems to point to connexion with ED-; cf. ON. *iða* of same meaning.]

1. 'The water that by some interruption in its course, runs contrary to the direction of the tide or current' (Adm. Smyth); a circular motion in water, a small whirlpool.

a 1455 *Houlate* lxiv, The barde..socht wattir to wesche him thar out in ane ydy. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 245 (R.) Suche as .. escaped theire enemies, were .. drowned wyth .. the eddies of the streame. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 251 The strong eddy or Whirlepoole of the River .. brought it into the Trench. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 131 Those great eddees .. that suck into them .. whatever comes within their reach. 1727 THOMSON *Spring* 816 The madness of the straiten'd stream Turns in black eddies round. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vii, The wheeling eddies boil. 1882 WHITE *Naval Archit.* 449 It is blunt tails rather than blunt noses that cause eddies.

2. *transf.* Wind, fog, dust, etc. moving in a similar way; a circular movement of wind, etc.

1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 173 Rain..brought ..by the eddy in the winds. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i. 269 Indicated through circling eddies of fog. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 22 A dustcloud rolls in eddies forth.

3. *fig.*

1791 G. MORRIS in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 413 There is in the current of their affairs a strong eddy or counter tide. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 147 An eddy of criticism. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlviii, The lightest wave of thought shall lisp, The fancy's tenderest eddy wreathe. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* iii. 139 These are but the eddies of the royal history. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* II. iv. 231 In the mighty eddies of an unseen, mysterious agency.

4. *Comb.*, as *eddy-breeze, -current, -stream, -tide*; **eddy-rock** (see quot.); **eddy-water** (also *eddy*, Adm. Smyth), the dead water under a ship's counter. Also EDDY-WIND.

1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 250 *Eddy breezes from a hilly shore. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 291 (R.) From the Cape to Virginia .. are none but *eddie currents. 1877 A. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iv. § 1. 124 Rock possessing this [Current-Bedding] structure is sometimes called **Eddy-Rock* by quarrymen and well-sinkers. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 352 They would rather have an *eddy stream against them. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 48 An *Eddie tide is where the water doth runne backe contrary to the tide. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 8/2 Owing to the eddy tide these operations were not attended with success.

Eddy (e·di), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To move in an eddy or eddies: said properly of water and objects borne on water; also of air, vapour, etc., and *transf.* of birds on the wing. Also *fig.*

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xvii, Eddying in almost viewless wave, The weeping willow twig to lave. 1813 — *Trierm.* III. vii, The unwonted sound, Eddying in echoes round and round. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 158 The wind was high..sweeping in the rain in every direction as it eddyed to and fro. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 91 Large hungry eagles..eddying far above into the regions of air. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 285 A flat cake of ice eddied round near the floe we were upon. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 14. 97 The vapour .. eddying wildly in the air.

2. *trans.* To whirl round in eddies. Also with *in*: to collect as into an eddy (*rare*).

1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 322 The circling mountains eddy in From the bare wild the dissipated storm. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 113/1 How are we to tell that a comet..may not get eddyed (so to speak) by some great planet? 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* iv. 28 The water is churned and eddied about.

Eddying (e·di,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EDDY: moving in circles, whirling. In quots. *transf.* and *fig.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 220 An eddying instead of progression of thought. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Mem.* ii, The eddying of her garments caught from thee The light of thy great presence. 1886 *Athenæum* 10 July 39/1 The twistings and eddyings of the political current.

E·ddying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Moving in eddies; full of eddies.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. ix. 127 The eddying wind has kept them [the roofs] bare at the bleak corners. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 158 From Lycia where the eddying Xanthus runs. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* i. 16 The eddying vapours .. had been mingling .. in endless ways.

Eddyless (e·dilės), *a.* [f. EDDY *sb.* + -LESS.] Without eddies, tranquil; also *fig.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. (1626) 104 A silent streame I found, All eddilesse, perspicuous to the ground. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 485 To mortify the body, and still the mind into eddyless meditation.

Eddy-root: see s. v. EDDOES.

E·ddy-wind. A wind that moves in an eddy.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A gust, a storme..an eddy wind. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 20 Men ..that are weather-waft up and down with every eddy-wind of every new doctrine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 505 Chaff with eddy Winds is whirl'd around. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 152 Such Eddy-Winds blow from the South when we have them here at London. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1218 There is .. an eddy wind at S. W.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., The eddy-wind of a sail escaping in a curve makes the sail abaft shiver.

Ede, ME. f. *eode*, OE. pa. t. of Go.

† Edecima·tion. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. L. *ēdecimātiōn-em*, f. *ēdecimā-re*, f. *ē* out + *decimus* tenth.] The action or process of taking a tithe or tenth.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlviii. 386 The Edecimation and Tith-haling of their Goods.

‖ **Edelweiss** (*ē*·dĕlvəis). [f. Ger. *edel* noble + *weiss* white.] An Alpine plant, *Gnaphalium Leontopodium* or *Leontopodium alpinum*, remarkable for its white flower, growing in rocky places, often scarcely accessible, on the Swiss mountains. Also *attrib.*, as in *edelweiss-lace.*

1862 EMERSON *Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 339 It is called by .. the Swiss Edelweiss, which signifies Noble Purity. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 21, I knew an Alpine-rose which all beside named Edelweiss. 1882 *Charles Lowder* 356 A .. cross of edelweis had been placed on the coffin. 1884 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 2/7 Perhaps the most successful rival of Nottingham goods is the German-Swiss Edelweiss lace.

Edematose, -ous, var. ff. ŒDEMATOSE, -OUS.

Eden (*ī*·d'n). [a. Heb. עֵדֶן *ʿēden*; etymologically 'pleasure, delight'.]

1. The abode of Adam and Eve at their creation, Paradise; also more fully, *The garden of Eden.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iv. 16 Caym .. dwellide at the eest plage of Eden. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* ii. 8 The Lorde God also planted a garden of pleasure in Eden. *Ibid.* iii. 23 Then the Lorde God put him out of the garden of Eden. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 143 Discovering .. all the East Of Paradise and Edens happie Plains. 1796–7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 14 Ah flowers! which joy from Eden stole While innocence stood smiling by. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun*, II. x. 108 What the flaming sword was to the first Eden, such is the malaria to these sweet gardens and groves.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A delightful abode or resting-place, a paradise; a state of supreme happiness.

a 1225 *Juliana* 79 He [the translator] mote beon a corn i godes guldene edene. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 42 This sceptred Isle This other Eden, demy paradise. 1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1675) 320 He inherits..a gay and priviledg'd Plot of his Eden. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 128 Who acts thus wisely mark the moral Muse A blooming Eden in his life reviews. 1830 MRS. BRAY *Fitz of F.* I. (1884) 9 Mount Edgcombe, that Eden of Devon. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 187 Henceforward squall nor storm Could keep me from the Eden where she dwelt.

Hence **Edenic** (*i*·de·nik), *a.*, of or pertaining to Eden; **E·denize** *v. trans.*, to make like Eden; to admit into Eden or Paradise; **E·denized** *ppl. a.*, **E·deniza·tion.**

a 1618 J. DAVIES *Wit's Pilgrim.* N iv. (T.) For pure saints edeniz'd unfit. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 75 By the memory of Edenic joys Forfeit and lost. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* iii. (1865) 22 The moral contrast which the savage presents to our conceptions of Edenic life. 1877 WRAXALL tr. *V. Hugo's Miserables* IV. v. 4 The Edenization of the world.

Edental (*i*·de·ntăl), *a.* [f. E- + L. *dent-em* tooth + -AL.] = next.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. (1873) 82 Another gigantic edental quadruped. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Edenta·ta,** *sb. pl.* [mod.L., f. *ēdentātus*, f. *ēdentāre* to render toothless, knock a person's teeth out, f. *ē* out + *dent-em* tooth.] An order of Mammalia characterized by the absence of front teeth; represented by the Ant-eater, Armadillo, Sloth, etc.

1834 M[c]MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 92 The Edentata, or quadrupeds without front teeth. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 99 The three lowest orders of mammals, namely, marsupials, edentata, and rodents.

Edentate (*i*·de·nte·t), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ēdentātus*; see prec.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by the absence of incisor and canine teeth; belonging to the order *Edentata*; see B. Sometimes = 'toothless'.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 406 Mouth not entirely furnished with teeth, and often edentate. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 245/2 The mouth..consists of two..edentate mandibles sheathed with horn. 1885 PARKER *Mammalian Desc.* iv. 96 He is not truly edentate, but has teeth.

B. *sb.* **1.** in *pl.* = EDENTATA.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 208 Like most of the other Edentates, they [the Sloths] can roll themselves up and take a long and reckless sleep. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 269 The Edentates are among the lowest forms of placental Mammals.

2. *humorously.* One who has lost his teeth.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxvi. (1874) 270 How could a poor edentate like myself articulate a word?

† Ede·ntate, *v. Obs.*[−0] [f. as prec.] *trans.* To strike out, or draw out (a person's) teeth.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Hence **† Edenta·tion,** the extraction of teeth.

1623 in COCKERAM.

Edention, erroneous form of EDENTATION.

1623 COCKERAM II, A Pulling out of teeth, *edention* [but *edentation* in pt. I].

Edentulous (*i*·de·ntiŭləs), *a.* [f. L. *edentulus* toothless, f. *ē* out + *dent-em* tooth + -OUS.] Having no teeth, toothless.

1782 MONRO *Compar. Anat.* 110 The chin and nose of edentulous people are much nearer. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 281 Fishes..[are] apparently utter strangers to edentulous old age. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 367/1 The jaws [of echidna] are edentulous. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 39 Instances .. in which the jaws have been entirely edentulous.

† E·der, e·dera. *Obs. rare.* [ad. and a. L. (*h*)*edera.*] Ivy. (The L. word was prob. retained by Wyclif in the version of 1382 from ignorance of its meaning. In *Jonah* the A. V. has 'gourd'.)

1382 WYCLIF *Jonah* iv. 6 The Lord God made redy an eder [1388 an yuy], and it styede vp on the hed of Jonas. — 2 *Macc.* vi. 7 Crownyd with edera [1388 with yuy].

Ederling. ? Mistake for **elderling* ancestor [f. *elder*, ALDER *sb.*[2] + -LING.]

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1711 Darie, the kyng of alle kynges, The godis..hath to ederlyng.

Edge (edʒ), *sb.* Forms: 1 ecg(g, 3–7 egge, (3 agge, hegge, 5–6 eg(e, 6–7 edg), 5– edge. [OE. *ecg* str. fem. = OS. *eggia* (MDu. *egghe*, Du. *egge*) edge, corner, point, OHG. *ekka* edge, point (MHG. *ecke* edge, point, corner, mod.Ger. *ecke* fem., *eck* neut., corner), ON. *egg* edge:—OTeut. **agjâ*, f. OAryan root **ak*, whence many words of cognate sense, e.g. L. *acies*, Gr. *ἀκίς* point; cf. AIL *sb.*, AWN, EAR *sb.*[2] (The sense 'corner', which has been developed in Ger. and Du., is wanting in Eng.]

I. A cutting edge.

1. The thin sharpened side of the blade of a cutting instrument or weapon; opposed to the 'back' or blunt side; or to the 'flat' or broad surface of the blade. Often associated with *point* (OE. *ord*). *The edge of the sword*: used rhetorically for 'the sword' as the typical instrument of slaughter or of conquest.

Beowulf 1549 (Gr.) Breost net..wiðord and wið ecge ingang forstod. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxi. 24 Hiȝ feallað on swurdes ecge [*c* 1160 egge]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 He wile smite..mid egge and cleuen..oðer mid orde and pilten. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 899 Beth rather to hym cause of flat than egge. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 735 *Hoc acumen, Hec acies*, a neg. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 20 Some kindes of salt..doe giue such temper to the edges of weapons. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 150, I will .. giue to th' edge o' th' Sword his Wife. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxiv. 26 They slew Hamor and Shechem .. with the edge of the sword. — *Hebr.* xi. 34 [They] escaped the edge of the sword. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 317 And what restraint the Sword comes to at length, having both edge and point, if any Sceptic will needs doubt, let him feel. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. ii. 9 A tool with a fine edge may do mischief. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. 20 When it was steel coat to frieze mantle, the thieves knew .. whether swords had edges or no. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 54 The King by the edge of the sword changed himself .. into a King according to the laws of England.

¶ humorously misused.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 173 To be in perill of my life with the edge of a featherbed. 1599 — *Hen. V*, III. vi. 50 And let not Bardolphs vitall thred bee cut With edge of Penny-Cord.

b. *poet.* A cutting weapon or tool; in ME. also a lance.

Beowulf 2876 (Gr.) Þæt he hyne sylfne ȝewræc ana mid ecge. *c* 1205 LAY. 5605 He hauede monie Alemains mid agge [1275 hegge] to-heowen. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1271 He griputh in hond a spere .. Thorughout the bruny creopeth the egge. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1104 Nauþer to cout ne to kerue, with knyf ne wyth egge. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 19 No flessh ne wyste offence of egge or spere. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. v. 113 Men and lads Stain all your edges on me. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXI. 25 On all sides Down came his edge.

c. The sharpness given to a blade by whetting.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5147 His naked swerd in hond he bare, The egge was mich wered a-wey. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 21 Tooles made of Iron that never lese ther egge by myracle of Seynt Nicholas. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 10 It is for lack of skill in the workman, not from want of edge in the tool. *Mod.* The knife has no edge. Put an edge on this knife.

2. *fig.* **a.** With direct reference to 1, 1 c. Power to 'cut' or wound; keen effectiveness. Of language: Trenchant force (cf. *point*). Of appetite, passion, desires, enjoyment, etc.: Keenness. Phrases (used also *lit.* in 1, 1 c), † *To add an edge to; to put, set an edge upon; to dull, blunt the edge of,* etc. *Not to put too fine an edge upon it*: to use 'blunt', outspoken language.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 88 To add an edge unto our prayers. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. v. 35 Abate the edge of Traitors, Gracious Lord. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 73 She moues me not, or not remoues, at least, Affections edge in me. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 503 Faults and contrary successes give it [love] edge and grace. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 29 To take away The edge of that dayes celebration. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* 195 The apostle there changes the edge of his argument. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xi. 179 Take not too much at once, lest thy brain turn edge. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 87 The edge and validity of it [ecclesiastical law] did proceed from authority royal. 1704 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 142 Pleads reasons y[e] Edge of which .. has wore off. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* 1st Prol., No tricking here, to blunt the edge of law. 1830 T. HAMILTON *C. Thornton* (1845) 79 Exercise .. had given more than its wonted edge to my appetite. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. vii. 416 Several circumstances operated to sharpen the edge of intolerance. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 286 The marble majesty of Calantha [in Ford's 'Broken Heart'] .. gives force and edge to the lofty passion of the catastrophe. 1879 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* 375 Yet knows to put an edge upon his speech. *Mod.* He is, not to put too fine an edge upon it, a thoroughpaced scoundrel.

†b. Of persons: Ardour, keenness in pursuit of an object; in weaker sense, inclination, liking.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xlii. (1591) 78 The Othonians, laying aside all edge to fight. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* II. 112 He must take heed he shew..some sparkles of liberty, spirit, and edge. *a* 1638 MEDE *Ep. Hayn* xii. Wks. 752, I have little or no edge to contend with one I think perswaded. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 183, I have so small hope to prevaile with men, because I goe against their edge. *Ibid.* 390 As for others, their edge is not so much toward them.

†c. *To give an edge to, set an edge upon* (a person): to stimulate, incite. *Obs.* (Cf. EDGE, EGG *vbs.*)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 27 Giue him a further edge. 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xxviii. 237 The memoriall of that late..losse sustained might rather stirre them up and set an edge upon them. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 274 What is wanting to give us an edge to the duty.

†3. *fig.* Phrases (with direct reference to sense 1), *Back and edge*: adjoining, close by. *Fall back, fall edge*: 'come what may', in any case. *On edge* (said of *ears, heart, teeth*; also, *to set*): full of eagerness, all agog, ready.

1580 T. M. *Pref. Verses* in Baret *Alv.* viii, Learned Athens did..set his teeth on edge, such floures to pull As best him likte, to store his skilfull brest. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 43 With harts on edg To be aveng'd each on his enimy. 1591 LYLY *Sapho* IV. iv, You will set mine eares on edge with sweet words. 1641–2 HOTHAM in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1721) I. 496 Fall back! fall edge! I will go doun. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *Fall back fall edge*, or come what will. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 135 The people who live back and edge.

4. *To set* (*a person's*) *teeth on edge*: 'to cause an unpleasant tingling in the teeth' (J.). Also *fig.* Also (rarely) *Out of edge*, in same sense.

It is not quite clear what is the precise notion originally expressed in this phrase. The earlier expression was *to edge the teeth* (see EDGE *v.* 3); in the passage *Ezek.* xviii. 2 the Vulgate has *obstupescere* to be benumbed.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xviii. 2 And the teeth of sones wexen on egge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxxii. (1495) 723 A grene grape greueth the rotes and synewes of the teeth wyth colde soo that they make the teeth an egge. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxi. 29 Y^e fathers haue eaten a sower grape, and the childrens teth are set on edge. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. xx. 576 The same eaten rawe are good against the teeth being set on edge. 1585 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 428 *Dentium stupor*, a bluntness of the teeth, when with eating of .. sowre things they be out of edge. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 133 That would set my teeth nothing an edge, Nothing so much as mincing Poetrie. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 162 How come they .. to be set on Edge by Acids. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 20 The strong have eaten sour grapes, and the teeth of the weak are set on edge.

†5. As rendering of L. *acies*: a. Line of battle. b. Keenness of eyesight. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* iv. 2 In the Edge in the felde they slewe aboute a foure thousande men. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 61 The wise Contriver hath drawn the pictures and outsides of things softly and amiably unto the natural edge of our eyes.

II. Things resembling a cutting edge.

* *with regard to sharpness.*

6. The crest of a sharply pointed ridge; freq. in topographical names, as Swirrel Edge, Striding Edge). (More frequently, however, names of this kind denote escarpments terminating a plateau, and therefore are to be referred to sense 11; *e.g.* Millstone Edge, Bamford Edge; in Sc. *edge* usually denotes merely a ridge, watershed.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 451 Bot þe hyȝest of þe eggez vnhuled wern a lyttel. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. viii. 55 The worthy peple Lydiane .. remane apoune the edge of the Hetruscane hyllis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 371 At Sowtra ege thair merchis than tha maid.

b. A perilous path on a narrow ridge; *fig.* a sharp dividing line; a critical position or moment. [Sometimes with notion of 1; cf. 'to walk on a razor's edge', Gr. *ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἀκμῆς.*]

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 170 You knew he walk'd..on an edge More likely to fall in, then to get o're. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 276 That voyce..heard so oft..on the perilous edge Of battel when it rag'd. 1718 POPE *Iliad* X. 197 Each .. Greek .. Stands on the sharpest edge of death or life.

7. The line in which two surfaces of a solid object meet abruptly; *spec.* in Geometry, the line of meeting of two faces of a polyhedron.

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 149 Terminal solid angles replaced by two planes, resting on the obtuse edges of the pyramids. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 30 The edges formed by the intersections of pairs of adjacent faces.

b. Skating. (*To cut, do*) *the inside* or *outside edge*: a particular form of fancy skating on the inner *or* outer edge of the skate-iron.

1772 JONES *Skating* 22 The inside edge is sometimes required in performing some of the more difficult manœuvres. *Ibid.* 37 [The Dutch] travel on the outside edge. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. i, Learning to cut the outside edge on skaits that have no edge to cut with. 1880 VANDERVELL & WITHAM *Figure-Skating* 137 The inside edge backwards .. may be taken up from the turn on both feet by continuing backwards. *Mod.* Can you do the outside edge?

* * *as contrasted with a broad surface.*

8. Of a thin flat object: One of the narrow surfaces showing the 'thickness' or smallest dimension, as distinguished from the broad surfaces. *On edge* (formerly often written *an edge*): resting upon the edge, placed 'edgewise'. † *To plough the soil up on an edge*: to plough it into ridges.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 72 The Board is set an edge with one end in the Bench-screw. 1708 MORTIMER *Husb.* 50 Harrow it as you plow it up, but then..you must speedily plow it up an edge again. 1784 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* II. xvii. 276 Ran the edge of his hand with great quickness along his neck. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 14 Fangs of crystal set on edge in his demesne. *Mod.* A plate set up on edge. The shilling has a milled edge.

†b. *fig.* Phrase, *To get by the edges*: to get (information) indirectly or imperfectly. *Obs.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. 45 They had got by the Edges a little Intimation of the then Prince of Orange's undertaking.

c. *spec.* Of a book: One of the three surfaces left uncovered by the binding; called severally *top, bottom*, and *fore edge*.

Mod. The top edge of the book is gilt; the others are left white.

9. The rim (of a hollow vessel).

c 1400 *Beryn* 587 The egge of the panne met with his shyn. 1459 *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* 335 I. 468 Vj bolles with oon coverede of silver, the egges gilt.

III. The boundary of a surface.

10. The line which forms the boundary of any surface; a border, verge. By extension, that portion of the surface of any object, or of a country, district, etc., adjacent to its boundary. (Cf. BORDER.)

In geographical sense formerly often used where *frontier* or *boundary* would now be preferred.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 46 And sett þou þere þe degre of þe mone according wiþ þe egge of þe label. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 129 Ley þe bouȝt on þe vttur egge of þe table. 1494 FABYAN VI. cxcvi. 202 The abbey of Leof, besyde Hereforde, in the egge of Walys. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xl. 12 The edge before the chambres was one cubite brode. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 9 Hereby vpon the edge of yonder Coppice. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 117 From edge to edge A th' world. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 Many of their Leaves parch'd about their Edges. 1732 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) II. 181 Ilestre, is a Village on the Roman Watling-street, on the very Edge of Middlesex. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. vii. (1865) 280 All this time sat upon the edge of the deck quite a different character. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. 210 The image will be more perfect..at its middle than towards its edges. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxii. 238 He..drew up his men at the water's edge. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 21 The edges of the orbit are comparatively dense and strong.

b. *fig.* of portions of time, seasons, etc.

1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 229 Win the day in the edge of the evening. 1782 JOHNSON *Let.* 20 Mar. in *Boswell*, I made a journey to Staffordshire on the edge of winter. 1868 E. WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* iv. 72 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) We's be back again abeawt th' edge-o'-dark.

†c. That which is placed on the border of a garment, etc.; = EDGING. *Obs.*

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 68 Blake velvet for an edge and cuffes for the same gowne. 1552 HULOET, Edge of a fillet or roll.. *Tænia.* 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxvi. 10 Fiftie loopes on the edge of the curtaine.

†d. *Archit.* In first quot. rendering L. *regula* 'the shank of a Doric triglyph' (Lewis and Short). In second quot. app. = FILLET. *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C ij b, The edge which Vitruuius calleth Regula. *Ibid.* D j a, The lowest edge that standeth vppon Plinthus shalbe in height half a part.

11. The brink or verge (of a bank or precipice).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 383 Er vch boþom watz brurd-ful to þe bonkez eggez. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 3 The edge of the frenssh clif shold be the ende of the world yf the ylonde of brytayn ne were not. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v, Toppling upon the perilous edge of Hell. 1865 *Reader* 3 June 619/3 In Derbyshire it nests in the rocks and 'Edges,' as the precipices are called.

b. fig. *On the edge of*: on the point of (doing something).

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 68 Will you, the Knights Shall to the edge of all extremitie Pursue each other? 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* v. 114 He was now on the very edge of losing his office.

IV. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. locative, as *edge-hummock, -moulding, -plate, -teeth, -way*; *edge-gilt* adj. b. objective, as *edge-cutting*. c. adverbial, as *edge-view*. Also **edge-coals**, coals from an edge-seam; **edge-joint** (see quot.); † **edge-leam, -lome** [OE. *lóma*], an edge-tool; **edge-mill, edge-rail, edge-roll** (see quots.); **edge-seam**, a layer or seam of coal that has been tilted into a nearly vertical position; **edge-shot** *a.*, **edge-wheel** (see quots.). Also EDGE-TOOL, -WAYS.

1854 MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiv. (1869) 153 *'Edge-coals'—those steep seams of the Mid-Lothian Coal-basin. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 91 Do honour to any *edge-gilt vacuity in man's shape. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 241 *Edge-hummocks, that is to say, hummocks formed at the margin of floes and afterward cemented there. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Edge-joint* (Carpentry), a joint formed by two edges, forming a corner. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* (E. D. S.) **Edgeleams*, sb. pl., edge tools. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 161 An *Edgelome, *culter.* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Edge-mill*, an ore-grinding or oil-mill in which the stones travel on their edges. 1762 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 509 All the *edge-mouldings of the canopy were tore to pieces. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 175/1 All along each bottom side of the body should be plated with iron .. The *edge-plate, as this is technically called. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Edge-rail* (Railroad). *a.* One form of rail-road-rail, which bears the rolling stock on its edge. *b.* A rail placed by the side of the main rail at a switch to prevent the train from running off the track when the direction is changed. *Ibid.* **Edge-roll*, A brass wheel used hot, in running an edge ornament, on a book cover. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 236 We obtain the same information from inspecting the *edge-seams. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 269 The strata..receive the appellation of edge seams, from their descending, or almost upright position in the earth. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Edge-shot*, a board with its edge planed is said to be edge-shot. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 162 *Edge-teeth dentated. 1857 W. BINNS *Orthographic Project.* iii. (1862) 22 If the paper be now turned..we shall have an *edge-view .. of the plane on which the lines are drawn. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* x. 83 Trudging along on the opposite *edgeways of the soft brown, deep-rutted road. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 774 **Edge-wheel*, a wheel travelling on its edge in a circular or annular bed.

Edge, dial. var. of ADZE.

Edge (edʒ), *v.*[1] Also 3–4 **egge**(n, 5 **eggyn**. [f. EDGE *sb.*

The older forms of this word coincide graphically with those of EGG *v.*, which is ultimately of identical etymology. The forms with *gg* are for convenience treated under EGG, exc. where used in senses now peculiar to this word.]

1. *trans.* To give an edge, impart sharpness, to (a weapon, etc. or tool); chiefly in fig. sentences.

1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (1810) 274, I-egged yt [the sword] ys in on alf. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 364 Not blunting the sword of Iustice, but rather edging it. 1621–31 LAUD *Sev. Serm.* (1847) 55 Will God .. edge the sword upon the common enemy of Christ? 1718 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 62 Thy sure divinity shall .. edge thy sword to reap the glorious field. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* IV. i, One dear embrace; 'twill edge my sword. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 336 Fame fired their courage, freedom edged their swords.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To give keenness or incisive force to (appetite, wit, endeavours, etc.).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. v. 38 With spirit of Honor edged More sharper then your Swords, high to the field. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 39 These doe edge and sharpen the wit. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 156 O that this would edge the endeavours of our generation. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. ii. § 10. 16 All the torments there being edged and sharpned by the woful remembrance. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 644 Some intervals of abstinence are sought To edge the appetite. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 36 The piercing cold of the night-wind edged with sea-salt. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Nero* II. i. 6/1 But now to hear how she hath edged her practice.

†2. To urge on, incite, provoke, encourage (a person); = EGG *v.* (but usu. with more direct reference to the sb.); also, to stimulate, give activity to (an industry, etc.). *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1575 J. HOOKER *Carew* 116 He..would..edge, procure and cause others to do the like [bestow money]. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1239/2 He accused the moonks of manie things, and did therewith so edge the king against them. 1613 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 141 The Duke edged his soldiers, by declaring unto them the noble works of their ancestors. 1625 BACON *Usury, Ess.* (Arb.) 545 This .. will Encourage and edge, Industrious and Profitable Improuements. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xiii. (1655) 76 Which edgeth the Spaniards to a constant and continuall war with the Inhabitants.

b. with *on* := *egg on* (see EGG *v.* 2).

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 613 Cassius .. did .. edge him [Brutus] on the more, for a private quarrell he had conceived against Cæsar. 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. liv. 1147 b, It envenomed the enemies and edged them on [*infestiores fecisset*]. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Americans no Jewes* 61 [Cannibalism is] a national helluonisme..Whetted and edged on by..Revenge. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, To *Edge*, or as 'tis vulgarly call'd, to *Egg* one on. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 36 To this they will ever be edged on by those, who are watching to take advantage of our perplexities. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 41 To be cornered and pressed and edged on .. into the best ways and noblest endeavors.

†3. To set (the teeth) on edge. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Cf. Flem. *eggen de tanden* (Kilian).]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 796 þair suns tethe are eggeid yitt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 136 Eggyd, as teethe for sowre frute, *acidus.* *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 347 Lest peradventure we take chalk for cheese, which will edge our teeth, and hinder digestion. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 318 That bitter Apple which edged all mens teeth. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh. well lost* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 147 If youle eate grapes vnripe, edge your owne teeth. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 26 It edges my teeth wurr nor a railroad whistle.

†b. ? *transf.* ? To irritate.

c 1450 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 115 How shrewly he was egged For to here hys dyrge do, and se hys pet deggyd.

4. To furnish with a border or edging; to border; also, to colour or ornament on the edge.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 197 One of these is edged with belles. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 20 Of golde and silver and such trumperie, To welte, to edge, to garde. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativity* 185 From haunted spring and dale Edged with poplar pale. 1684 WILDING in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 259 For edging my Hatt, 4*d.* 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 248 Whose sarcenet skirts are edged with..gold. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 133 The glittering fringes which edge the pink. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 202 Matricaria inodora .. bracts edged with brown.

b. Of a range of hills, etc.: To form a border or enclosure to; to enclose.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 126 On the top of all, runs a balustrade which edges it quite round. 1717 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 569 The 2 first miles of this post close along the Dea, being edged on the left by mountains. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 102 A bay there lies, Edg'd round with cliffs. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Jan. 5/3 Except where it is edged by

the border lands of China and Thibet, Burmah is surrounded by British territory.

5. *intr.* To move edgeways; to advance (esp. obliquely) by repeated almost imperceptible movements. Also with advs. *aside, away, down, in,* etc. Chiefly *Naut.* (see quot. 1867).

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 128 We descried a ship .. we edged towards her to see what she was. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Be yare at the helme, edge in with him. *a* 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* (1652) 60 Publiquely edging nearer the holy mother Church. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 41 The James .. then edged vp in the winde. 1650 Cromwell *Let.* 4 Sept. Causing their right wing of horse to edge down towards the sea. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1727) 72 He observed Frog and old Lewis edging towards one another to whisper. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 269 They .. stood edging in for the shore. 1777 Cook *2nd Voy.* III. vii. (R.) On edging off from the shore, we soon got out of sounding. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 382 Rear-Admiral Knowles .. kept edging down on the enemy. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xli, The .. admiral edged away with his squadron. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 283 The wind edged round a little more to the northward. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* xv. 275 He edged past the table in the back-parlour to the window. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Edge away,* to decline gradually from the course which the ship formerly steered, by sailing larger or more off, or more away from before the wind than she had done before. *To edge down,* to approach any object in an oblique direction.

fig. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 5/1 A disposition, on the part of a youth, to edge into a different station from that in which he was born.

6. *trans.* To move by insensible degrees; to insinuate (something, oneself) *into* a place. With advs.: To force (something) by imperceptible degrees *away, in, off, out.* Also *fig.*

1677 Earl Orrery *Art of War* 161 During the motion of your advanced Wing, to edge it, by degrees, and insensibly, towards, etc. 1690 Locke *Educ.* Wks. 1714 III. 67 Edging by Degrees their Chairs forwards. 1704 Davenant in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 397 IV. 245 If you believe him obstinate .. advise me of it, for I can edge it [a wager] off. 1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* II. i, A Son of One and Twenty, who wants .. to edge himself into the Estate! 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 14 Every one edging his chair a little nearer. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 545/2 An opportunity .. of edging himself into the paper. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* vii. (1867) 143 Christianity .. is seen constantly at work edging away oppressions. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 5/5 The products of the Continent are gradually edging those of England out of the [Turkish] market.

b. *To edge in* (a word, etc.): to push in, as if with the edge first.

1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 9 Without giving them so much time as to edge in a word. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xii. Concl., Andromache .. contrived to edge in a smile.

Edge (edʒ), *v.*[2] Also 4 hegge-n. [OE. *ecgan* (pa. t. *ecgide*), = MDu., Du. *eggen,* OHG. *ecken* (pa. pple. *gi-egit*), MHG. *egen,* mod.G. (from LG.) *eggen* to harrow :—OTeut. **agjan,* whence OE. *ecgiðe, ecgðe* = MLG. *egede,* MDu. *ēghede* (Du. *eegd*), OHG. *egida* a harrow. Outside Teut. cf. L. *occa,* Welsh *oged* (:—**ocet*), Lith. *akėczos* a harrow, *akiti* to harrow. The root may possibly be identical with that of Edge *sb.*] To harrow.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1430 *Occabat,* ecgide. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 19 Canstow .. Heggen oþer harwen · oþer swyn oþer gees dryue. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 *To Edge,* to Harrow. 1726 *Dict. Rusticum* (ed. 3) To *Edge* .. a Country-word for to harrow.

Edge-bone, corruption of Aitch-bone, q.v.

Edged (edʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. Edge *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Furnished with a cutting edge; sharpened, trenchant. Also *fig.* Cf. Two-edged. For *edged tool* see Edge-tool.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI,* III. iii. 52 O turne thy edged Sword another way. *a* 1593 Marlowe *Dido* IV. i, With the sharpness of my edged sting. *a* 1639 T. Carew *Wks.* (1824) 102 Justice hath to the sword of your edg'd eyes His equall balance joyn'd. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 213 Afterwards with edg'd Grooving Tools .. they cut down .. the Extuberances. 1833 Lardner *Manuf. Metal* II. 2 (Cabinet Cycl.) Nor are the edged stones .. so defectively formed .. as might be imagined.

2. Having an edge or lateral boundary: only with defining prefix, indicative of colour, number, etc.

1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 255 Anthers 3-edged. 1884 Black *Jud. Shaks.* vi, The red-edged leaves. *Mod.* Black-edged note-paper.

†**3.** Having a border (of ornamental work). *Obs.*

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3304/4 A Gold Watch .. having an Edged Case. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 80 An edged hat. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Clear Starching,* To order the edged heads; when you find they are clapp'd sufficiently, pin it down to the board.

†**E·dgeful,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Edge *sb.* + -ful.] Having abundance of edge; keen, cutting.

1614 T. White *Martyrd. St. George* A iij, Hee .. Against the Empires enemies did set His warlicke brow, and edgefull humor whet.

†**Edge-growth,** corruption of **edgrowth* = Edgrow.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. x. 63 The second is of Mastage, Edge-grouth, Winter-Herbage, etc.

Edgeless (e·dʒlės), *a.* [f. Edge *sb.* + -less.] That has no edge. *lit.* and *fig.*

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 400 His sword, which he carried neither edgeles, nor in vaine. 1661 J. Fountain *Rewards Virtue* 2 To save her sheers, Which else had sure been edgeless long ago. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* § 143 The dumb and edgeless shore of darkened sand. 1884 H. D. Traill in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 444/2 As lustreless and edgeless as an old shilling.

†**E·dgeling, -long,** *adv.* Also 4 egge-, eghelynge(s. [f. Edge *sb.* + -ling, as in Backling(s *adv.* (OE. *bæcling*); for the corrupt form *-long* cf. *sidelong, headlong.*]

a. With the edge. b. On the edge; edgeways.

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3675 Upcynes eghelynge þay ochene þare aftyre. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. ix. 24 They scorned them that smote edgelyng. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Fraper d'estoc & de taille,* to strike both foyning and edgeling. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 330 It is hard, be it flat-long, side-long, or edge-long, but an ingenious .. wit shal .. meet with some aire that wil fit his turn. 1611 Cotgr., s.v. *Az,* A dye that stands edgeling, so as tis doubtfull what chance it will yeeld.

Edger (e·dʒəɹ). [f. Edge *sb.* and *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who edges or puts an edge on anything.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Bordador,* an imbroderer, an edger.

†**2.** Of flowers and leaves: (see quot.)

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 115/1 Edgers are the spring or first ripe Tulipa's. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Edger,* a plant whose leaves are edged with white or yellow.

3. *Mech.* (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Edger,* a circular saw .. by which the bark [etc.] are ripped from slab-boards.

Edge-tool, edged tool. In early use, Any implement with a sharp cutting edge, as a knife or sword; now (in lit. sense) restricted to industrial tools, and technically denoting chiefly chisels, gouges, planes, etc., also (with defining adj. *heavy*) axes, hatchets, etc. Also *attrib.* (The form *edged tools* is now used only in fig. sense.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3755 And 3if any egge tol wol entre in-to his bodi I wol do him to þe deth. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* II. v. (1554) 47 b/1 Leuer I haue, with some edge tole Too slea my selfe, than liue in slaundre and dole. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI,* xxvii, The greatest part of edged Tools, Weapons, and other necessary things having Edges. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 167 An Edge-Tool .. will .. cut off all the parts. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. v. 108 Nor had they any edged tool. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6175/6 Robert Wilkins .. Edge Tool maker. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 8 Edged tools are in general designed to cut. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* App. 771 To make Edge-tools with cast Steel and Iron. 1886 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 5/5 The saw and edge-tool houses are doing moderately well.

b. **2.** *fig.* and in proverbial use. esp. in phrase *play* or *jest with edge tools.*

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 57 Some say that it is not good iesting with edge toles. 1622 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* v. i, If you move the duke's patience, 'tis an edge-tool. 1767 Wesley *Jrnl.* 4 May, They find it is playing with edged tools. 1798 Hutton *Autobiogr.* 27 The man who plays with edge-tools, may, by chance, cut his fingers. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* v, I begin to think .. I have been rather jesting with edge-tools. 1866 Mill in *Edin., Rev.* CXXIII. 337 He came to think that the Sokratic cross-examination is a dangerous edge-tool.

E·dge-ways, -wise, (rarely) **-way.**

1. Of position: With the edge (instead of the broad surface) uppermost, foremost, or turned towards the spectator.

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 73 Alter stones ij—one is broke .. thother yet standeth edgewaie in the grownd. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 126 They layd them [fir deals] edg-wayes. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 160 The Partition Plates must be .. fix'd edgewise to the great Plate. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6156/4 One of his fore Teeth .. standing edgeway. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* v. iii, I'll stand edgeways. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 303 Curved bricks set edgeways in a thick slip of the material. 1879 Newcomb & Holden *Astron.* 358 At certain times the rings of Saturn are seen edgeways. 1885 H. J. Stonor in *Law Times* LXXX. 119/1 The ladder .. standing edgeways.

fig. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 538 This Objection is set edge-wise, and seems to stand .. in a very dangerous posture. 1677 Gilpin *Dæmonol.* (1867) 409 Sometime a scripture will be set so cross or edgeway to their good and comfort.

b. Edge to edge.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 121 Each is composed of .. deals .. bolted together edgewise.

2. Of motion: With the edge foremost.

1794 Vince in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 44 When they [the planes] move edge-ways. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* II. 156 The savage raised the axe .. and brought it down again edgeways.

b. *fig.* in *To get a word,* etc. *in edgeways,* etc.

1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, All her words appear to slide out edgewise. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 156 As if it were possible for any of us to slide in a word edgewise. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 206 At the last [he] pushed in his word Edgewise, as 'twere.

3. On the edge (instead of the broad side).

1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 239 The sea acting edgewise upon the joint would exert the same power to lift it up.

Edginess (e·dʒinės). [f. Edgy + -ness.] The condition of having the outlines too clearly marked; angularity, hardness of outline. Also *fig.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 427 It would supply an excellent study for a painter; all edginess .. is gone. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 391 To be clear, acute, and definite, without that edginess and inelasticity.

Edging (e·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Edge *v.* + -ing[1].]

†**1.** The setting on edge (of the teeth). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Amos* iv. 6 Y 3aue to 3ou eggyng of teeth.

2. The putting of an edge or border to anything. Also *attrib.,* as in *edging-lace, -stroke, -tile.*

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Canetille,* an edging lace. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 446 Very much used for the edging of the best garments. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* (R), The edging stroaks, by some called outlines, and contours only. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 116 *Edging of plank,* sawing or hewing it narrower.

b. The trimming of the edges (of a lawn or grassplat); also *attrib.,* as in *edging-iron, -shears.*

1858 Glenny *Gard. Everyd. Bk.* 236/1 The edging-iron must be used instead of the shears.

3. *concr.* That which forms an edge to anything; a border, fringe, etc. sewn on the edge of a garment; a border (of box or other plants) surrounding a flower-bed; and the like.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 199 Adorn the outward Verge with an Edging of Pink, Limon Thyme, etc. *a* 1700 Dryden (T.), The garland which I .. border'd with a rosy edging round. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* IV. (1706) 66 The Clouds aloft with golden Edgings glow. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 366 After Rain, clip your Edgings of Box. 1807 Crabbe *Library* 148 The dull red edging of the well fill'd page. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xvi. 302 The old road .. marked by its bold edging of stones.

b. A trimming on a seam.

1664 Pepys *Diary* 10 Feb., A close-bodied .. coat, with a gold edgeing in each seam. 1717 Addison *Ovid's Met.* II. (R.) To show The golden edging on the seam below.

4. Lace made to be sewn on to the edge of some article of dress. Shorter form of *edging-lace.*

1558 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 127 Vj yeards of edgine xx*d.* 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5438/4 Two Quarter Boxes of Lace and Edgings. 1750 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 555, I have got your harp shell, and will send it you, and the Elizabeth edging. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 387 'Edgings', or the several kinds of cheap lace used for the bordering of caps and other female requirements.

5. The action of moving by insensible degrees; *attrib.,* as in *edging movement.*

1879 A. Forbes *Daily News* 16 Apr. 3/2 A kind of sidelong edging movement.

Edging (e·dʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Edge *v.* + -ing[2].] That moves by imperceptible degrees. Hence **E·dgingly** *adv.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. 220 The new-made beau awkwardly followed, but more edgingly.

E·dgrew, -grow. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 *dial.* etgro. [f. Ed- + stem of OE. *grówan*; cf. OE. *edgrówung,* Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 149.] The aftergrowth of grass; aftermath, eddish.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135 Edgrow, greese [*K,* etc. edgraw, herbe, *H. P.* growe, greese], *bigermen, regermen.* 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 72/2 Edgrewe is the Grass left growing after Mowing, some term it the Latter grass, or latter growing. 1726 *Dict. Rusticum* (ed. 3), *Edgrew,* some term it Latter-grass or Latter-math. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., So mitch for t'gress and soa mitch for t'etgro.

Edgy (e·dʒi), *a.* [f. Edge *sb.* + -y.]

1. Having an edge or edges; sharp, cutting.

1775 C. Davy *Bourrit's Glac. Savoy* (1776) 99 Constantly walking over broken rocks, either ragged, or cleft, or edgy. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 15 (1822) I. 118 Lastly, think of the razor itself .. how cold, how edgy, how hard! 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 11. 75 Binding the dusty remnants and edgy splinters into springing vaults.

2. Of a painting: Having the outlines too hard.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 438 There were two Holbeins, flat, shadowless, edgy compositions. 1868 *Illust. Lond. News* 11 Apr. 362 Less edgy and more softly sweet in colour than previous works.

3. *fig.* Full of edge or keenness; eager. *dial.*

1858 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Wds., Edgy,* eager. 'He's very edgy to go there': also 'pert' and 'forward'.

Edha·lde, var. Athold, *v. Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 Edhalde þet brihte ikunde; þet god haueð in ow ibroht of saule and of likame.

Edi, var. of Eadi *a. Obs.*

Edibi·latory, *a.* [badly f. *edibilis* Edible, after adjs. in *-atory*; see -ory.] Relating to edibles or eating.

1828 Lytton *Pelham* I. 216 Edibilatory Epicurism holds the key to all morality.

Edibility (ediбi·liti). [f. next; see -ity.] The quality of being edible, capability of being eaten.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 130 To convert, so far as edibility .. is concerned, an old fowl into a young capon.

Edible (e·dib'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *edibilis,* f. *ed-ĕre* to eat.]

A. *adj.* Eatable, fit to be eaten.

1611 Cotgr., *Ouë,* the paunch, and intralls of edible creatures. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The head is edible .. of the cow, calfe, etc. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 395 The edible frog. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 219 The Edible Snail or *Helix pomatia.* 1884 J. Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 104 Everything edible was bought up.

B. *sb.* An eatable substance, an article of food. (chiefly in *pl.*)

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds, fishes, and other edibles. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 114 Impositions upon Edibles. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 357 The delightful hampers of edibles and drinkables. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., What will be the effect of the introduction of this new edible?

Hence **Edibleness** ; = Edibility.

1772 in Scott *Bailey's Dict.* 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

Edict (ī·dikt). Also 3 edit, 5 edycte, 6 *Sc.* edik. [ad. L. *edictum* (the earliest form a. OFr.

edit), f. *ēdīcĕre*, f. *ē* out + *dīcĕre* to say. In 16th and 17th c. accented on the last syllable.]

1. That which is proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; an order issued by a sovereign to his subjects; an ordinance or proclamation having the force of law; *esp.* the edicts of the Roman prætors, and subsequently of the emperors, and of the French monarchs. *Edict of Nantes*, an edict issued by Henry IV of France, granting toleration to the Protestants; revoked by Louis XIV.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11966 Þe edit ywis. þat was þe ban of kenigwurþe. 1483 Caxton *Cato* A iij, He dyd doo make an edycte or decree. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 12 With ane consent [they] contempnit that edik. 1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* 114 The Creditours to be compelled by an Edict of your maiestee, to holde them content with repaiement of the summe .. of the thyng that they lende. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 147 The Edicts of Prætors, and of the Ædiles. 1683 *Brit. Speculum* 60 Monarchs at first governed .. by immediate Edicts. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 97 ¶4 By Our Royal Resolutions declared in this Edict as follow. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 204 ¶9 He therefore fixed upon the gate of the palace an edict. 1845 Graves *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 777/1 Constitutions of Justinian, improperly called edicts. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 34 Edicts were legislative ordinances issued by the emperor .. and were analogous to the edicts of the prætors and ediles.

fig. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 151 If then true Louers haue beene euer crost, It stands as an edict in destinie. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii, The generall Edicts of nature. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 68 Law, Now styled God's, now Nature's edict?

2. *Sc.* 'The name of a writ whereby all concerned were called by proclamation at the market cross or church-door, to appear for their interest in some cause. . . The term is used in ecclesiastical law for certain notices made to a congregation from the pulpit' (Barclay *Digest Laws Scotl.* s.v.).

1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. vi. 214 In 1636 the Council of Aberdeen ordain a public edict to be served at both the Kirk doors and at the College gate.

† **Edi·ct,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OF. *édicter*.] *trans.* To publish (a law); to decree.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 362 Some of them [Lycurgus' laws] were such that old wives and slaves might easily have both predicted and edicted.

Edictal (*i*di·ktăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *ēdictālis*.] a. Of or pertaining to an edict or edicts; consisting of edicts. b. In Scotch Law: That is done by means of an 'edict' or public proclamation. *Edictal citation*: a citation (formerly) made by public announcement in cases where personal citation was impossible, *e.g.* when the person cited was resident outside the kingdom. The term is still retained, though the procedure which it strictly denotes is no longer used: see quot. 1880.

1814 Scott in *Lockhart* (1839) IV. 215 All edictal citations are made at Scalloway. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 565 That reservoir of equity, the prætorian or edictal law of Rome. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 95 The Lord Ordinary shall also appoint edictal intimation thereof to be made by publication in the record of edictal citations. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 327 Patrona mother of two children had .. the edictal rights of patronus. 1880 Barclay *Digest Law Scotl.* (ed. 4) 334 Edictal Citations or Intimations. In the case of foreigners, these were formerly given at the market cross of Edinburgh, and pier and shore of Leith. This is now more judiciously done by leaving the copies at the Office of Edictal Citations.

Hence **Edi·ctally** *adv.*, in an edictal manner; by public proclamation.

1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* ci. § 30 Publication has been made edictally in Edinburgh. 1887 *Scotsman* 31 Jan. 10/2 On 19th November she charged him edictally to make payment.

† **Edi·ction.** *Obs.* Also 5 ediccion. [ad. L. *ēdictiōn-em*, f. as Edict.] Edict, command.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxxxix. i, To Bedes dayes y^{e} Scottes .. obeyed his ediccion. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. Notes* 231 In the former ediction of the Councell.

† **E·difiable.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Edify + -able, in trans. sense: see -able.] Fitted to edify; edifying, profitable.

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 And with these all opportunitie of good and edifiable speach perisheth.

† **Edi·ficant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ædificant-em*, pr. pple. of *ædificāre* to build.] Edifying.

1642 Bp. of Durham *Presentm. Schismatic* 11 The Apostle hath prescribed rules for regulating the Ceremonies of the Church, one whereof is Edification, and what is edificant, the same as also significant. 1655 T. Dugard *Verses on Gataker* 73 Edificant It [his pen] also was, like those bless'd builders, who Stood on their guard, and stoutly builded too.

† **Edi·ficate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ædificātus*, pa. pple. of *ædificāre* to build.] Built up, constructed, instituted, arranged.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* xxxiii. iii, There were in his tyme ouer all, With other so afore edificate, Xviij flamynes. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 110 The erth be Nature so edificate With holsum herbis. *a* 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 582 That proper place sa weill edificate.

So **Edi·ficate** *v. rare*$^{-0}$. *trans.*

1623 Cockeram II, To *Build*, Fabricate, Edificate.

Edification (e:dĭfikē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ædificātiōn-em*, f. *ædificāre* to build, Edify.]

1. Building. *rare* in mod. use.

1549 W. Thomas *Hist. Ital.* 10 b About 700 yeres after the edificacion of Rome. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 111 The castle..is not onely of situation the strongest I have seene, but also of edification. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ii. 27 Cadmus .. is said to have written 4 Books, touching the Edification of his own Citie. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 80 The Edification whereof would be best promoted by attributing to those Workmen neither more nor less than their Due. 1721-33 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. II. ii. 261 Officers to make all manner of provision for the edification of the said fortresses. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 236 The exhibition of games, the edification of palaces. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xviii. 293 Church-edification is everywhere the order of the day.

† b. *concr.* A building. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 405 To make edificacions in cites. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. ii. 320 He throweth down also the enimies edifications. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* and in mod. Dicts; not in Bailey, Johnson, or Ash.

c. *fig.* Building up of character, etc.

1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. App. iii, The whole period of youth is one essentially of formation, edification, instruction. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 165 The religious idea, as opposed to Philistine demolition or to Philistine edification.

2. *fig.* In religious use, after Gr. *οἰκοδομή* in 1 *Cor.* xiv: The building up the church, of the soul, in faith and holiness; the imparting of moral and spiritual stability and strength by suitable instruction and exhortation.

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* xiv. 19 And kepe we tho thingis to gidere that ben of edificacioun, that is, to bylde soulis to heuene. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 276 (Harl. MS.) Noble and profitable wordis, to edificacion of þe peple. 1548 Latimer *Serm. Ploughers* i. 67 Devilish ploughing, the which worketh to have things in Latin, and letteth the fruitful edification. 1611 Bible 2 *Cor.* x. 8. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 236 To the edification of God's people. 1710 Norris *Chr. Prud.* v. 202 To build up men in Faith and Holiness of Life, that which we properly mean by Edification. *a* 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* II. iv. xi. 417 In providing for the religious necessities of posterity, they were directly serving their own edification.

b. Mental or moral improvement, intellectual profit; instruction. (Now often *ironical.*)

1660 W. Secker *Nonsuch Prof.* Pref. 16 The design of this Peece is not the ostentation of the Author, but the edification of the Reader. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxvii, For the Edification of the Citizens of our Metropolis in Loyalty. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 199 Promote .. mutual edification by every proper means. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* v. ii, It certainly is edification to hear him talk. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* iii, Where was the edification of all this? 1857 De Quincey *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 39 That he might distribute his edification in equal proportions. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 206 Kindly answer, for the edification of the company and myself.

† **Edi·ficative,** *a. ? Obs.* [f. L. *ædificāt-* ppl. stem of *ædificāre* + -ive.] Edifying; adapted to promote spiritual improvement.

c 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxviii. 78 (Gibbs MS.) Gostly comforte of hem by hys edyfycatyf [W. de W. 1530 edificacyon] and holy wordes. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xxvi. 24 a/1 His worde was edyfycatyff that they whom he endoctryned put in effecte..all his doctryne. 1530 R. Whitford *Worke for Household* (1533) A, So that .. it sholde be .. edificatyve and profitable. 1634-46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 328 Whilk exercises .. proved verie edificative to those who were partakers of them.

Hence † **E·dificatively** *adv.*, in an edifying manner.

? *c* 1530 (*title*) The Dialogues of Creatures moralysed, applyably and edificatyfly to euery mery and iocunde Mater.

Edificatory (e·difike·tări). [ad. L. *ædificātōrius*; see prec. and -ory.] Intended or suited for purposes of religious edification.

1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* x. (R.) An exercise so beneficially edificatory to the church of God. 1678 *Lively Oracles* viii. § 31. 316 Some parts of it .. are not so .. edificatory to us. 1882-3 Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* II. 1613 The edificatory character of Neander's history.

Edifice (e·dĭfis). Also 6-8 ædifice, 7 edifyce. [a. F. *édifice*, ad. L. *ædificium*, f. *ædis* temple, house + *-ficium* making.]

1. A building, usually a large and stately building, as a church, palace, temple, or fortress; a fabric, structure.

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ¶367 Castelles and othere manere edifices. 1475 Caxton *Jason* (1477) 71 And with this they shal ordeyn solempne edifices and houses for the cite. 1538 Leland *Itin.* IV. 72 The ædifices of the Abbey have beene made by many men in continuance. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 225, I haue lost my edifice, by mistaking the place, where I erected it. 1605 Harrington *View State Irel.* (1880), Hee cold not preach to edifye the Church, yet hee will bee famows to all posterytye for edifyces in the Church. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 270 The inner roomes of a fair-built and sumptuous ædifice. 1711 *Dissenting Teachers Addr. agst. Bill for* 50 *new Churches* 10 Shall this be done for a few ungodly steepled Ædifices? 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 128 For you will see under water .. the ruins of many edifices. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* 14 A moist and a dry climate require different kinds of edifices.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 98 ¶1, I am not for adding to the beautiful Edifices of Nature. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 485 The edifice of a new church must have been raised on a purely democratical basis. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* § 5. 223 Upon the integrity and judgment of these Quinqueviri will depend really the whole edifice of the University. 1878 Morley *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 197 The corner-stone of Comte's edifice.

† 2. a. The action or process of building or construction. b. Style of building, architecture.

1580 North *Plutarch* 394 The Arsenall and Armory .. being of a strange and wonderfull edifice. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 2 How .. Princes and Magistrates have proceeded in their Edifices.

Edificial (edĭfi·ʃăl), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *ædificiālis*, f. *ædificium*; see prec. and -al.]

a. Of or pertaining to building, architectural. b. That is of the nature of an edifice.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* 63 The edificial Palaces of Bees and Monarchical spirits. 1794 *Hist. Rivers Gt. Brit.* I. 232 (R.) Mansions .. without any striking edificial attraction. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* VI. ii. (1849) 255 Long surpassed by many other edificial structures.

E·difier. *rare.* [f. next + -er^{1}.] a. A builder. b. One who edifies in a religious sense.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 21 Certeyn strong men and rich .. edifieres of citees. 1678 Butler *Hud.* (R.) They scorn their edifiers to own who taught them all their sprinkling lessons.

Edify (e·dĭfəi), *v.* Also 4 ede-, edifien, 4-7 edifie, 4-6 ede-, edy(f)fy, edifye, 6 ædefie, 6-7 ædify. [a. F. *édifie-r*, ad. L. *ædificā-re*, f. *ædes*, *ædis* dwelling + *-ficāre* to make; see -fy.]

1. *trans.* To build; to construct (a dwelling, edifice) of the usual building materials. *rare* in mod. use.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* l. 19 þat edified be þe waghes of ierusalem. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 42 To for-don hit on a day, and in þre dayes after Edefien hit efte newe. 1462 J. Paston in *Lett.* 461. II. 113 A plase late be the seid Sir John edified at Caster. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. x. 46 He did .. ædefie a gate on the bancke of the river Thames. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 117 To take timber to edifie the house againe. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (ed. 3) I. 187 Babylon .. was largely edified by the Assyrian Monarchs. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* II. 118 The names of all who had died in the convent since it was edified.

† b. *absol.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 276 b/2 Lo this man began to edifie, but for his foundement is bad, to the ende may he it nat bring. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 364 The see gravel is lattest for to drie, And lattest may thou therwith edifie. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. viii, A man, whiche intendeth to edifie. 1655 L'Estrange *Chas. I*, 124 To edifie at pleasure upon the Convent Garden.

† c. To furnish with buildings.

c 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 199 Apulia is a coste of the see of Ytaly .. byldede and edifiede firste by Grekes. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 14 Through countries waste, and eke well edifyde.

† 2. To construct, set up, irrespective of the object, or kind of materials. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 21 The puple edified ymages to her liknes. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. v. 70 Some beganne to edify cotages of boughes of trees. 1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 661 And thereupon did raise full busily A little mount, of greene turffs edifide. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* (1682) 51 She was edified out of the Rib of Adam. 1850 Neale *Med. Hymns* 155 The brazen sea That Solomon had edified.

† b. To work up or fashion (materials) *into* a building or structure. Cf. Build 5. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* ii. 22 And the Lord God edified the rib, the whiche he toke of Adam, into a woman.

† c. *fig.* To build up, establish, organize (a system, institution, or law, a moral quality, etc.), to establish or strengthen (a person).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvii[i]. 7[5] þou sall distroy þaim & noght edifye þaim. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. vi. 140 þere þat uertues han edified þe bodie of þe holy man. 1425 *Ord. Whittington's Almshouse* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 Inforcing himself to edifie and nourish charity .. among his felawes. 1461-83 *Ord. K. Househ.* 61 The Clerkys of Greneclothe .. to helpe kepe in course the Statutes .. edyfyed before-tyme. 1534 Whittynton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 34 Solon fyrste edifyed the schole called Areopagus in Athenes. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* i. (1710) 28 To edify a name and reputation. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. xlix. 95 He secretly edified the throne of his successors.

† d. To frame a notion; 'make out', imagine.

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 238, I cannot edify how, or by what rule of proportion that man's virtue calculates.

† e. *intr.* To take form, grow; also *fig.* to prosper, achieve success. Cf. 4. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 252 Mannys sowle in blys now xal edyfy. 1622 Bacon *Henry VII*, 160 Perkins Proclamation did little edifie with the people of England. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 147 It [the seed] then beginneth to edifie in chiefe. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* I. 142 But all this did not edifie with the House of Commons.

3. *trans.* In religious use: To build up (the church, the soul) in faith and holiness; to benefit spiritually; to strengthen, support. Also *absol.*

In early use sometimes with distinct allusion to sense 1; rarely in bad sense as in quot. 1440.

1340 *Ayenb.* 197 Þe uela3rede of poure men, þet byeþ poure uor God..hise mo3e wel edefie be uorbisnes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 354 Petre and Poul .. token power of Crist .. but for to edifie þe Chirche. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 58 (Add. MS.) All that is done agayn conscience edefieth to helle. 1521 More *Heresyes* I. Wks. (1557) 108/2 In whose deuout sermons the people were greatly edified. 1542 Brinklow *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 62 Thei were edifyed to walke in the amendment of lyfe. 1604 Drayton *Owle* 908 To edifie the conscience that is weake. 1719 Swift *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 9 A plain convincing reason .. will edify a thousand times more than the art of wetting the handkerchiefs of a whole congregation. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxi, The complaints and mutual accusations which assailed the throne of Constantine..were ill adapted to edify an imperfect proselyte. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 751 He was much edified by the king's prayers and almsdeeds.

b. To inform, instruct; to improve in a moral sense; sometimes *ironical*.

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G v b, His saiynges thus ended, the Senate was greatly edified therwith. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 298 Looke then to be well edified when the Foole deliuers the Madman. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 112 My loue with words and errors still she feedes But edifies another with her deedes. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 3, I shall endeavour to edifie my Reader in the Virtues proper to these Purposes. 1845 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* (1879) II. iii. 84, I have been much edified by seeing how your father and sister take the privation.

†4. *intr.* To profit in a spiritual sense. *Obs.*

1636 W. Sampson *Vow-Breaker* I ij, Is there any man here desires to edyfie? I am in the humour of converting. 1657 J. Goodwin *Triers Tried* 6 A Minister, whom they can cordially .. affect, or by whom they can edifie. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 188 And few will captivate their understanding to edify by a sacrilegious reformer.

†b. To gain instruction generally. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* III. i, I haue not edified more truely, by man .. since the beautifull light first shone on me. 1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* v. (1735) 104, I edify so much by example, I will never be one [a husband]. *a* 1726 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* I. i, This is like to be a warm Debate! I shall edify. 1800 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 311 The great mass of our nation will edify and thank you.

†**E·dify**, *sb. Obs.* Erroneous form of Edifice.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* III. (Arb.) 153 The houses & other edifyes of this prouynce. 1555 — *Moscouia & Cathay* 279 The rouffes of whose edefies are gylted & embowed.

E·difying, *vbl. sb.* [f. Edify *v.* + -ing 1.]

†1. The action or process of building; also *concr.* a building. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 411 At Brehenoc is a water .. where a man may see in clere tymes meruellous edifienges. 1513 *Test. Ebor.* v. (Surtees) 49 To the edifying of a portche to the church of Est Drayton xxs. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 32 Ther [the Sarrazins'] edifying wold not stonde in no wyse. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 13 The foundation, the edifying, and the endowment [of a church].

2. Spiritual instruction and improvement.

1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. Marg. C'tess Richmond* (1708) 10 To the edifyinge of other, by the example of her. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, i, Al maner of persons .. may reade .. the bible .. for their owne edifieng. 1611 Bible *Pref.* 5 For the .. edifying of the vnlearned. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 542 My .. End is Godly Edifying.

E·difying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

†1. That builds. *Obs.*

1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 499 One demolishing hammer can undo more in a day than ten edifying axes can advance in a month.

2. Tending to produce moral and spiritual improvement; instructive. In mod. use often *ironical*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, What so euer ye fynde therin, good and edifyenge, gyue laude and prayse ynge to god therfore. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 361 Their Conversation .. might .. be .. Edifying to others. 1767 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. v. 186 How edifying to the soul is this generous sensibility! 1813 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 224 The humiliating and disgusting, but at the same time most edifying spectacle. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 41 Voltaire's spirit may be little edifying to us.

Hence **E·difyingly** *adv.*, in an instructive or improving manner; in mod. use often *ironical*.

1662 Sparrow tr. *Behme's Theosoph. Lett.* 3 He .. might thereby .. edifyingly .. quicken himself in a Christian brotherly Union. 1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 305 Not so well or edifyingly instructed. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 969 The sermon was edifyingly platitudinarian.

Edile, variant of Ædile.

1820 Mair *Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 2 *Aedilis*, an edile or officer who took care of the repair of temples and other buildings.

Ediness, var. of Eadiness, *Obs.*, s.v. Eadi.

Edingtonite (e·diŋtǫnəit). *Min.* [f. the surname *Edington* (see quot. 1825) + -ite.] A greyish white translucent mineral, consisting chiefly of the silicates of alumina, baryta, etc.

1825 Haidinger in *Edin. Jrnl. Sci.* III. 317 It is in compliment to that gentleman [Mr. Edington, in whose collection Haidinger first saw the mineral] that the name of Edingtonite is here proposed. 1868 Dana *Min.* 417 Edingtonite occurs in the Kilpatrick Hills, near Glasgow, Scotland, associated with harmotome, another baryta mineral.

†**Edipol.** *Obs. rare.* [miswritten for L. *edepol* by Pollux. (Erroneously connected with *ædis* temple.)] Any common asseveration.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 579 *Edepol*, by the house of edepol. 1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 14 Away with your pishery pashery, your pols and your edipolls.

Edit (e·dit), *v.* [(1) f. L. *ēdit-us*, pa. pple. of *ēdĕre* to put forth, f. *ē* out + *dăre* to put, give; (2) back-formation from Editor.]

†1. To publish, give to the world (a literary work by an earlier author, previously existing in MS.). Chiefly in pa. pple., after L. *ēditus*. *Obs.*

1791 Enfield tr. *Brucker's Hist. Philos.* II. 367 [Abelard] wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been edited.

2. a. To prepare an edition of (a literary work or works by an earlier author); so with the name of the author as obj., *e.g.* 'to edit Horace, Shakspere', etc. b. To prepare, set in order for publication (literary material which is wholly or in part the work of others). Sometimes euphemistically for: To garble, 'cook' (*e.g.* a war-correspondent's dispatch, etc.). c. To be or act as the Editor of (a newspaper or other periodical).

1793 V. Knox *Lett. to Yng. Nobleman* (R.), Read .. the few orations of Demosthenes, which Monteney has edited. 1835 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 3 To write and edit a new publication. 1880 E. White *Cert. Relig.* 72 The progress of science and art in editing from ancient manuscripts. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 647/2 It has not been guilty of the .. folly of attempting to 'edit' the news.

Hence **E·dited** *ppl. a.*

Mod. A carefully edited work.

Editing (e·ditiŋ). [f. Edit *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Edit.

1885 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 198/1 The 'Letters..' have had the advantage of careful editing.

Edition (ɣdi·ʃən). [a. F. *édition*, ad. L. *ēditiōnem*, f. *ēdĕre* to put forth, publish; see Edit.]

†1. The action of putting forth, or making public; publication. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* Ep. to King, Desiring your grace not so muche to beholde the simplenes of the woorke .. as to fauour the edition thereof. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 111 Touching ye proclamation or first edition of the ten Commaundements. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. (1632) 929 The said pretensed marriage was made .. without edition of banes. 1659 A. Loveday in *R. Loveday's Lett.* To Rdr., So tender was I of his honour in edition of his labours. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) Pref., God never saw it necessary .. to correct and amend any thing in this great Volume of the Creation, since the first edition thereof.

†2. The action of producing, or bringing into existence; hence, birth, creation (of orders of knighthood, etc.), extraction, origin. *Obs.*

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 147 The great States of Italy .. are loth to have their Pope of a Spanish edition. 1607 Chapman *Bussy D'Amb.* Plays 1873 II. 17 The Duke mistakes him (on my life) for some knight of the new edition. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 332 The Birth .. we define to be an Edition or bringing into the world of an infant. 1656 Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 211 Barons of late edition. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 151 Consequently the World .. is of a far later Edition than Eternity.

†b. Kind, species; fashion, 'stamp'. *Obs.*

a 1625 Fletcher *Nice Val.* I. i, It kisses the forefinger still: which is the last edition. 1632 Brome *North Lasse* II. iv. Wks. 1873 III. 33 A large window, one of the last Edition. 1640 J. Ley *Patterne of Pietie* 155 The Saints of the old edition. 1646 H. Lawrence *Communion with Angels* 93 His condition, his spirit and his worke were all of a lowe and humble edition.

3. *concr.* a. One of the differing forms in which a literary work (or a collection of works) is published, either by the author himself, or by subsequent editors. b. An impression, or issue in print, of a book, pamphlet, etc.; the whole number of copies printed from the same set of types and issued at the same time.

In the case of printed works the meanings a and b are often coincident; but an 'edition' (sense a) of a classic or the like, with a corrected text and critical or illustrative matter, being in a sense an independent work, may go through several 'editions' (sense b). It is awkward to speak of, *e.g.* 'the second edition of Campbell's edition of Plato's *Theætetus*'; but existing usage affords no satisfactory substitute for this inconvenient mode of expression. To say 'the second impression' would now imply an unaltered reprint. The word is sometimes used in a narrower sense than that of the definition of b: thus a 'large paper edition' may be printed from the same type as, and issued simultaneously with, an 'edition' on small paper; but it is also usual to say '100 copies of this edition are on large paper'.

[1555 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (ed. 2) A iij b, I haue now in this seconde edition taken about it such paines.] 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1885 Although sufficient relation be made before in our former edition to be seene, pag. 1277. 1607 Sir W. Vaughan *Directions for Health* (title page), The third Edition. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 104 Their severall Editions .. so chopped and changed. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 1 He might make use of the Edition of Causinus. 1703 De Foe *True-born Eng.* Expl. Pref., I have mended some faults in this Edition. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 470 ¶ 1 Upon examining the new Edition of a Classick Author. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt Chr.* I. Pref. 21 There are different editions of many of the authors .. I have quoted. 1807 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* Pref. 22 In preparing this Third Edition for the press. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iv. § 63 Above 60 editions of the Orlando Furioso were published in the 16th century. 1845 Stephen *Laws Eng.* I. 185 [King John's] charter was finally altered, in its last edition, by Henry the third. *Mod.* The latest edition of this evening's paper.

b. *fig.*

1828 Steuart *Planter's G.* 51 Boutcher had another plan .. for removing Trees .. it is a better edition of Lord Fitzharding's system. 1856 in *Century Mag.* (1887) May 95/2 We cannot hazard a second edition of imbecility.

†**Edi·tion,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To make an edition of; to issue, publish.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 4 The Jesuit Petavius's Chronological Tables were edition'd.

Hence †**Edi·tioner.** *Obs. rare.* = Editor.

a 1646 J. G[regory] *Maps & Charts, Posth.* (1650) 321 That necessarie Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented, by the late Editioner. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 18 You have there Βουβονίαν, which the dexterity of the Editioner, or Interpreter hath turned into Βορβονίαν.

Editor (e·ditəɹ). [a. L. *ēditor*: see Edit, Edition.] One who edits.

†1. The publisher of a book (cf. Fr. *éditeur*).

1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* I. v. (1650) 33 Otherwise some Interloper may perhaps underhand fall upon the work at a lower rate, and undoe the first editor.

2. One who prepares the literary work of another person, or number of persons for publication, by selecting, revising, and arranging the material; also, one who prepares an edition of any literary work.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 470 ¶ 1 When a different Reading gives us .. a new Elegance in an Author, the Editor does very well in taking Notice of it. 1725 Pope *Notes on Shaks.* (J.), This nonsense got into all the editions by a mistake of the stage editors. 1748 Anson *Voy.* Introd., The Editors of a new variation-chart .. have .. been misled by an erroneous analogy. 1831 J. Davies *Manual Nat. Med.* Introd., The Editor conceives that the plan laid down here is, etc. 1863 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 302 The editors of club books are not mere dreary drudges.

3. *esp.* One who conducts a newspaper or periodical publication.

1803 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 111 The Editor of the *True Briton*. 1823 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 146 This blunder-headed editor of *Bell's Messenger*. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 248 The editor of the daily newspaper.

4. *Antiq.* [L. *editor ludorum.*] The exhibitor (of Roman public games).

1880 L. Wallace *Ben-hur* v. x. (1884) 283, I have here the notice of the editor of the games, just issued.

Hence **E·ditor** *v. trans.*, to treat (a person or work) as an editor does. **E·ditored** *ppl. a.*, provided or furnished with an editor. **E·ditoress** = Editress. **E·ditorless** *a.*, without an editor.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 335 Some laggardly editorless, or ten editor'd periodical. 1836 *Ibid.* XL. 766 Lady Blessington is registered .. editoress of half-a-score of books. 1883 Trollope *Autobiog.* II. 123 Two or three literary gentlemen by whom to have had myself editored.

Editorial (editō·riăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -(i)al.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an editor; proper to, or characteristic of, an editor.

1744 Akenside *Let.* in *Poems* (1845) 30 He has intirely dedicated himself to .. editorial criticism. 1794 Parr in *Brit. Critic* Feb. (T.), Lambin .. and Heyne also .. seem to have considered it as part of their editorial duty, etc. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. (1872) 117 In spite of editorial prophecy. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* (1847) 234/2 Bless our editorial heart.

B. *sb.* A newspaper article written by, or under the responsibility of, the editor; a 'leader'.

1864 *Spectator* 539 Mr. Bennett .. thinks that 'an editorial' is the highest style of composition known. 1866 Mrs. Stowe *Lit. Foxes* 14 To set up the editorial of a morning paper. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 601/1 The *Daily Proteus* sent Jack twenty dollars .. for two editorials. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 12/1 Finely worded editorials.

Hence **Edito·rially** *adv.*, in an editorial manner or capacity; as an editor does. †**Edito·rialship** = Editorship.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 142 You are editorially exonerated. 1826 J. Gilchrist *Lecture* 34 During his Editorialship he must have been a kind of Consul or Dictator in the Republic of Letters. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 789/2 She wrote editorially for a London paper. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Apr. 8/6 The anticipations which .. you ventured editorially to give expression to.

E·ditorship. [f. Editor + -ship.] a. The duties, functions, and office of an editor. b. The tenure of that office. c. Editorial superintendence.

1782 Tyers *Hist. Rhaps. on Pope* 14 (T.) The editorship of Shakespeare .. Pope afterward undertook. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 831/1 Captain Benjafield, who was formerly Editor of the *Morning Post*, has been charged .. with obtaining, during that editorship, an annuity. 1813–40 W. Gifford *Massinger's Wks.* (1840) 447/1 If such portentous lines as these may be introduced without reason, and without authority, there is an end of all editorship. 1882 Pebody *Eng. Journalism* xix. 144 The *Daily Telegraph*, under the editorship of Mr. Edwin Arnold.

Editress (e·ditrės). [f. Editor + -ess.] A female editor.

1799 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 286 The editress .. has inserted the French letter to Anquetil du Perron. 1826 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 244/1 The fair Editress has got up this work judiciously and tastefully. 1884 *Bazaar* 17 Dec. 648/1 The editress of this volume .. is herself an authoress.

†**Edi·tuate** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *ædituāt-*, ppl. stem of *ædituāri*, f. *æditu-us*, transl. νεωκόρος 'temple-keeper' in *Acts* xix. 35, where the 'town-clerk' of Ephesus speaks of that city as 'temple-keeper' (A.V. 'worshipper') of Diana.] (See quot.)

1646 J. G[regory] *Notes & Obs.* x. (1684) 49 The Devotion whereof could not but move the City [Ephesus] .. to affect the Dignity and Title of the Νεωκόρος, to ædituate such a piece of Divine Office. 1732 in Coles. 1775 in Ash. 1818 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.

†**E·dlen.** *Obs.* [OE. *edlēan*, f. Ed- + OE. *lēan* reward; cf. OHG. *itlôn* of same meaning.] Reward.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* iii. § 4 Þæt edlean þe ðu .. gehete. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Forðon bið þe lesse his edlen þere dede.

†**Edmede,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 éadmédu, 3 æd-, að-, æðmede. [OE. *éad-*, *éapmédu*, abstr. f. *éad-*, *éapmód*, Edmod. (OE. *éadmédu* = OS. *ôdmôdi*, OHG. *ôtmuotî*; OE. *éapmédu* = OS. *ôðmuodi*, OHG. *ôdmuotî*.)] Gentleness, humility.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxviii[xix]. 92 Þæt ic on minum eadmedum eall forwurde. *c* 1205 Lay. 21866 Ȝeornden Arðures grið & his aðmeden. *Ibid.* 10013 Þurh his æðmeden.

†**E·dmede,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *éadméde*, *éapméde*, f. Edmod *a.* (OE. *éadméde* = OS. *ôdmôdi*, OHG. *ôtmuoti*; OE. *éapméde* = OHG. *ôdhmôti*.] Humble.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxv. 1 [cxvi. 10] (Gr.) Ic eom eadmede swiþe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Þe edmeda riche .. mei beon godes wrecche.

†**E·dmod,** *a. Obs.*; also eadmod, edmeod, æddmod, admod, aðmod. [OE. *éadmód*, phonetic variant of *éapmód*, f. *éape*, Eath + *mód* Mood; the exact equivalent (type **aupu-môdo-*) does not occur in continental Teutonic, but the derivatives in *-môdjo-* (= Edmede *a.*) and in *-môdín-* (= Edmede *sb.*) are found with forms parallel to the OE. *éaþ-*, *éad-*; see Edmede *sb.* and *a.*] Gentle, humble, meek.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 29 Ic eom bilwite and eadmod on heortan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Þes we ahte to beon Þe edmoddre. *Ibid.* 113 Drihten .. ȝeueð Þan edmeodan streinþe. *c* 1200 Ormin 10837 Æddmod allse cullfre. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Ich am milde and admod on herte. *c* 1205 Lay. 25571 Þurh þine aðmode [*c* 1275 edmode] will .. let þu mi sweuen to selþen iturnen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 ȝif þu wilt beon edmod, þenc euer hwat þe wonteð of holinesse. *c* 1275 Lay. 23255 Woweyn was edmod.

Hence **E·dmodi** *a.* [cf. OHG. *ôtmuatig*; see -y] = Edmod. **Edmodien** *v. trans.*, to humble. **Edmoded** *ppl. a.*, meek. **E·dmodleȝc** [see -lock], humility, gentleness. **E·dmodliche** *adv.* [see -ly 2], humbly, meekly. **E·dmodness** [see -ness], gentleness, humility, meekness.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xii, Crist eardað on þære dene eadmodnesse. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Mid ælra ædmodnisse .. ȝearnian mid admodnisse. *Ibid.* 237 His admoded deað ofer com. and fordede ure soriȝe and ȝelice deað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Crist .. eadmode hine seolfne þet he wes iboren of ure lefdi. *Ibid.* 89 Cristes apostles weren wuniende edmodliche on heore ibeoden on ane upflore. *c* 1200 Ormin 17649 Forr to berȝhen ædmodliȝ þe werelld þurrh hiss are. *Ibid.* 19297 Full off baþe, off millce, off are, off ædmodleȝȝc. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Þe anui þet heo her uor his luue edmodliche þolieð. *Ibid.* 130 Heo holdeð .. þet heaued lowe þuruh milde edmodnesse. *Ibid.* 246 Þe edmodies monnes bonen þurleð þe weolcne. *Ibid.* 278 Makieð edmod [*T. C.* eadmodieð] our heorte.

Edness, variant form of Eadness, *Obs.*

†**Edo·ceate,** *v. Obs.*—° [incorrectly f. L. *ēdocēre* + -ate 3.] *trans.* To teach.

1623 Cockeram II, To teach, *Edoceate.*

†**E·docke.** *Obs.* [OE. *éa-docca*, f. Ea water, river + Dock.] Some broad-leaved water-plant; ? the Clote or Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*).

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 136 *Nimphea*, eadocca. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 28 *Lilium aquaticum*, an edocke; flos ejus nenufar. *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 94 *Lappacium Aquaticum*..angl. waterdokke uel edokke. [1884 Holland *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Eddick*, the bur or burdock (*Ardium Lappa*); also *Errick.*]

†**Edo·ctrinate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. E- + Doctrinate.] *trans.* To teach thoroughly, train.

1625 Shirley *Love-tricks* III. v, In what kind of complement please you, venerable sir, to be edoctrinated?

†**Edo·d,** *int. Obs. rare*—1. Variant of Adod.

1694 Echard *Plautus* 92 Edod, I thought the remembrance o' your last wife had frighted you from matrimony.

Edoes, variant of Eddoes.

†**Edo·mic,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 -ique. [f. *Edom*, another name for Esau + -ic.] (See quot.)

1659 R. Gell *Amendm. Last Eng. Bible* 296 Even the Edomique nature, the animalis homo who wrongs his brother the spiritual & heavenly man.

E·domitish, *a.* [f. *Edomite* inhabitant of Edom + -ish.] Pertaining to Edom; characteristic of the Edomites. In 17th c. sometimes used allusively with reference to Ps. cxxxvii. 7.

1641 W. Hooke *New Eng. Tears* 6 A right Edomitish quality; for Edom rejoiced over the children of Judah, etc. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 240 This is a more Edomitish conceit than the former. 1645 — *Colast.* ibid. 349 [Job's] Edomitish Freins.

Edriophthalmian (e:dri,ɒfþæ·lmiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *edriophthalma* sb. pl. (irregularly f. Gr. ἕδρα seat + ὀφθαλμ-ός eye) + -ian.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to or resembling the *Edriophthalma*, or 'sessile-eyed' Crustacea (including the Prawns, Shrimps, etc.) **B.** *sb.* An individual of that order.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 369 The organisation of the Stomatopoda is more Edriophthalmian .. than Podophthalmian. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 787/1 Several Edriophthalmians are also born before they have acquired the whole of their extremities.

So **E·driophtha·lmous,** *a.* [see -ous.]

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 285 The head .. of an Insect, or Edriophthalmous Crustacean.

Edropic, Sc. var. of Hydropic.

†**Edro·ppit,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* Variant of Hydropped, affected with dropsy.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* ix. xxi. (Jam.) His wambe throw immoderat voracitie was swolin as he had bene edroppit [*instar hydropici inflatus*].

Educability (e:diŭkăbi·lĭti). [f. Educable *a.*; see -ity.] The quality of being educable; capability of being educated.

1842 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 16 Apr. 97 Educability of Animals. *a* 1866 J. Grote *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* x. (1870) 169 The moral educability of man. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 83 (1879) 89 Birds of the Parrot tribe are pre-eminent for their educability.

Educable (e·diŭkăb'l), *a.* [as if ad. L. **ēducābilis*, f. *ēducā-re* to educate.] Capable of being educated.

1845 R. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 178 Of educable age. 1879 Bain *Education as Sci.* iii. 24 In old age, when we cease to be educable in any fresh endowment. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 1 May 590/1 Tories will prove educable.

†**E·ducate,** obs. and Sc. pa. pple. of next.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, xlii. in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 11 Where yowth and good wyttes be educate and norysshed. 1861 Ramsay *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 118 The hospital where Eppie was educate.

Educate (e·diŭkeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *ēducāt-* ppl. stem of *ēducāre* to rear, bring up (children, young animals), related to *ēdūcĕre* to lead forth (see Educe), which is sometimes used nearly in the same sense.] *trans.* or *absol.*

†**1.** To rear, bring up (children, animals) by supply of food and attention to physical wants. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 229 The Epirotan & Siculian horses are not to be despised, if they were well bred & educated. 1651 Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 292 A boy of a good habit of body, with large veines, well and freely educated. 1690 [see Educated]. 1818 [see 2].

2. To bring up (young persons) from childhood, so as to form (their) habits, manners, intellectual and physical aptitudes.

1618 Bolton *Florus* I. i. 3 Himselfe delighting in the Rivers and Mountaines, among which he had beene educated. 1818 Cruise *Digest* VI. 336 A devise .. to the intent that with the profits he should educate his daughter. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 168/1 The principal amongst them [Greeks] have their children educated in Hungary. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 40 The youth of a people should be educated in forms and strains of virtue.

b. To instruct, provide schooling for (young persons).

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 84 Do you not educate youth at the Charg-house on the top of the Mountaine? 1863 Mary Howitt tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 13 It has educated, and it educates to this day, a great portion of the Athenian female youth of all classes. 1863 A. Tylor *Educ. & Manuf.* 40 It costs 8*d.* per week to educate a child.

3. To train (any person) so as to develop the intellectual and moral powers generally.

1849 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 198 In my eyes the question is not what to teach, but how to Educate. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 120 Elder men, if they want to educate others, should begin by educating themselves. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 4/2 Our artists are not educated at all, they are only trained.

4. To train, discipline (a person, a class of persons, a particular mental or physical faculty or organ), so as to develop some special aptitude, taste, or disposition. Const. *to*, also *inf.*

1841–4 Emerson *Ess. Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 11 And the habit of supplying his own needs educates the body to wonderful performances. 1847 — *Repr. Men.* v. *Shaks.* ibid. I. 359 Our ears are educated to music by his rhythm. 1867 Disraeli in *Scotsman* 30 Oct., I had to prepare the mind of the country, and to educate,—if not too arrogant to use such a phrase,—our party. *Mod.* He is educating himself to eat tomatoes.

b. To train (animals).

1850 Lang *Wand. India* 2 No horses, except those educated in India, would crawl into these holes cut out of the earth and rock. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 389 The dogs of Smith's Sound are educated more thoroughly than any of their more southern brethren.

Educated (e·diŭkeɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Educate *v.* + -ed.] That has received education, mental or physical; instructed, trained, etc.; see the vb. Often with an adverb prefixed, as *half-*, *over-*, *well-*.

1670 R. Coke *Disc. Trade* 60 A Merchant better educated, and more conversant in Trade, may better understand it, than a Privy Counsellor, who is not so educated, and less conversant in it. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Tenderparnel*, a very nicely Educated creature, apt to catch Cold upon the least blast of Wind. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 67 He was over-educated for his intellect. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 320 Lochiel .. might indeed have seemed ignorant to educated and travelled Englishmen. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 411 But the Puritans were neither educated nor reverent. 1887 E. Berdoe *St. Bernard's* 168 Every half-educated..young man.

b. *transf.* Carefully tended, trained into shape.

1842 Tennyson *E. Morris* 131 Slight Sir Robert with his watery smile And educated whisker.

†**B.** as *sb.* The person educated.

1673 O. Walker *Education* 213 It concerns..Parents and Educators to see that the educated converse as much as may be with his..superior. *Ibid* 107 It will be the Teachers care and Educateds endeavour.

E·ducatee·. *nonce-wd.* [f. Educate *v.* + -ee.] One who is subjected to the process of education.

1815 T. Peacock *Nightmare Ab.* 144 It is the only piece of academical learning that the finished educatee retains. 1857 *Sat. Review* III. 53/2 It is not enough for the educator to pour fact after fact into the educatee.

E·ducating, *ppl. a.* [f. Educate + -ing 1.] That educates.

1856 Masson *Chatterton* II. iii. (1874) 166 O month of June, 1770! and is this the kind of educating circumstance you provide for Chatterton?

Education (ediŭkē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēducātiōn-em*, f. *ēducāre*; see Educate *v.* and -tion.]

†**1.** The process of nourishing or rearing a child or young person, an animal. *Obs.*

1540 T. Raynalde *Birth Mankynde* C iij, The education ..of infantes at this tyme [1 year old]. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 271 Beefe .. doth make an Englysshe man stronge, the educacion of hym with it consyderyd. 1651 Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 185 The people doe erre much about the education of children .. I have seen some frequently give to their children..strong Beere. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 72 They [harts] delight in woods, and places of their first education.

b. *spec.* [after Fr.] The rearing of silkworms; *concr.*, a number of silkworms reared at one time.

1888 E. A. Butler *Silkworms* 56 For large 'educations' a room is fitted with shelves.

2. The process of 'bringing up' (young persons); the manner in which a person has been 'brought up'; with reference to social station, kind of manners and habits acquired, calling or employment prepared for, etc. *Obs.* exc. with notion of 3.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. ii. (1883) I. 24 In the fyrste [volume] shall be comprehended the beste forme of education or bringing up of noble children. 1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. vi, Education and instruction are the meanes .. to make our naturall faculty of reason .. better. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 20, I Christopher Slie .. by education a Cardmaker. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. 10 Their .. handy crafts, and educations, are much like them in that part of Virginia we now inhabite. 1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/2 A complete and generous education .. fits a man to perform .. all the offices..of peace and war.

fig. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1703) II. 206 He Begot many opinions, and motions, the Education whereof he committed to other Men.

3. The systematic instruction, schooling or training given to the young in preparation for the work of life; by extension, similar instruction or training obtained in adult age. Also, the whole course of scholastic instruction which a person has received. Often with limiting words denoting the nature or the predominant subject of the instruction or kind of life for which it prepares, as *classical, legal, medical, technical, commercial, art education.*

1616 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 10 It much concerneth every parent to see their children to have the best education and instruction. 1670 R. Coke *Disc. Trade* 71 Education in Geometry and Numbers. 1748 Gray *Comment Educ. & Govt.* Wks. 1836 I. 152 The principal drift of education should be to make men think in the northern climates, and act in the southern. 1795 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 299 If you consent to put your clerical education, or any other part of your education, under their direction or control. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* I. i. 3 As early as the ninth century .. hunting constituted an essential part of the education of a young nobleman. 1809 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 183/2 Education gives fecundity of thought .. quickness, vigour, fancy, words, images, and illustrations. 1812 J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 123 Many of our sergeants were, with good educations, substantial freeholders in our own country. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 73 Hours of relaxation truly [are] as necessary a part of education as hours of study.

b. The training of animals.

1538 Starkey *England* 189 Theyr haukys and theyr houndys, of whose educatyon they have grete care. 1618 Latham *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 147 By which means with her naturall education together, she wil be as perfect in knowledge of the countrey, as the wilde Haggard her naturall damme that bred her.

c. *fig.*

1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* iii. 52 There is another kind of education always going forwards .. the education of circumstances. 1860 Temple in *Essays & Reviews* 1 The education of the world.

4. [From sense 3, influenced by sense 2 and sometimes by the quasi-etymological notion 'drawing out'.] Culture or development of powers, formation of character, as contrasted with the imparting of mere knowledge or skill. Often with limiting word, as *intellectual, moral, physical.*

1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 66/2 Among the foremost benefits of free government is that education of the intelligence and of the sentiments. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* x. (ed. 3) 116 It confounds education with the knowledge of facts, whereas it really is the possession of method. 1871 *Figure Training* 37 The .. training and education of the figure. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 45 The Jesuits' devotion to intellectual education. 1875 H. E. Manning *Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 377 Education is the formation of the whole man—intellect .. character, mind, and soul.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* (1682) Pref. 22 These prepossest discerners presently conclude everything that is .. of another stamp from their Education-receptions, false and ridiculous. 1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 218 The unfortunate Education Sermon, which Bishop Hurd happened to dislike. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* I. (1863) 151 The young ladies .. who .. had trodden the education-mill till they..had lost sense in sound, and ideas in words. 1858 Holland *Titcomb's Lett.* i. 17 The Education Society, and kindred organizations. 1872 Ruskin *Fors* II. xvii. 5 Listen to this, you cheap education-mongers.

Educa·tionable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -able.] Capable of receiving education.

1859 I. Taylor *Essays* 248 The educationable classes of our Indian subjects.

Educational (ediŭkē·ɪ·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.]

†**1.** Due to, or arising from, education. *Obs.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 30 The educationall and professionall are to be .. accounted for nationall sinnes. 1790 Cath. Graham *Lett. Educ.* 212 Every love intrigue..must naturally tend to debase the female mind, from its violence to educational impressions. 1815 Ashbel Green *Report* 287 Opinions which interfered with his educational creed.

2. Of or pertaining to education; concerned with education.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. xi, Is there not an everlasting demand for Intellect in the..political, or religious, educational, commercial departments. 1837 Bulwer *Athens* II. 413 Much of his [Pythagoras] educational discipline ..

bear[s] an evident affinity to the old Cretan .. institutions. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 192 The regeneration .. of our educational institutions is an object of more urgency. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* Pref. 5 The history of educational progress in any country, can hardly fail to be interesting to the historian.

Hence **Educa·tionally** *adv.*, with reference to education; from an educational point of view.

1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 196 Educationally considered, the sister isle is not an ignorant country. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVII. 296 Educationally he has been of service to us, and merits our thanks. 1886 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 20 Feb. 3 The Durham course is educationally better than what a Theological College is able to offer.

Educa·tionalist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who makes a study of the science or methods of education; an advocate of education.

1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 498 The real philanthropist and educationalist of our day. 1869 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iv. § 3. 314 *note*, T. W. Hill .. a well-known orthoepist and educationalist.

Educa·tionary, *a.* [f. EDUCATION + -ARY.] Concerned with education.

1879 C. R. SMITH *Addr. Strood Elocut Class* 5 Founders of educationary Clubs..have overlooked Literature.

Educa·tionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] = EDUCATIONALIST.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 130 The sensitive educationists of this thin-skinned age. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 209 Educationists have written for and against the system of giving school prizes.

E·ducationize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To subject to education. *absol.* in quot. Hence E·ducationized *ppl. a.*

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 405 Lord Brougham's attempts to educationize, without teaching religion or morals. *Ibid.* 406 The..religiously educationized portions of the public.

Educative (e·diŭkětiv), *a.* [f. L. *ēducāt-* ppl. stem of *ēducāre* (see EDUCATE) + -IVE.]

1. Of or pertaining to education.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 52 The educative theory .. was simple but effective. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 4/7 During the educative process.

2. That has the power of educating; bearing upon or conducive to education.

1844 EMERSON *Ess. Experience*, The plays of children are nonsense, but very educative nonsense. 1869 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1885) 192 Theology affords the materials of a true and a truly educative knowledge. 1872 M. COLLINS 2 *Plunges for Pearl* I. ix. 198 Educative endowments ..designed for both sexes. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 161 Suggestions..towards making our schools healthy..and educative centres.

Educator (e·diŭkeitəɹ). [a. L. *ēducātor*, agent-noun f. *ēducāre*; see EDUCATE *v.*]

†1. He who or that which nourishes or rears physically. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas* I. 43 [The female breast] that most sacred fountaine of the body, the educatour of mankinde.

2. One who or that which educates, trains, or instructs.

1673 [see EDUCATED B]. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 203 Wks. 1871 III. 372 Modern educators of youth. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ. Mid. Ages* i. 9 They were .. educators of the poor in their schools. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 276 Language .. is the greatest educator of mankind. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/4 Lord Randolph Churchill, who is the guide and educator of his party.

Educatory (e·diŭkeitəri), *a.* [f. *ēducāt-* ppl. stem of *ēducāre* + -ORY.] That has an educating influence.

1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. (ed. 2) 137 That educatory regimen of which Scripture is the rule and end. 1878 MOZLEY *Rul. Ideas* ii. 53 The ideas which His own educatory providence has since instilled.

Educatress (e·diŭkeitrės). [f. EDUCATOR + -ESS.] A female educator.

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 544 This supposedly exemplary mother too was the educatress of Caligula. 1815 *Monthly Rev.* LXXVI. 500 Hospitality will become the educatress of the human race.

Educe (ĭdiū·s). [ad. L. *edūcĕre*, f. *ē* out + *dūcĕre* to lead.]

†1. *pass.* To be led forth, branch out (said of a river, a blood-vessel). *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 69 The firste floode .. the invndacion of whom is educede in to Ynde. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 93 Where the vessels are inserted and educed.

†2. *Med.* To draw forth so as to remove. *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 140 Medicine will .. work on the sicknesse, and educe it. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* ix. 50 Warm Water .. doth, as an emetick vehicle, often educe superfluous and putrid humours.

3. To bring out, elicit, develop, from a condition of latent, rudimentary, or merely potential existence.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* vii. 187 The Heauens are efficients, which educe the forme out of the matter of the corne. 1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl.* XIX. vii, He educeth warmth out of that corps. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* x. iii. (1856) 475 Hell is not so much induced, as educed out of men's filthy lusts and passions. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 42 Chaos was that ancient slime, out of which al things were educed. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 155 [Hope] has the wondrous virtue to educe From emptiness itself a real use. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 328 Education—consists in educing the faculties and forming the habits. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 356 Given a world of Knaves, to educe an Honesty from their united action. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. vi. 105 Anaximenes found the original Element in air, from which, by rarefaction and condensation he educed existences.

b. *Chem.* To disengage (a substance) from a compound in which it already existed ready formed; contrasted with *produce*. Cf. EDUCT *sb.*

1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 312 *note*, Educed by the action of the nitric acid on the original principles of the dragon's blood.

c. To draw forth, elicit (a principle, the result of a calculation, etc.) *from* the data.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXVIII. (1870) II. 353 Notions .. which we educe from experience, and build up through generalisation. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 101 From the careful comparison of facts to educe laws. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. viii. 181 A Statist will quickly educe what he calls the 'percentages'.

4. To evoke, give rise to (actions, manifestations, etc.).

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. Introd. 8 The circumstances which educed his statements of doctrine.

Hence **Edu·cement,** the action or process of drawing out or developing. **Edu·cible** *a.*, that can or may be educed. **Edu·cing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb EDUCE; a bringing out or drawing forth.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* XVIII, By educing, the affirmers only mean a producing. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 157 Faith is natural, i. e. educible out of the potence of corrupt nature. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 31. 137 All manner of life .. is .. educible out of nothing and reducible to nothing again. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. XVI. 237 The educing of a new creation out of the old. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 612 The new impulses it ministered to the educement of the individual consciousness.

Educt (ī·dʊkt). [ad. L. *ēductum*, neut. pa. pple. of *ēdūcĕre* to EDUCE.] That which is educed.

1. *Chem.* 'A body separated by the decomposition of another in which it previously existed as such, in contradistinction to product, which denotes a compound not previously existing, but formed during the decomposition' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 197 To form an idea of the composition of this stone .. we must consider the educts of its analysis. 1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 299 In the first experiment it was obtained as a product, and not as an educt. *Ibid.* 312 *note*, Consequently the latter .. is considered as an original ingredient or educt. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 628 The black coloring-matter of such urine is in all probability an educt from carbolic acid.

2. A result of inference or of development.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 321 In the Scriptures, they are the living educts of the imagination. 1857 SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid* 784 All our Knowledge is an Educt from Experience. 1865 *Reader* 22 July 86/3 Throw revelation overboard, and its educt, natural theology .. must bear it company.

†**Edu·ct,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *ēduct-* ppl. stem of *ēdūcĕre*; see prec.] *trans.* = EDUCE.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 105 Educted, or brought forth out of the Womb of pure Nature.

Eduction (ĭdʊ·kʃən). [ad. L. *ēductiōn-em*, noun of action f. *ēdūcĕre* to lead forth.]

†1. a. A leading forth or out. b. A putting forth (of the tongue). *Obs.*

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. X. 233 This ironicall eduction of the Tongue. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* i. 13 Israel's eduction out of Egypt. 1659 T. WALL *Char. Enemies of Ch.* 19 God ascribes their eduction from Ægypt..unto Moses.

†2. *Med.* Removal by drawing forth. *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 139 We need not suspect any harme by the eduction of some of them. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 493 The eduction of the Matter is hindred. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 180 The true cure..consists in the..Eduction of..Phlegm.

3. The action of drawing forth, eliciting, or developing from a state of latent, rudimentary, or potential existence; the action of educing (principles, results of calculation) from the data. Also *concr.* = EDUCT.

1655 D. CAPEL *Tentation* 78 But the work [of sin] must begin at the inward eductions and motions of the will. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 295 This eduction .. of the Light should begin and be continued .. for the first three Days of the World. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 938 The most ancient Atheistick Hypothesis was the Eduction of all things..out of Matter. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. IX. 35 The Power of Matter, and Eduction therefrom, are meer Words. *c* 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1866) II. 257 The logicians have..limited reasoning..to a mediate eduction of one proposition out of the correlation of two others. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 70 [Sensible objects] are not the actual existences out of us, but only .. eductions by our physiology out of a 'something'.

4. The bringing on or occasioning (an event). Cf. EDUCE *v.* 4. *rare.*

a 1806 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1811) II. 280 We see .. men sedulously employed in the eduction of their own ruin.

5. *Steam-engine.* a. The exit of waste steam from the cylinder either to the condenser or into the atmosphere; chiefly *attrib.*, as in *eduction-pipe, -side, -steam, -valve*; but now almost entirely superseded by EXHAUST. b. Short for *eduction-valve.*

1782 WATT *Specif. of Patent* No. 1321 The steam rushes into the eduction-pipe. 1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* II. 374 g. g., Exhausting or eduction valves. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* ii. 14 Having led the steam from the eduction pipe. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 102 The steam will be cut off..but the eduction will remain open. 1841 SCOTT RUSSELL *Steam Engine* 201 The eduction valves, ports, and passages by which the steam enters the condenser. 1859 W. RANKINE *Steam Eng.* (1861) 486 An eduction valve .. to let the steam escape to the condenser.

Eductive (ĭdʊ·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. *ēduct-* ppl. stem of *ēdūcĕre* to EDUCE + -IVE.]

†a. *Med.* Tending to draw out (*obs.*). b. Having the function of eliciting or developing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 165 Every humour .. hath its proper eductive Cathartick. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The power of Matter in reference to Forms is partly Eductive.

Eductor (ĭdʊ·ktəɹ). [a. L. *ēductor*, agent-noun f. *ēdūcĕre.*] He who, or that which, educes.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 84 A stimulus must be called an eductor of vital ether.

Edulcorate (ĭdʊ·lkŏrĕt), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *ēdulcorāt-us*; see next.] Softened, sweetened.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 112 An excuse such as might have been expected to .. call forth sympathy and edulcorate feelings in the bosom even of the most obdurate Judge. 1819 H. BUSK *Dessert* 459 Edulcorate juice from every clustering vine.

Edulcorate (ĭdʊ·lkŏreĭt), *v.* [f. L. *ēdulcorāt-* ppl. stem of *ēdulcorāre*, f. *ē* out + *dulc-or* sweetness.]

†1. To sweeten, make sweet. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 415 Giving to the infants .. water of succory, endive, and violets edulcorated. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 31 Dung of Swine .. is said .. to edulcorate .. fruit so sensibly as to convert the bitterest Almond into sweet. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 60 Strain off, and edulcorate with Sugar to make it palatable.

2. To free from harsh and acrid properties; to purify, soften.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 75 Edulcorate it .. by boiling it in spirit of Vineger. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 108 This Vinegar impregnated and edulcorated with the Lead. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 225 Experiments for edulcorating vicious train-oil.

3. *Chem.* To free from soluble particles by agitation or trituration in water, or by washing on a filter.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chem.* 14 By evaporating the corrosive Menstrum, then edultorating [sic]. 1683 SALMON *Dom. Med.* lxi. 320 Which you may edulcorate by many washings. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 858 Let the salt be well washed off, and the mass well edulcorated. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 218 The silex which is precipitated by this means must then be edulcorated and dried. 1844 *North Brit. Rev.* II. 72 He might..edulcorate the muriatic and fluoric radicals.

Hence **Edu·lcorated** *ppl. a.* **Edu·lcorating** *vbl. sb., ppl. a.*, softening, sweetening, purifying. **Edu·lcora·tion,** the action or process of washing away particles soluble in water.

1660 *Character of Italy* 83 We will allay the bitterness of this potion with the edulcorating ingredients of their virtues. 1718 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. XXI. § 27 This the Chymists call Edulcorating, that is to say, making sweet or fresh. 1758 *Elaboratory laid Open* 241 The edulcoration may be sufficiently perfected by such an ablution. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 609 A precipitation.. after edulcoration and exsiccation, weighed forty-two grains. 1782 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 332 The edulcorated powder was now perfectly white. 1805 GREGOR *ibid.* XCV. 336 The last portion of edulcorating water dropped through the filter of an opalish hue. 1866 GRIFFIN *Chem. Handicraft* (Heading of Chapter), Filtration, Percolation, Edulcoration.

Edulcorator (ĭdʊ·lkoreĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -OR.] a. One who, or that which, edulcorates. b. 'A term for a dropping-bottle or a wash-bottle' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 135 Swines Dung .. is supposed to be a great Edulcorator of Fruit.

†**E·dule,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *edūlis*, f. *ed-ĕre* to eat.] = EDIBLE A and B.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 1 Sallets .. are a Composition of Edule Plants and Roots of several kinds. *Ibid.* (1729) 168 So many rare Edules unknown to the Ancients.

So also **Edu·lious** *a.*, in same sense.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 13 Pease, beans, or such edulious pulses. *Ibid.* 63 And so, producing an edulious or esculent Fruit, is properly named Esculus.

Edward (e·dwəɹd). [f. the proper name.] A coin of one of the Edwards: a. The 'angel' of Edward IV, or the 'noble' of Edward III. b. *Edward shovelboard*, a broad shilling of Edward VI, frequently used in the game of Shovel-board.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 158 Two Edward Shouelboords, that cost me two shilling and two pence a peece. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 49 The golden Edward, with three holes in it, with which I presented my Mary.

Edwardian (edwō·ɹdiăn), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.]

1. *Archit.* Belonging to, or characteristic of, the reigns of the first three Edwards.

1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* ii. 65 A style .. transcendent in the combination of grace and majesty—the style of Edwardian England. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 216/2 A..splendid specimen of the concentric type of shell keeps typical of the Edwardian period.

2. Belonging to the reign of Edward VI. In this sense also **Edwa·rdine.**

1866 LITTLEDALE *Cath. Ritual Ch. Eng.* 11 This enactment of the Edwardine ornament was renewed in 1662.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 748 The Edwardian reformers compiled the First Book of Edward.

†**E·dwit.** *Obs.* Also 3 ædwit, edwyte. [OE. *edwít* = OS. *edwít*, Lips. Gloss. OHG. *itawîz* (MHG. *itewîz*), Goth. *idweit*:—OTeut. **eduwîto-m*, f. **eduwît-an* to reproach; see EDWITE *v.*] Reproach, rebuke, taunt; taunting speech.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxviii[ix]. 8 Forðon fore ðe ic aber edwit. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxviii[ix]. 9 Me eac fela þinra edwita on ȝefeollon. *c* 1205 LAY. 5827 Heorten we haueden sare and ure cun ædwit auere mare. 1297 R. GLOUC. 379 He made hym somdel wroþ, Vor edwyt of hys grete wombe. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 124 (Mätz.) Hytt was full grett dispyte So offte to make me edwyte.

†**Edwi·te,** *v. Obs.* Also 1 edwítan, 3 eadwiten. [OE. *edwítan* str. vb.:—OTeut. **edo-, eduwîtan*, not represented exc. in Eng.; the OHG. *itawîzian* (MHG. *itewîzen*), Goth. *idweitjan* wk. vbs., are f. the derived sb. **edowîto(m* EDWIT), f. *edo-, edu-*, ED- + *wítan* (OE. *wítan*) to impute, blame. Cf. ATWIT.]

1. *trans.* To taunt, blame, reproach.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxviii[ix]. 10 Edwit edwitendra ðe ȝefeollun ofer mee. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212, & ȝif þer is out to eadwiten. *a* 1300 *Commandm.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Þat we ssold edwite is worþi wound. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xx. 15 He schal edwite many thingis. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 70 To Conscience þei adwiten me.

2. To make (a thing) a subject of reproach *to* a person. Const. *dat.* or *to*. (Sometimes with obj. sentence instead of acc.)

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 We ne edwiten nawt wiues hare weanen. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 253 Ha wið hokeres edwiteð ant up breideð euch an his sunnen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 368 His [wif] gan edwite hym þo How wikkedlich he lyued. 1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* ii. 12 He vpbreidith [*C.* edwiteth] to vs the synnes of lawe. *c* 1430 *Stans Puer* 28 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 29 Be not to hasti upon breed to bite Lest men þerof Do þee edwite.

Hence **Edwi·ting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of reproaching or rebuking; a rebuke, reproach.

1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* v. 3 These..we hadden..into licnesse of vpbreidyng [*C.* ether edwiting]. — *Ecclus.* xviii. 18 *marg.*, The resseyuere .. aschamed of edwitingis doon to him.

Ee, *north.* and esp. *Sc.* form of EYE, q.v. for the word and its compounds, *ee-bree, ee-list*, etc.

'Ee. Colloq. contraction for YE.

1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* I. i, Hark'ee lads, I must have no grumbling.

-ee, *suffix* [1], used in technical terms of Eng. law, was orig. an adaptation of the *-é* of certain AF. pa. pples., which were used as sbs. The existence in legal AF. of pairs of correlative words like *apelour* APPELLOR, *apelé* APPELLEE, seems to have led in the first place to the invention of words in *-ee* parallel to those agent-nouns in *-or* which had been adapted in legal use from AF.; and subsequently the terminations *-or* and *-ee* were freely added to Eng. vb.-stems to form sbs., those in *-or* denoting the agent, and those in *-ee* the passive party, in such transactions as are the object of legislative provision. The derivatives in *-ee*, however, unlike the AF. participial sbs. after which they were modelled, have not usually a grammatically passive sense, but denote the 'indirect object' of the vbs. from which they are derived. Thus *vendee* is the person to whom a sale is made, *indorsee* the person in whose favour a draft, etc. is indorsed, *lessee* the person to whom property is let. With still greater departure from the original function of the suffix, *payee* denotes the person who is entitled to be paid, whether he be actually paid or not. In a few cases the suffix has been appended, not to a verb-stem in Eng. or AF., but to a Latin ppl. stem etymologically related to an Eng. sb., as in *legatee*, a person to whom a *legacy* has been bequeathed.

2. The use of this suffix in law terms has been freq. imitated in the formation of humorous (chiefly) nonce-words, as *iestee, cuttee, educatee, laughee, sendee*, denoting the personal object of the verbs from which they are formed.

3. In a few words, as *bargee, devotee*, the suffix is employed app. arbitrarily.

4. *-ee* also appears in the English spelling of certain sbs. adopted from mod. F. ppl. sbs. in *-é*, as *debauchee, refugee*.

-ee, *suffix* [2], of vague meaning and obscure origin. In *bootee, coatee*, where it has a diminutive force, it may (though not very probably) be an altered form of -Y (in Sc. *-ie*). In other words, as *goatee, settee*, the analogies that may have given rise to the suffix are uncertain.

†**Eefe,** *a. Obs.* [Corrupt f. EATH *a.*] Easy.

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* G, It is as eefe a broken syve Should holde the dropping rayne.

Eegrass (ī·grɑs). *dial.* Also 8 eagrass. [Of unknown etymology; cf. WSom. *eargrass* (yəi-grās) 'the annual or biennial grasses sown upon arable land' (Elworthy).] = EDDISH, EDGROW.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 Eddish .. or Eegrass, the .. Grass that comes after Mowing. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Eddish*, otherwise called .. Eagrass. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life* 256 An' we've a-trod the sheenen bliade Ov eegrass in the zummer shiade.

Eel (īl). Forms: 1 ǽl, eol, 1–6 ele, 5–7 eele, 6 *Sc.* eill, (5 ȝele, 6 ye(e)le, 7 yeel), 6– eel. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ǽl* = MDu. *ael* (Du. *aal*), OHG. *âl* (Ger. *aal*), ON. *áll* (Da. *aal*, Sw. *ål*):—OTeut. **æ̂lo-z*. The ultimate etymology is unknown; the hypothesis that the word is cogn. with the synonymous L. *anguilla*, Gr. ἔγχελυς, is untenable.]

1. a. The name of a genus (*Anguilla*) of soft-finned osseous fishes, strongly resembling snakes in external appearance. The best known species are the Common or Sharp-nosed Eel (*A. anguilla*) found both in Europe and in America, and the Broad-nosed Eel or GRIG (*A. latirostris*). The true eels are fresh-water fishes, but migrate to the sea to spawn. **b.** Used (both in popular and in scientific language) as the name of the entire family *Murænidæ*, comprising the true eels with several other genera, notably the CONGER.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 94 Hwilce fixas ȝefehst þu? Ælas and hacodas, etc. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 308 Hrefnes geallan .. & eles, & feld beon huniȝ meng to somne. 1052-67 *Chart. Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 242 Foure þousend eol in lenton to carite to ðe abbot. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 897 A carte lode .. Of grete laumprees, and of eles. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 50 Fyrst flyghe þyn elys, in pese hom smyte. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. (1557) 165/2 A blynde bagge full of snakes and eles together. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* O iij b, The yele is an vnholsome fyshe. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* clxxvi. (1612) 140 An old yeele is wholsomer than a yong. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxxi. 707 The fat .. of a mole, eele, or serpent. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 538 ¶ 3 They passed to eels, then to parsnips, and so from one aversion to another. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 2 The Common Eel .. forms a connecting link .. between the serpents and the fishes. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 27 It is a lucky eel that escapes skinning. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 237 The silver-bellied eel or bed-eel .. corresponds to the sharp-nosed eel.

c. In fig. phrases, as the type of something 'slippery'.

1524 DK. NORFOLK in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 224 Whosoever have hym best, is no more sure of hym, than he that hath an ele by the tayle. ?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 258 They have sweete eeles to hould by. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 374 He may possibly take an eel by the tail in marrying a wife.

†**d.** *Salt eel*: a rope's end used for flogging. *Obs.* [From the use of an eel-skin as a whip.]

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Apr., With my salt eele went down in the parler and there got my boy and did beat him. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Salt-eel*, a Rope's end used to Drub the Boies and Sailors on board of Ship.

2. Applied popularly to various other fishes resembling eels in their snake-like form. *Electric eel*: = GYMNOTUS. *Nine-eyed eel*: the River Lamprey. *Sand eel*: the Launce or Ammodyte.

a 1705 RAY *Syn. Piscium* (1713) 154 *Sand-eel* [Given as a synonym for the launce]. 1810 P. NEILL *Fishes in Forth* 30 (Jam.) Lesser Lamprey .. The popular name Nine-eyed-eel arises from the spiracles being taken for eyes.

3. The popular name for the minute animals (resembling an eel in shape) found in vinegar (*Anguillula aceti*) and in sour paste (*A. glutinis*). They are *Entozoa* of the order *Nematoidea*.

1746 SHERWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 67 The Eels in sour Paste are the Animalcules in Question. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The long bodied animalcules, discovered by the microscope in vinegar, sour paste, etc. .. have been generally distinguished..by the name of eels. 1881 CARPENTER *Microscope* (ed. 6) 695 *Anguillulæ* or 'Eels' of the microscopist.

4. *U.S.* A nickname for a New Englander.

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 318 The eels of New England and the corncrackers of Virginia.

5. General comb.: **a.** attributive, as *eel-boat, -freak, -fry, -line, -man, -net, -oil, -pie, -river, -trap, -weir*, and *eel-like* adj. and adv.; **b.** objective, as *eel-catching, -fisher, -netting*.

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* vi. 43 These *eel-boats are precisely like the Noah's ark of childhood. *Ibid.* xxxi. 237 Naturalists can only rely upon the observations of those whose occupation is connected with *eel-catching. *Ibid.* vi. 43 Through the night the *eel-fisher sits in his cabin .. waiting for the eels the stream will bring to his net. *Ibid.* xxxi. 235 The *eel fisheries are nearly as valuable as the salmon fisheries. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 101 This singular *eel-freak. *Ibid.*, Thousands and thousands of *eel-fry all alive in the bodies of eels. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* iv. 41 The *Eel-like particles of water. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* vii, Eel-like positions. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. iii. 27 *Eel-like gliding, Skipping and hiding. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xix. 137 Formerly *eel-lines, with a thousand hooks strung on at intervals .. used to be set. *Ibid.* xxxii. 251 The *eelmen, living so much on the water .. become very observant. *Ibid.* xix. 145 The *eel-net is set across the dyke to catch them [eels] in its long 'poke'. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 155 An *Eel Pye. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 340 Monstrelet mentions horseloads of eel-pies brought from Mantes to the market of Paris. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxii. 249 The Yare is the best *eel-river of all. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 5 The bladders are on the principle of an *eel-trap, having a closed entrance with a flap which permits an easy entrance, but effectually prevents the unfortunate victim from getting out again. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* xvii. 180 At various points in the course of the rivers *eel-weirs are placed.

6. Special comb.: **eel-babber, -bobber,** = BOBBER [2] 2; **eel-basket,** a trap of basket-work with funnel-shaped entrance, allowing the eels to enter, but preventing their escape; **eel-backed** *a.* (see quot.); **eel-bob** (see BOB *sb.*[1] 7); **eel-buck** (see BUCK *sb.*[4]); **eel-cake** (see quots.); **eel-crow** (see quot.); **eel-fork** = EEL-SPEAR; **eel-grass,** *U.S.*, a name for GRASS-WRACK (*Zostera marina*), and for other grass-like sea and river weeds; **eel-hut,** the hut occupied by an eel-fisher when engaged in fishing; **eel-leap,** *dial.* [LEAP basket] = *eel-basket*; **eel-pick** = EEL-SPEAR; **eel-picker,** one who fishes with an eel-pick; **eel-pot** = *eel-buck*; so *eel-picking* vbl. sb.; **eel-putchon, -set, -setter, -setting, -trunk** (see quots.); **eel-ware,** *Ranunculus fluitans* (Britten and Holland); **eel-weel** (misspelt *-wheel*) = *eel-buck*.

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 237 The bunch of worms strung on worsted with which the *eel-babber works. 1726 *Dict. Rusticum*, **Eel-Back'd Horses*, such as have black Lists along their Backs. 1883 *Fisherics Exhib. Catal.* 196 Hand-lines .. snares and *eel-bobs; Indian fishing lines. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* v. 40 An eel-fisher .. threading lob-worms on to worsted for the purpose of making an *eel-bob. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 471/1 The present alleged fishery rights for netting and *eel-bucks are to be revised. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 235 On the Thames .. the eels are intercepted in their descent by weirs or frameworks holding basket-work traps, called 'eel-bucks'. 1653 WALTON *Angler* x. 189 Small Eeles .. The poorer sort .. make a kind of *Eele-cake of them, and eat it like as bread. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 213 *Eel crow [given as the popular name of *Columbus migratorius*]. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 45 The kelp and *eel-grass left by higher floods. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxii. 250 In these lonely *eel-huts .. the eel fishers sat watching their nets. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) **Eel-leap*, an eel-trap made of wickerwork. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 238 They [eels] work down into the soft mud, far beyond the reach of *eel-picks and darts. *Ibid.* xxvi. 203 The *eel-picker in his little punt .. is a common object on the flats. *Ibid.* xix. 143 *Eel-picking is an art in which some men attain considerable skill. Sometimes an eel-picking match takes place on the Broad. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 8 *Eel Pot, for use in salt water. *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 125 *Eel Putchons..are the ordinary eel baskets that are baited and placed in the river during the spring and summer months for eels. 157.. H. MANSHIP *Gt. Yarmouth* in G. C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* xxvii, Certen *ele settes .. all soch fishe as usually are tacon in the seid settes. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 97 Eelsets .. are nets set athwart the stream for the purpose of catching a..species of eel. *Ibid.* 98 The oldest Norfolk *eel-setters. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxii. 250 This [ebb and flow of the tide] militates against *eel-setting. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) **Eel-trunk*, a box with holes in the sides, in which eels are kept alive till wanted for the table. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 57 *Eel Wheels or Traps. Lampern Spurts.

Ee·l-bed. **1. a.** A pond or preserve for eels. **b.** *transf.* A bivouac on swampy ground.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 113 An Ele bed, *anguillarium*. 1813 SIR. R. WILSON *Diary* II. 430 The pains of an eel-bed.

2. *pl.* A plant (*Ranunculus fluitans*).

Eeler (ī·ləɹ). [f. EEL + -ER [1].] An eel-catcher.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 254 The artful eeler .. lets down a hank some cubits long of the intestines of a sheep.

Eelery (ī·lĕɹi). [f. EEL + -ERY.] A place where eels are caught.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* xvii. 371 The moderns, like the ancients, have their favourite eeleries. 1864 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 190 We must not suppose there are no valuable eeleries in the British Isles.

Eel-fare (ī·lfēəɹ). **a.** The passage of young eels up a river. **b.** A brood of young eels (see ELVER).

1533 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. vii, Any frye, spaume, or brode of yeles, called yele fares, or Ell vares. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Eel-fares, -vares*, a Fry or Brood of Eels. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) I. 54 This passage of young Eels is called Eel-fare on the banks of the Thames. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 235 This 'eel-fare' lasts several days.

Eelhood (ī·lhud). *nonce-wd.* [f. EEL + -HOOD.] The rank or condition of a full-grown eel.

1864 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 185 Of the myriads that ascend our rivers few..ever arrive at eelhood.

Ee·l-pout. [OE. *æle-puta*, f. EEL + POUT.]

1. One of two different species of fishes. **a.** = BURBOT. **b.** = BLENNY.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 94 Hwilce fixas ȝefehst þu? .. mynas and æleputan. 1598 FLORIO, *Aguſeo*, an eelepout. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 246 A kind of Lamprels or Elepouts like to sea Lampreis. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. xli. 87 The Eel-Pout or Burbot .. has a smooth, soft, slippery Body like an Eel. 1810 P. NEILL *Fishes in Forth* 8 (Jam.) *B. viviparus*. Viviparous Blenny; Green bone. Here this species sometimes gets the name of Eelpout and Guffer. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 93 The Burbolt is .. distinguished by exhibiting some of the manners of the eel, by which it has obtained in some places the name of Eelpout.

†**2.** A yellow flower. ? = *eel-ware* (see EEL 6).

1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 141 Butter..As for that which is tinged with eel pouts, it not only deceives the sight, but is very often disagreeable to the taste.

Ee·l-skin. [f. EEL + SKIN.] The skin of an eel. † *Merchant of eel-skins* = ? rag and bone collector. Also *attrib.*, as in **eelskin-dress**, a tight-fitting dress; **eelskin-queue**, ? a pig-tail.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 54 A marchaunt of eele skins. A marchaunt without either money or ware. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 141 My armes, such eele-skins stuft. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac., Drunken Dutchm.*, When he's drunke, you may thrust your hand into him like an eele-skin. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 308 He directed that he should be carried to the grave with his eelskin queue sticking out of a hole in his coffin. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 226 Jersey jackets and eel-skin dresses. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 4/1 A smooth-faced, vicious-looking fellow, dressed in a close cap and eelskin neckcloth.

Ee·l-spear. [f. EEL + SPEAR.] A forked or pronged instrument for catching eels by transfixing them as they lie in the mud. (See quots.)

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 197 Speares .. lyke vnto troute speares or yele speares. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1679) 235 He beareth..3 Eel-spears argent. 1785 *Sportsman's Dict., Eel-spear*; this instrument is made for the most part with three forks or teeth, jagged on the sides. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk., Eel-spear*, a sort of trident with ten points for catching eels, called in Lincolnshire an eel-stang.

Hence **Eel-spearer, Eel-spearing** *vbl. sb.*

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* v. 40 Here and there was an eel-spearer in his punt. *Ibid.* xxxi. 244 Eel-spearing is quite an athletic occupation.

Eely (ī·li), *a.* [f. EEL + -Y.] Eel-like.

† **a.** Resembling the flesh of an eel. **b.** Resembling an eel in movement; wriggling, writhing.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 124 A Conger..is..of a moist, soft, and Eely Substance. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.* 16, I..See you sit with that composure On the eeliest of hacks. 1871 *Cassell's Mag.* 22 July 336/1 We have the pleasure of seeing the snaky, eely monster whisking about in the water.

Eem. *dial.* [repr. OE. *efnan*, ON. *efna* to perform (Da. *evne* to have ability, Sw. *ämna* to form, shape. Cf. ME. *em-cristen* for *even-*.] To spare time; to find an opportunity; to 'afford'; to succeed (in doing a thing), 'get' (to do).

1674 RAY *N. Country Wds.* Coll. 16 Chesh. .. I cannot Eem, I have no leisure, I cannot spare time. 1745 BYROM *Misc. Poems* (1773) I. 157 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) We worken hard .. An cannot eem to be so feert. 1750 J. COLLIER *Wks.* (1819) 71 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Aw've tried mony a time but aw could never eem to do it.

Een, obs. and dial. pl. of EYE.

E'en, var. form of EVEN *adv.*

Eer, obs. form of ERE, before.

-eer, *suffix*, is an anglicized form of the Fr. suffix *-ier* (repr. normally L. *-iārius*, and in many words replacing *-air*:—L. *-ārius*; see -ARY [1]), used to form sbs. denoting persons, as in *canonnier* CANNONEER, *muletier* MULETEER; the usual sense is 'one who is concerned with', or 'one who deals in'. (Where the sb. from which the F. word was formed never became familiar in Eng. use, the original spelling *-ier* is retained, as in *bombardier, grenadier*). In imitation of these words (perh. in some instances rather in imitation of Sp. sbs. in *-ero*, of similar origin) the suffix is added to Eng. sbs. to form designations of persons, as *auctioneer, charioteer, mountaineer* (earlier *-er*). In many of the words so formed there is a more or less contemptuous implication, as in *crotcheteer, garreteer, pamphleteer, pulpiteer, sonneteer.*

E'er, variant of EVER.

Eerie, eery (ī·ri), *a.* Forms: 4 **eri, hery,** 4–6 **ery,** 6 **erie,** 9 **eirie, -y** (Anglo-Irish **airy**), 8– **eery, -ie.** [ME. *eri*, ? var. of *erȝ*, ARGH; or ? f. that word + -Y.

The word occurs in the northern (not in the midland) version of the *Cursor Mundi*. It has recently been often used in general literature, but is still regarded as properly Scotch.]

1. Fearful, timid. In mod. use, expressing the notion of a vague superstitious uneasiness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17685 (Gött.) Ioseph be noght eri. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *S. Cosmas & D.* 321, & scho..wes for hyme hery. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. xii, With ery courage. 1513 — *Æneis* VIII. iv. 91 He fled .. and to his cave hym sped wyth ery spreyt. 1572 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 159 We pure sall cry with erie hartis..To the, O God. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Drink Ecl.* Poems (1845) 50 They glower eery at a friend's disgrace. 1807–10 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 98 The watch-dog's howling .. makes the nightly wanderer eerie. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. ii. 357 Do you feel eerie? 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xiv. 353 This eerie feeling..might be causeless.

2. Fear-inspiring; gloomy, strange, weird.

1792 BURNS *Wks.* (1800) II. 403 Be thou a bogle by the eerie side of an auld thorn. 1795 MACNEILL *Waes o' War* in Poems (1801) 5 Night comes dark and eerie. 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 116 Hae ye walked..fra Bawhannan Lodge, in sic an eerie night. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Str. World* II. i. 10 The..sheep bell had an eerie sound.

Hence **Ee·rily** *adv.*, in an eerie manner; weirdly. **Ee·riness,** an undefined sense of fear; superstitious dread. **Ee·risome** *a.*, weird, gloomy.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 295 Sum man for erynes will trymbill. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* vi, Debar then .. All eiryness or feir. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre*, It spoke in pain and woe..eerily. 1863 *Gd. Words* 522 A weird unhappy sound! what could it be That through the wan night wailed so eerily. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. II. 13 Feeling the sensation of eeriness as twilight came on. 1865 *Jrnl. Horticulture* Christm. No. 16/2 From that night I have never known eeriness. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 503 (Jam.) The kye..gied a dowfan' eerisome crune. 1832–53 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 49 The objects sae dear..Turn eerisome hame thoughts.

E'ery, contraction for EVERY.

† **Ees.** *Obs.* [possibly repr. OE. *æs* 'food, meat, carrion' (Bosw.); possibly a. corresponding MDu. *aes* food, bait (mod.Du., Ger. *aas*).] (See quot.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Ees, fysch mete on a hoke [*P.* boyght for fisshes], *esca, escarium.*

Eesome (ī·sŭm). [f. *ee*, Sc. form of EYE + -SOME.] Attractive or gratifying to the eye.

1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* III. 159 (Jam.) Look at them now,—Will ony body deny that that's an eesome couple?

Eese, eesily, eesy, obs. ff. of EASE, etc.

Eete(n, eette, obs. forms of pres. t., pa. t. and pa. pple. of EAT.

Eep, eeth, obs. forms of EATH.

Eever, var. of EAVER *sb.*[2] *dial.*

Ef (ef). Name of the letter F, q.v.

Ef- *pref.*, the form of the L. pref. *ex-* used before words beginning with *f.*

Efacks, efackins, efags, efecks, efeclings: see I'FEGS, *Obs.*

† **Efa·ct,** *int. Obs.* [perh. var. of *efaks*, I'FEGS, influenced by *in fact.*] Used as a mild oath.

1680 *Revenge* IV. i. 34 We'll have tother Dance, efact we will.

Efen, obs. form of EVEN.

Efendee, var. of EFFENDI.

Efere, var. of IFERE, *adv. Obs.* together.

† **Efestide(s.** *Obs.* [corruption of L. *hephæstitis*, a. Gr. **ἡφαιστῖτις*, f. *Ἥφαιστος* the name of the God of Fire.] A jewel described by Pliny.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 7 [Of Stones] Efestides is in colour..shamefast and childish. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/1 Efestide..held against the Sun is Fiery coloured.

Eff, var. of EFT, EVET.

Effable (e·făb'l), *a.* [a. F. *effable* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *effābilis*, f. *ef-fāri* to utter, f. *ex* out + *fāri* to speak.] † **a.** Of sounds, letters, etc.: That can be pronounced (*obs.*). **b.** That can be, or may lawfully be, expressed or described in words. Now only *arch.* in antithesis to *ineffable.*

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 1 Paules notions .. were such as could not be expressed .. mine were .. easily effable. 1668 WILKINS *Philos. Lang.* 414 How this Universal Character may be made effable in a distinct Language. 1755 JOHNSON *Effable.* Expressive, utterable. *Dict.* 1872 LONGF. *Div. Trag.* II. ii, These effable and ineffable impressions of the mysterious world.

† **Effa·bule,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [as if ad. L. **effābulāri*, f. *ex-* out + *fābulāri* to fable.] To fable.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 82 The graue will fitt euerye stature, as is effabuled.

Efface (efē·s). [ad. F. *effacer* (= Pr. *esfassar*), f. L. *ex* out + *facies* face.]

1. To rub out, obliterate (writing, painted or sculptured figures, a mark or stain) from the surface of anything, so as to leave no distinct traces.

1611 COTGR., *Effacer*, to efface, deface, raze, blot, rub out, wipe away; to abolish. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 279 So coin grows smooth..Till Cæsar's image is effaced at last. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxi, The ignominious images, painted on the public buildings..were effaced.

b. In wider sense: To cause to disappear entirely, do away with (a visible feature or object).

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 105 The close of a cycle, when the sun was to be effaced from the heavens, the human race from the earth. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 192 Pools of water, which would be effaced again, soon after they were formed. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 83 The entrance through the tower has been effaced.

c. *Crystallography.*

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 214 A right square prism..may result from..an octahedron with a square base, by the concurrence .. of the modifications *a* and *e* .. when those modifications efface the primary planes.

2. To expunge, erase (words or sentences) from a written composition or document. Now only in fig. sentences.

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 279 Fluent Shakspeare scarce effac'd a line. 1805 N. NICHOLLS *Let.* in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 40 The lines of Mason which were effaced and replaced by these. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 440 Perhaps the passions excited by the tyranny of James might make it impossible to efface the penal laws from the statute book.

3. *fig.* To obliterate, wipe out (a memory, a mental impression); to 'blot out', pardon, obtain oblivion for (an offence); to abolish, destroy (distinctive characteristics, etc.).

1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 21 That effacest..the synnes of theym that ben repentaunt. *a* 1626 BACON in Webster, Efface from his mind the theories and notions vulgarly received. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 822 'Tis thine t' efface With virtuous acts thy ancestor's disgrace. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* li. i, In tender Mercy look on me, And all my Sins efface. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* viii. (1873) 456 An impression had been made upon the popular mind which it was hardly possible to efface. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 194 If such a proposition is true, the world must efface its habit of admiration for the..heroes of the past.

4. *fig.* To cast utterly into the shade, reduce to virtual nonentity. **b.** *refl.* [after Fr. *s'effacer*]. To reduce oneself to insignificance; to abandon or forfeit one's claim to consideration

1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXVII. 143 Her beauty effaced everything I have seen. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. ii. 30 Amy Gray was .. quite effaced. *Mod.* As a politician he has completely effaced himself by this act of imprudence.

Effaceable (efē·săb'l). [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being effaced.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vi, Washed off all effaceable marks of the late accident. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 27 Mucous membrane, when not stretched, is thrown into effaceable folds or rugæ.

Effacement (efē·smĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The process of effacing; the fact of being effaced.

1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 572 A state of simplicity .. subsequent to the effacement of the vices of barbarism. 1866 WEDGWOOD *Origin of Lang.* 7 Effacement of a sense from want of practice. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 99 The effacement of the national sentiment is an artificial and violent evasion of a fact of nature.

Effacing (efē·siŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. EFFACE *v.* + -ING [1].] That effaces or obliterates.

1813 BYRON *Giaour* 73 Decay's effacing fingers. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 4/1 The effacing fingers of death were.. shockingly apparent on the Cardinal's visage.

Effacive (efē·siv). *nonce-wd.* [f. EFFACE *v.* + -IVE.] Disposed or tending to efface. *Self-effacive*: modest, retiring.

1883 CAIRD *Edinbro' Lect. Hume* 23 Nov., In society he was the most self-effacive of men.

Effald, -ly, obs. ff. AFALD, AFALDLY.

† **Effa·mish,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF. *effamer* (cf. AFFAMISH, f. *affamer*), f. L. *ex-* out + *fam-es* hunger.] = FAMISH, *v.*

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 3 Being effamished, [they] are content .. to eate it. 1634–46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 137 Ministers shamefullie abused, they and their families effamished.

‖ **Effaré** (efa·re), *a. Her.* [a. F. *effaré*, pa. pple. of *effarer* to agitate.] (See quot.)

1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 2), *Effaré*, in heraldry, a term applied to a beast when rearing on its hind legs, as if it were affrighted. 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. s.v. *Effearé* or *Effaré*, a French term for a beast in the attitude which English Heralds call 'salient' or 'springing'.

† **Effa·scinable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [as if ad. L. **effascinābilis*, f. *effascināre* see next.] Susceptible to enchantment.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. xvii. 359 A strangely-impure and effascinable passivity of Phancie.

† **Effa·scinate,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 effacinate. [f. L. *effascināt-* ppl. stem of *effascināre*: see -ATE [3].] = FASCINATE.

Hence **Effas·cinating** *ppl. a.*

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* in Halliwell's *Shaks.* V. 330 Skilfull to depell the harmes Of an effascinating eye. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VIII. 399 Of force to effacinate the gods. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 143 He has..effascinated the hearts of the Court. 1678 H. MORE in Glanvill *Sadduc. Triumph.* (ed. 1727) 63.

† **Effa·scination.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ef-fascinātiōn-em*, f. *effascināre* to bewitch.] = FASCINATION.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VIII. 402 There are others whom their effascinations can keepe from eiecting their Vrine. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 59 The effascination by the optick emission of the eyes. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. xiv. 255 Hood-winked and held down with an overbearing effascination and witchcraft.

† **Effa·te.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *effātum*, f. *ef-fāri* to speak out.] A saying, dictum, maxim. Also ‖ **Effa·tum** (pl. *effata*).

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 154 Their effata or most reverenced contents equalled by parliament to the oracles of the common law. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 177 The effates of Scripture seem to contradict themselves. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 294 The Effatum, That Nature abhors a Vacuum. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 118 That common Theological Effate, Grace is Glory begun.

† **Effa·tuate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [as if ad. L. **effatuātus*, f. *ex-* out + *fatu-us* stupid, foolish: cf. AFFATUATED.] Infatuated.

1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 112 Had I not beene effatuate even by Fate.

† **Effa·tuate,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To besot, render dull or stupid.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 16 Nothing effatuates the understanding of man more than excesse in meat.

† **Effau·t.** *Obs. Music.* Also (corruptly) effauz. The fuller name (F *fa ut*) of the note F, which was sung to the syllable *fa* or *ut* according as it occurred in one or other of the Hexachords (imperfect scales) to which it could belong.

a 1327 *Learn. Music* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Of effauz and elami ne coud y nevere are. 1671 DK. BUCKHM. *Rehearsal* II. v, A certain note..in Effaut flat.

Effect (efe·kt), *sb.* Also 6 *Sc.* **effeck.** [a. OF. *effect* (F. *effet*), ad. L. *effectus*, n. of action f. *efficĕre* to work out, accomplish, f. *ex-* out + *făcĕre* to make.]

1. Something accomplished, caused, or produced; a result, consequence. Correlative with CAUSE.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 The planetes .. causen us by hir influence .. effectes lik to the operacioun of bestes. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 6 Thy enter-

pryse came to none effect. 1572 JONES *Bathes of Bathes Ayde* III. 22 a, Cause of sicknesse is that unto which any thing followeth, which is named effecte. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.*, The Effect, is that which is brought to passe by the Cause. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 4 Contrivances..that are the Effect of a great deal of Study. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 16 We know not at all what death is in itself; but only some of its effects. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 119 Nature begins from causes, and thence descends to effects. 1831 BLAKEY *Free Will* 198 We..give the name of cause to that event which precedes, and the name of effect to that event which follows in the order of time. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 485 The beneficial effects of their interposition had given shelter and security to private trade.

b. *collective* and *abstr.* Results in general; the quality of producing a result, efficacy. Phrases, *With effect, of no* (†*none*) *effect.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 620 Thing that beryth more effect. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXV. 30 This ordynaunce..was of lytell effect. 1538 STARKEY *England* 15 Thys law [*i.e.* civil law] takyth effecte of the opynyon of man. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. IX. (Arb.) 99 Whose perfume is of most excellent effect to heale the reumes. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* vii. 13 Making the word of God of none effect through your tradition. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 865 This Tree is..of Divine effect To open Eyes. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. IV. 341 A law was made .. but it had little effect. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 115 You may .. throw his foil at a sufficient distance .. to enable you to deliver a thrust with effect. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. X. viii. 288 Respectful message to his Majesty was of no effect.

c. *Mechanics.* The amount of work done in a given time. *Useful effect*: the net result, after making deductions for loss from friction, etc.

1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 111 The effect of animal force, then, or the quantity of work done in a given time will be proportional. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 389 An agent for generating mechanical effect.

2. †a. A contemplated result, a purpose; chiefly in phrases, *To this* or *that effect, to the effect that* (*obs.*). b. In the same phrases: Purport; drift, tenor, essential significance.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 153 And for hise freendes on a day he sente To tellen hem theffect of his entente. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 50 Theffect of whych was thus in dede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ii. 131 Ane othir goldin grane to the ilk effect Thow sall nocht mis. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 283 *Cask.* He spoke Greeke. *Cassi.* To what effect? 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 287 Hee incharged the same Don Pedro..to go and surprise the said Souldiers, giving him two hundred hors and five hundred Foot to that effect. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* II. 17 A subsequent proviso was added to that effect. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 157 The famous reviewer's sentence..to the effect that, etc.

†3. An outward manifestation, sign, token, symptom; an appearance, phenomenon. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Why can't be Nun* 67 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 140 In a gardyne I sportyd me .. to see The swete effecte of aprelle flowres. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii, His wisdome hath stinted the effects of his power. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 112 What effects of passion shows she? 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* (1669) 22 *note*, No natural effect gives such impressions of Divine fear, as Thunder.

b. A (pleasing or remarkable) combination of colour or form in a picture, a landscape, etc. Cf. 6.

1884 RUSKIN *Art of Eng.* 222 The old water-colour men were wont to obtain their effects of atmosphere by, etc. *Mod.* The reflexion of the trees in the brook is a very pretty effect. Here's a painter with his sketch-book hunting for 'effects'.

†4. Something which is attained or acquired by an action. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 54, I am still possest Of those effects for which I did the Murther.

b. *pl.* 'Goods and chattels', movable property. *Personal effects*: personal luggage as distinguished from merchandise, etc. Also with wider meaning in phrase *No effects*: written by bankers on dishonoured cheques when the drawer has no funds in the bank; also, *To leave no effects*: to leave nothing for one's heirs.

1704 J. LOGAN *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 290 The effects of their plantations will scarce buy them clothes. 1711-14 ADDISON *Spect.* (J.), The Emperour knew that they could not convey away many of their Effects. 1843 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* V. (1887) 196 The bankers declined to cash the Captain's draft..simply writing the words 'No effects' on the paper. *Mod.* Sale of household effects. The contents of the trunks were insured as 'personal effects'. He died leaving no effects.

5. Operative influence; a mode or degree of operation on an object.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* I. 635 What Effects are thereby produced upon the body. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic.* vi. (1833) 149 It will act like a *concave* lens when the cooling effect has reached the axis. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 194 Speeches which will have an effect upon the courts. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 562/1 The effects which the demand for aboriginality..had upon the race of builders.

b. The state or fact of being operative. *To give effect to*: to render operative. *To take effect*: to become operative; to prove successful; (of a law, an agreement, etc.) to come into force (*from* a certain date).

1771 GOLDSMITH *Hist. Eng.* ii. 62 The stratagem took effect; the English..began to fly on all sides. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 529 The Administration was willing to give effect..to the arrangements. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 545 Eadward's grant was not to take effect till after the death of Ælfwine.

6. The impression produced on a beholder, hearer, or reader, *esp.* by a work of art or literature; sometimes = *general effect*, the impression produced by a picture, building, etc., viewed as a whole. *For effect*: for the sake of creating a telling impression on the minds of spectators or hearers.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iii. 328 What they call the effect in architecture. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 16 With a view .. to poetical effect. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 219 His [Shelley's] aim is rather to render the effect of a thing than the thing itself. *Mod.* His whole behaviour and conversation are calculated for effect.

7. Accomplishment, fulfilment. *Obs.* exc. in phrases, *To bring to effect, carry into effect*: to accomplish, bring to a successful issue.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 389/1 Who someuer shal..calle me that he may haue .. theffecte of his requeste & prayer. 1538 STARKEY *England* 195, I thynke hyt schold be veray hard to bryng thys to effect. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 50 Losing .. the faire effects of future hopes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 177 What he tooke in hand, he..brought to good effect. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Hist. Surv.* (1651) 403 Never bringing their designes to effect. 1705 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 208 The only means to bring all happily to effect. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 111 The proposals are ..such as a pious active prince..might soon bring to effect.

†b. Practical reality, fact, as opposed to name or appearance: see 8. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. iii. 109 Meere words..Th' effect doth operate another way. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1849) III. 545 He should depart only with a title, the effect whereof he should not be possessed of, before he had very well deserved it.

8. *In effect*: formerly = in fact, in reality, opposed to *in show, in words.* In mod. use, virtually, substantially, so far as the result is concerned (see senses 1, 2).

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 243 With pretence to depart from thence vnto China, as in effect they did. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.) In shew, a .. senate .. was to govern, but in effect one only man should..do all in all. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (J.), No man, in effect, doth accompany, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, or voice, or fashion. *a* 1668 DENHAM (J.) State and Wealth .. is to him ..No other in effect than what it seems. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.) To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in effect, to say that the author of it is a man. 1804 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Husbandry Bengal* (1806) 37 The duties are paid .. by the purchaser; but the charge in effect falls upon the importer. *Mod.* The two methods are in effect identical. He was, in effect, accused of falsehood. I cannot tell you what he said, but in effect it was that he, etc.

9. [After Fr. *effet.*] (See quot.)

1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Effect in the manage, is applied to the movements of the hand which direct the horse. They distinguish four effects, .. viz. in using the bridle to put a horse forwards, draw him backwards, and shifting it out of the right hand into the left, and vice versa.

Effect (efe·kt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To bring about (an event, a result); to accomplish (an intention, a desire).

The existence of obstacles or difficulties is, in mod. use, ordinarily implied in this sense of the vb.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 154 And nothing else I did affect but to effect my sute. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 98 Ile crosse the Sea To effect this marriage. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. vi. (1718) 25 Let wit, and all her studied plots effect The best they can. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90. 244 At first they only wish to be secure; that effected, they endeavour to grow Powerful. 1792 *Anec. W. Pitt* III. xliv. 196 Peace .. would never be effected. 1833 LARDNER *Manuf. Metal* II. 227 (Cab. Cycl.) This reciprocating movement of the carriage is effected by a pinion fixed upon the end of a vertical spindle. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* IV. i. (1871) 203 Just effected his escape as the servant announced a visitor. 1850 BROWNING *Easter-Day* 5 Effecting thus, complete and whole, a purpose of the human soul. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 13 The cure..has to be effected by the use of certain charms. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 105 The most skilful chemists have hitherto failed to effect such decomposition.

†b. To produce (a state or condition). *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 86 Sorrie am I that our goodwill effects Biancas greefe. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 135/1 The concurrence of Pleasures which effecteth Beatitude, is very difficult.

c. To make, construct. *rare. arch.*

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 75 The Lighthouse happily effected by Mr. Rudyerd. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 317 An enormous window..had been effected in the wall.

d. Comm. *To effect a sale, an insurance*; hence, *to effect a policy* (of insurance).

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 598 The earliest purchases are effected in immediate proximity to the mines. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 17 Oct. 5/4 Nominee life policies are often effected which are altogether invalid.

†2. To give effect to (a resolution, a feeling); to fulfil (a promise). *Obs.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* V. 95 Faustus I swear .. To effect all promises between us made. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. x. 6 You heauens, effect your rage with speede. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* iii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 20 We shall be called upon shortly to effect our vote made the former sitting.

†3. *absol.* and *intr.* To have an effect, be effectual; to accomplish its purpose. *Obs.*

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxiv. (1612) 164 But that Cadwalladers Fore-doomes in Tuders should effect Was vnexpected. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1330 The petard having effected as we have said. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 161/2 Elements, of which Air and Fire have a faculty to move and effect.

¶ 4. Confused with AFFECT (? and INFECT).

1494 FABYAN VII. 371 The Albygensis..had ben effected wt dyuers poyntes of herysy. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 301 The Abbat of Santa Pia .. whom the earl particularly esteemed and effected. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Prop. &c.* 135 His words effected much the Laureat's Mind. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1279 He effects to preserve an entire silence about Kerguelen.

†**Effe·cted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. EFFECT *v.* + -ED; prob. confused with AFFECTED.] With *adv.* (*well*, etc.) prefixed; Affected, disposed.

1604 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) I. 503 Holy men .. haue .. bin the meanes of much comfort to well effected people. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 61 Thair are sundrie persones..evill effected to the caus.

Effecter (efe·ktəɹ). Also 7 effectour, 7-8 effector. [f. EFFECT *v.* + -ER, or a. L. *effector.*]

1. He who, or that which, brings about an event or result, accomplishes a purpose, etc.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Div.* 202 The howerly effectours of many admirable actions. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 447 Wee shall make his nature the effecter of his vicious will. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. xiii. (1668) 66 Baits and inticements..are effecters of our desires in this pastime. 1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 151 They blame the Air as the effecter of all corruptions whatsoever. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* II. vi. 475 That infinite Being, who was the Effector of it [Creation]. 1863 VANCE in *Sat. Rev.* 415 Had the translation of Saintré to be entered on afresh, it is not..certain that I had been the effecter of the same.

†2. A maker, creator. *Obs.*

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. 67 One Monarch of the world the great Effector. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 242 The omnipotent Effector and Productor of al things.

¶ = AFFECTER 1. *Obs.*

1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 179/1 He was indeed a great effecter of glory.

†**Effe·ctfull,** *a. Obs.* In 6 *Sc.* effecf-. [f. EFFECT + -FULL.] Effectual.

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* xviii, Our souerane Lady in her parliament .. maid actis..quhilkis as yit hes tane na dew and effecfull execucion. 1669 SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 78 The effectful cause of direful diseases.

Effe·ctible (efe·ktib'l), *a.* [f. EFFECT *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being effected.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 87 Not effectible upon the strictest experiment. 1650 *Descr. Future Hist. Europe* 14 His Decrees most effectible, when we think him the furthest off. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. 338 Whatsoever .. is effectible by the most congruous and efficacious application of Actives to Passives.

Effecting (efe·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EFFECT *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb EFFECT.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* (1887) Ep. Ded. 6 The effecting wherof pretendeth great honour to your Maiesties person. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 17 Although the plot..by thee was lai'd, Th' effecting of it by me thou didst obtaine. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* vi. 15 In order to the sure effecting of this Design.

¶ Used gerundially with omission of *in*; virtually serving the function of a pr. pple. passive.

1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 88 Four sentiments on the revolution effecting here. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. i. 325 During the time in which this great revolution was effecting in the government of Bengal. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. ix. 21 Ought you not to congratulate yourself that a great change is effecting?

Effe·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That effects.

Hence **Effe·ctingness** = EFFICACIOUSNESS.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 179 If we are instructed to believe the particular effectingness of a religious discourse proceeds from the workings of the Spirit, etc.

†**Effe·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *effectiōn-em*, f. *efficĕre*: see EFFECT *sb.*]

1. a. Fabrication, formation, production.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii, An ymage..All of brent golde by false effection. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 290 Attributing the Effection of the Soul unto the Great God. *Ibid.* IV. vii. 350 The primitive Effection of the Humane Nature.

b. Accomplishment, performance.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 53 To invent..their own way for the cognition, acquisition, or effection of any thing. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 151 The incarnation .. belongs unto all the three Persons *effectivè*, in regard of effection.

†2. *Geom.* A construction; a proposition; a problem or praxis drawn from some general proposition. (Todd.) *Obs.*

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

¶ Confused with AFFECTION and INFECTION.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xxiii. (1495) 131 A swete voyce..chaungith the effeccion of the herers. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. III. (Arb.) 115 Of such force is education & natural effection. 1544 PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) N ij, Beware of..fennes, for oftentymes the effection of the aire, ariseth of the corrupte vapoures.

Effectism (efe·ktiz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. EFFECT + -ISM.] The habit of aiming at 'effect'.

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 472 Any flimsy effectism of plot.

Effective (efe·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *effectif, -ive*, ad. L. *effectīvus*: see EFFECT *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

†1. That is concerned in the production *of* (an event or condition; *rarely*, a material product).

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 379 Powers ..

are effectiue principles of all actions. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 91 The signe of the Crosse is..effectiue of grace. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 170 Politic Philosophie is defined .. a Science effective of Justice in the Citie. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* W. 193 In the Tertian [Ague] the part effective of the bloud is out of its natural temper.

†b. Having the power of acting upon objects.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 214 Time is not effective, nor are bodies destroyed by it, but from the action and passion of their Elements in it. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 139 The more unbodied any thing is, the more unbounded also is it in its effective power.

†2. Concerned with, or having the function of, carrying into effect, executing, or accomplishing.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 256 Dis wes þe Proces causative, Dat eftyr folowit effective. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Musicke is diuided into two parts..The second may be called syntactical, Poetical, or effectiue. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 33 The former was significatiue onely, his effectiue.

3. That is attended with result or has an effect.

1760 GOLDSMITH *Cit. W.* I. (1837) 200 There is an effective power superior to the people. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. x. 149 The masters alone had an effective voice in the legislation. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 90 The honour of the first effective shot.

b. In mechanical and economical science: Said of that portion of an agency or force which is actually brought to bear on a particular object.

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* III. x. (1806) II. 250 The quantity of effective capital employed in agriculture. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 67 This we call the virtual or effective head [of water]. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 228 The Component of a force in any direction, (sometimes called the Effective Component in that direction).

c. Theol. *Effective faith, love,* etc.: that bears fruit in conduct [med.L. *effectivus*].

1854 F. W. FABER *Growth in Holiness* v. (1872) 75 Effective love makes us the living images of Jesus.

d. *Effective range*: the range within which a missile, weapon, or fire-arm is effective.

1859 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 65 Two hundred and twenty yards .. is to be taken as the effective range for fighting purposes of the old archery.

4. Powerful in effect; efficient, effectual.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxxiv. (1495) 654 Oleum iuniperium is most effectyf ayenst the Quartayn. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xvi. 402 He does not speak often; nor can he be considered an effective speaker. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1862) I. iv. 30 Contributed to make these pursuits effective, elegant, and attractive. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 17 Its best admiral could not have .. anchored it [England] in a more effective position. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xliii. 338 An Italian comedy..effective over everybody's risibilities. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iv. 39 Fewer men, better trained and disciplined, could be made more effective.

b. Of works of art, literary compositions, etc.: Producing a striking impression; picturesque.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 107 The high bank ..is..rendered effective by a perpendicular wall of naked sandstone. 1872 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* 21 It is not one suited to produce any very effective romantic narrative. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb. 119/1 Varieties of Amarantus are..effective in the..garden.

5. Fit for work or service: chiefly of soldiers or sailors. (Also *absol.*; see B. 2.)

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 105 Being not above 15 or 16000 Men Effective. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3733/4 The Imperial Army is said to consist of 44000 Effective Men. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 295 The copper-smiths..were not likely very soon to be effective. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVIII. i. 93 Army of 60,000 on paper; of effective more than 50,000.

b. *Effective charge*: the expenditure upon effective forces, as distinguished, *e.g.*, from that upon military pensions, retired pay, etc.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 306 The whole effective charge of the army, navy, and ordnance, was about seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

6. Actual, *de facto*; existing in fact; that is ... so far as the effect is concerned; opposed to *potential, nominal.*

1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 113 Afterwards displacing two effective governours .. appointed by himself. 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* 9 The collection of an effective and well-distributed revenue. 17.. BENTHAM *Levelling Syst.* Wks. 1843 I. 361 Those .. whose present fortunes are above the mark..would be but a small part of the real and effective losers. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 39 Potential and not effective planes of symmetry.

b. *Effective money*; also quasi-*sb.* (see quot.).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Effective*, a term used in many parts of the Continent to express coin in contradistinction to paper money. Thus bills on Vienna are generally directed to be paid in effective.

B. *sb.* †1. An efficient cause. *Obs.* See A 5.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* XII. xxv. (1620) 442 Had the eye, the apple .. their rotundity, not from any externall effectiue. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. i. 1 No less are they the due Effective of the former.

2. *Mil.* An effective soldier. (See A. 5.) Usually *pl.*

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6060/1 The Garrisons .. consist of 1000 Effectives. 1809 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 478 An abstract..which shows the comparative numbers of effectives and total. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxiv. 4 They counted nine thousand effectives.

b. *collect. sing.* The effective part of an army.

1885 *Standard* 29 Oct. 5/5 The effective of the Turkish forces in the Balkan Peninsula now reaches 180,000 men.

Effectively (efe·ktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

†1. As a means of causing or producing. Cf. quot. 1607 in EFFECTIVE *a.* 1.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 34 That [the sign of imposing hands] is effectiuely vsed, is out of the question.

†2. a. By a direct exercise of power. b. With regard to the effects. (Chiefly *Theol.*) *Obs.*

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 16 This [deposing an emperor] is done by the Pope .. not effectively but consecutively. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 85 Whether the planets have (either actually and formally, in themselves, or virtually and effectively upon others) those prime elementary qualities. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 211 [God's love to Christ] is said to be in believers..not onely effectively, in regard of its effects, grace, and glory; but also objectively.

3. = *In effect* (see EFFECT *sb.* 8): †a. Actually, in fact (*obs.*). b. Virtually, substantially.

1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 43 A rectified Will..alone..effectively gives us the preeminence above Beasts. 1671 DRYDEN *Even. Love* IV. i, Don Melchor .. is effectively at Madrid. 1844 MACKINTOSH *T. More* Wks. 1846 I. 442 It is not equitable to treat him as effectively .. answerable for measures of state. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 796/2 Effectively England is a republic and not a monarchy.

4. So as to produce an effect. Often *emphatically*: With powerful effect; decisively, completely.

1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 104 Give to any people the power of accumulating, and..they will not be disinclined to use it effectively. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* v. 113 Mohammed..effectively cashiered from his system every pure and spiritual conception of virtue. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 374 A parliament composed of other members than those who had sate so long and so effectively. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vi. 163 If we can preach without reading, we are likely to preach more effectively.

5. In a manner to be fit for service. Cf. EFFECTIVE A. 5.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Sept., 10,000 men effectively always in armes. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Anacreont.* (1710) I. 52 The fair Ionian Regiment. And next the Carian Company, Five hundred both effectively.

Effe·ctiveness. [f. EFFECTIVE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being effective, in various senses.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 34 We agree in many vses with them [the Papists], but one of their vses (to wit) their effectiuenes we forbeare. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 583 Infinite self-activity or effectiveness. 1830 ARNOLD *Jrnl. in Life* (1858) II. 336 The comforts and effectiveness of society. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* x. 227 Effectiveness in debate. 1879 ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 53/2 The labour is average in point of effectiveness.

Effectless (efe·ktlės), *a.* [f. EFFECT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without effect, fruitless: also quasi-*adv.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 76 Ile chop off my hands..they haue seru'd me to effectlesse vse. 1673 O. WALKER *Education* 8 Both Capacity and Instruction are effectles without practise and exercise. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Furioso* XIV. lxxiii, Nor were his fervent prayers effectless said. 1815 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 459 Silence alike improbable and effectless. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. v. § 5 The sun itself at noonday is effectless upon the feelings.

Effector; see EFFECTER.

†**Effectress** (efe·ktrės). *Obs.* [f. EFFECTER + -ESS.] A female effecter. (Cf. next.)

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. XXXVIII. (1631) 152 It is so certaine an effectresse of things prosperity. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 8 The Virgin Marie .. reputed an effectresse of miracles. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 143 The effectress of a thingliness or essence.

‖ **Effe·ctrix.** [L.; fem. of *effector* EFFECTER: see -TRIX. (In mod. philosophical L. used in apposition with *causa, vis.*)] An efficient cause or power.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. i. (1639) 100 Weaknesse of the stomack is sometime caused through distemper of the effectrix or working quality.

†**Effe·ctuable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Fr. *effectu-er* + -ABLE.] That can be effectuated.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi, It was a worke worthy of his labour..and not easily effectuable.

Effectual (efe·ktiŭăl), *a.* Also 4–5 effectuell. [a. OF. *effectuel* :—late L. *effectuālis*, f. *effect-us* EFFECT *sb.*: see -AL.]

1. That produces its intended effect, or adequately answers its purpose. Of legal documents or covenants: Valid, binding.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 162 Our orisouns ben more effectuel. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII, Annex. Ducat. Lanc.* Ruffhead IX. App. 106 Every such Lese .. be as good effectual and available in the Law. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 151 To bryng the matere to a conclusion effectuell. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232 One single Pipe of competent bore, would be as effectual as three our four. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 73 The Charge of the Government ..would be more..effectual. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 205 We must endeavour to make our complaints rather effectual than loud. 1884 EARL SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep.* 1 Mar., Registration does not make effectual a document which was..inoperative and of no effect.

b. Theol. *Effectual calling* (see quot.). So also *effectual grace*: the special grace given to those elected to salvation.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) Index, Grace sufficient is geven to every one, effectual of Gods especial mercie to some. 1648 *Shorter Catech.*, Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit, whereby..he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 7 If God withdrew not any effectuall grace from man.

c. *Effectual demand*: in Political Economy.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. vii. 58 Such people may be called effectual demanders, and their demand the effectual demand; since it may be sufficient to effectuate the bringing of the commodity to market. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* III. x. (1806) II. 250 The sole cause which would determine the quantity of effective capital employed in agriculture would be the extent of the effectual demand for corn. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (ed. 3) 21 And this demand must be effectual, that is, must be accompanied with the power of proffering some other object in exchange.

†2. = EFFECTIVE in various senses. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. (1495) 462 The more whyte..a perle is, the more effectuell and vertuous it is holde. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* x. 44, I take it .. to be an effectuall & pregnant substance. 1662 MARVELL *Corr.* XXXV. Wks. 1872–5 II. 79 My Lord of Bath, who is .. as effectuall an hand as can be chosen in the whole Court. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 60 With his Harp he expressed such effectual melody and Harmony. 1689 BP. G. WALKER *Siege Derry* 37 We also got into our Garrison some Effectual Men out of their number.

†3. *Effectual cause* := efficient cause. *Obs.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 83, I must .. try out the effectuall cause of these inclosures.

4. Of prayers, entreaties: earnest, urgent (see also 1).

Cf. Anglo-Lat. *effectuose supplicantes* 'earnestly entreating', A.D. 1229 in Rymer I. 308. Perhaps this use was originally due to confusion with AFFECTUAL; but the translators of the A.V. ingeniously availed themselves of it in *James* v. 16 to render Gr. *ἐνεργουμένη* (R. V. 'in its working').

[cf. 1386 in 1.] 1440 [see EFFECTUALLY 2]. 1547 *Bidding Prayer*, Ye shall also make your harty and effectual prayer to Almighty God for the peace of all Christian regions. 1611 BIBLE *James* v. 16 The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. 1616 N. BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 505 Letters came .. with most effectual exhortations, in the Popes name, to accommodate the differences.

†5. ? Actual, now existing. *Obs.*

1598 J. HEYWOOD (*title*), Workes, namelie a Dialogue, wherein are pleasantlie contrived the number of all the effectual Proverbs in our English tongue. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 116 The Danes had London .. and Alfred onely three effectuall Shires.

†6. 'To the point', pertinent, conclusive. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 41 Reprove my allegation.. Or else conclude my words effectuall. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. iv. 207 'Tis..my fashion..to be plain and effectual. 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 315 III. 203 He would give a speedy and effectual answer. 1677 MARVELL *Corr.* cccviii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 552 There will be no mony given this sitting, but upon very visible and effectuall termes.

Effectua·lity. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being effectual.

a 1641 MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 132 The nature, condition, force, and effectuality of grace. 1758 *Herald* II. 46 No. 18 The simplicity, facility, and effectuality of my scheme is undeniably a proof, etc. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XV. ix. 52 Solidity, brilliant effectuality, shining through all he does.

Effectually (efe·ktiŭăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².]

1. a. So as adequately to answer the purpose.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 385 3if a man schuld do effectualy almes. 1466 SIR J. FELBRIGGE in *Paston Lett.* 538 II. 255 Yff yt please your gentylnesse to be effectualy my frend. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) Introd. 8, I know not how I may more fitly and effectually commend it than to say, etc. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 119 Doing his charity effectually, but with a possible privacy. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 159, I have already effectually confuted Pausanias's date of Anaxilas. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 ₱ 4 An excessive Head-dress may be attacked the most effectually when the Fashion is against it. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* II. 359 Any conveyance by the covenantor.. will effectually destroy all contingent uses. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 205 The equatorial meridian chain has so effectually robbed the eastern Trade Winds of their vapour.

b. *Theol.* See EFFECTUAL 1 b.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 225 We have been partakers of the true word and sacraments, and many of us effectually called thereby.

†2. Of entreaties, prayers, etc. (cf. AFFECTUALLY): Earnestly, ardently. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXXIII. 352 (Add. MS.) We pray the effectually of one counsaile..and help. 1478 C. REYNFORTH in *Paston Lett.* 813 III. 221 Effectually desyryng to here of yowr welfare. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. (1557) 167/2 He meruaylous effectually besecheth christen people to agre. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 457 Grace to pray effectually.

†3. Pertinently, to the purpose, explicitly. *Obs.*

1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 78 Plainely and effectually set downe, albeit in fewe wordes. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xiii. 146 Write to me effectually your Lordships mind.

†4. As the effect of a cause. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxvi. 921 Of him that is one god in substaunce comyth all creatures effectually.

†5. In effect; in fact, in reality. *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxiii, Mine eye .. Seemes seeing, but effectually is out. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 18 There arrived .. a gentleman traveller .. but effectually he was the Pope's nuntio. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 35 Something darken'd the passage .. it was effectually Mons. Dessein.

Effectualness (efe·ktiŭălnės). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being effectual; the power of producing effects; efficacy.

1545 *Pref. Hen. VIII's Primer* in Wilkins *Concilia* III. 873 The pith or effectualnes [Lat. *vim*] of the talke. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXX. (1617) 523 The effectualnesse of his doctrine in the curing of mens soules. 1621 AINSWORTH

Annot. Pentat. Ex. iv. 7 A thing done in the bosome signifieth secresie and effectualnesse. 1696 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* I. iv. (R.) From the effectualness of it in order to that end, it is the power of God to salvation. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. Ch.* 91 Has the advantage of a far greater effectualness than Butler's way.

†**Effe·ctuate,** *pple. Obs.* [as if ad. L. **effectuāt-us*, pa. pple. of **effectuā-re*; see next and -ATE[2].] Used as pa. pple. of next.

1609 W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 291 A mans death may bee effectuate by two meanes. 1646 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 31/1 That he see the premisses well effectuate.

Effectuate (efe·ktiu|e|t), *v.* Also 6–7 effectuat. [f. (on the analogy of ACTUATE) F. *effectuer*, f. L. *effectu-s*; see EFFECT *sb.* and -ATE[3].]

trans. To bring to pass (an event); to carry into effect, accomplish (an intention, desire).

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 127 He found him a most fit instrument to effectuate his desire. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1577/2 A deed of great honour..and easie to effectuat. 1588 D. ROGERS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 233 III. 146 Gentlemen, against whom the kinge can lyttle effectuate. 1638 *Relat. State Kirk Scotl.* 5 To the end they might effectuat this point the more easily. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. iii. § 1 (1734) 138 The only Means that can effectuate a Palliative Cure. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* II. 113, I should probably be put to death without effectuating my purpose. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 167 Courts of justice have been always anxious to effectuate the intentions of testators. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 229 If the Premises precede, and, as it were, effectuate the conclusion.

Effectuating (efe·ktiu|e|tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb EFFECTUATE.

1619 in *Eng. & Ger.* (1865) 47 For the disguising and effectuating of their designes. 1630 LORD *Banians* 85 They make as few instruments serve for the effectuating of divers workes as may bee. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 65 In order to the effectuating this his Mediation. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 619/2 The effectuating such a plan.

Effe·ctuating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That effectuates; efficient, operative.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man.* 87 The effectuating cause of sensation. 1851 W. HANNA *Mem. Chalmers* (1854) II. 158 The effectuating influence.

Effectuation (efe·ktiu|ē·ʃən). [noun of action f. EFFECTUATE: see -ATION.] A carrying out, or carrying into effect; accomplishment, fulfilment.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx, Charles King of France .. resolued to breake thorow all respects,.. rather then to faile in effectuation. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 135 In the effectuation of which .. the exclusionary system is the main instrument employed. 1818 DWIGHT *Theol.* xiii. (1830) I. 233 To publish laws for .. the effectuation of the common duties. 1865 W. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 375 The effectuation of his great scheme.

†**Effe·ctuous,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 effectuos, 5 -wis, -uis, -eous, 6 -us. [ad. OF. *effectueux*, ad. med.L. *effectuōsus*, f. *effectu-s*: see EFFECT *sb.* and -OUS.]

1. = EFFECTUAL *a.* 1.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 Þe word of dede is more effectuos in werkyng þen þe word of þe mouþ. 1495 *Act 2 Hen. VII*, c. 61 § 7 The same graunt ..[shall be] advaillable, good and effectuous. 1548 G. WISHART in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 12 This fayth is effectuous through charitie. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 96 b, The lesse kynde [of Poly] is..more effectuus or stronger in workyng. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Right Use Ch.* I. (1859) 154 The effectuous presence of his heavenly Grace. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 4 b, Ceraunium..is..effectuous to bring a man in sweete sleepe. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. lx. (1639) 197 You must come to more effectuous remedies.

2. Of prayer, etc.: Urgent, earnest; = EFFECTUAL 4.

1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 226 An effectuous prayer, very needful in these last .. days. 1536 BEDYL in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. xxxv. 269 Two brethren .. have given their bills inclosed to me, very effectuous. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 203 By our most effectuous and earnest Letter.

†**Effe·ctuously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. Effectually, with powerful effect.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 380 Whiche in this cas Thou lykyst to chesyn effectuously To ocapye the lott of Judas plas. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. xxxviii. 260 To þe Pope þai wrat for-þi All þe more effectwysly. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 61 To thynke .. not superficially .. but .. effectuously. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* IV. 154 Oyle of lyneseed .. swageth payne effecteouslye. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 274 Whosoever receiveth worthily that bread and wine, receiveth effectuously Christs body .. he is made effectually partaker of his passion.

2. Urgently, earnestly; cf. AFFECTUOUSLY.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 441 Thay..desirit him effectuislie to lede thame .. to the tentis of inemyis. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 3 Praying effectuouslie to graunt hir constancie.

†**Effe·ctuousness.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being effectuous; efficacy.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 48 The effectuousness of the Semisextile..must be referred..to that efficacy, which ..is not yet extinct in the Oblique Line.

†**Effee·ble,** *v. Obs.* [variant of AFFEEBLE or ENFEEBLE; the prefix being assimilated to EF-.] *trans.* To enfeeble.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlviii. 8 The welfare of the Church..may..be sore shaken, but yit not so effeebled that it shuld fal. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 326 That foule [Eagle] is..not effeebled by yeeres, nor subject to diseases.

†**Effee·blish,** *v. Obs.* [var. of AFFEEBLISH *v.*; see prec.] *trans.* To enfeeble. Hence **Effee·blishing** *vbl. sb.* **Effee·blishment** *sb.*, weakening.

1570–80 T. HACKET *Amadis of Gaule* 305 The brave Lyons ..shall be brought under, and the strength of their clawes effeeblished. 1540 RAYNALD *Byrth Man.* (1634) 123 To the great effeeblishing of the woman. *Ibid.* (1634) 49 For in some they linger upon five, sixe, seven, yea eight dayes at each Terme, to their great effeeblishment.

†**Effei·r,** *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4–5 effer(e, 6 effeer, -air. [Sc. var. of AFFAIR, q. v.]

1. = AFFAIR 1; a 'cause'.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 305 He sped him to the were, Till help his Eym and his effere. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lxviii, For greit effeir me thocht na pane to die. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Oppos. Court to Counc.* 22 No furtherer of thair effairs.

2. = AFFAIR 6; appearance, bearing; show, 'pomp and circumstance'; ceremony.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 608 The king persauit be thair effeir, That all wes suth men till hym tald. *Ibid.* VII. 30 Iohn of Iorn, with gret effere. *Ibid.* 126 Thai persauit be his spekyng, And his effer, he wes the kyng. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxii. 69 Dame Anabil Qwene of Scotland .. Cunnand, curtas in her efferis. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2357 Sche gart bryng .. With grete effere this knycht to hir presens. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 299 Thair forwardnes and eik thair fresche effeir. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, This rising in effeir of war.

b. *pl.* Phenomena, properties.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 128 Discirnyng all thair [flouris] fassionis and effeiris.

Effeir, effere (in Sc. efī·r), *v.*[1] *north. dial.* Also 7 effeer. [Usual spelling of AFFEIR, AFFERE.]

1. *impers. intr.* To fall by right, appertain, become, be proper or meet. Obs. exc. in Sc. law phrase 'as effeirs'.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 3020 And þai In Achaia hime erde With kyngis honour, as efferde. *c* 1375? BARBOUR *St. Philippus* 90, & al þe remaynyne to do þat efferyte þare ordyr to. *c* 1430 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Tale of Dog* 23 The Ravin, as to his office weill effeird, Indorsat hes the write. *Ibid.* (1832) 25, I drewe a little by, For it effeirs nether to heare nor spye. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 326 Or to his stait efferit for to haif. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 95 It effeers That I be judged by my Peers. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 128 All competent diligence may pass and be directed hereon in form as effeirs.

†2. As *personal* vb. To be becoming, pertain properly. Const. *to* or dat.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* viii, He cheist a Flane as did affeir him. *a* 1600 *Maitland Poems* 328 (Jam.) Honest weidis, To thair estait doand effeir [=effeirand]. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 573 All his fousome forme thereto effeirs. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxiii, In all that effeirs to war.

†**Effei·r,** *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs. rare.* [var. AFEAR, q. v.]

1. *trans.* To frighten.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xii. 102 Na wound nor wapyn mycht hym anis effeir. 1553 (ed. 1) *Ibid.* VIII. iv. 88 The first time that ony..persauit Cacus efferde [*v.r.* afferd].

2. *trans.* To fear, be afraid of.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 2576 Effeir 3e nocht Diuine punytione?

†**Effei·ring,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 efferand. See also AFFEIRING. [pr. pple. of EFFEIR *v.*[1]] Properly appertaining, suitable, proportionate.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 56 God almychty..mittigatis ..baytht the gude..and euil operations of the planetis, efferand for the vertu and vice that ringis amang the pepil. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot.* I. (1821) Introd. 34 Litill Johne .. hes bene fourtene feet of hicht, with square membris effering thairto. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xli, With annual rent and expenses effeiring.

Hence **Effei·randly** *adv.*, suitably.

1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 485 (Jam.) Efter thair qualite foirsaid to be punischit effeirandlie.

Effeminacy (efe·minăsi). Also 6 effeminaty. [f. EFFEMINATE *a.*: see -ACY.]

1. Effeminate quality; Unmanly weakness, softness, or delicacy.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 360 Finding..the Britons alienated from themselues through ease and effeminacie. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 13 A spirit soothed with its owne Effeminaty. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 2 His Features, Complexion, and Habit had a remarkable Effeminacy. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 7. 153 Their coarse manners melted gradually into false Politeness and Effeminacy. *a* 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. iv. 172 A barbarous people, possessed of a beautiful country, may be relaxed in luxury and effeminacy.

†2. (Cf. EFFEMINATE *a.* 3.) *Obs.*

1642 CHAS. I. *Declar. Soldiers at Southamp.* 21 Oct. 6 Avoid .. excessive drinking and effeminacy (by some esteemed the property of a souldier). 1671 MILTON *Samson* 410 But foul effeminacy held me yok't Her Bond-Slave.

Effeminate (efe·minĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *effēmināt-us*, f. *effēminā-re*, f. *ex* out + *fēmina* woman.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of persons: That has become like a woman: a. Womanish, unmanly, enervated, feeble; self-indulgent, voluptuous; unbecomingly delicate or over-refined. † b. (Cf. quot. 1609 in B.)

(The two first quots. may possibly belong to 3).

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. v. (1554) 77 a, It is..the most perilous thyng A prince to been of his condicion Effeminate. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E viij, An effeminate persone neuer hathe spirite to any hie or noble dedes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. (1873) 25 Effemenet men sal be ther dominatours. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 50 The sclendernesse of theyr capacitie and effeminate hartes. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. xxii. 319 But a Souldier's death shall make amends for thy effeminate life. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. xiv. (ed. 4) 386 A Luxurious and effeminate race. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 107 This step .. enabled the Germanic soldiers to compare themselves with the effeminate troops of the south.

absol. quasi-*sb.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* xviii. 8 The soules of the effeminate shal be hungrie. 1692 DRYDEN tr. *St. Evremont's Ess.* 162 A softness, wherein for the most part languish the Effeminate.

b. Of things: Characterized by, or proceeding from, unmanly weakness, softness, or delicacy.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 32 Effeminate gesture to rauish the sence. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 107 Shall we at last conclude effeminate peace? 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* v. 49, I scorn those effeminate revenges. If I hurt any man it shall be with my sword. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* I. 148 Rome was..humbled beneath the effeminate luxury of Oriental despotism. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. iii. 149 They would sooner employ..the most effeminate circumlocution than resort to a..homely term or phrase.

†c. Without implying reproach: Gentle, tender, compassionate. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 26 Their handes had no leasure to aske counsell of their effeminate eyes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 211 We know your tenderness of heart, And gentle kinde effeminate remorse.

†d. Of music, odours, etc: Soft, voluptuous. *Obs.*

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 61 The Ionick Mood was more light and effeminate Musick. 1692 O. WALKER *Hist. Illustrated* 77 The Myrtle .. because of its Effeminate smell, etc.

¶ Used for: Feminine, characteristic of women.

1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par. 1 Timothy* ii. 9 Nowe let the women also praye after theexample of the men. Yf there be any effemynate affection [Lat. '*Si quid est in animo muliebrium affectuum*'] in their stomakes, let them caste it out.

†2. Physically weak, 'delicate'. *Obs.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* x. 91, I..advise those that have effeminate stomachs to take off the cold from the water before they drink it.

†3. The notion 'self-indulgent, voluptuous' (see 1) seems sometimes to have received a special colouring from a pseudo-etymological rendering of the word as 'devoted to women'. Unequivocal instances are rare; cf. quot. 1430 in 1; also EFFEMINACY 2; EFFEMINATENESS 2. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 55 Man effemynate [Virgil *uxorius*] wythout honour rauysshed in to dileectation femynyne. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 146 The king was supposed to be..very amorous and effeminate.

†4. Used as pa. pple. of EFFEMINATE, *v. Sc. Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.*, How strang..pepill grew in our regioun afore they were effeminat with lust. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 619 How mony men hes it effeminate.

B. *sb.* An effeminate person. b. *spec.* (see quot. 1609).

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. 70 This wanton young effeminate [Richard II]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xiv. 24 Effeminates [Vulg. *effeminati*, 1611 Sodomites] were in the land. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 223 With a just disdain Frown at effeminates. 1860 W. WEBB in *Medical Times* 15 Sept. 266/2 Soft-handed effeminates.

Effeminate (efe·minĕ|t), *v.* [ad. L. *effēmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *effēmināre* (see EFFEMINATE *a.*) Cf. F. *efféminer*.]

†1. *trans.* To make into a woman; to represent as a woman. *Obs. rare.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 493 They effeminated the Air and attributed it to Juno. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 90 Till the male Queen cou'd be effeminated [*i.e.* till the actor playing that part could be shaved].

2. To make womanish or unmanly; to enervate.

1551–6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 40 It is not to be feared lest they shoulde be effeminated, if thei were brought vp in good craftes. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) 155 He effeminated his souldiers with all kind of delicacy and lasciuiousnesse. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (1841) 19 Bringing sweet comfortes into Theaters which rather effeminate the minde. 1676 SHADWELL *Libertine* IV. ii, Luxurious living .. Effeminates fools in body. 1699 T. C[OCKMAN] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 61 *note*, A Stream which was said to.. effeminate those that washed in it. 1758 *Herald* II. 252 If the too free admission of wealth .. could .. effeminate their manners. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 236 Luxury has not effeminated them.

3. *intr.* To become womanish; to grow weak, languish.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 236 To seen a man from his estate Through his soty effeminate And leve that a man shall do. 1612 BACON *Greatness Kingd., Ess* 239 In a slothfull peace both courages will effeminate, and manners corrupt.

Effeminated (efe·minĕ|tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] a. Rendered womanish or unmanly. b. Reduced to the employments of a woman. †c. ? Degraded by subjection to a woman.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iii. § 38 His chiefest Consorts were Effeminated persons, Ruffians and the like. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* 24 See Omphale, her effeminated king Basely captive, make him doe any thing. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. iv, The effeminated Male Apple eater [Adam].

Effeminately (efe·minĕtli), *adv.* [f. EFFEMINATE *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In an effeminate or unmanly manner or style.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man.* in Wks. (1573) 143 That white rocherte that the Byshops .. weare so like a Nunne, and so effeminatly. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. I. (Arb.) 138 Effeminately decked. 1611 COTGR., *Laschement*..coldly, faintly, effeminately. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Hist. Surv.* (1651) 306 A youth too curiously and effeminately drest. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. I. xxvi. 172 If any one .. take hire for him [a Boy] to be effeminately embraced. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 359 The Roman Soldiers had lived too effeminately to fight well. 1836 MARRYAT *Olla*

Podr. XXV, They ..are .. a .. very effeminately built race. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. XIX, He's not effeminately lovely.

† 2. ? Through degrading passion for a woman.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 562 To let in the foe, Effeminately vanquished.

Effe·minateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being effeminate or womanish; unmanly softness or weakness.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 59 An Art .. not of effeminatenes, but of..stirring of courage. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. XXVII. (1840) 84 They sent a distaff and a spindle..as upbraiding their effeminateness. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1698) Pref. 19 My young traveller should leave behind him .. all effeminateness. 1812 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* 17 *June* in Earle *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 322 His sensibility..is in danger of being mistaken for effeminateness.

† 2. (Cf. EFFEMINATE *a.* 3.) *Obs.*

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* (1660) *Verwijfvinge*, effeminatenesse, or given to women.

Effe·minating, *vbl. sb.* [f. EFFEMINATE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action or process of rendering effeminate; unmanly softening or weakening.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 190 They make rather to theffeminatynge of the myndes of men. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxvii. II. 110 We are permitted no books but such as tend to the..effeminating of the mind.

Effe·minating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Making effeminate or unmanly; enervating.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, Thou art as hard to shake off as that..effeminating mischief, love. 1757 *Herald* (1758) I. 91 Effeminating luxury. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* (1861) 121, I..find the religions of men..unmanly and effeminating.

Effemination (efe:minē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *effēminātiōn-em*, f. *effēmināre* to EFFEMINATE.] The process of rendering or of becoming effeminate.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 120 [The hare] figured..degenerous effemination. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 36, I know a place in the Belly..which, if burnt [with moxa], a certain Effemination follows, without hope of recovering a man's Virility.

† **Effe·minator.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -OR.] He who, or that which, renders effeminate.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 279 That Effeminatour both of youth and age, Delicacy of apparell.

Effeminize (efe·minəiz), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. EFFEMIN-ATE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render effeminate or womanish in character or appearance.

c 1612 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 1083 His braue Knights effeminiz'd by Sloath. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* iii. 970 A lovelocke .. Doth the lewd wearer quite effeminize. 1836 DONALDSON *Theat. Greeks* (ed. 4) 376 The tragic poets.. effeminized them. 1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 269 [Pope] is considered .. to have..effeminised Dryden's style.

Hence **Effe·minized** *ppl.a.*, **Effe·minizing** *ppl.a.*

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 162 Enthusiasm..inspired..by the effeminizing sensuality of Moore. 1881 LD. LYTTON in *19th C.* Nov. 769 Our present somewhat effeminised civilisation. *Ibid.* 774 It tends to encourage..an effeminising influence in English poetry.

‖ **Effendi** (efe·ndi). Also 7 aphendis, 9 efendee. [Turkish افندى *efendi*, a corruption of Gr. αὐθέντης (pronounced afθe·ndis) lord, master.] A Turkish title of respect, chiefly applied to government officials and to members of the learned professions.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 381 Their aphendis written also by the later Greeks ἀφένδης is corrupted from Αυθεντης, *i.* Lord. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2313/2 Nachis Effendi (who is the chief of those that wear a Green Turbant, as being descended from Mahomet). 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1825) 207 He assembled the chief effendis or heads of the law. 1732 EAMES in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 340 It has the Imprimatur .. of a Turkish Divine, and three Effendies. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. 535 The Effendis or doctors frankly confessed that they were unable to answer the arguments of the missionaries.

† **Effe·r,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 Efferre. [ad. L. *effer-re*, f. *ex* out + *ferre* to bear.] *trans.* To bring forth; to give off.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* lxxxv. 352 But Insolencie hath a time as well to fall as erre..To which no Opportunities but doe Effects efferre. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 526 Honey must be cocted till it effer no more spume.

† **Effe·rate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *efferāt-us*; see next.] Fierce, harsh, morose.

1684 H. MORE *Answ.* 112 Either heedlesness or an efferate religious Melancholy.

† **Effe·rate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *efferāt-* ppl. stem of *efferāre*, f. *effer-us* EFFERE *a.*] *trans.* To render fierce, exasperate.

1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 243 The fœdity of such an act might..efferate their minds more. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* ii. 6 Riches exalt the mind and efferate it.

Hence † **Effera·tion.** *Obs. rare.* Irritating action.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 295 Spirits .. by their efferation often hurt the Bowels.

† **Effe·re,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *effer-us*, f. *ex* out + *ferus* fierce.] Excessively wild or fierce.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Hist. Ircl.* in *Holinshed* II. 144/1 Let us returne to the historie of this effere..nation.

† **Effe·re,** *sb. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also afeir, affeir. [Used *metr. gr.* for FEAR *sb.*; the prefix vaguely after AFEAR *v.*, EFFRAY: see EFFEIR *v.*[2]] Fear.

1553 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. [iv.] 21. (ed. 1) 34 a, We fled away al bludles for effere [*v. r.* afeir]. *Ibid.* III. i. 57 And for effere [*ed.* 1874 affeir] my blude togiddir fresit.

Effere, var. of EFFEIR, *v. Sc.*, to suit.

Efferent (e·fĕrĕnt), *a.* and *sb. Phys.* [ad. L. *efferent-em*, pr. pple. of *efferre*: see EFFER.]

A. *adj.* Conveying outwards, discharging.

1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 487 A minute venous radicle, efferent vessel [may be seen] to emerge .. in close proximity to the artery. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 34 The efferent arteries are..connected with afferent veins. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vii. 108 An impression made on an afferent nerve causes by discharge through an afferent nerve a contraction.

B. *sb.* That which carries outwards.

1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 541 Look upon..the ethereal waves as the afferents and efferents of Omniscient Thought.

Hence **Effere·ntial.**

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 992/2 In Athalia..the efferential vessel is entirely absent.

† **E·fferous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *effer-us* (see EFFERE *a.* + -OUS.] Fierce, violent.

1614 BP. J. KING *Vine Palat.* 34 From the teeth of that efferous beaste..preserue our roote. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 167* To correct the efferous nature of the purgatives.

† **Effe·rvency.** *Obs.* [f. L. *effervent-em*, pr. pple. of *effervĕre* to boil up or over: see -ENCY.] The condition of being overheated, of issuing forth in a heated state.

1670 E. R. *Ne Plus Ultra* 105 Effervency of that [blood] in the heart. 1670 J. CLARIDGE *Sheph. Banbury's Rules* (1744) 33 When they [fulminating matters] are burst forth and floating in the air, they [cold winds] hinder their effervency [in thunderstorms]. 1681 [see EFFERVESCENCY].

Effervesce (efəɪve·s), *v.* [ad. L. *effervesc-ĕre*, f. *ex* out + *fervesc-ĕre* to begin to boil, inceptive vb. f. *fervēre* to be hot.]

† 1. *intr.* 'To generate heat by intestine motion' (J.); to break into violent chemical action.

1702 MEAD *Mech. Acc. Poisons* (J.), The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves will effervesce even to a flame. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 2. 364 If these Corpuscles effervesce together..repulsive Powers may arise.

2. To give off bubbles of gas, *esp.* as the result of chemical action; to bubble.

1784 KIRWAN *Min.* 43 [Calcareous Grit] effervesces with acids. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 94 A vein of earth.. which..did not effervesce with acids. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Wat.* 166 Which, when mixed up with soda .. effervesced and fused into a perfect glass. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 281 The residue will..effervesce with dilute acids. 1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 28 Human gastric juice..effervesces on the addition of alkalies.

b. Of the gas itself: To issue forth in bubbles.

1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 173 As the carbonic acid effervesces away, the particles of yest..begin to sink. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* ii. 13 The carbonic acid .. froths up or 'effervesces'.. in small bubbles through the drop of liquid.

3. *fig.*

1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 65 A number of .. juveniles..were effervescing in all those modes of..gambol and mischief. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 337 No period could be found when mingling faith and culture effervesced with more curious results.

4. *trans. rare.* To stir up, excite, exhilarate.

1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog., G. W. Batchelder* II. 6 The steady, regular tramp of the marching thousands effervesced our spirits.

Effervescence (efəɪve·sĕns). [f. L. *effervescent-em*, pr. pple. of *effervescĕre*; see prec. and -ENCE. Cf. F. *effervescence.*]

† 1. The action of boiling up; heated agitation of the particles of a fluid. *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 164 Black blood .. or lurid, green, &c. do not signifie the corruption of it, but are symbolizations of only..its effervescence, or fermentall turbulency. 1676 GREW *Lect. Luctation* i. § 4 Effervescence; then and only properly so called, when they [the bodies mixed] produce some degree of heat. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 160 The effervescence of the Fever must be permitted. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 44 By proper Internals.. allay the Effervescence of the Blood.

2. (Without necessarily implying heat.) The action of bubbling up as if boiling; the tumultuous rise of bubbles of gas from a fluid; *esp.* as the result of chemical action.

1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 87 An effervescence .. with some potent Acid. 1695 *New Light Chirurg. put out* 63 'Tis an Acid, because of its Effervescence with Volatile Salts. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 132 That effervescence observed in the mixture of acids and alkalies. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xvi. (1849) 151 A tall glass half full of champagne cannot be made to ring as long as the effervescence lasts. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 22 If brisk effervescence follows .. the urea has been converted into carbonate of ammonia.

3. *fig.*

1748 JOHNSON *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 310 The effervescence of invention had subsided. 1791 *Heroic Ep. to J. Priestley* in *Poet. Regist.* (1808) 397 The weekly burthen of their drowsy din Is..Mere effervescence of an acid soul. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 400 An effervescence of the sublimer affections. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 167 The first effervescence of boyish passions. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lii. 55 A fellow .. who was in an effervescence of surprise.

Effervescency (efəɪve·sĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] Effervescent state or condition; also loosely = prec.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Effervency, effervescency, a being very hot or inflamed. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 3) Introd. 49 Effervescency is the Ebullition of a liquid without the separation of its parts. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. i. 5 Nor did she superinduce the least heat..from the manual effervescencies of devotional tracts.

Effervescent (efəɪve·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *effervescent-em*, f. *effervescĕre* to EFFERVESCE.]

† 1. That is in a state of bubbling heat. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 180 While the bloud is too effervescent, evacuation is not very proper.

2. That has the property of rising in bubbles.

1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 459 Administer effervescent powders. *Mod.* The mixture is slightly effervescent. The abuse of effervescent beverages.

3. *fig.*

1833 MACAULAY *Walpole's Lett. H. Mann, Essays* (1851) I. 285 It was nonsense effervescent with animal spirits and impertinence. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. ii, The old Gaulish and Gaelic Celthood, with its..effervescent promptitude. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 67 He had been in that State during its effervescent days.

Effervescible (efəɪve·sib'l), *a.* [f. as next + -IBLE.] a. Capable of producing effervescence. b. *fig.* Ready to effervesce; heated, excited.

a 1812 KIRWAN (W.) A small quantity of effervescible matter. 1866 *Morning Star* 16 Mar. 5/4 The effervescible imagination of the extravagant fair.

Effervescing (efəɪve·siŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. EFFERVESCE + -ING[2].] That effervesces; *lit.* and *fig.*

1793 T. BEDDOES *Consumpt.* 128 Effervescing mixture of chalk and vinegar. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. vi, He .. was..conducted along the streets, amid effervescing multitudes. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* vi. 222 Life's first effervescing hopes.

Effervescive (efəɪve·siv), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Tending to or characterized by effervescence.

1854 HICKOK *Mental Philos.* 77 An effervescive force.

Effet, obs. form of EFT *sb.*

Effete (efī·t), *a.* Also 7 effœte. [ad. L. *effēt-us* that has brought forth young, hence worn out by bearing, exhausted, f. *ex* out + *fētus* breeding.]

† 1. Of animals: That has ceased to bring forth offspring. *Obs.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* II. vi. 39 The Earth .. grown effete and old Hardly bears small ones [*i. e.* men] now. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 134 The Animal becomes barren and effete. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 165 Hens ..after three years become effete and barren.

fig. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. § 5 (1651) 374 Nature is not effœte .. to bestow all her gifts upon an age. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 289 Even she [France], the mother of monsters..shews symptoms of being almost effete. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 410 Wonder-producers in youth generally become in manhood effete even of common births. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 337 Nature..was as if effete now; could not any longer produce Great Men.

2. *transf.* Of material substances: That has lost its special quality or virtue; exhausted, worn out.

1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* v. 100 The [Chocolata] Paste alone grows effœte, and insipid. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 That imprison'd and Effœte Air, within the Green-house. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 106 It..grows more effete or less smart to taste. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 187 The Lime is rendered nearly effete and powerless. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 12 Animals and plants are ever throwing off effete particles from their organisms.

¶ Of strength, vital power: Spent, worn out.

1765 WARBURTON *Lett. late Prelate* (1809) 359 Till all the vigour .. of that monarch of the grove [the oak] be effete and near exhausted.

3. *fig.* Of men in an intellectual sense, of systems, etc.: That has exhausted its vigour and energy; incapable of efficient action.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 228 They find the old governments effete, worn out. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 295 It [gardening] is the fine art which is left for us, now that sculpture, painting..have become effete. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 226 Pray accept your effete English aristocrat. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* XV. 143 But the monastic system..is now effete altogether.

Effe·teness, exhaustion, worn-out condition.

1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 274 The effeteness of this Mantchoo dynasty. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* 6 June, The mummy-like effeteness..of Ultramontanism.

† **E·fficable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *effic-ĕre* + -ABLE.] Efficacious, effective.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 582 The fat of a wolf is no less efficable then the flesh.

† **E·fficace,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *efficace*, ad. L. *efficācia*, f. *efficax*; see next.] a. Efficacy. b. Effect. c. Active duty.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 Ich habbe iseid of ham [tears] her uour muchel efficaces. *a* 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. Prol., Vertues, In the whiche was all efficace of verytee. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 327 By the touch of their liue efficace. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. II. 602 Saints That fine, like Aldermen, for grace To be excused the efficace. 1712 G. WHELER *Liturgy* 94 All-holy Spirit, his Life-giveing Efficace.

† **Effica·ce,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *efficace*, ad. L. *efficax*, (stem *efficāci-*), f. *efficĕre* to accomplish.] = next.

15.. T. HACKET *Treas. Amadis de Gaule* (Bynneman) 259 To drawe them .. by efficace promises and perswasions.

Efficacious (efikē·ɪ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *efficāci-* (see prec.) + -OUS: see -ACIOUS.] That produces, or is certain to produce, the intended or appropriate effect; effective. (Said of instruments, methods, or actions; not, in prose, of personal agents.)

1528 ROY *Sat.* (1845) Goddis worde is so efficacious. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 35 Lesse efficacious, that is, in plain English ineffectual. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 39

He saies it is the first efficacious cause of the Being of al-things. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks.* (1863) VII. 510 God .. vouchsafeth .. efficacious grace to overcome temptation. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 58 Soap, therefore, is justly esteemed a most efficacious medicine. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xli. 421 Variation and Natural Selection will be efficacious in forming distinct races in separate islands. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 51/2 To provide efficacious securities against this evil. 1873 Browning *Red. Cott. Nt.-Cap* 497 Be efficacious at the Council there.

Efficaciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an efficacious manner; effectively.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. II. 152 No man delivered himself more .. efficaciously with the hearers. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Watering*, They..act efficatiously, and yield what is expected from them. 1836 Sir H. Taylor *Statesman* xii. 84 Objects on which men are .. efficaciously employed. 1879 Chr. Rossetti *Seek & F.* 181.

Efficaciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being efficacious; effectiveness.

1630 J. Preston *Sermons bef. his Majesty* 44 As that which hath sinewes and efficatiousnesse in it [differs] from that which is..powerlesse. 1650 Weekes *Truth's Confl.* ii. 42 The efficaciousness of the death of Christ. 1669 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 265, I come to speak to this Tree touching..the efficaciousness of its leaves. 1756 Blake in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 2 Which multiplied by the lever *a* gives *ma—nb* for the efficaciousness of that force. *c* 1860 Wraxall tr. *R. Houdin* ii. 11 The Vermifuge Balsam, whose sovereign efficaciousness is indisputable.

Efficacity (efikæ·sĭti). Also 5–6 efficacite, 6–7 -itie. [ad. L. *efficācitāt-em* (cf. F. *efficacité*, but this may be of later origin), f. *efficax*: see Efficace *a.*] = prec. and next.

1430–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 61 [The occean] felethe by more efficacite the strenghte of y° moone then a see coartate. 1528 Roy *Sat.* (1845) Yf their paynted efficacite Is but as it semeth to be. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. v. 170 The oyle of .. saint Jhons wort is of singuler efficacitie, in all paynes of..the knee. 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 540, I could bring Testimonies .. of the efficacitie thereof to expiate sinne. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 3 We may firmly assert .. the efficacitie of Divine Concurse. 1775 Ash, *Efficacity* (from Efficacy, but not much used) Efficacy. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 150 Better estimate exorbitantly, than disparage Aught of the efficacity of the act. 1874 Lewes *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 114 The efficacity of Intelligence depends on the organs which cooperate. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Aug. 251/1 The National Liberal Federation.. a monument of the efficacity..of programmes and delegacy.

Efficacy (e·fikăsi). Also 6 effecacy. [ad. L. *efficācia*, f. *efficax*; see Efficace *a.* and -acy.]

1. Power or capacity to produce effects; power to effect the object intended. (Not used as an attribute of personal agents: cf. Efficacious.)

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Prol., Charmes of eficacye unnaturall by the devyll envented. 1532 More *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. (1557) 740/2 Theffect and effecacy of al these thynges, commeth of God. 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 165 The seedes may well be kept for three yeares in good efficacie. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 40 An act, not..beyond the efficacy of the Sun. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 4 A medicine of such efficacy in a distemper. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 47 ¶ 11 The efficacy of mirth it is not always easy to try. 1792 in Chipman *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 55 The division was not taken to have any legal efficacy. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 553 To maintain the village institutions of the country in entireness and efficacy. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 103 No measures would be of efficacy which spared the religious houses.

†2. A process or mode of effecting a result. *Obs.*

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (1695) 156 The Efficacy whereby the new Substance or Idea is produced, is called, in the subject exerting that Power, Action; but in the subject, wherein any simple Idea is changed or produced, it is called Passion. *Ibid.* IV. iii. § 24 We are ignorant of the several Powers, Efficacies, and Ways of Operation, whereby the Effects .. are produc'd.

†3. a. Effect. b. ? Actual event. *Obs.*

1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, v. Oiiij, You by youre prayer can worcke greate efficacye. *a* 1613 Overbury *Characters* (1638) *A Puritane*, His arguing is but the efficacy of his eating. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 350 In the efficacy of his appearance, he shall be so glorious.

Effi·ciat, *ppl. a.* ? Mistake for Efficient.

1594 Greene *Fr. Bacon* xiii. 76 The poniard that did end the fatal liues, Shall breake the cause efficiat of their woes.

†**Effi·ciate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. Only in vbl. sb. efficiating. [incorrectly f. L. *efficĕre*; cf. Efficient, and see -ate 3.] *trans.* To effect, bring to pass.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 406 A few instruments or medicaments for the efficiating thereof.

Efficience (efi·ʃĕns). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *efficientia*, noun of quality f. *efficiens*: see Efficient and -ence.]

1. The exercise of efficient power; causative or productive activity.

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 37 The first piece of this Divine efficience is .. referred to the Divine Ideas. *a* 1680 J. Corbet *Free Actions* I. § 1 God's Efficience is concern'd in the Event decreed. 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* I. 319 The surprising efficience of two bodies .. to produce a third unknown before.

2. Effectiveness, efficacy.

1865 Sir K. James *Tasso* XII. xxviii, Do thou for her with such efficience pray.

Efficiency (efi·ʃĕnsi). [ad. L. *efficientia*; see prec. and -ency.]

1. The fact of being an operative agent or efficient cause. Now only in philosophical use.

1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. i, The manner of this deuine effeciencie being farre above us. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 31 God is sayd to be the Efficient Cause of man: the office of this efficiency, is placed in ioyning the forme vnto the matter. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 365 The Efficiency .. of the Principal Cause is that which gives efficacy to the Means and makes it effectual. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 56 [Gravity of bodies] does not proceed from the Efficiency of any such Contingent and unstable Agents. 1870 Bowen *Logic* xii. 417 Constancy of sequence is no certain indication of causal efficiency.

†b. The action of an operative agent or efficient cause; production, causation, creation. *Obs.*

1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 221 These Prodigies are of Diabolical efficiency. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vii. 350 That Power and Wisdom .. were equal to the formation and efficiency of the Sun. 1678 Cudworth *Intel. Syst.* 576 These ancient pagans .. used it [*creare*] generally for all manner of production or efficiency.

2. Fitness or power to accomplish, or success in accomplishing, the purpose intended; adequate power, effectiveness, efficacy.

1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* I. 49 The very frame of it .. had an efficiency..to cary up the heart to God. 1818–60 Whately *Com.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 76 The penalty annexed to any law is an instance, not of its efficiency, but .. of its failure. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 556 The navy was .. more than doubled in efficiency. 1859 Mill *Liberty* V. (1865) 67/2 The greatest dissemination of power consistent with efficiency. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. v. 193 That nothing more powerfully promotes the efficiency of labour than an abundance of fertile land.

b. *pl.* Efficient powers or capacities.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 46 The production of effects beyond their created efficiencies.

†**Efficiențiary,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *efficientia*: see prec. + -ary.] Pertaining to executive action.

1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. xiv. (1739) 26 [They] exercised not only a Judiciary power..but challenged an Efficienciary power in the Marriage-making.

Efficient (efi·ʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *efficient*, ad. L. *efficient-em*, pr. pple. of *efficĕre*, f. *ex* out + *facĕre* to make.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Making, causing to be; that makes (a thing) to be what it is; chiefly in connexion with *cause.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 61 The cause efficient. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 19 For cause efficient of Mettalls finde ye shall Only to be the vertue Minerall. *a* 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* III. 505 Of this slauchter he was caus efficient. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 614 By members are shewed the efficient powers of God. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* V. ii. (1643) 149 The efficient cause [of dew] is the temperate cold of the night. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* II. I. 54 Præexistent .. in the Intellect of the efficient God. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 58 The common efficient cause of beauty. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 55 The efficient will of the First Cause. 1866 Argyll *Reign Law* vi. (1871) 321 This change in mind is the efficient cause of a whole cycle of other changes.

2. Productive of effects; effective; adequately operative. Of persons: Adequately skilled.

1787 J. Barlow *Oration* 4 July 8 Without an efficient government our Independence will cease to be a blessing. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* XI. xxxii, Soon his hand Shall strike the efficient blow. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* V. 114 The belief of their efficient intercession in the court of heaven. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii. 297 He was an expert and efficient workman.

B. *sb.*

†1. 'The cause which makes effects to be what they are' (J.). *Obs.*, but in 17th c. very common.

[1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 37 There are more..causes in nature than efficientes.] 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1632) 76 To take away the first efficient of our being, were to annihilate vtterly our persons. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. 68 The abuse of Sanctuaries had beene an efficient of many troubles. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. iv. 345 Beside the solary Iris .. there is another Lunary, whose efficient is the Moone. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 511 The Efficient or Author of it, is..God himselfe. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* V. 67 An infinite succession of effects will require an infinite efficient, or a cause infinitely effective. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* IV. ix. 259 The Motion of the Sun..is not the proper cause, Efficient or Producer of them. 1774 Mitford *Harmony of Lang.*, Ignorance concerning the efficients of the harmony of language. 1804 — *Inq. Principles Harm. Lang.*

2. *Mil.* An efficient soldier; *esp.* a volunteer adequately qualified for service.

1864 Mrq. Hartington *Sp. Ho. Commons* 4 May, The number of 'efficients' under the new system was 112,165. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Mar. 5/1 The number of efficients .. present at inspection .. [was] higher than ever before.

Efficiently (efi·ʃĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.]

†1. As by an efficient cause; in the relation of an efficient cause; by the operation of an agent.

1628 T. Spencer *Logic* 158 Created effects are Necessary ..When the next cause is determined to one .. Naturally, [or] Efficiently. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 291 All men believed, that faith was confirmed by signes (that is efficiently). 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 739 It is Impossible .. For a thing to be Efficiently Caused, by that which hath not .. a Sufficient Productive Power.

2. In an efficient manner; so as to produce an effect; with adequate success; effectively.

1828 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 139 Means to act efficiently as his advocates. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 403 None so efficiently protect the weak. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 19 There is a fair evidence that the system worked efficiently and well.

†**Effi·ction.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *effictiōn-em*, noun of action f. *effingĕre* to fashion.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Effiction*, an expressing or representing. 1775 in Ash.

†**Effie·rce,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Ef- + Fierce.] *trans.* To render fierce, madden.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xi. 27 With fell woodness he effierced was.

Effigial (efi·dʒiăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *effigi-es* + -al.] Of the nature of an effigy.

1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* 6 The three first Volumes contain chiefly Effigial Cuts.

Effigiate (efi·dʒi,eĭt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. late L. *effigiāt-* ppl. stem of *effigiāre*, f. *effigies*: see Effigies.] *trans.* To present a likeness of; to portray, represent by a picture or sculpture. Also *fig.*

1608 Bp. J. King *Serm.* 5 Nov. 5 Reasonable soules, effigiated to God's image. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* III. iv. § 1 A Roman amphora..is exquisitely effigiated by Villalpandus. 1628 J. Wall *Serm.* Ded., It was the design of Seneca to effigiat the Emperour Nero. 1809 *Monthly Mag.* XXVII. 160 Two-headed eagles.. were effigiated in many houses .. in Peru.

†b. To fashion *into* a likeness. *Obs.*

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. VI. § 17 A light or fire effigiated into such a resemblance. 1700 J. Brome *Trav. Eng. & Scot.* III. (1707) 297 Some [stones] we observed whose lower Parts seem to be effigiated into divers little Feet.

Hence **Effi·giating** *ppl. a.*

1616 Holyday *Persius* (1618) 310 Like the potters clay, now thou must feel Sharp discipline's effigiating wheel.

Effi:gia·tion. [f. as prec.: see -ation.] The action of fashioning or of representing; chiefly *concr.* a likeness, representation.

c 1535 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1057 In the whiche all..effigiation doth shyne clerely. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* X. 41 No such effigiation was therein discovered. 1741 tr. *Cicero's Nat. Gods* I. 66 Philosophers call every such Effigiation of the Mind vain Motion. 1876 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Ins.* XV. 163 The effigiation shocked me with its rude literalness.

‖ **Effigies** (efi·dʒi,īz). *arch.* [L. *effigies.*] A likeness, image, portrait, whether drawn, painted, or sculptured, or of any other kind. (Now superseded by Effigy, exc. as humorously pedantic.)

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 193. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 181 The effigies of Saint Ierome, miraculous framed by the naturall veines of the stone. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1123/4 Which Sentences were .. Executed upon them in Effigies, they being fled. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* vi. 17 The Statue which we saw at this Castle is the Effigies of Queen Semiramis. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxiii. *note*, A gold coin of James V .. the effigies of the sovereign is represented wearing a bonnet. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 178 A Signpost, whereon .. stood painted the Effigies of a Pair of Leather Breeches.

fig. 1653 S. Fairclough *Fun. Serm.* 11 To delineate .. the effigies and beauty of his life and conversation.

†**Effi·gies,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To portray, picture.

1652 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 223 Sorrows inexpressible .. fitter here to be effigiessed like sacrificed Iphigenia, with Agamemnon's veil of silence.

†**Effi·gium.** *Obs. rare.* [med.L. (see Du Cange).] Corrupt var. of Effigies *sb.*

1564 Bullein *Dialogue* (1888) 81 It was the picture or Effigium of a noble man.

†**Effi·gure,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Ef- + Figure *v.*] *trans.* To put into shape.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* A ij b, The law of armys ..the whiche was effygured..before ony lawe of the worlde.

Effigy (e·fidʒi). [a. F. *effigie*, ad. L. *effigiēs* in same sense, f. *effingĕre* to fashion. Our examples before 18th c. are either pl. or in the phrase *in effigie* (see 2), so that they may belong to L. Effigies.]

1. A likeness, portrait, or image. Now chiefly applied to a sculptured representation, or to a habited image, as in 2; also to a portrait on a coin; in wider sense somewhat *arch.*

1539 N. Wotton in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. cxliv. II. 122 Hanze Albein hath taken th'effigies of my Ladye Anne and the ladye Amelye. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 211 Their pictures or effigies (for I doubt whether picture be a proper word..because it is not done with the pensill) are made of this worke [mosaic]. 1673 Cave *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. 282 The Effigies & Representations of Martyrs. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 55 ¶ 1 The burning the Effigy of the Pretender. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxxi. 384 But his Effigie is often carried abroad in Procession, mounted on a Coach four Stories high. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men* iv. Wks. (Bohn) I. 343, I look at his effigy opposite the title-page. 1853 Phillips *Rivers Yorksh.* viii. 195 Coins, bearing the effigy of the Horse. 1870 F. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 29 An ancient cross-legged effigy clad in mail.

2. Phrases. *In effigy*: under the form, or by means of, a portrait or image; also *fig.* *To execute, hang, burn in effigy*: to inflict upon an image the semblance of the punishment which the original is considered to have deserved; formerly done by way of carrying out a judicial sentence on a criminal who had escaped; now only as an expression of popular indignation or hatred.

In the early examples the phrase *in effigie* was prob. always intended as Latin; in poetry of the 17th c. the pronunc. with 4 syllables is usually indicated.

1617 Donne *Serm.* (1661) III. 14 In those that are damned before, we are damned in Effigie. *a* 1652 Brome *Queene's*

Exch. II. i. (1657) C j b, Marvel not .. when this but in Effigy [*sic*, though metre requires L. *in effigie*] Was but plac'd by her. 1666 *3rd Advice Painter* 31 Gibson, farewell, till next we put to sea, Faith thou hast drawn her in Effigie. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. II. 1528 Some, on the Sign-post of an Ale-house Hang in Effigy on the Gallows. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4367/1 A Third, nam'd Piaget, was executed in Effigie, he had fled from Justice. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 7 One of our old Kings .. is represented in Effigy. 1724 SWIFT *Wood's Exec.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 157 The people .. appointed certain commissioners to hang him in effigie. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iii. 32 Who proposed to burn them in effigy?

Hence **E·ffigy** *v. trans.*, to serve as a picture of, to 'body forth'.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 52 Paris .. is .. rich in what is calculated .. to suggest reflection .. by effigying the events of a far distant date.

†**Effi·ner.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. **effine*, var. of AFFINE *v.* (cf. EFFIRM *v.*) + -ER.] A refiner (of silver or gold).

1591 SIR A. NAPIER *Let.* in *Mem. J. Napier* (1834) 230 The said effyneris may mak mair nor xl^{m} [£40,000] of profeitt.

†**Effi·nge,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *effingĕre*, f. *ex* out + *fingĕre* to fashion.] *trans.* To fashion, shape.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 592 Each Medicament is .. effinged into a form proper for the diseased.

†**Effi·rm,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [var. of AFFIRM.] *trans.* To assert (the existence of).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 51 Lactantius firmien .. scornis the mathematiciens that effirmis antipodos.

†**Effla·gitate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *efflāgitāt-* ppl. stem of *efflāgitāre*, f. *ex* out + *flāgitāre* to demand.] *trans.* To demand eagerly; to desire eagerly. Hence **Efflagitated** *ppl. a.*

1641 PRYNNE *Antip. Ded.* 5 Which long efflagitated difficult worke .. the publishing of this Antipathy will much facilitate. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II. i, The noble enterprize .. devoutly to be efflagitated by all ingenious persons.

Efflagration (eflăgrē·ʃən). *rare.* [as if ad. L. *efflagrātiōn-em*, f. *efflagrāre*, f. *ex* out + *flagrāre* to blaze.] Emission of flames.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 271 This mountain was formerly in a state of efflagration. *Ibid.* 304 The efflagration ceased.

†**Effla·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *efflāt-* ppl. stem of *efflāre*, f. *ex* out + *flāre* to blow.] *trans.* To puff out.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 78 Efflated with pride and high opinions of his worth. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Efflation (eflē·ʃən). [as if ad. L. **efflātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *efflā-re*: see prec.]

1. Blowing out, strong expulsion of breath.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 Efflation, which is the immediate matter of voyce, is the action of the same Arterie. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 359 The cough .. is a vehement, frequent, and sounding efflation of much breath. 1772 in SCOTT *Bailey's Dict.* (Ash).

2. *concr.* That which is blown or breathed forth; an emanation.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 65 The *Ṛig-veda* is the efflation of that great being.

Effloresce (eflore·s). [ad. L. *efflōrescĕre*, f. *ex* out + *flōrescĕre* to blossom, f. *flōs*, *flōr-is* a flower.]

1. †a. To bloom, burst forth into flowers (*obs.*). b. To burst forth into something resembling a flower. c. To burst forth as a plant when flowering; const. *into*.

1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 25 They will .. begin to effloresce and shoot out into Flowers. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 432 Fungi germinate, effloresce, disseminate, and die, during the evolutions of the seasons. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 18 Zoophytes, or Plant-animals, so denominated from their efflorescing like plants. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 144 Efflorescing into two or three coecal ampullæ.

2. *Chem.* a. Of a crystalline substance: To change over the surface, or throughout, to 'flowers' or fine powder, owing to the loss of the water of crystallization on exposure to the air.

1788 W. NICHOLSON tr. *Fourcroy's Nat. Hist. & Chem.* II. 305 Some salts .. readily effloresce, and continue to fall in pieces, till the whole becomes a fine white powder. 1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. III. i. 214 It effloresces, that is, it parts with its water of crystallization in the air, and assumes the appearance of flour. 1860 H. W. REVELEY in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* VIII. 323/2 Tufo, a volcanic production, never effloresces.

b. Of a salt: To come (in solution) to the surface (of the ground, etc.) and there crystallize. Also, To form a crust (by capillary attraction and evaporation) on the sides of a vessel containing a solution.

1820 T. CROMWELL *Excurs. Ireland* vii. 61 The vitriolic particles .. are seen to effloresce in various places. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 636 Mirabilite .. effloresces with other salts on the limestone below the Genesee Falls.

c. Of the ground, a wall, etc.: To become covered with a powdery crust of saline particles left by evaporation from a solution which has been drawn to the surface by capillary attraction.

18.. DANA (W.) The walls of limestone caverns sometimes effloresce with nitrate of lime.

3. *fig.* a. (after 1) To 'blossom out', break out into brilliant display. b. (after 2 c) Of hidden agencies, etc.: To come to the surface, become manifest.

1834 FOSTER *Pop. Ignorance* Knowledge .. has seemed at last beginning to effloresce through the surface of the ground. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. III. i. 101 The secret courses of civic business .. effervescing & efflorescing .. as a concrete Phenomenon. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 812/1 A disposition .. to effloresce into extremely tall talk. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 10 The man who effloresces in later life into the full-blown social science orator.

Effloresced (eflore·st), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] That has crystallized on the surface; also, that has crumbled to powder. (See the vb.)

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 230 Effloresced matter thrown down from the rocks. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. i. 13 They were frequently white with effloresced salts. 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Nov. 628/2 The heat of dissolution of efflouresced sodium sulphate.

Efflorescence (eflore·sĕns). [a. F. *efflorescence*, as if ad. L. **efflōrescentia*, f. *efflōrescent-em*, pr. pple. of *efflōrescĕre* to EFFLORESCE: see -ENCE.]

1. The process of producing flowers, or bursting into flower; the period of flowering.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 389 The Spirit of the Plant is .. severed from the grosser Juyce in the Efflorescence. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* ii. 15 They are the blossom on the fruit-tree, an efflorescence which shows the tree's vitality. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 117 The tendency to efflorescence in the trees of America .. has encouraged their diffusion through Europe.

2. *fig.* A development like that of blossom; an abundant or ostentatious growth; the 'flower' of age, etc.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 40 His impertinent efflorescence of Rhetorick upon so mean Topicks. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 14 The pared-off Turf is the very fat, and Efflorescence of the Earth. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 187 Lord, who in Efflorescence of thy Age Wouldst from the World thy Spirit disengage. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 141 ¶ 11 Mirth can never please, but as the efflorescence of a mind loved for its luxuriance. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 284 Of Fable Literature this was the summer-tide and highest efflorescence. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. vi. 265 That noble efflorescence of charity which marked the first ages of Christianity.

†3. Colour developed on the skin, either in the ordinary course of nature, or as the result of disease. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 330 A shadow or darke efflorescence in the outside. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. cxxxiii. 69 The hectic efflorescence on the countenance of an invalid.

b. *Pathol.* 'A morbid redness, or rash of the skin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 152 There is a threefold difference of Efflorescences in the skin. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 149 The efflorescence on her arms [is] entirely gone. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 135 In measles, infection reaches its greatest power during the eruptive stage and the stage of efflorescence.

4. *Chem.* The process of efflorescing, in various senses (see EFFLORESCE 2 a, b, c); also *concr.* the powdery deposit which is the result of this process.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 326 To afford an efflorescence which .. appear'd to be Vitriol. 1671 KIRKBY in *Phil. Trans.* (1672) VII. 4070 It [an inland sea, near Danzick] becomes .. green in the midle with an hairy efflorescence. 1677 PLOT *Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.* 62 Pyrites are .. the efflorescence of Minerals. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) Add. 10 We found under it Efflorescences of pure Salt. 1828 STEUART *Planter's Guide* 189 The sulphate of iron is .. distinguished by an efflorescence of small white crystals. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *De Sauty*, Whitened round his feet the dust of efflorescence. 1886 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 183 [Nitrate of potassium] occurs as an efflorescence on the soil.

†**Efflore·scency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Efflorescent condition; an abundant display. *fig.* Also = prec. (sense 4).

1649 J. H. *Motion Parl.* 14 Such persons, as shall discover the greatest luxury and efflorescency of Vertue. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 4 Highest Efflorescency of glory. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 81 These Saline efflorescencies I found at some leagues distance from the Dead Sea.

Efflorescent (eflore·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *efflōrescent-em*, pr. pple. of *efflōrescere*: see EFFLORESCE.]

1. *Bot.* That is efflorescing or blooming.

2. a. Resembling an efflorescence. b. Forming an efflorescence; appearing on the surface in a powdery deposit; also *fig.*

1818 FARADAY *Res.* vii. (1848) 18 A slight efflorescent appearance was seen on the broken edge. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 69 In combination .. it is found efflorescent on the soil in some countries. 1878 BATES *Centr. Amer.* vi. 81 Gold .. is found mostly efflorescent or disseminated in the mines of La Luz and S. Bernabé. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* I. x. 117 Deadening his touch with the efflorescent crusts .. upon the dry bones of theology.

Efflore·scing, *ppl. a.* [f. EFFLORESCE + -ING.] That effloresces; that resembles an efflorescence.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 331 A tideless river, margined by new ice and crusted with efflorescing snow. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 343 Great efflorescing knobs.

†**Efflow·er,** *v.*^{1} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 efflour. [f. EF- + FLOWER *v.*] *intr.* Of a plant: To go out of bloom.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 82 This meene [kynde] effloureth [L. *defloresc*it] sone.

Efflower (eflau·ɪ), *v.*^{2} *rare.* [ad. F. *effleurer* in same sense (after FLOWER).] (See quot.)

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 87 Chamois, or Shamoy leather. The skins are first washed, limed, fleeced, and branned as above described. They are next efflowered, that is deprived of their epidermis, by a blunt knife.

Effluction, obs. form of EFFLUXION.

Effluence (e·flŭens). [as if ad. L. **effluentia*, f. *effluent-em* flowing out (see EFFLUENT); cf. earlier AFFLUENCE, ad. L. *affluentia*.]

1. A flowing out (*esp.* of light, electricity, magnetism, etc.); also *transf.* a (tumultuous) streaming forth (of men).

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 54 Electricall bodies draw other bodies vnto them by reason of a moist effluence of vapours. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 64 Where the greater continents are joyned, the action and effluence [of magnetism] is also greater. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 386 The cohesion cannot be owing to an effluence and affluence of one and the same electrical fluid. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i. 6 That stormful effluence towards the Frontiers. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* III. 233 Gladdened by that broad effluence of light.

b. *fig.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 196 Truth, not of constitution .. But, of emanation, effluence, and consecution. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* in *Daily Tel.* (1883) 10 July 5/4 The fulness and effluence of man's enjoyments. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 203 In this effluence of words .. the genuine art of dramatic writing consists.

2. *concr.* That which flows forth; an emanation.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1301 All water and moisture .. they call the effluence of Osiris. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* 311 Heav'n's fuller Effluence mocks our dazl'd Sight. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 225 When the jar is seen, an effluence of the internal organ .. takes its form. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 276 Colour is an effluence of form.

b. *fig.*

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* i. 30 We speake of goodnesse, of power, &c., as of the effluences .. thereof. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 371 And to support the Martyr, on his Head Consolatory Effluences shed. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 148 The effluence which came so naturally from the tranquil eyes of William the Silent. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 70 They were persuaded that the empire itself .. was an effluence from the divine regimen of the world.

†**E·ffluenced,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -ED.] That is borne out in an effluence or outflow; outpoured.

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 56 The effluenced spoken Matter of the third.

†**E·ffluency.** *Obs. rare.* [See EFFLUENCE and -ENCY.] = EFFLUENCE.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 52 These scintillations are .. the inflamable effluencies discharged from the bodies collided.

Effluent (e·flŭent), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *effluent-em* pr. pple of *effluĕre* to flow out, f. *ex* out + *fluĕre* to flow.]

A. *adj.* That flows forth or outwards.

1726 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (1741) 21 Arterious or effluent. 1738 KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* 90 The Motion of the effluent Water will be alike in both cases. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 590 The pure, hot, effluent gravy of your steak. 1880 *Daily News* 9 Jan., An effluent drain into the Thames.

fig. 1803 *Monthly Mag.* XV. 151 The Acts of Peter form a .. narrative, so widely different in character from the Acts of Paul, that it is hardly possible to conceive them effluent from the same pen. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 60/1 Born Of effluent or influent Deity.

B. *sb.* a. A stream flowing from a larger stream, lake, or reservoir. b. The outflow from a sewage tank, or from land after irrigation or earth-filtration of sewage.

1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. Geographers will doubt that such a mass .. can maintain its level without an effluent. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 344 This old hatch .. is situate .. on the effluent. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 4/1 The clear effluent has been drawn off from each tank.

Hence **E·ffluentness.** *rare*$^{-0}$.

1772 in SCOTT *Bailey's Dict.* (Ash).

†**E·ffluous,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. late L. *effluus* of same meaning + -OUS.] That runs or flows out.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Effluve (eflū·v). *Electr.* [a. F. *effluve* in same sense, ad. L. *effluv-ium*, f. *ex* out + *fluĕre* to flow. The Fr. word was first employed in this sense as a translation of EFFLUVIUM, used in English by Hauksbee 1767.]

The diffusion of electricity from an electrified body by radiation or atmospheric conduction.

1881 in *Nature* XXV. 168 Combination of hydrogen with oxygen under the influence of electric effluves.

†**Effluviable,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EFFLUVIUM + -ABLE.] That can pass off in effluvia.

a 1691 BOYLE *Electricity* Wks. 1772 IV. 354 A great degree of heat .. [in a diamond being ground] may force it to spend its effluviable matter.

†**Effluviate,** *v. Obs.* [f. EFFLUVI-UM + -ATE^{3}.] a. *trans.* To throw off (in a stream) small particles or corpuscles; also *absol.* b. *intr.* Of the corpuscles themselves: To pass off in a stream. Hence **Effluviating** *ppl. a.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 Camphire which spends itself by continually effluviating its own Component Particles. *Ibid.* II. 103 The Stars and Planets with their Luminous and Vaporous Sphæres continually effluviating from them. *Ibid.* III. 159 Bodies that effluviate intrinsecally from themselves. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 53 The various effluviating Bodies. 1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 186.

Efflu·vient, *a. nonce-wd.* Extremely fluent.
1835 Beckford *Recoll.* 169 To say truth, they were not only intolerably effluvient but inveterately prosy.

Effluvious (efl|ū·viəs), *a.* [f. Effluvi-um + -ous.] Of the nature of an effluvium, passing off like an effluvium.
1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 125 The soul should covet a re-union with every effluvious particle of its former body. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 851 They supposing Humane Volitions..to be Mechanically Caused..from those Effluvious Images of Bodies.

Effluvium (efl|ū·viŏm). *Pl.* **effluvia,** 7–8 **effluviums.** [a. late L. *effluvium,* f. *efflu-ĕre,* f. *ex* out + *fluĕre* to flow.]
†**1.** A flowing out, an issuing forth; a process or manner of issuing forth. *Obs.*
1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 156 The effluvium of bloud. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 8 [The bishops]..cannot transmit it [wit] by breathing, touching, or any other natural effluvium. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* (1768) I. 123 Owing to certain subteraneous effluviums of wind.

2. Chiefly applied to the (real or supposed) outflow of material particles too subtle to be perceived by touch or sight; *concr.* a stream of such outflowing particles. †**a.** *gen.* (*obs.*).
1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 114 A continual steame of most subtle effluviums. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 89 A spirituous, yet corporeal effluvium..flowing from it. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac. Enthus.* (1749) I. 33 Epicurus..thinks to solve 'em by his Effluvia, and aerial looking-glasses. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 191 Quick effluvia darting through the brain.

b. A stream of minute particles, formerly supposed to be emitted by a magnet, electrified body, or other attracting or repelling agent, and to be the means by which it produces its effects. Chiefly *pl.* (Now only *Hist.*; but it probably survived the theory which it strictly implies.) Also *fig.*
1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 86 So will a Diamond or Saphire emit an effluvium sufficient to move the needle or a straw without diminution of weight. 1658 J. Robinson *Eudoxa* II. 121 The Load-stone doth .. so freely send forth its effluviums. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xvii. 120 The Effluvia of the Load-stone. 1701 Beverley *Glory of Grace* 23 He as the Sovereign Magnet .. Attracts every Living Stone by the Effluviums, the Flowings out of Life into, and upon, it. 1788 Cowper *Let.* 9 Aug., Mr. Rose a valuable young man .. attracted by the effluvia of my genius. 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 152 A plane or circle held east and west .. divides the north from the south magnetic effluvia. 1863 Draper *Intell. Devel. Europe* xix. (1865) 449 The doctrine .. that magnetism is an effluvium issuing forth from the root of the tail of the Little Bear.

c. An 'exhalation' affecting the sense of smell, or producing effects by being received into the lungs. In mod. popular use chiefly a noxious or disgusting exhalation or odour.
1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 503 They that say, there goes something out of the odorous body, call it an effluvium. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Philos.* II. 244 Infectious Diseases .. conveyed by insensible Effluvia. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 538 ¶ 3 The miraculous Powers which the Effluviums of cheese have. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* ii. 132 The effluvium proceeding from the colours .. is extremely injurious to..health. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1852) 49 At the distance of half a mile..I have perceived the whole air tainted with the effluvium. 1867 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 260 [They] know nothing of the effluvia of the orange.

¶ **3.** The pl. *effluvia* has often been ignorantly or carelessly treated as a sing. (in senses 2 a, b, c), with a new pl. *effluvias* or *effluviæ.*
1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* xvii. 120 Subtile insensible spirits, or rather atomes and effluvia's. 1692 Norris *Curs. Refl.* 24 Tell me how these corporeal effluvias..enter the eye. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* ii. (1813) 20 Pieces of a different flavour and effluvia in the bark, wood, leaves, etc. 1806 T. Thomas *To W. Hanbury* 14 The fam'd Perfumes of Summer..Men to Rapture with Effluvias move. 1806 T. Paine *Yellow Fev.* Misc. Wks. II. 180 An impure effluvia, arising from .. the ground. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 64 The putrid effluviæ in prisons. 1834 Beckford *Italy* II. 85 A strong effluvia of the stable.

Efflux (e·flʌks), *sb.* [ad. L. *efflux-us,* f. *effluĕre*: see Effluent.]
1. A flowing outwards of water or other liquid; a stream, river. Also, of air, gases, volatile particles, magnetic or electric currents, etc.; opposed to *afflux* or *influx.* Also *attrib.* Hence, a channel of outflow.
1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* xiv. § 21 A pool was made from the frequent effluxes. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 504 The cause of smelling must consist in the simple motion of the parts of odorous bodies without any efflux or diminution of their whole substance. 1660 Boyle *New Exp.* ii. (1682) 81 The Reciever did afford some efflux to the air. 1747 Franklin *Wks.* (1840) V. 184 We had even discovered .. its [electrical fire's] afflux to the electrical sphere, as well as its efflux. 1846 Grote *Greece* (1862) I. xvi. 329 The narrow defile of Tempê, forming..the efflux of all the waters from the Thessalian basin. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 187 The efflux point of the water. 1870 R. Ferguson *Electr.* 55 It seems unlikely that efflux of −E..should be immediately succeeded by an influx of +E.

b. *fig.*
1641 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 186 His .. providential acts .. by reason of that their efflux and emanation are made better known to us. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Course Serm.* I. ii. 17, I have described the effluxes of the Holy Spirit upon us in his great chanels. 1827 C. Bridges *Exp. Ps.* cxix. (1830) 183 The acts of God are nothing else but the effluxes of his goodness. 1882 Peboby *Eng. Journalism* xvii. 129 Prestige with a newspaper .. is .. an invisible efflux of personal power.

†**2.** *Pathol.* (See quot.) *Obs.*
1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* I. 124 A miscarriage that happens before the tenth day was formerly called an efflux.

3. The lapse, passing away (of time, or of a particular period); hence, expiry, end.
1647 N. Bacon *Hist. Disc.* v. 21 Austin .. left it to successors to work out by degrees in efflux of time. *a* 1677 Manton *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 100 All that efflux of time which was between Christ's ascension and his second coming, is called 'the latter days'. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 322 The workings of mechanical causes in the efflux of rolling years. 1884 Sir J. Day in *Law Reports* 13 *Queen's B.* 631 The efflux in 1877 of the time within which the turnpike trust was limited.

4. *concr.* That which flows out; an emanation.
1647 H. More *Psychozoia* Pref., All our souls are free effluxes from his essence. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iii. 310 The natural production of Insects out of the finest parts and effluxes of most Vegetable Natures. *a* 1711 Ken *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 500 Such Graces, O co-effluent Dove, Are the Effluxes of thy Love. 1880 Gladstone in *Scotsman* 23 Mar., The Established Church of Scotland..was the efflux of the mind of the people.

†**Efflu·x,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]
a. *trans.* To subject to efflux; to cause to flow forth. b. *intr.* To flow forth; (of time) to elapse. Hence **Efflu·xing** *ppl. a.,* outflowing.
1660 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xi. (1700) 61 Some odd Centuries of years, (efflux'd since the Creation). 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* Wks. 1772 III. 222 As much mercury as will of itself flow out is effluxed. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physick* 147 From his own effluxing goodness of Charity, he alwayes took care of me.

Effluxion (efl*v*·kʃən). Also 7–9 **effluction.** [f. prec. + -ion.]
1. The action or process of flowing out; an outflow (of fluids or currents of any kind). Also *fig.*
1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 80 We might perhaps beleeve that..by this effluxion bodies tended to the earth. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 53 An abundant and continual Effluxion of blood causeth suddain death. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 209 Would he but endeavour to suppress certain passionate effluctions from his youth. 1874 *Wiltsh. Times* 3 Apr. 5/2 Death occurred from a sudden effluxion of the blood to the brain.

b. *concr.* An abortion. Cf. Efflux *sb.* 2.
1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* vi. 48 The Soule of that Effluction ..must needs continue its immortallitie. 1696 in Phillips. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

2. The lapse or passing away (of time); the expiry or completion (of a certain period).
1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. xii. 362 Till friendship may be consolidated by effluxion of time. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 9 The glasse then runnes most faintly when it [the hour] draws nearest to effluxion. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. Pref. 6 The effluxion of a century. 1868 *Times* 12 June 10 The partnership..having expired by effluxion of time.

3. *concr.* = Effluvium, Efflux 3.
1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 941 There are..some Light Effluxions from spirit to spirit. *c* 1630 Jackson *Creed* v. cxiii, Some ..deny all effluxions from objects sensible. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* 69 Dr. Brown confounds the matterless species of the Peripatetics with the corporeal effluxions of Democritus and Epicurus.

†**Efflu·xive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **effluxīvus,* f. *efflux-,* ppl. stem of *effluĕre*: see prec. and -ive.] Outflowing.
a 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 24 The kindred of our .. souls is called friendship, when their effluxive beams .. meet, embrace, and weave themselves into a constellation.

†**E·ffocate.** *rare*−°. [ad. L. *effōcāt-* ppl. stem of *effōcāre,* f. *ex* out + *faux* throat. Cf. Suffocate.] To choke, strangle.
1656 in Blount.

†**Effo·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *effodĕre,* f. *ex* out + *fodĕre* to dig.] To dig out (of the ground), dig up.
1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 41 Some may be effoded and gathered. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Effoded,* digged up.

†**Effo·diate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *effodĕre*: see prec. and -ate³.] = prec.
1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* 73 Trenches that it [this little Spade] hath efodiated.

†**Effo·dicate,** *v. Obs. rare*−¹. [f. Ef- + L. *fodicāt-,* ppl. stem of *fodicāre* to dig.] = prec.
1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 34/1 Roote of Buglosse..effodicated in the end & last quarter of the Moone.

Effo·dient, *a. rare*−°. [ad. L. *effodient-em,* pr. pple. of *effodĕre*: see Effode.] Digging; accustomed to dig.
1847 in Craig. 1864 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Effo·liate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Ef-+Foliate *v.*] To open into leaf. Hence **Effo·liated** *ppl. a.,* that has opened into leaf. Also (with different sense) **Effolia·tion,** removal of leaves (*Treas. Bot.*).
1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* i. § 44 That which here befalls the now effoliated Lobes.

†**Effo·rce,** *sb. Obs. rare*−¹. [a. OF. *efforce, -se,* f. *efforcer*; see next.] A violent means.
1549 Sir T. Chaloner *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* P j a, Woulde they so manfully defende and kepe it, both with swoorde, with poyson, and with all other efforce.

Efforce (efō·ɹs). Also 6 efforse. [ad. F. *efforcer* (OF. *esforcer*) = Pr. *esforsar, -zar,* It. *sforzare*:—med.L. *exfortiāre,* f. *ex* out + *forti-s* strong.]
†**1.** *refl.* To force oneself, to make an effort (transl. F. *s'efforcer*). *Obs.*
1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* III. 31 Everiche of the company efforced them to doo honour. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. I. xv. 105 b, Manye efforce themselves to make argumentes to be contrarye.

2. *trans.* In Spenser's use: To force open, to gain by force, to compel; also, *To efforce it.*
1596 Spenser *F. Q.* (J.) Iron chests and coffers .. Them to efforce by violence or wrong. *Ibid.* III. ix. 9 Affray with cruell threat, Ere that we to efforce it do begin. *Ibid.* xii. 43 Th' enchaunter..all that fraud did frame To have efforst the love of that faire lasse.

3. To force out, tear out by force. *rare.*
1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 91 Standing corn, From lowest roots aloft efforced.

Hence **Effo·rced** *ppl. a.,* uttered with effort.
1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. viii. 4 Againe he heard a more efforced voyce.

Effo·re, *prep.* var. of Afore. *Obs.*
1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 336 (Jam.).

Efform (efō·ɹm). Also 6 effourm. [f. Ef- + Form *v.*] *trans.* To make into a certain form; to shape, fashion.
1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 16 Nature (as I haue sayd) effourmed in such sorte this bone Hyoides. 1647 H. More *Poems* 10 Of warlike instruments they plow-shares shall And pruning-hooks efform. 1805 J. Beresford *Song of Sun* 31 Stains on themselves they bring, tho' first eform'd Of purest mold, by God. 1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 211 And efforming the government to some model.

†**Efforma·tion.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ation.] Formation, framing, shaping.
1578 Banister *Hist. Man* IV. 61 We haue noted the noble vse and efiourmation of this member. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* (1769) 16 As the protypus was of wax for efformation. 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 40 To give an account of the Production and Efformation of the Universe.

†**Effo·rmative,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ive.] Formative, tending to form.
1647 H. More *Song of Soul* Notes 163/2 Δύναμις πλαστική, is that efformative might in the seed that shapes the body in its growth. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 43 A plastic and efformative virtue.

Effo·rmer. [f. Efform *v.* + -er.] One who, or that which, forms, moulds, or fashions.
1662 H. More *Immort. Soul* 195 If the Mother's Soul could be the Efformer of the Foetus, etc.

Effort (e·fŏɹt), *sb.* [a. F. *effort,* noun of action, f. *efforcer*: see Efforce *v.*; in OF. and Pr. *esfort,* It. *sforzo.* In 17th and 18th c. accented *effo·rt*; see quots. in 2.]
†**1.** Power: also, *pl.* powers, properties. *Obs.*
1490 Caxton *Eneydos* i. 14 The yate .. passed alle other in efforte and strengthe. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 15 The same Efforts, she does confer Upon the same Productions here.

2. A strenuous putting forth of power, physical or mental; a laborious attempt; a struggle.
c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* 527 Thadmyrall sawe the grete efforte of armes that Reynawde made agenste his folke. *c* 1636 Denham *Passion of Dido* 248 Life's last efforts yet striving with her wound. 1682 Shadwell *Medal* 121 In Cromwels Court, Where first your Muse did make her great effort. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 113 The panting Courser .. Makes many a faint Effort. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) H h iv, The rope-bands are sufficient to sustain the effort of the sail. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 7 On whatever subject the mind feels a lively interest, attention, though always an effort, becomes a delightful effort. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 27. 202 It required a considerable effort to escape.

b. In the fine arts, oratory, etc.: A display of power, an achievement.
1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. xiii. 728 There is .. in some of his [Bossuet's] greatest efforts..much ..majesty of genius.

†**Effo·rt,** *v. Obs.* [f. Ef- + L. *fortis* strong.] *trans.* To strengthen, fortify.
1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 276 He efforted his spirits with the remembrance..of what formerly he had been.

Effortless (e·fŏɹtlės), *a.* and quasi-*adv.* [f. Effort *sb.* + -less.] Making no effort.
1. Abstaining from effort, passive, tame.
1801 Southey *Thalaba* IV. xix, Idly to remain Were yielding effortless. 1880 H. James *Madonna* 37 You have lost time in effortless contemplation.

2. Acting without effort; unstrained, easy.
1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 683 The effortless sublimity of Homer. 1861 *Wheat & Tares* 37 He delighted in their [children's] easy, unconscious, effortless, condition.

Hence **E·ffortlessly** *adv.,* without exertion.
1865 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 10/2 Effecting all our object painlessly and effortlessly.

†**Effo·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *effossiōn-em,* f. *effoss-us,* pa. pple. of *effodĕre*: see Effode.] The action of digging out (of the ground).
1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 271 Its roots .. after their effossion are cut and dryed. *c* 1714 Arbuthnot, etc. *Mar. Scriblerus* I. i. in *Pope's Wks.* (1886) X. 279 He .. set apart several annual sums for..the effossion of coins. 1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Effra·cted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−¹. [f. L. *effract-* ppl. stem of *effringĕre,* f. *ex* out + *frang-ĕre* to break + -ed¹.] Broken off.
1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 259 Manna, is collected from its effracted boughs.

Effraction (efræ·kʃən). [a. Fr. *effraction*, as if ad. L. **effractiōn-em*, f. as prec.] Breaking open (a house); burglary.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 277 The dwelling-place where the effraction was perpetrated. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iv. 80 A riot, with effraction and murder. 1881 J. PAYNE *Villon's Poems* Introd. 54 Such efficient instruments of effraction that no bolts or locks could resist them.

† **Effra·cture.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *effractūra*, f. as prec.] (See quot.)

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* x. vi. (1678) 232 An Effracture [of the Skull] is when the bone falls down, and is broken by a most violent blow.

Effrajable, *a.* Perhaps a misprint for EFFROYABLE, which Harvey elsewhere uses. The Dicts. have *effraiable* with this example.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 5 Pestilential symptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their effrajable and miscreant nature. 1755 JOHNSON, *Effraiable.* So 1775 in ASH. 1782-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Effranchise (efrɑ·ntʃəiz), *v.* [corresp. formally to OF. *effranchiss-*, *effranchir*, f. *es-* (:—L. *ex-*) out + *franc* free; but perh. the Eng. word may be a recent formation from the same elements. Cf. AFFRANCHISE, ENFRANCHISE.] To invest with franchises or privileges.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Effra·nchisement,** the action of effranchising; the state of being effranchised.

1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 436 The subsidies they [the Romans] demanded from them [the provinces] were on the condition of effranchisement.

Effray, obs. var. AFFRAY *sb.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 113 In sic effray thai baid that nycht. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B iij, For no gentil wymmen ought to make none effrayes in them. 1553 (ed. 1) DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xvii. 67 Acca schawis to him and all his feris The huge effray [*ed. Small* affray].

† **Effray',** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *effraye-r*: see AFFRAY.] 1. *trans.* To frighten; to affect with fear; to alarm, startle.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 610 Thai effrayit war suddanly. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXIV. 201 Moche other folke were sore effrayed. 1500-20 DUNBAR *This. & Rose* 68 And that no schouris nor blastis cawld Effray suld flouris nor fowles on the fold. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 16 Their dam upstart out of her den effraide.

2. To keep off by frightening; to scare.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 58 Fra yⁱˢ profane noueltie .. effrayis vs yᵉ Apostolique .. doctrine.

3. To feel fear of; to fear.

1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* (1527) III. XXX. 122, I lyue in grete drede and effray myne owne wardyens.

Hence **Effrayed** *ppl. a.*, frightened, shaking with fear. **Effray·edly** *adv.*, in an alarmed manner, as men do who are alarmed. **Effray·ing** *vbl. sb.*, the state of being afraid; fright. All *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 110 The men .. full effraytly gat thair ger. *Ibid.* IX. 599 The Inglis .. war stonayit for effrayng. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 150 The senate effrayetlie convenit to this counsell, and wes mair effrayetlie consultit. 1553 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iii. (ed. 1) 170 Wyth pikkis brekand doun Zone forteres, and now .. wyth me Assailzeant this effrayit strenth.

† **Effre·nable,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *effrēn-us* unbridled (f. *ex* out + *frēn-um* bridle) + -ABLE.] Incapable of restraint, violently rebellious.

1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 313 (an. 11 Eliz.) The saide traytor having by this effrenable meanes growen to great power.

† **E·ffrenate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *effrēnāt-us*, f. *effrēnāre*, f. *ex* out + *frēn-um* bridle. Cf. F. *effréné.*] a. Of passions: Unbridled, ungovernable. b. Of drugs: Violent in action.

1561 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1852) 157 Men of effrenate intemperancy. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 143 Nothing doth so much dehort from .. any medicament as its effrenate, prepotent and malign quality.

Hence **E·ffrenated** *ppl. a.*, unbridled, unruly.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 144/1 Let vs returne to the historie of this effere and effrenated nation.

† **Effrena·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *effrēnātiōn-em*, f. *effrēnāre*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Effrenation*, unruliness. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Effre·nous,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *effrēn-us*; see EFFRENABLE and -OUS.] = EFFRENATE b.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 164 Stibium also .. though it be immite and effrenous.

† **Effri·nge,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *effringĕre*, f. *ex* out + *frangĕre* to break.] *trans.* To break or pound out; to make by pounding.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 195 Medicaments from which .. Powders can be efringed.

† **Effro·nt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [(1) back-formation from next; (2) ad. OF. *effronter* to break the forehead of; see next.]

1. *trans.* To free from bashfulness.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 1. § 40, I am naturally bashfull, nor hath .. age .. been able to effront .. me.

2. To put to confusion.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cclvi, Least Glocester's Credit and Relations might Effront his storye.

† **Effro·nted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. F. *effronté*, OF. *esfronté* (= It. *sfrontato*) :—late L. **ex-* (*ef-*)*frontātus*, f. (**ex-*) *ef-frons*, f. *ex* out, without + *frons* forehead + -ED. (The L. *frons* occurs in the sense of 'ability to blush', so that *effrons* prob. meant 'unblushing'; cf. *browless, frontless.* Some, however, suppose the lit. sense to be 'putting forth the forehead'.)]

Shameless, barefaced, unblushingly insolent.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 41 Yet their effronted thoughts adulterate, Think the blind world holds them legitimate. 1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sculler* Wks. III. 17/2 He .. with his effrontit shamelesse face, Seemes to command the diuell. 1614 SIR W. ALEXANDER *Doomesday* II. (R.) Th' effronted whore prophetically showne By holy John in his mysterious scrouls. 1641 *Relat. Answ. Earl Strafford* 97 Others .. imputed this to his effronted boldnesse.

Hence † **Effro·ntedly** *adv.*, in a barefaced manner; shamelessly.

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 216 Lest my Vncle .. should the more effrontedly execute vpon mee the remainder [of his treachery]. 1680 HICKES *Spir. Popery* 40 To shew .. how effrontedly this Antiepiscoparian speaks.

Effrontery (efrʌ·ntĕri). Also 8 effronterie, -ary. [ad. F. *effronterie*, f. *effronté*: see EFFRONTED.] Shameless audacity, unblushing insolence. Also *concr.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. Pref. 28 By Printing those Orthodox Letters he gain'd the Point of making his own Effrontaries to sell the better. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. v. 100, I express my Resentment .. by the superficial Effrontery .. of my Brows. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxx. 65 The happy inheritance of impregnable effrontery. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 362 Both as modest in their youth as afterwards remarkable for their effrontery. 1858 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. 58 With blasphemy and unscrupulous effrontery.

Hence † **Effro·nterist** [see -IST], *nonce-wd*, one who displays effrontery.

1776 *Adv. Corkscrew* ii. 18 He was now become a perfect effronterist.

† **Effro·ntuous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. EFFRONTED, after words like *affectuous, fatuous.*] Characterized by effrontery.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. 543 That a Government should appear so weak as to suffer such an effrontuous proceeding to run on to this height.

Hence **Effro·ntuously,** *adv.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 127 To hear his decrees most brutishly and effrontuously arraigned. — *Exam.* I. i. 23.

† **Effroy·able,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *effroyable*, f. *effroi* fright.] Frightful.

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 23 The first .. upon the sight of such an effroyable symptom .. might mistake it for an Apoplexy.

† **Effu·de,** *v. Obs.* [incorr. ad. L. *effundĕre* (see EFFUND *v.*), the perfect stem *effūd-* being taken instead of the pres. stem.] *trans.* To pour out.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 This hidious cataract .. effudes it selfe altogether .. into the ocean. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 79 Whereby part of it will be effuded.

Effulge (efʌ·ldʒ), *v. poet.* (but now mainly in humorously pedantic use). [ad. L. *effulg-ēre*, f. *ex* out + *fulgēre* to shine.]

1. *intr.* To shine forth brilliantly.

1735 THOMSON *Liberty* V. 361 As on pure winter's eve, Gradual the stars effulge. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 479 Like rays effulging from the parent sun. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summ. Skye* I. 38 Each effulging like Phoebus.

b. *fig.*

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 277 He effulges with the sun in velveteen jacket and breeches. 1852 D. MOIR *Contadina* i, The eloquence of purest truth effulges in thy smile.

2. *trans.* To flash forth. *lit.* and *fig.*

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* V. 20 The topaz charms the sight, Like these, effulging yellow streams of light. 1729 THOMSON *Britannia*, His eyes effulging a peculiar fire.

Effulgence (efʌ·ldʒĕns). [f. next: see -ENCE.] The quality of being effulgent, splendid radiance. *lit.* and *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 388 On thee Impresst the effulgence of his Glorie abides. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xxi. 135 In the first half of its visible course, it emitted a prodigious effulgence. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 103 The splendour of rich colour is to be found only in the effulgence of light.

Effulgent (efʌ·ldʒĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *effulgēnt-em*, f. as prec.] Shining forth brilliantly; sending forth intense light; resplendent, radiant. Hence **Effu·lgently** *adv.*

1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 89 Whose spacious orb collects th' effulgent beams. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 178 He is upborne by an effulgent cloud. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 218 The fiery light of the sinking sun .. mottled the mountains with effulgent spaces.

fig. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 330 Venus .. stood Effulgent on the pearly car. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 358 Others .. resist the effulgent evidence which sustains the strongholds of our faith. 1868 J. T. NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning* VI. 219 Its beauty might be more effulgent by reason of the .. dulness of the rest.

† **Effu·lmina·tion.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. EF- + FULMINATION.] The launching of thunderbolts; *concr.* a thunderbolt launched. *fig.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 32 The Popes .. attempting to send out effulminations against Christian kings in all countries.

† **Effu·mabi·lity.** *nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. L. *effumāre* + *-bility*: see EFFUME and -ITY.] Capability of being converted into vapour.

1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* IV. 271 Paracelsus .. seems to define Mercury by Volatility, or (if I may coyne such a Word) Effumability.

† **Effuma·tion.** *rare.* [a. OF. *effumation*, as if ad. L. **effūmātiōn-em*, f. *effūmāre*: see next.] The action of converting into 'fumes' or vapour; *concr.* a vapour emitted.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* IV. 47 Swelling ebullition, whence afterwards those hot effumations .. arise. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 494 Instruments fit for Effumation and Vaporation.

† **Effu·me,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. F. *effumer*, f. L. *effūmāre*, f. *ex* out + *fūm-us* smoke.] *trans.* To puff out (smoke).

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* III. i, I can make this dog take as many whiffes as I list, and he shall retain, or effume them, at my pleasure.

Effund (efʌ·nd), *v.* [ad. L. *effund-ĕre*, f. *ex* out + *fund-ĕre* to pour.]

trans. To pour out (*lit.* and *fig.*); to shed (blood); to pour out the contents of (a vessel).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 107 Oyldregges salt effunde uppon the roote [of olives]. *a* 1500 *Cuckow & Night.* Lenvoye, Suspires which I effunde in silence! 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. I ij b (T.), After this went forth the seconde angel .. effundinge his vial upon the sea. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 70 The Arterie being from that deriued, which is effunded into the liuer. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 51 If he his life effund To utmost death. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 322 Much Blood they effund. 1776 tr. *Da Costa's Conchol.* 60 Several [kinds of shells] .. effund this purple juice. 1866 J. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* II. 146 Now doth the Idæan boy appear Effunding .. nectar rare.

† **Effusca·tion.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [as if ad. L. **effuscātiōn-em*, f. *ex* out + *fuscā-re* to darken.] The action of making obscure; a beclouding.

1624 DONNE *Devotions* Wks. 1839 III. 497 These eclipses, sudden Effuscations and darkening of his Senses.

† **Effu·se,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.] A pouring out, effusion.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 28 Much effuse of blood doth make me faint. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of W.* II. ii. Wks. 1874 II. 369 Such a small effuse of blood.

Effuse (efiū·s), *a.* [ad. L. *effūs-us*, pa. pple. of *effundĕre* to pour: see EFFUND.]

1. Poured out freely; chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* wide-spreading, overflowing, unrestrained, extravagant. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture in Babees Bk.* (1868) 105 If lyke a chylde, it [laughing] is effuse and wanton. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* viii. (1653) 141 A Nation .. whose Eares are dilated to so effuse a magnitude, that they cover the rest of their bodies with them. 1655 BP. RICHARDSON *On O. Test.* 321 (T.) Wherever the body is, yet the heart of fools is in effuse mirth. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1086 No wanton waste amidst effuse expence.

2. a. *Bot.* Of an inflorescence: Spreading loosely, especially on one side. b. *Conch.* Having the lips separated by a groove.

1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* II. 31 *Bulla Pectinata*, aperture ampullaceous, effuse above. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 388 *Juncus glaucus* .. cymes effuse.

Effuse (efiū·z), *v.* [f. L. *effūs-* ppl. stem of *effundĕre*: see EFFUND.]

1. *trans.* To pour forth or out (a liquid); † to shed (blood); in *pass.* to be extravasated. Also *refl.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 That moost precyous blode effused & shedde. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iv. 52 Maiden-blood thus rigorously effus'd Will cry for Vengeance. 1682 *Disc. Addr. or Presentm. agst. Association* 7 The Cup out of which they were to effuse Wine .. in Honour of the Gods .. broke into pieces. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 633 My pitying eye .. effus'd a plenteous stream. 1759 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 33 The marble finely powdered, and aqua fortis effused over it, the marble particles were nigh destroyed. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 174 A little blood was supposed to be effused upon the dura mater. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 229/1 Lymph is effused from the wound in the vessel. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 287 The same gentle shower .. had been effusing itself all the morning.

2. *transf.* a. To pour out, shed, send forth (air, heat, light, odours, etc.).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xx. (1495) 208 In somer kynde heete drawyth oute .. and is effusyd .. and departed and is lesse in the body wythin. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 3 ¶ 4 The sun, by shining too long, will effuse all its light. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 291 The scented pulvilio, which the untwisted hairs reproachfully effused. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 259 From his disc .. is effused now a gentle crimson light.

b. *poet. nonce-uses* of pa. pple. By Thomson, of the horse: Rushing unchecked (cf. L. *effusis habenis* and EFFUSED *ppl. a.*). By Cowper, of a crowd: Poured forth.

1727 THOMSON *Summer* 509 The horse .. o'er the field effus'd Darts on the gloomy flood. 1791 COWPER *Odyss* VIII. 632 From the horse effused the Greeks Left their capacious ambush.

3. *fig.* Also *absol.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 1, God must infuse, before we effuse. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. XCV, Good words effus'd Thou dost me give. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* i. 22 'Twas his fond heart effus'd the melting theme. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* 58 Professions lavishly effused and parsimoniously verified. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. viii. (1849) 110 A palpable tranquillity had been effused abroad.

† 4. *Phys.* To throw off (a branch).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 96 After that these Arteries

have effused forth these braunches to the palate .. they rise vp into the Scull.

Effused (efiū·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. EFFUSE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Poured out, shed; also (of blood, etc. within the system) extravasated.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. (1626) 59 Thy Mother, and her sisters shall imbrue Their furious hands in thy effused bloud. 1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 315 Blood-corpuscles being found in the effused fluid.

2. Stretched at full length, with limbs relaxed. [cf. L. *effusus.*]

1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 323 The goddess languid and effused like a broad-blown flower.

Hence **Effu·sedly** *adv. rare*⁻¹, in an overflowing manner, unrestrainedly.

1594 *2nd Report Faustus* in Thoms' *Prose Rom.* III. 331 Therewith laughing effusedly vanished away.

Effusion (efiū·ʒən). Also 4 effuscion, 5–6 effucion. [ad. (directly or through Fr. *effusion*, 14th c. in Littré) L. *effūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *effund-ĕre*: see EFFUND.]

1. A pouring out, a spilling (of liquid); † shedding (of tears). *Effusion of blood*: bloodshed, slaughter; also in general sense, the pouring out of blood by a wound, etc. (and see 1 e).

c 14.. *Tundale's Vis., Circumcision* 8 Cryst in his manhode Sched his blode by effusyon. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xl. 164 (Harl. MS.) In holy writte Effucion of bloode is not elles but trespas in synnyng. 1526 TINDALE *Hebr.* ix. 22 With out effusion of bloud is no remission. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 49 This effusion of such manly drops .. Startles mine eyes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Morals* 1295 The effusions and funerall libaments. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 4. 76 By breaking bread and effusion of wine. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. 19 For the danger of effusion of the holy wine, they in some places chose that expedient. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 162 The effusion of blood .. may bring the patient's life into danger. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 9 Every new conquest required a fresh effusion from her veins. 1867 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* 43 The effusion of lava.

concr. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 30 Thine owne bowels..the meere effusion of thy proper loines. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. XVII. iv. 149 Shed a constant effusion of wine.

¶ Used for AFFUSION.

1687 G. TOWERSON *Baptism* 54 To baptize by a bare Effusion, or sprinkling of water. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 103 Baptism..may be performed..by Effusion or Sprinkling.

† b. *Effusion of spirits* (see ANIMAL SPIRITS): supposed to be the cause of fainting. *Obs.*

1651 SIR H. WOTTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 340 III. 255 *note*, On a sudden effusion of spirits, he sunk under the table. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 15 A wound of the brain, and from thence an effusion or troubling of the spirits.

† c. A copious emission of smoke, 'effluvia' (see EFFLUVIUM), etc. Also *concr. Obs.*

? 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. vii. (1652) 104 Magnetia is Fier of Effusion. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 58 Besides the Magnetical One of the Earth, several Effusions there may be from divers other Bodies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 766 From about him fierce Effusion rowld Of smoak.

d. *Physics.* (See quot.)

1850 T. GRAHAM *Chem.* (ed. 2) I. 78 Effusion of gases .. by which I express their passage into a vacuum by a small aperture in a thin plate.

e. *Pathol.* The escape of any fluid out of its natural vessel, and its lodgment elsewhere; 'the separation of fluid from the vessels in a morbid state of the parts' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 364 The Effusions.. of any .. Blood upon the Ventricles of the Brain. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 122 The effect of inflammation termed effusion. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 232 The immovability of my limbs was due to dropsical effusion.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* † a. Of persons: Dispersion, rout. Also *poet.* of things: Confused downfall.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 92 Godes people were put to effuscion. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 99 In mix'd effusion roll, Th' untasted viands.

† b. 'Bounteous donation' (J.). *Obs.*

1514 PACE in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. 203 He doithe seke nothynge but favors, and procurithe the same bi effusion off mony. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. v. § 3 Antigonus sped so well by large effusion of his treasure. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* 68 The great force that the gospel .. had .. upon men's souls, melting them into that liberal effusion of all that they had.

c. A 'pouring' forth of any influence or agency; often of the Holy Ghost.

1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 324 You shall not be forgotten in the effucion of thys plage. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 4. 27 The Promise of Infusion and Effusion [*I will pour out my Spirit to you*]. 1741 tr. *Cicero's Nat. Gods* I. 28 The World, with an universal Effusion of its [Reason's] Spirit, is God. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 66 The fulfilment of Christ's promise in the effusion of His Spirit.

3. *fig.* A pouring forth, unrestrained utterance (of words, sounds, etc.); frank and eager expression (of emotions).

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. 4 It was a new hymne of Christ's effusion. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. II. 108 The effusion of joy was general. *c* 1812 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.*, An involuntary confidence, an irrepressible effusion to a soothing friend. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 606 William talked to them [Dykvelt and Witsen] with .. an effusion of heart, which seldom appeared in his conversations with Englishmen. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 266 The other's [song] .. warmer in effusion of sound.

b. *abstr.* Effusiveness, enthusiastic demeanour. [So in Fr.]

1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* ii. 61 Talking cheerily, I dine with effusion.

4. *concr.* Applied to a literary composition, to a speech (formerly also to any work of art), considered as an 'outpouring' of the author's feelings, genius, etc. Now often *contemptuous.*

1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 71 Queen Caroline had declared her intention to visit him [Pope]. This may have been only a careless effusion. *c* 1811 FUSELI *Lect. Art.* v. (1848) 462 The effusions of Lanfranco and Pietro da Cortona. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i, Here ended this wild effusion. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 247 The extemporaneous effusions .. of a Phemius and a Demodocus. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* viii. (1875) 346 That book..was the effusion of one master mind.

Hence **Effu·sionist,** a writer of 'effusions'.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 449 All great novelists .. were men of genius and learning. The popular monthly effusionists nowadays are neither.

Effusive (efiū·siv), *a.* [f. L. *effūs-* (see EFFUSE *a.*) + -IVE as if ad. L. *effūsīvus.*]

† 1. That proceeds from a pouring out. *Obs.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 490 The floor Wash'd with th' effusive wave. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. III. 1781 With fine films..Of oil effusive lull the waves to sleep.

2. Of emotions, affections, etc.: Overflowing, irrepressible; in mod. use, demonstratively expressed.

1662 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.*, Scholia (1712) 52 The innocence of his private Life, and his most effusive Charity and Humanity. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* in *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 304 Tito could only be saved from alienation by..a recovery of her effusive tenderness.

3. That expresses feeling demonstratively.

1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xxi. 12 A very effusive hymn .. an utterance of unmitigated thanksgiving. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* I. 358 Peel..was not effusive; he did not pour out his emotions.

4. That has the function of giving outlet to emotion. *rare.*

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. iv. § 27 (1864) 622 The purely effusive arts, such as music or the dance.

Hence **Effu·sively** *adv.*, in an effusive manner. **Effu·siveness,** the quality of being effusive.

1870 *Daily News* 22 July 3 You came upon damsels..who giggled and talked effusively by the wayside. 1877 H. PAGE *De Quincy* I. iii. 46 The enthusiastic effusiveness of these lines. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & Viola* I. 40 Netta embraced her effusively. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 529 None of the tender effusiveness and earnest praise which we have been hearing.

Effutia·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *effutī-re* to prate + -ATION.] Twaddle, balderdash.

1823 J. LACY [G. Darley] in *Lond. Mag.* VIII. 648 The plotlessness, still-life, puling effutiation..of modern plays.

† **Efisc,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Corruptly ad. Fr. *offusqu-er* = OBFUSCATE.] *trans.* To obfuscate, dim.

1656 *Sheph. Kal.* viii, Wrath efisceth and leeseth [Fr. *ofusque et pert*] the eye of reason.

‖ **Efreet** (e·frīt). Another form of AFREET.

1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 8 Come down, and fear not this Efreet. 1862 FAIRHOLT *Up Nile* 133 The lady .. asserted that the father was an efreet or evil spirit.

Eft (eft), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 efeta, -e, 2–4 euete, 2–7 evete, 4 auete, 4–6 ewt(e, (5 eefte, 6 ewft, euit), 6–8 euet, (8 eff, 9 *dial.* effet, evvet), 7– eft. See also NEWT. [OE. *efeta*, of unknown origin. The form NEWT (*a newt* corruptly for *an ewt*) is more frequent in literary use, and in some dialects has superseded the older form.]

A small lizard or lizard-like animal. Now (like NEWT) chiefly applied to the Greater Water-Newt (*Triton cristatus*) and to the Smooth Newt (*Lophinus punctatus*), of the order *Salamandridæ.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 122 *Lacerta* uel *stilio*, efete. *a* 1100 *Voc.* ibid. 321 *Lacerta*, efeta. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 273 in *Cott. Hom.* 177 Þeor beð naddren and snaken, eueten and frude. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6126 Evetis, and snakes, and paddokes brode. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXX. 28 An euete enforsith with hondis, and dwelleth in the housis of kingis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. XXIX. (Tollem. MS.), Venimouse bestes and auetes [1535 lisardes]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 61 In that Abbeye ne entrethe not no Flye ne Todes ne Ewtes. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 48 Eeftes that doon none harme. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 52 b, [The Cameleon] beyng like to ye Ewte in the bodye. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 315 All things that breede in the mudde are not Euets. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii, May never euet, nor the toade, Within thy banks make their abode. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 251 Animals somewhat like Evets or Newts. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* III. ii. 79 (E. D. S.) *Eff*, an eft. 1763 CHURCHILL *Proph. Fam.* Poems I. 112 In quest of food, Efts strove in vain to crawl. 1800 HURDIS *Favorite Vill.* 153 Wriggles the viper and the basking eft. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Effet*, a newt or eft. 1876 A. B. BUCKLEY *Short Hist. Nat. Sc.* xxiv. 201 Aquatic salamanders, which resemble our newts or efts. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arbour* I. xiv. 195 We used to hunt as boys for .. the little evvet, the alligator of Great Britain.

† **Eft,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin; cf. OE. *æfest*, *æfst*, malice, which freq. occurs in connexion with *nīð.*] ? Malice.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 35 Jowes havis eft and nithe At me for the ferlikes that I kithe. *Ibid.* 125 Eft and nythe and felonny.

† **Eft,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 *superl.* eftest. [? A blunder ascribed to Dogberry; but it is not clear what word is alluded to.] ? Ready, convenient.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. ii. 38 Yea, marry, that's the eftest way.

† **Eft** (eft), *adv. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 3–5 efte, (3 heft, *Orm.* efft). [OE. *eft* = OS., OFris. *eft*, ON. *eptir*, *eftir*, *eft*:–OTeut. **aftiz* adv. compar. deg., f. stem *aft*: see AFT. Cf. OE. *lęng*, compar. deg. of *lang*, LONG *adv.*]

1. A second time, again; back.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxx[i]. 20 Of neolnisse eorðan eft ðu alædes mec. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* viii. 10 Noe .. asende ut eft culfran. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16638 Hu ma33 ald mann ben borenn efft. *c* 1205 LAY. 15081 Nu was Vortigerne æft [*c* 1275 heft] king. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24403 He cried ans and eft. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 105 Ontille Inglond eft he turned ouer þe se. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawes T.* 694 Eft were his lettres stolen everichon. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 267 Again the goode [chestnuts] under gravel be do, and tried efte and thries preve hem so. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 160 Many a word yfalne shall eft arise. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 145 Hee .. vanished eft away.

b. *Eft and eft*: again and again. *Eft . . . eft*: first . . . then.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 145 3if hym eft and eft euere at his neede. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 416 And as it drieth, efte and efte it dight. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxviii. 1108 Eft at one side and eft a tother.

2. Indicating sequence or transition in discourse: Again, moreover, likewise.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 19 Eft [*c* 950 *Lindisf.* eft sona] ic eow secge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 Ne eft he ne mei on his welan .. modegian. 1340 *Ayenb.* 133 Yet eft þer is a stape huerinne is þe uolle of perfection of þise uirtue. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 327 Meny nyȝtes in þe somer.. þe sonne goþ nouȝt doun .. and eft as many dayes in þe wynter .. the sonne ariseþ nouȝt. 1533 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 12 It is efte declared by this presente acte, that, etc. 1651 GATAKER *Ridley* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* 195 It pleasing God eft .. to imprint in the face .. a living portraiture of those endowments.

3. Afterwards.

O. E. Chron. an. 685 (Parker MS.) Þone [*sc.* Mul] mon eft on Cent forbærnde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Sume men leden erest iuel liflode, and turnen eft to god. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 332 He hit schal efte with tenez tyne. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vii, First with right make our selfe strong; And efte our force manly for to shewe, Of knyghtes chose taken out a fewe. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 269/2 Dauid fell..fyrst in aduoutrie & eft in manslaughter. *a* 1559 CAVILL in *Mir. Mag.* (1563) B 2 b, Whom fortune brought to boote and efte to bale.

b. with *never, if ever.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 He ualleð in to helle pine þer neuer eft ne cumeð of bote. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Beo ha eanes fulliche forcoruen ne spruteð ha neauer eft. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2776 3if þou haue euer eft nede to me. *c* 1325 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 302 Hys hert scholde to-breke, Ne schold he never eft more speke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii. [xi.] 99 Neuir syne with ene saw I hir eft.

4. *Comb.* **eft-sithe** *v.* (in 2 *eftsiðian*) to return; **eft-sith, -sithes** *adv.*, another time, once more; also, from time to time, often (cf. OFTESITHES). Also EFTSOON(S.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Þet ure saule moten eft-siðian to him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1901 Noe .. sent þe dofe eftsith. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* II. 588 Which way eft-sithes .. Andromache alone Resorted to the parents of her make. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Eftsith*, often.

† **Eft-**, obs. Sc. form of AFT (see AFT 4); only in **eft castle, eft ship,** the after part of a ship, the poop: cf. AFTER *a.*, and FORECASTLE.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 26 Furth of his eft schip a bekyn gart he stent. *Ibid.* v. iii. 58 The patrouns in eft castellis, fresche and gay, Stude.

Eften, app. spurious f. EFT *adv.*, after OFTEN.

1623 COCKERAM II. A. Pb, Againe, *eften.*

Efter, efter-, obs. Sc. var. AFTER, AFTER-.

† **E·fter-char.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *efter*, var. of AFTER + CHAR:—OE. *cerr*, *cyrr* a turn.] Return.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21922 He sal find þan nan efter-char.

Efters, early misreading for ESTRES.

1532 *Rom. Rose* iv. 61 in *Chaucer's Wks.* (ed. Thynne), It was not left Till I had all the garden been In the efters [*ed. Bell-Skeat* l. 1448 estres] that men might seene. 1715 KERSEY, *Efters*, Walks, Galleries, Entries, Hedges. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† **E·ftersoons,** *adv. Obs.* Also 1 efter sóna, 3–4 eftir-, -tur-, -son(e, -sons. [f. OE. *ęfter*, var. of *æfter*, AFTER + SOON, with advbl. *-s.* Cf. EFTSOONS.] a. Again. b. Soon after, presently.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 1 Gesomnadon efter sona menigo to him and eftersona [he] lærde hia. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4241 Vn-til egipte þai haue him [Joseph] broght, þar he was eftursons saald. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7424 Ector eftirsons ettlyt on Achilles.

Efther, efther-, dial. f. AFTER, AFTER-.

† **Eftsoo·n, -soons,** *adv. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 eftsóna, 3–5 eft-, efsone, 4–7 eft(e)soone, (6 eft sonne), 3–6 eft(e)sons, -nes, -nis, (4 efsoins, 5 eftones, aftsounes, 6 eftsens, 7 eftsonce, 8 effesons), 4–7 eft(e)soones, (6 effsoones), 6– eftsoons, 7– eftsoon. In several of the forms sometimes written as two words. [f. EFT *adv.* + SOON; in the later forms with *-s* after the analogy of advbs. from genitive cases.]

1. A second time, again.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark x. 1 Þa comon eft menigu to him and .. he hi lærde eft sona. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 231 Gret travayl 3ou is to come er 3e eftsone lond i-seo. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 51 The Sarazines countrefeten it [Bawme] be sotyltee of Craft .. the Apotecaries countrefeten it eftsones. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 540 It is no nede forto write the same proof of resoun eftsoone here. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 303 It therefore needeth not now eftsoones to be rehearsed. 1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 166 Those other are seldom delivered out of their dangers but they returne eftsoones to their misdoings.

b. quasi-*adj.* with vbl. sb.

1571 [see 3]. 1611 COTGR., *Iteration* .. repetition .. eftsoones-doing.

2. Indicating sequence or transition in discourse: Again, moreover, likewise.

950 [see EFT *adv.* 2]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Eft-sone godes word is icleped sed. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Eftsone ure helendes on tocume þinc̄ dieliche and grisliche all manne. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2417 So watz Adam in erde with one bygyled..& Samson eft sonez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2478 Then Elinus, eftesones, he drest hym to say. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 217 Vnlesse the party do eat some garlick before, and eftsoones in the gathering [of the white Ellebore] sup off some wine..it wil..offend the head.

3. Afterwards, soon afterwards. (The notion of 'soon', though app. implied in the etymology, is not distinctly evidenced in early examples, and down to 17th c. is sometimes absent; but in mod. archaistic use the sense is commonly 'forthwith, immediately'.)

1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (1724) 397 Anoþer gret mayster he slou, & efsone þe þrydde. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 81 Hacon .. praied him 3it eftsonne To com tille Inglond. 14.. *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 78 Eft sone set hit one the fyre to hit boyle. 1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 If he do not accomplishe the order .. to be eftsones taken and whipped. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 12 If any Person Ecclesiastical shall not reuoke his errour, or after such reuocation eftsoones affirms such untrue doctrine .. such eftsoones affirming shalbe iust cause to deprive such person, etc. 1598 *Ord. Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 680 Those disloyal defections in Ireland .. turned eftsoons into violent commotions. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 256 Toward Ephesus Turn our blown sails; eftsoons I'll tell thee why. 1610 HOLLAND tr. *Camden's Brit.* I. 558 Henry the fourth Earle, efts-once honorably employed. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xxix, Not one eftsoons in view was to be found. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Progr. Envy* Wks. 1774 I. 136 She wav'd it round: Eftsoons there did appear Spirits and witches. *a* 1856 LONGF. *Elected Knight* vii, Sir Oluf questioned the knight eftsoon. 1871 *Sunday Mag.* 118 They eftsoons fell down, as men very nigh dead.

4. From time to time, occasionally, repeatedly.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxliii. (1495) 700 They [wylowes] mowe efte sones be shred and paryd without a ladder. 1540 RAYNALD *Byrth Man.* (1614) 153 Infirmities, which eft-soones happen to Infants in their infancy. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 81 Maugre, a name eftsoones vsed in the worshipfull family of Vavasors, Malgerius, in old histories. 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xxxiii. 338 He eftsoons [*identidem*] rehearsed and reiterated the law Æmylia. 1632 SHERWOOD, Eftsoone, *souvent*. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. I. vi. 31/2 Both these do happen eftsoons.

5. *Eftsoons as*: as soon as.

c 1555 in *Ridley's Wks.* (1841) 256 Dr. Ridley..eftsoons as he had heard the cardinal named .. put on his cap. *c* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 278 The other prisoner .. eftsoons as he was placed, said to the lords.

† **Eft-white**, *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [? f. EFT *adv.* + *white*, var. of *quite*, QUIT.] *trans.* (*absol.*) To repay.

c 1469 *Towneley Myst.* 106 A fatt shep I dar say A good flese dar I lay, Eft whyte when I may, Bot this wille I borow.

Efulcrate (ĭfʌ·lkrĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + L. *fulcr-um* + -ATE.] 'Said of buds from below which the customary leaf has fallen' (*Treas. Bot.*). Cf. FULCRATE.

Egad (ĭgæ·d), *int.* Also 7 igad, 8 egod. [prob. representing earlier *A God!* from *a* interjection: but in later times perhaps associated with asseverations, like *i'faith*, or possibly with *by God*: cf. AGAD, ADAD, ADOD, ECOD, etc.] Used as a softened oath.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 4 Which is very civil I gad. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxv. 323 An exclamation of 'Humbugged egad!' 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xviii. (1809) 140 Egod, off we set, and never stopt till I got to the bottom. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xxi, Egad! she seem'd a wicked-looking craft. 1868-9 MISS BRADDON *Charlotte's Inher.* IV. ii. 93 Yes, egad, and such a fortune as few girls drop into now-a-days.

† **Ega·gropile.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *égagropile* f. Gr. *αἴγαγρο-ς* wild goat + *πίλος* felted hair.] See quot.

1811 W. WALTON *Peruvian Sheep* 97 The egagropiles, or hairballs, taken from the inside of horned cattle. *Ibid.* 99 In the Llama they [concretions] rather become egagropiles.

Ega·lity. *Obs.* [ME. *egalite*, a. F. *égalité*: see EGALL *a.* and -ITY.] = EQUALITY (in 14th c. with sense 'equanimity').

(Re-formed as a nonce-wd. by Tennyson, to convey the modern associations connected with the Fr. word.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 42 Al fortune is blisful to a man by þe agreablete or by þe egalite of hym þat suffreþ it. *c* 1386 — *Pers. T.* ¶ 875 She is as thise martirs in egalitee. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 170a, A rent may be granted for egality of partition. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 265 That cursed France with her egalities!

So **Egalita·rian** *a. nonce-wd.* [after F. *égalitaire*: see -ARY and -AN.], that asserts the equality of mankind.

1885 G. MURRAY *Under Lens* II. 103 Will not hear of the egalitarian doctrine.

† **E·gall**, *a. Obs.* Also 5-6 egalle, 6 eguall, 6 egal. [a. OF. *egal* (*esgal*, *igal*, mod.F. *égal*) :— L. *æquālem* EQUAL.] = EQUAL. Also quasi-*sb.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 88 To have right as you list comfort, Under your yerde egall to mine offence. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* 1041 Thy birth and hers they be nothing egall. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhetorique* 109 Eguall members [of a sentence] are such, when, etc. 1555 *Instit. Gentleman* D, Makyng those their egalles whyche ought to be their inferiors. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 4 An Emperour..Confronted thus, and for the extent Of egall [*Ff.* 2. 3. 4 equal] iustice, vs'd in such contempt? 1594 WEST *Symbol* II. *Chancerie* § 28 Ministers of Justice..frame their judgments after the square and rule of good and egall. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 13 Companions Whose soules doe beare an egal [*Q.* equal] yoke of loue.

Hence † **E·gally** *adv.*, equally, evenly; with even judgement or temper; **E·galness**, equality.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 43 Wiþ hem þat every fortune receyuen agreablely or egaly. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* 365 Egally to discerne Betwene the lady and thine ability. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* viii. 14 That ther be egalnes now at this tyme, that youre aboundaunce sucker their lacke. 1561 NORTON *Gorboduc* (1590) I. ii. And such an egalnes hath nature made Betweene the brethren of one fathers seede. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 213 Your tendernes..to your Kindred And egally indeede to all Estates. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 157 (28 Hen. VIII.) The other part thereof egally to be devided amongst them.

† **E·gall**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.; cf. Fr. *égaler*.] *trans.* To equal, be equal to.

1591 LODGE *Catharos* E iv b, The surplusage should not egall the principal.

† **Ega·r**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *égarer* to mislead, and *refl.* to stray.] *trans.* To put aside, dispense with; *intr.* To stray, wander. Hence **Ega·rring** *vbl. sb.*

1544 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 765 Item, to know the Kinges Majestes pleasur .. for egarring of certeyn fotemen. 1584 SOUTHERNE *Pandora* 3 But if I will thus like Pindar, In many discourses Egar.

† **Egede**, *a. Obs.* [Of unknown etymology, but app. related to *ægæde*, *ægede* (? folly), which occurs in the Ormulum.] Foolish.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 Hwu egede þing is horel. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Þah hit be egede sahe; hit ah meiden to eggi þe swiðre þer framward.

† **Ege·lidate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. late L. *ēgelidāt-* ppl. stem of *ēgelidāre* to thaw, f. *ē* out + *gelid-us* frozen.] *trans.* To render fluid (what is congealed).

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* 20 Then should my teares egelidate his gore.

E·gence. *rare.* [as if ad. L. **egēntia*, f. *egēntem*, pr. pple. of *egēre* to be in need.] Need, the existence of needs.

1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideas* ii. (1876) 31 Egence is the life of the universe.

† **E·gency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Neediness, poverty.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* xviii, So plac'd, hir ground might feed hir egencie.

† **Ege·ne**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *egēnus*, f. *egēre*: see prec.] Needy, poor.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 3. 210 The perverse will of man .. must needs it selfe alwayes be hungry and lancke, egene and leane.

† **E·gepy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. (? through mod.L.) Gr. *αἰγυπιός*.] A kind of vulture.

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 42 Egepis and Eagles.

[**E·ger**, app. a misreading of EDGER in R. Holme: see EDGER 2.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Egers*, [country-word], the Spring or first blown tulips. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.]

Eger, obs. form of EAGER *a.*, EAGRE.

Egerminate (ĭdʒē·ɹmineĭt), *v.* [ad. L. *ēgermināt-* ppl. stem of *ēgerminăre*, f. *ē* out + *germinăre* to sprout.] *intr.* Of a plant: To shoot forth.

1623 COCKERAM, *Egerminate*, to spring or bud out. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1846 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Ege:rmina·tion.** 1736 in BAILEY.

† **E·gerne**, *a. Obs.* [of obscure etymology; cf. ON. *ágiarn*]. Greedy.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Dis oref is swiðe egerne, and fecheð his leswe hwile uppen trewes and hwil uppen cliues and hwile in þe dales.

Egest (ĭdʒe·st), *v.* [f. L. *ēgest-* ppl. stem of *ēgerĕre*, f. *ē* out + *gerĕre* carry.] *trans.* To pass off, expel; *esp.* from within the body, *e.g.* by evacuation of the bowels, perspiration, etc.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 65 When one is troubled with a desire of going often to the stool, and can egest nothing. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 899 The Beare, the Hedge-hog .. all wax Fat when they Sleepe, and egest not. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* To Rdr. 11 Ill drest meat .. to be egested long before it come to bee digested. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 13 What [is] rich apparel, which man takes up in pride, but that the worm hath egested in scorn? 1685 MANTON *Christ's Transfig.* iii. Wks. 1870 I. 362 The grave was like a woman ready to be delivered; it suffered throes till this blessed burden was egested. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 5 Alcohol..undergoes no .. change when taken into the stomach, but is egested from the lungs and skin.

‖ **Egesta** (ĭdʒe·stă), *sb. pl.* [L. *ēgesta*, neut. pl. of *ēgestus*, pa. pple. of *ēgerĕre*: see prec.] Waste matters passed off from the body; excreta.

1787 E. FORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 128 An exact attention to the ingesta and egesta would be conducive to recovery. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 36 It feeds .. if we may judge from its egesta, upon..slime or moistened clay. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess. Mod. Chem.* 448.

Egestion (ĭdʒe·stʃən). [ad. L. *ēgestiōn-em*, noun of action f. *ēgerĕre*: see prec.]

† 1. *gen.* The action of discharging or emptying out. In quot. *concr. Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 449 Now thai condite her must egestion [L. *primo amne musti spumantis egesto*] That wol with gipse her wynes medicyne.

2. *Phys.* The passing off of excreta from within the body; opposed to *ingestion.*

1670 RAY *Proverbs* (1768) 8 Why the naming of some Excrements of the body, or the egestion of them is condemned. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 32 These natural or involuntary exertions of Digestion, Egestion, Circulation. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 459/1 The functions of egestion are more necessary to the maintainance of life than those of ingestion. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 84 The form of which is very varied, and which at times contains the orifice of egestion also.

† b. *spec.* Evacuation of the bowels. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xv. 12 They do defyle them selfe other by uryn, or by egestion, or both at once. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 64 The Muscles..are vnto egestion seruiceable. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 756 He which is stung by a scorpion .. is .. affected with .. a continual desire to egestion. 1711 *Last Distemp. Tom Whigg* I. 5 Sliced, a .. Term in Hawking to signifie Egestion.

† c. Occasionally used for 'vomiting'. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 20 The true history of Jonah, his swallowing and egestion by the whale. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 383 By luke-warme water..the stomack is made apt to egestion.

d. *concr.* Excrement, † vomit.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 482 The excrements of his [the ox's] belly and egestion or dung, for the amending and enriching of plowed lands. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 100 The vnsauorie egestion of a filthy strong stomake. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xvi. (1639) 25 For the most part their egestions be liquid. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 324 To take wing .. like beetles from my egestions. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. xlvi. 309 The Egestion, soft, equal, yellow, is well digested.

† 3. The expulsion of a product of digestion, secretion, etc., from the organ producing it. Also *concr. Obs.*

1643 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxv. (1658) 367 The arteries which lie fittest to receive these sudden egestions of blood. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Egestion*, the Expulsion of Meat, digested through the Pylorus or gate of the Stomach, to the rest of the Intestines. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Egestive (ĭdʒe·stiv), *a.* [f. L. *ēgest-* (see EGEST *v.*) + -IVE.] Pertaining to, or connected with, the process of egestion.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 276 They have the digestive, egestive, and other parts of the Nutritive Faculty. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 69/1 Less activity is indicated in the egestive than in the ingestive system. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 50 In the Porifera, the terminal aperture of the gastræa becomes the egestive opening of the adult.

† **Ege:stuo·se**, *a Obs.*⁻° [ad. late L. *egestuōsus*, irreg. f. *egestas* poverty.] = EGESTUOUS.

1775 ASH, *Egestuose*, poor, needy.

† **Ege:stuo·sity.** *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **egestuōsitāt-em*, f. as prec.] Meagreness, poverty.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 64. 2/2 Clothing the Egestuosity of your Matter with pompous Epithets.

† **Ege·stuous**, *a. Obs.*⁻° [see EGESTUOSE.] Very poor and needy.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Egg (eg), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 ǽʒ, (ǽiʒ), 2 aiʒ, 3-5 ey(e, 4-6 ay(e, 5 ʒey; *pl.* 1 ǽʒ(e)ru, 4 eyer, 3-5 ay-, ei-, eyren(e, 5 eyron, -oun. *β.* 4-7 eg, egge, (5 eeg, ege, hegge), 6- egg. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ǽg*, pl. *ǽgru* (whence the *α.* forms) = OS. *ei* (MDu., Du. *ei*), OHG. *ei*, pl. *eigir* (MHG. *ei*, mod.G. *ei*, pl. *eier*), ON. *egg*, Goth. **addjis* (Crim.-Goth. 16th c. *ada*) :—OTeut. **ajjoz-* neut. The *β.* forms are from the ON. *egg*. The connexion of the Teut. word with its WAryan synonyms, Gr. *ὠόν*, L. *ōvum*, OSl. *jaje*, Ir. *og*, is probable, but has not yet been demonstrated.]

1. The (more or less) spheroidal body produced by the female of birds and other animal species, and containing the germ of a new individual, enclosed within a shell or firm membrane. *Addle*, *Wind egg*: see those words.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 169 On æʒe bið ʒioleca on middan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 156 Wiþ þon þe hær ne weaxe æmettan æʒru ʒenim. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Kumeð þe coue ..& reueð hire hire eiren. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 568 A faukon .. An ay he laide .. That feol the kyng Phelip nygh. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 343 Many other briddes Hudden .. her egges .. In mareys. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 5 The eiren of edderes thei to-breeken. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxviii. 106 (Harl. MS.) Anoþere birde .. laborithe .. to infecte hir nest or hir eyren. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij a, To speke of hawkis fro an eeg to thei be habull to be takene. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxix. 13 The Estrich..when he hath layed his egges vpon the grounde, he bredeth them in the dust. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 32 Thinke him as a Serpents egge. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 48 Improperly that is an egg out of the whole whereof a living creature is bred, as the eggs of Spiders, Ants, Flies. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 32 A Queen .. in a Box .. will in a few Days deposit some Eggs, unless she had laid before you

took her. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 339 The numerous brood of [turtles'] eggs are..buried in the warm sands of the shore. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 95 The eggs of the Slug, when dried up by the sun or by artificial heat .. are found not to have lost their fertility.

b. *spec.* An egg of a domestic fowl as an article of food.

805-31 *Chart. Oswulf* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 444 ȝif hit ðonne festendæȝ sie, selle mon uneȝe cæsu and fisces and butran and æȝera. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 103 Smire mid æȝes ȝeolcan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xi. 12 ȝif he bit æȝ [*c* 1160 *Hatton* aiȝ] seȝst þu ræcð he him scorpionem. 1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 8334 Vor aney tueie ssillinges wel vawc þo hii boȝte. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4719 Men to heom threowe drit and donge, With foule ayren. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 49 Thidre bryngen Wommen .. here Eyren of Hennes, of Gees & of Dokes. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 222 The lawes of Cristyante ne are noghte worthe ane aye. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 582 Wol thou .. eyron grete thai legge? 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol., What sholde a man in thyse dayes now wryte, egges or eyren, certaynly it is harde to playse every man. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 9 So is it not worthe a rotten aye. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 64 They are vp already, and call for Egges and Butter. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 52 Goose-egges are loathing. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 148 Constrain'd to .. keep Lent with Bisket and hard Eggs only. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 255 Eggs are perhaps the.. most nourishing .. of all animal Food. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XV. 137 Give them to this fellow; he'll put them down as if they were eggs, now. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 46 Was it..worth..discussion..whether an egg laid on a festival might or might not be eaten?

2. *fig.* That which contains the germ of anything; generally in a bad sense. Also in phrase, *To crush in the egg.*

1645 TOMBES *Anthropol.* 8 This was the egge out of which their contentions were hatched. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. IV*, cccxlviii, Soe Power of Warre From the first Egge of Libertie, out-Creepes A fatall Serpent. 1689 *Apol. Fail. Walker's Acc.* 91 The Rebellion..had not been either prevented or crush'd in the Egg.

b. Applied contemptuously to a young person.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. ii. 83 What you Egge? Yong fry of Treachery. 1835 E. ELLIOTT *Taurassdes* IV. iv. Wks. III. 272 Who would suspect a boy? Who hir'd thee? Egg!

3. Applied to anything that resembles an egg in shape or appearance. So † *To turn up the eggs* (*i.e.* the whites) *of one's eyes.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 105 The egge or figure ouall. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 89 The eggs of their eies are at their highest elevation. *a* 1637 B. JONSON (R.) A puritan poacht, That used to turn up the eggs of his eyes. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.) There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long neck, such as chemists are wont to call a philosophical egg.

4. Phrases: *A bad egg* (colloq.): a person or a scheme that disappoints expectation. † *Egg and bird*: in youth and maturity, from beginning to end, first and last. *To break the egg in anybody's pocket*: to spoil his plan. † *To take eggs for money*: to be put off with something worthless. *To have eggs on the spit*: to have business in hand. *To tread upon eggs*: to walk warily, as on delicate ground; † (*To be*) *with egg*: (to be) ready to lay; also *fig.* † *To come in with five eggs*: to break in fussily with an idle story; more fully, *Five eggs a penny, and four of them addle.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 272 Persones comyng in with their fiue egges, how that Sylla had geuen ouer his office of Dictature. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 56 An other commeth in with his fiue egges. 1593 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii, I have eggs on the spit; I cannot go yet, sir. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 161 Mine honest Friend Will you take Egges for Money? 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 130 Contented to take Eggs (as it were) for their money. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* A iiij, I have been such a profligate Liver, Egg, and Bird. 1733 P. DRAKE *Grotto* (*title-page*), Apollo's..Grotto makes them [Witts] all with egg. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 324 This very circumstance .. broke the egg .. in the Pockets of the Whigs. *a* 1734 — *Ld. Guilford* (1808) I. 245 (D.) This gave him occasion .. to find if any slip had been made (for he all along trod upon eggs). 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 57 Very like that of a Female Bee, Wasp, or Queen Ant, when not with Egg. 1864 *Athenæum* 559/1 'A bad egg', .. a fellow who had not proved to be as good as his promise. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* xiii. in *Harper's Mag.* May 954/2, I have other eggs on the spit.

b. In many proverbial phrases of obvious meaning; also, *As sure as eggs is eggs*; hence, *As safe as eggs* (in same sense). *Teach your grandmother to suck eggs*: said to those who presume to offer advice to others who are more experienced. *To have all your eggs in one basket*: to risk all one's property on a single venture.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 26 Thy head is as full of quarrels, as an egge is full of meat. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 5 Critiques that spend their eyes to find a haire vpon an egge. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. vii, The Hen lays as well upon one Egg as many. *a* 1610 BABINGTON *Wks.* (1622) 51 To be wonne with the egg and lost with the shell, is a great inconstancie. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 130 We are Almost as like as Egges. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 160. 117 They are as like your own, as an egge to an egge. *a* 1632 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prud.* (1640) 291 He that steals an egg, will steal an ox. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, As sure as Eggs be Eggs. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 348 You would have me teach my Grandame to suck Eggs. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip. Scarb.* iii. iv, As full of good-nature as an egg 's full of meat. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vi, I shall come out bottom of the form as sure as eggs is eggs. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. iv. 114 We've got the Derby and Leger this next year as safe as eggs.

II. *Comb.*

5. In Plant-names: *Eggs and Bacon, Eggs and Butter, Eggs and Collops*; popular names for several plants, esp. *Linaria vulgaris*, the Field Snap-dragon or Toad-flax.

1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n., Eggs and Bacon.* From the two shades of yellow in the flower. 1 *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.; 2 *Lotus corniculatus.* Eggs and Butter, *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill. Eggs and Collops, *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.; 2 *Ranunculus acris*, L.

6. General comb.: a. attributive, as *egg-ball, -basket, -cup, -pie, -sauce, -spoon, -stall, -state, -tongs, -yelk* or *-yolk.*

1869 *Beeton's Househ. Management* 201 *Egg-balls for Soups and Made Dishes. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 108 The font .. is of an *egg-cup form. 1869 *Beeton's Househ. Management* 858 Silver or plated *egg-dishes are now very much used. *a* 1592 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1861) 174 When *egg-pies grow on apple-trees, then will thy grey mare prove a bag-piper. 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 12 It is welcome, whether it bee sawsedge or custard or egge-pye. *c* 1685 in *Dk. Buckhm's Wks.* (1705) II. 48 She..neatly dish'd it up with *Egg-sauce. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* (1865) I. 80/2 Judgments only to be averted by salt-fish and egg-sauce. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 273 Those who kept *egg-stalls and fish-stalls cursed him and removed them. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 38 The Continuance of Ants in the *Egg State is somewhat precarious. 1868 *Q. Rev.* 354 These 'colifichets' are made principally of the *egg-yelk.

b. objective, as *egg-eating* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj.; *-hunter, -laying* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj., *-monger*, also, *egg-beater, -boiler, -detector, -poacher, -tester, -timer*, appliances and implements used for or in beating, boiling, etc., eggs.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 Patent *Egg Beaters. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. iii. 85 *Egg-eating and prawn-picking are not delicate performances. 1882 A. HEPBURN in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 505 The egg-eating birds kept the wood pigeon within very moderate bounds. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 265 Our *egg-hunters found it difficult to keep their feet. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxi. 186 Like a goose in the agonies of *egg-laying. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III, All oviparous or egg-laying creatures. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 *Egg Poachers. *Ibid.* 25/1 Microscopes, *Egg Testers, Lamps, etc. *Ibid.* 112/2 An assortment of *Egg .. Timers, etc.

c. similative, as *egg-bald, -like, -oblong, -shaped*, adjs.; *egg-fashion* adv.

1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. i, But If thou [the monk] blurt thy curse among our folk..I may give that *egg-bald head The tap that silences. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3819/8 Three Diamonds .. two of them pretty large cut *Egg-fashion. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 18 *Egg-like [marginal gloss or *oval*]. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 742/2 The bones of the cranium .. concur in the production of an egg-like cavity. 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 50 Some of them have anything but an egg-like aspect. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 16 A small oval face..with an egg-like line of cheek and chin. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 155 Seed single, *egg-oblong. 1766 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 186 The seeds *egg-shaped, one or two strongly adhering to the calyx. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 370 Ceylon is egg shaped.

7. Special comb.: **egg and anchor, egg and dart, egg and tongue (mouldings)**, varieties of the ECHINUS, produced by the alternation of vertical with egg-shaped ornaments: see ECHINUS 3 and quots. there given; **egg-apple**, the fruit of the Egg-plant (*Solanum Melongena*); **egg-bag**, (*a.*) the ovary; (*b.*) = *egg-case*; **egg-berry** (see quot.); **egg-bird**, a species of tern (*Hydrochelidon fuliginosum*) common in the West Indies, where its eggs are collected for use as food; **egg-binding**, the condition or disease of a fowl that is egg-bound; **egg-born** *a.*, produced from an egg; **egg-bound** *ppl. a.*, said of fowls suffering from weakness or disease, so that they are unable to expel their eggs; **egg-breaker** (see quot.); **egg-case** (see quot.); **egg-cell**, the cell or germ from which an egg or a living animal is subsequently developed; **egg-cheese** (see quot.); **egg-chinned** *ppl. a.*, ? double-chinned, or having an egg-shaped chin; **egg-cluster** = *egg-case*; **egg-coal**, coal broken into pieces the size of an egg; **egg-covering**, the external membrane of an insect's egg; **egg-dance**, a dance blindfold among eggs; *fig.* an intricate and difficult task; **egg-flip** = EGG-NOG; **egg-form**, an ellipse; † **egg-fraise**, a pancake; † **egg-fry**, zoosperms, semen of the male; cf. FRY; **egg-full** *a.*, as full as an egg is of meat; **egg-glass**, (*a.*) a glass for holding an egg; (*b.*) a sand-glass in which the running of the sand indicates the time during which an egg should be boiled; **egg-hole** (see quot.); † **egg-hot**, 'a hot drink made of beer, eggs, sugar, and nutmeg' (Berks. Gloss. E. D. S.); **egg-life** (see quot.); **egg(s)-man**, a collector of (wild fowls') eggs; † **egg-nest** = *egg-case*; † **egg-pea**, an old variety of garden pea; **egg-peg**, the sloe; **egg-plum**, an egg-shaped plum, generally of a light yellow colour; **egg-pop** (*U.S.*), ?; **egg-posset** = *egg-flip*; **egg-pouch**, **egg-sac** = *egg-case*; **egg-Saturday**, the Saturday before Shrove Tuesday (Nares); **egg-slice**, a kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from the pan; **egg-spoon**, (*a.*) a spoon used in eating eggs; (*b.*) (see quot.); † **egg-starch** *a.*, ?; **egg-stone** = OOLITE; **egg-sucker** (see quot.); **egg-Sunday**, the Sunday before Shrove-Tuesday; **egg-trot** = *egg-wife's trot*; **egg-urchin**, the popular name of one or more species of ECHINUS; **egg-whisk**, an utensil for beating eggs to a froth; † **egg-wife**, a woman who offers eggs for sale; hence **egg-wife's trot**, the pace at which an egg-wife would ride to market.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The profile or contour of the echinus, is enriched with *eggs and anchors, alternately placed. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels* xxxii. 257 A house glorified within by *egg-and-dart mouldings. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 253 From this ovary, or *eggbag, as it is vulgarly called, the fish's eggs drop one by one into the womb. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 127 Thus also spiders carry out about their nest or egg-bag. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.*, *Egg-berry, *Prunus Padus* L. Cf. Heckberry. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 54 Small grey Fowls no bigger than a Black-bird, yet lay Eggs bigger than a Magpy's; and they are therefore by Privateers called *Egg-birds. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1362 Upon the shore were .. some egg birds. 1882 *Bazaar* 15 Feb. 175 My queries as to *egg-binding .. my hen budgerigar died *egg-bound. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Elegies, Lady Aston's Departure*, Leda's brood, Jove's *egg-born issue smile upon the flood! 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 422 A sort of Gull, called *Egg-breakers, by the natives. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* 755 The females [Spiders] lay their eggs in these tubes; inclosing them in a silken cocoon, or *egg-case, which they carry about with them when they go to hunt. 1880 LANKESTER *Degen.* 20 A structureless particle..thrown off from its parent .. known as the *egg-cell. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vi. 121 The human egg-cell is..not essentially different from those of other Mammals. 1784-1815 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXXVIII. 504 (E. D. S.) Farmers..make *egg cheeses.. by putting five yolks of eggs to every pound of curd. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. i, My *egg-chin'd laureate here 1692 RAY *Phys.-Theol. Disc.* iv. (1732) 49 Ovary or *Egg-cluster. 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 52 The egg-cluster from which the sketch was taken. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Egg-Coal, Pennsylvania. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 270/1 The young..swim about..the instant that they are liberated from the *egg-coverings. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 172 The *egg-dance .. was common enough about thirty years back. 1882 *Society* 18 Nov. 29/2 The slip is very excusable, for it is an egg-dance. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. iii. 487 Some concentrated liquid nourishment, as a few spoonsful of *egg-flip or beef-tea. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., It is lyke a circle that were brused..whiche forme Geometricians dooe call an *egge forme. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 323 An *egg-fraise. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 124 An egg..that sprang from the impetus of the tread, the Harvey-antang, or contagion and *egg-fry of Kerckring and de Graaf. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxvii. (1848) 324, I am *egg-full of life. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) III. 227 No more a measure of time than an hour-glass or an *egg-glass. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Egg-hole* (Derby), a notch cut in the wall of a lode to hold the end of a stempel. 1796 LAMB in *Lett.* (1849) 25, I have been drinking *egg-hot and smoking Oronooko. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 12 *Egg-life or embryo-life within the egg-membranes. 1886 E. C. DAWSON *Bp. Hannington* viii. (1887) 107 The enthusiastic *eggsman .. scrambled up again with the contents of three nests in his pockets. 1704 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1620, I saw exceeding small ones still remaining in the Ovarium or *Egg-nest. 1744 *Notes & Observ. Tusser's Husb.* 19 Runcival Pease .. in their room are got the *Egg-pea, the Sugar-pea, etc. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.*, *Egg-peg Bushes, *Prunus spinosa* L. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 1. 17 The persiman is like a large *egg-plum. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i. (Paterson) 6 Water to make *egg-pop with. 1832 HONE *Year-bk.* 9 Jan. 61 *Egg-posset, alias Egg-flip, otherwise .. 'rum booze'. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 72 The only insects .. known to spin an *egg-pouch like the spiders are the hydrophili, a kind of water beetle. 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 50 All the *egg-sacs would have been found empty. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 368 They [the Gregarinæ] have been described under a variety of titles, such as worm-nodules, egg-sacs, etc. 1607 *Chr. Prince* in *Misc. Ant. Angl.* (1816) 68 On the sixt of februaary, beeing *egge satterday, it pleased some gentlemen schollers in the towne to make a dauncing night of it .. the next Tuesday following beeing shrovetuesday. 1670 SIR R. BAKER *Theatr. Tri.* 37 One trick which he..seems to have learned .. from Egge-Saturday in Oxford, to make diversity of meats with diversity of dressing. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 238 Fry them brown in fresh butter; then take them out with an *egg slice. 1886 E. C. DAWSON *Bp. Hannington* viii. (1887) 107 The egg hunter arms himself with an instrument called an *egg-spoon, like a tiny landing-net, at the end of a long, light rod. 1630 TAYLOR *Workes* (N.) Whose calves *eg-starch may in some sort be taken As if they had been hang'd to smoake like bacon. 1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast* (1828) 68 This rock is called oolite, or *egg-stone. *c* 1865 LD. BROUGHAM in *Circ. Sc.* I. *Introd. Disc.* 22 A bird called the Toucan, or *Egg-sucker, which chiefly feeds on the eggs found in .. nests. 1843 EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 51 E. Sphæra.—*Common *Egg Urchin.* E. miliaris. —*Purple-tipped Egg Urchin.* 1659 H. H. BURNEL *Plutus* C ij b, A Bawd, a scolding *Eggwife.

Egg (eg), *v.*[1] [a. ON. *eggja* (Da. *egge*), = EDGE *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To incite, encourage, urge on; to provoke, tempt. Cf. EDGE *v.*[1] Const. († *til*), *to, unto* (an action, enterprise, etc.). *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 195 Alse þe deuel him to eggede. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3, & eggeð þe to brudlac. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 278 Þe clergi of Scotland egged þer kyng Jon. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1130 He sent enuiously to þemperour and egged him swiþe bi a certayne day bataile to a bide. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ¶ 894 Þei þat eggen or consenten to þe sinne bien partiners of þe sinne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 136 Eggyn, or entycyn to doon well or yvele [*P.* eggen, or styre to gode or yll], *incito, provoco.* 1508 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* 141 b, He shall haue frendes and felawys at honde, To egge him forwarde vnto vnhappynes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. viii. 17 Thai foyne at vthir, and eggis to bargane. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 299/1 Especiallie being egged .. by his brethren taking it to stomach. *a* 1593 H. Smith *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 379 A man which sharpens his enemy with taunts, when he would egg him to fight. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xi. (1622) 21 The like occasion egged him to the like cruelty against Semp. Gracchus. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 93 Their suspicions egged them to cruelty.

2. with *on.* Const. *to*, etc.

1566 Drant *Horace' Sat.* v. D b, Ile egge them on to speake some thyng, whiche spoken may repent them. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* iv. (1596) 45 Sibils and Bacchants..men think are egged on by some diuine inspiration. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. III. xxxii, That foregoing light That egs us on 'cording to what we have liven. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 328 Mathew Hazard [was] a main Incendiary in the Rebellion, violently egged on by his wife. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 257 Thus they egg Men on to old Age.. till they learn too late. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 21 Everything conspired to.. egg them on to the undertaking. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. x. (1876) 207 Schemers and flatterers would egg him on.

Egg (eg), *v.*2 [f. the sb.] *trans.* a. In comb. *To egg and crumb*: to cover with yolk of egg and crumbs. b. To pelt with (rotten) eggs. c. *intr.* To collect (wild fowls') eggs.

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* i, 'They be all hegged and crumbed.' 1857 *Baltimore Sun* 1 Aug. (Bartlett) The abolition editor of the Newport News, was egged out of Alexandria .. on Monday. 1864 Mrs. H. Wood *Trev. Hold* III. ix. 131 To see a sweetbread egged and crumbed. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 806/1 An Iowa poet has been egged by the populace. 1887 E. C. Dawson *Bp. Hannington* viii. 106 They .. fished, egged .. and explored to their heart's content.

Egge, obs. var. of Edge *sb.* and *v.*1

Egged (egd), *ppl. a.* [f. Egg *sb.* + -ed.] Mixed with egg.

1835 T. Hook *G. Gurney* (1850) I. v. 107 Directions about egged-wine.

† E·gger, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 6 eggar. [f. Egg *v.*1 + -er.] One who urges on or incites; an instigator. Also *egger on.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 120, I wish the ill yeare to his Eggars and setters on. 1605 *Answ. Supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* 37 The eggers and instruments of all those slaughters. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 524 An egger on, *impulsor.*

Egger (e·gəɹ), *sb.*2 [f. Egg *v.*2 + -er.] One who collects (wild fowls') eggs.

1875 Bp. Hannington in Dawson *Life* (1887) viii. 109 And to the eggers of this isle The emu's egg she shows.

Egger (e·gəɹ), *sb.*3 Also eggar. [app. f. Egg *sb.* + -er; see quot. 1720.] A collector's name for various species of moths, *esp.* the Oak Egger-moth (*Bombyx quercus*).

?1705 B. Wilkes Bowles *New Collection Engl. Moths* Plate I, The Great Egger Moth. 1720 Albin *Nat. Hist. Insects*, Descr. Pl. xviii, It spun itself..a britle brown Case *b*, in form of an Egg, like Caterpillar *a* in the next plate; for which reason they are called by some the great and small Egger. 1775 M. Harris *Eng. Lepid.* 21. 1859 W. Coleman *Woodlands* (1862) 89 The caterpillar of that fine large insect, the Oak Egger-moth, is said to feed on the leaves of the Heath. 1869 E. Newman *Nat. Hist. Brit. Moths* 41 The Pale Oak Eggar (*Trichiura cratægi*); the Small Eggar (*Eriogaster lanestris*); the Oak Eggar (*Bombyx quercus*); the Grass Eggar (*Bombyx trifolii*). 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 3/2 An oak-egger has been seen in Hyde Park.

Egging (e·giŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Egg *v.*1 + -ing 1.] An urging forward, incitement, instigation. Also *egging forward* or *on.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Þat heued þat Iob helede wið þe deules eginge was his rihte bileue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7206 His [Samson's] wijf wald noght fin Thoru egging of his wiþerwin. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 688 Selle hem noght For no eggenges. 1521 *Old City Acc. Bk. Archæol.* XLIII, A fyne lost by John Stone for eggyng of an other mannes apprentice from his maistre xx*d*. 1564 Haward *Eutropius* VII. 63 Antonius began a greate ciuill warre through the.. egging forward of his wife Cleopatra. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence's Hecyra* II. i, They have married by your egging on. *a* 1659 Cleveland *Wks.* (1687) 370 How curst an egging ..do these unwily Dances bring. 1875 A. R. Hope *Schoolboy Fr.* 90 He needed very little egging on, to talk nonsense.

E·gging, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Egg *v.*2 + -ing 1.] The action of collecting (wild fowls') eggs; also *attrib.*

1883 G. C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* II. 15 The unholy trade of egging and bird-destroying. 1886 E. C. Dawson *Bp. Hannington* viii. (1887) 107 They had arrived in the height of the egging season.

Eggler (e·gləɹ). *dial.* [f. Egg *sb.*, ? after *pedlar* or *higgler.*] An egg-dealer and poulterer.

1791 *Census* (*Mertoun*) in *Stat. Acc. Sc.* (1795) XIV. 589 Weavers 4, Clothier 1, Egglers 2. 1869 *Daily News* 6 Jan., But his chief profession is that of an 'eggler,' that is, he used to buy eggs and forward them in large quantities to England. 1880 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/6 They do not even eat the eggs, but sell them to an 'eggler'. 1881 *Suppl. Oxford Gloss.*, *Eggler*, a poulterer.

Egglet (e·glet). *nonce-wd.* [f. Egg *sb.* + -let.] A small egg.

1883 *Cornh. Mag., On being 'Pilled'*, The sight of those addled egglets [pills] lying in their cardboard nest.

E·ggling, *vbl. sb. Sc.* [f. Egg *sb.* after Egg-ler.] The business of an eggler.

1881 J. Younger *Autobiog.* ix. 90 Try the eggling or cadgering.

† E·ggment. *Obs.* [f. Egg *v.* + -ment; an early example of the addition of -ment to an Eng. vb.] Incitement, instigation.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25733 (Fairf.) We synne þorou egment of þer þre. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawes T.* 744 Thurgh wommannes eggement Mankynde was lorn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 136 Egment, or sterynge, *incitamentum.*

Egg-nog(g (e·g-nɒ·g). Also (*rarely*) egg-noggy. [f. Egg + Nog strong ale.] A drink in which the white and yolk of eggs are stirred up with hot beer, cider, wine, or spirits.

1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 256 The egg-nog..had gone about rather freely. 1844 Mrs. Houston *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 179 Followed by the production of a tumbler of egg-noggy. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlvi. (1856) 428 And made an egg-nogg of eider eggs. 1872 Cohen *Dis. Throat* 91, I would rely chiefly on egg-nog, beef essence, and quinine.

E·gg-plant. A popular name for the *Solanum esculentum*, originally given to the white-fruited variety, but afterwards extended to that which bears the purple fruit or Aubergine.

1767 J. Abercrombie *Ev. Man own Gard.* (1803) 102 The choicest kinds [of tender annuals] are the double balsams.. ice-plant, egg-plant, etc. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 202 When this [its fruit] is white it has the name of Egg-Plant. 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Life* xv. 273 Soup made of a glutinous vegetable, and the egg-plant roasted before the fire. 1861 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* 125 There is the purple-fruited egg-plant, and the white-fruited egg-plant.

Eggritte, obs. form of Egret.

E·gg-shell. [f. Egg *sb.* + Shell.] The shell or external calcareous covering of an egg; often as a type of worthlessness or of fragility.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 577 He fondith to creope..Ageyn into the ay-schelle. 1471 Ripley *Compl. Alch.* VIII. in Ashm. (1652) 171 Fro Eggshells calcynyd. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36, I gat not so muche..As..a poore egshell. 1599 H. Buttes *Diet's Dry Din.* To Rdr., I haue put into a by-dish (like Eg-shelles in a Saucer) what worthily may breed offence. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Prerog. Parl.* 57 Without the Kings acceptation, both the publicke and priuate aduices be but as emptie Egg-shels. 1799 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 328 The carbonate of lime exceeds in quantity the phosphate .. in the egg shells of birds. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 63/1 The pores of the egg-shell may be easily stopped by any..oily matter. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1213 He..babbled..How Enid never..cared a broken egg-shell for her lord.

b. *attrib.*, chiefly *similative. Egg-shell china*: a porcelain ware of extreme thinness and delicacy.

1835 Willis *Pencillings* II. xlv. 52 We..stepping into an egg-shell caique, crossed the Golden Horn. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* vii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 424 We come out of our egg-shell existence. 1861 C. P. Hodgson *Resid. Japan* 31 Fragile and sweetly pretty little egg-shell porcelain cups. 1887 *Times* 11 Aug. 13/2 The egg-shell sides of the Mercury.

Hence **Eggshell-ful,** as a measure of quantity.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 29 An eye-schelle ful of good brennynge water. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 73 Drink an egshelfull of the iuice of Betony. 1746 Berkeley *Sec. Let. Tar-water* § 14 An egg-shell full of tar. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 247, I found about an Egg-Shell full of purulent Serosity.

Eggy (e·gi), *a.* [f. Egg + -y.] a. Full of eggs, abounding in eggs. b. Marked with stains of egg.

1709 *Rambl. Fuddle-Caps* 7 So Eggy withal, that a man would have Sworn, He had just in the Pill'ry been taking a Turn.

Eghe, obs. form of Eye.

Egir, obs. form of Eager, *a.*

Egistment, var. of Agistment.

1681 J. W. *Syst. Agric.* 325, *Egistments*, cattle taken in to graze or be fed by the week or month.

Eglandular (ĭglæ·ndiŭlăɹ), *a. Bot.* [f. E- *pref.*3 + Glandular.] That has no glands.

1870 J. D. Hooker *Student's Flora* 21 Matthiola incana ..pod eglandular.

Eglandulose (ĭglæ·ndiŭlōus), *a. Bot.* [f. E- *pref.*3 + Glandulose.] = prec.

1878 Hulme *Wild Flowers* I. Summary 15 Leaves pinnate, eglandulose, slightly hairy.

Eglantine 1 (e·glăntəin, -tin). Forms: 4–6 eglentine, (6 eggletyne), 7– eglantine. [a. F. *églantine* (= Pr. *aiglentina*), f. OF. *aiglent* of same meaning, prob. repr. Lat. type **aculentus* prickly, f. *acu-s* needle + *-lentus* suffix, as in *viru-lentus, lucu-lentus*; cf. *aculeus* sting, prickle.]

1. The Sweet-briar; also *attrib.*

c 1400 Maundev. ii. 14 There he was crouned with Eglantier [*v. r.* Eglentine]. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. N vj a, The eglentine is much like the common brere but the leues are swete and pleasant to smel to. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 152 Quite ouer-cannoped with..Eglantine. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 62/2 The Eglantine Rose is the Sweet brier Rose. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Odes* (1765) 122 Nor spare the sweet-leaft eglantine. 1820 Keats *Isabella* xxiv, Ere the hot sun count His dewy rosary on the eglantine. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mount-Royal* II. iv. 82 Hedges filled with honeysuckle and eglantine.

¶ 2. By Milton possibly taken for: The honeysuckle.

1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 48 Through the sweetbriar or the vine, Or the twisted eglantine.

E·glantine 2. (See quot.)

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. 31 Eglantine, a stone of the hardness and grain of marble.

Eglatere (eglătī·ɹ). *Obs.* exc. *poet.* Forms: 5 eglantere, 4–5 eglenter, -ier. [a. OF. *esglantier, aiglantier* (mod.F. *églantier*), f. *aiglant* (see Eglantine 1) + *-ier*, as in *ros-ier* rose-tree, etc.] = Eglantine 1.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 12 Bedegar est nodus rosæ albæ silvestris, vulgari nomine, eglenter. 1459 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 226 Ij gilt peces with ij coverkills with treiles of eglenters. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* viii, The hegge..With sicamour was set and eglatere. *Ibid.* xii, I.. Thought suddenly I felt so swete an air Of the Eglantère. 1830 Tennyson *Dirge* 23 The woodbine and eglatere Drip sweeter dews than traitor's tear.

Egle, obs. form of Eagle.

† Egle·che, *a. Obs.* [app. repr. or f. OE. *aglæca, aglǽcea*, sb., cruel person, fierce warrior, f. *aglác* misery, sharp conflict; of uncertain origin.] ? Valiant.

a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* in *O. E. Misc.* 102 Knyhtes egleche. *a* 1300 *Magdalena* in *Saints' Lives* (1887) 462 Sleiȝe men and egleche .. Lustniez nouþe to mi speche. *c* 1300 in R. Glouc. (Rolls) Append. XX. 125 Þe lefdi [the empress Matilda] was egleche.

Eglenter, obs. form of Eglatere.

Eglogue, obs. form of Eclogue.

† Eglomerate (ĭglɒ·mĕrēlt), *v. Obs.*—° [as if f. L. **ēglomerāt-* ppl. stem of **ēglomerā-re*, f. *ē* out + *glomerāre* to wind or gather into a ball; f. *glomus, -ĕr-is* clew, or ball.] *trans.* and *intr.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Eglomerace* [sic], to unwinde. 1775 Ash, *Eglomerate*, to unwind itself. In mod. Dicts.

Eglotte, obs. var. of Aglet.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 176 An Eglotte, *bracteolum.*

E·gma. A 'stage rustic's' blunder for Enigma.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 73 No egma, no riddle, no lenuoy.

‖ Ego (e·go, ī·go). *Metaph.* [L. *ego* I.] That which is symbolized by the pronoun I; the conscious thinking subject, as opposed to the *non-ego* or object. Also *humorously*, for 'self'.

The pronunciation (ī·go) is now seldom heard in England, though no other is recognized in the 1885 edition of Ogilvie, and in the 1886 edition of Webster. In the derivatives *egoism, egotism*, etc. the sound (ī), given in the same dictionaries without alternative, is in Eng. use still more rare than in the case of the primary word.

[1789 Cowper *Letter* 6 June, To thee both Ego and all that Ego does is interesting.] 1824 Galt *Rothelan* II. 201 He plainly regarded Ego as one of the most captivating of the human race. 1829 *Edin. Rev.* L. 200 In every act of consciousness we distinguish a self or ego. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 514 The Ego is essentially an Activity; consequently free. 1870 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* (1878) 142 The harmonious laws of his mind are everywhere visibly at work—but the ego—the mere personality—is nowhere to be traced. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. iv. 51 While the Non-ego shifts, the Ego remains the same.

b. Comb. *ego-altruistic* [the first element really stands for *egoistic*]: see quot.

1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* II. VIII. vii. 595 The ego-altruistic sentiments..sentiments which while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others.

Hence **Ego-hood.** *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *ego* I + -hood.] Individuality, personality.

1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 79 We must face .. the reality of our own ego-hood.

Egoical (egōu·ikăl), *a.* [f. Ego + -ical.] Of or pertaining to egotism.

Egoism (e·g-, ī·go|iz'm). [ad. F. *egoïsme*, ad. mod.L. *egoismus*, f. L. *ego* I: see -ism. Cf. Egomism.]

1. *Metaph.* The belief, on the part of an individual, that there is no proof that anything exists but his own mind; chiefly applied to philosophical systems supposed by their adversaries logically to imply this conclusion.

[1722 C. M. Pfaff (*title*), De Egoismo, nova philosophica hæresi.] 1785 Reid *Int. Powers* II. x. 285, I am left alone in that forlorn state of egoism. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 279 The egoism of Berkeley and Hume is largely incorporated in his system.

2. *Ethics.* The theory which regards self-interest as the foundation of morality. Also, in practical sense: Regard to one's own interest, as the supreme guiding principle of action; systematic selfishness. (In recent use opposed to *altruism.*)

1800 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 234/1 Affection .. was lost in selfishness or according to their new word Egoism. 1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 103 A contrast of his egoism (for he was beneficed on them) with the generous abandonment of rights by the other members of the Assembly. 1840 Gladstone *Ch. Princ.* 463 Egoism .. is sure to prevail whenever the pressure of high Christian motives is removed. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-day Pamph.* i. 9 The mature man, hardened into sceptical egoism, knows no monition but that of his own frigid cautions. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 19/2 Religion in this shape is quite consistent with the most selfish and contracted egoism. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* viii. 198 The promptings of egoism are duly restrained by regard for others.

b. (See quot.)

1882 Haeckel in *Nature* XXVI. 540 The natural instinct of self-preservation, Egoism.

c. *pl.* Selfish aims or purposes; instances of selfishness.

1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* Wks. 1859 IV. 115 It must be so extensive as that local egoisms may never reach its greater part. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 90 Hearsays, egoisms, purblind dilettantisms. 1870 J. STIRLING *Mill on Trades Un.* in *Recess Stud.* viii. 309 The internecine strife of anarchical egoisms.

3. In matters of opinion: a. The habit of looking upon all questions chiefly in their relations to oneself. b. Excessive exaltation of one's own opinion; self-opinionatedness.

1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 134 He is deprived of every shadow of a plea to impute fanaticism or any form of egoism. 1852 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 169 That egoism of man.. can .. read in the planets only prophecies of himself. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 177 Every narrow provincialism whether of egoism or tradition.

4. = EGOTISM 1.

1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 69 Pardon me these egoisms. 1870 GLADSTONE *Prim. Hom.* (1878) 148 Never once..does Odusseus indulge in the slightest egoism. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxiv. 4 Note the egoism of this verse and of those preceding it.

5. *Hindu Philosophy.* Used as transl. of Skr. *abhimâna*, by some rendered 'self-consciousness'.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 45 The organ of egoism. 1878 COWELL *Aphorisms of Sandila* 110 The Sán-khya considers 'intellect' 'egoism', and 'mind' as quite distinct from each other.

Egoist (e·g-, *ī·go*ɪist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. (See quot.)

1785 REID *Int. Powers* 640 A sect..called Egoists, who maintained that we have no evidence of the existence of anything but ourselves. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Logica* App. 313 It would not add one tittle to the evidence of the fact.. in the eyes of anyone but an Egoist.

2. One who makes regard to his own interest the guiding principle of his conduct.

1879 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov., He is .. thoroughly selfish, an 'egoist,' as Mr. Meredith, adopting current slang, writes the word which used to be 'egotist'.

3. One who talks much about himself; = EGOTIST. Also quasi-*adj.*

1794 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 217 My next letter shall be less egoist. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* xix. (1877) 102, I will turn egoist, and tell you *my* adventures.

Egoistic (eg-, *ĭgo*ɪi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, metaphysical or ethical egoism.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *On Faith* in *Lit. Rem.* IV. (1839) 434 The thirst and pride of power, despotism, egoistic ambition. 1839 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 194 Of Absolute Idealism only two principal species are possible..the Theistic and the Egoistic. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 18 The egoistic conceit that the soul energizes, enjoys, and suffers, is the foundation of desire, aversion, virtue, etc. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* i. 9 Egoistic and Universalistic Hedonism.

2. Of feelings, desires, actions: Self-regarding, prompted by self-interest; in bad sense, selfish.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 255 His very pity will be cowardly, egoistic,—sentimentality, or little better.

3. Given to talk about oneself; = EGOTISTIC.

1852 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 170 Among..the egoistic class of first-rate poets, severe justice compels me .. to place Lord Byron.

Egoistical (eg-, *ī·go*ɪi·stikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Egoi·stically** *adv.*, from an egoistical point of view.

1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* II. 817/1 If the Idea be regarded as a mode of the human mind itself, we have a scheme of Egoistical Idealism. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxxi. 235 There is a dignity in the desire to be right .. which will not fail to supersede what is egoistical and frivolous in a man's personal feelings in society. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 57 He had learned to despise the splendours of rank and fortune, without being misanthropical or egoistical. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* xii. 207 Each profits egoistically from the growth of an altruism.

E·goistry. *nonce-wd.* [f. EGOIST + -RY.] = EGOISM.

1841 LD. SHAFTESBURY in *Life* ix. (1887) 184 His love of expediency, his perpetual egoistry.

Egoity (eg*ō*ᵘ·ɪiti). [f. EGO + -ITY.] a. Selfhood; that which forms the essence of personal identity. b. (See quot. 1867.)

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 290 Our individual singularity and egoity. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xvii. (1713) 139 Those mysterious depths of Satan which the Theosophers so diligently discover, such as are Ipseity, Egoity, or Selfishness. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 198 If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the egoity remains. 1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 261 We are to understand .. not the particular individual, but the universal ego, universal reason..Egoity and individuality, the pure and the empirical ego, are entirely different ideas.

Egoizer (e·go*ɪ*əizəɪ). *rare.* [f. **egoize* v. (f. L. *ego* + -IZE) + ER.] Used as trans. of Skr. *ahaṁkâra* (*lit.* 'ego-maker') a term in Hindu philosophy. See quot. and cf. EGOISM 5.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 57 That internal organ which has egoism for its characteristic affection is the egoizer.

Egomania (egom*ē*ɪniă). *humorous.* [f. Gr. ἐγώ I + μανία madness; after *monomania, bibliomania*, etc.] Morbid egotism.

1825 W. S. WALKER *Poet. Wks.* (1852) Introd. 88 Would I could get rid of this egomania!

‖ **E·gomen.** *rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. ἡγούμενος, pr. pple. of ἡγέεσθαι to lead.] A monastic functionary in the Greek Church.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 174 The principall..archiemanders and egomens of the..religious houses of his kingdom.

† **E·gomism.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *égomisme*: see EGO and -ISM. The inserted *m* Littré conjectures to be derived from the pronoun *me.* More probably the word was a parody of some older term, such as *atomisme.*] The belief of one who considers himself the only being in existence.

[1727 RAMSAY *Disc. sur la Mythol.* 90 Une espèce de Pyrrhonisme nommé l'Egomisme, ou chacun se croit le seul être existent.] *c* 1730 A. BAXTER *Enq. Nat. Soul* (1745) XI. 21 That kind of Scepticism called Egomism. 1856 W. H. THOMPSON in A. Butler *Hist. Anc. Philos.* I. 80 *note*, It [egoism] is not more barbarous than its homonym 'egotism', and much less so than 'egomism', which occurs in 'Baxter On the Soul', where it is attributed to certain Cartesians.

Egophony, var. of ÆGOPHONY.

Egotheism (egoθī·iz'm). *rare.* [f. Gr. ἐγώ + θε-ός God + -ISM.] The (mystical) identification of oneself with the Deity.

1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. VII. i. 7 The arrogant egotheism of some passages they took in another sense. 1882 J. NICHOL *Amer. Lit.* viii. 267 He approaches the Egotheism of the Sufis.

Egotism (e·g-, *ī*gŏtiz'm). [f. EGO + -ISM, with intrusive *t* as in AGIOTAGE.

If the statement of Addison (quot. 1714) can be trusted, the word seems to have been invented by some of the Port-Royalists to range with the terms of rhetoric denoting 'figures of speech' and the like. (In accordance with this, Lord Chesterfield speaks of '*the* egotism' as one might say 'the aposiopesis', 'the chiasmus'.) It seems probable that *egotism* was formed on the pattern of some older word in *-otism*; cf. for example Fr. *idiotisme.*]

1. The obtrusive or too frequent use of the pronoun of the first person singular: hence the practice of talking about oneself or one's doings.

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 562 P 3 The Gentlemen of Port-Royal..branded this Form of Writing [in the First Person] with the Name of an Egotism. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. cxxix. 344 Banish the egotism out of your conversation. 17.. *Ibid.* II. 238 Though I do not recommend the egotism to you with regard to any body else, I desire that you will use it with me. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. Introd. 16 The nature of journals renders egotisms unavoidable. 1775 MASON *Mem. Gray* Poems (1775) 173 The Reader .. will excuse this short piece of egotism. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 407 The egotism of personal narrative.

2. The vice of thinking too much of oneself; self-conceit, boastfulness; also, selfishness.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 503 My readers will pardon any appearance of egotism..since it is not easy to talk of oneself without giving offence. 1830 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks.* II. 116 The intense selfishness, the alcohol of egotism, which would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 381 His absorbing egotism was deadly to all other men. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 101 Sin is the withdrawing into self and egotism out of the vivifying life of God. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 232 Without egotism, I can safely offer to make a gun or guns against any maker in the world. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 257 An intense class and national egotism then dominated all politics.

Egotist (e·g-, *ī·*gŏtist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who makes too frequent use of the pronoun I; one who thinks or talks too much of himself; a selfish person. Also *attrib.*

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 562 P 4 The most eminent Egotist..was Montaigne, the author of the..Essays. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball. & Songs* I. Pref. 4 A man, that acknowledges favours may be allowed to be an egotist. 1830 MACINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 175 As much an egotist as Montaigne; but not so agreeably so. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 452 Such is, in the egotist and vulgar meaning of the phrase, the genius of the ambitious. 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 240 The egotist is ever speaking and thinking of that which belongs to himself alone. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lvii, The sailors were preparing to desert the sinking ship in the little boat..then there was a rush of egotists; and thirty souls crowded into it.

Egotistic (eg-, *ī*gotiˑstik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, egotism.

c 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* iv. 36, I began to lose the egotistic indifference which a lengthened illness usually produces. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 His diction is entirely his own, avowedly egotistic. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 70 The Christian hope of immortality cannot be an egotistic hope.

Egoti·stical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec.

1825 MACAULAY *Milton, Ess.* (1851) I. 14 The character of a writer from the passages directly egotistical. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 321 Patriotism has often covered the most egotistical motives. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxxvi. (1878) 697, I have a right to be garrulous and egotistical. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlix. 268, I am talking in an..egotistical..manner.

Hence **Egoti·stically** *adv.*, in an egotistical manner, as a result of egotism.

1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* iii. (1832) 195 Egotistically secured from the pains of sympathy. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 66 An old black cat .. lay .. upon the centre foot of the fender purring egotistically. 1880 H. JAMES *Benvolio* I. 344 A man..who assumes, a trifle egotistically, that the rest of the world was equally at leisure.

Egotize (e·g-, *ī·*gŏtəiz), *v.* [f. EGOT-ISM: see IZE.] *intr.* To talk or write in an egotistic way.

Hence **E·gotizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1789 COWPER *Lett.* 6 June, I egotize in my letters to thee.

1791 *2nd Ep. J. Priestley* in *Poet. Register* (1808) 406 E'en the first egotizing sentence flags. 1811 L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* 75, I am involving myself in the sins of preaching and egotising. 1865 R. PAUL *Let.* in *Mem.* xix. (1872) 328, I am not going to egotise.

Egranulose (ĭgræ:niŭlō·us), *a. Bot.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + GRANULOSE.] Without granules.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Egre, obs. form of EAGER.

† **Egre·dient,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ēgredient-em*, pr. pple. of *ēgredi* to go out, f. *ē* out + *gradi* to step.] That goes out or issues forth.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 74 The one is as ingredient, the other as egredient.

Egregious (ĭgrī·dʒɪəs, -dʒiəs), *a.* Also 6 æ-, egregius. [f. L. *ēgregi-us*, f. *ē* out + *grex, greg-is* flock + -OUS: hence *lit.*, towering above the flock.]

† 1. Prominent, projecting.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 92 All the poynt, and egregious portion of the right side of this inuolucre.

2. Remarkable in a good sense:

a. Of persons and personal qualities: Distinguished, eminent, excellent, renowned. *Obs.* (exc. in humorously pedantic use).

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 172 Peda, the sonne of Penda, an ægregius yonge gentilmanne. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. i, Egregious viceroys of these eastern parts. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ex.* xxxviii. 23 Ooliab .. was himself also an egregious artificer in wood. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 283, I am not so egregious a mathematician as you are. 1738 BIRCH *Milton* in *Milton's Wks.* (1738) I. App. 84 Egregious was their Loyalty and Veneration of Majesty. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 53 There is a school book by the egregious John Amos Comenius. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 122 When he wanted to draw .. some one splendid and egregious, it was Clive he took for a model.

b. Of things: Remarkably good or great. Of events and utterances: Striking, significant. ? *Obs.*

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* II. (Palfr.) Prol., Certain reserved sentences very egregious lively and excellent. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 11 Except .. thou doe giue to me egregious Ransome. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 220 This is egregious doctrine, and for which one day charity will much thanke them. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 147 It [emulsion] is especially of egregious use in Fevers.

3. Remarkable in a bad sense; gross, flagrant, outrageous. [This sense does not belong to L. *egregius* or to It. *egregio*; prob. it arose from an ironical use of 2, though our earliest quotations afford no evidence of this.]

a. of persons and personal attributes.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 33 Thai them selvs cannot dissemble it without egregius impudenci. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 67 Egregious is neuer used in english but in the extreame ill part. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 211 Italian Fiend..Egregious murtherer. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 576 Egregious Liars and Impostors. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* v. i, He would be an egregious ass who wou'd venture to lay out his money in them [jewels]. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 50 The egregious superstition of the higher orders. 1864 *Morning Star* 13 Sept., Every tradesman..with egregious bonhomie tries to cheat you.

b. of things, actions, etc.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 88 He toucheth severity towards servants, as a hainous and egregious offence. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 P 2 People that want Sense, do always in an egregious Manner want Modesty. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. li. 48 An egregious exercise of tyranny. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ii. (1828) I. 21 An egregious waste of time. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 426 No blunder could have been more egregious.

4. *nonce-use.* Wandering from the flock.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 1203 An egregious sheep..Unearthed the image in good Mailleville's time.

Hence **Egre·giousness,** the quality of being egregious; the possession of uncommon qualities.

1632 SHERWOOD, Egregiousness, *excellence.* 1877 *Times* Feb. 19. 12/1 Professor Guthrie pointed out that water .. is unusual, and shows egregiousness in its properties.

Egre·giously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an egregious manner, remarkably; in 17th c. occasionally in a good sense, remarkably well, excellently; now exclusively in bad or ironical sense, grossly, monstrously, shamefully.

a 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 368 Here have I blotted your Paper vainly, and played the fool egregiously. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. an. 2. 25 The French egregiously dissembled a desire of peace. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xix. 156 Whom he had seen to act his part most egregiously upon the Stage. 1866 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* II. xiv. 267 Well aware..that he was trespassing egregiously.

Egremoigne, -moyn, obs. ff. AGRIMONY.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 9 *Agrimonia*, egremoyn. *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 3 *Agimonia* uel *agrimonia*..gall. et angl. egremoigne.

Egress (ī·gres), *sb.* [ad. L. *ēgressus*, n. of action f. *ēgredi-*, f. *ē* out + *gradi* to step.]

1. A going out, or issuing forth, from an enclosed or confined place; the right or liberty of going out, *esp.* in phrase originally legal, *Ingress, egress,* and *regress.* Also *attrib.*

1538 tr. *Lyttleton's Tenures* viii. fol. 15 b, Free entre, egresse, and regresse. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 To haue free ingresse egresse and regresse into all suche places. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darel* 84, I have..obserued ..in sundrie Demoniakes, a vomiting immediatly before the egresse of the Spirit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 437 Gates of

burning Adamant .. prohibit all egress. 1724 T. RICHERS *Hist. Royal Geneal. Spain* 400 The French Fleet..enter'd the Bay of Cadiz, to prevent all Egress and Regress of that Harbour. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 13 The other door which afforded egress into the small court. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 5/2 Another improvement is the egress chamber.

b. *Astron.* The emergence of a heavenly body from an eclipse or occultation; also, the passing of a planet off the sun's disc in a transit; the end of an eclipse or transit. Also *attrib.*

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 May (1885) I. 239 They plainly perceiv'd the Ingress and Egress. 1867–77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* Voc. 915 *Egress*, the passage of a satellite from the disc of its primary, at the end of the phenomenon known as a 'transit'. 1882 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 5/4 The Transit of Venus..the egress observations in the West Indies.

2. *Anat.* Of nerves and vessels: An issuing forth, or branching out.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 110 After the egresse or goyng out therof [of the nerve] it cleaueth into two braunches. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 46 That the Ingress and Egress of the Vessels might be discerned. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 359 The nervous fasciculi..are collected together at their egress from the ganglion.

3. A channel of exit, an outlet.

1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 229 God..as a wise Artist..stops all other egresses but that which fits his design. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* 142 A lane .. an egress from which was shut up. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* III. 163 The door..was a private egress opening on the wide terrace.

4. *fig.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 264 Ingresse into this world ..Progresse of Life .. Egresse or death. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653 Pref. 11 This present Work .. the Authour entreats..may receive a charitable Construction upon the egresse thereof. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* ix. 74 Love then consists in a kind of expansion or egresse of the heat and spirits to the object loved. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 43 What should prevent the ingress..of noxious trades, or facilitate their egress.

Egress (*ǐ*gre·s), *v.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To issue, to go forth. (Perfect tenses sometimes conjugated with *be*.)

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 111 b, Two other payre of sinewes..which after they are egressed or gone forth, beget also, by together knittyng, one notable nerue. 1765 W. LAW tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* i. (1772) 11 That which is egressed is called the Lubet of the Deity. 1866 J. ROSE *Ovid's Fasti* II. 203 Forth from the camp egress'd their bands.

Egression (*ǐ*gre·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēgressiōn-em*, f. *ēgress-* ppl. stem of *ēgredi*: see EGRESS *sb.*]

1. The action of issuing forth or going out from any enclosed place or specified limits.

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* III. 272 To send a man.. To his egression. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 753 Scorpions, which at their first egression do kill their Dam that hatched them. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 117 The Cold hinders the egression of Vapors. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i, Mævius .. in the instant of its [the arrow's] egression..repents of the intended evil. 1767 HEBERDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 461 The accession of strangers and the egression of the natives being so equally inconsiderable. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 448 The Indian peninsula is a huge cul-de-sac, into which race after race..has poured..without the possibility of any egression.

†b. *spec.* The exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. *Obs.* (freq. in 18th c.).

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 352 The times from the egression to the building of Solomon's Temple. 1738–41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 256 The Egression of the Israelites.

†c. *transf.* The issuing as a branch, etc. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 59 Sinewy and sharpe is the egression of this muscle at the first.

†2. Emergence *from, out of* (obscurity, etc.); a deviation from accustomed rules; an outburst of feeling, poetic fervour, etc. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* Argt. A j, Leuynge the egressyons poetyques and fabulous obscurytees. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Course Serm.* I. iv. 50 Extraordinary egressions and transvolations beyond the ordinary course of an even Piety. *Ibid.* (1678) 85 The Gospel..requiring the heart of man did stop every egression of disorders. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* lxiii. 1 Egressions of affection unto God. 1738–41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 31 All Countries on their first Egression out of Barbarity. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 80 Such egressions from her laws are degeneracies from the connate standard of human perfection.

Egre·ssive, *a.* [as if ad. L. **ēgressīv-us*; cf. prec. and -IVE.] Tending to issue forth.

1691 ED. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 356 The desire is egressive, and the Egress is the Spirit of the Will.

Egret (e·grĕt, *ī*·grĕt). Forms: 5 egrete, -ette, 6–7 eggret, 7 (egript), 8 eggritte, eigrette, 5– egret. See also AIGRETTE. [var. of AIGRETTE: a. Fr. *aigrette*, dim. of **aigr-*, a. OHG. *heigir*: see HERON.]

1. The Lesser White Heron: cf. AIGRETTE 1. Also *attrib.*, as in *egret-heron.*

1411 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* III. 129/2 Egrets 4 @ 1/2. *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 911 Theggret, *laigret.* 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 520 An egript..is all white as the swanne, with legs like to an hearnshaw. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 513 Egrets, a species of Heron now scarce known in this island. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* III. viii. 178 As quiet poultry might look on an egret. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. IX. iv. 455 Snowy egrets .. station themselves lower down to watch the fish.

2. The feathery pappus of the seeds of the dandelion, thistle, and other plants; = AIGRETTE 3.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 70 Seeds in which the down or egret..is sessile. 1800 J. HURDIS *Favourite Vill.* 110 Egret from the head Of thistle ravished. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* VI. (1871) 29 The egret of a thistle.

3. *attrib.*, as †**egret-monkey** [Fr. *aigrette*; so called by Buffon from the tuft on the top of its head], an assumed species of ape called by Linnæus *Simia Aygula*; it is now supposed that the female of some species of *Macacus* was meant.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 81 The egret monkey. 1829 *Tower Menagerie*, Contents.

Egrimonie, -y, obs. ff. AGRIMONY.

†**E·grimony.** *rare*–°. [ad. L. *ægrimonia*, f. *æger* sick.] Deep sorrow.

1626 in COCKERAM. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1818 in TODD. 1847 in WEBSTER and mod. Dicts.

Egriot, var. of AGRIOT, *Obs.*, a sort of cherry.

Egritude, var. of ÆGRITUDE, *Obs.*

Egromancy, egromantic, corrupt ff. NECROMANCY, -MANTIC.

[Cf. *negromancy* and Walloon *égrimancien* = Fr. *nécromancien* (Littré). Sir R. Burton believes that he found the words in some Eng. writer of 17th c., and many scholars inform us that they have certainly met with them in earlier literature, but we have failed to obtain references.]

1885 R. BURTON *Arab. Nights* I. 76 By virtue of my egromancy become thou half stone and half man. *Ibid.* I. 133 An hundred and seventy chapters of egromantic formulas.

†**Egro·te,** *v. Obs.*–° [ad. L. *ægrōtāre*, f. *ægrōtus* sick.] *intr.* To be sick; to feign oneself sick.

1721–61 in BAILEY.

Hence **Egro·ting** *vbl. sb.*, a feigned sickness.

1732 in COLE. 1775 in ASH.

Egrymon, obs. variant of AGRIMONY.

Egte, obs. form of EIGHT.

Eguall, var. of EGALL *a. Obs.* equal.

Egurgitate (*ǐ*gū·ɹdʒiteıt), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *ēgurgitāt-* ppl. stem of *ēgurgitāre*, f. *ē* out + *gurgitem* whirlpool, gulf.] *trans.* To vomit forth; *humorously*, to utter (phrases).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 64. 2/2 Horisonant Phrases .. which .. with .. Facility you Egurgitate. 1862 *Q. Rev.* July 192 The most purposeless crystallo-chalybeate bubbles which earth has yet egurgitated.

Egyl(le, obs. ff. EAGLE.

†**Egy·ptiac,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *Ægyptiăcus.*] = EGYPTIAN.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 48 Groning under their Egyptiack bondage.

†**Egypti·acal,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = EGYPTIAN.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* lxxx. 14 Egiptiacall bondage. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 134/1 Suffering no glibes..nor the Egyptiacal rolles vpon womens heads.

Egyptian (*ǐ*dʒi·pʃən), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 egi-, egypcian, -ien, -yan, 6 egiptian, egypcy-, (sy-)an, 7 æg-, 7– egyptian. [f. EGYPT + -IAN.]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging or relating to Egypt.

1646 CRASHAW *Delights of the Muse* 129 Th' Egyptian Pyramids themselves must live. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 245 The Egyptian, Julian, and Gregorian [year]. 1885 RAWLINSON *Egypt & Bab.* 223 No trace has been found of camels in the Egyptian monuments. *Mod.* The recent Egyptian campaign. He speculated in Egyptian bonds.

b. *fig.* In Biblical allusions, as *Egyptian bondage*: bondage like that of the Israelites in Egypt; *Egyptian darkness*: intense darkness (see *Exod.* x. 22); also, † *Egyptian days*: the two days in each month which were believed to be unlucky.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxi. (1495) 358 For there ben xxiiij Egypcyans dayes it folowyth that god sente mo wreches vpon the Egypcyens than ten. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 93 A waytiþ not þeis Egipcian daies, (þat we call dysmal). 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. iv. 76 A Glympse that might Enlighten them in the midst of Egyptian darknesse. 1659 MILTON *Rupt. Commw.* Wks. (1851) 401 A part of the Nation were desperately conspir'd to call back again thir Egyptian Bondage. 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* II. viii. 133 It was a night of Egyptian darkness.

2. *Bot.* Egyptian Bean: perh. the fruit of *Nelumbium speciosum*; Egyptian Lotus = *Nymphæa Lotus*; Egyptian Rose: a. *Scabiosa arvensis* L. b. *Scabiosa atropurpurea* L.; Egyptian Thorn: *Cratægus Pyracantha.*

3. *Min.* Egyptian Jasper, † Egyptian pebble: a brown mottled jasper from Egypt.

1771 HILL *Fossils* 226 Egyptian Pebble. 1804 JAMESON *Mineralogy* I. 230 Egyptian Jasper. 1884 DANA *Mineralogy* 195 Egyptian Jasper.

4. = GIPSY. *humorous.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. xiii. IV. 295 Mr. Jones .. took leave of his Egyptian majesty.

5. In Printing. *Egyptian type* (*letters, figures*): a particular kind of type distinguished by the thickness of the stems; also as quasi-*sb.*

1855 J. GORDON *Interest Tables* Pref. 7 The introduction of Egyptian figures at the tens..will..give increased facility to the eye in running over the columns. 1859 H. BEADNELL *Guide Typography* II. 35 Types are..distinguished according to the information..of the letter..[as]..Roman, Italic ..Egyptian.

B. *sb.*

1. A native of Egypt. Often *fig.* with allusion to the aspect in which the Egyptians appear in the Bible. *To spoil the Egyptians*: cf. *Exod.* xii. 36.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xix. 21 Egipcions schulen knowe the Lord. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iii. (1495) 347 Amonge the Egypcyens the yere was tokenyd by a dragon paynted bytynge his owne tayll. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 73 Decretistis, as to þat part of wysdam þat þei haue of þe worldis wisdam, are Egipciens. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 422 All without the Fold of the Godly were Ægyptians. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 323 The .. abhorrence of the Ægyptians for these barbarous Iconoclasts. *Mod.* The manners of the ancient Egyptians.

2. = GIPSY.

1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 98 b, It is ordayned agaynste people callynge themselves Egypcyans, that no such persons be suffred to come within this realme. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 179 For the better triall of..maisterfull beggers, fenȝeit foolis, counterfit Egyptians. 1697 *View of Penal Laws* 310 If any Transports into England or Wales, any lewd People, calling themselves Egyptians, they forfeit 40*l.* 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii, A company of Egyptians, or as they are vulgarly called, gipsies.

3. *pl.* In recent use = *Egyptian stocks*: securities issued by the Egyptian government.

Hence **Egy·ptianize** *v.* a. *intr.*, to act like an Egyptian; to adopt Egyptian practices; b. *trans.*, to make like an Egyptian or the Egyptians. **Egy·ptianized** *ppl. a.* **Egy·ptianism,** Egyptian characteristics, inclination to Egyptian customs.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* vi. 17 It was .. wickedness .. to Ægyptianize in the adoration of the God of Israel. 1827 G. S. FABER *Expiat. Sacrif.* 268 God's condescension to the Egyptianism of the Israelites. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xx. III. 442 This dynasty [Psammetichus's] had too little of pure Egyptianism in them to find favour with the priests. 1851 H. TORRENS in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 9 The existence of an Egyptianised race.

E·gyptize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. EGYPT + -IZE.] *intr.* To refer things to Egyptian sources.

1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece & It.* (ed. 3) 408 Little given as we are to Egyptising.

Egy·ptologue. *rare.* [a. Fr. *Égyptologue*; cf. next.] = EGYPTOLOGIST.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 419/1 The famous Egyptologue, the Vicomte de Rougé. 1859 *Ibid.* VIII. 401/2 Many writers on Greek mythology, to say nothing of professed Egyptologues.

Egyptology (ēdʒiptǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. as if ad. Gr. **αἰγυπτολογία*, f. *Αἴγυπτος* Egypt + *-λογία* discoursing (see -LOGY).] The study of Egyptian antiquities, of the ancient Egyptian language and history. Hence **Egypto·loger** = EGYPTOLOGIST. **Egyptolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to, concerned with, or devoted to Egyptology. **Egypto·logist,** one versed in the study of Egyptian antiquities.

1859 GREGORY *Egypt* I. 37 The name Sesortesen .. recent Egyptologists are..unanimous in maintaining. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 162 Egyptology, he [Sir George Lewis] says, has an historical method of its own. 1864 PIAZZI SMYTH *Our Inher. Gt. Pyramid* v. xxii. (1874) 418 By the sadly Egyptological Baron Bunsen. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* ii. 14 Hieroglyphics are to the Ægyptologist—the silent .. records of an age long passed away. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 210 The key afforded by the researches of Egyptology. 1876 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 22 The historical discoveries of the earlier Egyptologers were for a time arrayed against Revelation. 1882 *Academy* No. 513. 150 Mr. O. modestly disclaims all Egyptological pretensions.

Egyr, obs. form of EAGER.

Egyrmonye, obs. var. of AGRIMONY.

Eȝathe, obs. form of EATH.

Eȝe, obs. f. of AWE, EYE.

Eh (*ē*, *ē*ı), *int.* [repr. an exclamation of instinctive origin; ME. had EY; the mod. spelling may be after Fr. *eh*, though it might have suggested itself independently.]

1. An ejaculation of sorrow. Cf. AH 1.

1567 *Triall Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 281 Eh, they have used me with too much villainy.

2. An interjectional interrogative particle; often inviting assent to the sentiment expressed.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, Wasn't it lucky, eh? 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VI. 132 What have I brought you here for—eh? 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 68 You are joking, Jesse, eh? 1867 E. WAUGH *Owd Blanket* iii. 61 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Eh, iv that blanket could talk, Ailse, it could oather make folk laugh or cry! 1870 B. BRIERLEY *Bundle o' Fents* i. 31 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) 'Eh, whatever is ther' t' do?' hoo shrikt eawt.

Hence **Eh** *v. intr.*, to say 'Eh!'

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* vii, The former ha'd, eh'd.

Ehe, ehelid, ehsihðo, ehthurl, obs. forms of EYE, EYE-.

Ehlite (*ē*l·ləit). *Min.* [f. *Ehl*, local name (see quot.) + -ITE.] A variety of Pseudomalachite.

1868 DANA *Min.* s.v. *Pseudomalachite*, Ehlite of Breithaupt. Occurs in veins at Ehl near Lenz on the Rhine.

Ehrenbergite (*ē*rĕnbe·ɹgəit). *Min.* [f. the surname *Ehrenberg* + -ITE.] A species of CIMOLITE.

1868 DANA *Min.* s.v. *Cimolite*, Ehrenbergite occurs in clefts in trachyte at the quarries of Steinchen.

Ehte, obs. form of AUGHT, property.

Ehyt, obs. form of EAT *v.*

Ei, ME. contracted form of ANY.

† **Eica·stic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *εἰκαστικός*, f. *εἰκάζ-ειν* to liken, portray.] Imitative.

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 295 Eicastick Art or Skill in Imitation: whence also Eicastik Poesie receeved its origination..because its main use lies in framing Images, and pleasing representations of persons or Things.

Eich(e, obs. var. of Each.

Eiconic, var. of Iconic.

Eicosihedron, obs. form of Icosahedron.

Eident (əi·dĕnt), *a. Sc.* Also 6 ydant, 8 eydent. [Variant of earlier Ythand, prob. an altered form of northern ME. *ipen* (a. ON. *iðinn, íðinn* 'assiduous, diligent', Vigf.), perh. assimilated to pr. pples. in *-and.*] Diligent, industrious, busy; also attentive *to*. Cf. Ythand.

1591 R. Bruce *Serm.* vi. O iij, The soules of the Sanctes departed ar mair ydant in this exercise [of praise] then when they wer aliue. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Farmer's Ingle* Poems (1845) 36 Wad they [gentler gabs] to labouring lend an eident hand. 1807–10 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 12 The lad ..Was eident ay, and deftly hel' the plough. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* iv, 'Be eident and civil to them baith.'

Eider (əi·dəɪ), *sb.* Also 8–9 edder. [Ultimately a. Icel. *æðar* (pron. aiðăr), genit. of *æð-r* eider-duck, in the comb. *æðar-dún* eider-down. The continental forms, Sw. † *eider*, now *ejder* (*-gås*), Da. *eder*(*-fugl*), Ger. *eider*(*-ente*), are similarly adopted from. Icel. The present Eng. spelling is probably from the Sw. used by Von Troil.]

1. A species of duck, *Somateria mollissima*, abundant in the Arctic regions, that lines its nest with Eider-down; also, *King-eider* (*Somateria spectabilis*). Chiefly *attrib.*, as in *eider-bird, -duck*, Eider-down.

1743 in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 Amongst the Sea-birds are the Edder, Ducks of Three Kinds. 1780 Von Troil *Iceland* 143 The eider-bird is yet more useful to the natives. 1852 D. Moir *Fowler* viii, The eider ducks, With their wild eyes, and necks of changeful blue. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* 269 Swans and brantgeese, harlequins and eiders. 1863 *Spring Lapl.* 384 The king eider and Barrow's Iceland duck are only occasionally seen in the autumn.

2. The down itself.

1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1812) II. 243 The down known by the name of Eider or Edder which these birds furnish.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Resembling eider-down.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 18 Sleep protects him with his eider wings. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* III. ii. 259 Beneath her eider robe the..earth Watches..for the sun.

Ei·der-down. [ultimately a. Icel. *æðar-dún*: see Eider and Down *sb.*[2]; the Icel. word has been adopted as Sw. *ejder-dun*, Da. *eder-duun*, Ger. *eiderdon*, Fr. *édredon.*]

1. The small soft feathers from the breast of the eider duck. Also *attrib.*

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 125 In this number we may reckon the Eider-down. 1804 Ct. Rumford in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 85 Having its two ends well covered up with eider-down. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 167 All who could work, even at picking over eider-down. 1859 W. Collins *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 17 You top up with a sweet little eider-down quilt, as light as roses.

2. = *eider-down quilt.*

Eidograph (əi·dŏgrɑf). [f. Gr. *εἶδο-ς* form + *γράφειν* to sketch.] (See quot.)

1801 Hutton *Course Math.* (1828) II. 81 Professor Wallace's eidograph may be advantageously employed. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 288/1 The eidograph is a correct instrument for enlarging or reducing drawings.

‖ **Eidolon** (əidō·lŏn). *Pl.* sometimes **-a.** [a. Gr. *εἴδωλον* (see Idol, Idolum) image, spectre, phantom.] An unsubstantial image, spectre, phantom.

1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 137 Flying through the air, and living..with mere Eidolons. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* i. 36 Calling up his eidolon in the hall of his former greatness. *a* 1849 Poe *Dreamland*, An Eidolon named Night On a black throne reigns upright. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 155 How Ulysses left the sunlight For the pale eidola race. 1875 B. Taylor *Faust* I. xxi. 193 It is a magic shape, a lifeless eidolon. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 174 No real giant, but a pure eidolon of the mind.

b. *Optics.*

1881 G. R. Piggott in *Nature* No. 622. 515 If [the objects are] transparent..strange eidola are generated difficult of interpretation and dispersion.

Hence **Eido·lic** *a.*, of the nature of an eidolon. **Eido·loclast** [f. Gr. *κλάστης* breaker; cf. *Iconoclast*], one who demolishes idols.

1881 G. R. Piggott in *Nature* No. 622. 515 The earlier.. plates .. teem with eidolic varieties of form. 1824 De Quincey *Goethe* Wks. 1863 XII. 191 Let the object of the false worship..be made his own eidoloclast.

† **Eidoura·nion.** [f. Gr. *εἶδ-os* form + *οὐραν-ός* heaven.] The name given to a mechanical contrivance for representing the motions of the heavenly bodies; cf. Orrery.

1825 Mar. Edgeworth *Frank* (Sequel) (ed. 2) II. 243 He saw in large letters..Orrery and Eidouranion. 1829 Peacock *Misfort. Elphin* 82 Astronomy..elevating the mind, as the eidouranion lecturers have it, to sublime contemplations.

Eidyll, -ic, var. of Idyll, -ic.

Eie, obs. form of Any, Awe, Eye.

Eiffule, obs. form of Awful.

Eigh (ē[i]), *int. dial.* [cf. Eh, Ey.] An exclamation expressing wonder or asseveration.

1750 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *Wks.* (1819) 54 *Mary.* Is Serots o' Rutchots so honsome? *Tim.* Eigh, hoos meeterly. 1755 Johnson, *Eigh*, an expression of sudden delight. 1775 in Ash. 1812 W. Tennant *Anster F.* v. i, Eigh! I would kiss them. 1867 J. P. Morris *Selby Beck Dobby* 5 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Eigh, ther's many a million on 'em.

Eighe, obs. form of Awe.

Eight (ē[i]t), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 ahta, eahta, æhte, 2 ehte, (*Orm.*) ehhte, 3 æhte, eahte, 3–5 eyȝt(e, eiȝ-, eih-, eyhte, (3 eȝte, eyth), 4–6 eyght(e, (4 eheit, heyt, eyt, ȝit(t, 5 eght, eyȝthe), 6– eight. *β.* 3–5 acht, aght, aȝt(e, aht(e, *Sc.* auht(e, 5 *Sc.* awcht, 4– *Sc.* aucht, 6–*Sc.* aught. [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *ahta, eahta, æhte*, Northumb. *æhto*, = OFris. *achta, achte, acht*, OS. *ahto* (Du. *acht*), OHG. *ahto* (MHG. *ahte*, mod.G. *acht*), ON. (**ahta*) *átta* (Sw. *åtta*, Da. *otte*), Goth. *ahtau*; cf. L. *octo*, Gr. *ὀκτώ*, OIr. *ocht*, Lith. *asztůnì*, Skr. *ashtáu.*]

The cardinal numeral next after seven, represented by the symbols 8 or viii.

A. as *adj.*

1. In concord with sb. expressed.

Beowulf 2075 (Th.) Heht ða..eahta mearas..on flet teon. *a* 1000 *Menologium* 95 (Gr.) Þæs emb ahta and niȝon Dogera rimes. 1070 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Turold abbot and æhte siþe twenti Frencisce men mid him. *c* 1200 Ormin 4327 Rihht ehhte siþe an hunndredd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* Pref. 23 This an Boc is todealet in eahte lesse Boke. 1297 R. Glouc. (1810) 385 As in þe ȝer of grace a þousend ȝer yt was And four score & eyȝte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 188 He heled on al vnfere þat seke was thritte and aht yeir. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 523 Aucht hundreth armyt, I trow, thai weir. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. viii. 104 Aucht hundyr wynter and seventy. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* 210, I shall make them to be accompanyed of eyghte erles. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 10 In the year of God jm. vc. twantie aucht yeiris. 1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 80 In eight the first yeeres of his empire. 1631 Milton *Epit. Mchness. Winchester* 7 Summers three times eight save one She had told. *a* 1758 Ramsay *Poems* (1844) 83 Twa times aught bannacks in a heap. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 182 The Bard.. strains from hard-bound brains, eight lines a year. 1885 Ball *Story of the Heavens* 146 An interval of eight years.

b. (*An*) *eight days* = a week.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John xx. 26 Efter ehte [*c* 1000 eahta] dazen hys leorning-cnihtes wæren inne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 45 Naȝt uor ane monþe ne to eȝte dayes: ac ine one zelue day. 1611 Bible *Luke* ix. 28 About an eight dayes after these sayings. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 194 Eight Days after, prick them forth at distances.

2. With ellipsis of sb., which may usually be supplied from context.

c 1205 Lay. 26502 Þer achte þer niȝene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 Al þene world, bute eihte i þen arche. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 331 Þis meyny of aȝte I schal saue of monnez saulez. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 84 Þe date was a þousand & fourscore & auhte. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1927 Ȝou ȝitt haue I forborn..My brode benesoun I ȝou ȝyue. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. x. 521 For awcht or ten In comowne prys sawld wes þen. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 13 We, acht, acht, and neyn, and ten is this. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 161 b, Our Lords beatitudes..ar rakened aught in number as follouis. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 638 Eight that were left to make a purer world.

b. *esp.* With omission of *hours*; as *eight o' clock*, etc.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 210 Let him be sent for tomorrow, eight a clocke to haue amends. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 205 His eyes were set at eight i'th' morning. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 263 ₱ 1, I went to see him .. about Eight a Clock in the Evening. *Mod.* We breakfast at eight.

c. Prosody. *In eight and six* (*four*, etc.): in lines alternately consisting of those numbers of syllables. See B. 2 d.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 25 It shall be written in eight and sixe.

† d. *Piece of eight* (*reals*): the Spanish 'dollar' or 'piastre' (Sp. *pieza de á ocho*). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1699 Temple *Ess. Constit. & Int. Empire* Wks. 1731 I. 111 Crying up the Pieces of Eight. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* (1744) II. 129 At Rambang I bought a cow..for two Pieces of Eight. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 163 The Salisbury..took a Spanish ship, with one hundred and fifty thousand pieces of eight on board. 1883 R. L. Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* 225 Pieces of eight.

3. Coupled with a higher cardinal or ordinal numeral following, so as to form a compound (cardinal or ordinal) numeral.

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 485 The eight and fortieth Chapter abideth in the exposition of the same text. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 259 Every year, upon the eight and twenty day of August, they observe a solemn feast. 1832 Marryat *N. Foster* xxii, D—n your eight-and-twenties!

B. as *sb.*

1. The abstract number eight.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXI. (1495) 922 One doo to seuen makyth the nombre of eyghte. 1808 Wilford in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 289 Seven is a fortunate number among the Hindus: eight among the Baudd'hists.

2. A set of eight persons or things.

a. *Card-playing.* A card marked with eight pips.

1598 Florio, *Otto*, the number of eight, an eight vpon the cards. 1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 341 Then he plays his eight of hearts.

b. The crew of a rowing boat, consisting of eight oarsmen. *The Eights*: boat-races at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge between the boats of the different colleges, which take place in the Summer Term. Hence *Eights Week.*

1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 142/1, I rowed in a fairish 'eight'. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* I. i. 6 He..could not be persuaded to be one of the University eight.

c. Bibliography. *In eights*: an expression indicating the number of leaves in a sheet of an early printed book.

1858 Lowndes *Bibliogr.* s.v. *Caxton*, It [the Cronicles] terminates on the recto of Y 6 in eights. 1883 Gregor in *Rolland's Crt. Venus* Introd. 31 It is a quarto, and contists of A to I in eights. *c* 1884 *Brit. Mus. Cat., Sarum Primer* (1538) Register: sigs. A–T, in eights, except T which has four leaves.

d. Metre. *In eights*: in lines of eight syllables. So *In eights and sixes* (*fours*, etc.): in alternate lines of those lengths. Chiefly said of hymns.

3. The figure (8) representing this number; hence anything in the form of an 8; *esp.* a figure made on the ice in skating. Also *figure* (*of*) *eight*; sometimes *attrib.*

1607 Dekker *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 15 All our courses are but figures of eight. 1842 Tennyson *Epic* 10 Cutting eights that day upon the pond. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 626 The thrice-repeated eight, the eight hundred and eighty and eight. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 1 What is a figure of eight knot used for? 1876 A. Arnold *Persia* in *Contemp. Rev.* June 42 One is surprised to see a European cutting figures of eight upon frozen pools. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 255 They danced a figure 8 chain.

C. *Comb.*, as *eight-angled, -celled, -sided, threaded* adjs.; combined with sbs. forming adjs. of dimension, etc., as *eight-inch, -line, -penny*; *eight-day* adj., *-fold* adj. and adv.; **eight-day clock**, a clock that goes for eight days without winding up; **eight-oar** *a.* (of a boat), manned by eight rowers; also as sb.; **eight-shaft**, a kind of corded fabric; **eightsman**, one of the crew of an eight-oar. (*Eight pence* is almost always written as one word, usu. without hyphen.)

1656 Dugard *Gate Lat. Unl.* 155 A Dye, four-square though six-sided, and *eight angled. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 521 The neck appears to form..an *eight-celled rosette. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* ii, He took to pieces the *eight-day clock. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* xviii. 278 Little eight-day-old Venetians. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* I. 293 An eight-day watch had watchèd she. 1557 Recorde *Whetst.* B ij, Octupla..*eightfolde. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 344 The customs had multiplied eightfold within sixteen years. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* Introd. 42 The paths of the saints, or the eightfold path of purity. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 660 His patent locomotive engine, with two *eight-inch cylinders, weighs five tons. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 73. 548 The cost of an eight-inch cast-iron gun..is about a hundred pounds. 1864 Hazlitt *Early Pop. Poetry* IV. 19 In four *eight-line stanzas. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Eight-line Pica. A type whose face has eight times the length of pica. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xii. (1874) 105 An *eight-oar lay under the bank. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 300 If Mr. Urquhart could persuade the Universities to substitute Turkish baths for eight-oars. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 119 A Trifle, some *eight-penny matter. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1348/4 Eight pieces of Eight-peny taffaty Ribon. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 Nails of sorts..8, 10, 24, 30, and 40-penny nails. 1840 *L'pool Jrnl.* 4 July 1/2 A great Stock of Fustians, in Beaverteens..*Eightshaft, Constitution, and other excellent Cords. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 133 A series of double *eight-sided pyramids might result from class *h*, *i*, and *k*. 1882 *Standard* 16 Mar. 2, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, An *Eightsman. 1696 Br. Patrick *Comm. Ex.* XXVIII. (1697) 536 Some will have it that [*Maschzar*] .. signifies *eightthredded Linen.

Eight, obs. form of Ait.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 42 Some do also plant Oziers in their Eights like Quick-sets, thick, and neer the water.

Eighte, eiȝte, obs. ff. Aught, property.

Eighteen (e[i]tī·n, ē[i]·tīn), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 1 ehta-týne, 2 ehte-tyna, 3 æh-, ah-, ehte-, eyȝte-tene, 4–5 eyȝ-, eyghtene, *Sc.* auh-, auchtene, 6 eightene, 6– eighteen. [OE. *e(a)htatýne, -téne*, corresponds to OFris. *achtatîne*, OS. *ahtotian, ahtetehan* (Du. *achttien*), OHG. *ahtozehan* (MHG. *ahtzehen*, mod.G. *achtzehn*), ON. *áttján* (*átján*, Sw. *adertån*, Da. *atten*), Goth. **ahtau-talhun*; f. OTeut. **ahtau, ahtô*, Eight + **tehun* Ten; for the divergent Eng. form of the second element, see -teen.]

1. The cardinal number next after seventeen; represented by the symbols 18 or xviii.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 4 Swa þa ehta-tyne [1160 *Hatton* ehte-tyna] ofer þa feoll se stypel on siloa. 1205 Lay. 18014 Ohtere cnihten ahtene [*c* 1275 ehtetene] þusen. 1297 R. Glouc. (1810) 407 In þe ȝer of grace a þousend & four score & eyȝtetene. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 48 Þe date of Criste a þousand & mo bi auhtene. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* XIX. CXXVI. (1495) 928 Syxe and twelue makyth eyghtene. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* (Mätz), Hundyr byschapis and awchtene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Eyȝtene [*P.* eyghtene], *octodecim.* 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xi. 3 For eightene monthes we dyd conclude a truce. *a* 1641 Suckling *Fragm. Aurea* (1646) 35 For your eighteen pence you sit The Lord and Judge of all fresh wit. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 356 He appointed Sandoval to command .. eight hundred and eighteen foot soldiers. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* XXVI, About eighteen years since..it chanced, etc.

2. quasi-*sb.* = eighteen-pounder (see 3).

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvii, We took a seat upon the long eighteen.

3. Comb. *Eighteen-headed, -tailed* adjs.; **eighteen-knot** *a.*, (a vessel) capable of going eighteen knots in an hour; **eighteen-penny** *a.*, that is worth or costs eighteen-pence; also quasi-*sb.*; **eighteen-pounder**, a gun throwing a shot that weighs eighteen pounds. (*Eighteen pence* is often written as one word, with or without hyphen.)

1766 SHARP in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 84 This has been used many years in St. Bartholomew's hospital, instead of the old *eighteen-headed bandage. 1817 COBBET *Pol. Reg.* 8 Feb. 168 Having an *eighteen-penny-piece put into his hand. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 14 Simpson's .. eighteenpenny fish ordinary. 1883 H. R. HAWEIS in *Gentl. Mag.* July 47, I proceeded to elicit from the red eighteenpenny [fiddle] all it had to give. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. x. 443 The vessel of war suffered severely from two *eighteen-pounders on the Jersey shore. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 4/2 Exposed to any hostile Power with an *18-knot cruiser. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxviii. (1804) 191 We dressed the wound, and applied the *eighteen-tailed bandage.

Eighteener (*ēi·tī·nəɹ*). [f. EIGHTEEN + -ER.] A cask holding 18 gallons.

1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. 117 He finds..our Steven wi' two eighteeners.

Eighteenmo. [English reading of the symbol 18mo for OCTODECIMO; cf. *twelvemo, sixteenmo.*] Used colloq. in the book trades for OCTODECIMO.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

Eighteenth (*ēi·tī·nþ, ēi·tīnþ*), *a.* Forms (see EIGHT) + 1 -tuðа, -teðа, -téoðа (*fem. neut.* -ðe), 3 -teþe, -tenthe, 4 -teoþe, 6 -tenth, 6– -teenth; from 6– the *t* of *eight* has been dropped, though some dialects still retain it in pronunciation. [OE. *eahtatéoða*, f. *eahta*, EIGHT + *téoða* tenth; cf. ON. *áttjándi*; in the other OldTeut. langs. this numeral is not recorded. The mod. form is f. EIGHTEEN + -TH (after FOURTH) which has become the ordinal suffix for all numerals above 3.]

Next in order after the seventeenth. Hence **Eighteenthly** *adv.*, in the eighteenth place.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. ii. § 3 On þæm eahteteoþan ȝeare his [Tiberius'] rices .. wearð micel þeosternes ofer eallne middangeard. 1258 *Procl. Hen. III* (ed. Ellis 1868) Witnesse vs seluen æt Lundæn þane eȝtetenþe day on the Monþe of Octobr. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 436 Þo deyde Mold þys god quene, enlene hondred ȝer And eyȝteþe after þat God anerþe alyȝte her. *c* 1305 *St. Swithin* 5 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 43 Þe eiȝteteoþe king. 1530 PALSGR. 372 *Dixhuitiesme*, eyghtenth. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 192 The eighteenth Chapter beginneth the exposition. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xv. 1 In the eighteenth yeere of king Ieroboam. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 Voltairism may stand for the name of the Renaissance of the eighteenth century.

1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 322/2 Eighteenthly, That One of the Three Officers do..reside at Chatham. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. iii. 303 Eighteenthly, why .. should the name..be said to be written?

Eighth (*ēitþ*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: eahtoða, eah-, ehteða- (late WS. also eahteoða), 1–3 eah-, ehtuða, -ðe, 3 eihteoðe, -tuðe, eg-, ehteðe, 3–4 eiȝteðe, -iþe, aȝtþe, 5 eghtid, eyted, 7– eighth: from 3– the forms are often identical with those of the cardinal, 3 eiȝt, 4 eȝte, heyt, aght, 5 eght, 5–6 eyght, 6 awght, ayghte, 5–9 eight, *Sc.* aucht. [OE. *eahtoða* = OHG. *ahtodo* (MHG. *ahtode, ahtede, ahte*, mod.G. *achte*) repr. OTeut. type *ahto·þon-*, f. **ahtau*, **ahtô* EIGHT (The OS. *ahtodo*, Goth. *ahtuda* represent a type **a·htoðon-*, the result of accent-shifting or of analogy; for the OFris. and ON. forms see EIGHTIN.]

A. *adj.*

1. That comes next in order to the seventh.

a 1000 *Menologium* 3 (Gr.) Crist wæs .. on þy eahteoðan dæȝ Hælend ȝehaten. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 298 Eahtoþe is þæs stanes mæȝen, þæt, etc. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þet me sculde in þe ehtuþe dei þet knaue child embsniþen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 144 Þe eihtuðe þinc is hu muchel is þe mede iðe blisse of heouene. *a* 1300 *Signs before Judgm.* 113 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 10 Þe eiȝt dai so is dotus and þat ful wel þou salt se. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29310 Þe aght case falles all þa in þat any witchecraft gers bigyn. 138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 267 Þe eiȝtiþe condicioun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6222 The Eghtid Batell in the burgh [was] Vnder Serces..the souerain of Perce. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 100 The vertue of the Eight sphere. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* viii. 66 And on the eight daye he let the people go. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 11 The rycht keping of the aucht command. 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 207 If it be treason To be the daughter to th' eight Henry, I am a traitor. 1609 BP. HALL *Disswas. Poperie* (1627) 635 Let him heare Origen, what he answers, in the eight volume of his Explanations of Esay. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 194 The sixth, eighth or tenth day. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* liii. (1838) V. 266 But the seventh and eighth centuries were a period of discord and darkness. 1887 *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 11) 667 The eighth or auditory nerve.

b. With ellipsis of sb., to be supplied from context. Also in dates, with ellipsis of *day* (of the month).

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1010 (Gr.) Min feorh heonan On þisse eahteðan [nihte] ende ȝeseceð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 473 The eiȝtethe was, that .. citacion non nere Thoru bulle of the pope. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1010 Þe aȝtþe þe beryl cler & quyt. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 83 The eyted is contempt of veyn glory in us. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 77 Þe heyt. Crist biddiþ in þe gospel to His vicar, turn þe swerd in to þe scheþ. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xxi. 20 The ayghte berall. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 183 The awght is meiknes quhilk assuages and mitigats al angrie motions of ire. 1642 CHAS. I. *Answ. Petit. Pres. at York* 18 Apr. 1 Our Message of the eighth of April. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xliv. 257 When the Lord of the Ascendant is .. in the Antiscion of the Lord of the eighth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 67 The space of seven continu'd Nights he [Satan] rode With darkness..On the eighth return'd. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 181 She answered them..'The tongue no man can tame..James Third and Aucht', and drank off her glass.

2. *Eighth part*: one of eight equal parts into which a quantity may be divided.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxvii. 154 He had nat the eyght part in nombre of men as the frenche kynge had. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. ix. R ij, An eight part of the great Pyramis HIK. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* A. c, One eight part of the thicknesse.

B. *sb.* 1. = *eighth part.* See A. 2.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B ij b, An eight more. 1747 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* i. (1757) 23 The commander in chief is to have one half of the eight. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 391 The Muskhoyees form seven eighths of what is termed the Creek Confederacy.

b. Mil. *Eighth-wheel*, when a body of troops revolves upon its centre or one of its ends to the extent of one-eighth part of a circle.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 110 The eighth wheel is toward the flank which is to be the head of the column .. Advantage will arise if the eighth wheel is made on the center of each body. *Ibid.* 130 According to the degree ordered, whether half, quarter, or eighth wheel.

†2. *Music.* = OCTAVE. *Obs.* a. An interval of seven notes of the diatonic scale.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 A third, a Fift, a Sixt, and an eight. 1652 *News fr. Lowe-Countr.* 8 He..Knows Thirds, Fifths, Eights, Rests, Moods, and Time. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 73 He next Observes, that all Progressions by Concords, except by Eighths, produce Discord. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iii. 54 They sang the..Part an Eighth, or Seven Notes higher than the Men.

b. The note separated from any given one above or below by an interval of an eighth.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 15 In b fa ♮ mi, and his eight, you may not sing mi for fa. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. i. 3 Which will be the same, and only eights to those above. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* vii. 88, I made him raise his Voice to an Eighth.

Eighthly (*ēi·tþli*), *adv.* Also 6–7 **eightly**. [f. EIGHTH + -LY².] In the eighth place.

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 770 Eightly, that images were not set vp to be worshiped. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 21 Eightly, a woman dissembling her pregnancy. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* 38 Eightly, We maintaine that the King is King by an inherent birth-right. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. iii. 298 Eightly, If any demand why it is said to, etc.

Eightieth (*ēi·tiəþ*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4 eiȝtithe, 6 eyghteth. [f. EIGHTY: see -TH.] The ordinal numeral answering to the cardinal eighty.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* i. 10 In the hundred ȝeer and eiȝte and eiȝtithe. 1530 PALSGR. 372 *Octantiesme*, eyghteth. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 176 Our moon is nearly one eightieth of the earth.

Eightsome, *a.* or *adv.* *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 4 aȝt-sum. [f. on the analogy of OE. phrases like *syxa sum* one of six, where the numeral is in genit. pl. See EIGHT and SOME, and cf. Sc. *twasome, threesome.*]

Eight together. **Eightsome-reel** (after *foursome*), a kind of dance in which eight persons take part.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 411 Hym aȝt-sum in þat ark as aþel god lyked. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 615 The eightsome-reel of the heptarchy became the pas-seul of the kingdom of England.

Eight-square. *Obs.* exc. *Naut.* [f. EIGHT + SQUARE, after the logically correct *four-square*; cf. *three-square.*] Having eight equal sides; in the form of a regular octagon, octagonal.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 53 The work is 8-square. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 104 It was eight square and very thicke. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1499/4 A small eight-square Watch. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4748/4 Two Silver polished Candlesticks eight square. *c* 1850 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 75 All yards are made eight-square in the centre.

quasi-*adv.* 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 369 The tower of the Church of Dilhorn..is somewhat remarkable, it being built eight square. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* V. 395 He built a Tower eight square of Marble. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 114 A short beam..trimmed eight-square.

Hence **Eight-square** *sb.*, an octagonal figure; **Eight-square** *v.*, to fashion into octagonal shape.

1794 *Rigging & Seamansh.* I. 21 A straight line is then struck..and the eight-square lined from it. *Ibid.* 20 The ..side is then canted up and eight-squared.

†**Eightin,** *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 eȝten(e)de, ehtende, (*Orm.*) ehhtennde, 4 eyh-. eytand, -end, aighteden, agt-, aghtand(e, -end, aghten, achtande, aughtene, 5 heghten, auchtand, 6 egh-, eyȝ-, eyhtyn(e, eighytyn, auchtane, -in. [The northern form of EIGHTH; perh. of Scandinavian origin; cf. ON. (**ahtundi*) *áttundi*; the intrusive *n*, due to the analogy of *seventh* (cf. ONorthumb. *seofunda*), occurs also in OFris. *achtunda.*] = EIGHTH.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 On þe ehtende dai after þe childes burde, þe frend shopen þe child name. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2543 Đe eȝtenede king amonaphis, Agenes ðis folc hatel is. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9169 Þe eyhtand sibile bigan to rise. *Ibid.* 10573 Of decembre þe aghten dai Was sco geten. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 11 The aughtene commandement es that 'thou sall noghte bere false wyttnes agaynes thi neghteboure'. *c* 1440 *Melayne* 828 All solde come..By the heghten day at none. 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 150, I will that my executrix..make an eghtyn day honestly for me. 1558 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 531 The sewint [is callit] Thronus, the auchtin, Cherubin.

b. *Comb.* †**eightin-dele, -dole** [*lit.* eighth part]: an obsolete measure of capacity.

(Wey in *Promp. Parv.* says '⅛ of a coom'=16 quarts; the *haughendo, aghendole* of Lancashire may be the same word, though identified with HALVENDEAL by the editors of *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), who quote conflicting explanations of it as '7 quarts', '8 pounds'.)

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Eyȝtyndele, mesure. 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 323 At Gawthorp..Shuttleworth pays 6*d.* for an eightendole.

Eighty (*ēi·ti*), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 1 (hund)eahtatiȝ, -æhtatiȝ, -ehtatiȝ, -eahtiȝ, 3–4 eiȝteti, 5 eyȝty, 6 eyghty, eightie, 6– eighty. [OE. *hundeahtatiȝ*, f. *hund-* (prefix to the denary numerals: see HUNDRED) + *eahta* EIGHT + *-tiȝ*:— OTeut. **tigiwiz* plur. of **tegu-z* decade (see -TY).]

1. The cardinal number equal to eight tens, represented by 80 or lxxx. Also with omission of sb. and in comb. with numbers below ten (ordinal and cardinal), as *eighty-one, eighty-first*, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxix. [xc.] 10 In mæhtum hundæhtatiges ȝera. — *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Introd., Gaius Iulius Romana Kasero mid hund ehtatiȝum scipum ȝesohte Brytene. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 478 Endleue hundred ȝer of grace, & eiȝteti & thre. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 349 Auchty thousand he wes and ma. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxvii. 36 The aungil of the Lord smot in the tentus of Assiries an hundrid and fyue and eiȝteti thousend. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Eyȝty, *octoginta*. 1530 PALSGR. 367 *Octante*, eyghty, lxxx. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. i. 96 Eightie odde yeeres of sorrow haue I seene. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 187 Mr. Fox fore-told the ruine and destruction of the Invincible (so called) Armado in the eighty eight. 1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 533 When the Romans began to coin gold, it did not exceed the eighty-fourth part of their Pound. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 217 In the year one thousand four hundred and eighty-five. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 47 Aspasia, now over eighty.

2. quasi-*sb.* a. The age of eighty years. b. *The eighties*: the years between eighty and ninety in a particular century.

1835 E. ELLIOT *Poems* 221 He stoop'd no more, like toothless eighty. 1883 SEELEY *Expansion of Eng.* 260 Adam Smith, writing in the eighties.

3. *Comb.*, as in *eighty-gun ship.*

1747 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* i. (1757) 30, I have known some gentlemen captains of eighty gun ships, who .. were not old enough to be lieutenants. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Hh ij b, The 80-gun ships .. begin to grow out of repute.

Eigne (*ēin*), *a. Law.* [corrupt spelling of AYNE, ad. Fr. *aîné.*] First-born, eldest; see AYNE.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 286 Hee hath issue a sonne naturall by a concubine and after marryeth the same concubine, him the lawyers of Englande, call a Bastarde eigne. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 253 Where there be many of one name, diuersitie of the names must be put by addition of eigne, puisne, etc. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* IV. i, Thou art not so much as Bastard eigne. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Eigne*, eldest or first-born; as bastard eigne.

b. *Eigne title*: a prior, superior title. *Eigne estate*: one that is entailed.

1619 DALTON *Countr. Just.* lxxxiii. (1630) 213 By reason of the eigne title of the disseisee. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 264 Hee was remitted to his eigne estate taile, to him and to the heires males of his body.

Eigrette, obs. var. of AIGRETTE 2.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. i, Take care of the eigrette, leave the watch upon the table.

Eik (*īk*). *Sc.*

1. 'The liniment used for greasing sheep' (Jam.).

2. 'A sort of unctuous perspiration that oozes through the pores of the skin of sheep in warm weather (Roxb.); often called *sheep-eik*' (Jam.).

1641 *Parl. Proc.* 8 Sept. in *Scotch Acts* (1870) V. 598 Bicaus the eik and filthines of the samene [woolll] is a great prejudice to the workeris thairof.

Eik, Sc. form of EKE *sb.* and *v.*

Eikon, var. of ICON.

Eil, obs. form of AIL *a.* and *v.*

Eild (*īld*), *a. Sc.* [? var. of YELD *a.*] Of a cow: Not giving milk, from being in calf, or from age.

1822 W. J. NAPIER *Pract. Store-farming* 252 The gimmers giving milk will consume more grass than when eild. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VI. 21 No man could guess at how large a price Constable had estimated his eild kye.

Eild, var. ELD, *Obs.*, old age, ELD *v.* to grow old.

'Eild, var. of YIELD *v.*, to requite.

Eildin(g, var. ff. ELDING, fuel.

Eildritch, var. of ELDRICH.

†**Eileber.** *Obs.* [App. a corrupt form of OE. *ealifer* (? f. *éa* river + LIVER), a plant used as a remedy for liver disease and lumbago; ? Water Liverwort (*Ranunculus aquatilis*).] Some plant; in Gerard's 'List of names gathered out of antient

written and printed copies' identified with *Alliaria* (*i.e.* Sauce-alone, *A. officinalis*).

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 64 Ealifer hatte wyrt.] 1597 GERARD *Herbal* App. to Table. 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1878 in BRITTEN & HOLL.

Eilet, obs. form of EYELET.

Eilich, *a. Obs.*, dreadful, terrible: see AWLY.

† Eilla·nd. *Obs. rare.* Also eillond. [OE. *ęlland*, f. *ęl-* (:—OTeut. **aljo-* other) + LAND; cf. OS. *elilendi* adj. foreign, OHG. *ali-, elilanti* foreign, of another country, hence wretched (mod. G. *elena*). (The spelling is perh. due to confusion with *eiland* ISLAND.)] A foreign land.

Beowulf 3020 (Gr.) Eorl..sceal..el land tredan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2189 Til eillandes þir þam drou.

Eilond, obs. form of ISLAND.

Eine, obs. pl. of EYE.

Einsent, obs. form of ENCEINTE *a.*

Einsiȝt, obs. var. of EYESIGHT.

Eirack (ē̆·rək, ī·ərək). *Sc.* Also earack, ea-, ee-, erock. [a. Gael. *eireag* = Ir. *eireog*.] A hen of the first year.

1791 A. WILSON *Laurel Disput.* Wks. (1846) 123 Three fat eerocks fastened by the legs. 1795 *Statist. Acc.* XX. 8 (Jam.) *Eirack*, a chicken. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 306 A simultaneous charge of cocks, hens, and earocks!

Eird, obs. form of EARTH; var. ERD, *Obs.*, dwelling.

Eirdly, Sc. form of EARTHLY.

Eir(e, obs. form of AIR, EYRE, HEIR.

Eirede, var. EREDE *a.*, *Obs.*, lacking counsel.

Eirenarch (əi·rĭnāik). [ad. Gr. *εἰρηνάρχης*, f. *εἰρήνη* peace + *ἄρχειν* to rule. (In English Latin *eirenarcha* is used for 'justice of the peace'.)] An officer charged with preserving the public peace. Hence **Eirena·rchical** *a.*, having the function of an eirenarch. **Ei·renarchy** (see quot.).

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 173 The Messias..is also Eirenarchicall, and atones. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eirenarchy*, the office or Government of a Constable, or a Iustice of the Peace. 1721–1801 BAILEY, *Eirenarch*, a Justice of the Peace. 1775 in ASH. 1867 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. 48 Under these, probably, were eirenarchs, or village bailiffs.

Eirenic, irenic (əirī·nik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *εἰρηνικός*, f. *εἰρήνη* peace.] Tending to or productive of peace.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 335 President Porter, in his admirable and irenic opening of this discussion, makes it very difficult, for one who follows him. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 283 The 'eirenic' efforts or aspirations of such divines.

‖ **Eirenicon** (əirī·nikɒn). [ad. Gr. *εἰρηνικόν*, neut. of *εἰρηνικός*: see prec.] A proposal tending to make peace; an attempt to reconcile differences.

[1656 (*title*) Εἰρηνικόν, a Poeme, wherein is persuaded the composing of the differences of all the faithfull.] 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* (title-page), The Church of England a Portion of Christ's One Holy Catholic Church, and a Means of restoring visible Unity: An Eirenicon. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 1/2 We wait with interest to see Mr. Chamberlain's response to the new Eirenicon.

† Ei·rant, var. of ERRANT, *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1370/1 A fesse indented sable charged with foure leuses heads eirant.

† Ei·res. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Some kind of hawk. (? Mistake for *eyas*.)

1655 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 2) 19 The Eires, the Brancher, the Ramish Hawk, the Haggard and the two sorts of Lentners.

Ei·rmonger. *Obs.* [f. *eir-en*, ME. pl. of EGG + MONGER.] A dealer in eggs.

c 1305 *St. Swithin* 69 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 45 Miȝte eirmongers nou fare so, þe baldelikere hi miȝte Huppe ouer diches.

Eirn, obs. form of YEARN.

Eiry, var. of AERY, EERIE, *a.*

Eise, ? obs. var. of EASY.

† Ei·sell. *Obs.* Forms: 2–3 aisille, 2–4 eisil, 3–5 aysel(l, -il, -ylle, (4 aycel, -zell), 4–6 aisel, -il, -ylle, (4 aissil, 5 ascill, ass-, asell(e), 4–7 eisel(l, -ill, eysell(e, -seel, -sil, -syl, -zell, 5 esylle, -zyl, (4 heysyl, 6 esile). [a. OF. *aisil, aissil*:—late L. **acētillum*, dim. of *acētum* vinegar.] Vinegar.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark xv. 36 Fylde ane spunge mid eisile. *Ibid.* John xix. 29 Ða stod an fet full aisiles. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 þis eisil .. þuruh fulleð mine pine. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 283 Nu beden ha mi leof..aisille. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxviii. 22 [lxix. 21] In mi thriste with aysile dranke þai me. 138. *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 133 Crist tasted eysel; and þei nolden non but goode wynes. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 134 In this moone is made Aisel squillyne. *c* 1450 MYRC 1884 Loke thy wyn be not eysel. 1557 *Primer, XV Oos* F iv, I beseche thee for the bitternesse of the Aisell and Galle. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 299 Woo't drinke vp Esile, eate a Crocodile? 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 94 Eisell..is also a good sauce. 1634 HARINGTON *Salerne Regim.* 67 Summer-sauce should be verjuyce, eyzell or vinegar.

† Ei·sful, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 ęgesfull, 3 æiȝesful, 2–3 eisful. [OE. *ęgesfull*, f. *ęges-a* (= OS. *egiso*, OHG. *ekiso*:—OTeut. **agison-*, f. **agis-*: see AWE) + -FUL.] Fearful, terrible.

a 1000 *Judith* 21 Ðæs se rica ne wende, Egesfull eorla dryhten. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 De lauerd scal beon liðe þan godan and eisful þan dusian. *c* 1205 LAY. 17972 Þæt is an æiȝes-ful sune: Þæt of þine licame scal cume. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Aȝein þis eisful wiht..help me mi lauerd.

† Ei·sie, *v. Obs.* In 2 eisian. [OE. *ęg(e)sian* = OS. *egisôn*, OHG. *ekisôn*:—OTeut. **agisôjan*, f. **agis-* terror: see AWE *sb.*] *trans.* To frighten.

Beowulf 6 (Gr.) Oft Scyld..egsode eorl[as]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Swa mihtles .. þet he his men eisian ne der.

† Ei·slich, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 egeslíc, 2 eislic, 3 eiselich, 4 aisliche. [OE. *ęgeslíc*, f. *ęges-a* terror (see EISFUL) + *-líc*, -LY^1; cf. OS. *egislîc, eislîc*, OHG. *ekislîh.*] Fearful, terrible.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXV. § 6 Ða wæs ðær eac swiðe egeslic geatweard, ðæs nama sceolde bion Caron. *c* 1000 WULFSTAN *Addr. Engl.* in Sweet *Reader* 108 Eall ðæt sindon micle and egeslice dæda. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Eislic swei and blawende beman. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 To beregen us..wið þe eiseliche shame.

Hence **Ei·sliche** *adv.* a. Fearfully; b. Timidly.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Heȝe treon eisliche beorninde etforen helle ȝete. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 341 þere y auntrede me in & ai[s]liche y seide.

Eissel, Sc. form of EASSEL.

Eist, var. of ESTE *a. Obs.* dainty.

‖ **Eisteddfod** (eiste·ðvod). [Welsh; lit. 'session', f. *eistedd* to sit.] A congress of (Welsh) bards.

1822 *Ann. Reg.* I. *Chron.* 428 An Eisteddfodd, or Congress of Bards, was held..last week. 1847 *National Cycl.* II. 858 Since the time of Queen Elizabeth no royal commission has been issued for holding an eisteddfod.

Hence **Eiste·ddfodism.**

1868 *Lond. Q. Rev.* Oct. 53 That eisteddfodism by which Mr. M. Arnold seems to have been bitten.

Eister, obs. Sc. var. of EASTER *a.*

Eisy, obs. var. of EASY.

† Eistri·cion. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? Erroneous form of EXTRACTION (OFr. *estracion*).

c 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 2 Growinge be eistricion, that worthi and wis is, Concayued in wedlocke.

Eitch, obs. var. of EATCHE, *Sc.*, adze.

Eith, Sc. form of EATH.

Either (ī·ðəɪ, əi·ðəɪ), *a.* (*pron.*) and *adv.* (*conj.*). Forms: 1 æȝ-, æȝ-, ęȝhwæðer, 1–2 æȝðer, 2 eiȝðer, (3 *Orm.* eȝȝðer), 3 æiðer, aieþer, 2–4 eiðer, eiþer, 3–5 aiþer, aither, ayther, (ayder, 5 eyder), 3–6 ether, (? 4–6 aþer, ather, -ir, 4 euther, ewther), 3–7 eyther, -thir, (5 eithar), 6 eather, 4– either. See also ER. [OE. *æghwæðer* (contracted *ægðer*) = OHG. *eogihwedar* (MHG. *iegeweder*), f. WGer. **aiwo(n* (in OE. *á, ó*) AY, always + **gihwaparo-z* (in OE. *gehwæðer*: see Y- and WHETHER) each of two.

In OE. and early ME. the word appears only in its original sense 'each of two', or as adv. = 'both'; but about the beginning of 14th c. it assumed the disjunctive sense 'one or the other of two' (and the corresponding adverbial use), which properly belonged to OE. *áhwæðer, áwðer*, ME. *ouþer, oþer* (see OUTHER). This disjunctive sense has so far prevailed that in mod. Eng. such expressions as *on either side* = 'on both sides' are felt to be somewhat *arch.*, and must often be avoided on account of their ambiguity. The word OUTHER became obs. in literary use in 16th c.; its mod. dial. forms (pronounced ŏ̆ðəɪ, ōðəɪ, etc.) are popularly regarded as belonging to *either*. (It is not quite clear whether the forms *aþer athir* in Sc. from 14th to 16th c. should not be referred to OUTHER; cf. OE. *áðor.*)]

The pronunciation (əi·ðəɪ), though not in accordance with the analogies of standard Eng., is in London somewhat more prevalent in educated speech than (ī·ðəɪ). The orthoepists of 17th c. seem to give (ē·ðəɪ, ē̆·ðəɪ); Jones 1701 has (ē·ðəɪ) and (əi ðəɪ), Buchanan (1766) has (əi·ðəɪ) without alternative (see Ellis, *Early Eng. Pron.* ix, x.). Walker (1791) says that (ī·ðəɪ) and (əi·ðəɪ) are both very common, but gives the preference to the former on the ground of analogy and the authority of Garrick. Smart (1849) says that 'there is little in point of good usage to choose' between the two pronunciations, though in the body of his dictionary he, like earlier orthoepists, gives (ī·ðəɪ) without alternative.

A. *adj.* (*pron.*)

I. Each of the two.

1. As adj. used *attrib.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. xi. § 1 Hwa is þætte ariman mæȝe hwæt þær moncynnes forweard on ægðere hand. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1439 Muche folc in eiþer half to gronde me slou. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12881 Þe holi strem of flum iordane On aeiþer side stude still as stane. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1274 Bot with þe world comes dam fortone, Þat ayther hand may chaung sone. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 346 On athir syd thus war thai yhar. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxix, Aythire freke appoune fold has fastned his spere. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xl. 48 By the walles also were pilers, on either syde one. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 25 The standard being on either side lift up, they joind battle. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* Proem 40 The fierce extremes of either zone. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iii, There was a huge fireplace at either end of the hall. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 37 Either twilight and the day between.

† b. With plural sb.: = 'both'. Also (rarely), *either both*, in same sense. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. Pref., They all endeuor ..to kepe still eyther bothe kingdome safe. 1586 *Let. Earle Leycester* 20 The Lords and Commons in either houses assembled. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 694 Upon either feet they [skinks] have five distinct fingers or claws.

† c. With possessive pron. interposed before the sb. *Obs. rare.*

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 355 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 57 Out berste aiþere hire [the queen's] eȝe & fulle adoun vpe hire sautere.

† d. *Either other*: each of the two. (In quot. with pl. vb. as if = 'both'.) *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Lev.* Prol., For which cause either other of them were ordained.

† 2. *absol.* as *pron.*; used both of persons and things. Often followed by *of* with pl. sb. or pron. (In ME. with genit. pl. in same sense; in the case of pronouns this survived until 17th c., *e.g. Your either* = 'either of you'.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 17 Hiȝ doð niwe win on niwe bytta, and ægðer byð ȝehealden. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Eour eyþer sunegað bi-foran drihten. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Hur eiðer alumð þe se. *c* 1200 ORMIN 119 Forr eȝȝþer here ȝede swa Rihht affterr Godess lare. *c* 1205 LAY. 15982 Æiðer [*c* 1275 aiþer] wende to his hole. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8360 And did þair ether dun for to sitt. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 808 So shall her eitheres werke been overblowe With colde or hoote. 1479 *Bury Wills* (1850) 54, I beqwethe to eyther of myn executors xls. 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* i. 9 Ye maie fynde reste ether of you in hir huszbandes house. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 551 So parted they, as eithers way them led. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 79 The portraiture of Jove-sustain'd and sceptre-bearing kings Your either person in his presence brings. 1676 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 268 The Serjeant and Water Baylive shall have either a cloak. 1759 GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) III. 219 Fontenelle and Voltaire were men of unequal merit; yet how different has been the fate of either.

† b. With plural concord. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 53 b, Either of them as naked as ever they wer born. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polex.* II. 90 Either of them have treated me as the scandall..of my Sex.

c. Sometimes = each (of more than two things).

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 76 The other thirteene prouinces that do remaine haue eyther of them a vizroy or governor. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 228 Just above the feet, at either of the three corners, is an exquisite ..female bust.

† d. *Either other*: = 'each other': cf. EACH. *Obs.* exc. in form *either . . the other.*

Usually the two words were in different grammatical relations, one of them (in most cases the former) being the subj., and the other governed in acc., genit., or dat. by a vb., sb., or prep. Sometimes, however, *either other* became a compound (cf. *each other*), and might be governed by a prep.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1053 (Gr.) Ægðer þara eorla oðrum trymede Heofonrices hyht. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þesse wise biswikeð her aiðer oðer. *c* 1205 LAY. 3932 Eiþer hateden oþer. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 509 Eiþer oþer sone ikneu. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 799 Quen ayder biheld oþer naked, For scham þay stode bath and quakid. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1991 Ather askede of otheres stat. 1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 127 Ayþer axed of oþer of þis grete wonder. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. i. (1495) 99 Membres helpen eyther other. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 124 Aither aftir othir in the taile. 1471 *Hist. Arrivall Edw. IV* (1838) 19 There was a greate myste and letted the syght of eithar othar. 15.. *Kyng to Hermyt* 513 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 33 Ather betaȝt other gode dey. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4023 Atheris deand in vtheris armis. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 66 Beauties red and Vertues white, Of eithers colour was the other Queene. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 297 There seems to be a more connatural Transmutation of either into other. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 103 The rights of either to disturb the other.

II. One or other of the two.

3. As adj. used *attrib.*

c 1300 *Beket* 2247 He miȝte..wende up aither side. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* (1886) 356 Chese onaiþer hand. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 424 Spirits when they please Can either Sex assume, or both. 1740 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. lx. 170 When the sun shines on either side of us (as it does mornings and evenings) the shadows are very long. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1846) VI. 190 The artificial thunder, in the hands of either nation, must have turned the fortune of the day.

¶ Incorrectly with plural vb.

1874 RUSKIN *Val d'Arno* 119, I don't mean that either of the writers I name are absolutely thus narrow in their own views.

† b. *Either other*: one or the other of two. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. (1557) 707/2 Wythoute anye chaunge of beliefe on eyther other syde. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 100 Let him take whether he liketh best, if either other of these words shall serue his turne.

4. *absol.* as *pron.* (Formerly sometimes inflected in genit.)

1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 1 Cor.* iii. 15 If eythers worke be with fyre destroyed, the workeman shall lose his labour. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 25 If wee bee both or eyther of these. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 188 It is by no means necessary to determine a preference between the two ..since either of them may be resorted to. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 164 Whatever was ridiculous or odious in either increased the scorn and aversion which the multitude felt for both. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* viii. 167 Either causes a loss to the community.

¶ Incorrectly with plural vb.

1833 BP. THIRLWALL *Philolog. Museum* II. 656 Religious rites by which either Thebes or Eleusis were afterwards distinguished.

† b. *Either of both* := 'either of the two'. *Obs.*

a 1575 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 396, I never heard of either of them both till your honour had sent me your last letters. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 86 Wives were taken in Israel by bils of Dowry, and solemne espousals; but concubines without either of both.

c. Sometimes = any one (of more than two).

1616 HIERON *Wks.* (1624) II. 11 That doctrine which tends to the furtherance of all or either of these three. 1796 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 566 Rubens, Jordens, and Snyders, used to co-operate in each other's..pictures..and thus they

became more valuable than if finished by either of them singly. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 31 If either of them [several methods] be found to fail.

B. as *adv.* (*conj.*)

I. Adverbial uses of A. I.

†**1.** In OE. and early ME. = BOTH. In the oldest use followed by *ge . . ge*, or *ge . . and*; afterwards *ge* was omitted, *and* being retained in the second place. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. v. § 8 Æʒþer ʒe of Sciþþium ge of Crecum. *a* 1067 *Chart. Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 227 Æʒðer ʒe binnan burh and butan. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 [ʒe] imugon ʒecnowen eiʒðer god and euyl. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Bute þu heo alle for-lete eiðer ʒe þa ane ʒe þa oðer. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 32 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 24 Ayþer to lutel & to muchel. *c* 1205 LAY. 30887 Aiðer [*c* 1275 boþe] bi worden and by writen.

†**2.** Used to connect more than two terms. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Eiðerʒe on herʒunge ʒe on hungre ʒe on cwalme ʒe on uniwidere ʒe on wilde deoran.

II. Adverbial uses of A. II.

3. Introducing the mention of alternatives.

a. *Either . . or*, †*either . . o(u)ther*. (Formerly *either* might be preceded by an adj.; see quot. 1594.)

1387 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 297 Eþer to kyng . . oþer to deukis. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 5 Non . . that eythir hath in heuyn or in hell I-be. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 25 Eyther springing there Or elles thider brought from elles where. 1540 CROMWELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 142 II. 168, I never thought treson to your Highnes . . ayther in woorde or dede. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Wk.* IV. (1859) 498 They either quite ear them up . . or else, etc. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii, How should either men or Angels be able perfectly to behold? 1594 BP. J. KING *Jonas, &c.* (1618) 623 The mutable and transitory either pleasures or profits of this life. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & P.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 291 Either, Hylas, you are jesting, or have a very bad memory. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 266 A narration of events, either past, present, or to come.

†**b.** *Either . . either* : = either . . or. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref., Knowledge . . that maye appertaine either to good gouernance in time of peace, eyther wittye pollicies in time of warre. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* (1584) 20 In those golden times either philosophers did governe, either else governours did use philosophie. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* G viij b, Ather on ye day self of yo æquinoxe, ather ellis on yo day nixt yairefter.

†**4.** = Or. Also, *either else* = or else. *Obs.*

1387 WYCLIF *Antecr.* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 118 Who ever clepiþ himself unyversal prest eiþer desireþ to be clepid. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 8 The cruelte of all thevis eithir robberis. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K vij b, She was brente eyther stoned with stones. 1546 COVERDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks. 1844 I. 462 Perhaps men would have forgotten themselves, either else the mercy of God should not have been so much known as it ought to be. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 10 Either else they would neuer be so desirous of reuenge. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vi. 42 Either [1881 *Revised*, Or] how canst thou say to thy brother.

5. a. As an alternative, 'which way you please'. **b.** In negative or interrogative sentences: Any more than the other.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1479 Or Alisaunder ewther was his other name. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 206 *To.* Wilt thou set thy foote o' my necke? *An.* Or o' mine either? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, Thy sex cannot help that either. *Mod.* If you do not go I will not go either. If John had said so, or William either, I could believe it.

Eittin, obs. Sc. pa. pple of EAT.

Ejaculate (ɫdʒæ·kiu̯lēit), *v.* [f. L. *ējaculāt-* ppl. stem of *ējaculāri*, f. *ē* out + *jaculāri* to dart, f. *jaculum* javelin.]

†**1.** *trans.* To dart or shoot forth; to throw out suddenly and swiftly, eject. *Obs.* in general sense.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Ejaculate*, cast out. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 102 They [Porcupines] have . . prickles . . which they ejaculate. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 179 The stones thus ejaculated have been found to contain all kinds of minerals.

b. *spec.* To eject fluids, etc. from the body.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VI. 88 To eiaculate seede into the matrice. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 35 So doth the heart eiaculate the influent spirit. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxi, The cavernous nerve, whose office is to ejaculate the moisture. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 823 The spider . . ejaculates . . several threads. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xvii. 68 To ejaculate its venom into the wound. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 422/1 A . . tube through which the seminal liquor is . . ejaculated. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 905 A man who could never ejaculate.

†**c.** *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* V. xxv, The sun . . can . . ejaculate his beams upon any body capable of heat and illumination. 1679 BP. OF HEREFORD *Let. Popish Idol.* 22 [They] groan and sigh, as if they would breath forth and ejaculate their very Hearts unto it. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* (1711) 280 There are three general ways of ejaculating the Soul. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 13 The mighty magnet . . Its active rays ejaculated thence Irradiate all the wide circumference. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 374 A hissing sound, ejaculated by sudden impulse.

2. To utter suddenly (a short prayer; now in wider sense, any brief expression of emotion). Also *absol.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 23 July (1879) IV. 22, I could not but with hearty thanks to Almighty God ejaculate my thanks to him. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* I. iv. 38 Miss Woodley ejaculated a short prayer to herself. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. vi. 314 But where can the Prince be?

he kept ejaculating. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* vi. 184 We may of course ejaculate to such a thing if we like.

Hence **Eja·culated** *ppl. a.*

1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 524 Each Moment by ejaculated Pray'r We keep Possession of our Mansion there. 1865 FARRAR *Chapters on Lang.* 100 We may condense into a single ejaculated monosyllable, all, and more than all, of a whole sentence.

Ejaculation (ɫdʒæ:kiu̯lēi·ʃən). [as if a. L. **ējaculātiōn-em*, f. as prec.: see -ATION.]

†**1.** The action of hurling (missiles); the spouting out (of water); the throwing up (stones, etc. by subterranean forces). *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xiv. (1660) 332 Man . . furnished himself to the full . . with Instruments of ejaculation. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xxii. 143 Ashes . . carried many miles . . with their own violent ejaculation. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 238 A sling . . should be altogether for ejaculations. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 61 When the ejaculation is strong and brisk, the petroleous wells are observed to become very turbid. 1818 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 495 [He] spouted out of his mouth . . several tuns of water . . This ejaculation was received with the highest applause.

2. The sudden ejection or emission (of seed, fluids, etc.) from the animal or vegetable system.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1301 The ejaculation or casting foorth of naturall seed. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 The vessels of ejaculations. 1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* v. § 19 That violent and surprising Ejaculation of the Seeds. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Bee*, The Bees . . are generated . . by the Ejaculation of a little Crystalline Water into the Bottom of the small Cells in the Combs. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 823 The ejaculation or darting of the [spider's] threads is doubted. 1865 *Reader* No. 151. 576/3 Ejaculation of aqueous fluid from leaves.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** The emission of rays (by a luminary), of occult or magical influence, etc. **b.** The putting up of short earnest prayers in moments of emergency; the hasty utterance of words expressing emotion.

1625 BACON *Envy, Ess.* (Arb.) 511 There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the Act of Enuy an Eiaculation . . of the Eye. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 20 In the ejaculation of her prayers on her people. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824-5) II. 73 The suns eiaculatione of his beames wpone the earthe, more then 6,900,000 myles. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 101 An ejaculation of love is not likely to offend Him.

4. *concr.* Also *fig.* **a.** *gen.*

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xviii. (1737) 77 Lightnings, fiery Vapours, and other aerial Ejaculations. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 168 The religions of the world are the ejaculations of a few imaginative men.

b. *spec.* A short prayer 'darted up to God' (Fuller) in an emergency. In wider sense: A short hasty emotional utterance.

1624 T. GOKINS *Hallowed be Thy Name* in Farr's *S. P.* (1847) 325 Thou takest recreation In . . one eiaculation. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 237, I found by his ejaculations that they repented of their punctillios. 1684-5 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 382 III. 338 The other Bishops giving their assistance . . with very good ejaculations. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 24 He makes the lords and commons fall to a pious, legislative ejaculation. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 133 The usual chorus of . . ejaculations of welcome.

Ejaculative (ɫdʒæ·kiu̯lətiv), *a.* [f. as EJACULATE + -IVE.] **a.** Of the nature of an ejaculation. †**b.** Pertaining to the emission of occult influence (*obs.*).

1660 Z. CROFTON *Fasten. St. Peter's Fett.* 58 [It] can be no warrant for such premeditated, ejaculative expressions, to be prescribed in set and publick prayer. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 44 The Tortoises and the Estriges hatch their egges with their looks only, a signe that they have some ejaculative vertue. 1841 DISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 35 An Anglo-Saxon poem has the appearance of a collection of short hints . . curt and ejaculative.

‖ **Eja·culator.** *Phys.* [mod.L. f. *ējaculā-ri* to EJACULATE.] (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ejaculator* in anatomy, a name applied to two muscles of the genitals, from their office in the ejaculation of the seed.

Ejaculatory (ɫdʒæ·kiu̯lətəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.]

1. †a. Adapted for ejecting (a missile, or the like). **b.** *Phys.* That is concerned in the ejection of semen, etc.

1655 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 322 The bullet's falling on the ejaculatory spring. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 117 Seminary vessels both preparatory, and ejaculatory. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ejaculatory* . . ducts, or canals, arising from the *vesiculæ seminales*. 1860 SIR H. THOMPSON *Dis. Prostate* (1868) 7 Two slight lines of depression . . indicate the tracks of the ejaculatory ducts. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. I. 47 The excretory canal of the gland, called Ejaculatory Duct.

†**2.** Inclined to ejaculate; given to abrupt, impulsive expression. *Obs.*

1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* To Rdr., This small Essay (the epitome of his ejaculatory soul).

3. Of the nature of or resembling an ejaculation or sudden utterance. (Originally of prayers: see EJACULATION 4 b; now in wider sense.)

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* C iij b, In hymns and Psalms ejaculatory passages . . are warranted. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* VI. (1851) 65 Not only in ejaculatory, but in our set prayers. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lxv. (1804) 472 Strap . . venting ejaculatory petitions to Heaven for our safety. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg. Convent of Hirschau*, To breathe an ejaculatory prayer.

4. quasi-*sb.* = EJACULATION 4 b. *rare.*

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 575/1 'Indeed, I have reason to know it,' was the severe ejaculatory.

Eject (ī·dʒekt), *sb.* [ad. L. *ēject-um*, neut. of *ējectus* thrown out; see next. The term was coined by Prof. Clifford on analogy of *subject, object*.] Something (*viz.* a sensation or mental state other than our own) which is neither an actual nor a conceivable object of *our* consciousness, but which is inferred to be a real existence analogous in kind to our own sensations or mental states.

1878 CLIFFORD *Things-in-thems., Lect. & Ess.* (1886) 275, I propose . . to call these inferred existences *ejects*, things thrown out of my consciousness, to distinguish them from *objects*, things presented in my consciousness, phenomena. 1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim.* i. 22 The evidence derived from ejects is practically regarded as good in the case of mental organizations inferred to be closely analogous to our own. 1884 — in *Nature* XXIX. No. 747. 380 The eject of my contemplation is the mind of a dog. 1885 C. L. MORGAN *Springs of Cond.* III. ii. 267 My neighbour's mind, feelings, motions are ejects to me; they can never be objects.

† **Eje·ct,** *pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēject-us*, f. *ējicĕre*, f. *ē* out + *jacĕre* to throw.] Used as pa. pple. of next.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 123 The inhabitatores of whom somme tyme eiecte and put in captiuite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 208 b, Now is the prynce of ye worlde eiecte & casten out.

Eject (ɫdʒe·kt), *v.* [ad. L. *ēject-āre*, freq. of *ējicĕre* to throw out, f. *ē* out + *jacĕre* to throw; or directly f. *ēject-* ppl. stem of *ējicĕre*. As in many other Eng. vbs. identical in form with L. ppl. stems, the precise formation is somewhat doubtful; the senses are derived partly from *ējicĕre*, partly from *ējectāre*.]

1. *trans.* To throw out from within.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 197 Seethe the same till all the scum or earthy substance thereof be ejected. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 62 In the Queen's Garden is a Diana ejecting a fountain. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. 165 To reduce that indigestible substance [gold] into such a forme as may not be ejected by seidge. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 221 He died . . while endeavouring to eject saliva. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxxiii. 217 If stones are thrown into the Crater they are instantly ejected.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. To dart forth, emit (flames, light, etc.).

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. iii, Every look or glance mine eyes ejects [1601 mine eye objects]. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elyz. Nym.* 78 The Carbunckle . . a flaming light And radiency eiecteth. 1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 35 His home-bred stomack's curb'd or quite ejected. 1738 BROOKE *Jerusalem Deliv.* iii. 10 His arms and eager eyes ejecting flame . . Tancred came. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 258 How groaning hospitals eject their dead!

2. To expel, drive out (by force or with indignity) *from* any place or position.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. VI. (Arb.) 162 Al the barbarous Kynges & Idolatours beinge eiected. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 287 To dispatch This Viporous Traitor; to eiect him hence Were but one danger. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 414 Ejected, emptyed, gazed, unpityed, shun'd, A spectacle of ruin or of scorn. 1726 SWIFT *Bec's Birthday* Wks. 1819 XIV. 542 If the gout should seize the head, Doctors pronounce the patient dead; But if they can . . eject it to th' extremest parts, etc. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. viii. 270 Those inferior minds, who had ejected the master-spirit from their councils. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 57 They [two free black preachers] have lately been ejected from the place.

†**b.** In pass. with omission of *from*. *Obs.* (Cf. *to be banished the country*.)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 64 And for that they would be justified by the works of the law, were ejected the house of God. 1660 T. WATSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvi. 11 Austin saith 'Lord . . if I might see thy face one day; but alas! were it only a day, then to be ejected heaven'.

3. To expel from a dignity or office. Also, To turn out, evict (a person) *from* property or possessions; *esp.* in *Law*.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 229 The Abbat . . eiected the Kings Clarke. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 127 That I might be reuenged vpon them, that had eiected vs out of our patrimony. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 117 If they can prove their Ministers fit to be ejected, let them there prove it. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 217 When the executive officers came to eject the inhabitants from their houses and lands. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* ii. (1863) 18 [The elder Howe] was not the man for Loughborough, and he was consequently ejected. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iii. 20 He had ejected disreputable senators from the Curia.

‖ **Ejectamenta** (ɫdʒe·ktăme·ntă), *sb. pl.* [pl. of L. *ējectāmentum*, f. *ējectāre*: see prec.] Substances ejected by eruptive forces.

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* x. (ed. 3) 192 Yet the cone, an incoherent heap of scoriæ and spongy ejectamenta, stands unmolested. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* iv. 32 These fragmentary ejectamenta are often thrown high into the air.

† **Ejecta·tion.** *Obs.*—° [f. as prec.: see -ATION.]

1736 BAILEY, *Ejectation*, a casting or throwing out. 1775 ASH, *Ejectation* (not much used, from *eject*), the act of casting out.

Ejected (ɫdʒe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. EJECT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Thrown out from the interior of anything.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 165 If the water be . . upon the fire . . these ejected bubbles will be more apparent. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 269 The low heat of the ejected lava. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 445 That singular ejected rock, the Devil's Thumb. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.*

I. xxiv. 320 The young gulls were feeding on the ejected morsel.

2. Expelled from a country, or from an office; evicted, turned out from a possession, tenancy, etc.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 408 True policy will teach them to find a safer interest in the common friendship of England, than in the ruins of one ejected Family. 1665 MARVELL *Corr.* xlviii. Wks. 1872 II. 183 Non-conformist ejected Ministers. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* iv. (1863) 116 But though Howe was an ejected minister, he could not consent to be a silenced one.

Ejecting (ĭdʒe·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EJECT *v.* + -ING[1].] Casting out, expulsion.

1602 FULBECKE *1st. Pt. Parall.* 100 Our law punisheth.. the immature eiecting of any of these out of the wombe. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 26 The miracles of our Lord..were..for the real benefit and advantage of men, by..ejecting of devils.

Ejection (ĭdʒe·kʃən). [ad. L. *ējectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ējicĕre* : see EJECT *v.*]

1. The action of casting out from within. Formerly applied *spec.* in *Physiology* (see quot. 1751).

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Eiection*, a casting forth. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man., Cebes* 135 Her owne receipt ..which purgeth out all their ingulphed evils, as by vomit or ejection. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* viii. 74 There is no ejection of their excrements by stool for two or three dayes. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ejection*, the act of throwing out or discharging anything at some of the emunctories; as by stool, vomiting or the like. 1813 EUSTACE *Tour Italy* I. (R.) The vast ejection of ashes..must have left a large void in its [Vesuvius'] centre. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 260, I pricked deeply the column .. without causing the ejection of this pollinium. 1881 STOKES in *Nature* No. 625. 597 The ejection of gas from the body of the sun.

b. *concr.* Something ejected; *spec.* by a volcano.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 158 The Apothecary sware he smelt him [the mouse] comming by the scent of the ejection. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 197 One unclassed volcanic ejection..the *roche rouge* in Velay, in France. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 197 The ejections in this place entirely conceal from view the stratified rocks of the country.

† **c.** *fig.* An outgoing of emotion. *Obs.*

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. 36 What thin Ejections, Cold affections.

2. A casting out or expulsion from a particular place or position; also from office or possessions.

1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 349 He .. did entreat of the ejectioun of the byaris and the sellaris furth of the Tempill of Jerusalem. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* I. i. § 1 [Adam and Eve's] Creation and Ejection. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 356 Exorcisme (that is to say, of ejection of Devills by Conjuration). 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 417 To the Syracusians he gave Laws upon the ejection of their King. 1765 JOHNSON *Pref. Shaks.* (R.) Some of these alterations are only the ejection of a word for one that appeared to him more elegant. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 48 The ejection of many good men immediately followed.

† **b.** The state of being banished, exile. *rare.*

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 49/1 The People with whom he [the son of Periander] lived in his ejection.

c. In Scotch Law. *Action of ejection* : = EJECTMENT 2. *Letters of ejection* : see quot.

1764 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* 427 Actions of spuilzie, ejection and intrusion are penal. *Ibid.* 464 If one be condemned .. to quit the possession of lands, and refuses .. letters of ejection are granted .. ordaining the Sheriff to eject him.

† **3.** = ECBOLE 2. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1257 Polymnestus .. first made the drawing out of the note longer, and the..ejection thereof much greater than before.

† **Ejecti·tious,** *a. Obs.*[−0] [f. L. *ējectīci-us*, f. ppl. stem of *ējicĕre*: see prec. + -ITIOUS.] (See quot.)

1736 BAILEY, *Ejectitious*, cast out. 1775 in ASH.

Ejective (ĭdʒe·ktiv), *a.* [as if ad. L. **ējectīvus* : see EJECT *v.* and -IVE.]

1. That has the function or the power of ejecting.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 45 The one a vomiting or ejective medicament. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farriers Dispens.* II. i. (1734) 57 The Ancients thought there was some ejective Property in all purging Medicines. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 301 Each shot carries with it its own share of ejective force. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 428 The giant planets must have possessed corresponding ejective energies.

2. Pertaining to an eject.

1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim.* I. 16 This necessarily ejective method of enquiry. 1884 — in *Nature* XXIX. No. 747. 380 Our ejective inferences can only be founded on the observable activities of organisms.

Hence **Eje·ctively** *adv.* **a.** By means of ejection. **b.** With reference to ejects. **Ejecti·vity,** the fact of being an eject.

1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim.* I. 17 Ejectively some such criterion is required. 1886 — in *Contemp. Rev.* July 48 Both subjectivity and ejectivity are only known under the condition of being isolated from objectivity.

Ejectment (ĭdʒe·ktmĕnt). [f. EJECT *v.* + -MENT ; app. first used in legal Anglo-French.]

1. a. *Law.* The act or process of ejecting a person from his holding. **b.** In wider sense, = EJECTION 2 (but chiefly with allusion to a.).

1567 RASTELL *Termes of Law* 68 b, A writ of eiectement of warde lieth wher, etc. [Fr. *briefe deiectment de gard gist*, etc.]. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 359 This Eiectment of the Britons. 1672 H. STUBBE *Justif. Dutch War* 60 Continued after their [the Danes'] ejectment, by our English Kings. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. xiii. 468 Forcible ejectments of the negroes from their habitations. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxiv. 1 [Man] is but a tenant at will..liable to instantaneous ejectment. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug., The Irish land question divides itself naturally into three great points—improvements, tenant right, and ejectment.

2. (More fully, *action, writ of ejectment*) : 'An action at law whereby a person ousted or amoved from an estate for years may recover possession thereof' (Tomlins *Law Dict.*); the writ (otherwise *de ejectione firmæ*) by which this action is commenced.

An action of this kind, under which damages were claimed for a fictitious ejectment by an imaginary person, was formerly the recognized mode of trying the title to landed property.

1697 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 188 An ejectment hath been left at S[r] H. Hobarts house for 8000*l.* 1715 *Act Reg. Papists* 2 *Geo. I*, in *Lond. Gaz.* (1716) No. 5455/2 He may bring an Ejectment upon his own Demise. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 253 But will not be at the trouble of bringing a writ of ejectment. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 199 A writ then of *ejectione firmae*, or action of trespass in ejectment. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 45 He might bring his ejectment. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 216 Actions of ejectment were commenced in the courts at Albany. 1886 STEPHEN *Comm.* (ed. 10) III. 415.

† **3.** *pl.* [after L. *ejectamenta*]. Things cast up or out. *Obs. rare.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II. 514 Ejectments of the Sea.

Ejector (ĭdʒe·ktəɪ). [f. as prec. + -OR, upon the analogy of L. agent-nouns in -OR.]

1. *gen.* One who ejects. *lit.* and *fig.* See EJECT *v.* 1, 2.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. § 17. 70 The ejectors should show better proofe than the ancient possessours. 1645 J. BOND *Occasus Occid.* 25, I find that sin branded as an Ejector, as an Exiler, not only of Persons, but of whole Churches. 1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* To Rdr. 2 Two Apocryphall Orders of Commissioned Officers..known by the names of Triers, and Ejectors. 1831 SYD. SMITH *Speeches* Wks. 1859 II. 218/1 The merciless ejector..will be restrained within the limits of decency and humanity. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 494 The venomous slaver..must be carried back to the face of the foul-breathed ejector.

b. *Law.* The person who ejects another from his holding. *Casual ejector* : see CASUAL.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 191 If a third person eject him against Right, he shall recover damages against the Ejector. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 200 The lessee had no other remedy against the ejector but in damages. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 680 The parties, viz. the plaintiff, and the defendant, the ejector, usually termed the casual ejector, are fictitious persons. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 154 The result of violent, clandestine, or precarious taking from the ejector himself.

2. Applied to various portions of machinery, etc. serving the purpose of ejecting; *e.g.* an appliance for discharging empty cartridge cases from a breech-loader; a contrivance for ejecting the ashes from the stoke-hole of a marine engine; an apparatus for discharging the contents of sewers by means of compressed air, etc. Also *attrib.*, as in *ejector-condenser, -sewer.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Ejector-condenser* (steam-engine), a form of condenser worked by the exhaust steam from the cylinder. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 128 The ejector is acted upon through its rear claw, that nearest its pivot. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 57/2 Egg-shaped Isaac Shone's House Ejector Sewers. 1887 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/2 Of these ejectors there are eight, placed in pairs in different parts of the town.

† **Ejula·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ējulātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *ējulāre* to wail.] Wailing, lamentation.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xv. § 2 (1622) 156 It should be lamented, with this pitifull eiulation. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* § 7 Pref. 3 What ejulations can be bitter or loud enough. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 85 With dismal groans and Ejulations in the pangs of death. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON ; and in mod. Dicts.

† **E·jurate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ējūrāt-* ppl. stem of *ējūrāre* to abjure.] *trans.* To abjure, renounce. Hence **Ejura·tion** (see quot.).

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 209 The Faith of Christ .. was defiled with Arrianism ; not ejurated till the year 588. 1626 COCKERAM, *Ejurate*, to forsweare, or resigne ones place. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ejuration*, a renouncing or resignation. 1678–96 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† **Eju·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ējūr-āre* : see prec.] = prec.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 855 To be a close client of his for ever, ejuring all former false and idolatrous service.

† **Eke** (īk), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms : 1 éaca, 3, 6, 9 eke, *Sc.* (6 eik, 7 eeke). See also ECHE *sb.* [OE. *éaca* = ON. *auke* :—OTeut. **aukon-*, f. same root as ECHE *v.*]

1. An addition, increase; a piece added on; a supplement. In OE., A reinforcement (of troops).

894 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) Him com micel eaca to. *a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 460 (Gr.) Forþon is witena ȝehwam wopes eaca. 1786 GEDDES *Prosp. New Trans. Bible* 95 The words in Italics..are generally ill-assorted and clumsy ekes. *Mod. Sc.* It would be too short without an eke.

2. *spec.* **a.** A tag to a bell-rope; also *attrib.*, as in *bell-eke.* Also ECHE. **b.** A short straw or wooden cylinder on which a beehive is placed to increase its capacity.

1549 in Miss T. Smith *Rotherham Acc.* (1878) 12 Paid to Robt. Machon for a neke to our gret Bell. 1566 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* III. 577/2, 6 ekes for bell ropes 1/4. 1594 in Miss T. Smith *Rotherham Acc.* (1878) 12 Payd unto Robert Okes for 10 payre of bell ekes 10*s.* 1857 C. B. ROBINSON *Gloss. Best's Farm. Bks.* 184 Underlay. Now called ekes; additional bands of straw placed beneath the hive.

3. *Sc.* (16th and 17th c.) A supplement, postscript, appendix to a formal document.

1568 *Declar. Murray, &c.* in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* 11 The eik or additioun to our answer. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 451 The other partie had givin in an eeke or additioun to their former answere.

4. In advb. phrase, *to eken* (OE. *tó éacan*) in addition, besides, contracted in ME. into TEKE(N, q.v. Also, in same sense, *on eke.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* i, Þæt wæs to eacan oþrum unarimeðum yflum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 To eken oþer þo gremeden hem sore. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174 Þe nome of Hester ne seið nout one 'abscondita' .. auh deð þer teken 'eleuata in populis'. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 34 Hire chyn ys chosen, ant eyther cheke Whit ynoh ant rode on eke.

Eke, *sb.*[2] *dial.* A male salmon.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 10/2 It [a salmon] was a male fish, or what is known in the north of England amongst fishermen as an 'eke'.

Eke (īk), *v.* Forms : 1 (see ECHE *v.*), 2–3 eken, 4–6 ek, (4 ayke, 3eke(n), 5–8 eek(e, 6–7 eak(e, (7 eck, eyk), 4– eke, 5– *Sc.* eik. [partly f. EKE *sb.*[1] ; partly dial. (northern) form of ECHE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To increase, add to, lengthen. Also *absol.* † *Neither to eke nor to pair* (*Sc.*) : neither to add to nor take from. Proverb, *Every little ekes.* *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 Þe holie man fasteð forto .. eken his holinesse. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* civ. [cv.] 24 He ayked his folk swith mikel on an. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 13 Nowe..þe pricis are ekid. *Ibid.* 26 Þey..ȝekun þer synnis. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 133 Theyr bounté for to eeke. 1530 PALSGR. 531/2, I eke..my gowne is to shorte for me, but I wyll eke it. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 130 This miserie .. which the malice of man cane neyther eak nor paire. 1599 HARSNET *Agst. Darell* 193 As they say, Every thing Eiketh. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 96 Quhen the partie hes named ane certaine number of witnes, he may not thereafter eike, nor pair the number of the witnes. 1639 J. CLARKE *Parœmiol.* 10 A litle eekes. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 372 It not being princely to .. eek the same [the vail of the tabernacle] another was contrived. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 32 Some patch'd dog-hole ek'd with ends of wall. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 258 Without eking or curtailing God's precious truth. 1829 CLARE *Ode Autumn, Anniversary* 76 The moaning brook, that ekes its weary speed.

† **b.** *intr.* To increase, grow. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* III. 162 His power eikit so and grew.

† **2.** To add. Const. † *til, to.* Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 16352 ȝiff þu takesst twiȝȝes an And ekesst itt till fowwre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21194 Þar-til þai eked mar and mare. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxvi. 190 Sal I ek til Goddis wengeance? 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123 Ther can na thing be eikkyt to my parsecutione bot cruel dede. 1634–46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 17 We .. conforme .. to the notes and additions thereto eiked. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 14 His Majesty..eked others that I had omitted.

3. *To eke out* : **a.** to supplement, supply the deficiencies of anything (const. *with*) ; *esp.* to make (resources, materials, articles of consumption, etc.) last the required time by additions, by partial use of a substitute, or by economy.

1596 BP. BARLOW *Three Serm.* iii. 133 Not to bee so..giuen to spending..but eeke it out to the vtmost. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 209 *Ros.* The little strength that I haue, I would it vvere with you. *Cel.* And mine to eeke out hers. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* To Rdr. 6 Best is he that inuents, the next he that followes forth and eekes out a good inuention. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 140 My ink..had been gone..all but a very little, which I eked out with water. 1788 BURNS *Extempore* 2 *Lawyers*, But what his common sense came short, He eked out wi' law, man. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xx. 353, I determined to start..to eke out our scanty supply of water. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* I. 25 The meaning of their [savage races'] words has to be eked out by gesture. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* II. 57 After a glass apiece we eke out the remainder with snow.

b. To prolong (a speech or composition, an action) by expedients devised for that purpose ; to contrive to fill up (a certain amount of space in writing, etc.).

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 245 Your reverence to eek out your sermonings shall need repaire to Postills, or Polianthea's. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 551 As for his ecking out..the Siege, it was done upon good grounds. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 186 To eke out any thing, signifies to lengthen it beyond its just dimensions, by some low artifice. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 289 Enough to have eked out a decent-sized volume. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xi. 236 He .. eked out the measure with a peculiar musical sound.

c. To contrive to make (a livelihood), or to support (existence) by various makeshifts.

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 89 To eke out the existence of the people, every person..was called on for a weekly subscription. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* II. (1879) 19 Some runaway slaves..contrived to eke out a subsistence. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* I. i. 12 To eke out a scanty livelihood.

† **4.** *To eke up* : to supply, repair (a loss). *Obs.*

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacr.* ii. 53 What meanes are so like to eike up..spiritual losses, as the Supper of the Lord?

Eke (īk), *adv. arch.* Forms : 1–2 éac, (1 ǽc, éc), 3–4 ec, ek, 3 æac, ok, 4–6 eek(e, (4 heke, yke), 6–7 eake, *Sc.* 6 eik(e, 8 eek, 3– eke. [Com. Teut. :—OE. *éac* = OFris. *âk*, OS. *ôk* (Du. *ook*), OHG. *ouh* (MHG. *ouch*, mod.G. *auch*),

ON. *auk* 'also' (Da. *og*, Sw. *och* 'and'), Goth. *auk* for, but. The ultimate origin is uncertain; some connect the word with the root of EKE *v.*, while others consider it f. Aryan **au* again + **ge* particle of emphasis; cf. Gr. *αὖ γε*. The form *ok* in 13th c. is app. a. ON.] Also, too, moreover; in addition.

Beowulf 3131 (Gr.) Dracan ec scufun Wyrm ofer weall clif. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 846 *Quinetiam*, æc þan..æc don. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 9 Ic eow secge, eac maran þonne witegan. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1118 Eac on þison geare wæs ungemetliche mycel wind. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Mid his apostles and ec mid oðere floc manna. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Swa mihte æac þe oðre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 Vor þæt ec þæt he dude hire was iðe frumðe sore hire unðonckes. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 200 Þe beste, fayreste, the strangest ok. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 210 Her here heke al hyr vmbe-gon. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 88 And eke I-liknet to vr lord. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 757 Eke therto he was right a mery man. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 565 The ende is dethe of male and eke femele. 1500–20 DUNBAR *How Dunbar ane Freir* 38 In it haif I in pulpet gon and preichit In Derntoun kirk, and eik in Canterberry. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 219 These forrests eke, made wretched by our music. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* V. 1658 But eke doth comprehend That base vnmanly sinne of drunkennesse. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ii. 39 Supposing the wax good, and eke the thimble. *a* 1856 LONGF. *Childr. Lord's Supper* 122 Answered the young men Yes! and Yes! with lips softly breathing answered the maidens eke.

Ekebergite. *Min.* [f. name of the Swedish traveller *Ekeberg* + -ITE.] An important member of the scapolite family occurring in square prisms of a white, greyish, greenish, or reddish colour.

1822 CLEVELAND *Min.* 359 [Ekebergite of Thomson] is probably a variety of scapolite. 1884 DANA *Min.* 325 It is probable that the mineral is an altered ekebergite.

†**E·kement.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EKE *v.* + -MENT.] An increase, extension, enlargement.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 586 There is no ekement or inlargement in matter.

†**E·ke-name.** *Obs.* [f. EKE *sb.* + NAME; cf. ON. *aukanafn.*] An additional name, a nickname. Now superseded by the corrupt form NICKNAME: *a nekename* (*Promp. Parv.*) for *an ekename.*

1303 BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1530 As moche þan he ys to blame þat 3eueþ a man a vyle ekename. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 112 An Ekname, *agnomen.* 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. vi. 109 Nicknames (*i.e.* ekename or the added name).

†**E·ker**[1]. *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. EKE *v.* + -ER.] One who increases.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 112 An eker, *auctor, augmentator.*

†**E·ker**[2]. *Obs. rare.* Also iker. [Origin and meaning unknown; possibly a corruption of *niker*, NICKER, water-sprite. Cf. also EAGRE.]

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6175 They woneth in water, y-wis, With eker [*v. r.* Iker] and fysch. *Ibid.* 6202 He say the ekeris wonynge And the fysches lotynge.

Eking (ī·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EKE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of adding or making an addition; the action of putting an 'eke' to (a bell-rope).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. viii. 53 In ekyng als of Goddis serwyce Scho fowndyt..twa chapellanyis. 1576 in Miss T. Smith *Rotherham Acc.* (1878) 12 For ekeing of a bell-rope. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 31 But such eeking hath made my hart sore.

2. An augmentation, increase.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 22 And make an ekynge of my peine. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 112 An Ekynge, *augmentum.* 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Accrue*, a growth, eeking, augmentation.

3. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ekeing*, a piece of wood fitted, by scarphing or butting, to make good a deficiency in length, as the end of a knee and the like. The ekeing is also the carved work under the lower part of the quarter-piece, at the aft part of the gallery.

Eking (ī·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That serves to eke out.

1653 B[ARNABAS] O[LEY] *Account of Wks.* in *Jackson's Wks.*, His stile .. is more short than other Authours in Relatives, in Eeking and helping particles. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 346 Suppressed invectives and eking rhymes could but ill appease so fierce a mastiff.

Ekmannite (e·kmănəit). *Min.* [so called by Igelström 1865, after G. Ekmann, the proprietor of the mine where found; see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of iron and manganese, resembling chlorite in appearance.

1868 DANA *Min.* 490 Ekmannite..on heating yields water.

El, obs. form of AWL.

-el, *suffix*[1], repr. OE. *-el, -ela, -ele* (OTeut. **-ilo-, -ilon-, -ilôn-*), has in mod.Eng. usually become -LE, q. v., though the older form is retained after *v, th, ch, n*, as in *hovel, brothel, hatchel, kernel.*

OE. *-el* is added to vbl. stems to form agent-nouns, instrumental sbs., and adjs., and to sbs. to form diminutives; *-ela, -ele*, are chiefly used to form diminutives from sbs. and object-nouns from vbl. stems. See further under -LE.

-el, *suffix*[2], a. OF. *-el* (mod.F. usu. *-eau*), *-elle*, repr. L. *-ello-, -ella-*. This suffix is in classical Latin used to form diminutives from sbs. or adjs. in *-er* and *-ra*, as *libellus, libella*, from *liber* book, *libra* balance; it is also substituted for *-ulo-, -ula-*, to form diminutives of nouns of that termination, where the latter had lost its original diminutive force, as in *porcellus* little pig, dim. of *porculus*, f. *porc-us* pig. In Romanic it was much more widely used in the formation of diminutives. Examples in Eng. (with the spelling *-el*) are (from the masc. *-el*), *tunnel, bowel, carnel*; (from the fem. *-elle*) *chapel, novel, pimpernel*, etc.

2. It should be noted that the ending *-el* in Eng. words adapted from Fr. frequently represents other L. suffixes than *-ello-, -ella-*; e.g. in *jewel, vowel*, it stands for Fr. *-el*:—L. *-āli-* (see -AL); in *apparel* for Fr. *-eil*:—L. *-iculo-* (see -CLE); in *kennel* for Fr. *-il*:—L. *-īle*, as in *ovīle* sheepfold.

†**Ela** (ē·lā·). *Mus. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 eela. [f. E + LA; denoting the particular note E which occurred only in the seventh Hexachord, in which it was sung to the syllable *la*. Cf. ELAMI.] The highest note in the Gamut, or the highest note of the 7th Hexachord of Guido, answering to the upper E in the treble. Often *fig.* as a type of something 'high-flown'. Also *attrib.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (1609) A ij, The Musitions, who being intreated, will scarse sing Sol Fa, but not desired, straine aboue Ela. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 64 a, You must straine your wits an Ela oboue theyrs. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 168 Vntill our wit can reach an Ela straine. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 111 Although it [laughter] be at the highest pitch and scrued up to the very Eela of mirth, it vanisheth away. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 50 An Age elevated above the Ela of common Humanity. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* II. IV. 121 'Why God-a-mercy..this is a note above E La.'

Elaat, obs. form of ELATE *a.*

Elaate (e·lă¸eit). *Chem.* [f. ELA-IC + -ATE.] A salt of elaic acid.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 82 An elaate of glycerine.

Ela·be, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *ēlābi*, f. *ē* out + *lābi* to glide.] *intr.* To slip away.

1837 S. B. HARPER *Bertrand* I. ii. 15 She .. to a convent hied Whence she will ne'er emerge till he's no more..With him elabes the anchor of her vow.

Elaborate (ĭlæ·bŏrĕt), *pple.* and *a.* [ad. L. *ēlabōrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēlabōrāre* to ELABORATE.]

†**A.** as *pple.* = ELABORATED: see ELABORATE *v.*

1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) G b, It was elaborate before, by the .. studie of all the best learned Iesuites.

B. as *adj.*

1. Produced or accomplished by labour. Also, that has been subjected to processes of art; = ELABORATED. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 19 a, Some elaborate pollished Poems. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 27 The Gray..leaveth her elaborate house to the Fox. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 360 The vast unnumber'd store Of steel elab'rate, and refulgent ore. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley*, Wks. II. 65 He has no elegances either lucky or elaborate. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV. 152 Eyeing the elaborate steel.

2. Worked out in much detail; highly finished.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1676) 176/1 Those elaborate Maps of Ortelius. 1687 *Penal Laws* 22 A..veneration for his Learned and Elabourate Works. 1704 DAVENANT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 397 IV. 244, I had prepared a very elaborate letter to Her Royal Highness. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* ii. 71 In the same flower we apparently have elaborate contrivances for directly opposed objects. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* X. V. 393 In scientific pursuits the preparations are usually elaborate. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 112 He then proceeds to give another and more elaborate explanation of the whole passage.

b. Of an investigation, a study, an operation, etc.: Conducted with great minuteness. Hence *transf.* applied to personal agents or their attributes: Minutely careful, painstaking.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. (1851) 362 The King was emphatical and elaborate on this Theam against Tumults. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ii. 28 Amongst the Ancients, none have spent more elaborate studies herein than Eusebius. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 37 He was a most curious and elaborate Collector of valuable Histories. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. CXXXVII. 89 From the annals of the elaborate Maittaire. *a* 1836 W. GODWIN *Essays* (1873) 193 The world is busy and elaborate to tear him from my recollection. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 86 He read Shakespeare, and made an elaborate study of his method.

Elaborate (ĭlæ·bŏrĕt), *v.* [f. L. *ēlabōrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlabōrāre* to work out, produce by labour, f. *ē* out + *labōrāre* to LABOUR.

Sense 2 may probably be the earliest in Eng. from the use of the L. word by writers on alchemy or medicine. Cf. Fr. *élaborer*, 16th c. (Littré)=sense 2.]

1. To produce or develop by the application of labour; to fashion (a product of art or industry) from the raw material; to work out in detail, give finish or completeness to (an invention, a theory, literary or artistic work, etc.).

1611 COTGR., *Elabourer*, to elaborate. 1626 COCKERAM, *Elaborate*, to do a thing with great paines. 1726 YOUNG *Love Fame* Wks. (1866) II. 96 Attend, and you discern it [ambition] in the fair Conduct a finger, Or, in full joy, elaborate a sigh. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. II. I. vii. § 12 85 The objects of landscape may be either elaborated or suggested according to their place and claim. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. CX. 238 The constitutional system which was in course of being gradually elaborated and matured. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. v. 199 He elaborates his theory from his own reason. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 390 Little things are elaborated with an infinity of pains.

2. *transf.* Of nature or natural agencies: To produce (a chemical substance) from (its) elements or sources; to fashion or develop (an animal or vegetable tissue, etc.); also, to transmute (crude materials) *into* a developed product.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass.* 54 Nothing elaborates our concoction more then sleepe. 1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1675) 65 Honey .. is elaborated by the Bee. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 81 If the waters be saltish, pure and clear, ..then a pure Metal is generated; but in defect of purity an Impure Metal, in elaborating of which, Nature spreadeth .. a thousand years. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 87 The animal spirits are elaborated from the blood. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 211 As well might it be imagined, that the roots elaborate it [the sap] in the leaves. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxvi. (1862) 161 The Sun, under whose influence one plant elaborates nutriment for man and another poison. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* x. 194 Year after year.. the leaf is elaborating from air and rain and sunshine .. those solid structures which are destined to outlive it.

Elaborated (ĭlæ·bŏrĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] That has been worked up, has undergone preparation or development; worked out in detail, finely wrought, etc. (see the vb.).

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxx. (1612) 295 One elaborated Pen compendiously doth floe. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 162 He doth it so finely as if he found such purposes in his way, and went not astray with a search too curiously elaborated. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 740 It is the most perfect and highly elaborated of all the author's pieces. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 23 An instrument of a more elaborated character.

Elaborately (ĭlæ·bŏrĕtli), *adv.* [f. ELABORATE *a.* + -LY[1].] In an elaborate manner.

1633 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 104 He is so elaborately excessive, that none will believe him. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 48 It is .. elaborately shewn, that former patents have passed in the same manner. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlviii, I see you are elaborately dressed.

Elaborateness (ĭlæ·bŏrĕtnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being elaborate.

1694 ECHARD *Plautus* Pref., His [Terence's] extream Closeness and great Elaborateness. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 167 The 'Old Bachelor'..is..composed with great elaborateness of dialogue. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 3 (1879) 99 For they are further remarkable for the elaborateness of their internal structure.

Elaboration (ĭlæ·borē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *ēlabōrātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *ēlabōrāre*: see ELABORATE *v.*]

1. The process of producing or developing from crude materials; †*spec.* in Chemistry (see quot. 1612). Also, the process of working out in detail, developing, perfecting (an invention, a theory, a literary work, etc.).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* (*Chemistry*) (1617) 304 Where distillations doe preuaile Distraction takes the head, Then by Elaboration Wise men may be misled. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 531 The first thought of Virgil was his Emperor ..the second the elaboration of his verse.

b. The state of being elaborated; elaborateness.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 770 Intermediate editions of .. less elaboration. 1861 W. COLLINS *Dead Secr.* 149 The housekeeper cleared her throat with extraordinary loudness and elaboration, and read on thus. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xiii. 319 Various copies exist in various stages of elaboration.

2. The production by natural agencies of chemical substances from their elements or sources; *spec.* (in Physiology) the formation of animal or vegetable tissues, or the changes undergone by alimentary substances from their reception into the body to their complete assimilation.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 81 b, Arteries..by their heat helpyng to the exact elaboration of his bloud. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* I. XX. (1686) 442 Milk is a chyle which..has received but a light Elaboration. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Vegetables*, There happen different Fermentations and other Elaborations amongst the sensible parts. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 220 In this process of Elaboration .. the most important change is the concentration of the fluid.

3. *concr.* in various senses.

1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 235/1 This spirit is a last elaboration. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* IV. ii. § 1. 177 Science is an elaboration. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 200/1 Fig. 138 is a further elaboration of the same design, the lines being doubled.

Elaborative (ĭlæ·bŏrĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *ēlabōrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlabōrāre* + -IVE.] That has the property of elaborating.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. XX. 14 The Elaborative or Discursive Faculty. 1845 *Florist Jrnl.* 45 The elaborative organs of the plants 1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 135 Ancient heresies were elaborative, modern disintegrative of dogma.

Ela·borator. [as if L. **ēlabōrātor*: see ELABORATE *v.* and -OR.] One who or that which elaborates. In mod. Dicts.

Elaboratory (ĭlæ·bŏrătəri). [as if ad. L. **ēlabōrātōrium*, f. *ēlabōrāre* to ELABORATE.]

1. A place where chemical operations are performed, or where medicines are compounded; = LABORATORY. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1652 EVELYN *St. France* Misc. (1805) 81 Every great person .. pretends to his elaboratory and library. 1676 COLES, *Elaboratory* .. a (chymist's) workhouse or shop. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 258 Two Elaboratories; one for Chymical, and the other for Galenical Preparations. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 200 Dr. Pearson's Lectures .. will recommence in the Elaboratory. 1873 M. COLLINS *Sq. Silchester's* I. v. 71 Parlour, bedroom, elaboratory, kitchen.

2. A natural apparatus for elaborating any product of vital action. (Formerly *transf.* from 1.)

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 578 The Sanguification is performed in any one part of the Animal, as the peculiar Shop or Elaboratory of it. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 325 Obstruction of the passages, by which the Aliment passes to its elaboratories. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 86. 2/1 The Elaboratory of the Nervous Juice. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 11 The functions of leaves are to..act as elaboratories.

† **Ela·bour,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *elabour-er* (Cotgr.) or L. *ēlabōrāre* to ELABORATE.]

1. *trans.* = ELABORATE *v.* 2.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg., Straunge Wds.*, More parfectly digested and elaboured. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirkburiall* x. (Jam. Suppl.) A sepulchrall Pyramide elabored by the panefull taske of God's people. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* Prol., The marrow is a nourishment most perfectly elaboured by nature.

2. *intr.* To struggle to make one's way.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* cii. 403 Flesh so proudlie stout That but as in a Labyrinth elaboureth about.

† **Ela·crymate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. **ēlacrimāt-* ppl. stem of **ēlacrimāre*, f. *ē* out + *lacrimāre* to shed tears, weep: cf. LACRYMAL, etc.] *trans.* To shed in the form of tears.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 403 The trunk..elacrymates a certain Gummeous Succe.

† **Ela·ct,** *v. Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **ēlactāre*, f. *ē* out + *lactāre* to suckle.] *trans.* To suckle.

a 1521 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) 116 She found in her bed three fayre children The which she elacted and gave to souke of her owne milke.

Elæo-, comb. form of Gr. ἔλαιο-ν oil (properly olive-oil), used in technical, chiefly chemical, words, as **Elæocerate** (e:li,osī·reit) [cf. CERATE], same as CERATE. **Elæomargaric** (*acid*) (e:li,o-maɪgæ·rik), *a.* [cf. MARGARIC], an acid found in the oil extracted from the seeds of some species of *Elæococca*. **Elæometer** (eli,ɒ·mɪtəɪ); also **elaio-** [see METER], 'an instrument for determining the specific weight of oils, and so their purity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Elæopten(e** (eli,ɒ·ptĭn); also **ela-** [Gr. πτην-ός winged, volatile: cf. Fr. *éléoptène*], the liquid part of a volatile oil, as distinguished from the crystallizable portion called 'stearoptene' or 'camphor'. **Elæostearic** (*acid*) (e:li,o,stɪ,æ·rik), *a.* [cf. STEARIC], a solid acid separated by the action of alcohol upon the solid fat obtained from the oil of *Elæococca*.

Elæodic (eli,ō·dik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. ἐλαιώδ-ης oily (f. ἔλαι-ον oil) + -IC.] A synonym for RICINOLEIC (acid).

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

Elæolate (ɫlī·ŏlĕt). *Med.* [obscurely f. Gr. ἔλαι-ον oil.] 'A medicament which has a volatile oil for its base' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Elæolite (ɫlī·ŏləit). *Min.* Also **elao-**. [f. Gr. ἔλαι-ον oil, olive oil + -LITE.] A variety of nephelite occurring massive, or in large crystals, and having a greasy lustre.

1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* II. 43 It is named Elaolite ..on account of its resinous lustre. 1846 *Penny Cycl. 1st Supp.* II. 305/1 Elæolite .. occurs in amorphous masses. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 30 Before the blow-pipe, nephelin melts with difficulty to a vesicular glass; elæolite easily. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 108 Elæolite is a greenish, brownish, sometimes reddish variety of nepheline.

Elaic (ɫlē·ik), *a. Chem.* [irreg. f. Gr. ἔλαι-ον oil + -IC: cf. F. *élaïne*.] = OLEIC (acid).

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 82 The acids are, the stearic, margaric, and elaic.

Elaidic (eli,i·dik), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + *-idic*: cf. *caffeidic, glycidic*, etc.] The designation of an acid $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, a solid isomeric modification of elaic (oleic) acid, produced by the action of nitrous acid. Also *Elaidic ethers*: a name for two oily liquids, *Elaidate of Ethyl* ($C_{18}H_{33}O_2 \cdot C_2H_5$) and *Elaidate of Methyl* ($C_{16}H_{33}O_2 \cdot CH_3$), prepared from elaidic acid and alcohol. So **Ela·idate** [see -ATE⁴], a salt of elaidic acid. **Ela·idin** [see -IN], a solid isomeric modification of olein, produced by the action of nitrous acid on olein.

c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 97/1 The conversion of the liquid oleic acid into solid elaidic. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 345 Elaidic ether. *Ibid.* 436 Elaidates of potash .. Elaidate of magnesia is not sensibly soluble in water. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 390 Oleic acid when acted upon by nitrous acid forms..elaidic acid. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 102/1 The oleine of the oil being converted into a semi-transparent jelly-like mass, named *elaidine*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Elaidin.

Elain (ɫlē·in). [irreg. f. Gr. ἔλαι-ον oil + -IN: cf. F. *élaïne*.] A synonym of OLEIN.

(As a trade term commonly pronounced ɫlē·n.)

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 409 An oil which is .. called by Chevreul elain (from ἔλαιον, oil). 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 310 Elain .. is the name given to the other substance contained in fat. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 59/1 Fat consists essentially of two proximate principles, stearine and elaine. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 105/1 The elaine or oleine of palm oil. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 431 The particles consist of a strong membranous skin, enclosing stearine and elaine, or solid and liquid fat.

Elaiodic, -ometer: see ELÆO-.

Elam. var. of HELM, *dial.*, handful of thatch.

† **Ela·mbica·tion.** *Obs.*⁻° [ad. med.L. *ēlambicātiōn-em*: see ALEMBICATION.] 'Old term for a mode of analysing mineral waters, for the purpose of investigating their qualities, either by the sand bath, or by heat in a glass vessel' (Mayne).

† **E-la-mi.** *Mus. Obs.* Also 6 **ellamy.** The note E, sung to the syllable *la* or *mi* according as it occurred in one or the other of the Hexachords to which it belonged.

c 1550 *Armonye of Byrdes* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 187 Then sang the..mavys The trebble in ellamy. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 78 E la mi. 1721 CIBBER *Double Gall.* I, One laughs in Gamut, another sneeres in Elami Alt.

† **Ela·mp,** *v. Obs. rare.* [? f. E- *pref.*³ + LAMP *v.*; perh. suggested by Gr. ἐκλάμπ-ειν to shine forth.] *intr.* To shine forth.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P. Jas. I*, 42 The cheerfull sunne, elamping wide Glads all the world with his uprising ray.

‖ **Elan.** [Fr.; believed to be f. *élancer* (see next).] a. An impetuous rush (*e.g.* of troops). b. In Eng. use chiefly *abstr.*: Ardour, impetuousness, vivacity.

1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* III. xiv. 22 With the first charge—the élan as they like to call it, the French seemed to carry all before them. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 651 The unquenchable *élan* of boyhood.

Elance (ɫla·ns), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. F. *élancer* = It. *slanciare*, Pr. *eslansar*, f. L. *ex* out + late L. *lanceāre*, f. *lancea* LANCE.]

1. *trans.* To launch; to cast or throw (a lance or dart). Also *fig.*

1718 PRIOR *2nd Hymn Callim. to Apollo*, Thy unerring Hand elanc'd .. another Dart. — *Poems* 436 The Word obscene, Or harsh, which once elanc'd must ever fly Irrevocable. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 628 Elance thy thought, and think of more than man. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 444 The Holy One .. elanced The rolling world along its airy way. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 9/2 A thousand worlds.. were elanced Each minute into life.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To shoot, dart, glance.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* iii. 85 We behold .. 'Cross ether swift elance, the vivid fires!

Eland (ī·lănd). [a. Du. *eland* elk.

The Du. word is a. Ger. *elend* (*elentier*), believed to be ad. Lith. *élnis* elk. See ELLAN, ELLEND, which are earlier adoptions of the word from sources other than Du.]

The largest member (*Boselaphus Oreas*) of the Antelope tribe, belonging to S. Africa, standing five feet high at the shoulders, of a heavy build, for the most part very fat, and much prized for its flesh. Also *attrib.*

1786 tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. 204 Eland..is a name given by the colonists to a species of gazel. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 89/1 Elands..are now rarely met with except in the most distant and retired parts of the colony [Cape Colony]. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* ii. 43 The eland ..would grace the parks of our nobility more than deer. 1866 — *Jrnl.* ix. (1873) I. 227 A piece of eland meat.

Eland, obs. var. of ISLAND.

Elanet (e·lănĕt). [app. f. mod.L. *elān-us* (by some writers conjectured to be ad. Fr. *élan* darting motion) + -ET.] A species of kite, the *Elanus melanopterus* or Black-winged Swallow-hawk.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 538 Kite..a genus of falconidæ, or a sub-family including elanets, etc.

Elaolite, etc.: see ELÆOLITE, etc.

Elaopten(e, var. of ELÆOPTEN(E: see ELÆO-.

Elaphine (e·lăfəin), *a.* [f. L. *elaph-us*, a. Gr. ἔλαφ-ος stag, deer + -INE.] Belonging to or resembling the stag.

1835 SWAINSON *Quadrupeds* 292 The elaphine group. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 209 The elaphine group..is principally represented in India by the..Axis or Ganges Stag.

† **Ela·pidate,** *v. Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *ēlapidāt-* ppl. stem of **ēlapidāre* to clear from stones, f. *ē* out, away + *lapid-em* stone.] *trans.* To rid or clear (a place) of stones.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Ela·pida·ted,** *ppl. a.* † **Ela·pida·tion.**

1721-1800 in BAILEY; 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Elaps** (ī·læps). [mod.L. a. Gr. ἔλαψ corrupt var. of ἔλλοψ: see ELLOPS.] A genus of venomous colubrine snakes, chiefly found in the tropical countries both of the Old and New World.

Elapse (ɫlæps), *v.* [f. L. *ēlaps-* ppl. stem of *ēlābi* to slip or glide away: see LAPSE.]

1. *intr.* Of time, a period of time: To slip by, pass away, expire. (Perfect tenses occas. with *be.*)

1644 [see ELAPSED *ppl. a.* 1]. 1657 BURTON *Diary* (1828) II. 114 The Act was to commence at the 1st of February last, which time was elapsed. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 10 ¶ 9 The time elapses without a revolution. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 390 Fourteen months were now elapsed. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 229 Twenty-seven years had elapsed since the Restoration. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10 (1882) 568 Three years..were to elapse between the assembling of one Parliament and another.

† 2. *trans.* To suffer (time) to pass by. *Obs.*

1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 22 Jan., You have wholly elapsed your time. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* 4105/1 Fulke Emes Gent. and others, who had Elapsed their times .. for paying their Money. 1709 *Tatler* No. 109 ¶ 6 Dead Persons, who have ..elaps'd the proper Time of their Interrment.

† 3. *intr.* a. To lapse, sink insensibly *into* (a condition). b. To slip away (from memory).

1742 JOHNSON Wks. IV. 484 Others .. have elapsed into idleness and security. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 544 Swift from their minds elapsed all dangers past.

4. *nonce-use.* To flow gently *from.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 66/1 One there was From whose sweet lips elapsed as from a well, Continuously truths which made my soul .. fertile with rich thoughts.

Hence **Ela·psing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1720 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 514 To take the oaths before the elapsing of the day. 1830 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 59 The world is a channel into which God lets a partial and elapsing stream of the great deep of eternity.

† **Ela·pse,** *sb. arch.* [f. prec. vb.: cf. LAPSE *sb.*]

1. A flowing out or away; *fig.* an emanation, effluence (of divine grace, etc.).

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 426 The sweet elapses of spiritual consolation in devotion. *a* 1703 POMFRET *Rem.* (1724) 9 Some nobler Bard, O Sacred Power..th' Elapses to receive. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 370 The under current continues to flow; so that upon its complete elapse, the space remains void.

2. Expiration, lapse, passing away (of time).

1793 ANNA SEWARD in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 464 The distinctions of Whig and Tory..have lost their force during the elapse of many years. 1800 *Essay on Ramsay* in *Ramsay's Wks.* (1848) I. 70 The elapse of a few months justified the poet's foresight. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 275 The past is..an elapse Which hath no mensuration. 1823 *Monthly Mag.* LV. 517 They considered Daniel's seventy weeks of years on the brink of elapse. 1883 F. W. POTTER *French Celeb.* II. 109 After an elapse of two decades.

Elapsed (ɫlæpst), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Lapsed, past, gone by.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* I, Such may have pardons for elapsed crimes. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* I. 223 The first campaign being elapsed. 1790 MARSDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 573 The Hindoos compute from the elapsed year. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. i. 6 The elapsed periods of life. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1857) 366 The elapsed half of the present century.

† 2. Suffered to slip by, neglected. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. viii. 86 Such great acts ..comprise the elapsed duty of many moneths.

† 3. Of angels: Fallen. *Obs.*

1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 27 The Prince of the Spirits elapsed began to Usurp a part of God's Kingdom.

† **Ela·psion.** *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **ēlapsiōn-em*, f. *ēlābi*: see ELAPSE *v.* and -ION.] The action of elapsing or slipping away, the state of having elapsed; (in quot.) subsidence.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1782 in BAILEY. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 37 The dissolution, elapsion, or different compression of some of these strata.

† **Ela·psive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēlaps-* (see ELAPSE *v.*) + -IVE.] Apt to let slip.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (ed. 3) 191 Our memories are so elapsive.

Ela·queate, *v. rare*⁻°. [f. L. *ēlaqueāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlaqueāre*, f. *ē* out + *laque-us* noose, snare.] *trans.* To set free from a noose: to disentangle.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-61 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Ela·quea·tion.**

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Ela·rgement,** *Obs. rare.* [? mistake for *enlargement*; but cf. Fr. *élargir* to widen, enlarge.] = ENLARGEMENT.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apol.* 152 That elargement which God intends for the Kingdom of his Son Christ.

† **Elargi·tion.** *Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *ēlargī-ri* to distribute, bestow: cf. L. *largītio* LARGITION.] Free or liberal impartation or bestowal.

1730-6 in BAILEY.

Elasmobranch (ɫlæ·zmobrænk). *Zool.* [Shortened f. mod.L. *elasmobranchii*, f. Gr. ἐλασμό-s metal beaten out, metal-plate + βράγχ-ια gills.] An individual of the *Elasmobranchii* or *Chondropterygii*, a class of fishes marked by the cartilaginous nature of the bones, and the absence of sutures in the cranium, as the Shark, Sturgeon, Ray, etc. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 38 The neural arches may be made up of two separate pieces on each side, as in Elasmobranch fishes. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* Introd. 11 Two pairs of fins such as we find in the Elasmobranchs. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 61 Mr. F. M. Balfour's.. work on the development of the elasmobranch fishes. 1887 *Sci. American* 26 Feb. 130 The true fishes form one class, the elasmobranchs, sharks and rays, another class.

Ela·smobra·nchiate, *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] = prec.

Ela·smose (ɫlæ·zmōuz). [f. Gr. ἐλασμ-ός plate of metal + -OSE.]

1. 'An obsolete synonym of Altaite' (Dana).

2. Same as ELASMOSINE.

1844 ALGER *Phillips' Min.* 520 Black tellurium..Elasmose.

Elasmosine (ɫlæ·zmosīn). [f. prec. + -INE.] A tellurid of lead and gold with an easy cleavage into thin metallic flexible laminæ; nagyagite.

Elastic (ɫlæ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *elasticus*, a. Gr. ἐλαστικός that drives, propulsive, impulsive, f. ἐλα- stem of ἐλαύνειν to drive.

ELASTICAL.

The L. word, together with the related ELATER, occurs, app. as a novelty, in Pecquet's *Dissertatio Anatomica* (1651), where *elastica virtus* denotes the 'impulsive force' of the atmosphere, which the Torricellian experiment (1643) had shown to be the cause of the phenomena previously ascribed to 'Nature's horror of a vacuum'.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Pertaining to or causing the 'spontaneous' expansion of air or gases; in phrase *elastic force* (*virtue, faculty, power*, etc.). Now merged in 3.

1653 tr. *Pecquet's Anatomical Exper.* 122 The Spontaneous dilatation [of the air] enerveth the power of the Elastick (impulsive) faculty [Orig. 1651 *virtutis Elasticæ*] ..But the other, which is extraneous to the Air, *viz.*, from the accession of heat, will make it firm. 1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 45 There is an Elastick power in the Air. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 129 The air of the convex part must of necessity have a strong pressure or elastick force to return into the concave thereof.

†**2.** Of air or gas: Possessing the property of spontaneous expansion. Now merged in 3.

The ultimate particles of air were by some supposed to act like a coiled spring; hence the word came to express the characteristic property of a spring, as in the early instances of sense 3.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Elastick*, that goeth off with a force like gunpowder, or spreads forcibly forth with a jerk. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 279 Wind is elastick and rarify'd [? air] pent up in some vessel of the body.

3. Of material substances, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous: That spontaneously resumes (after a longer or shorter interval) its normal bulk or shape after having been contracted, dilated, or distorted by external force. (In this sense ELASTICAL appears to be somewhat older.) Also of motions, forces, etc.: Characteristic of an elastic body. *Elastic limit*: (see quot. 1864.) *Elastic fluids*: still often used specifically for gases (cf. 2), though liquids are now known to be perfectly elastic according to the mod. definition.

'Elasticity of shape' belongs to solids only; 'elasticity of bulk' to bodies of all kinds. In the case of gases the 'normal bulk' to which they tend is indefinitely great. The strict modern use as applied to solids dates from James Bernouilli's memoir of 1694; respecting the earlier instances see note to sense 2.

1674 PETTY *Dupl. Proportion* 3 An Appendix, to what is said of Springs and other Elastique bodies. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 224 The Air is now certainly known to consist of elastic or springy Particles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 162 Every body that strikes against another produces a sound..simple, and but one in bodies which are not elastic. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 117 At once he bent Against Tydides his elastic bow. 1794 SCHMEISSER *Min.* I. 290 Elastic Bitumen..is of a brown color, has no lustre, and is very elastic. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* (1806) Def. 1 An elastic fluid is one, whose dimensions are diminished by increasing the pressure. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 340 We want some coat woven of elastic steel. 1864 *Q. Frnl. Sc.* I. 63 The elastic limit, that is the extent to which their particles may be relatively displaced without fracture or other permanent alteration. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. i. 11 The atoms recoil, in virtue of the elastic force. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xi. 197 The elastic boughs sprang back with dangerous force. 1884 EVERETT tr. *Deschanel's Nat. Philos.* 138 The name of elastic fluids is often given to gases.

b. *transf.* Of motion: Resembling that of an elastic body; springy.

1848 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. iii. 116 Her light, elastic, continually lively motions.

c. *fig.* Of feelings, temperaments, etc., hence, also, of persons: Not permanently or easily depressed; buoyant.

1778 HAN. MORE *Florio* II. 193 Th' elastic spirits nimbly bound. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 3 An elastic spirit, anxious to overleap distance. 1822 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 145 This elastic little urchin. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 429 Those elastic spirits .. had borne up against defeat. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 116 The elastic temperament of Mr. Skirlaugh.

4. In popular language, *esp.*: That can be stretched without permanent alteration of size or shape. †*Elastic gum* [= Fr. *gomme élastique*]: india-rubber. *Elastic web*: cloth woven with india-rubber threads so as to stretch; *Elastic boots*: boots with elastic web at the sides.

1781 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 519 Common vitriolic ether..could not affect elastic gum. 1793 SCHMEISSER *Ibid.* LXXXIII. 165, I have..fixed the tube into the stopper by means of a thin piece of elastic gum. 1802 HENRY *Ibid.* XCIII. 31 A transfer bottle of elastic gum. 1856 R. GARDINER *Handbk. Foot* 48 The introduction of elastic-web for the sides of boots, is a very important improvement. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* i. 5 A pair of moderately strong French elastic boots.

b. *fig.* Of immaterial things: That can be 'stretched' or expanded to suit circumstances; flexible, accommodating.

1859 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 1 Aug., The revenue of India is not elastic. 1864 LD. POLLOCK in *Morning Star* 12 Jan., A lax or elastic interpretation of a criminal statute. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* viii. 164 Currency laws..will never make capital so elastic..any more than, etc. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 150 A certain elastic relativity of dogma. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 212 The new ideas..would want a much more elastic..instrument than Latin. *Mod.* He seems to have a very elastic conscience.

c. Anat. *Elastic tissue*: one of the varieties of areolar or connective tissue.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. i. 41 Elastic Tissue is composed of homogeneous fibres. 1876 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 67 Yellow or Elastic Tissue.

†**5.** In etymological sense: Propulsive. *Obs.* (*nonce use*).

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV, By what elastic engines did she rear The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air?

B. *sb.* Elastic cord or string, usually woven with india-rubber.

1863 E. B. *Drifting Clouds* 140 Adèle had been enquiring for a piece of elastic for her hat. 1886 W. HOOPER *Sk. Academic Life* 13 The thorough-going prim man will always place a circle of elastic round his hair previous to putting on his college cap.

†**Ela·stical,** *a. Obs.* = ELASTIC.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 22 There is a Spring or Elastical power in the Air in which we live. *Ibid.* 26 Elastical bodies (if I may so call them). 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 141 The Elastical pressure of the external Ayr upon the surface of the Quicksilver in the vessel. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* viii. 99 By the Elastical force of the bent Bow the string is brought into a violent state of Tension. 1694 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 213 Suffers no Elastical Air to lye concealed in any Liquors. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xvii. § 19 An inherent Elastical Power..like the Steel Springs of Watches. *fig.* 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 2. 364 There is an elastical power in conscience. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 163 The Noble and Elastical Soul of Des-Cartes.

Elastically (*ɫlæ·stikăli*). [f. prec. + -LY².] In an elastic manner.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 234 The cells..bursting elastically with 2 valves. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 804 The cell-walls which were previously in a state of tension evidently contract elastically.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 272 The visitor..feels his existence sit as .. elastically as if he were just born in the full possession of the powers of manhood. 1883 SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* 224 Their bodies are elastically supple.

Elastician (*ɪ-*, *elăsti·ʃăn*). [f. ELASTIC + -IAN.] One who is conversant with the science of elasticity.

1885 KARL PEARSON in *Nature* XXXI. 457 It would be extremely valuable to have the opinion of some of our leading elasticians.

Elasticin (*ɫlæ·stisin*). ['The substance composing the elastic fibres of connective tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 385 Elasticin is the special principle of yellow elastic tissues.

Elasticity (*ɪ-*, *elăsti·sĭti*). [f. as prec. + -ITY: cf. Fr. *élasticité*.] The quality of being elastic.

1. In literal sense. Cf. ELASTIC 2, 3.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 175 The External and Internal Ayr were come to the same..Elasticity. 1674 PETTY *Dis. Royal Soc.* 119 Elasticity is the power of recovering the Figure, upon removal of such Force. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* 111 The Elasticity that Iron, Silver and Brass acquire by hammering. 1721 in BAILEY. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii. § 3 (1819) 32 By its own elasticity returning ..to its former position. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxv. (1849) 262 The elasticity or tension of steam ..varies inversely as its volume. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 31 Sufficient stress does not appear to have been laid on the elasticity of the spine. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 16. 312 The substance, after stretching, being..devoid of that elasticity which would restore it to its original form.

2. *fig.* a. Energy, vigour, buoyancy of mind or character; capacity for resisting or overcoming depression. Cf. ELASTIC A. 2 b.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 232 This spring of my soul (my Appetitive Faculty) .. presses and endeavours with its whole Elasticity. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 182 Me emptiness and dulness could inspire, And were my elasticity and fire. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxi, Nature had given him that elasticity of mind which rises higher from the rebound. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 72 To break the elasticity of the inventive faculty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 41 Our old men have lost the elasticity of youth.

b. Capacity for being 'stretched'; expansiveness, flexibility, accommodatingness. Cf. ELASTIC A. 3 b.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* iii. 21 There is no elasticity in a mathematical fact. 1863 J. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* iii. 23 Good, evil, life, and death are striking specimens of this elasticity of signification. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 1 'Elasticity', that is to say, a discretionary issue of bank-notes. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 3 There are some common rules .. but their application is a matter of .. the widest elasticity.

Elastin (*ɫlæ·stin*). = ELASTICIN (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1875 GAMGEE tr. *Hermann's Hum. Physiol.* 35 Elastin .. is insoluble in all agents which do not decompose it.

‖ **Elatcha.** *Obs.* Also **alleja(r, alajah, allajar** (Yule), **alliza, allacha.** [a. Turki *alchah, alāchah*, any kind of corded stuff.] A silk fabric from Turkestan: 'a silk cloth 5 yards long, which has a sort of wavy line pattern running in the length on one side' (Baden-Powell, in Yule s.v. *Alleja*). Also *attrib.*

c 1613 DOWNTON in *Purchas* I. 504 (Y.) The Nabob bestowed on him..30 allizaes. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Warcho.* 14 Elatchis..an Indian Silk strip'd with variety of colours.. is usually for Gowns. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5051/3 Damasks, Elatches, Guiney Stuffs. 1712 *Advt.* in *Spect.* (Y.) An Allejah petticoat. 1757 *New Hist. E. Ind.* II. 145, 400 pieces Elatchas. 1813 MILBURN *Oriental Comm.* II. 221 (Y.) Allachas (pieces to the ton) 1200.

Elate (*ɫlē·t*), *a.* Also 4 **elaat, elat, elayt.** [ad. L. *ēlāt-us*, pa. pple. of *efferre* to bring or carry out; to elevate, raise. Cf. OF. *elat* proud.]

ELATER.

†**1.** Lifted, raised. *Obs. rare.*

a 1730 FENTON *Let. Knight Sable Shield* in Anderson *Poets* VII. 663 With upper lip elate, he grins.

2. *fig.* Of condition, and of persons with regard to their condition: Exalted, lofty. Of feelings, etc.: Lofty, proud.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 177 This kyng of kynges proud was and elaat [*v. r.* elat(e, elayt]. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Whom than he fonde..With sceptre in hande ful pompous and elate. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 113 O pompe elate with thy cheres bold. 1610 *Histriom.* IV. 117 Thy high fate Shall not discerne a fortune more Elate. 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 58 This Courage .. is powerfully elate. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxxiii. (1739) 148 Two Kings we have at once in view, both of them of an elate spirit. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XLIII. lxi. II. 339 Shall this little burgh grow up to make A city ample, pompous and elate? 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. ii. 117 There is an elate independence of soul.

b. Of persons: Inspired (as with joy or hope), in high spirits, exultant, flushed (as with success or victory).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. I. 116 An Army elate with victory. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 176 A brutal crowd, With insolence, and wine, elate and lowd. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 67 The Romish party in England were elate. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlvi. 244 The ladies returned with elate and animated faces.

Ela·te, *v.* [f. L. *ēlāt-* ppl. stem of *efferre*: see prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To lift on high, raise, elevate. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 37 The superiour part [of the bone] is..in the middest most elated, and vpwardes heaued. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 416 Placus doth elate His shady forehead. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 25 The eighteenth of October, wee found by observation, the North pole elated seventeene degrees. *Ibid.* 168 Sometimes they elate a finger, smile and pray to Mahomet. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 235 Two of his fingers elated, in the attitude of benediction.

b. *fig.*

1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 14 The House .. was suddenly elated into the best Families of England and Ireland. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* ix. 33 This Bishop .. elates himself up into usurped titles.

2. To raise the spirits of (a person), inspirit, encourage; to stimulate, excite; also, to puff up, make proud. Also *absol.* and (rarely) *refl.*

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 186 But Sapritius elated with the glory of Martyredome, refused him. 1636 R. BRAITHWAIT *Lives Rom. Emperors* 354 This Emperour .. elated himselfe with self-conceite and pride. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 33 Schemes of revenge his pondering breast elate. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 91 ¶ 5 Ready..to elate each other with reciprocal applause. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg., Village School*, The wine .. elateth me. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 108, I was elated with my own part of this performance.

Elated (*ɫlē·tĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Uplifted, raised; proud, exalted. Cf. senses of vb.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 31 The Talismanni with elated voyces do congregate the people. *a* 1658 OSBORNE *Characters, &c.* (1673) 617 The Rabble, for want of a more elated Prudence, imagining their Governours to proceed..from some Diviner Extraction than their Own. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 674 Elated man, forgetful of his charge.

¶ With a word-play on the musical term ELA.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll, Cerem.* 10 Accents ela-ted to the Sharpe Clangor of Warre.

Elatedly (*ɫlē·tĕdli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] With elation; haughtily, pompously.

1661 FELTHAM *Disc. Luke* xiv. 20 (R.) Where do we find any so elatedly proud, or so unjustly rapacious as he [Nero]?

Ela·tedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Elated state or condition; elation.

1731–1800 in BAILEY. 1791 tr. *Swedenborg's Apoc. Rev.* xviii. (1875) 578 In proportion to their elatedness of heart from dominion..they experience internal grief after Death. 1805 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 222 We may be in danger of presumptuous elatedness. 1850 D. KING *Geol. & Relig.* 152 A poor ground for elatedness.

†**Ela·tement.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Elation, elatedness.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 272 We reflect upon some inconsiderable .. superiority over others, and a sudden elatement swells our minds. 1799 CORN. WINTER *Let.* in W. Jay *Mem.* (1843) 67 Such an elatement of mind as imaginary painted prospects often occasion.

Elater[1] (*e·lăter*). [a. (through mod.L.) Gr. ἐλατήρ one who or that which drives.

The adoption of the Gr. word into mod. Lat. (in sense 1) seems to be due to Pecquet (1651), whose English translator, owever, usually rendered it by ELATERY.]

†**1.** The expansive or 'elastic' property inherent in air or gases; hence, more widely, = 'spring', 'elasticity'. Also *fig.*

1653 tr. *Pecquet's Anatomical Exper.* 90 By its [the Atmosphere's] Spontaneous dilatation (which I call Elater) [orig. *quem Elaterem nuncupo*]. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xxii. 162 The swelling..and the springing up ..were not the effects of any internal Elater of the Water. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 117 Persons..having the elater and spring of their own natures to facilitate their iniquities. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 30 Gives 'em a better Tone, or Elater. 1730 STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 349 The Elater of the Guts.

2. *Zool.* Linnæus' name for a genus of beetles (now the family *Elateridæ*) possessing the power of springing upward from a supine position for the purpose of falling upon their feet; also, a member of this family, a skip-jack.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) 142 The Elater or Skipper Tribe. The Elaters fly with great facility. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 31 At Bahia, an elater or beetle..seemed the most common luminous insect. 1873 BLACKMORE *Cradock Now.* xxx. (1883) 168 She didn't know an elater from a tipula.

3. *Bot.* An elastic spiral filament, or elongated cell, attached to the sporangium or sporecase in certain Liverworts (*Hepaticæ*), to the spore of Horse-tails (*Equisetaceæ*), etc., and serving to discharge and disperse the sporules when ripe.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 324 Spiral fibres, called Elateres, within which the sporules are intermixed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 641/2 The elaters which accompany the spores are distinct spiral vessels. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 472 Equisetaceæ .. spores of one kind, attached to 4 clubbed elastic threads (elaters).

Elater [2], **elator** (ɪ'lē·tər). [f. ELATE *v.* + -ER, -OR.] He who or that which elates.

1818 RICHARDSON, *Elater* [with example for ELATER [1]]. 1847 CRAIG, *Elator.* In mod. Dicts.

† **Elate·rical,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ELATER + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to the theory of elasticity.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 82 What his Reasons and Evidences are to evince the mistake..of this Elaterical supposition.

Elaterin (ɪlæ·tĕrin). *Chem.* Also **elatine.** [f. ELATER-IUM + -IN: cf. F. *élatérine.*] The active principle of elaterium ($C_{20}H_{28}O_5$).

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 193 An extremely active poisonous principle, called Elatine, has..been found in the placenta of this plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 437/2 The active principle of elaterium is a crystalline substance called elaterin. 1887 BRUNTON *Pharmacol.* 929 Elaterin is the most powerful hydragogue we possess.

† **Ela·terist.** *Obs.* [f. ELATER [1] + -IST.] One who explains certain phenomena as due to the 'elatery' or elasticity of the air.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* I. ii. (1682) 3 His Adversaries (whom for brevities sake we will venture to call Elaterists). 1674 [M. HALE] *Difficiles Nugæ* 237 The Gravitation and Elasticity of the Air, invented by the modern Elaterists. 1708 in KERSEY. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Elaterite (ɪlæ·tĕrəit). *Min.* [f. ELATER [1] elasticity + -ITE.] A brown hydrocarbon, usually soft and elastic like india-rubber; elastic bitumen.

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 215 Elaterite, see Bitumen, elastic. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 244 Masses of elaterite, and slaggy mineral pitch.

‖ **Elaterium** (elătī·rivm). [a. L. *elatērium*, ad. Gr. ἐλατήριον an opening medicine, f. ἐλα- stem of ἐλαύνειν to drive. Senses 3 and 4 are due to ELATER [1].]

† **1.** A purgative medicine. *Obs.*—

1721–1800 in BAILEY.

2. A sediment or precipitate from the juice of the Squirting Cucumber (*Ecballium agreste, Momordica Elaterium*), having a bitter acrid taste, and acting as a drastic purgative and emetic. Also called *English Elaterium*, to distinguish it from *French Elaterium*, a much less active preparation, produced by evaporation of the juice.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xl. 373 Elaterium..driueth foorth by siege grosse fleme. 1657 *Phys. Dict., Elaterium* .. is good against the dropsie. 1684 tr. *Willis' Pharmaceutice Rat.* 41 Other purging Medicins, as Jalap, Colycinthis, Elaterium..consist of sharp particles. 1790 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* 551 If two grains of white vitriol, and the same quantity of elaterium, be dissolved in half an ounce of marjoram-water, etc. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 22 The elaterium .. contains a principle *sui generis*, and a bitter substance almost inert by itself. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 437/1 So powerful is pure elaterium, that one eighth part of a grain is sufficient to produce strong cathartic effects.

† **3.** Elasticity, springiness (*spec.* of the air): = ELATER [1], ELATERY. *Obs.*

1708 in KERSEY. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

4. Used by Richard for the fruit of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, which opens elastically when ripe.

Elaterometer (ɪlæ:tĕrɒ·mɪ·tər). [ad. F. *élatéromètre*: cf. ELATER [1] and METER.] An instrument for indicating the pressure of confined air or steam.

1874 KNIGHT *Amer. Mech. Dict.*

† **E·late:ry.** *Obs.* [f. ELATER + -Y; cf. ELATERIUM 3.] The elastic force, elasticity of the air; = ELATER [1].

1653 tr. *Pecquet's Anat. Exper.* 91 The superficie of the Earth-Watrish Orb is pressed of the same [the Atmosphere] not by its weight alone, but also by vertue of his Elatery [orig. *non solo pondere, sed et Elateris .. virtute*]. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 103 The ayr hath..a strong elatery of its own. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* X. 534 Corrosions of bodies may further bend the springy particles of the Air, giving it a greater Elatery. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Elatine, obs. var. of ELATERIN.

Elation (ɪlē·ʃən). Also 4–5 **elacion,** 5 **elacyoun,** 5–6 **elacyon,** 6 **elatioun.** [In ME. ad. OF. *elacion*, ad. L. *ēlātiōn-em*, n. of action f. ppl. stem of *efferre*: see ELATE *a.*]

† **1.** (after Lat.) a. Lifting, elevation. b. Carrying out (e.g. of a dead body). *Obs. rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 25 The brest bones .. yeeld to the elation and depression of the ribbes. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. iv. (1715) 189 Its [the body's] Elation from the House wherein it was prepar'd for Burial.

2. Elevation of mind arising from success or self-approbation, pride of prosperity; pride, vainglory.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 326 Elacion is whan he ne may neither suffre to haue maister ne felawe. *c* 1410 N. LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxv. 56 (Gibbs MS.), We haue no mater of elacyoun or veyn ioye of oure selfe. *c* 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 479 He is in such elacyon Of his exaltation. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* viii. 231 A noysome elation of mind. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 464 ¶ 3 Riches exposes a Man to..a foolish Elation of Heart.

† **b.** *concr.* A proud or vain-glorious action.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. i. Wks. 1844 III. 202 Their next elation..was to elect him for their King.

3. Elevation of spirits (in neutral or good sense); buoyancy, joyousness, pleasurable self-satisfaction. (The usual current sense.)

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 ¶ 5 Their time is past between elation and despondency. 1804–8 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 278 These praises give me but very little Elation. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 619 In the elation of youth, he astounded the .. fellows of his college. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. II. xxvii. (1880) 332 She saw her father..sink from elation into new disappointment.

b. *concr.* An 'outburst' of high spirits. *rare.*

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 243 These are the natural jets and elations of a mind energized by the rapidity of its own motion.

† **4.** *concr.* Growth. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 859 Thai be apte unto putacion Of bowes drie or foule elacion [L. *arida aut male nata*].

Ela·tive, *a. rare.* [as if ad. L. **ēlātīvus*: see ELATE *v.* and -IVE.] † a. That raises, elevates. (*obs.*). b. That elates, causes elation.

1595 LODGE *Fig for Momus* 1, By their attracted moyst humiditie, Drawne from a certain vertue elative .. Seeke more than their accustom'd nutriment Whence raine his generation doth derive. 1838 STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 125 Thither shall gratitude's feelings elative wend.

† **Elatrate,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *ēlātrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlātrāre*, f. *ē* out + *lātrāre* to bark: see -ATE [3].] 'To bark out or speak aloud' (Bailey).

1623 in COCKERAM. 1721–61 in BAILEY. 1820 in JODRELL.

Hence † **Elatra·tion.**

1730–6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1820 in JODRELL.

† **Elavate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *ēlavāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlavāre* to wash out, wash away: cf. OF. *eslaver, elaver.*] *trans.* To wash clean.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 142/2 First elavate them with water wherin hath decoctede chickweede.

† **Elaxate,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [f. E- *pref.*[3] + L. *laxāt-* ppl. stem of *laxāre* to unloose, relax: see LAX.] To loosen; to widen.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG.

Hence † **Elaxa·tion.**

1731–6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG.

† **Elay·,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? var. of ALLAY *v.*[1] or [2]; cf. Fr. *délayer* to dilute.] *trans.* ? To mix, dilute.

1573 *Art of Limming* 5 Orpyment may be elayed with Chalke, and dimmed..with Oker de Luke.

† **Elayl** (e·le,il). *Chem. Obs.* [f. Gr. ἐλα-ΐς an olive-tree (cf. ἔλαιον olive-oil) + ὕλη substance, material.] Same as ETHYLENE. In quot. in *comb.*

1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 509 We see..why the base..should differ so greatly in its behaviour from..Elayl-Stannethyl.

Elayt, obs. var. of ELATE *a.*

Elboic, var. of ELBOWIC.

Elbow (e·lbou). Forms: 1 **elnboga, eleboga, elboga,** 2–6 **elbowe,** 3 **elbou,** 7 **elboe,** 7– **elbow**; also (*Sc.*) 6 **elbok,** 8 **elbuck.** [A Com. Teut. compound: OE. *elnboga* = Du. *elleboog*, OHG. *elinbogo* (MHG. *ellenboge*, mod.G. *ellen-, ellbogen*), ON. *ǫlnboge* (Icel. *ölnbogi, ölbogi*, Da. *albue*):— OTeut. **alino-bogon-*, f. **alinâ* arm (see ELL) + **bogon-* bending = BOW *sb.*[1]]

1. The outer part of the joint between the fore and the upper arm.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 158 *Cubitum*, fædm betwux elboga and handwyrste. *c* 1150 *Voc.* ibid. 536 *Ulna*, elbowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8086 þair armes hari wit hirpild hid War sette til elbous in þair side. *a* 1300 *Fragm.* 322 in *Popular Treat. on Sc.* 139 Thelbowes to the schare. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 184 A much berd .. Watz euesed al vmbe-torne, abof his elbowes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Elbowe, *cubitus.* 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 138 Wae be vnto thame .. quha sewis soft kods to putt vnder euerie Elbok. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 101 Turnes ..from one Elbow to another. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i. (1684) 11 He was yesterday at the Play, with a pair of Gloves Up to his Elbows. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxxxv. 140 In..a great crowd..people .. knock others with their elbows. 1786 BURNS *The Ordination* vii, To see our elbucks wheep And a' like lamb-tails flyin. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I, She .. on her elbow did recline To look at the lady Geraldine. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 122 Irish bagpipes are inflated by the elbow, Scotch by the mouth.

† **b.** The point resembling an elbow in the shoulder or hock of quadrupeds. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 317 The Curb..is a long swelling beneath the elbow of the hough. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Gloucester* (E.D.S.), *Elbows*, the shoulder-points of cattle.

2. *transf.* Anything resembling an elbow.

a. A sharp bend in the course of a river, road, etc.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ahocinarse el rio*..to run with turnings or elbows. 1618 BP. HALL *Serm.* V. 117 The current .. speeds forward from one elbow of earth unto another. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 297 The elbows of serpentine rivers. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 99 The road..presents from an elbow the finest view of a town I have ever seen. 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepul.* II. xxiii. 311 The ravine .. turns with a sudden elbow round the end of mount Silpius.

b. A forward or outward projection; a corner.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 472 Fruit-trees or Vines, set upon a Wall against the Sun, between Elbows and Buttresses of Stone, ripen more than upon a plain Wall. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cvii, Some Elbows of Wharfs .. being taken away. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III. 206 Ancona..The name of this city is said to be owing to its situation, because of the elbow (ἀγκών) .. which the shore makes in that place. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 120 You cross a wall and the elbow of a large tree that covers it. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* IV. 504 Departing day Behind the mountain's elbow disappear'd. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II. xiv. 217 The elbow of a hedge jutted forth upon the common.

c. *Mechanics.* An angle in a tube, etc.; a short piece of pipe bent at an angle to join two long straight pieces.

1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 643 As the elbow made a right angle, the tube itself was of course horizontal. 1874 KNIGHT *Amer. Dict. Mech.*, *Elbow*, 1. The junction of two parts having a bent joint. A knee or toggle joint. 2. A bend, as of a stove-pipe. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 147 The tube should..have no elbows.

d. *Arch.* (see quot.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 584 *Elbows of a Window*, the two flanks of panelled work, one under each shutter. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Elbows*, the projections on the side of stalls. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Elbow*, the upright side which flanks any panelled work, as in windows below the shutters, etc.

e. *Naut.* (see quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cable tourné*..a foul hawse; a cross or elbow in hawse. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Elbow in the hawse.* When a ship, being moored in a tideway, swings twice the wrong way, thereby causing the cables to take half a round turn on each other.

f. *dial.* (see quot., and cf. *elbow-health* in 5).

1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Elbow*, the conical hollow in the bottom of a wine-bottle.

† **3.** *transf.* An arm of a chair, made to support the elbow. *Obs.* exc. in *comb.* ELBOW-CHAIR.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Accoudoir, Vne chaire à accoudoirs*, a chaire with elbowes. 1679 *Marriage of Charles II*, 3 A great Chair with elbows. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 14 Elbows (as the sides of chairs are now called). 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 60 But elbows still were wanting; these, some say, An alderman of Cripplegate contriv'd.

4. Phrases: **a.** *At the, one's elbow(s*: close by, very near; in close attendance; also *fig.*; so *From the, one's elbow*: away from one's side. **b.** *Up to the elbows*: *lit.*; also *fig.* engrossed in work, excessively busy. **c.** *To be out at elbow(s*: to have a coat worn out at the elbows, to be ragged, poor, in bad condition; hence, in same sense, *Out-at-elbowed* adj. (*nonce-wd.*). So, in contrary sense, *In at elbows* (rare). **d.** † *To scratch, rub the elbow*: to show oneself pleased, to chuckle. **e.** *To shake the elbow*: to play at dice (*arch*). † *Knight of the elbow*: a gambler. **f.** † *To suck at (one's) elbow*: ? to play the parasite, sponge upon (one).

a. 1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 243 Ye haue youre enemies..at your elbowe. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 47 In the elder yeares, reason at the elbow must serue the student. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 143 You are not able to spare him from your elbow. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II. i. (1730) 230 Talk of the Devil and he 's at your elbow. 1840–1 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, I found at my elbow a pretty little girl.

b. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 107 Let vs bathe our hands in Caesars blood Vp to the Elbowes. 1883 A. ROBSON *Dead Letter* II. v, Up to our Elbows making Damson Jam.

c. 1623 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 61 He cannot [speak] Sir; he 's out at Elbow. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 55 Sir Ulic Mackilligut .. is said to be much out at elbows. 1841 THACKERAY *Sec. Fun. Nap.* i, Seedy out-at-elbowed coats. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. vi. 244 He was himself just now so terribly out at elbows, that he could not command a hundred pounds. 1865 CARLYLE *Fred. Gt.* III. VIII. iv. 17 Several things known to be out-at-elbows in that Country. 1872 G. ELIOT *Middlemarch* xxxviii. (D.) Pay that hardly keeps him in at elbows. 1885 *Times* 28 May, There is an out-at-elbows look about some quarters of Dublin.

d. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 109 One rub'd his elboe thus, and fleer'd, and swore, A better speech was never heard before. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 25 He'le .. scratch the elbow too To see two butchers curres fight.

e. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 26 Nov. (1885–6) I. 100 Money which .. he squander'd away in shaking his Elbow. 1760 T. BROWN Wks. II. 46 (D.) Knight of the elbow. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 127 Many good and great men have shook the elbow.

f. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 312 He had many .. that daily sucked at his Elbowe.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *elbow-cushion, -guard, -point*; also **elbow-bombard** [transl. It. *bombardo cubito*], a kind of cannon in which the breech was at right angles with the bore; **elbow-cloak,** ? a cloak reaching down to the elbows only; **elbow-deep** *a.* (see quot.; cf. 2 f. and *elbow-health*); **elbow-health,** *fig.*, a bumper; **elbow-piece,** (*a.*) in plate armour, a covering for the juncture of the plates meeting at the elbow; (*b.*)

a piece of tubing forming an elbow; **elbow-polish** = ELBOW-GREASE; **elbow-shaker** (see quot.); **elbow-shaking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, playing at dice; **elbow-wind**, a wind blowing sideways. Also ELBOW-CHAIR, GREASE, -JOINT, -ROOM.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 20 It was called the *elbow bombard. *c* 1612 ROWLANDS *Spy Knaves*, An *elbow cloake, because wide hose and garters May be apparent in the lower quarters. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 366 A pulpited Divine .. a lollard .. over his *elbow-cushion. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vii. 102 No man was able to contend with him in his..*Elbow-deep Healths. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* 190 *Elbow-guards, or *coudières* .. were rarely adopted till after the year 1300. 1622 MIDDLETON, &c. *Old Law* v. i, The nimble fencer .. that .. gave me Those *elbow-healths. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 643 This tube was connected to the receiver of the air-pump by means of an *elbow-piece of brass. 1859 G. ELIOT *A. Bede* I. vi. (D.) Genuine *elbow-polish, as Mrs. Poyser called it. 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 44 Bored with *elbow-points through both his sides. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, **Elbow-shaker*, a Gamester or Sharper. 1700 *Prol. to Farquhar's Const. Couple* (D.), Your *elbow-shaking fool that lives by's wits. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1875) 594 'It's been cut into by your master, with his helbow-shakin' and his bill discountin'.' *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 113 A face or back-wind signifies little, nor the *elbow-wind neither to peas and vetches.

Elbow (e·lbou), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To thrust with the elbow; to jostle; also *fig.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iii. 44 (Globe ed.) A sovereign shame so elbows him. 1673 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, Grown more strong, it .. Elbows all the Kingdoms round about. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 138 They have scarce room to pass in without elbowing .. one another. 1710 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 8 Must our Sides be elbowed, our Shins broken? 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 190 The trader elbowing the noble and the artisan the trader.

2. To thrust aside with the elbow; also, *To elbow off, out of* (*anything*). Chiefly *fig.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 484 ¶ 5 It is ever want of breeding ..to be .. elbow'd out of his honest ambition. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 74 He used to..elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 485 They would elbow our own Aldermen off the Royal Exchange. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Nov. 5/2 The small farming class have been gradually elbowed out of their holdings.

†3. *absol.* and *intr.* To push right and left with the elbows; also *fig.* So also, †*To elbow it.*

1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* v. i. Wks. 1874 V. 68 That Picke-devant that elbowes next the Queene. 1681 MANNINGHAM *Disc. Truth* 50 (T.) He..grows hot and turbid .. elbows in all his philosophick disputes. 1767 *Babler* II. 195 To be elbowing it among people of fashion. 1885 L. WINGFIELD *Barbara Philpot* III. xii. 291 Beaux elbowed for a place.

4. a. quasi-*refl.* To force one's way by elbowing; const. *into, through.* b. quasi-*trans.* To make (one's way) by elbowing.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. vii. 132 A carrier had left the market early to elbow his way into the bank. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 162 She .. elbows herself in wherever she sees business going on.

5. *intr.* To make an 'elbow' in one's path, go out of the direct way.

1804 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 503, I would elbow out of my way to Norwich. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 149 Elbowing along, zig-zag.

6. (See quot.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Elbow* To jut out in angles. *Dict.* 1775 in ASH. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

E·lbow-chair. A chair with elbows: see ELBOW *sb.* 3.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunk.* Wks. 1730 I. 36 A drunkard seated in an elbow chair. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* ii. 9 Very eloquent in praise of an ancient elbow chair.

Elbowed (e·lboud), *ppl. a.* [f. ELBOW *sb.* + -ED².] a. Having elbows or bends. *Elbowit Grass*, Sc. (see quot.). b. Of a seat: Provided with elbow-rests. c. Formed into the shape of an elbow, bent, curved.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 784 An elbowed seat had been introduced. 1825–80 JAMIESON *Scot. Dict.*, *Elbowit Grass*, Flote Fox-tail Grass. Alopecurus Geniculatus.

E·lbow-grease. *humorous.* Vigorous rubbing, proverbially referred to as the best unguent for polishing furniture. Hence *allusively*, energetic labour of any kind.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 5 Two or three brawny Fellows in a Corner, with meer Ink and Elbow-grease, do more Harm than an Hundred systematical Divines with their sweaty Preaching. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Elbow-grease*, a derisory Term for Sweat. 1735 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, It had no elbow-grease bestowed on't. *Nec demorsos sapit ungues.* 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 122 Forethought is the elbow-grease which a novelist,—or poet, or dramatist,—requires.

†**Elbow·ic,** *a. humorous. Obs.* In Dicts. elboic(k. [f. ELBOW + -IC.] (See quot.)

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* I. iii, Verses, which being above Hexameters, full sometimes, and sometimes over-makes, that rather sounding verse, we call Elbowick. 1727 BAILEY II, *Elboick*, a sentence or verse of a rude or ruffling quality, as it were hunching or pushing with the elbow. 1734 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, Elboick verse, *carmen hypermetrum* or *redundans*. 1775 in ASH.

Elbowing (e·lbouiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ELBOW *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of thrusting with the elbow; *concr.* a thrust with the elbow.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristophanes* I. 17 What crowding then and elbowing among them! 1846 W. S. LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* I. 17, I received on the stairs many shoves and elbowings. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. i. xiv. (1880) 188 He pushed his way..with a sort of pleasure in the..elbowing.

Elbowing (e·lbouiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ELBOW *v.* + -ING 2.] That thrusts with the elbow; also *fig.*

1767 GRAINGER *Solitude* (T.), Purse-proud, elbowing Insolence. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 23 The elbowing self-conceit of youth.

E·lbow-joint. [f. ELBOW *sb.* + JOINT.]

a. *Anat.* 'The hinge-joint formed by the connexion of the lower end of the humerus with the upper ends of the radius and ulna by means of ligaments' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). b. *Mech.* := ELBOW 2 c.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 310 This muscle is deeply seated at the lower and fore part of the arm, before the elbow-joint. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1101 In fig. 556 an illustration is given of an elbow-joint.

E·lbow-room. [f. ELBOW *sb.* + ROOM.] Room to move one's elbows; hence, freedom from constraint; space sufficient to move or work in at one's ease. Also *fig.*

c 1540 BOORDE *The Boke for to Lerne* A ij b, He..whiche wyll dwell at pleasure .. must dwell at elbowe rome. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 331 Give faith scope, give it elbow-room to work. 1758 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* No. 348 (1792) IV. 155 Which would give him more elbow-room to act against France. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 315 The improvement..in its [teaching] quality by the..elbow-room which the teacher would obtain.

Elbuck, Sc. var. of ELBOW.

Elcampane, obs. var. ELECAMPANE.

Elc(h, obs. form of EACH.

‖ **Elchee** (e·ltʃi). Also elchi, eltchi. [Turk. ایلچی *īlchī*, 'from *īl* a (nomad) tribe, hence the representative of the *īl*' (V.).] An ambassador.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 64 So well described by an English Elchee. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. viii. 113 The great Eltchi [Sir Stratford Canning].

†**E·lchur,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 elcor, -ur, 2 elchur. [OE. *ælcor* = OS. *elkor, -kur*, OFris. *elker*, OHG. *elichôr*; app. the comparative deg. of an adv. related to OTeut. **aljo-* other.]

Elsewhere, otherwise, besides.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. xxviii. (Bosw.) Gif hit hwæt elcor bið. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Þet þe mon beo iþuldi.. and lete elchur his iwit weldre þene his wreððe.

†**E·lcrook.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. *el*, name of the letter L + CROOK; but cf. ELLRAKE.] ? An L-shaped hook.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* (1833) 35 Lyke Hophnees with elcrookes to minche..the offerings of God.

†**Eld,** *sb.*¹ *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. repr. OE. *ælcd* (genit. *ældes*) fire; cf. synonymous OS. *eld*, ON. *eld-r* (Sw. *eld*, Da. *ild*).] Fire.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Þu sscope eld & wind & water.

Eld (eld), *sb.*² *arch.* and *north.* Forms: 1 ældu, eldo, eld, (WS. ieldu, ild(u, yld(u), 2–6 elde, 2–3 ulde (*ü*), 3 ælde, ealde, (4 *north.* heild, held, ellde), 4–5 eelde, (helde), 5 *Sc.* eylde, 3 (6–9 *Sc.*) eild, (elth), 4– eld. See also ALD, OLD, *sbs.* [OE. *ældo* (abstr. sb. f. *ald*, in WS. *eald*, OLD *a.*), corresp. to OS. *aldî*, OHG. *altî, eltî*, ON. *elli* (Da. *ælde*).

Synonymous derivatives from the same root are ON. *ǫld* (:—**aldâ*) and Goth. *alþs* (:—**alþi-z*).

1. The age, period of life, at which a person has arrived. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 80 Se halga wer In þa ærestan ældu gelufade Frecnessa fela. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* in Sweet (1879) 90 Eadig is heora [the innocents'] yld. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 162 He leng ne leofað þonn on miðre ilde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 Ich was of swuche elde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22814 Old and ying, At þat fortald vprising sal be of eild, als þai suld here, Haue deide of eild of thritti 3ere. *c* 1300 *Beket* 159 This child was bot in elde of tuo and twenti 3er. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 742 Bot swa grete elde may nane now bere. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 403 William & 3he were of on held. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 643 Gamelyn, that yong was of elde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ix. 41 In sic strenthis and eyld. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Edward IV*, vii. 2 Ye wote well all I was of no great elde. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* (1878) 200 Erinnis purveyor, young elth I meane. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* s.v. *Eald*, He is tall of his Eald. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 63 His eild and my eild can never agree. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (ed. 7) 177, 'I am just ae eild wi' the auld king' [George III].

†2. Conventional or legal age; full age; majority. *Of eld* = of age; *within eld* = under age; also (quot. 1400) of military age. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Havelok* 128 Sho were comen intil helde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29444 (*Cott.* Galba), Childer within elde, of cursed man may haue þaire belde. 1357 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. II. 118 Ilke man and woman that of eld is. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 682 And alle that are with-in elde loke that thay to batayle helde. 1450 MYRC 236 Alle that ben of warde and elde. 1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 115, I prayit, daylie .. My 3oung maister that I mycht see Off eild.

3. Old age, advanced period of life; usually with regard to its effects upon man. Also *personified. arch. & poet.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 59 Se wlite eft gewiteþ & to ylde gecyrreþ. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 373 in *Cott. Hom.* 181 Þer is 3eo3eðe bute ulde. *c* 1205 LAY. 11546 Vnhæle & ælde hæueð þene king vnbalded. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1197 Sarra ..wurd wið child, on elde wac. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 801 Alle thir..That clerkes propertes of eld calles. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvi. 31 A coroun of dignyte is eelde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. v. 303 A staffe forto go by in his eelde for sijkenes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 20 Tha begyn to decresse ande declinis til eild ande to the dede. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iv. (1764) 187 Cold, writhled Eld, his liues-wet almost spent. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVII. xi. (1726) 297 His eies (not yet made dim with eild) Sparkled his former worth and vigor braue. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, Who scorns at eld, peels off his own young hairs. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xxxi, The whitening snows Of venerable eld. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Pilgr. Glencoe* 478 Hale and unburden'd by the woes of eild. 1858 KINGSLEY *Weird Lady* 17 His beard was white with eld.

†b. People of advanced age; old men; senate or aristocracy. (In quot. 1592 perhaps the adj. used *absol.*) *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 506 (Bosw.), Seo yld hi gebæd and seo iuguþ wrat. *a* 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1004 Dær wærð East Engla folces seo yld ofslagen. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 147 That pleasant sweet content That diuers eld haue found within a wall.

c. *poet.* An old man. (But perh. an absol. use of the adj.) Rarely in pl. *elds.*

1796 COLERIDGE *Dest. Nations*, To the tottering eld Still as a daughter would she run. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 364 That eld august Came out from Israel. *Ibid.* III. 165 To the expectant host In solemn order did these elds descend.

†4. Antiquity, duration of existence; time considered as a destroying or wearing agency. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 12 That eeld which that all can frete and bite. 1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serm.* 64 Eld eateth al things. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* Suppl. (1678) 148 An old sore .. by its eld almost habituate. 1740 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 137 In elbow-chair .. By the sharp tooth of cankering Eld defaced.

5. Antiquity, the olden time. *Men, times*, etc. *of eld* = men, etc. of old. *poet.* and *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11881 Hit is said oftsythes with sere men of elde, The last Ioy of ioly men Ioynys with sorow. 1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Fest.* I. 11 In times of eld men pleased the powers of heaven. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xciii, Lands that contain the monuments of Eld. 1834 LD. HOUGHTON *The Eld*, Blessed be the Eld, Its echoes and its shades. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* Prel. 3 The murmuring pines and the hemlocks..Stand like Druids of eld.

b. People of the olden time, antiquity (personified). *poet.* and *arch.*

Chiefly in Shakspere's phrase 'superstitious eld'.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 36 The superstitious .. Eld Receiu'd..This tale of Herne the Hunter, for a truth. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd., Superstitious eld .. has tenanted the deserted groves with aerial beings. 1823 — *Peveril* II. i. 5 Tradition and superstitious eld .. had filled up the long blank of accurate information.

†6. An age of the world, a secular period. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 807 In þam leohtan ham þurh ælda tid ende gebidan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* in Sweet (1879) 60 Seo þridde yld wæs ða wuniende oð David. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 705 Dis oðer werldes elde is so A ðhusent 3er seuenti and two. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9230 Blissed be sco þat us has spedd þat we þe elds four has redd. *Ibid.* 21847 Sex eildes ha we broght in place. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. ix. 77 Wytht-in þe ferd Eylde Yrland Was to þe Scottis obeyssande. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 99 Ceculus..all eildis ..schawis ws Engenerit was by the God Vulcanus.

7. *Comb.*, as *eld-time.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* x. (1848) 110 In the eld-time.

†**Eld,** *sb.*³: ME. *ane eld* = *a neld*, a NEEDLE.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1370 So nere, vnethes at ane eld mi3t narowly betwene.

Eld (eld), *a. poet.* and *arch.* [repr. ME. *eld(e*, OE. (WS.) *eald* (see OLD); the mod. word may however be newly f. ELD *sb.*] Occas. used in poetry for OLD (q.v. for earlier instances).

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Elde, or olde, for-weryde [1499 eeld, or worne], *vetustus, detritus, inveteratus.*] 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (1842) 42 Steward..To serue their commons as eld servants use. 1854 DOBELL *Balder* XXV. 185 Ye eld And sager Gods.

b. quasi-*sb.*

1592 [see ELD *sb.*² 3 b]. 1796–1830 [see ELD *sb.*² 3 c].

†**Eld,** *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 WSax. eald-ian, 2 eald-ien, 3 æld-en, 3–5 eld-en, eld-e (4 *Kent* yeald-y), 4–5 eeld-en, eelde, 6 eld, *Sc.* eild. See also OLD(E *v.* [In southern dialects repr. OE. (WS.) *ealdian* (:—type **aldôjan*, not represented in any other language), f. *eald*, OLD; the equivalent Mercian from **aldian* survived in ME. as OLD(E *v.* The midland and northern instances of *eld(en, eeld(en, eild*, probably belong formally to ELD *v.*² (type **aldjan*).

1. *intr.* To grow old.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xxi. 18 Þonne þu ealdast [*c* 1160 *Hatton* ealdest]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18830, All iss itt whilwendlike þing þatt eldeþþ annd forrwurrþeþþ. *c* 1205 LAY. 2937 Þa ældede [*c* 1275 holdede] þe king. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 27 (M.) As kleþinge elde sal alle þai. 1340 *Ayenb.* 97 Hi ne may na3t yealdy, ase dede þe yealde la3e. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* xii. 1 Thou hast eeldid, and art of loong age. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Eelden, agyn. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. viii. 39 They be paynted lyke yong men .. in token that they .. elden not. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 200 This Valeriane ..eildit in miserabill servitude.

2. *trans.* To make old.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 392 Tyme..eldith our auncessours And eldith kynges and emperours.

† **Eld,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 1 eld-an, (WS. ield-an, yld-an), 2 eld-en. [OE. *ęldan* (in WS. *ięldan, yldan*) = OHG. *alten* to delay (also more literally to make or become old):—OTeut. **aldǐjan*, f. **aldo-* OLD.] *trans.* and *intr.* To put off to a later time, defer, delay.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 152 Se lareow ieldende secð ðone timan. *a* 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) ann. 1100 Þeah þe ic hit læng ylde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þe wrecche sunfulle ne elde nawiht þet he ne ga to bote þe wile he mei.

† **Eld,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* = AIL.

156. *Thersites* in Hazlitt-*Dodsley* I. 414 My son, what thing eldeth thee? 1880 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., Doctor..didna seem to know whad elded 'im. Molly's ..bin eldin' a lung wilde.

Elde, obs. var. of YIELD *v.*

† **E·lded,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ELD *v.*[1] + -ED.] That has grown old, inveterate.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott. MS.) 26654 Of eilded [*F.* eldid] thing..better [*F.* hard] it es to change þe state.

Elder (e·ldəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* ellærn, ellæn, ellen, 2–4 ellarne, 4 ellerne, elrene, (5 elerne, elorne, ellern, elnerene 5, 9 *dial.* ellen), 4–7 eller, 4–6 eldre, 5 eldyr, (6 ellore), 6–7 eldren, eldern, 5 eller; *β.* 5 helren, hilder (-tre), hyldyr, hyllor, hillar, hillerne (-tre), hyl (-tre). [With OE. *ellærn* (of which *ellen* is app. a reduced form, as *ísen* of *ísern*) cf. MLG. *ellern, elderne, alhorn, elhorn* (Schiller & Lübben), Flem. *elhoren, alhoren* (Kilian). Possibly an originally adjectival formation; cf. Ger. *ahorn* maple = L. *acernus* adj. (For the euphonic change of *elr-* to *eldr-* cf. ALDER[1].) The forms with initial *h* seem to belong to a wholly different word, prob. of ON. origin; cf. Da. *hyld, hyldetræ*, Sw. *hyll*, app. related to the synonymous OHG. *holuntar*, MHG. *holander, holder*, mod.G. *holunder, holder*; in which a connexion of some kind with HOLE, HOLLOW, is plausible, as the tree might naturally have been named from its tubular stems.]

1. A low tree or shrub, *Sambucus nigra* (N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ*), called, for distinction, the Common or Black-berried Elder; bearing umbel-like corymbs of white flowers; the young branches are remarkable for their abundance of pith.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 893 *Sambucus*, ellaen. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1175 *Sambucus*, ellaern. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 68 Wiþ fotece ȝenim ellenes leaf. *c* 1150 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556 *Sambucus*, suew, ellarne. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibleswo.* in Wright *Voc.* 163 *De suhen* (hildertre, helren) *font les souheaus.* 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 66 Iudas he Iapede with þe Iewes seluer And on an Ellerne treo [*v. r.* eldir; 1377 B. I. 68 eller] hongede him after. *c* 1425 in *Voc.* Wr.-Wülcker 646 *Hec sambuca*, hyllortre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Eldyr or hyldyr, or hillerne tre [*v. r.* hillar; hyltre, or elerne; elder, or hyltre, or elorne]. *a* 1450 *Alphita* 161 *Sambucus*..ellen. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xlii. in Ashm. (1652) 158 Wene they..to have..of an Elder an Apple swete? 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 126 The stakes of the..ellore be good. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 30 My heart of Elder. 1608 PLAT *Gard. Eden* (1653) 100 Every plant of an Eldern will grow. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1648) 3 Some thinke the..eller [would have] a waterish marish. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 443 Then seek the bank where flowering elders crowd. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 576 The Elder, indigenous in Europe, was known to the Greeks.

2. Extended to other species of the genus *Sambucus*; in N. America applied chiefly to *S. canadensis*. With distinguishing epithets: **Dwarf Elder, Ground Elder, Dog Elder** (*S. Ebulus*) = DANEWORT; **Wild Elder,** used by Lyte for *S. racemosa.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xliv. 379 The nature and vertues of the wilde Eldren are as yet unknowen.

b. In popular names of other plants bearing a superficial resemblance to the elder: **Bishop's Elder, Dog Elder, Dwarf Elder, Ground Elder, Wild Elder** (cf. 2), names for Goutweed (*Ægopodium Podagraria*); **Ground Elder,** *Angelica silvestris*; **Marsh or Marish Elder, Water Elder, White Elder** = GUELDER ROSE (*Viburnum Opulus*).

3. *Attrib.*, as *elder-blossom, -branch, -bud, -bush, -flower, -pith, -stick, -tree, -vinegar, -wine, -wood*; *elder-leaved* adj.; **elder-blow,** elder-blossom; **elder-gun,** a pop-gun made of a hollow shoot of elder; **elder-moth,** *Uropteryx Sambucata.* Also ELDER-BERRY, etc.

1862 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 76 A vield..Where *elder-blossoms be a-spread. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 154 The scent of an *elder-blow..is event enough for him. 1579 SPENSER *Sheb. Cal.* Nov. 147 The Muses..Now bringen bitter *Eldre braunches seare. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. v. 12 In the beginning of the spring..sallads are made of *eldern-buds. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* i, A hut, or farmhouse..surrounded by large *elder-bushes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 692 Of this kind are *Elder-flowers, which therefore are proper for the Stone. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 133 Elder-flowers..Flowers from May to July. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 210 That's a perilous shot out of an *Elder Gunne. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 201 As boyes doe Pellets in Elderne Guns. 1882 *Garden* 23 Sept. 273/1 The *Elder-leaved or black Ash..the leaves of which ..are serrated. *c* 1600 J. DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* IV. ii, Thou wither'd *Elder-pith. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 425/1 No more then..thys greke woorde *presbyteros* signifyeth an *elder sticke. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxliv. (1495) 700 The *Ellern tree hath vertue Duretica. 1566 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* III. i. 11 b, Foure vnces of the water of Elderne tree. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 32 The Arabian Costus is the Root of a Shrub very like an Elder Tree. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 150 ₱ 6 They had dissented ..about the Preference of *Elder to Wine-Vinegar. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 151 Men of nice palates have been imposed on, by *elder wine for French claret. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* V. (1765) 464 A young stick of *elder wood.

¶ 4. Misused for ALDER[1].

c 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 914 Thelder, *aulne.* 1611 FLORIO *Alno negro*, the blacke Elder-tree.

E·lder, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [cf. MDu. *elder* of same meaning; perh. repr. OTeut. **alipro(m*, f. **alan* to nourish. (Not etymologically connected with UDDER.)] The udder of a cow or mare.

1674 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 17 The Elder: the Udder. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 262 Which was a yard and an inch high at 2 days old, and had..milk in its elder. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 87 The beast should be..milked quite clean out of the elder. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* s. v. (E. D. S.) Hur [the cow's] elder's a bit sore. 1880 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Gloss.* s. v. (E. D. S.) The mar'..wuz glad to see the cowt for 'er elder wuz as 'ard as a stwun.

Elder (e·ldəɹ), *a.* and *sb.*[3] Forms: 1 (*Mercian, Kent.*) eldra, (*Northumbrian, Mercian*) ēldra, (*WSax.*) ieldra, yldra, 2–3 eldere, eldre, ealdre, 3 eældre, ældre, elldre, eldore, ælder, 3–4 (heldre), uldre, ildre, 4 eilder, eldir, 5 elther, yelder, eelder, (*Sc.* 6 eldar, 8 ellar), 3– elder. See also ALDER, OLDER, *adjs* [OE. *ęldra* (fem. and neut. *ęldre*) = OS. *aldira*, OFris. *alder, elder*, OHG. *altiro, eltiro* (mod.Ger. *älter*), ON. *eldre, ellre* (Da. *ældre*), Goth. *alpiza*:—OTeut. **a·lpizon-*, regularly f. **aldo-*, OE. *ald* (WS. *eald*), OLD.

The late WS. form *yldra* survived in the south as *uldre* (*ū*), *ildre* until the 13th c.

A. *adj.* The comparative degree of OLD *a.*; formerly equivalent to the mod. OLDER, but now restricted to certain special uses.

1. That has lived or existed longer; senior, more advanced in age.

† a. Formerly used (both of persons and things) as a *predicate*; also as an *attribute* followed by *than*. Now superseded by OLDER.

c 1000 *Riddles* xli. 42 (Gr.) Ic eom micle yldra, þonne ymbhwyrft þes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 A þet ic beo ealdre. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* (Egerton MS.) 1 Ic æm elder þænne ic wæs, a winter and a lore. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 277 Swa þu eldere wex, swa þu pourere was. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 93 If she shall be as olde, or elder than I am. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 364 The lawes of forren countries are farre elder then ours. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 251 How much more elder art thou then thy lookes? *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxxiv. (1640) 161 Friendship is like wine, the elder the better. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vii. 203 A custom probably not much elder than his time.

b. as *attribute* without *than*. Not now used of things, except with quasi-personification. Now chiefly with sbs. denoting family relationship, or as denoting the senior of two indicated persons; otherwise somewhat *arch.* Often with omission of sb. implied in the context.

Beowulf 469 (Gr.) Wæs herezar dead min yldra mæg. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* viii, Ic ðe ȝeongne ȝelærde swelce snytro swylce manezum oþrum ieldran ȝewittum oftoȝen is. *c* 975 *Durh. Gosp.* Luke xv. 25 Wæs ða sunu his ældra on lond. 1279 R. GLOUC. (1724) 367 Margarete..þe eldore of þe tuo, in spoushod he nome. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3861 þe eilder sister he for-sok. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 25 Forsothe his eldere sone was in the feeld. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 5 The elther suster vndirstode hym wele. *c* 1478 *Plumpton Corr.* 38 The said Wil. Rycroft yelder. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliv. 22 It is a great part of the work of the elder slaves to take care of these young girls. 1745 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 217 These are too young; send elder men. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xvi, Elder brother's care And elder brother's love were there. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 47 The Cathedral Church of the bishoprick whose throne is now hidden in the elder minster of Saint Fritheswyth.

† 2. a. Of an obligation, right, or title: Of longer standing, prior, that has superior validity. b. Of officials, etc.: That ranks before others by virtue of longer service; senior. *Obs.*

(*Elder Brethren*: see BROTHER 4 b.)

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iv. § 285 If the possession bee not devested out of them by an elder title. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. *Chancerie* § 139 It cannot be intended that..he would have left the elder bond..unsued for. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Elder Battalion*, that Battalion which was first raised, and has the post of honour according to its standing. *Elder Officers*, such officers whose Commissions bear the eldest Date.

† 3. *Elder man*: = *elder* sb., in senses B. 2, 3. Sometimes written as one word *elderman. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5784 (Cotton MS.) Ga gedir samen þin eldir men. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 Þe senatoures and elder men of Rome. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 2 Jerom, & Gregor take a wey þe name of þe bischop, or heldarman. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 51 The prophet Moses hadde chosen seuenty eldermen. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxv, So they call'd their eldest Elderman.

4. In Card-playing. *Elder hand*: the first player. Cf. ELDEST 5.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* C iiij, The poore Church should play at vnequal game, for it should loose al by the Elder hand. 1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 22 You are elder Hand. 1873 CAVENDISH [H. Jones] *Piquet* 29 The pack is then cut by the non-dealer, or *elder hand.*

† 5. Of or pertaining to a more advanced period of life; later. *Obs.*

(In this sense *elder days* are the opposite of the *elder days* of sense 6, just as an *older* portrait has a *younger* face.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 43, I tender you my seruice raw and young; Which elder dayes shall ripen. 1611 — *Cymb.* V. i. 14 To second illes with illes, each elder worse. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Ant.* XVI. xi. 8 He also was guilty of..a crime in his elder age.

6. a. That existed at a previous time; ancient, earlier, former. b. Of or pertaining to ancient times or to an earlier period.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* App. i. p. 1636. 23876 We..in eldern men vr mirur se. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. x. 202 In eeldir daies, whanne processioun was mad. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Induction* xii. 7 What thinges were done, in elder times of olde. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 8 Many of the Elder Year-Books are Filled with Law, now not so much in use. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. ix, Huge as the giant race of elder times. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. i. (1865) 242 Curiosity prevailing over elder devotion. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. Introd. 2 The elder England has been so fully written of. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* ii. 35 Modern writers..may produce compositions in the elder style.

7. *Comb.* as *elder-born* adj.; **elder-brotherhood,** the state or dignity of an elder brother; **elder-brotherly, -sisterly** *a.*, pertaining or proper to an elder brother or sister.

1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xv. 81 *Elder-born am I. 1884 in *Littell's Living Age* No. 2077. 66 Its *elder-brotherhood Writ on the face of its perfected plan. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 370 *note*, This..assumed fatherly affection, under the name of *elder-brotherly..what was it? 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. viii. 163 'So I told them', said Fanny, with a demure, *elder-sisterly air.

B. *sb.* An elder person, *lit.* and *fig.*

† 1. A parent [cf. mod.G. *eltern* pl.]; an ancestor, forefather; hence, in wider sense, a predecessor, one who lived in former days. Almost exclusively in *pl. Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 195 Ure yldran swultan and swiþe oft us from wendan. *a* 1000 *Elene* 462 (Gr.) Þa me yldra min ageaf andsware. *a* 1067 *Chart. Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 167 For mines fader and for allra minra yldrena sawlan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Helle..we weren in bifolen þurh ure eldra gult. *c* 1205 LAY. 7290 Þet me mine ældre [1275 eldre] dude scome. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Feire children..gladien muchel þe ealdren. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 11 Here elderne..were y nome in ostage Fram the bataile of Troie. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 109 Underlout till thaim was he, Als god child au til elderes be. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 419 Þat agag of amalek 'and al hus lyge puple Sholde deye delfulliche' for dedes of here eldren. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXVII. 14 That with oure elthers euer has bene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 44 And sett himselfe amyde his elderis trone. 1535 COVERDALE *John* IX. 18 They called the elders of him that had receaued his sight. 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) 2 *Tim.* i. 3, I thanke God, whome I serue from myne elders with pure conscience.

† b. *transf.* (see quot.) *Obs.*

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* VI. 115 Some [branches] shoot directly out of the main Body..and may be called Elders, or Mothers.

2. (A person's) superior in age, senior. Almost exclusively in *pl.*

c 1200 ORMIN 13215 He þatt iss þin elldre. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12092 To his eldre worship drawe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 125 That yonger men obeye unto thaire eldron. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 36 Ic haif had..understanding aboue my eldaris. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. 7 So well I know my duty to my elders. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 117 If our elders break all reason's laws. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 411, I..leave my elders to judge of them. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 47 The child..undoubtingly listens to..his elders. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Ard.* 375.

b. A person advanced in life.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 281 The wither'd Elder hath his Poll claw'd like a Parrot. *a* 1643 G. SANDYS (J.) From their seats the reverend elders rose. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 20 Sept. 268/12 The three elders, his companions in this terrible adventure, are now brought home.

2. A member of a 'senate', governing body or class, consisting of men venerable for age, or conventionally supposed to be so. Now chiefly *Hist.*

Orig. as transl. of the *seniores* of the Vulgate, rendering the Heb. זְקֵנִים *z'qēnīm* (lit. 'old men'). Cf. the equivalent Gr. γέροντες.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xix. 12 The aldren [*MS.* C. elderes; 1388 eldere men] of that citee shulen seende. 1535 COVERDALE *Susanna* 50 The elders (that is the principall heades) sayde. — 1 *Macc.* xi. 31 The lettre which we dyd wryte vnto oure elder Lasthenus. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 230 See our best Elders. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* iv. 9 Boaz saide vnto the Elders, and vnto all the people. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 586 The reverend elders nodded o'er the case. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 221 To which the chief and elders always lend their weight. 1870 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* (1878) 116 They bear the general appellation of *gerontes*, elders, as well as kings.

4. In ecclesiastical use. A literal rendering of Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, the title given to a certain order or class of office-bearers in the early Christian Church. The Gr. word was adopted in ecclesiastical Latin as *presbyter*, and its historical representative in Eng. is PRIEST. In certain Protestant churches, chiefly those called Presbyterian, the Eng. word *elder* (with *presbyter* as an occasional synonym) is used as the designation of a class of officers intended to correspond in function to the 'elders' of the apostolic church.

In the Presbyterian churches the term *elders* includes the clergy (for distinction called '*teaching* elders'), but in ordinary language it is restricted to the *lay* or *ruling elders*, who are chosen in each parish or congregation to act with the minister in the management of church affairs.

[1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xv. 6 And apostlis and eldre men camen to gidere.] 1526 TINDALE *Titus* i. 5 That thou .. shuldest ordeyne elders [WYCLIF, preestis] in every citie. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 237/2 Seing ye Church is compared to a flocke..the word shepeherde signifieth an Elder, not by age, but by office. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 289 Timothy was an Elder. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 288 When their Bishops are pulled down, Our Elders shall be sainted. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* iv. (1765) 426 Most of the churches .. had one or more ruling elder. 1794 BURNS, *Robin shure in hairst*, Robin .. Play'd me sic a trick, And me the eller's dochter. 1846 M^cCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 285 The Kirk Session is..composed of the minister of the parish and of lay-elders. New elders are chosen by the Session. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* 31 The excellent Elder of Plymouth.

5. *Comb.*, as *elder-like* adv.

1640 *Witt's Recreat.* in Southey *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 314 Now most Elder-like he can Behave himself. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 542 Fathers of the church..what! elder-like Would ye this fairer than Susannah eye?

E·lder, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *To elder it*: to play the elder (brother or sister).

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 243 She elders it with such tender protection over the little sister.

Elder, dial. form of HELDER, rather.

1857 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Sk.* 26 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) One could elther manage we't at th' for-end o' their days. 1874 *Manch. Critic* 21 Feb. *ibid.*, I'd elder see 'em wortchin for th' next to nought nor see 'em doin nought.

E·lder-berry. [f. ELDER *sb.*[1] + BERRY.] The fruit of the elder. Also *attrib.* in *elderberry-wine*.

Hence **E·lderberriness** (*nonce-wd.*), used as a mock title, after *highness*, etc.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 27 His Elderberines .. is .. like an elderberrie. 1625 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 62 Surrop of elderberries. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1777) IV. 12 (Jod.) The ova become..almost as large as ripe elder berries. 1840–1 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* 84/1 Cowslip, currant, ginger, or elderberry wine.

Elderhood (e·ldəɹhud). [f. ELDER *sb.*[3] + -HOOD.] a. The position or estate of an elder, seniority. b. The estate of the elders or rulers; the body of elders.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VII. lxxvi, No elderhood, Rufus and Henrie stayes The imperial Crowne .. t'undertake. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life our Lord* vii. 346 The Nazarene was .. a blasphemer in the face of the elderhood of Israel.

E·lderling. *rare.* [f. ELDER *sb.*[3] + -LING.]

†1. Contemptuously for ELDER *sb.*[3] 4. *Obs.*

1606 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm.* (1607) A 3 b, Euery .. Ceremonie which, in the Cockpit of Elderlings, is concluded to be Poperie, is not so.

2. An elderly person.

1863 MARK LEMON *Wait for End* xix. (1866) 237 The two elderlings began to lament their situation.

Elderly (e·ldəɹli), *a.* [f. ELDER *a.* + -LY[1].]

1. Of persons or of things quasi-personified: Somewhat old, verging towards old age. Also in comb., *elderly-looking* adj.

1611 COTGR., *Vieillot*, elderlie, somewhat old. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 107 Let .. twelve elderly men of free condition, together with the Sheriff be sworne. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 301 ¶ 1 Elderly Fops, and superannuated Coquets. 1773 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1872) II. 353 The more elderly..members presided. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 341 The elderly inhabitants [of Leeds] could still remember the time when the first brick house .. was built. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 529 An elderly man at the time of his marriage. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. vi. 198 The 'Urgent' is an elderly ship. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxv. 30 You had need hire men to .. chip it all over artistically, to give it an elderly-looking surface.

2. Of or pertaining to one in later life.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 152 In our own elderly doings..we are set on work after higher scantlings of wisdom. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. Introd. 8 The Frate carried his doctrine rather too far for elderly ears. 1866 — *F. Holt* (1868) 19 No elderly face can be handsome, looked at in that way.

3. quasi-*sb.*

1865 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VIII. 82 Fifty years ago a common exclamation among the elderlies was 'my eye Kitty Fisher'.

Hence **E·lderliness.** [see -NESS.]

1876 Miss YONGE *Womankind* xxxv. 322 The trials of elderliness have either been unfelt or safely weathered. 1883 W. M. BAKER *Roll of Waves* in *Chicago Advance* 27 Sept., A certain reserve and elderliness of manner.

Elderman, see ELDER *a.* 3.

Eldern (e·ldəɹn), *a.* Also 3 (*Orm.*) elldern, eldrin, 7–8 *Sc.* eldren, 8 elderin. [f. ELDER *a.* + -EN. In quot. 1839 prob. a new formation.]

†1. Elderly. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1213 3iff þu..hafesst 3et .. tohh þu be 3ung, Elldernemanness late. *Ibid.* 1235. 1611 HUDSON *Judith* 49 (Jam.) The tree bends his eldren braunch That way where first the stroke hath made him launch. 1739 A. NICOL *Poems* 73 (Jam.) The eldern men sat down their lane, To wet their throats within. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 68 (Jam.) Colin and Lindy..The ane an elderin man, the niest a lad. 1790 A. WILSON *To E. Picken*, Aneath some spreading eldren thorn. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxiv, His Excellency is a thought eldern.

2. Old, belonging to earlier times. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Gött. MS.) 18016 Mine eldrin folk of iuen lede Haue i [Satan] done rise againes him. *a* 1400 [implied in ELDERNLY *adv.*]. 1839 DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fletch. Wks.* I. 26 Our eldern dramatist was a decided poet, which our modern was not.

Hence † **E·ldernly,** *adv.* [see -LY[2].], of old time.

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds.* (1870) 352 þat þe chalouns þat eldernlyche hadde y-set, so halde here a-syse.

Eldern (e·ldəɹn), *a.*[2] [f. ELDER *sb.*[1] + -EN.]

For apparent examples in 17th c. (probably to be referred to the attrib. use of *eldern*=ELDER *sb.*[1]) see ELDER *sb.*[1] 3.

Made of elder.

1842 AKERMAN *Wiltsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.). 1847 in HALLIW. 1875 PARISH *Dict. Sussex Dial.* s. v., An eldern stake and blackthorn ether Will make a hedge to last for ever.

Eldership (e·ldəɹʃip). [f. ELDER *a.* and *sb.*[3] + -SHIP.]

1. The position of being elder or senior; seniority, precedence of birth, primogeniture.

1549 R. PARSONS *Confer. Success.* I. vi.[v]128 Primogenitura or eldership of birth..was greatly respected by God. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* I. ii, My claim to her by Eldership I prove. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. v. 19 Her sister addressed her always by the word Child, with an air of eldership. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 274 [By Roman law] all children .. inherited their father's estate in equal portions, without distinction of sex or eldership.

2. *nonce-use.* As a mock title of honour (after *lordship*): The personality of an elderly person.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 90 So irresistible to their elderships to be flattered.

3. The office or position of elder in a church.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 109 The office of eldership is equallie distributed betweene the bishop and the minister. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 52 He was deposed from his Eldership.

4. The collective body of (ecclesiastical) elders; a body or court of elders, a presbytery.

1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) 1 *Tim.* iv. 14 That gyft .. which was geuen thee by prophecie with the laying on of the handes, by the Eldership. 1634–46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1824) 66 They that tyrannize not over, but be subject to their particulare elderships. 1721 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 568 Do you not lay in one scale the minister against the whole eldership in the other? 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 151 As office-bearers in the church we are an unholy and an unworthy eldership. 1885 EDGAR *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* 189 All the courts of the Church might be called either Presbyteries or Elderships.

Eldest (e·ldəst), *a. superl.* Forms: 1 eldest(a, ældest(a, (WS. ieldest(a, yldest(a), yltst, 2 ylste, 2–3 ealdeste, eldeste, 3 eldast, -ost, -ust, (heldest, 5 eeldist), 3– eldest, *north.* eildest. [OE. *ĕldest(a*, superl. of OE. *ald* (WS. *eald*) OLD; cf. OFris. *eldest(a*, OHG. *altist(o* (mod.G. *ältest(e*), Goth. *alpist(a*:—OTeut. **aldisto-* (*-on-*). See ELDER *a.*]

The original form of the superlative of OLD; now superseded by OLDEST exc. in special uses.

†1. Of persons or things: Most aged, farthest advanced in age. Also *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*). *Obs.* in general sense: replaced by OLDEST.

It is, however, still not unusual to speak of 'the (two or three) eldest members of a family,' 'the eldest of the company,' etc.; but this is due either to some slight notion of precedence or superior rank conferred by seniority, or to the wish to avoid the implication that the persons are, absolutely, *old*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 11 Seðe eower yltst [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* yldest] sy beo se eower þen. *c* 1205 LAY. 2721 Gloigin hehte þa alre elduste [1250 heldeste]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5847 Wid the eldest folk of israel. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. liii. [lii.] 190 The eldest man that lyuyng neuer saw nor herde of the lyke. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 323 A sexta or xx unces of the eldest wine. 1607–12 BACON *Parents & Childr., Ess.* (Arb.) 274/1 A man shall see where there is a howsefull of Children, one or two of the eldest respected. 1611 BIBLE *John* viii. 9 They..went out .. beginning at the eldest, euen vnto the last [so 1881 in *R. V.*].

2. The first-born, or the oldest surviving (member of a family, son, daughter, etc.). Also quasi-*sb.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xliv. 12 He sohte fram þam yldestan oþ þone 3ingestan. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Se asprang of Noes ylste sune. *c* 1205 LAY. 2930 Þa ældeste dohter haihte Gornoille [1275 eldeste]. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Heo of alle unþeawes is his ealdeste dohter. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 381 Normandye hys erytage he 3ef hys eldoste sone Roberd þe Courtese. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4119 An was eildest o þe elleuen..ruben. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xiv. 199 Lawe woll that the eldest sone haue the more parte of therytage. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 50 The Erle of Ruttlandes eldyste daughter. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. 159 Good old sir Roberts wiues eldest sonne. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 86 Why not..with you as well as with your eldest sister. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 365 A testator .. desired that the first annuity .. might devolve upon the eldest child. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 320 The eldest son had but an estate for life. 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* 12 Carlyle was the eldest of nine children.

3. Earliest, first produced; first, most ancient. *arch.* Also quasi-*sb.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xliii. 313 Dæt we ȝemyndȝiað ðære scylde þe ure ieldesta mæȝ us on forworhte 1340 *Ayenb.* 104 He [God] is þe eldeste and þe meste yknawe. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 406 In the eeldist tyme. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. vii, Neither is the example of the eldest Churches a whit more auailable. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 37 My offence..hath the primall eldest curse vpon't. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xxxix. (1739) 59 Of Imprisonment there was little use in the eldest times. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 458 And Self-defence is Nature's Eldest Law. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. i. vii. 87 Matter must be the eldest of things. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. xii, Thou the eldest, thou the wisest, Guide me. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* V. iv. 101 Plead with the swift frost That it should spare the eldest flower of spring.

†4. *Mil.* Senior in rank or standing. *Obs.*

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5930/1 The eldest Battallion of Foot-Guards.

5. In Card-playing. *Eldest hand*, the first player; the right of playing first.

1599 MINSHEU *Dialogues Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 26/2, I did lift an ace..I a fower..I a sixe, whereby I am the eldest hand. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 342 If there be three kings, &c. turned up, the eldest hand wins it. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 99 The 'tothers eldest Hand Gave Hopes to make a Jest on't. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 11 *Eldest hand*, the player on the dealer's left hand.

†6. Law. *Eldest part*: (see quot.) *Obs.*

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 137 The eldest part. Enitia pars is that part that upon partition amongst coparceners falls unto the eldest sister or auncientest coparcener.

7. *Comb.*, as *eldest-born, -hearted.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 55 Gonerill Our eldest borne speak first. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. 7 Man..the eldest born of a certain genealogy. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* i. 7 They had elected Pambo for their abbot..eldest-hearted of them.

† E·ldfather. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **ealdfæder,** 3 **aldevader, 4 aldfader, eldefader, eld(e-, eeldefadir,** 5 **eldfader, -fadyre, elfadyr,** 6 **elfader, eldefather.** [OE. (WS.) *ealdfæder*, f. *eald*, ELD *a.*, OLD, + FATHER; cf. OS., OFris. *aldfader*, OHG. *altfater*, mod.G. *altvater* patriarch, ancestor. The occurrence in northern dialects of the forms with *eld-* (as if from WS. *eald*) has not been accounted for. Cf. ELDMOTHER.

Sense 2 does not occur in the other Teut. langs.; the form *elfadyr* has given rise to a suggestion that it is a distinct word, f. OE. *ȝel-* other; but this is against the evidence of the older forms.]

1. A grandfather; a forefather in general.

Beowulf 373 (Gr.) Wæs his ealdfæder Ecgþeo haten. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xv. 15 Þu soþlice forþfærst..to þinum ealdfæderum. *c* 1205 LAY. 31009 He wes Mærwales fader: Mildburȝe aldeuader. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 122 Hir aldfader cal I Adam. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 40 Þer shineþ þe lyknesse of þe witte of hir fadir and of hir eldefadir. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 694 Eftir his gude eld-fadir [he] was Callit robert. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 230 Oure Kyng of Scotland, Dawy .. Wes eld-fadyre til oure kyng Willame. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 24 Sarugh, whech was eld-fader to Abraham.

2. A father-in-law.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Nis þe gist siker of þe husebonde . ne þe aldefader of his oðem. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5730 Moyses .. was sett to kepe All his eildfader scepe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Elfadyr, *socer.* 1510 *Will of Bakeber* (Somerset Ho.) To be bestowed at the mind of myn elfader. 1634 *Will* in *Acts Durham High Commiss. Crt.* (1857) 17 *note*, In the parish Church of St. Nicholas as neare my eld-father, Charles Slingsbye..as possible may be.

E·ldin. *dial.* Also **elgins, eldin-docken.** [Of unknown etymology: identified with next by Jamieson, who alleges that the plant was used for fuel.] The Butter-bur (*Petasites vulgaris*); by Jamieson erroneously said to be *Rumex aquaticus*.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 83 a, Petasites..is called in Northumbreland an Eldin, in Cambridgeshire a Butterbur. 1808 JAMIESON *Eldin-docken*, Roxb.—*Elgins*, Loth.

Elding (e·ldiŋ)[1]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **eilding, eyldynge, eldin, elden(e, eldinge.** [a. ON. *elding*, f. *eldr* fire. Cf. Da. *ilding*.] Fuel.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3164 Ysaac þe elding broght. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 136 Eyldynge, or fowayle, *focale.* 1580 *Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. II. II. 387 Item for Eldene xiid. 1648 *Ibid.* in Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) To blind Sutton wife for elding. 1705 *Inv.* ibid., Eldin..and stocks and blocks 10s. 1790 A. WILSON *Elegy on Unfort. Tailor*, He'd sit, And ilka wee the eldin hit, And gab fu' trimly. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, 'Wadna ye be glad to buy a dram wi't, to be eilding and claise?' 1857 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 140 Up blazed the inflammable eilding with a crackling sound.

E·lding.[2] *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. ELD *v.* + -ING[2].] Old age.

a 1600 *Maitland Poems* 193 (Jam.) Elding is end of erthlie glie.

† **E·ldmother.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 (WS.) **ealdmódor,** 3–6 **eldmoder,** 5–9 **elmother,** 6– **eldmother.** [OE. (WS.) *ealdmódor*, f. *eald*, ELD *a.*, OLD + MOTHER. Cf. OFris. *aldmóder, aldemóder*; and see ELDFATHER.]

1. A grandmother.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 173 *Auia*, ealde modor. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1189 Abel .. had his eldmoder maiden-hede. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 672 *Hec auia*, eldmoder.

2. a. A mother-in-law. b. A stepmother.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137 Eld modyr [*K* elmoder], *socrus*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. (viii.) 112 Eldmoder to ane hundreth thair saw I Hecuba. 1519 *Will of R. Payne* (Somerset Ho.) To Margaret Shelle myne Elmother, a melche neete. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) I. 352, I gyue vnto my eldmother his wyffe my wyffes froke. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*. 16 An Elmother. Cumb. A Step Mother. 1864 *Whitby Gloss., Elmother*, step-mother.

† **E·ldness.** *Obs.* [repr. OE. (WS.) *ealdnyss*, f. *eald*, ELD, OLD *a.* + -NESS : see OLDNESS.]

a. Oldness, old age. **b.** A former state of things, antiquity.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 194 (Bosw.) We awurþon ða derigendlican ealdnysse. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Storie is..messager of eldnesse. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxiii. 18 Thei be .. clothid to eldnesse. — *Ezek.* xvi. 55 Thi sister Sodom and her doȝtris shulen turne aȝen to her eldnesse.

† **E·ldnyng.** *Obs. rare.* [possibly repr. OE. *ęlnung*, f. *ęlnian* to envy, be jealous : see EYNDILL.] ? Jealousy, suspicion.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Twa Maryit Wem. & Wedo* 119 That carll mangit, That full of eldnyng is, et anger, et all euill thewis. *Ibid.* 126, I dar nought keik to the knaip that the cop fillis For eldnyng of that ald schrew that euer on euill thynkis.

‖ **El Dorado** (e·ldoɹā·do). [Sp. *el* the, *dorado* gilded, pa. pple. of *dorar* to gild.] The name of a fictitious country (according to others a city) abounding in gold, believed by the Spaniards and by Sir W. Raleigh to exist upon the Amazon within the jurisdiction of the governor of Guiana.

1596 RALEIGH (*title*) Discoverie of Guiana, with a relation of the Great and Golden Citie of Manoa (which the Spaniards call El Dorado). 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 142 Letting pass these dreams of an El Dorado, let us descend. etc. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 411 Unspoil'd Guiana, whose great Citie Geryon's Sons Call El Dorado.

b. *fig.*

1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. i. 15 A band of emigrants seeking for the Eldorado of their desires. *c* 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* i. 2 How often, in my infantile dreams, did a benevolent fairy open before me the door of a mysterious El Dorado.

Eldress (e·ldrès). [f. ELDER *sb.*[3] + -ESS.] A female elder, a woman ordained to rule or teach in a church.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. iv. 237, I suppose no man will think S. Paul meant to ordain Eldresses in the Church. 1753 WHITEFIELD *Let. to Zinzendorf* Wks. 1771 IV. 255 Over the head of the general Eldress, was placed her own picture. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xii. 172 The office sisters consulted with the eldress.

† **E·ldring.**[1] *Obs.* [f. ELDER *a.* + -ING[3].] In *pl.*, Elders, parents, ancestors.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4948 Her eldrynges beth elde. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 97 3yf thou rewardest thyne eldrynges nauȝt A-lyve and eke a-dethe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 118 Þe .. yefþes þet he broȝte mid him uor to yeue..to his eldringes.

† **E·ldring.**[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 4 elringe, 7 elldring, 8 eldriene. [app. = OHG. *erlinc*, 'escaurus', prob. cognate and synonymous with mod.Ger. *elritze* minnow, which Kluge connects with *eller* (OHG. *elira, erila*), ALDER, as if 'fish that lives under the shade of alders'.]

A fish; perh. properly the minnow (*Leuciscus phoxinus*), though this does not suit quot. 1618.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 136 Wit pouer men fares the king Riht als the quale fars wit the elringe. 1618 in *Nayworth Househ. Bks.* 83, 3 elldrings v[d]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Eldriene*..a name by which some call the..minnow.

Eldritch (e·ldritʃ, e·lritʃ), *a. Sc.* Forms: 6 elrich(e, elritch(e, -risch(e, -rish, elraige, -rage, alriche, 8–9 eldrich, (9 eltrich), 8– eldritch. See also ELPHRISH. [Of obscure origin; connexion with ELF, conjectured by Jamieson, would be suitable for the sense, and is supported by the form ELPHRISH, app. the same word.]

Weird, ghostly, unnatural, frightful, hideous.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 125 Thare was Pluto the elrich incubus. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. 108 Vgsum to heir was hir wyld elriche screik. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 636 Thair cleithing quhilk wes of elritche hew. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* I. 217 Mony haly and relligious men..fled in desertis and elraige placis. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 68 The king of Fary .. With many elrage Incubus rydant. 1598 J. MELVILL *Diary* 25 Feb. 320 The amazfull, ugly alriche darkness. 1789 BURNS *On Capt. Grose*, Ye'll find him snug in Some eldritch part. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* ii. 144 Loud bursts of wild and eldrich laughter. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Let.* vii. (1879) 122 Pearl..gave an eldritch scream. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* I. iii. § 1. 87 Truth is appalling and eltrich, as seen By this world's artificial lamplights. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iii. 40 Joy that had something eldritch and unearthly in it.

† **E·ldship.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ELD *a.* + -SHIP.] Old age.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. ii. xxxi, Like winter-morn bedight with snow..so did his goodly Eldship shine.

† **Ele,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 œle, 1–4 ele, 3 eli, ely, eoli. [OE. *œle* = OHG. *oli* (mod.G. *öl*) :— WGer. *oli*, ad. late L. *oli-um* (L. *oleum*). Afterwards replaced by the Fr. form of the same word, now represented by OIL, q.v. for the forms *oli, eoile*.] = OIL.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 4 Hogofæste uutetlice onfengon œle in fetelsum hiora mið leht-fatum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 230 Wiþ wambe coþe, seoð rudan on ele. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13252 Forr þatt te33..Onnfon þurrh hallȝhedd ele att Crist Hiss Hallȝhe Gastess frofre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Me schal helden eoli and win beoðe ine wunden.

† **Ele,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To anoint.

c 1205 LAY. 31941 He wes icruned and ieled [*c* 1275 iheled]. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 41 He schel elye hym wyth ele. *Ibid.* 42 This children eleth me nauȝt.

Hence **E·ling** *vbl. sb. Last eling*: extreme unction.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 42 For the sygne of thys sacrement the elyyngys boute. *c* 1450 MYRC 533 And the laste elynge wyth-owte fayle.

† **Ele,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. OF. *ele, eele* (mod.F. *aile*) wing.] To carve (certain birds).

c 1500 *For serve Lord* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 375 To tyre or to ele a partorich or a quayle y-whyngged : rere uppe whynge and legge, as of an henne; cowche them aboute the carcas; no sawse save salte, or mustard and sugar.

Ele, obs. form of AISLE, AWL, EEL.

Eleatic (eli¸æ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Eleātic-us*, from *Elea*, name of an ancient Greek city in S.W. Italy : cf. -ATIC.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Elea or its inhabitants; *spec.* used of the philosophy of Xenophanes, Parmenides, and Zeno, who lived or were born there.

B. *sb.* An Eleatic philosopher.

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 5 Brought up in Eleatique & Academique Studies. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 342 Parmenides must be regarded as an Eleatic [dialogue]. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) VI. lxvii. 44 The dialectical movement emanated .. from the Eleatic school. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 312 The famous argument, called the Achilles, proposed by Zeno the Eleatic.

Hence **Elea·ticism,** the doctrine or system of the Eleatics.

1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 15 Eleaticism is consequently monism, so far as it endeavours to reduce the manifold of existence to a single ultimate principle.

Elebore, -bory, -bre, -bur, obs. forms of HELLEBORE.

Elecampane (e·lɨkæmpē·n). Forms: 6 ely-, (alecampane, alacompane, heli-, hilicampana), 6–7 elicampane, 7 elecampana, elecompane, elecampany, elicumpany, helicampane, elcampane, 8 elecampain, (9 elicampene, alycompaine, alicompayne, allicampane), 6– elecampane. Also 7 enulacampane. [corruptly ad. med.L. *enula campāna*. The sb. *enula* is a late form of the classical *inula*. The pseudo-Apuleius (4th c.) and later writers identify the plant with the *helenium* described by Pliny; hence Linnæus adopted *helenium* as the specific name. In OE. *inula* was (corruptly) adopted as *eolone* (:—earlier **iluna*). The adj. *campana* may mean 'Campanian', or it may have the late sense 'of the fields'; the latter interpretation was current in 14th c., as Glanvil distinguishes two species, *hortulana* and *campana*.]

1. A perennial composite plant, Horse-heal (*Inula Helenium*), with very large yellow radiate flowers and bitter aromatic leaves and root; formerly used as a tonic and stimulant.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lviii. (1495) 636 Enula is an herbe and is oft callyd Enula campana. ? 1540 *Treas. of Poore Men* 62 Elena campana.] 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 91 Drinke therof .. with the water of wilde carettes, or elycampane. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 15 (Britten & Holl.), *Enula campana*, which we common plain people call Alacompane. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 21 Innula is called..in Englishe Elecampane or Alecampane. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 47 The fume of hilicampana is very pleasing. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 91 Elecampane .. sprang first (as men say) from the teares of Ladie Helena. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 198 The Wine wherein the root of Elicampane hath steept..is singular good against the colicke. 1657 RUMSEY *Org. Salutis* v. (1659) 29 Afterwards eat of the said Cordial made of Enulacampane, etc. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 141 Elecampain grows in many Places of England. 1794 W. F. MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVI. 393 The true Elecampane is distinguished by its large..wrinkled leaves, downy underneath. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 532 Elecampane has been prescribed since the time of Hippocrates.

2. A species of sweetmeat flavoured with a preparation from the root of this plant.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) Post. Groans xxix, Some long-forgotten bonbon of your boyhood (treacle, elecampane, stick liquorice). 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 244, I don't know how he spent it except in hard-bake and alycompaine. 1875 F. I. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 128, I have admired Napoleon in marble, I have eaten him in elecampane.

b. *attrib.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. lii. 298 Powders of brimstone and elecampany roots. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* II. s. v. *Wine*, Elecampane Wine, *vinum enulatum*, is an infusion of the root of that plant, with sugar and currans, in white port. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 498 Its [Helenin] taste and smell are similar to those of elecampane root.

Eleccion, -ioun, -youn, obs. ff. ELECTION.

† **Ele·ct,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [? f. the vb.; or ? ad. L. *ēlect-us*, f. *ēligĕre* ; see next.] = ELECTION.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 44 By electes and choys [L. *electione*] of his owne free aduysement he.. wolde be rebell agaynst god. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 141 Schire Henry .. Wald þis Elect had beene undone Sua þat his Son mycht be Promovit to þat Dignite.

Elect (*i*le·kt), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Also 4–5 elekte, eleckte, 5–6 electe. [ad. L. *ēlect-us*, pa. pple. of *ēligĕre* to pick out, choose.]

A. *adj.*

1. Picked out, chosen; also, chosen for excellence or by preference; select, choice. Also *absol.* a person or persons chosen.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. (1843) 212 Man..which is his owne eleckte. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) Introd. 3 A Booke of secrets given by God; To men Elect, a Beaten-Trod. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 8/1 Saul..was a good man and elect of God. 1558 W. WARDE tr. *Alessio's Secrets* I. II. 48 b Take Iris electe, what quantitie you will. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. § 19 To be prestys..such only schold be admyttyd as haue electe wyttys. 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. xl. 537 Hee..shipped a thousand elect and choise souldiours..in gallies. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 60 You haue heere Lady..the elect o' th' Land, who are assembled To pleade your Cause. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 214 The Race elect..advance Through the wilde Desert. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 10 This country..the land elect of liberty. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 310 He saw..that small procession of the elder poets to which only elect centuries can add another laurelled head. 1876 G. BRADFORD in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 4 The executive, the elect of the whole state, has..no..medium of communication with his constituents.

2. *spec.* in *Theol.* Chosen by God, *esp.* for salvation or eternal life. Opposed to *reprobate*. Often *absol.* with plural sense, *The elect*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, His owne electe and chosen chyldren. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 41 The electe shal be there with their bodyes. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) Rom. viii. 33 Who shal accuse against the elect of God? 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iv, The elect Angels are without possibilitie of falling. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 122 It makes, the Elect and Reprobate, all alike. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 136 In the blessed Spirits elect Sense of new joy ineffable diffus'd. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 105, I mean the Sect of those Elect, That loath to live by Merit. *a* 1763 BYROM *Predestination, etc.* (R.), While others .. Are mercy's vessels, precious and elect. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 333/2 All the elect are effectually called at some point of time in life.

b. *allusively.* (Cf. *Matt.* xxiv. 24.)

1885 J. J. MANLEY *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 29 The street was a miracle in lath and plaster, which might almost deceive the very elect.

3. Chosen to an office or dignity. Now usually, Chosen, elected, but not installed in office (in this sense almost always following the sb.). Similarly, in mod. use, *bride, bridegroom elect*, said of betrothed persons.

1643 PRYNNE *Open. Gt. Seal* 21 And that the Warden of Yarmouth so elect and sworne, shall, etc. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 128 The Bishop elect takes the Oaths of Supremacy. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 393 Sextius was one of the Tribunes elect. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* I. s. v., A lord mayor is elect, before his predecessor's mayoralty is expired. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xi. 221 The elect bishop of Cambray was taken prisoner. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvi, My captain elect.

B. † **1.** One 'chosen' by God, *esp.* one chosen for eternal salvation; one of 'the elect' (cf. A. 2).

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 525/2 Yet are there also in thys churche of electes, manye that neuer came to the fayth. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 42 b, A forewarnynge to hys electes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. ix. 113 Saule..was an elect. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 20 It is probable that every elect hath his proper and peculiar Angell.

† **2.** One that has been chosen for an office or function; often *spec.* = *bishop elect* (see A. 3). *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 121 Comfermyt he wes Elect of Legis Dat Bischoprike in þe Impire is. 1490–1 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 197 Item for a compositioun maid with Master Johne Guthre, elect of Ross, for the anna of the temporalite. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 149 Afterward he [the Pope] refuseth both the elects, and preferreth Stephan Langton. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. vi. 98 Parker and the other four Elects..did offer to give unto her yearly a thousand marks.

† **3.** = ELECTO. *Obs.*

1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1793) I. II. 139 Having chosen an elect or leader.

4. In the Royal College of Physicians: One of the eight officers (abolished in 1860) who had formerly the function of granting licences, and the right of electing the President of the College from their own number.

1523 *Act* 14-15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 3 That the sixe persons beforesaid .. chusing to them two moe .. be called and cleaped Elects. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 8 Apothecaries faulty Wares, to be destroyed by the President and Elects of the Colledge of Physicians in London. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 133/2 The constituted officers then of this corporation are the eight elects.

Elect (*i*le·kt), *v.* Also 6 electe. *Sc.* eleck. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* elected, 6 elect(e. [f. *ēlect-* ppl. stem of *ēligĕre* (see prec.).]

† **1.** *trans.* To pick out, choose (usually, for a particular purpose or function). Also *absol. Obs.* in general sense.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 164 A noble gentilman..Elected a spouses at his owne deuice. 1557 PAYNEL *Barcklay's Jugurth.* 28 b, He had elect and assembled such compani as him thought competent for an army. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxiv. L, Hauing elected a loftie seate. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 4. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. i. 19 We haue with speciall soule Elected him our absence to supply. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diog. Lanth.* 28 A heedefull care wee ought to haue, When we doe frends

elect. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 1 (1689) 7 Elect your Hair not from lean, poor, or diseased jades. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxv. (1819) 399 The magnetic needle elects its position.

2. To make deliberate choice of (a course of action, an opinion, etc.) in preference to an alternative. In legal use often *absol.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VIII. i, Comyn wytte doothe full well electe What it shoulde take, and what it shall abjecte. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 59 It can suspend its own acting, either of electing or rejecting. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 26 He must therefore elect. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 334/1 They are seldom called to adjudicate upon it, except where the party has already elected. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* iii. *Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 334 He elected goodness as the clue to which the soul must cling in all this labyrinth of nature. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 25 The Motives which we determinately elect as our guiding principles of action.

b. with infinitive as obj. (Now common, but formerly chiefly in legal use).

a 1626 BACON *Max. Com. Law* ix. 38 If there bee an overplus of goods..then ought he..to determine what goods hee doth elect to have in value. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 182, I would not have Christians..elect to read God's word, rather in any book than his own. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 65 The daughter..was a lunatic, and therefore incompetent to elect to take the estate as land or money. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 905 The assured may elect to abandon to the underwriter all right to such part of the property as may be saved. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvi. (1876) 447 She was secretly delighted that the jester had elected to live with her.

3. To choose (a person) by vote for appointment to an office or position of any kind. Used in three different constructions: *To elect* (a person) *to* (an office, etc.); *to elect* (an officer, etc.); and with complement, as 'they elected him their chief'. Also *absol.*

1494 FABYAN VI. ccii. 212 Gerbres .. was electe pope of Rome. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 79 Sexburge was electe To be abbesse. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 228 If you will elect by my aduise, Crowne him, and say: Long liue our Emperour. 1743 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. XVII. 94 They resolved to elect an Inter-Rex. 1785 BURNS *Twa Herds* iv, Ye wha were .. by the brutes themselves eleckit, To be their guide. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 159 They elected for their king Don Ferdinand de Valor. 1867 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. i. 32 Few of the Scotch towns ventured to elect their chief magistrate from among their own people.

4. *Theol.* Of God: To choose (certain of His creatures) in preference to others, as the recipients of temporal or spiritual blessings; *esp.* to choose as the objects of eternal salvation. Also *absol.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 42 Antecedency of faith before the act of electing. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 68 To induce the Lord to elect or predestinate. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 333/1 Particular persons, without any regard whatever to their merits or demerits, are elected, or rejected for ever.

Electable (*ɪ*le·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Able to be elected, qualified for election.

1879 *Echo* 6 Mar. 2/4 The electorate has been widened, but the electable class has been narrowed.

†**Ele·ctancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next; see -ANCY.] The power of choosing.

1768 TUCKER (Todd, s.v. *Electant*).

†**Ele·ctant.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ēlectant-em*, pr. pple. of *ēlectāre*, freq. of *ēligĕre* to choose: cf. ELECT *a.*, and -ANT.] One who has power of choosing.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 552 Man is a free agent, and a free volent..but you cannot go on further to entitle him a free electant too. 1847 in CRAIG.

Electar, var. form of ELECTRE, *Obs.*

Electary, variant of ELECTUARY.

Elected (*ɪ*le·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ELECT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Chosen; chosen for office, etc.; see the vb.

1559 *Form Consecr. Bishops* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz* (1847) 293 The elected Bishop shall be presented..unto the Archbishop of that Province. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 12 Why hast thou gone so farre To be vn-bent? when thou hast 'tane thy stand, Th' elected Deere before thee? 1673 PENN *Chr. Quaker* vi. 538 Some Parents .. do frequently bestow their Favours upon an Elected Darling. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg., Farm in Odenw.*, Thou art my elected bride.

†**b.** *absol.* with plural sense. *Obs. rare.*

1548 tr. *Erasm. Paraph., Acts*, 23 a Iesus..the defendour of his owne elected. 1550 CRANMER *Defence* Pref. *2 a To..geue pardon..to al his elected.

2. Chosen by vote as distinguished from other modes of selection.

Mod. The elected members of the council command more confidence than the nominated members.

Electee (*ɪ*le:ktī·). [f. as prec. + -EE.] One chosen or elected.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 357 They could witnesse the behauiour of the electees to be sincere.

†**Ele·ctic,** bad form of ECLECTIC, after ELECT *v.*

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxxii. 448, I will rather be an Electicke than a Criticke.

Electing (*ɪ*le·ktɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ELECT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ELECT.

1611 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 160 The ellecting of a Towne Clarke. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 88 The Electing of the Bishop of Oxford.

Ele·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Choosing, etc.: cf. senses of vb.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 181 They say, that Electing love makes men willing, and that Holiness is an effect of Election.

Election (*ɪ*le·kʃən). Forms: 4 eleccioun, -ciown, -cyoun(e, 4–6 -cion, 5–6 -cyon, (5 alexcion), 5 electyown, 6 -tyon, -tioune, -ttyon, 6– election. [a. OF. *election*, ad. L. *ēlectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēligĕre*: see ELECT *v.*]

The action of choosing: in various specific applications.

1. The formal choosing of a person for an office, dignity, or position of any kind; usually by the votes of a constituent body.

c 1270 *St. Edmund* in *Saints' Lives* (1887) 443 Þe Eleccioun was i-maud in þe chapitle at Caunterburi. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 208 To mak eleccion, To chese þe suld cheue aman of gode renoun. 1419 BP. CLIFFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 29 I. 91, I..confermed the eleccion of dame Jhone North abbesse. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 1202 Be alexcion of the lordys free The erle toke they thoo, They made hym ther emperoure. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xiv. 23 Whan they had ordeyned them Elders by eleccion thorow all the congregacions. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 99 The churches haue no further power in the election of their pastor. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 365 Abimelech practised with the inhabitants of Sechem, to make election of himselfe. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* vii. I. 172 In a large society the election of a monarch can never devolve to the wisest. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 39 The empire..had waived the right .. to interfere in the election of the pope. 1867 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 29 June (1876) 146 They found that the presidential election was adverse to the cause of slavery.

b. *spec.* The choice by popular vote of members of a representative body (in the United Kingdom, chiefly of members of the House of Commons); the whole proceedings accompanying such a choice. *General election*: an election of representatives throughout an entire country, to fill vacancies simultaneously created; opposed to *by-election.*

1648 *Eikon Bas.* 2, I was .. sorry to heare with what partiality..Elections were carried in many places. 1705 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 612 A writt ordered for a new election at Castle Rising. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xli. 533 It is not infamous to be incapable of voting at a county election. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. xxii. 379 The election .. suddenly grew into vivid interest. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 20 At elections the national candidate has not often a chance against the local candidate.

†**c.** A vote. *Obs. rare.*

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 3 The burgesses .. shal ..come and giue their elections.

†**d.** *concr.* An electoral body. *Obs. rare.*

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Pap.* (1811) 55 But parte of the eleccyon did chose one Victor.

2. The exercise of deliberate choice or preference; choice between alternatives, *esp.* in matters of conduct. †*At* or *in* (*one's*) *election*: at (one's) option or discretion.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 Which stant in disposicion Of mannes fre election. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 321/4 Where he now resteth by his election and by the purueaunce of god. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 8/1 Which he wold chose, if he should of necessitie be driuen to that one, and at his election. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 b, Vsed to chose by eleccyon & full deliberacyon y^e^ thynge that is of lesse goodnes. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 26 Where the tenant is outlawed of felony, it is in the Lords election to haue a Writ of Escheate. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* in *Tracts* (1727) 191 True virtue presupposeth an election. 1685 PETTY *Last Will* 11 As for beggars by trade and election I give them nothing. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. iv. (1762) 26 A man has a Thing in his Power, if he has it in his Choice, or at his Election. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 71 The enquiry, who are personally competent to make, and what amounts to such an election. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 312 Disseisins of incorporeal hereditaments are only at the election and choice of the party injured. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 59/1 So ordering matters that persons shall make their election..on their own prompting. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 120 On such a lady if election light .. If henceforth 'all the world' she constitute For any lover.

†**b.** Judicious selection; the faculty of choosing with taste or nice discrimination. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 76 Election is of an excellent power and authoritie..is part and as it were a member of Prudence. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* Pref., The discouering..of these coulers..cleareth mans iudgement and election. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 63, I know not whether Ouid his inuention, or Sir Phillippes election be more to be commended.

3. *Theol.* The exercise of God's sovereign will in choosing some of His creatures in preference to others for blessings temporal or spiritual, *esp.* for eternal salvation. *Doctrine of election*: the doctrine that God actually exercises this prerogative with regard to mankind; in popular language often identified with the (Calvinistic) doctrine of 'unconditional election', *i.e.* election not conditioned by the conduct or disposition of the individual.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* ix. 11 That the purpos of God schulde dwelle vp the eleccioun [1526 TINDALE, election], not of workis, but of God clepinge. 1554–9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 3 The redemptyon and ryghte to owr fyrst electtyon. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 7 The .. election of God went to the shepherd, and not to the tiller of the ground. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xi. 5. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 136 Prove thine Election by thy Sanctification for that is the right method. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* 91 Election..is the everlasting predestination, or foreappointing of certain Angels and Men unto everlasting life. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 354 As to Election..Pelagius believed Two sorts of it; the one to Grace and the other to Glory. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 11. 41 This process was founded upon the election and peculiar training of a single people. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. ix. 338 The doctrine of Election..that a man's good or ill conduct is foredoomed upon him by decree of God. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 They realised life as a long wrestling with..forces of grace, election, and fore-destiny.

†**b.** *concr.* The body of the elect. *Obs. rare.*

1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xi. 7 The election hath obtained it.

†**4.** *Astrol.* The choice on astrological grounds of the fit time for undertaking any particular business; *concr.* a time so selected. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawes T.* 214 Of viage is ther noon eleccioun. 14.. *Epiph.* (*Tundale's Vis.* 103) Sowght and chosen owt by eleccion. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. vii, What is Astrology but vain elections, predictions? 1721 BAILEY, *Elections* (among Astrologers) are certain Times pitched upon as fittest for the undertaking a particular business. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* xxvii, In spite of .. your ephemeris and your election of happy moments.

†**5.** The choosing of things for special purposes; *spec.* in Pharmacy (see quot.). Chiefly in 17th c.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Election is of simples according to time and season wherein they are gathered. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 137 Doe not in the election of your Egges chuse those which are monstrous great. 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Dram. Wks. 1725 I. 72 An election of apt words, and a right disposition of them. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 51 Let the builder make election of bricks that are, etc. 1695 WESTMACOT *Script. Herb.* 49 In the Election of it [the herb Elaterium] the oldest is accounted the best. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Election* .. teaches how to chuse the medicinal simples, drugs, etc.

†**6.** *Arith.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1721 BAILEY, *Election* (in Numbers) is the several ways of taking any Number of Quantities given, without having respect to their places. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v.

7. *Law.* In AFr. phr. *Election de Clerk* (rarely in Eng. form *election of clerk*).

1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Election de Clerke.* 1721 BAILEY, *Election de Clerk*, is a writ that lyeth for the choice of a Clerk, assigned to take and make Bonds, called Statute Merchant. 1835 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* (ed. 4) *Election of Clerk.*

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *election-address, -ale, -cry, -day, -monger, -vote*; *election-mad* adj.; also **election-committee**, a committee formed to promote the election of a particular candidate; also (before the Election Petitions Act of 1868) a committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the validity of controverted elections; **election-dust**, the commotion of an election.

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 124 Proper for the hustings, or expedient in an *election address. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 571 By his elder brother's death he comes into possession of the fox hounds and the tubs of *election ale. 1864 *Times* 22 Mar. 9/6 An *election committee must sit from day to day until they complete the inquiry. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xviii, I doubt if the words ['Pip' and 'Property'] had more in them than an *election cry. 1651 *Narrative late Parlt.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 400 Meetings..to agree and make choice beforehand..and then promote their choice against the *election-day. 1648 OLDHAM *Poems* 161 (Jod.) That vile wretch .. Whose works must serve the next election day For making squibs. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvi, 'There's been nae *election-dusts lately.' 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 493 Had I run opera-mad..or *election-mad, I might have found companions enow. 1881 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 6/5 This disadvantage *election-mongers would seek to remedy by running bogus candidates. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Wks.* (1775) II. 174 (Jod.), I have no power *election votes to gain.

Electional (*ɪ*le·kʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to (astrological) election.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 239 If you would know on what ..electional hour to enter your suit.

Electionary (*ɪ*le·kʃənări), *a. rare.* [f. ELECTION + -ARY.] Pertaining to election, electoral.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 291 The more publicly electionary suffrages are given, the less chance there is of bribery.

Electioneer (*ɪ*le·kʃənī·ɪ), *v.* [f. ELECTION + -EER, prob. after *auctioneer-ing.*] *intr.* To busy oneself in (political) elections.

1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 580 All the world here is occupied in electioneering, in choosing or being chosen. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Rosanna* iii, Those underlings delight in galloping round the country to electioneer.

Electioneerer (*ɪ*le·kʃənī·rəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -ER.] One who manages elections, who uses arts or influence to secure the return of a candidate; one skilled in such arts.

1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* viii, Loud-tongued electioneerers. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxx, Lord Henry was a great electioneerer, Burrowing for boroughs like a rat or rabbit. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Feb. 186/2 The proverbially sanguine temperament of electioneerers.

Electioneering (*ɪ*le·kʃənī·rɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The art or practice of managing elections; canvassing on behalf of candidates for membership in representative assemblies. Also *attrib.*

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 315 Officers .. are to manage their troops by electioneering arts. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 472 That base business of electioneering. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 17 He busied himself in electioneering, especially at Westminster. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xvi. 129 Deeply interested in this electioneering plot.

Ele·ctioneering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That takes an active part in elections.

a 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* xliv, As yellow and blue, As any electioneering crew Wearing the colours of Whigs and Tories.

† **Electi·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [as if ad. L. **ēlectīcius*, regularly f. *ēlect-*: see ELECT *v.*] Arbitrarily chosen.

1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* 167 Will-worship, even that electitius worship, which we fansie, out of our owne seeming and pleasure of our selues.

Elective (*ĭle·ktiv*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 electif. [a. Fr. *électif* (cf. It. *elettivo*, Sp. *electivo*), on L. type **ēlectīvus*: see ELECT *v.* and -IVE.

In English, as app. in Romanic, the active sense (normally belonging to words similarly formed) is of later origin than the passive sense.]

A. *adj.*

I. Connected with election to office or dignity.

1. In passive sense. Of the holder of an office, dignity, etc.: Appointed by election. Of an office, etc.: Filled up by election. Of authority: Derived from election.

1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Every..baylye electif and elected. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 3/2 Abbasies, priories conuentuall, and other benefices electiue. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 325 It may be that those Kings were elective, as the Edumæans anciently were. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 82 A Temporary, and elective sway. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 167 The Gothick Kings were at first elective, and always limited. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 78 A regent being necessary, that office, though elective, generally falls upon the father. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 81 The hereditary prince may be exchanged for an elective chief magistrate.

† b. Subject to election (at specified intervals).

1659 J. HARRINGTON *Lawgiving* I. iv. (1700) 394 Annually elective of the People, as in the..Archons of Athens. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 86 He is elective every three years.

2. In active sense: Having the power of electing officers or representatives by vote.

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 155 At the reading of the said letters he had the greater number of elective voices. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iv. (1862) 61 Elective body, a body whose functions are confined to the choice of representatives. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. 527 The business of the Elective States [in Guernsey] is limited to the election of the jurats and the sheriff.

3. Pertaining to the election of officers or representatives; (of a system of government, etc.) based upon the principle of election.

1642 BRIDGE *Wound. Consc. Cured* iv. 27 When the government is elective and pactionall, are not the Princes the Ministers? 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 68 The elective constitution of the new clergy of France. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 152 He appears to make little even of the Elective Franchise. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 373 A preference of the elective to the hereditary principle in every department of government.

II. Pertaining to choice in general.

† 4. Pertaining to the action of choosing. Of actions: Proceeding from free choice, optional, voluntary. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Wks. 1738 I. 208 God delights not to make a drudge of Virtue, whose Actions must be all elective and unconstrained. 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess. & Ch.* (1841) 409 All elective actions are free from absolute necessity. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 4 To apply at last his intellectual and elective powers. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 14 A duty temporary, occasional, and elective.

† 5. Preferentially selected according to circumstances. *Obs. rare.*

1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 117 There are to be peculiar elective plaisters to heale these wounds, because these wounds are often differing.

† 6. Proper according to astrological election. *Obs. rare.*

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* ix. § 21 (1689) 96 Elective Times most propitious to Anglers.

† 7. = ECLECTIC. *Obs. rare.*

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 20 Like a Philosopher of the Elective Sect, addicting my self to no persons.

8. Of physical forces and agencies: Having a tendency to operate on certain objects in preference to others. *Elective affinity* (Chem.): the tendency of a substance to combine with certain particular substances in preference to others; formerly *elective attraction*, which is still used, but chiefly in a wider sense.

1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 100 There seems..to have been a double elective attraction in the fourteenth Experiment. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* 50 The elective affections of this irradiated influence. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 18 Tables of elective affinity have been formed. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxi. (1819) 330 It is owing to this original elective power in the air that we can effect the separation which we wish. 1869 TYNDALL *Light* § 257 Light..which has been sifted..by elective absorption. 1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferment.* 32 Dubrunfant has given this phenomenon the name of elective fermentation.

b. *fig.*

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 285 Sympathetick attraction discovers..our elective affections. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 203 The effect of the music is to place the mind in a state of elective attraction for everything in harmony with its own prevailing key. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf. T.* v. 151 A chance for the elective affinities.

† B. *sb.* An elected representative. *Obs. rare.*

1701 *Answ. to Black-List* i, The Just and Prudent Proceedings of their Electives.

Electively (*ĭle·ktivli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an elective manner; by choice or preference.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 105 Humours in the body..he can electively work upon. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 137 Electively to espouse evil is the worst of evils. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xiv. 489 Medicines that purge electively. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xviii. (1819) 272 In the cabbage, not by chance, but studiously and electively, she lays her eggs.

Ele·ctiveness. *nonce-word.* [f. ELECTIVE *a.* + -NESS.] The fact of (a government's) being elective.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xi. (1860) 209 French mutability, and American electiveness.

Electivity (*ēlekti·vĭti*). [f. ELECTIVE + -ITY.] 'The property by which some substances attach themselves to certain anatomical tissues and not to others; as when carmine stains growing tissue and avoids formed substance. The act or property of selection.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

‖ **Ele·cto.** *Obs.* [Sp.; pa. pple. of *elegir* to ELECT.] A leader or commander chosen by mutineers. (Also adapted as ELECT.)

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Numb.* xiv. *comm.*, Verie mutiners themselves do ever choose such a one, & cal him, the Electo. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. § 3. 175 The Israelites .. consulted to choose them a captain (or as they call it nowadays an Electo). 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* VIII. 5 The old souldiers, after the manner of seditions, created a Generall, whom they called the Electo.

Elector (*ĭle·ktəɹ*). Also 5–6 electour. [a. L. *elector* chooser, f. *ēligĕre* to ELECT.]

1. a. *gen.* One who has the right to vote in election to any office or dignity. b. *spec.* In Great Britain and Ireland, one legally qualified to vote in the election of members of parliament; in U. S., a member of the Electoral College chosen by the several States to elect the President and Vice-President.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 409 þe electors to go to a new ellecciou. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii. B iij b, For often tymes the electours and chosers can not ne wylle not accorde. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 54 The Electors are the Instruments by which the Elected King or Monarch receives his power. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 25 The nine who draw these golden balls chuse forty other electors, all of different families. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* I. ii, The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* i, A score or two of quiet electors, who settle the business over a table. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* I. 298 The representation of this capital city [Edinburgh]..was returned by thirty-three electors. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* xliii. 374 An Elector..is one who has been appointed to choose or elect the President of the United States.

† 2. *Knights Electors*: the four gentlemen appointed by the sheriff to serve as members of the jury, and to elect the remaining members, in the process of trial by 'Grand Assize'.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 294 a, The foure Knights Electors of the grand Assise are not to be challenged.

3. One of the Princes of Germany formerly entitled to take part in the election of the Emperor.

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* E iv. b, [The Emperor] dyd associate with hym Maximilyan his son by the consent of the electours. 1591 L. LLOYD *Triplicitie* E iii. b, The seuen Electors hattes of Germany. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 73 Conradus, Archbishop of Mogunsia, another of the Electors. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 14 The Prince Electour, who had..incurr'd the Ban of the Empire. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 216 The elector of Saxony. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xvi. § 4 (1874) 333 A new electorate of Hessen-Cassel was made, whose Elector, as it turned out, never had any one to elect.

Electoral (*ĭle·ktŏrăl*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.* 1. Relating to or composed of electors: see ELECTOR 1.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 327, I only consider this constitution as electoral. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 148 Control of the electoral over the representative body. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 413 Austria had..friends in the electoral college. 1851 GALLENGA tr. *Mariotti's Italy* 197 Bozzelli followed up his scheme by an electoral law. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. lxxviii. 120 Extension of the electoral franchise.

2. Holding rank as, or belonging to, a German Elector.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 978/3 His Electoral Highness has convoked the States. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* ii. 16 George the first, while electoral prince, had married his cousin. 1834 MACAULAY *Chatham, Ess.* (1854) I. 301 Frederick..had set his heart on the Electoral dominions of his uncle.

¶ 3. = ELECTIVE 1. *rare.*

1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 88 He found the Papacy electoral by the Roman people and clergy. 1866 C. W. HOSKYNS *Essays* 223 Harold was the favourite of the people, and their electoral king.

† B. *sb.* = ELECTOR (cf. A. 2). *Obs.*

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2816/3 The Electoral of Saxony. 1693 *Ibid.* 2893/2 The Electoral gave Orders to march immediately. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4358/3 His..Majesty having written to the Electoral of Hanover.

† **Electora·lity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ELECTOR + -ALITY.] = ELECTORATE.

1620 tr. *Accord of Ulm* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 534 The Electoralities, Principalities, and Estates within the Empire.

Electorally (*ĭle·ktŏrăli*). [f. ELECTORAL + -LY².] With reference to electors or elections.

1881 *Daily News* 19 May 4 France would be in some danger of being electorally absorbed into Paris. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 1/1 Nothing is electorally more certain.

Electorate (*ĭle·ktŏrĕt*). [f. ELECTOR + -ATE¹.]

1. a. The state or dignity of a German Elector. b. The dominions of an Elector.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 983/3 Imperialists have now quite cleared the Electorate of Cologne. 1721 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 654 It was a Whiggish action to honour duke Schomberg, who was..in the service of that electorate. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 241 The abdication of the electorate. 1834 MACAULAY *Chatham, Ess.* (1854) I. 308 The whole electorate was in the hands of the French.

2. The whole body of electors.

1879 O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 534 The entire urban electorate of England. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/1 The arguments..are such as will tell upon the new electorate.

Electoress, obs. form of ELECTRESS.

Electorial (*ĭlektō·riăl*). [f. ELECTOR + -IAL.] = ELECTORAL in its various senses.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 48 Erect themselves into an electorial college. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 271 Disentangling themselves at once from their electorial perplexities. 1829 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. 232 The first class of the nobility of Venice is of the electorial families.

Electorship (*ĭle·ktəɹʃip*). [f. ELECTOR + -SHIP.]

1. The state or dignity, or the dominions, of a German Elector.

1624 *Aphor. State* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 501 Revoke the electorship from the Duke of Bavaria. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 102 The King..of Bohemia..is proscribed and put out of his Electorship. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 632 Neumark remained still to the electorship.

2. The state or condition a. of a voter; b. of a member of the (U. S.) Electoral College.

1870 *Daily News* 16 Feb., If appearances are any test of electorship, there were not a score of voters amongst them. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. xii. 393 Candidate for the electorship of the President.

† **Ele·ctory,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [as if ad. L. **ēlectōrius*, f. *ēlector*: see ELECTOR.] Capable of being filled by election, elective; = ELECTIVE 1.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 204 The free election of all Archbishops..and all other dignities and benefices electory.

† **Ele·ctral,** *a. Obs.* [as if a. L. **ēlectrālis*, f. *ēlectrum* amber.] = ELECTRICAL, in various senses.

1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* II. § 36 From the Electral nature of divers other Bodies. 1708 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 72 Amber directed me to that of a Diamond, from its being Electral.

b. *fig.*

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 290 And what electral fire Shall solve the frosty gripe, and bid it flow?

† **Ele·ctre.** *Obs.* Also electar. [ad. L. *ēlectr-um* (cf. Pr. *electre*, OF. *eleutre*), ad. Gr. ἤλεκτρον amber, also = sense 1: cf. ELECTRON, ELECTRUM. (In OE. the L. word was adapted as *elehtre*.)]

1. An alloy of gold and silver, bright and precious; also *attrib.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* i. 4 Electre..a metal of gold and siluer, cleerere than gold. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 25 Pale Electre light. *Ibid.* 76 *Electre*, a metal, fowre parts gold and fift part siluer. *a* 1626 BACON *Physiol. Rem.* (1679) 98 Change Silver Plate or Vessel into the Compound Stuff, being a kind of Silver Electre. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 168 The Bell made of Paracelsus's Electre.

2. Amber; also elixir, healing gum (cf. AMBER 7). Also *attrib.*

1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* in Farr's *S. P. Eliz.* I. 41 O blessed sweet wounds! fountains of electre! 1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lov.* III, Sweet gumms that from Electar trees Distill.

Electress (*ĭle·ktrès*). Also: 7–8 electoress. See also ELECTRICE, ELECTRIX. [f. ELECTOR + -ESS.]

1. The wife of a German Elector of the Empire.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* D iv, The Electoresse, and Countesse Palatine. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3896/2 The Electress of Bavaria..is removed..to Ingolstad. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 375 The electoress came in with one of her daughters. 1870 CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 412 George I was the son of the electress Sophia, granddaughter of James I.

2. A female elector; a woman having a vote.

1869 *Spectator* 6 Nov. 1295 The electresses evidently think, even more earnestly than the electors, that, etc.

Electric (*ĭle·ktrik*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *ēlectric-us*, f. L. *ēlectr-um*, Gr. ἤλεκτρον amber: see ELECTR-UM and -IC. The mod.L. word seems to have been first used by W. Gilbert in his treatise *De Magnete*, 1600.] A. *adj.*

1. a. Possessing the property (first observed in amber) of developing electricity when excited by friction or by other means.

Originally the word had reference only to the property of attracting light bodies, even the phenomenon of electrical repulsion being a later discovery (Gilbert indeed mentions the non-existence of such a phenomenon as an evidence of a distinction between magnetism and electricity).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 78 By Electrick bodies, I conceive..such as conveniently placed unto their objects attract all bodies palpable.

b. Charged with electricity, excited to electrical action. *Positively* or *negatively electric*: charged with positive or negative electricity.

2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, electricity; producing, caused by, or operating by means of, electricity.

Except in the phrases in b, ELECTRICAL is now more usual in this sense. In some cases the choice between the two adjs. is somewhat arbitrarily restricted by usage: thus we usually say 'an *electrical* machine', but 'an *electric* battery'.

1675 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 377 The electric virtue of the glass. 1752 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 296 From electric fire .. spirits may be kindled. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 286 The electric power has efficacy sufficient to cure diseases. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* Introd. 28 The effects of chemical affinity and electric action being connected. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 464 A lady..who was for many months in an electric state so different from that of surrounding bodies, that, etc.

b. Forming phraseological comb. with sbs., as **electric arc**, the luminous electrified space between the points of two electrodes through which a powerful electric current is passing; **electric atmosphere**, the space round electrical bodies within which they manifest their special properties; **electric charge**, the accumulation or condensation of electricity in a Leyden jar or the like; **electric circuit**, the passage of electricity from a body in one electric state to one in another through a conductor, also the conductor; **electric conflict** (see quot.); **electric current**, the flow of electricity through a conducting body from the positive to the negative pole, or from a high to a low potential; **electric density or thickness**, the quantity of electricity found at any moment on a given surface; **electric discharge**, the escape of electricity from a Leyden jar or similar apparatus; **electric eel** = GYMNOTUS; †**electric fire**, used by Franklin as = *electric fluid*; **electric fishes**, certain fishes that can give electric shocks; **electric fluid**, Franklin's term for a (supposed) subtle, imponderable, all-pervading fluid, the cause of electrical phenomena; **electric force**, the force with which electricity tends to move matter; **electric ray** = TORPEDO; **electric residue**, a second charge that tends to arise in a discharged Leyden jar; **electric resistance**, the opposition offered by a body to the passage of an electric current through it (the reverse of conductivity); **electric shock**, the effect on the animal body of a sudden discharge from a Leyden jar, etc.; **electric spark**, the luminous discharge from the conductor of an electrical machine to a pointed body presented to it; **electric tension**, the strain or pressure exerted upon a dielectric in the neighbourhood of an electrified body.

Also in many names of instruments for developing, measuring, illustrating, or applying electricity, and of machines, etc. in which electricity serves as the motive or controlling power, as in *electric alarm, annunciator, clock, escapement, furnace, fuse, governor, heater, lamp, pendulum, piano, railway, regulator, steam-gauge, telegraph, telegrapher* (see these sbs.); **electric balance**, an instrument for measuring the attractive or repulsive force of electrified bodies; **electric battery** (see BATTERY 10); **electric bridge**, an arrangement of electrical circuits used for measuring the resistance of an element of the circuit; **electric candle**, a form of electric-light apparatus in which the carbon pencils are parallel and separated by a layer of plaster of Paris: **electric chimes**, three bells suspended on a metal rod, rung by electricity; **electric column**, a form of the voltaic pile; **electric egg**, an ellipsoidal glass egg, with metallic caps at either end, which, when exhausted of air, may by the action of an electrical machine be filled with faint violet light; **electric harpoon**, one in which a bursting charge is exploded by electricity; **electric helix**, a screw-shaped coil of copper wire, used in forming an electro-magnet; **electric indicator**, indicating electro-magnetic currents; **electric kite**, that devised by Franklin to attract electricity from the air; **electric log**, a ship's log registering by electricity; **electric machine**, usu. *spec.* a machine for developing frictional electricity; **electric regulator**, for stopping or starting a machine by electro-magnetic circuit; **electric signal**, a signal conveyed by electric influence; **electric switch**, a device for interrupting or dividing one circuit and transferring it or part of it to another circuit, a commutator; **electric timeball**, a large hollow globe dropped at a particular time by an electric circuit; **electric torch**, a gas-lighter worked by electric action; **electric wand**, a baton-shaped electrophorus; **electric wires**, those of the electric telegraph.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 104 A wire bearing an electric current seems to be for the time surrounded by an *electric atmosphere. *Ibid.* 5 The telephone is a device for transmitting .. over an *electric circuit .. various kinds of sound. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 100 *Electric clocks may be divided into three classes. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 126 A zinc plate .. was immersed in the liquid, and a wire united the extremities of the pile: the effect produced hereby, was termed the *electric conflict 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 307 The influence of *electric currents. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 19 The existence and direction of an electric current are shown by its action upon a freely suspended magnetic needle. *c*1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I, The *electric fluid with which the conductor is overloaded, repels the electric fluid from those parts of the threads, &c. which are next to it. 1854 LARDNER *Mus. Sc. & Art* III. 119 The electric fluid is deposited in a latent state in unlimited quantity in the earth, the waters, the atmosphere. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 128 *Electric organs of Fishes. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1817) 166 Power of giving the *electric shock. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 230 Electricity..will discharge itself through his arms, producing an electric shock. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 105 When two in volume of this gas, and one in volume of oxygene, are acted upon by an *electric spark, over mercury, they inflame. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. vi. (C. D. ed.) 115 The *electric wires..ruled a colossal strip of music-paper out of the evening sky.

3. *fig.* Chiefly with reference to the swiftness of electricity, or to the thrilling effect of the electric shock; also in obvious metaphorical uses of the phrases in 2 b.

1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Pixies* v, The electric flash, that from the melting eye Darts the fond question or the soft reply. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 6 We..feel the electric virtue of his [Shakspere's] hand. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* I. ii. (1851) 29 The effect on all on board might well be conceived to have been electric. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 175 Wait a little, till the entire nation is in an electric state. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 133 A thrill of electric pain Smote through each English breast.

4. Electric blue: a trade name for a steely-blue colour used for textile fabrics.

5. *Comb.*, as †*electric-magnetic* = ELECTRO-MAGNETIC.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 71 Ascribing to the influence of electric magnetic causes the accuracy with which he succeeds in all his experiments.

B. *sb.*

1. A substance in which the electric force can be excited and accumulated by friction. See A. 1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 81 Our other discourse of Electricks concerneth a generall opinion touching Jet and Amber. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 133 The effluviums of an Electrick upon its retreat, pluck up Straws. 1748 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 211 Air is an electric *per se*. 1832 *Nat. Phil.* II. *Electric* iii. § 56. 14 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The essential parts of..an electrical machine .. are the electric, the rubber, etc. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 51 The term electrics is applied to those substances which, when held in the hands and rubbed, become electric.

2. *Positive* (*negative*) *electrics*: = electro-positive (-negative) substances.

1842 TURNER *Chem.* (ed. 7) 130 *Negative Electrics*—Oxygen, Sulphur, Nitrogen .. *Positive Electrics*—Potassium-Sodium, Lithium, etc.

Electrical (*ĭ*lĕ·ktrikăl). [f. prec. + -AL.]

†**1.** = ELECTRIC A. 1 a. *Obs.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 54 Electricall bodies drawe and attract not without rubbing and stirring vp of the matter first. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 86 Bodies electricall, whose emissions are lesse subtile. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 243 The phænomena of electrical bodies, the laws and variations of magnetism.

b. = ELECTRIC A. 1 b.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 39 When a piece of sealing wax..gains the power of attracting light bodies ..it is said to be electrical. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 313 The smoke and vapour of volcanoes are highly electrical. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* v. 129 It is so electrical that it will scarcely leave my hand unless to go to the other.

2. (The usual modern sense.) Relating to or connected with electricity; also, of the nature of electricity. Sometimes used in the combinations mentioned under ELECTRIC A. 2 b, in most of which, however, *electric* is more usual; exceptions are *electrical machine, electrical eel.*

1747 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 73, I went..to see..the Electrical experiments. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 182 Draw off the electrical fire. 1748 *Ibid.* 210 A turkey is to be killed for our dinner by the electrical shock. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Cont. 14 No damage, except to a part of the Electrical Strap. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 7 The electrical gymnotus or eel 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 195 The electrical pile. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 104 Wires for passing the electrical spark. *Ibid.* 129 The electrical balance of Coulomb. *Ibid.* 169 The electrical column, formed of zinc, Dutch leaf, and paper. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* i. (1865) 42 He constructed a small electrical machine. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 463 When many of these .. jars are connected together, it is called an electrical battery. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xv. 196 Electrical eels..abound in the..confluents of the Orinoco. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 62 Is it not possible that the mixture of large bodies of fresh and salt water may disturb the electrical equilibrium? 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 462 In..Electrical fishes, the electric organs are supplied with nerves of very great size. *Mod.* Are there any electrical books in the library?

3. *fig.* Cf. ELECTRIC 3.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, The atmosphere becomes electrical. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I. iv. 59 The electrical shock caused by the discovery. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 315 The leaves..seem to thrill our fingers with..the flutter of his electrical nerves.

†**4.** Skilled in the science of electricity. *Obs. rare.*

1757 E. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* L. 240 The author, having no electrical friend whose sagacity he could confide in.

Electrically (*ĭ*lĕ·ktrikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an electrical manner.

1. In the manner of, by means of, or in relation to electricity.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 307 Points of platina are electrically ignited. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 212 Glass and flannel have been electrically excited. 1861 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, Electrically, india-rubber possesses high advantages. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* iii. 67 Metallic coatings .. not electrically connected. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/7 The electrically-lighted marquee in Carlton-road.

2. *fig.* With suddenness, rapidity, or force as of electricity.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 25 The orchestra—electrically sensitive to the impression of the audience. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. xv. iii. 284 This electrically sudden operation on Prag. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* xviii. 250 Why? she demanded electrically, like a thunder-clap.

†**Electricalness.** *Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being electrical.

1736 BAILEY, *Electricalness*, attracting quality. Hence in mod. Dicts.

†**Electrice.** *Obs.* [a. F. *électrice*, fem. of *électeur* ELECTOR.] = ELECTRESS 1.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3105/3 The Electrice of Bavaria .. has Miscarried. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4742/2 He brought with him a Letter from the Electrice.

Electrician (*ĭ*lek-, elektri·shăn). [f. ELECTRIC + -IAN.] One who studies, or is versed in, the science of electricity; one who works with electrical instruments.

1751 FRANKLIN in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xliv. 291, I have not heard that any of your European electricians have been able to..do it. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 368, I am no electrician. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 4 The electrician had gone to Brest to repair a fault in the French cable.

Electricity (*ĭ*lek-, elektri·sĭti). [f. ELECTRIC + -ITY.]

1. In early use, the distinctive property of 'electric bodies', like amber, glass, etc., *i.e.*, their power when excited by friction to attract light bodies placed near them; also, the state of excitation produced in such bodies by friction. Subsequently the name was given to the cause of this phenomenon and of many others which were discovered to be of common origin with it, *e.g.* the electric spark, lightning, the galvanic current, etc. Franklin considered electric phenomena to be due to a subtle fluid diffused through all bodies, the excess of which above its normal quantity constituted 'positive electricity', and its deficiency below the normal quantity 'negative electricity'; but he also used 'electricity' as a name for the fluid itself. Others believed 'positive' and 'negative' electricity to be two distinct fluids, which when combined neutralized each other. The now prevailing view is that electricity is 'a peculiar condition either of the molecules of the electrified body or of the ether which surrounds them' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); but the term 'electric fluid' survives in popular language, and the names 'positive' and 'negative' electricity (also an inheritance from Franklin's theory) are still retained in scientific use.

Electricity may be developed by any means that produces disturbance of the molecular condition of bodies: by friction (*frictional electricity*), by chemical action (*galvanic electricity*), by heat (*thermal electricity*), by magnetism (*magnetic electricity*). Occasionally *electricity* and its related adjs. are used in a narrower sense with reference to the electricity produced by friction, as distinguished from galvanism or from magnetic or thermal electricity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Crystal will calefy into electricity; that is, a power to attract strawes or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed. *Ibid.* 79 Saltes ..if gently warmed .. will better discover their Electricities. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 850 Observations about the Electricity of Bodies. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. ii, Such powers in nature as magnetism and electricity. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 195 Restoring the equilibrium in the bottle does not at all affect the electricity in the man. 1770 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 209 The difference of the two electricities. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, &c.* 232 Electricity..is distinctly different from both light and heat. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 569, I began to use electricity, by small shocks. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxviii. (1849) 310 Electricity may be called into activity by mechanical power, by chemical action, by heat, and by magnetic influence. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 273 Feebler electricities will..produce the sheets of summer lightning. 1885 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* 9 Electricity may either reside upon the surface of bodies as a charge, or flow through their substance as a current.

b. Preceded by adjs. denoting (*a.*) the source or mode of production, as *frictional, galvanic, induced, magnetic, thermal, vital, voltaic*; (*b.*) the

place of development, as *animal, atmospheric, organic*; (*c.*) the quality, as *active, constant, free, negative, positive. Vitreous, resinous electricity*: older synonyms for positive and negative electricity, which were first observed as resulting from the friction of glass and of resinous bodies respectively.

1755 FRANKLIN *Let.* 14 Mar. Wks. 1882 V. 341 Their negative electricity [is] increased. 1799 E. DARWIN *Phytol.* 310 (T.) Two electrick fluids diffused together, and strongly attracting each other; one .. vitreous, the other resinous, electricity. 1832 *Nat. Phil.* II. *Galvan.* iv. § 30. 12 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The circulation of voltaic electricity produces an elevation of temperature. *Ibid. Electr.* ii. § 49. 13 The body is said to be negatively electrified, or to have negative electricity. *Ibid.* Positively electrified, or to have positive electricity. 1850 tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* III. 189 Transitions of atmospheric electricity to an opposite condition.

2. *fig.*

1791 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 110 They [ambassadors] will become true conductors of contagion to every country which has had the misfortune to send them to the source of that electricity. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 175 Wait a little, till the entire nation is in an electric state; till your whole vital Electricity..is cut into two isolated portions of Positive and Negative (of Money and of Hunger). 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 24 The electricity of human brotherhood. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 73 The natural electricity of youth.

3. The branch of physical science which deals with the nature and phenomena of electrical action.

1734 DESAGULIERS *Course Exper. Philos.* 450 Gray has found out several new Phenomena in Electricity. 1796 HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 107 That new .. wonderful art of electricity, which screens their hotels from the thunder. 1885 S. P. THOMPSON (*title*) Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism.

4. *Comb.*, as *electricity-laden* adj.

1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 922 The electricity-laden raindrops.

Electricize (ɪlē·ktrisəi·z). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To charge with electricity, make electric. = ELECTRIFY *v.* 1.

1872 FOX *Ozone* 16 Ozone has been considered .. to be produced only when Oxygen is positively electricized.

Elec·tric li·ght. a. *gen.* Light produced by electrical action. b. *spec.* The same as applied to purposes of illumination. It is ordinarily produced either by the incandescence of a filament of metal or carbon, or by the electric arc formed by the passing of electricity between two carbon points. Also *attrib.*, as in *electric-light apparatus.*

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 352 Electric light—Substitute for Gas [*heading of paragraph*]. 1849 WALKER in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) I. 138/2 We .. saw the electric light outshining all the other .. lights. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xvi. 430 The electric light was afterwards established at Cape Grisnez.

fig. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 3 The electric light of Comparative Philology.

Hence **electric-lighted** *ppl. a.*, lighted by electricity; **electric lighting** *vbl. sb.*, illumination by the electric light; also *attrib.*

1881 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/4 Beautiful electric-lighted clock. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 141 advt., Electric-lighting engineers.

Electrico·logy. *rare.* [See -LOGY.] (See quot.)

1746 R. TURNER (*title*) Electricology, or a Discourse upon Electricity.

Elec·trico-me:teorolo·gical, *a.* Relating to electrical meteorology, or to electricity and meteorology.

1787 BENNET in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 289 An electrico-meteorological diary.

† **Electri·ferous,** *a. Obs.* [see ELECTRUM and -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing amber.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Electrification (ɪlē·ktrĭfikē·ɪ·ʃən). [f. ELECTRIFY *v.* after L. nouns of action in *-ficātio.*]

1. The action or process of electrifying; subjection to the electric current.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 194 An Electrification of five or six Hours. 1750 *Ibid.* XLVI. 385 The Prelate was not cured; and since the Electrification .. had been as he was before. 1881 A. MACFARLANE in *Nature* XXIV. 465 After a few electrifications..particles collect to form a chain.

2. The state or condition of a body charged with electricity.

1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 29 The electrification of fogs and rain. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 114 The electrifications of the glass and the resin are of opposite kinds. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 32 It is the .. practice .. to call the vitreous electrification positive, and the resinous electrification negative.

Electrified (ɪlē·ktrifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. ELECTRIFY *v.* + -ED.] Charged with electricity by the passage of an electric current.

1751 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 203 Stream of electrified effluvia. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxviii. (1849) 314 Attraction between electrified and unelectrified substances. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 32 No force, either of attraction or of repulsion, can be observed between an electrified body and a body not electrified.

Electrifier (ɪlē·ktrifəi·əɪ). [f. next + -ER.] He who or that which electrifies or (*fig.*) startles or shocks violently.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 210 There is nothing to rouse one like the sound of a cannonade: it's a tremendous electrifier.

Electrify (ɪlē·ktrifəi). [f. ELECTR-IC + -(I)FY.]

1. *trans.* To charge a body with electricity, or pass the electric current through it; to subject (a person) to an electric shock or current.

1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 188 We electrify .. a book that has a double line of gold round upon the covers. 1765 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 26 Dec. (1827) III. 233 Being electrified morning and evening, my lameness mended. *c* 1796 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 41 The body is said to be electrified, and is capable of exhibiting appearances which are ascribed to the power of electricity. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 150 Quicksilver electrified under a conducting fluid. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 76 The inside will be resinously electrified.

2. *fig.* To startle, rouse, excite, as though with the shock of electricity.

1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 285 III. 308 You will not be so agreeably electrified .. as you were at Manheim. *c* 1794 BURKE *Addr. Brissot to Constit.* (R.), Those heights of courage which electrify an army and ensure victory. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Eloq.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 37 An audience is electrified.

Electrifying (ɪlē·ktrifəi,ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ELECTRIFY + -ING[1].] The action or process of charging with electricity, or of passing the electric current through a body. Also *attrib.*

1752 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 373 The electrifying machine. 1764 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 13 July, I advised electrifying.

Ele·ctrifying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That electrifies.

1820 J. SCOTT in *Lond. Mag.* Jan., Vivid, searching, electrifying language. 1834 CAMPBELL *Mrs. Siddons* II. xiii. 393 A manner so electrifying as to make the poor shopman start back.

† **Electrine,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēlectrīnus*, or Gr. *ἠλέκτρινος*: see ELECTRUM and -INE.]

1. Resembling what exists in amber, electric.

a 1687 H. MORE in *Div. Dial.* (1713) 560 They supposed it to contain an Electrine Principle in it.

2. Made of the metal ELECTRUM.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 311 It was no matter in a Legacy of Electrine vessels, how much Silver or Electrum was in them.

† **Ele·ctrix.** *Obs.* [a. L. *ēlectrix*, fem. of *ēlector.*] = ELECTRESS 1.

1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 11/1 The Emperor and his Mother .. are going into Mourning for..the Electrix of Bavaria.

† **Electri·zable,** *a. Obs.* [f. ELECTRIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being electrized.

1753 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 205 Electrisable bodies .. were sometimes electrised under thick clouds, but without .. lightning, or even without rain.

Electrization (ɪlē·ktrizē·ɪ·ʃən). [f. ELECTRIZE *v.* + -ATION; so Fr. *électrisation.*]

1. The process of subjecting (a person or thing) to the action of electricity; the state or condition of being subjected to electrical action.

1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 403 The washing of the boy's feet .. immediately preceded his electrisation. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* I. 355 Alumina cannot be decomposed by the electrization of mercury. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. iii. 677 Persistent electrization has been known to cure obstinate cases. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* iii. 49 Electrization of persons in the vicinity of a point struck by lightning.

b. Decomposition by electro-chemical action.

1807 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 38 The process of the electrization of ammonia.

2. *fig.* The stirring of the soul mightily, as by electric shock. [after Fr.]

1870 *Echo* 9 Nov., The *levée en masse*, that electrisation of all souls.

Electrize (ɪlē·ktrəiz). Also 8 electerize. [f. ELECTR-IC + -IZE; cf. Fr. *électriser.*]

trans. To charge with electricity; to subject to the action of electricity; = ELECTRIFY.

1746 BROWNING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 373, I was desirous to electrise a Tree. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 187 We electrize a person twenty or more times running, with a touch of the finger on the wire. 1748 *Lond. Mag.* 255 All animal bodies .. being constantly electeriz'd .. by the earth. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 141 The prime conductor is electrized with the negative. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. i. ii. 90 A spiral wire electrized by the great battery ..at the London Institution.

Hence **Ele·ctrized** *ppl. a.*

1753 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 207 An electrised phial of water. 1757 E. DARWIN *ibid.* L. 252 Electrised down of the juncus bombycinus. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 13 Decanting the water out of an electrized into another bottle.

Electrizing (ɪlē·ktrəizĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ELECTRIZE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action or process of charging with electricity. Also *attrib.*

1763 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 26 The electrising has been discontinued. 1809 HENRY *ibid.* XCIX. 433 *note*, Transferring the .. gas .. into the electrizing tube.

Electro (ɪlē·ktro), *sb.* and *v.* Used colloq. as an abbreviation for: a. ELECTRO-PLATE *v.*, ELECTRO-PLATING *vbl. sb.*; b. ELECTROTYPE *sb.* and *v.*

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 14 Dec., Intrinsically base metal might have passed current until the electro wore off. *Mod.* They allowed him to take electros of all their woodcuts. It would save expense to electro the illustrations. The spoons ought to be electro'd afresh.

Electro- (ɪlē·ktro), formally repr. Gr. *ἠλεκτρο-* combining form of *ἤλεκτρον*, which, after the analogy of its derivative ELECTRIC, is treated as if meaning 'electricity'; first occurring in quasi-Greek derivatives like ELECTROMETER, and now used without restriction to form combinations (chiefly written with hyphen) denoting processes carried on by electrical means, or the application of electricity to particular departments of art or industry, as in *electro-blasting, -cautery, -dentistry, -engraving, -etching, -horticulture, -lithotrity, -otiatrics.* Also in the following:

Ele:ctroballi·stic *a.*, relating to the art of timing by electricity the flight of projectiles. **Ele:ctro-bio·scopy** [+ *-bioscopy*, f. BIO- + *-scopy*, after *microscopy*, etc.], the examination of an animal body by means of a galvanic current, to discover muscular contractions as evidence of life. **Ele:ctro-ca·pillary** *a.*, having reference to the influence of electricity on capillary tubes under certain conditions. **Ele:ctro-che·mic, -che·mical** *adjs.*, pertaining to electricity and chemistry jointly. **Ele:ctro-che·mistry,** the science of the application of electricity to chemistry. **Ele:ctro-chro·nograph,** an instrument for electrically recording exact instants of time. **Ele:ctro-coa·ting** *vbl. sb.*, the process of coating a body over with metal by the galvanic battery. **Ele:ctro-co·pper,** iron coated with copper by means of the galvanic battery. **Ele:ctro-depo·sit** *v.*, to deposit (a coating of metal, etc.) by means of electricity: hence **Ele:ctro-depo·sit, -deposi·tion,** the process of depositing by electricity; **Ele:ctro-depo·sitor,** one who conducts this process. **Ele:ctro-diagno·sis,** the application of electricity to purposes of medical diagnosis. **Ele:ctro-ergo·meter,** an instrument for measuring the work done by an electric machine. **Ele:ctro-fu·sion,** the fusion of metals by means of the electric current. **Ele:ctro-galva·nic** *a.*, pertaining to the galvanic form of electricity; also, pertaining to electricity as including galvanism. **Ele:ctro-ge·nesis** [see GENESIS], the state of tetanoid spasm that supervenes in the muscles highly stimulated by galvanism, when the current is withdrawn: so **Ele:ctroge·nic** *a.* [see -GENIC], pertaining to electrogenesis. **Ele:ctro-gi·ld** *v.*, to gild by means of an electric current: hence *ele:ctro-gi·lding* vbl. sb., *electro-gilt.* ppl. adj. **Ele:ctro-kine·tic** *a.* [see KINETIC], having reference to electricity in motion. **Ele:ctro-ma·ssage,** kneading the body or a limb with a combined roller and small galvanic machine. **Ele:ctro-me·dical** *a.*, pertaining to the application of galvanism to medical purposes. **Ele:ctro-meta·llurgy,** the application of electrolysis to the deposition of thin coatings from metallic solutions: hence *ele:ctro-metallu·rgic, -metallu·rgical* adjs. **Ele:ctro-mu·scular** *a.*, having reference to the mutual influence of the electric current and muscular contraction. **Ele:ctro-ne·gative** *a.*, pertaining to, or producing, negative electricity. **Ele:ctro-nervous** *a.*, relating to the affinity between electric and nervous action. **Ele:ctro-o·ptics** the science of the relations between electricity and optics. **Ele:ctro-patho·logy,** the science of morbid conditions as they are revealed by electrical means. **Ele:ctro-physio·logy,** the science of the electrical conditions of the physiological processes; the testing by electricity of the bodily functions: hence *ele:ctro-physiolo·gical* adj. **Ele:ctro-photo·meter,** an instrument for comparing the intensity of lights by referring them to the standard of the electric spark. **Ele:ctro-poi·on** [f. Gr. *-ποιόν*, neut. of *-ποιός* that makes], a name for Bunsen's carbon battery. **Ele:ctro-po·lar** *a.*, an epithet applied to the condition of a cylindrical conductor when, on being electrified by induction, the ends become polar. **Ele:ctro-po·sitive** *a.*, pertaining to, or producing, positive electricity. **Ele:ctro-pro·cess** = *electrotyping process.* **Ele:ctropu·ncture** = GALVANOPUNCTURE. **Ele:ctro-pyro·meter** = electric PYROMETER. **Ele:ctro-si·lver** *v.* = ELECTROPLATE. **Ele:ctrosynthe·tic** *a.*, causing chemical composition by means of the galvanic current: hence **Ele:ctrosynthe·tically** *adv.* **Ele:ctro-techno·logy,** the science of the application of electricity to the arts. **Ele:ctro-te·legraphic** *a.*, pertaining to **Ele:ctro-tele·graphy** = electric telegraphy. **Ele:ctro-therapeu·tics,** the treatment of disease by electricity. **Ele:ctrothe·rapy** [+ *-therapy*, ad. Gr. *θεραπεία* healing] = *electrotherapeutics.* **Ele:ctro-the·rmancy** [cf. DIATHER-

MANCY], and **Ele·ctrothe·rmy** [as if ad. Gr. *-θερμία*, f. *θερμός* hot], the science of the electricity developed by heat. **Ele·ctroti·nt** [cf. AQUATINT], a mode of engraving, the design being drawn on copper-plate and transferred by means of an electric bath. **Ele·ctro-vi·tal** *a.*, having reference to the connexion of electricity and the vital actions: hence **Ele·ctro-vi·talism.**

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 287 Lipmann's *electro-capillary electrometer. 1807 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 2 Application of the powers of *electro-chemical analysis. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 193/2 Laws of .. electro-chemical decomposition. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 330 The quantities of these ions being *electrochemically equivalent. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Electr.* i. § 2. 1 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) *Electro-Chemistry .. one of the connecting branches between remote divisions of the Philosophy of Nature. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. ii. 157 The *electro-chronograph on which his laps are recorded. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 239/2 *Electro-coating with zinc. 1852 JOUBERT in *Frnl. Soc. Arts* 26 Nov., One *electro-copper plate has yielded more than 12,000 impressions. 1864 *Reader* 5 Oct. 483/3 For *electro-deposit a large series of depositing cells is required. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 360 An *electro-deposited coating. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 239/2 Coating metals .. by *electro-deposition. *Ibid.* 215/2 Some *electro-depositors use vats .. of wrought iron. 1881 C. W. SIEMENS in *Nature* XXIII. 353 *Electro-fusion of .. iron or platinum. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1865) 14 Men of letters .. will not disturb the popular fallacy respecting this or that *electro-gilded celebrity. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 28. 98 Delicate steel parts..have been *electro-gilt. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 227/2 Liquid .. for..*electro-gilding. 1880 in *Nature* XXI. 457 The expense of *electro-horticulture depends mainly upon the cost of mechanical energy. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 207 The *Electrokinetic Energy of the system. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 117 Covering it with a thin layer of gold by the *electrometallurgic process. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 302/1 *Electro-metallurgical processes require certain temperatures. 1840 SMEE (*title*) Elements of *Electro-metallurgy. 1846 JOYCE *Sc. Dialog.* iii. *Electr.* 412 The whole art of electro-metallurgy .. consists in making a good selection of solutions. 1879 DU MONCEL *Telephone* 11 The *electro-musical telephones. 1870 HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. A peculiar pain, which is called *electro-muscular sensibility. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 202 Bodies .. attracted by positively electrified surfaces, and repelled by negative ones .. may be termed .. *electro-negative bodies. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 343 The Anion, or the electronegative component. 1843 GRAVES *Clinical Med.* xxi. 429 The *electro-nervous theory received a great accession of probability. 1881 W. SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* XXV. 118 The .. prospects of *electro-physiology. 1870 F. POPE *Electr. Tel.* i. (1872) 17 This modification of the Grove battery is sometimes called the *Electropoion battery. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vii. (ed. 2) 205 Chlorine, an electro-negative body, takes the place of hydrogen, an *electro-positive one. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Dec. 765/1 Tin is .. electro-positive to iron. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 233/2 Taking copies .. by the *electro-process. 1871 HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 528 *Electro-puncture is nothing more than the application of a galvanic current to the tissues included between two acupuncture needles. 1843 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 273 *Electro-synthetic absorption of nitrogen..Capable of *electro-synthetically combining. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 11/2 The recent developments of practical electricity and *electro-technology. 1843 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 128 Communications may be transmitted with *electro-telegraphic speed. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 258/2 The voltaic battery in *electro-telegraphy. 1887 J. BUTLER (*title*) Text-book of *Electro-Therapeutics, etc. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 351 A new and effective method of treating disease—*electrotherapy. 1842 J. SAMPSON (*title*) *Electro-tint, or the Art of making paintings in such a manner that copper Plates and 'Blocks' can be taken from them by Voltaic Electricity. 1843 GRAVES *Clinical Med.* xxi. 432 *Electro-vital or neuro-electric currents.

Electro-biology (*ɪlɛ·ktrobəɪɒ·lŏdʒi*). [f. prec. + BIOLOGY.]

1. The branch of electricity which deals with the electrical phenomena of living beings; = *electro-physiology* (see ELECTRO-).

1849 SMEE (*title*) Elements of Electro-biology. 1881 in *Nature* XXIV. 39 [The first number of *L'Electricien* contains] an interesting article on electrobiology.

2. The name given about 1845 to a form of 'animal magnetism' or hypnotism, in which unconsciousness was induced by causing the patient to gaze steadily at a small bright object.

Originally the object used was a disc of zinc and copper, the galvanic action of which was supposed to be concerned in producing the result; hence perhaps the name, which however was employed by some writers as a synonym for 'animal magnetism' in general, with reference to its imagined relation to vital electricity.

1850 W. GREGORY *Anim. Magn.* 74 All the phenomena of the conscious state in..electro biology..can be produced .. by the older mesmeric or magnetic methods. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xiv. (1879) 550 Who styled themselves 'professors' of a new art which they termed Electro-Biology.

Hence **Ele·ctrobiolo·gical** *a.* [see -ICAL], relating to electrobiology. **Ele·ctrobio·logist** [see -IST], a practiser of electrobiology.

1849 MACAULAY *Frnl.* 13 May, I fought a mesmeric and electro-biological battle. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 109 The real combat was one of spirit against spirit .. what would now be called electro-biological. 1860 JEAFFRESON *Bk. about Doctors* II. 38 Electro-biologists, spirit-rappers, and table-turners. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 220 This sage anticipated our modern electro-biologists.

Electrode (*ɪlɛ·ktrōud*). [f. as prec. + *-ode* (as in ANODE), ad. Gr. *ὁδός* way.] One of the poles of a galvanic battery. See ANODE and CATHODE.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 662 In place of the term pole I propose..*Electrode*, and I mean thereby that surface .. which bounds the extent of the decomposing matter in the direction of the electric current. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vii. (ed. 2) 207 The same wire, if made the positive electrode of the galvanic battery, is not acted upon by the acid. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 102 This plate forms one of the electrodes or entrances by which the electricity reaches the liquid (otherwise called the poles).

Electrodynamic (*ɪlɛ·ktrodəɪnæ·mik*), *a.* [f. ELECTRO- + DYNAMIC; cf. *hydrodynamic.*] Pertaining to the force excited by one magnetic current upon another. Hence **Ele·ctrodyna·mical** *a.*, in same sense. **Ele·ctrodyna·mics,** the dynamics of electricity; the science of the mutual influence of electric currents. **Ele·ctrody·namism** [see DYNAMISM] = *electrodynamics.* **Ele·ctro-dynamo·meter** [see DYNAMOMETER], an instrument for measuring electrodynamic force.

1832 *Nat. Phil.* II. *Electro-Magnet* xii. § 291. 90 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) An electro-dynamic ring. 1881 SIR W. ARMSTRONG in *Nature* No. 619. 451 Electrodynamic machine. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 324 Theory .. developed by M. Ampere, under the name of Electro-dynamics. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 171 Electrodynamics treats of the mutual attractions and repulsions of currents on currents, and currents on magnets. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 200 Electro-dynamometer, for measuring electric currents which are constantly being reversed in direction.

Electrograph (*ɪlɛ·ktrogrɑf*). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *-γράφος* that writes.]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1840 SPENCER *Multipl. Wks. of Art by Electr.* Pref. 8 The instruments themselves [for producing electrotypes] should be called 'electrographs'.

2. An instrument for registering electrical conditions; the automatic record of an electrometer.

1881 G. M. WHIPPLE in *Nature* XXIII. 349 This want of accordance between the electrograph and magnetographs was, etc.

Hence **Electrogra·phic** *a.*

1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 191 From his study he has electrographic communication with all parts of the United States.

Electrography (*ī-, elektrɒ·grăfi*). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-γραφία* writing.] The process of copying an engraving on an electro-copper plate.

1840 SPENCER *Mutipl. Wks. of Art by Electr.* Pref. 8 The whole art of applying electricity to the production of such works of art should be termed 'electrography'.

Electrolier (*ɪlɛ·ktrŏlīə·ɪ*). [f. ELECTRO-, with ending arbitrarily adopted from *chandelier*; cf. *gaselier.*] A cluster of electric lamps.

1882 *Standard* 27 Mar. 5 Gigantic gilt-brass electrolier. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. lxii/1 One large Metal Electrolier.

Electrology (*ī-, elektrɒlɒ·dʒi*). [f. ELECTRO- + -LOGY.] The science of electricity. Hence **Electrolo·gic, -ical,** adjs.

Electrolysis (*ī·lek-, elektrɒ·lĭsis*). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *λύσις* unbinding; after ANALYSIS.]

1. Chemical decomposition by galvanic action.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 720/1 The organ generates electricity .. and can effect electrolysis. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* ix. 224 The great contributions of Faraday—magneto-electricity, the quantitative law of electrolysis.

b. as the name of a branch of science.

1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 161 Electrolysis is generally understood to treat of the changes effected in a substance subjected to, but not giving rise to, the current.

2. *Surgery.* The breaking up of tumours, also of calculi, by electric agency.

1867 ALTHAUS in *Brit. Med. Journ.* 11 May, Tumours.. treated by electrolysis. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) II. 634 Dr. Hilton Fagge .. [has] treated light cases of hydatid disease of the Liver by electrolysis.

Electrolyte (*ɪlɛ·ktrŏləit*). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *λυτός* loosed, f. *λύειν* to loose.] 'A body which can be, or is being decomposed by ELECTROLYSIS' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 664 Many bodies are decomposed directly by the electric current, .. these I propose to call electrolytes. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 143 All liquids capable of being decomposed by the voltaic electrical force, thence called Electrolytes. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 231 The same constituent which in one electrolyte becomes an anion, may in another electrolyte become a cation.

Hence **Ele·ctroly·tic** *a.* [see -IC], pertaining to, or capable of, electrolysis. **Ele·ctroly·tical** *a.* = prec. **Ele·ctroly·tically** *adv.*, by means of electrolysis.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 664 The term electrolytical will be understood at once. Muriatic acid is electrolytical, boracic acid is not. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 153 Electrolytic power of water. 1861 MILLER in *Circ. Sc.* I. 167/2 Decomposition .. by electrolytic action. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 208 The improvement began with the institution of the electrolytic treatment. 1843 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 279 Completion of the circuit and the electrolytical action are synchronous. 187. *Chamb. Encycl.* s.v. *Galvanism,* Gold..can be deposited electrolytically.

Electrolyze (*ɪlɛ·ktrŏləiz*), *v.* [f. prec., after analogy of *analyze*, etc.] *trans.* a. To decompose by electrical means. b. To break up (a tumour, calculus) by means of galvanism.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 665 Chloride of lead .. when electrolyzed evolves the two ions, chlorine and lead. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON in *Proc. Soc. Arts* 24 Dec. 454 Electrolysing water with small platinum points.

Hence **Ele·ctroly·zable** *a.* [see -ABLE], capable of being electrolyzed. **Ele·ctrolyza·tion** [see -ATION], the process of electrolyzing. **Ele·ctroly·zed** *ppl. a.*, decomposed by galvanic action.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* § 664 For electro-chemically decomposed I shall often use the term electrolyzed. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 95 Electrolyzation is of value in the treatment of .. tumors. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 635/1 The electrolyzed liquid is sulphuric acid.

Electro-magnet (*ɪlɛ·ktromæ·gnėt*). [f. ELECTRO- + MAGNET.] A piece of soft iron surrounded by a coil of wire, through which a current of electricity may be passed, rendering the iron temporarily magnetic.

1831 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XX. 201 Account of a large Electro-magnet. 1832 W. STURGEON in *Phil. Mag.* XI. 194 On Electro-magnets. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 250/2 A horse-shoe electro-magnet. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* Introd. 2 The first simple electro-magnet was made by Sturgeon [of Manchester].

Hence **Ele·ctro-magne·tic, -magne·tical** *adjs.*, pertaining to electro-magnetism. **Ele·ctro-magne·tically** *adv.*, by means of electro-magnetism. **Ele·ctro-magne·tics,** the science of electro-magnetism. **Ele·ctro-ma·gnetism,** the phenomena of the production of magnetism by the electric current; also, the influence of a magnet on the electric current.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 126 The electro-magnetic influence always increased with the number of the plates. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* Introd. 2 An electro-magnetic telegraph. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 126 Electro-magnetical effects. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* XXIV. 435 To transmit electro-magnetically the work of waterfalls. 1828 F. WATKINS (*title*) Popular Sketches of Electro-Magnetism. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 94 Oërsted's great discovery of electro-magnetism. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 5 Reproducing tones by electro-magnetism.

Electrometer (*ī·lek-, elektrɒ·mĭtəɪ*). [f. ELECTRO- + METER.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality and quantity of electricity in an electrified body.

1749 *Gentl. Mag.* 352 A true and exact electrometer. 1766 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 451 An instrument which I have contrived for this purpose may not improperly be called an electrometer. 1787 A. YOUNG in *Glasg. Weekly Her.* (1883) 7 July 2/7 An electrometer—a small, fine pith ball. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 128 The electrometer..consists of two gold leaves attached to a metal-plate. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 300.

Hence **Ele·ctrome·tric, -ical,** *adjs.*, pertaining to electrometry. **Electro·metry,** the measurement of electricity by the electrometer.

Electromotion (*ɪlɛ·ktromō·uʃən*). [f. ELECTRO- + MOTION.] The motion of a galvanic current. Also, in recent use, mechanical motion produced by electrical means.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 195 The ingenious hypothesis of Volta concerning electro-motion. 1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 46 There is no exhibition..of electromotion.

Electromotive (*ɪlɛ·ktromō·utiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + MOTIVE *a.*]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to electromotion. *Electromotive force*: originally, the force exhibited in the voltaic battery; in mod. use, the difference of potential which is the cause of electric currents.

1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 46 Permanent electromotive power. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 187 Zinc and copper plates .. by their electromotive power. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. (1865) 624 The electrical excitement, called also the electromotive force, produced in voltaic arrangements. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. II. § 2. 49 The electromotive force of the sciatic nerve of a frog. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 220 The sum of the sudden changes of potential, $\Delta_1+\Delta_2$ .. is called the Electromotive Force between *A* and *B*.

B. *sb.* [after *locomotive.*] A locomotive engine of which the motive power is electricity.

1887 *Engineer* 29 July 95 The electro-motive consists of an angle iron frame supporting three platforms.

Electromotor (*ɪlɛ·ktromō·utəɪ*), *sb.* (*adj.*) [f. ELECTRO- + MOTOR.]

A. *sb.* Originally, a metal serving as a voltaic element. In mod. use, a machine for applying electricity as a motive power. **B.** *attrib.* or *adj.* = ELECTROMOTIVE, as in *electromotor force.*

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiii. 570 Plate or sheet zinc is a powerful electromotor. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 260 During this year (1855) .. Henry M. Paine was then trying to construct a successful electromotor. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 452 No current will flow through the electromotor.

‖ **Electron** (*ɪlɛ·ktrŏn*). [a. Gr. *ἤλεκτρον* : see ELECTRUM.] = ELECTRUM 2.

1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcviii. XII. 659 Precious metals (gold, silver, and electron). 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 459 Mediæval ring .. formed of electron, or gold much alloyed with silver.

Electronome (ɪlĕ·ktrŏnōum). [f. ELECTRO-; cf. *metronome*.] = ELECTROMETER.

Electropathy (ī-, elektrǫ·păþi). [f. ELECTRO-, in imitation of *homœopathy*; cf. *hydropathy*.] The treatment of disease by electrical remedies. Hence **Electropa·thic** *a.*, pertaining to electropathy.

1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 24/1 Electropathic socks.

Ele·ctrophore. Anglicized form of next, which is more freq. used.

1778 INGENHOUSZ in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 1045, I will now explain the nature of an electrophore. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 69. 451 The ball is repulsed ..according to the size of the electrophore or the lightness of the ball.

Electrophorus (ī·lek-, elektrǫ·fŏrŭs). [mod. Lat. f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *-φόρος* that bears or produces. Cf. It. *elettroforo*, Fr. *électrophore*, and prec.] A simple instrument, invented by Volta, for generating statical electricity by induction.

1778 INGENHOUSZ *On Electrophorus* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 1027 To explain how far the *electrophorus perpetuus* may be accounted for on the..theory of Dr. Franklin. 1782 tr. Volta *ibid.* LXII. App. vii, My electrophorus .. is a machine well known to electricians. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 751 A cat's skin..is an admirable rubber for an electrophorus.

Electro-plate (ɪlĕ·ktroplēit), *v.* [f. ELECTRO- + PLATE.] *trans.* To coat with silver by electrolysis. Hence, **Ele·ctro-pla·ter**, one who electroplates. **Ele·ctro-pla·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Feb. 590/1, I electro-plated many articles. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 215/1 The kind chiefly in use by electro-platers, is the German or Liége Zinc. 1865 *Reader* 23 Sept. 351/1 Elkington founded the first establishment in this country, for carrying out the processes of electro-plating. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 93 The electro-plating process began at Birmingham.

Electro-plate (ɪlĕ·ktroplēit), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The ware produced by electro-plating.

1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 30 Our breakfast-table displays our electro-plate. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxviii. 149 This is an age of stucco and electroplate.

Ele·ctro-psycho·logy. [f. ELECTRO- + PSYCHOLOGY.] A proposed name for 'animal magnetism' or 'electro-biology'.

1850 W. GREGORY *Anim. Magn.* 73 Electro-psychology and other similar names in which .. the theory that electricity is identical with the vital force is kept in view.

Electroscope (ɪlĕ·ktroskōup). [f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *-σκόπος* looker.] An instrument for ascertaining the presence of electricity, and its quality if present. Hence **Ele·ctrosco·pic** *a.* [see -IC], measured by the electroscope.

1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 66. 150 The aerial electroscope is an instrument for determining the electric state of the atmosphere. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 53 A gold leaf electroscope. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 300 Instruments by means of which the existence of electric charges .. may be indicated, but which are not capable of affording numerical measures, are called Electroscopes. 1842 TURNER *Chem.* (ed. 7) 85 Several simple electroscopic methods. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 285 The electroscopic delicacy of the telephone.

Electrostatic (ɪlĕ·ktrǫstæ·tik), *a.* [f. ELECTRO- + STATIC; cf. *hydrostatic*.] Pertaining to statical electricity. Hence **Ele·ctrosta·tical** *a.*, of same meaning. **Ele·ctrosta·tically** *adv.* **Electrostatics,** the science dealing with statical electricity.

1867 SIR W. THOMSON in *Athenæum* No. 2084. 428 Self-acting electro-static accumulator. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 21/2 The action of the air felt in front of an electrostatic machine in action. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 248 An electrostatical distribution. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 453 The .. electromotive force of an electromotor may be measured .. electrostatically by means of the electrometer. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 208 The .. two-fluid theory of electricity in its application to Electrostatics.

‖ **Electrotonus** (ī·lek-, elektrǫ·tŏnŭs). [mod. Lat., f. ELECTRO- + Gr. *τόνος* tension: see TONE.] The modified condition of a motor nerve under the influence of a constant galvanic current. Also in anglicized form **Ele·ctrotone.**

1860 *New Syd. Soc. Yr. Bk.* 52, *Title*, Contributions to the Physiology of Electrotone. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. ii. 2. 59 The nerve, both between and beyond the electrodes, is .. in a peculiar condition known as 'electrotonus'.

So **Ele·ctroto·nic** *a.* [see -IC], relating to or characterized by electrotonus; also (in Faraday's use), the epithet of the peculiar electrical state characteristic of a secondary circuit in the electromagnetic field. **Ele·ctrotoni·city** [see -ITY], the condition produced by electrotonizing. **Electro·tonize** *v.* [see -IZE], to produce electrotonus. **Electro·tonizing** *vbl. sb.*

1832 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* § 60, I .. have ventured to designate it as the Electro-tonic state. 1873 A. FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* iii. 116 The electrotonic condition. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 174 The Electrotonic State.

Electrotype (ɪlĕ·ktrǫtəip). [f. ELECTRO- + TYPE.]

1. A model or copy of a thing formed by the deposition of copper on a mould by galvanic action: also *attrib.*

1840 *Athenæum* 11 Apr., 324 We have received from Mr. Barclay what he calls an electrotype seal. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 537 The Electrotype Process is now one of the great powers which manufacturing art employs. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXX. 13 Stock of electrotype cuts.

2. The process of electrotyping.

1840 *Mech. Mag.* 15 Aug. XXXIII. 224 (*heading of paragraph*) The Electrotype in America. 1842 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 198 Treatise on the Electrotype. 1859 SIR W. HARRIS *Electr.* 190 The useful arts .. namely, electro-metallurgy, electrotype, etc.

Ele·ctrotype, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To copy in electrotype. Also *fig.*

1847 LADY G. FULLERTON *Grantley M.* I. viii. 273 We are only electrotyped. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xi. 105 Electrotyped .. in the medallions that hang round the walls of your memory's chamber.

Hence **Ele·ctroty·per** [see -ER]. **Ele·ctroty·pist** [see -IST]. **Ele·ctroty·ping** *vbl. sb.*

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 4 Engravers and electrotypers. 1884 *Ibid.* 7 May 8/2 The firm are type-founders, stereotypers, and electrotypers. 1845 H. DIRKS in *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 42 Copying for the electrotypist. *c* 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 234/1 Advantages of electrotyping over stereotyping.

Electrum (ɪlĕ·ktrŭm). [a. L. *ēlectrum*, ad. Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, in same senses. See also ELECTRE.]

†1. Amber. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXI. (1495) 683 Of the pyne appyll tree cometh droppyng and woosynge whyche is made harde..and soo tornyth in to a precyous stone that hyghte Electrum. 1602 *Metamorph. Tobacco* (Collier) 17 Eridanus his pearl'd Electrum gaue. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 58 These fishes .. are unable to attract, or to repel the lightest substances, which even the electrum can affect.

† b. *fig.* of tears. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* v. 4 It was her masters death That drew electrum from her weeping eyes.

2. a. An alloy of silver and gold (of pale yellow colour) in use among the ancients; = ELECTRE 1. Also *attrib.* b. *Min.* Native argentiferous gold containing from 20 to 50 per cent of silver.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. XXXV. (1495) 250 The Etyk is holpe .. by an electuary that hight Electuarium patris. 1527 ANDREW tr. *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A j, With waters dy[styl]lyd, all maner of .. electuaryes be myxced. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. (1872) 145 Spicis..for to mak exquisit electuars. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xii. 148 Many simples goe to the making of a soveraigne Electuary. 1758 BROOKES *Pract. Physic* (ed. 3) II. 134 The antiscorbutic Electary..is very efficacious in this Disease. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 372 Make them an electuary with honey and treacle. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXVI. (1856) 326 Raw potato and saur-kraut, pounded with molasses into a damnable electuary.

b. *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 85 Electuaryes to preserue them from spirytuall diseases. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 139 Some eye-brightning electuary of knowledge, and foresight. 1878 EMERSON *Sov. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 385 Innocence is a wonderful electuary for purging the eyes.

¶ 2. ? Confused with *electar*, ELECTRE 1 and 2.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 52 Ane maner of electuar .. hewit like gold, and sa attractive of nature, that it drawis stra. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* D, This weight serveth to weigh .. Gold, Silver, Pearles, and other precious things, as Electuaries and Amber.

‖ **Eledone** (elĭdō·ni). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐλεδώνη* a kind of polypus.] A cephalopod of the tribe *Octopoda.*

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 528/2 In the .. Eledone the suckers are soft and unarmed. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 35 The *eledone* makes twenty respirations per minute, when resting quietly in a basin of water. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 327 The modified end of the arm in Eledone and Octopus.

† **E·leemo·synar.** *Sc. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 **elymosinar.** [ad. med.L. *eleēmosynārius*: see next. Cf. OF. *elemosinaire*, which may be the immediate source.] = ALMONER.

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* I. (1677) 22 Alcuin, commonly held to be Charles the Great his Master, was made his Eleemosynar. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829)·16 The bishop of Murray was made lord Elymosinar. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotl.* I. ii. 53 Other officials were the carver, the cupbearer, the eleemosynar.

Eleemosynary (e·lĭi̯mǫ·sinări), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 elemo-, eleemo-, -sin-, -sn-, -sunary. [ad. med.L. *eleēmosynārius*, f. *eleēmosyna*: see ALMS.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to alms or almsgiving; charitable. *Eleemosynary House, Corporation*, one established for the distribution of alms, etc.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 293 (1810) 302 These her eleemosinary acts .. are almost vanished. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 659 The Elemosinary House or Hospital for the maintenance of two Capellanes. 1702 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3812/1 Divers Persons to whom Eleemosinary Protections were granted. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 80 The blind eleemosynary spirit inculcated by the Romish church is notoriously the cause .. of beggary. 1865 H. STAUNTON *Grt. Schools Eng., Dulwich* 502 Three [portions] are assigned to the Educational and one to the Eleemosynary branch.

2. Dependent on or supported by alms.

1654 G. GODDARD in Burton *Diary* (1828) I. Introd. 65 If we be a mere elemosynary Parliament we are bound to do his drudgery. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxxii. (1713) 264 Is not the whole World the Alms-house of God-Almighty .. [in] which he had a right .. to place us his eleemosynary Creatures? 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 353 There is a sort of Spunging, elemosinary Travellers. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) I. vi. 62 Threw forth..food, for the flock of eleemosynary doves.

3. Of the nature of alms; given or done as an act of charity; gratuitous.

a 1620 JER. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 348 God will not have the Ministery of the Word eleemosynary, to be matter of meere almes. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) 46 An eleemosynary supply of shoes. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* II. v. 121 Eleemosynary relief never yet tranquillized the working classes. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 246 We have nothing..to do..with eleemosynary..education.

b. *Law.* Given in 'free alms'. See ALMOIGNE.

1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 440 Baronies .. given in Frank Almoigne and as Elemosinary.

†B. *sb. Obs.*

1. One who lives upon alms; a beggar. Also *fig.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 141 Those professed Eleemosynaries .. direct .. their petitions on a few and selected persons. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xviii. 112 That the cause should be an Eleemosynary for its subsistence to its effect. 1673 H. STUBBE *Vind. Dutch War* To Rdr. 3 The Parliamentarians were their Eleemosynaries.

2. = ALMONER. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eleemosynary*, an almoner, or one that gives alms. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 458 Robert the Priest had one carucate of land of the King's Eleemosinary.

3. = ALMONRY [ad. med.L. *eleēmosynārium*].

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 43/1 [In] the Almonry, or Eleemosinary .. [are] 4 Yeomen. 1775 in ASH.

Hence **Eleemo·synarily** *adv.*, in an eleemosynary manner; charitably, by way of charity.

† **Eleemo·synate,** *v. Obs.*–° [f. L. *eleēmosyna*, Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη* + -ATE.] *intr.* To give alms.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

† **Eleemo·synous,** *a. Obs. rare*–¹. In 6 elemosinus. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Compassionate, merciful.

c 1590 BUREL *2nd Pass. Pilgrimer* Poems (1596) P ij a, Ane pepill .. na ways Elimosinus.

‖ **Eleeson** (elĭi̯·sǫn). *nonce-wd.* [A use of Gr. *ἐλέησον* 'have mercy!'] = KYRIE ELEISON.

1822 W. L. BOWLES in *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 72, I hear far off Faint eleesons swell.

Ele·gal, bad form of ILLEGAL.

1647 16 *Quæres to Prælates* Ded. 2 These Quæres will proove fatall to your .. elegall Ecclesiasticall Iurisdictions.

Elegance (e·lĭgăns). [a. Fr. *élégance*, ad. L. *ēlegāntia*, f. *ēlegānt-em*: see ELEGANT.] The quality or state of being elegant.

1. Refined grace of form and movement, tastefulness of adornment, refined luxury, etc. See ELEGANT 1, 2, 3.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. Introd. 7 The..elegance discoverable in their outward appearance. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 140 With untutored elegance she dressed. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv. 224 Elegance, I take to signify that intricate combination and contrast of lines in the form of a figure which constitute an essential part of beauty. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & Viola* I. 1 Nowhere else in the world could you see such a display of luxury and elegance.

2. Of spoken or written compositions, literary style, etc.: Tasteful correctness, harmonious simplicity, in the choice and arrangement of words. See ELEGANT 4.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) G. vj, In eligance of meter and speeche. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaph.* (Arb.) 10 Sir Thomas Eliots elegance did seuer it selfe from all equales. 1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 270, I .. Detest thy purest elegance of speech. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 157 ¶ 11 Nothing to say of elegance..equal to my wishes. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* XXVII. Wks. 1846 I. 165 Elegance, by which I always mean precision and correctness. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 402 The elegance of her translations.

3. a. Of scientific processes, demonstrations, inventions, etc.: 'Neatness', ingenious simplicity, convenience, and effectiveness; so of a prescription, etc. See ELEGANT 5. b. Roman Law: transl. L. *elegantia juris*: see quot. 1864.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 285, I doubt not but they might be used, with as much elegance, in emulsions. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xi. 84 This formula, undoubtedly of great elegance, probably was not derived by a direct mathematical process. 1864 MAINE *Anc. Law* iv. (1876) 79 To this sense of simplicity and harmony..significantly termed 'elegance'..the Roman jurisconsults..surrendered themselves.

4. †a. Correctness of taste: cf. ELEGANT 6. *Obs.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 116/1 Ælian argued the Elegance of the Person, in choosing such things as were fair.

b. Of manners, etc.: Refined propriety.

1816 MISS AUSTEN *Emma* I. xvi. 114 With all the gentleness of his address, true elegance was sometimes wanting.

5. *concr.* Something which is elegant; a particular instance or kind of elegance.

1676 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 417 A nice contriver of all elegances. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 126 He has left in his Homer a treasure of poetical elegances to posterity. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 88 What your father and grandfather used as an elegance in conversation is now abandoned to the populace. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. xxvi. 396 The measure of this world's elegances. 1863 EMERSON *Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 337 He had many elegances of his own.

Elegancy (e·lĭgănsi). [ad. L. *ēlegāntia*: see -ANCY.] = ELEGANCE in its various senses.

1. = ELEGANCE 1. *rare* in mod. use.

1552 HULOET, Elegancye, *elegantia.* 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xii. (1634) 107 Most of them venerable for their antiquitie and elegancy. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. § 15 31 Two general advantages to the Leaves, Elegancy and Security. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 218 An elegancy ran through .. persons as well as furniture. 1768 A. CALCOTT *Deluge* 407 Neither do the fossil reliquiæ..yield in elegancy..to the medalic insignatures. 1838 EMERSON *Milton* Wks. (Bohn) III. 301 He threw himself, the flower of elegancy, on the side of the reeking conventicle.

b. *humorously*, in a form of address or title.

1824 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 435 Your Elegancy will be looking for some news.

†2. Of language and style; = ELEGANCE 2. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1834) 38 The elegancy of poets. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* I. 1 b, Tullie cheefe of all latyne elegancy. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 162 Some judgment might be made concerning the elegancy of the style. 1746 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. cv. 288 The purity, and the elegancy of his language.

3. *concr.* Something which is elegant; an instance or a kind of elegance; = ELEGANCE 5.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiv. 547 They count Greek phrases for an elegancie. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* IV. ii. 305 Instruct your wife's woman in these elegancies. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 157 Art never attempts to equal their incomparable elegancies. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxii. (1865) 170 Palates not uninstructed in dietetical elegancies. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 41 We must .. have this or that elegancy .. according to our condition of life.

Elegant (e·lĭgănt), *a.* Forms: 5 ileȝant, 6 eligant, -aunt, elygant, 6- elegant. [a. F. *élégant*, ad. L. *ēlegānt-em*, usually regarded as pr. pple. of **ēlegāre* (f. **ēleg-us* adj.), related to *ēligĕre* to select.

The etymological sense is thus 'choosing carefully or skilfully.' In early Lat. *elegans* was a term of reproach, 'dainty, fastidious, foppish', but in classical times it expressed the notions of refined luxury, graceful propriety, which are reproduced in the mod. Eng. use.]

1. Tastefully ornate in attire; sometimes in unfavourable sense: Dainty, foppish.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 505, I woll, or even, be shavyn, for to seme ȝyng .. that makyt me Ileȝant and lusty in lykyng. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 113 It is..not for man to be so elegant, To such toyes wanton women may encline. 1552 HULOET, Elegant person, *philocalus.* 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. vii, A woman if she see her neighbour more neat or elegant .. is enraged. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Good Fr. Gov.* (1832) 124 She is the elegantest dresser about town. 1882 tr. *Challamet Hist. Fashion in France* i, An elegant town lady would .. adorn herself with a mantle that half covered her.

2. Characterized by refined grace of form (usually as the result of art or culture); tastefully ornamental. Of physical movements: Graceful, free from awkwardness.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 117 The Sixth Legion..left behind them here a remembrance .. yet to be seen, in large and elegant Characters. 1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 138 The *Polypodium plumosum* is an elegant plant. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiv. (1837) 53 Nothing is truly elegant but what unites use with beauty. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 272 A most splendid and elegant manuscript on vellum. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 137 The passing of the sword to the left side..has..a more..elegant appearance.

†b. Of stature: in 16th c. with sense 'tall'.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiv. 10 Turnus..Enarmit walkis ..Wyth corps of statur eligant [*præstanti*]. 1450-1530 *Mirr. Our Ladye* 7 That the sayd blessyd virgyne Katheryn because she was of an Eligant stature wold gather them of the sayd grapes.

3. Of modes of life, dwellings and their appointments, etc.: Characterized by refined luxury.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* ii. (1691) 38 Beautifying the Country..by elegant Dyet, Apparel, Furniture. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 141 Dumfries-shire contains many elegant seats. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 137 What he considered a really elegant dinner. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-West Pass.* v. 66 An elegant repast of venison. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1873) 2 He felt languid pulses in elegant bedrooms.

4. Of composition, literary style, etc.; also of words or phrases: Characterized by grace and refinement; 'pleasing by minuter beauties' (J.).

Formerly used somewhat vaguely as a term of praise for literary style; from 18th c. it has tended more and more to exclude any notion of intensity or grandeur, and, when applied to compositions in which these qualities might be looked for, has a depreciatory sense.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. (1557) 174/2 The bokes neither lesse eligaunt nor lesse true. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 292 In a longe oracyon .. with elygant wordes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv. 51 A most elegant and perswasive parable. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 23 Arnobius, an African, writ his elegant books against the Gentiles. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. vi. 302 Addison has inserted..an elegant character of this poetess. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 207, I thank you, too, for the elegant poem. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* xx. Wks. (Bohn) I. 250 Pope's Odyssey .. is.. correct and elegant. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxv. 545 The love of hard words, of words which are thought to sound learned or elegant, that is .. which are not thoroughly understood.

b. Of a speaker or author: Characterized by refinement and polish of style. (Formerly in wider use: see above.)

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 189 They did no more then the elegantest Authors among the Greeks. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 44 The learned volumes of this Elegant Father [Chrysostom]. 1887 *Spectator* 6 Aug. 1057/2 Rogers belongs to the elegant order of poets.

5. Of scientific processes, contrivances, etc.: 'Neat', pleasing by ingenious simplicity and effectiveness.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. ix. 166 An elegant Workmanship of Nature. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 336 Profound discoveries and elegant improvements in every branch of medical science. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 198 An elegant cement may also be made from rice-flour. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 146 An elegant mode of showing the composition of the deposit. *Mod.* An elegant chess problem. An elegant method of solving equations.

b. Of medicinal preparations: see quot.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 127 It [the Electuary] is an elegant Composition for a troublesome..Cough. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. vi. 67 The physicians call a medicine which contains efficient ingredients in a small volume, and of a pleasant or tolerable taste, an elegant medicine. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Medica* (ed. 5) 172 This elegant chalybeate has been long in use.

6. Of persons: Correct and delicate in taste. Now only in the phrase *elegant scholar*, which is influenced in meaning by 7.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1018 Thou art exact of taste, And elegant. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. i. 19 A very .. elegant enquirer into the genius .. of the northern nations. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. ii. 118 An elegant spectator of the vegetable world. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xiv. Wks. (Bohn) II. 109 Mr. Hallam, a learned and elegant scholar.

b. Refined in manners and habits (formerly also, in feeling).

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 491 ₱ 2 An utter Stranger to the .. Delicacies that attend the Passion .. in elegant Minds. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1824) 533 Her features .. expressed the tranquillity of an elegant mind. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* xvi. Wks. (Bohn) I. 209 A sainted soul is always elegant. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 26 Such a stock of ideas may be made to tell in elegant society.

7. Of pursuits, studies (formerly also, of sentiments): Graceful, polite, appropriate to persons of refinement and cultivated taste. *Elegant arts*: those pertaining to the adornment of life; nearly = 'fine arts'.

1705 POPE *To Yng. Lady* 4 Trifles themselves are elegant in him. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 ₱ 7 Every thing in Nature that can pretend to give elegant Delight. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 7 The ardours of a youthful appetite become an elegant passion. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Shenstone* Wks. IV. 215 Eminent for English poetry, and elegant literature. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 1 A high state of the elegant arts..is indicative of great advancement in civilization.

¶ 8. Vulgarly used for 'excellent, first-rate'; in humorous literature sometimes as an 'Irishism' with spelling *iligant.*

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Elegant* for *excellent* applied to articles of food and drink, is very common: as elegant water, elegant beef, elegant butter. 1888 *Cornhill Mag.* Sep. 277 An' it looked an iligant counthry an' all in a glimmerin' green.

9. *Comb.*

1809 HANNAH MORE *Coelebs* I. 38 (Jod.) Sir John is a valuable elegant-minded man.

Hence **E·leganti·ze** *v. trans.* [see -IZE], to make elegant. **E·leganti·sh** *a.* [see -ISH], rather elegant.

1798 LAMB *Lett. to Southey* iv. 35 You might..elegantise this supersedeas. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 568 What criticisms..have been put forth..in that elegantish..periodical!

†**Elegante** [1]. *Obs.* [Cf. *alegant*, var. of ALICANTE.] Some kind of dried fruit; ? Alicante raisins.

1579 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III. 543 Elegantes ¾ *c* 14/3.

‖ **Elegante** [2] (elega·nt). [Fr. *élégante*, fem. of *élégant*, ELEGANT *a.*] A fashionable lady.

1806 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Leonora* (1832) 32 Would you know the fashionable dress of a Parisian élégante? 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* i, The elegantes of Queen Anne Street East.

Elegantly (e·lĭgăntli), *adv.* [f. ELEGANT + -LY [2].] In an elegant manner; see senses of the adj. Also in comb. with adjs.

1552 HULOET, *Elegantlye*, eleganter, rotunde. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lix. 17. 228 Hee elegantly putteth the doubtfull speeche in a diverse mening. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vi. (1757) 146 She's elegantly pain'd from morn till night. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. x. 54 Many hollanders .. live elegantly. 1783 LD. HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* vi. 178 *note*, The latter part of the passage in Lampridius is elegantly paraphrased. 1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* viii. 212 A number of elegantly-bound volumes lay on the table. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* ii. 14 Elegantly brutal onslaughts.

Elegiac (elĭdʒəi·ăk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 eligiack. [ad. L. *elegīac-us*, ad. Gr. ἐλεγειακός, f. ἐλεγεῖον ELEGY.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Prosody.* Appropriate to elegies. *spec.* Usually applied to the metre so called in Greek and Latin, which consists of a (dactylic) hexameter and pentameter, forming the *elegiac distich.* Sometimes the term *elegiac verse* has been applied to the pentameter of the couplet separately.

1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 86 The most vsuall kindes [of verse] are foure, the Heroic, Elegiac, Iambick, and Lyric. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1246 A chronicler penning the historie of these affaires in elegiack verses. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 62 He has turned the same psalms .. into elegiac verse. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Hammond* Wks. III. 240 Why Hammond or other writers have thought the quatrain of ten syllables elegiac, it is difficult to tell. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xx. 503 The iambic and elegiac metres .. do not reach up to the year 700 B.C. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 15 The pathetic melody of the Elegiac metre.

2. Of the nature of an elegy; pertaining to elegies; hence, mournful, melancholy, plaintive; also (rarely) of a person, melancholy, pensive.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 20 An ingenious friend .. in his Elegiack knell. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 18 He .. Might sweetly mourn in Elegiac verse. 1752 GRAY *Wks.* (1825) II. 169 Mr. Lyttleton is a gentle elegiac person. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 383 Its elegiac delicacy and querimonious plaintiveness. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd., Hast thou no elegiac verse For Brunswick's venerable hearse? 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 994 Elegiac griefs, and songs of love.

3. *Elegiac poet*: one who writes a. in elegiac metre; b. in a mournful or pensive strain.

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 28 The most notable [denominations of poets] bee the Heroicke, Tragicke..Iambic, Elegiacke. Some of these being termed .. by the sortes of verses they liked best to write in. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xi. (Arb.) 40. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* x. (1878) 319 It is the theme of the elegiac poet, to show the virtues of sorrow. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 875/2 Matthew Arnold..the greatest elegiac poet of our generation.

B. *sb.* †a. An elegiac poet (*obs.*). b. *pl.* Elegiac verses (sense A. 1).

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (1622) 515 The lamenting Elegiacke .. who bewayleth .. the weakenesse of mankinde. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 508 His Latin elegiacs are pure. 1886 F. H. DOYLE *Reminiscences* 30, I soon acquired ease .. in rattling over my elegiacs.

Hence as combining form **Elegi·aco-**.

1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 255 We named Rousseau's Confessions an elegiaco-didactic Poem.

Elegi·acal, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

†1. Of metre: = ELEGIAC 1. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. viii. 17 a, Of Meters there bee..that hath their name .. of the nomber of the fete, as Exameter and Pentameter which is also called Elegiacal. 1583 STANYHURST *Poems* (Arb.) 125 The heroical and the elegiacal enterlaced one with the oother.

2. Of the nature of an elegy, pertaining to elegies. *arch.* Cf. ELEGIAC 2.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 769 An Elegiacall or sorrowfull Epitaph. 1640 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 92 An elegiacall letter upon the death of the king of Sweden. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 294 Study this higher elegiacal strain.

Elegiambic (elĭdʒəiæ·mbik), *a.* [f. L. *elegīa* + IAMBIC.] Of a metre: Consisting of half an elegiac pentameter, followed by an iambic dimeter.

1721-1800 BAILEY *Elegiambick Verse.*

Ele·giast. *rare* [−1]. [f. ELEGY, after the analogy of *ecclesiast*, etc.] A writer of elegies.

1766 GOLDSMITH *Vic. W.* xvii. 47 These Elegiasts..are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain.

†**Ele·gic,** *a. Obs.*−° [f. ELEGY + -IC.] = ELEGIAC.

In some modern Dicts.

E:legio·grapher. *rare* −°. [f. ELEGY, on the analogy of *biographer.*] A writer of elegies.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-61 in BAILEY. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Ele·gious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ELEGY + -OUS.] Resembling an elegy; hence, lugubrious, melancholy, mournful.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. x, Th'affrighted heav'ns sent down elegious Thunder. 1635 — *Embl.* v. i. (1818) 259 If your elegious breath should hap to rouse A happy tear.

Elegist (e·lĭdʒist). [f. ELEGY + -IST.] The writer of an elegy.

1774 WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. 95 Our elegist, and the chroniclers, impute the crime .. to the advice of the king of France.

Elegit (ɫlī·dʒit). *Law.* [f. L. *ēlēgit* 'he has chosen', 3rd pers. sing. perfect tense of *ēligĕre* to choose; see quot. 1809.] A writ of execution, by which a creditor is put in possession of (formerly half) the goods and lands of a debtor, until his claim is satisfied.

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 36 § 1 To sue execucion .. by write or wryttes of Elegit. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 124 He tooke forth an Elegit for the rest of the Judgment. 1796 J. Anstey *Pleaders G.* (1803) 70 Quare clausum fregit May breed a monster called Elegit. 1809 Tomlins *Law. Dict.*, *Elegit* from the words in the writ, *elegit sibi liberari*, because the plaintiff hath chosen this writ of execution. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* v. § 5. 247 The writ .. has ever since the Statute of Westminster II been called the writ of elegit.

b. The right secured by this writ.

1715 M. Davies *Ath. Brit.* I. 309 As for Tenancy of Elegit, Statute-merchant and Staple, etc. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v., The creditor .. during that term .. is tenant by *elegit*.

Elegize (e·lĭdʒəiz), *v.* [f. Elegy + -ize.]

1. *intr.* a. To write an elegy; also const. *upon*; b. To write in a mournful strain.

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. i. iii. (1852) 313 His death gave the same gentleman occasion thus to elegize upon him. 1754 H. Walpole *Lett.* I. 329 (D.), I .. should have elegized on for a page or two farther. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* July 155 Propertius and Tibullus elegised.

2. *trans.* To write an elegy upon.

1809 Byron *Eng. Bards* 266 The bard who soars to elegise an ass. *a* 1845 Hood *Poems* (1846) II. 66 Whose late, last voice must elegise the whole. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. x. ii. 590 He elegises poor Adrienne Lecouvreur, the Actress.

Elegug, var. of Eligug.

Elegy (e·lĭdʒi). [ad. Fr. *élégie*, ad. L. *elegīa*, ad. Gr. ἐλεγεία, f. ἔλεγος a mournful poem.]

1. A song of lamentation, *esp.* a funeral song or lament for the dead.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* Introd. 69, I tell mine elegy. 1594 Drayton *Idea* 749 My Lives complaint in dolefull Elegies. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. ix. 140 The Church's song is most of it Elegy. 1750 Gray *Elegy* xxi, Their name, their years .. The place of fame and elegy supply. 1762 Goldsm. *Nash* 180 The public papers were filled with elegies. — (*title*) Elegy of a Mad Dog. 1812 Scott *Rokeby* v. xvii, Thy strings mine elegy shall thrill, My Harp alone. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxv. 12 Death's dark elegy.

2. Vaguely used in wider sense, app. originally including all the species of poetry for which Gr. and Lat. poets adopted the elegiac metre. See also quots. 1755 and 1833.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 379 There is a man .. hangs .. Elegies on brambles .. defying the name of Rosalinde. 1716-8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xxxiv. 120 A subject affording many poetical turns .. in an heroic elegy. 1755 Johnson, *Elegy*, a short poem without points or turns. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Wks. & Lett.* (1768) I. 17 They gave the name of elegy to their pleasantries as well as lamentations. 1833 Coleridge *Table-T.* 23 Oct., Elegy .. may treat of any subject, but .. of no subject for itself .. always and exclusively with reference to the poet. 1859 Kingsley *Burns* Misc. I. 379 The poet descends from the .. dramatic domain of song, into the subjective and reflective one of elegy.

3. a. Poetry, or a poem, written in elegiac metre.

† b. [after Gr. ἐλεγεῖον] An elegiac distich (*obs.*).

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 64 Long lamentation in Elegie. 1794 T. Taylor *Pausanias' Greece* II. 369 An elegy on one of these bases .. signifies that the statue .. was that of Philopœmen. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 126 The elegy, which [Mimnermus] adopted as the organ of his voluptuous melancholy .. had been invented by another Ionian poet, Callinus. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xli. 124 Ovid was the successor in elegy of Propertius and Tibullus.

Elekte, obs. variant of Elect.

† **Elelendish**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 elelendisc, 2 -is, helelendis, (helendis). [OE. *ęlelęndisc*, f. *ęle-land* (see Eilland) + *-isc*, -ish.] Of another land, foreign.

a 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* xxxviii[ix]. 13 (Bosw.) Elelendisc ic eom mid ðe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Nu kumeð þes helendisse Mon .. elelendis he is icleped for he is of unkuþe þode.

Eleme (e·lĭmi). *Comm.* Also 9 elemi. [a. Turk. الامى (transliterated *èlémé* by Redhouse) something sifted or selected.] *attrib.* in *Eleme figs*, a kind of dried figs from Turkey.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 154 The best kind, known as elemi, are shipped at Smyrna. 1888 *Grocer's Price List*, Fine Eleme Figs.

Element (e·lĭmĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 3-4, 7 elemens (*pl.*), 4 ela-, elemente, 5 elymente, 6 elyment, elemente, 4- element. [a. OF. *element*, ad. L. *elementum*, a word of which the etymology and primary meaning are uncertain, but which was employed as transl. of Gr. στοιχεῖον in the various senses:—a component unit of a series; a constituent part of a complex whole (hence the 'four elements'); a member of the planetary system; a letter of the alphabet; a fundamental principle of a science.]

I. A component part of a complex whole.

* *of material things.*

1. One of the simple substances of which all material bodies are compounded.

† a. In ancient and mediæval philosophy these were believed to be: Earth, water, air, and fire. See examples in 9. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

† b. In pre-scientific chemistry the supposed 'elements' were variously enumerated, the usual number being about five or six. (See quots.)

1724 Watts *Logic* I. ii. § 2 (1822) 17 The chemist makes spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth, to be their five elements. 1765 *Dict. Art & Sc.* II. s.v. *Element* [enumerate Water, Air, Oil, Salt, Earth].

c. In modern chemistry applied to those substances (of which more than seventy are now known) which have hitherto resisted analysis, and which are provisionally supposed to be simple bodies.

1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 8 Bodies .. not capable of being decompounded are considered .. as elements. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 111 Sugar is composed of three elements, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. 1841 Emerson *Ess. Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 17 Fifty or sixty chemical elements. 1854 Bushnan in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 6/1 The proximate elements are formed by the union of several ultimate elements. 1881 Williamson in *Nature* No. 618. 414 The foundation of .. chemistry was laid by the discovery of chemical elements.

2. In wider sense: One of the relatively simple substances of which a complex substance is composed; in *pl.* the 'raw material' of which a thing is made.

c 1386 Chaucer *Freres T.* 206 Make ye yow newe bodies alway Of elementz. 1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii, If those principall & mother elements of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, should loose the qualities which now they haue. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 61 The Elements Of whom your swords are temper'd may as well Wound the loud windes. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* 319 The two elements [Fibrine and the Red Corpuscles] separating from each other laterally.

3. The bread and wine used in the Sacrament of the Eucharist. Chiefly *pl.*

[The word *elementa* is used in late L. in the sense of 'articles of food and drink, the solid and liquid portions of a meal' (see Du Cange); but in the ecclesiastical use there is probably a reference to the philosophical sense of mere 'matter' as apart from 'form'; the 'form', by virtue of which the 'elements' became Christ's body and blood, being believed to be imparted by the act of consecration.]

1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* IV. i. (1611) 128 Vnto the element let the word bee added, and they two make a Sacrament. *a* 1600 tr. *Calvin's Comm. Prayer-bk.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 245 As if these Elements were turn'd and chang'd into the Substance of his Flesh and Blood. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 256 Such slender & vnlikely elemens of water, bread & wine. 1633 D. Rogers *Sacraments* 132 They .. bring an whole unbroken Element, made of a fine white delicate wafer. 1745 Wesley *Answ. Ch.* 35 He deliver'd the Elements with his own Hands. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 354 Elements, the materials used in the Sacraments.

4. a. *Physiol.* A definite small portion of an animal or vegetable structure.

1841-71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* 654 Two elements [of a vertebra] which embrace the spinal marrow. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 182 Small vascular bundles composed of narrow elements. *Ibid.* 459 On the side of the wood, new elements .. are constantly added.

b. One of the essential parts of any scientific apparatus; used *esp.* of simple instruments united to form a complex instrument of the same kind. *Voltaic element*: usually = Cell 10, but sometimes = *electrode*.

1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 148 We can even reproduce them .. with the simplest elements of our optical apparatus. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* ix. 67 An electric battery of 50 Bunsen's or Grove's large elements.

** *of non-material things.*

5. A constituent portion of an immaterial whole, as of a concept, character, state of things, community, etc.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 357 There's little of the melancholy element in her, my lord. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 7 These simple Elements of Magnitude, Figure, Site and Motion .. are all clearly intelligible as different Modes of extended Substance. 1833 Browning *Pauline* 21, I strip my mind bare—whose first elements I shall unveil. 1841 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 61 This [English] race has added new elements to humanity, and has a deeper root in the world. 1845 Graves in *Encycl. Metrop.* 783/1 Mixed with bigotry and superstition, it [the canon law] will be found to contain many pure elements. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 93 In our old constitution we find the elements of feudalism. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 187 Size is certainly one main element of beauty. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 5 (1882) 386 The woollen manufacture had become an important element in the national wealth. *Mod.* The Celtic and Teutonic elements in the population.

b. Often followed by *of* = 'consisting of'.

1851 Helps *Friends in C.* I. 11 These practices have elements of charity and prudence as well as fear and meanness in them. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* vii. 129 It had its usual element of cant. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 241 The greatest strength is observed to have an element of limitation. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 162 Mingled with all this there is a certain element of grim merriment.

6. One of the facts or conditions which 'enter into' or determine the result of a process, calculation, deliberation, or inquiry. Also with *of* (cf. 5 b).

1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* ix. 66 The length of a sidereal year (an element of little or no importance in Astronomy). 1823 Chalmers *Serm.* I. 129 His will was reduced to an element of utter insignificancy. 1842 W. Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 32 If the element of quantity be included, this objection will not apply. 1866 Crump *Banking* iii. 72 The periodical publication of accounts by the joint-stock banks furnishes a very important element in coming to a decision. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iv. 88 Everything depends upon one element in the case, which element they cannot get at.

7. *spec.* (*pl.*) a. *Astron.* The data necessary to determine the orbit of a heavenly body. b. *Crystallography.* Those needed to determine the form of a crystal.

1788-9 Howard *Encycl.*, *Elements*, in astronomy, are .. those fundamental numbers, which are employed in the construction of tables of the planetary motions. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 197 The elements of their [comets'] orbits .. agreed nearly with those of the Comet of 1682. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* ii. (1849) 12 This depends upon seven quantities called the elements of the orbit. 1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 41 The three angles between the axes and two of the ratios between the parameters, are called the elements of the crystal.

8. *Math.* An infinitesimal part of a magnitude of any kind; a differential.

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Element* of an area, called also its differential, is the rectangle .. of the semi-ordinate .. into the differential of the abscis. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 112 *P* any point in the lamina at which the element of mass is *dm*. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 250 The molecular distributions within the element of volume *dx dy dz*.

II. The 'four elements'.

9. Used as a general name for earth, water, air, and fire; originally in sense 1, to which many of the earlier instances have explicit reference; now merely as a matter of traditional custom.

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgm.* 177 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 12 þe .xii. dai þe fure elemens sul cri .. merci ihsu fiz mari. *c* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 120 Bynethe the loweste hevene .. Beoth the four elementz, of wham we beoth i-wro3t. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ix. 34 þe erth is þe end of thynges & þe last element. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 97 It [air] is eke the thridde element. 1483 Caxton *Cato* 4 The foure elementes menace alle men that thanke not god. 1535 Coverdale *Wisd.* xix. 18 The elementes turned in to them selues, like as whan one tune is chaunged vpon an instrument of musick. 1645 Digby *Nat. Bodies* iv. (1658) 37 There are but four simple bodies: and these are rightly named Elements. 1656 H. More *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Gen. Pref. 15 Regions of looser particles of the third Element. 1711 Pope *Temp. Fame* 447 Thro' undulating air the sounds are sent, And spread o'er all the fluid element. 1723 *Briton* No. iii, Rich wines and high-season'd Ragouts supply the place of Vegetables and meer Element. 1787 G. White *Selborne* i. 3 Fine limpid water .. much commended by those who drink the pure element. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. lxxiv, When elements to elements conform, And dust is as it should be. 1886 T. K. Oliphant *New Eng.* II. 219 If the great authors named were set up as models .. we should never hear of fire as 'the devouring element'.

b. *fig.*

1813 Wellington *Lett.* in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 12 A British minister cannot have too often under his view the element by which he is surrounded. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* i. (1876) 2 Italy .. where natural beauty would have become the very element which I breathed.

† 10. The sky; ? also, the atmosphere. *Obs.*

[This sense is app. due to med.L. '*elementum ignis*' as a name of the starry sphere; but there may be a mixture of the sense 'air'.]

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 371 A meruelous lyȝt fro thelement dyd glyde. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* 15, I .. sawe a craggy rocke .. neare to the element. 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1307/1 The moone & the sterres appere in the element. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* v. (1590) 458 Morning had taken full possession of the element. 1634 Milton *Comus* 299, I took them for a faery vision Of some gay creatures of the element. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* xix. 331 A thick Snow, Which Boreas bloweth through the Element. 1714 Gay *Shepherd's Week* vi. 3 *note*, Welkin .. is frequently taken for the Element or Sky.

† b. ? One of the 'heavens' or celestial spheres of ancient astronomy (see Sphere); also (rarely) one of the heavenly bodies themselves. *Obs.*

[Cf. med.L. *elementa* 'planets' and 'signs of the zodiac'; but neither of these senses is clearly evidenced in our quots.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 395 þe sterres gret and smale þat we may se .. In þe ouermast element of alle. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 975 Wyth fetheris of Philosophye To passen everyche element. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B b, These were the fyrste that wold serche the trouthe of the elementes of the heuen. 1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. ix, The Sunne, the Moone, any one of the heauens or elements. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 464 Witnesse you euer-burning Lights aboue, You Elements, that clip vs round about.

11. *pl.* Atmospheric agencies or powers.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* I. iv. (Arb.) 81 Owre nation hadde trowbled the elementes. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. ii. 16, I taxe not you, you Elements with vnkindnesse. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 239 Diminution of rocks .. by the incessant operation of the elements. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. iv. (1857) 61 Too gallant a cavalier to be daunted by the elements. 1866 Neale *Sequences & H.* 102 The war of elements above.

12. That one of the 'four elements' which is the natural abode of any particular class of living beings; said chiefly of air and water. Hence *transf.* and *fig.* (a person's) ordinary range of activity, the surroundings in which one feels at home; the appropriate sphere of operation of any agency. Phrases, *in, out of* (*one's*) *element.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 186 She workes by Charmes .. beyond our element. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* viii. 26 You are in for all day .. it is your element. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 275 Our torments also may in length of time Become our Elements. 1673 Temple *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731

I. 69 It seems to be with Trade, as with the Sea (its Element). 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 73 When they came to make boards .. they were quite out of their element. 1784 Johnson in *Boswell* III. 629 The town is my element; there are my friends, there are my books. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. xii. (1865) 104 My proper element of prose. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 534 Ferguson was in his element. 1874 Maurice *Friendship Bks.* iii. 69 Englishmen were to be taught that .. the sea was to be their element. *Mod.* Some fishes can live a long time after removal from their element.

III. 13. Primordial principle, source of origin. *rare.*

1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 61/1 Infinity is .. the principle and Element of things. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* Concl., That God, which ever lives and loves, One God, one law, one element.

IV. 14. *pl.* † The letters of the alphabet (*obs.*). Hence, the rudiments of learning, the 'A, B, C'; also, the first principles of an art or science.

1382 Wyclif *Gal.* iv. 9 Hou ben 3e turned .. to syke, or freel, and nedy elementis. 1552 Huloet *Elementes* or principles of grammer—*Elementes* letters wherof be made sillables. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* i. (1627) 7 Beginning at the very first Elements, even at the A, B, C. 1644 Milton *Educ.* (1738) 137 At the same time .. might be taught .. the Elements of Geometry. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. viii. 60 Man knows first by elements & after long study learns a syllable, & in good time gets a word. 1799 Mackintosh *Stud. Law Nat., &c.* Wks. 1846 I. 342 Public lectures .. have been used .. to teach the elements of almost every part of learning. 1833 Cruse *Eusebius* IV. xxiv. 161 Books containing elements of the faith. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 425 Calculation and geometry and all the other elements of instruction.

b. *Euclid's Elements*: the title of a treatise on the rudiments of Geometry.

1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 8/2 Those [propositions] which Euclid hath reduced into his Elements. 1793 T. Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 47 As if the elements of Euclid were not already tedious enough. 1828 Lardner *Euclid* Pref., Euclid's Elements were first used in the school of Alexandria.

† Element, *v. Obs.* Also 6 ellement. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To compound of elements.

1400 [see Elemented *ppl. a.*]. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. 86 The third thinge elemented of them all. *c* 1535 [see Elemented *ppl. a.*]. 1582 Batman *On Barthol.* XI. xvi. 165 Foure elements .. of the which all things ellemented .. are made. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 194 As of this all, though many parts decay, The pure which elemented them shall stay. 1647 Faringdon *Serm.* (1672) I. 135 Man thus created, thus elemented and composed.

2. *fig.*

1628 Donne *Serm.* xlviii. 487 Elemented and composed of Heresies. 1640 Walton *Donne* 38 His very soul was elemented of nothing but sadness. 1670 — *Lives* I. 33 Absence .. doth remove Those things that Elemented it [sublunary love]. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 32 A world elemented with Sinne and Misery.

3. To instruct in the rudiments of learning; cf. Element *sb.* 14.

1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 489, I thought he had been better elemented at Eton. 1662 [see Elemented *ppl. a.* 2].

Elemental (elĭme·ntăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to the 'four elements', earth, air, fire, and water, or to any one of them.

1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 11 The lower region, called the elemental. 1561 Eden *Art Nauig.* I. iv, The worlde is deuided into two regions: Celestiall, and Elementall. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 465 The .. purifying both of the Elements and Heavens in their Elemental qualities. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 169 All subsists by elemental strife. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 73 Mixing the deep note of love with the elemental music. 1831 Carlyle *Sartor Res.* II. vi. 98 With no prospect of breakfast beyond elemental liquor. 1851 — *Sterling* III. ii. (1872) 174 Elemental tumults, and blustering wars of sea and sky.

† 2. Composed of, or produced by, the elements; material as opposed to spiritual; inorganic as opposed to vital; 'material' as opposed to 'formal'; also, in the condition of raw material. *Obs.*

1574 Whitgift *Def. Aunsw.* II. Wks. 1851 I. 255 An external thing and elemental, but not indifferent. 1577 Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 391 All Elemental Creatures. 1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 80 The Law considereth not bare and elementall bodies, but bodies apparelled. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* Ded. 2 Without the which [the spirit] the elemental and material character .. profiteth not. 1610 *Histrio-m.* VI. 131 This elementall bodie (thus compact) Is but a scattred Chaos of revenge. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 A kind of massacre whereof the execution ends not in the slaying of an elementall life. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 121 Nor is onely an animall heate required hereto [for hatching eggs], but an elementall and artificiall warmth will suffice.

† b. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.* in *pl.*) The bread and wine of the Eucharist considered apart from their consecration. *Obs.*

a 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 298 The elementals of bread and wine.

† 3. Applied to fire, in two different senses (cf. Elementary 3). a. Material, physical, literal, as opposed to 'spiritual' or figurative; also, such as exists in this lower world. b. In its (hypothetical) pure condition, as opposed to the impure form in which it is actually known. *Obs.*

1533 *Hylton's Scala Perf.*, God is not fyre elementall [1494 elementare]. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II*, (1680) 6 Majestick thoughts, like Elemental fire, should tend still upwards. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 99 ¶ 4 Vanish like elemental fire. 1755 Young *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 129 A fire elemental is diffused through all nature.

4. Pertaining to the powers or agencies of physical nature. *Elemental spirits, gods,* etc.: those which are personifications of natural phenomena, or are associated with particular departments of nature. So *elemental worship, religion.*

1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i, Elemental Genii .. From Heaven's star-fretted domes. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. v. 231 Elemental worship of the grossest kind. 1865 Lecky *Ration.* (1878) I. 42 To rise to intercourse with these elemental spirits of nature was the highest aim of the philosopher. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxviii. (1877) 554 He continued to serve his elemental fetiche, and introduced the rude black stone which represented the Sun. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 109 Amphitrite appears in the Odyssey only as an elemental power.

b. *fig.* Comparable to the great forces of nature.

1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 42 (1822) I. 336 A bold elemental imagination. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* I. 21 All great force is real and elemental. There is no manufacturing a strong will. 1873 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 287 With an elemental movement like the shifting of mighty winds. 1878 Morley *Carlyle* 175 The freedom and elemental grandeur of Byron.

† 5. Pertaining to the sky; also, governed by celestial influences. (Cf. Element *sb.* 10.) *Obs.*

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyl. Waters* A j, Dystyllacyon is an elementall thyng. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 57 They observed .. the elemental signes and tokens in the firmament. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. xlvii, An elemental and ascentive soul.

6. Of the nature of an ultimate constituent, whether of material or non-material things; *esp.* of physical substances, simple, uncompounded.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 362 Elementall substances. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 113 Without the elementall, true .. entity. 1773 Monboddo *Language* (1774) I. III. v. 482 The division of elemental sounds into Vowels and Consonants. 1821 Shelley *Epipsych.* 437 As clear as elemental diamond. 1851 Brimley *Ess.* 115 Elemental passions and affections. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1878) 364 Minerals and the elemental substances. 1863 E. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 207 The primitive elemental operations of thought.

7. That is an essential or integrant part of any unity; constituent.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* I. xiii. (1840) 21 The four elemental nations whereof this army was compounded. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 254 Mere seasonings in the cauldron of public opinion, not its elemental ingredients. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. vii. 311 The few simple but elemental fibers which make up the tissue of most human destinies.

8. Relating to the beginnings or first principles of learning; rudimentary; = Elementary 6. *rare* in mod. use.

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 30 Them [Epistles] that haue need of an elemental introduction. 1589 Greene *Menaph.* (Arb.) 68 Everie elementall worde of arte. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1672) 5 Some .. Method .. shortest and most Elemental. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 353 Elemental training to those higher and more large regards. 1841 Hor. Smith *Moneyed Man* II. x. 328 An elemental work upon astronomy. 1855 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* x. (1878) 334 Elemental truths, which have been assailed by some of the heresies of the day.

Hence † **Eleme·ntalish** *a.* (*Alchemy.*) Pure, uncompounded, lying at the base of other substances. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. **Eleme·ntalism,** *nonce-wd.*, worship of the elementary powers of nature.

1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* viii. 120 The Elementalish Gold .. lies hid in many Earths. 1863 Duff in *Chr. Work* July 273 Elementalism, if I may coin a word, the worship chiefly of the Fire, the Air, the Water and the Sun.

† **Elementa·lity.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ity.] The fact of being an element.

1654 Whitlock *Mann. Eng.* 456 [Essay, 'The Fifth Element, or, Of Detraction.] By this I hope the Elementality (that is the universality) of Detraction .. is out of Dispute.

† **Eleme·ntally,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ly^2.] In an elemental manner or sense.

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xv. (1851) 101 Those words .. elementally understood, are against nature.

Elementaloid (elĭme·ntăloid), *a.* [f. Elemental + -oid.] *Chem.* Like an element; having the appearance of, or behaving like, an element.

1885 in Ogilvie *Supp.*

Elementarian (e:lĭmentē·ə·rĭăn). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Elementary + -ian.] One who has not advanced beyond the rudiments of his studies.

1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 355 Elementarians who are not sufficiently qualified to be advanced.

Elementarily (elĭme·ntărĭli), *adv.* [f. Elementary + -ly^2.] In a simple or rudimentary manner; also, † by purely physical causes (*obs.*).

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* v. 21 The Rationall Facultie in Man .. may as well be producted elementarily by Man. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* ii. (1855) 52 Explaining elementarily.

Elementariness (elĭme·ntărinĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being elementary.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 250 The material elementaryness of concrets. 1862 C. J. Vaughan *Bk. & Life* 64 Things almost puerile in their elementariness. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* 386 The elementariness of 'the things of the mind'.

† **Eleme·ntarist.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Elementary + -ist.] One who treats of the 'four elements'.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 159 Putrefaction, according to that great Elementarist, Aristotle, is, etc.

† **Elementa·rity.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Elementary + -ty.] = Elementariness.

1650 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 42 Creatures .. farre above the condition of elementarity.

Elementary (elĭme·ntări). Forms: 5–6 elementar(e, -air, -arie (7–8 elimentarie, -y). [ad. L. *elementārius*, f. *elementum*: see Element and -ar, -ary. Cf. F. *élémentaire.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the four elements or any one of them; = Elemental 1. *rare* in mod. use.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 47 The fyrst part [of the varld] is the regione elementair. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. v. 21 The elementary qualities passiue. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) III. 19 A species of living Creatures in the Orb of the Moon, which may bear som analogie with those of this Elementary world. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 46 If our Light be a Substance, its either Heavenly, or Elementarie. *a* 1761 Law *Comf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 90 This elementary world. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 763 This year of peace has been distinguished by 'elementary' war—by deluges and earthquakes.

† 2. Composed of, or produced by, the (four) elements; material, physical; opposed to *spiritual, celestial,* etc.; = Elemental 2. *Obs.*

c 1440 [see 3]. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 239 A Mineral is an elementarie body that is of it self firm and fixed. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* iii. § 2 (1643) 48 The uncreated Light (viz. God) commanded this elementarie light to be. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Occas. Med.* (1851) 9 A false and elementary apparition. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 88 The Devil .. set his human and elementary instruments at work. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 48 Others .. say, there is only an elementary virtue in stones.

† b. That is in the condition of raw material.

1799 tr. *Meister's Lett. on Eng.* 145 There is more gross and elementary matter in the English diet.

† 3. Applied to air, fire, water, earth (cf. Elemental 3): a. Physical, material, literal, as opposed to *figurative* or '*spiritual*'; also, such as they exist in this lower world. b. In their state of pure elements, as opposed to the impure state in which they are cognizable by the senses.

c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxiii, God is not fyre elementare. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. City of God* 438 Some .. held the Christalline heavens composed of waters .. of a farre other nature then the Elementary. 1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 7 The whole Elementary air being of its owne nature most subtile. 1658 *Torments of Hell* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 438 Corporal elementary Fire is light .. the Fire of Hell is not corporal Fire. 1782 Kirwan in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 230 Fixed air .. when stripped of phlogiston, and impregnated with .. elementary fire, becomes again dephlogisticated air. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 56 Glass appears to be the true elementary earth, and all mixed bodies are only glass in disguise.

4. Pertaining to the great forces of nature. *Elementary gods*: the gods of the elements. Cf. Elemental 4, which is now in more frequent use.

1739 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1820) I. 23 The elementary god of fire. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. India* I. 173 The worship of the old elementary gods.

b. *fig.* Comparable to the great forces of nature.

1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* v. 185 Byron .. the greatest elementary power .. in our literature since Shakespeare.

† 5. Like one's 'native element'; congenial. *Obs.*

1760 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1792) v. 5 He found their manners congenial and elementary to his own natural turn and disposition.

6. Of the nature of an (absolutely or relatively) ultimate constituent. Of chemical substances: Simple, not decomposable.

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* xv. 161 As if light were a quality resulting of an elementary composition, it being created before all mixed bodies. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. 18 The solid elimentary Particles of Matter. 1751 Harris *Hermes* (1841) 210 To about twenty plain elementary sounds .. we owe that variety of articulate voices. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 33 The elementary substances of which [rocks] are composed are very few. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xxxiii. 339 What one may call the elementary expressions of the face.

b. *Math.* Of the nature of an element or infinitesimal part (see Element 8).

1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 83 Elementary polar area of the curve *C*. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 98 An elementary area of that surface.

7. Of the nature of elements or rudiments; rudimentary, introductory. *Elementary book, writer,* one that deals with first principles. *Elementary school,* one in which primary instruction is given.

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 429, I would not wishe you to cleaue still to these elementarie aydes. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Musicke is diuided into two parts, the first may be called Elementarie or rudimental. 1793 T. Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 17 The same thing must .. be .. true of every other elementary author. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 24 Elementary books on the science. 1841 Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 341 In 1835, the elementary schools were 4422. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 22/2 Elementary maxims of prudence. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 5 These innovations have been treated of in my .. Manual of Elementary Geology.

† b. That has not advanced beyond the rudiments. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* (T.) Your courtier elementary is one but newly entered, or as it were in the alphabet.

† **Eleme·ntate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. mod. L. *elementāt-us*, pass. pple. of *element-āre*: see next.] = Elementated.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IX. in Ashm. 177 Erth ys Gold, so ys the Sowle also, Not Comyn but Owers thus Elementate. 1561 EDEN *Art Navig.* I. iv, Elementate, is euerie body compounded of the foure elementes.

† **E·lementate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. mod.L. *elementāt-* ppl. stem of *elementāre*, f. *elementum* ELEMENT.

The vb. *elementare* occurs in the Latin versions of Paracelsus; the original German has *elementieren*.]

trans. a. To impregnate with an element; to compound out of elements. b. To be (one or more of) the elements of (a substance).

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Coll.* 113 Fermented Ferment, equally elementated with every Element..is Gold. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archid.* I. II. 15 The substance .. is not from that element which..elementateth the substance.

† **E·lementated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Compounded of the four elements; = ELEMENTED; hence, material, physical; impregnated with an element. *Elementated degrees*: the 'degrees' (of 'hot' or 'cold' quality) in medicinal substances, resulting from the proportions of their 'elements'. Hence **E·lementatedness.**

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 67 Bodyes elementated, as wel of minerals as of vegetables. *c* 1650 WHARTON *Soul of World* Wks. (1683) 657 Physicians should .. segregate the Medicinal vertues of things from the Body, and the Elementated Impurities thereof. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archid.* II. 101 The Sum or Number which respects the Elementated Degrees, is..to be noted. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 43 A Body above an Elementated one, and heavenly. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 26 Salt..the first and last of Elementated Bodies. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archid.* II. 109 The External Elementatedness .. corrupts and breaks the former Nature.

† **Eleme·ntative,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ELEMENTATE *ppl. a.* + -IVE.] Of the nature of mere passive matter, inorganic.

1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* i. in Ashm. 20 Mettalls be only Elementative, Having noe seede, nether feeling of life.

† **E·lemented,** *ppl. a.* [f. ELEMENT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Composed of or produced by (any or all of) the four elements.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 288 b/2 Of hem all governments in this elemented world proceden. *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd.* in Palsgr. (1852) 1053 All thynges ben elemented [Fr. ellementées] onely, as..metals or be elemented and vegetables, as herbes. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 142 Three distinct substances in euery natural elemented body. 1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Coll.*, Mercury in all Elemented substances is one and the same. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* V. 350 That all Elemented bodies be compounded of the same number of Elements. 1771 *Muse in Min.* 77 Now rushing cataracts descend To calm the elemented fray.

b. Impregnated with various elements; *fig.*

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Coll.* 24 Collecting into Books this Elemented Water falling from Heaven.

2. Instructed, well-grounded in one's art.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 23 The Fishery did breed the natural and best elemented seamen.

† **E·lementing,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ING^{1}.] Calling into existence, origination.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. 20 The first elementing and foundation of love.

† **Eleme·ntish,** *a. Obs.* [f. ELEMENT + -ISH.] Of the nature of (any of) the four elements; material, physical.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 264 Elementish and ethereal parts. 1585-7 ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 177 Scornfully terming the .. water at baptism, elementish water. 1646 F[ISHER] *Mod. Divinity* 222 God at first gave man an elementish body.

† **E·lementlly,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ELEMENT *sb.* + -LY^{1}.] Pertaining to the four elements.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* X. iii. (1495) 372 Elementlly and heuenly fourme.

Elemi (e·lĭmi). Forms: 6 (gumme) elimi, (gummi) elennij, 8 (gum) elimy, (elemni), 7– elemi. [In Fr. *élémi*, It., Sp. *elemi*, Pg. *gumileme*; of unknown (perhaps oriental) etymology; the Arab. name لامي *lāmī*, cited by some writers, appears, according to Devic, to be known only as a very modern word. The name (*gumi elimi*) occurs in Vigo's Latin *Pratica* (Rome 1517).]

A stimulant resin obtained from various trees, as *Canarium commune* (Manilla), *Icica Icicariba* (Brazil), *Elaphrium elemiferum* (Mexico), used in plaisters, ointments, and the manufacture of varnish. More fully GUM ELEMI. Also *attrib.* in *elemi oil* (= ELEMIN), *elemi resin, elemi tree.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. xiv. 104 b/1 Of mastike ℥. vi. of gumme elimi, armoniake dissolued w^{t} wyne ℥.i. & ℥. 1699 *Descr. Isthmus of Darian* 4 The Tree likewise that affords *Gummi Elemi* grows here in great Aboundance. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3898/3 The Cargo of the Galeon .. consisting of .. Jollop, Gum Elemni,..etc. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 93 Gum Elimy per 100 weight 05 *li.* 00 *so.* 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Elemi* is usually called gum elemi, though very improperly, inasmuch as it takes fire readily enough. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxviii. 287 The principal resins are common rosin, copal, lac .. and elemi. 1851-9 HOOKER in *Adm. Man. Sci. Enq.* 427 Elemi is also produced in Mexico, where it is known as Copal. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 664 Elemi tree is imported from Manilla.

Elemin (e·lĭmin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN.]

1868 ROYLE & HEAD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 391 The Elemi analysed .. yielded .. a peculiar crystalline body, Elemine.

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v., Oil of Elemi.—Elemin. Elemi resin distilled with water yields a transparent colourless oil, having the composition of a camphene.

† **Elench** (ĭle·ŋk). *Obs.* Also 6 elenke, -cke, 6–7 elenche. [ad. (either directly or through OF. *elenche*) L. *elench-us*, a. Gr. ἔλεγχος ELENCHUS.]

1. *Logic.* A syllogism in refutation of a proposition that has been syllogistically defended (see quot. 1860 in ELENCHUS 1); hence, in wider sense, a logical refutation. *Ignorance of the elenche*: = IGNORATIO ELENCHI (*rare*).

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 820 Nor knoweth his elenkes Nor his predicamens. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* 139 Their seuerall fallaxes and the elenches of them. 1610 J. DOVE *Advt. Seminaries* 47 A fallacy called the ignorance of the Elenche. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. Pref., The second ..contains..an elench of those vulgar fallacies. 1631 MASSINGER *Emp. of East* II. i, She will have her elenchs To cut off any fallacy I can hope To put upon her.

b. *Aristotle's Elenchs*: his treatise περὶ σοφιστικῶν ἐλέγχων 'concerning sophistical elenchs' or sophisms. (The title does not mean, as is implied in quot. 1837, 'concerning the *refutation* of sophisms'.) Hence *elench* was often used for: A sophistical argument, a fallacy.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 5 Your Elenchs, your Fallacies, your sillie Syllogismes. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 132 Aristotle..in his..Elenches, should be..fruitfull. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. vi. 36 A double Elench lurketh in this place, one of composition, an other of division. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 54 This part concerning Elenches is excellently handled by Aristotle. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. § 20. 308 Our common adversary, that old sophister .. puts the most abusive elenchs on us. 1689 SELDEN *Table T.* 59 All your Elenchs in Logick come within the compass of Juggling. [1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 55 A similar doubt might be suggested with respect to the elenchs, or refutations, of rhetorical sophisms.]

2. An index, analytical table of contents. [So Gr. ἔλεγχος; cf. It., Sp. *elenco* in same sense.]

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 195/1 Certeine notes or elenchs upon this epistle. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Elenchic (ĭle·ŋkik), *a.* [f. L. *elench-us* (see prec.) + -IC.] = ELENCTIC.

1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. VIII. 634 History presents to us only one man who ever devoted his life to prosecute this duty of an elenchic or cross-examining missionary.

Elenchical (ĭle·ŋkikăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 53 Elenchicall, or Confutative against Error. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Ele·nchically, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In an elenchical manner, by means of an elenchus.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., Any Penne, that shall Elenchically refute us.

† **Ele·nchize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ELENCH + -IZE.] *intr.* To make use of the elenchus; to argue.

1631 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. vi, Hear him problematize.. Or syllogize, elenchize.

‖ **Elenchus** (ĭle·ŋkŭs). *pl.* elenchi. [L. *elench-us*, a. Gr. ἔλεγχος cross-examination. (Sense 3 appears to be only Lat.; perh. another word.]

1. a. *Logic.* = ELENCH 1. b. *Socratic elenchus*: the method pursued by Socrates of eliciting truth by means of short question and answer.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. III. 1258, I shall bring you, with your pack Of fallacies, t' Elenchi back. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 116 My [Socrates'] elenchus is nothing better in itself than the logic..of any other professor. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 127. 271 Admitting the apparent correctness of the opposing argument, we may prove the contradictory of its conclusion by an unassailable argument of our own, which is then called an Elenchus (ἔλεγχος). 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xi. 340 Such people..cared little about even the Socratic elenchus. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 713 No dull elenchus makes a yoke for her.

2. = ELENCH 2. *Obs.*

1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† 3. *Antiq.* (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Elenchus* in antiquity, a kind of ear-ring set with pearls. In mod. Dicts.

Elenctic (ĭle·ŋktik), *a.* Also (incorrectly) elenchtic. [ad. Gr. ἐλεγκτικ-ός, f. ἐλέγχ-ειν to refute; cf. prec.] Of or pertaining to refutation; concerned with refutation; that occupies himself with cross-examination.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 627 His duty is elenchtic. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. VIII. 566 An elenchtic or cross-examining god. 1866 MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 335 The dogmatic Plato seems a different person from the elenctic Plato.

† **Ele·nctical,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 (incorrectly) elenchtical. [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to elenchus, concerned with logical refutation.

1615 *Curry-C. for Coxe-C.* i. 70 His next Chapter is wholy Elenchticall. 1646 WILKINS *Ecclesiastes* § 2 (T.) Elenchtical .. which is usually called an use of confutation. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* vi. (1700) 87 In these Writings some parts are .. Elenchtical or Argumentative. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **E·lende.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. Ger. *elend*, Du. *eland*: cf. ELAND.] An elk.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 502 That sort of Animal call'd the Alche, Elche, or Elende.

E·lenge, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1-3 ælenge, 3 elinge, (4 eling, elyng(e, helynge, eleynge, 7-8, 9 *dial.* ellinge), 2-6, 9 *dial.* elenge. Also ALANGE, q.v. [OE. *ælenge*, f. Æ *pref.* + **lenge*:—OTeut. **langjo-* f. **lango-* LONG *a.* The two etymological senses of 'very long, tedious' and 'remote, lonely', seem to blend in the later uses. Chaucer abnormally accents *ele·nge* (riming with *chale·nge*.]

† 1. Very long, tedious. *Obs.*

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* V. 40 Þæt hie bioð on ælengum ðingum..ʒeðyldiʒe. *c* 1430 *A B C Aristotle* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 11 E to elenge, ne to excellent, ne to eernesful.

2. Remote, lonely; dreary, miserable. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1205 LAY. 15190 Þe stude wes Ælenge [1275 Elinge]: nu hatte hit Stanhenge [1275 Stonhenge]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3075 An elenge lijf þare þai ledd. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 637 Eling ich ʒeode her alone. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. X. 94 Elyng is þe halle..þer þe lorde ne þe lady liketh nouʒte to sytte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf Bathes T.* 343 Povert is this, although it seme elenge [*v.r.* alange, alenge, alinge]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 341 Lanfrank leet neuere a man goo from hym helynge and sory. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 967 Why do yee thus? this is an elyng fare. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1008 His labour to hym is the elengere. 1481 *Reynard* (1844) 65 We goo not into another foreste, where we sholde be strange, and elenge. 1674 RAY *S. & E. Country Wds.* 65 Ellinge. 1858 *Murray's Hand-bk. Kent* Introd. 32 The fairies..may still be..heard of in the more 'elenge' (lonely) places of the Downs. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* s.v. *Ellynge*, 'Tis a terrible ellynge, lonesome old house.

¶ 3. Explained in Dicts. as 'strange, foreign'.

1678-96 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **E·lengely,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* In 4 elenge-, eling-, elyngelich(e, 8 elengelick. [f. ELENGE + -LY^{1} and ^{2}.]

A. *adj.* Solitary, cheerless, miserable. B. *adv.* Drearily, miserably.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 15 Elinglich..may hi go, Whar þer woniþ men no mo. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 45 Alisaundre, that al wan Elengeliche ended. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XXIII. 38 Filosofres..wonede wel elyngeliche and wolden nat be riche. 1721-61 BAILEY, *Elengelick*, strangely or miserably. *Old.*

† **E·lengenesse.** *Obs.* Also 4 elangenes, 6 ellingness. [f. ELENGE + -NESS.] Loneliness, dreariness, misery.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1735 His seriaunts .. of alangenes him undernome. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. liv. (Tollem. MS.) Jacinctus haþ virtu of comforte, and doþ awey elengenesse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7408 She had a .. scrippe of faint distresse, That full was of elengenesse. *a* 1536 HEN. VIII *Let.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 147 The great ellingness that I find here since your departing.

Eleolite, -lith, var. forms of ELÆOLITE.

Eleot. ? *Obs.* A kind of apple.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 208 Eleots are apples much in request in those Cider-countries for their excellent liquor. 1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

† **E·lephancy.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *elephantia*, f. *elephas, elephant-is*, ELEPHANT.] = ELEPHANTIASIS.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 279 One manere Lepra comyth of pure Melancoly, and hyght Elephancia. 1494 FABYAN VII. 651 Peynfull sykenesse, which of myne auctoure is callyd in Latyne Morbus Elephancie.]

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxiv. 43 In Englyshe it is named the Elephancy, or the Olyphant sicknesse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 318 For the leprosie, elephansie, and all gouts or diseases of the ioynts. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clvi, Cancer, Elephancy and foul diseases of the Skin.

Elephant (e·lĭfănt). Forms: *a.* 4-6 oli-, olyfaunte, (4 *pl.* olifauns, -fauntz), 4 olyfont, -funt, 5-6 olifant(e, 4 olephaunte, 5-6 olyphaunt, 4-7 oli-, olyphant(e. *β.* 4 elifans, 4-5 ele-, elyphaunt(e, 5 elefaunte, 6 eliphant, 5-6 elephante, 6- elephant. [ME. *olifaunt*, a. OF. *olifant*, repr. a popular L. **olifantu-m* (whence Pr. *olifan*; cf. MDu. *olfant*, Bret. *olifant*, Welsh *oliffant*, Corn. *oliphans*, which may be all from ME. or OFr.), corrupt form of L. *elephantum*, *elephantem* (nom. *elephantus, -phas, -phans*), ad. and a. Gr. ἐλέφας (gen. ἐλέφαντος). The refashioning of the word after Lat. seems to have taken place earlier in Eng. than in Fr., the Fr. forms with *el-* being cited only from 15th c.

Of the ultimate etymology nothing is really known. As the Gr. word is found (though only in sense 'ivory') in Homer and Hesiod, it seems unlikely that it can be, as some have supposed, of Indian origin. The resemblance in sound to Heb. אלף *eleph* 'ox' has given rise to a suggestion of derivation from some Phœnician or Punic compound of that word; others have conjectured that the word may be African. See Yule *Hobson-Jobson* Suppl., s.v. For the possible relation to this word of the Teut. and Slavonic name for 'camel', see OLFEND. The origin of the corrupt Romanic forms with *ol-* is unknown, but they may be compared with L. *oleum*, *olīva*, ad. Gr. ἔλαιον, ἐλαία.]

1. A huge quadruped of the Pachydermate order, having long curving ivory tusks, and a prehensile trunk or proboscis. Of several species once distributed over the world, including Britain, only two now exist, the Indian and African; the former (the largest of extant land animals) is often used as a beast of burden, and in war.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 854 Olifauns, and camelis, Weoren y-charged with vitailes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 84 Virtue makeþ man.. strang ase olyfont. *Ibid.* 224 Þe elifans nele na3t wonye mid his wyue, þerhuyle þet hi is mid childe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. viii. 80 Mayst þou sourmounten þise olifuntz in gretnesse. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 138 The elyphaunt hath a longe nose lyke a trompe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 238 Olifauntz, tame and othere. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Elyphauntes and large Unicornes .. Forged of brasse. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 75 An olyphaunt bereth wel a tour of woode vpon his backe. 15.. *Proph. on State of Eng.* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 316 ffor the Sklaunderyng of the Olyfaunte with the long nose. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 383 The elephante (which sum caule an oliphant) is the biggest of all foure footed beastes. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 24 b, Of Flyes they able are to make, great Eliphants in sight. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 113 The Elephant hath ioynts, but none for curtesie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 345 Th' unwieldy Elephant To make them Mirth..wreath'd His Lithe Proboscis. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 721 The huge Elephant, wisest of brutes. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxviii. 563 Full-grown male elephants .. ranged in height at the withers from 9 feet 9 inches to 9 feet 10 inches.

b. *fig.* of a man of huge stature.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 2 Shall the Elephant Aiax carry it thus?

c. *Elephant's teeth* (i.e. tusks): ivory.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. xxxiii. (1495) 480 Salomons seruauntes broughte .. elephauntes teeth. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 73/3 The nauye of the kynge..brouht.. teeth of Olyphauntes and grete richesses. 1562 *Lanc. Wills* I. (1857) 183 A sett of chest men of oliphants teeth. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 2 A Frigot .. her Lading Gold and Elephants teeth.

2. *White elephant.* a. (see quot.). b. *fig.* A burdensome or costly possession (from the story that the kings of Siam were accustomed to make a present of one of these animals to courtiers who had rendered themselves obnoxious, in order to ruin the recipient by the cost of its maintenance).

1663 H. C[OGAN] tr. *Pinto's Travels* xlviii. 274 The white elephant whereon he [the King of Siam] was mounted. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 451/2 White elephants .. are kept in the stables of the king [of Siam], and treated with a kind of veneration. 1883 CROFT in *Elyot's Governor* I. Life 60 Elyot regarded this new dignity much as the gift of a white elephant.

3. As the sign of an inn; the modern 'Elephant and Castle'.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 39 In the South Suburbes, at the Elephant, Is best to lodge. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.*, (C. D. ed.) xxvii. 235 The far-famed Elephant who has lost his castle.

†**4.** a. Ivory [after L. *elephantus*]. b. A horn or trumpet of ivory [after OFr. *olifant*]. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1182 To mouth he set his olifaunt. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIX. 77 A chair..The substance silver and rich elephant. 1698 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 595 Heavy Gold, and polished Elephant. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 10 The handle..With steel and polish'd elephant adorn'd.

5. A Danish Order of Knighthood.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3895/2 The King of Denmark conferred the Order of the Elephant upon the Duke of Mecklembourg. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Its badge..is an elephant, with a castle on its back, set with diamonds, and hung on a watered sky-coloured ribband, like the George in England. .. In 1189 .. a gentleman among the Danish croisees killed an elephant; in memory of which .. the order was erected. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 401/1 The orders of knighthood [in Denmark] are the order of the Elephant, etc.

6. Sea elephant: a species of Seal (*Macrorhinus proboscideus*), the males of which have the snout somewhat prolonged.

1798 *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 254 The sea elephant .. has been rather scarce. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 165 *Macrorhinus proboscideus* .. Sea-Elephant and Elephant-Seal of the English.

†**7.** A species of lizard mentioned by Pliny. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 451 Black Elephants .. which be the black kind of the Lizards. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 718 There be..serpents called 'Elephants', because whomsoever they bite they infect with a kinde of leprosie.

†**8.** [after Pg. *elephante*: see ELEPHANTA.] 'A name given originally by the Portuguese to violent storms occurring at the termination, though some travellers describe it as at the setting in, of the Monsoon' (Yule). *Obs.*

[1554 *Sidi 'Ali* 75 (Y.) The kind of storm is known under the name of the Elephant; it blows from the west.] 1616 SIR T. ROE in Purchas *Pilgr.* I. 549 (Y.) The 20th day (August), the night past fell a storme of raine called the Oliphant, vsuall at going out of the raines. 1703 *Art's Improv.* Introd. 26 Eighthly, Of Winds, and storms at Sea; as Trades-Winds, Huricanes..Elephants, Monsoons.

9. *Bot.* A species of Scabious.

1847 in HALLIW. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.*

10. (more fully **elephant-paper**): A size of drawing and cartridge paper measuring 28 × 23 inches. *Double elephant*: a similar paper measuring 40 × 26½ inches.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3814/4 On two large sheets of Elephant Paper. 1716 *Ibid.* No. 5493/4 The fine Imperial will not be sold under 7*l*. .. and the Elephant 3*l*. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 238 A sheet of the largest elephant paper. 1807 OPIE *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 323 Writing .. upon .. double elephant..paper. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* iv. 35 Elephant in a stationer's .. shop means a large kind of paper. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., 'Elephant folio'..that is to say, of the fullest portfolio size.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *elephant-horn, -keeper, -killer, -shed*; *elephant-headed, -like* adjs. Also **elephant-bed** (see quot.); **elephant-beetle**, some South American beetle, prob. *Dynastes Neptunus*; the name has also been applied to the African species *Goliathus giganteus* and *G. cacicus*; **elephant's breath**, a shade of colour, light steel grey; **elephant-fish** (see quot.); **elephant-gravel**, gravel containing remains of elephants; **elephant hawk-moth** (see quot.); **elephant-leg** = ELEPHANTIASIS; **elephant-paper** (see 10); **elephant-seal** = *Sea-elephant* (see 6); **elephant-shrew** (see quot.); **elephant-trumpet** (see 4); **elephant's-tusks**, a genus of gasteropodous molluscs belonging to the family *Dentalidæ* or tooth-shells.

1887 WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* 519 The *Elephant Bed [at Brighton] first described by Dr. Mantell is provincially termed Combe rock .. it contains remains of *Elephas primigenius*, etc. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 139 The *Elephant-beetle .. is found in .. Guiana and Surinam. 1777 HENLY in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 123 Thigh of the elephant beetle. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 246/2 Dressed in grey, the shade known as *'elephant's breath'. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1283 Fish..known to seamen by the name of *elephant fish. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Elephant-fish*, the *Chimæra callorhynchus* named from the proboscis-like process on its nose. 1852 E. FORBES *Let.* in *Life Forbes* xiv. 505 The newer *elephant-gravel of these parts. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 52 *Chærocampa elpenor*, the elephant hawk-moth. 1854 F. HALL *Rája-nîti* Notes 1 *Elephant-headed .. Ganeśa, fulfil my desires. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 252 A dozen *elephant-horns heralded forth that the royal party were in motion. 1799 CORSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 210 Besides these, the *elephant-keepers notice other varieties, which are less distinct. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 703 Neither have they any other name for those Dragons but *Elephant-killers. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 500 Your knees ..are ioyntlesse and *Elephant-like in your obedience unto his precepts. 1859 J. LANG *Wand. India* 261 Her tomb .. had been taken away bodily, to pave the *elephant shed. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* i. 15 The *Elephant Shrew of Southern Africa (*Macroscelides typicus*) a thick-furred, long-snouted, short-eared burrower.

b. Also in the names of various plants, as **elephant-apple** (see quot.); **elephant-creeper**, (*Argyreia speciosa*); **elephant's ear**, the Begonia; **elephant's foot**, a species of Yam (*Testudinaria elephantipes*); **elephant's-grass**, a kind of reed-mace (*Typha elephantum*); **elephant's-trunk-plant, elephant's-vine** (see quot.).

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Feronia.* The Wood-apple or Elephant-apple tree of India, *F. elephantum*, is the only species belonging to this genus of Aurantiaceae. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Elephant's-ear. The genus begonia. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 271 *Testudinaria elephantipes*..From the appearance of the rhizome it is called 'Elephant's foot' at the Cape of Good Hope. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Elephant's-trunk-plant, *Martynia proboscidea*. *Ibid.* Elephant's Vine, *Cissus latifolia*.

Elepha·nta. Also (corruptly) **elephanter.** [a. Pg. *elephante*: see quot. 1698.] = ELEPHANT 8.

[1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 48 (Yule) We are now winding about the South-West part of Ceilon; where we have the Tail of the Elephant full in our mouth; a constellation by the Portugals called Rabo del Elephanto, known for the breaking up of the Munsoons, which is the last Flory this season makes.] 1725 J. REYNOLDS *View Death* (1735) 24 Till..Enters th' elephanta with thundring noise. 1772 GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* I. 33 (Y.) The setting in of the rains is commonly ushered in by a violent thunderstorm, generally called the Elephanta. 1852 *Life in Bombay* 194 A tremendous burst of thunder and lightning, termed the Elephanta .. The heavy thunderclouds .. apparently form directly over the Island of Elephanta. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Elephanter*, a heavy periodical rain of Bombay.

Elephantiac (elĭfæ·ntiăk). [ad. L. *elephanticus*, f. *elephantia*: see ELEPHANCY.] One who is affected with elephantiasis.

1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 103 Thou elephantiac .. wilt thou not stop shouting blasphemies?

‖ **Elephantiasis** (e·lĭfăntəi·ăsis). [L. *elephantiasis*, a. Gr. ἐλεφαντίασις, f. ἐλέφας, ELEPHANT.] The name given to various kinds of cutaneous disease, which produce in the part affected a resemblance to an elephant's hide. The best known are: a. *E. Græcorum*, a tubercular disease, often identified with Eastern leprosy; b. *E. Arabum*, called also Elephant Leg, and in the W. Indies Barbadoes Leg, which produces an induration and darkening of the skin, chiefly on the leg.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* x. (1887) 57 Egyptian lepre, called Elephantiasis. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 111 Elephantiasis of the Arabians, is a swelling of the Foot, wan, and looks like an Elephants Foot. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 275 Those [letters] which should be thin look as if they had the elephantiasis. 1869 W. M. ROSSETTI *Mem. Shelley* Introd. 45 Shelley had a fancy.. that he was about to be visited with elephantiasis.

Elephantic (elĭfæ·ntik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *elephanticus*, f. *elephas* ELEPHANT.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling an elephant; huge, ponderous; = ELEPHANTINE. Now *rare.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 31 And speaking painters excuse Titian, For his Ioues loves; and Elephanticke vaine. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 194 Give those a sting, or elephantic snout. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 85 The fervent lightness of Lewis, the elephantic ponderosity of Cooke.

†B. *sb.* = ELEPHANTIASIS. *Obs. rare.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) IV. 332 b/1 A man.. was seke of a maladye called elephantyke.

Elepha·nticide, *nonce-wd.* [See -CIDE.] The killing of an elephant.

1855 *Illust. Lond. News* 28 July 126/2 Elephanticide seems the order of the day.

Elephantide, *rare.* [irreg. f. ELEPHANT.] A person affected with elephantiasis.

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxvii. 161 Lawsuits .. from .. elephantides having been buried with other dead.

Elephantine (elĭfæ·ntəin, -tin), *a.* [ad. L. *elephantin-us*, a. Gr. ἐλεφάντινος, f. ἐλέφας ELEPHANT.]

1. Of or pertaining to an elephant, or elephants. *Elephantine epoch* (Geol.): the period marked by the abundance of large pachydermata.

1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 239 Find a word of truth you never will In those that come through th' elephantine tooth. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet Wks. 1721 II. 26 Their Garment was an Elephantine Hide. 1767 HUNTER *Fossil Bones* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 46 It was true elephantine ivory. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *Tales* (1807) 180 Chaste elephantine bone By min'rals ting'd. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 145 An elephantine mammal. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* II. IV. 300 Fossil elephantine remains.

2. Elephant-like, resembling an elephant in action or manner; clumsy, unwieldy.

1845 HOOD *Remonst. Ode* ii, While poor elephantine I pick up a sixpence. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* ix. 146 Cattle..frisked in ungraceful, elephantine play. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 478/2 The good-humour and somewhat elephantine spirits of the others were quite inexhaustible.

3. Resembling an elephant in size or strength; (of a task) requiring the strength of an elephant.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 279 Wearing great sleeves, mishapen elephantine bodies, trains sweeping the earth. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 286 This elephantine birth [a book of seven volumes]. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 24 Let there be..no elephantine hats or bonnets. 1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 81 Elephantine as its strength appeared .. its back was broken. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 387 The task of reviewing a dictionary must needs be elephantine.

4. *Elephantine Leprosy* := ELEPHANTIASIS. *rare.*

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxvii. 161 Sad is leprosy in all its forms, but most so when elephantine.

5. *Rom. Antiq.* (see quot. 1751). Also *allusive.*

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 99 My Eye into each page shall look Of the Elephantine Book [*note*, the Book of Nature]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Elephantine*..applied to certain books of the ancient Romans, wherein were recorded the transactions of the emperors, and the proceedings, acts, etc. of the senate. They were called elephantine, because composed of ivory leaves, or tablets.

Elephantoid (elĭfæ·ntoid), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐλέφας, ἐλέφαντ-ος ELEPHANT + -ειδής like (cf. Gr. ἐλεφαντώδης): see -OID.] a. Elephant-like. b. Of or belonging to elephant-like animals. So **Elephantoidal,** *a.*

1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 407 No elephantoid remains. 1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. (1870) 371 True elephantoid genera, as the .. mammoth. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. 89 The Mastodon, an elephantoid animal.

Elephantry (e·lĭfăntri). [f. ELEPHANT + -RY, after *cavalry.*] Troops mounted on elephants.

1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. No. 83. 258 Before we took the Field, we demolished our Elephantry. 1858 F. HALL in *Journ. Amer. Orient. Soc.* (1861) VII. 40 That is to say, elephantry, cavalry, and infantry.

E·lephantship. *humorous.* [f. ELEPHANT + -SHIP.] The personality of an elephant.

1882 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 5/5 Her elephantship [Alice] was not found in hysterics.

†**E·lesæw.** *Obs.* [f. OE. *ele* oil + *sæw*, SEW *sb.*, juice.] Oil.

c 1200 ORMIN 924 Bræd..smeredd wel wiþþ elesæw. *Ibid.* 8667 Drihhtinn se33þ .. tatt te shall þin elesæw Lasstenn.

†**Elescophe.** *Obs.* [Corruptly ad. Gr. ἡλιοσκόπιος, -ον.] Some medicinal plant, ? Sun Spurge (*Euphorbia Helioscopium*).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. iii. (1676) 237/2 Rubarbe, Agaricke, Elescophe, &c..are not so proper to this humour.

Elest, var. of *ee-list*, EYE-LIST: see EYE.

†**E·let.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. identical with OE. *ǽled*, also *alet* (Grein) fire: see ELD *sb.*[1]] Fuel.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Fir haueð on him þre mihtes on to giuende hete, oðer to giuende liht, þridde to weldende elet to none þinge. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 3264 Wiþ oute þe toun hii piȝte a stake þar þe fur was i-make .. þai fette wode and elet. 1847–78 HALLIW. *Elet*, fuel; ollit. *Wilts.*

Eleusinian (eliūsi·niăn). [f. L. *eleusīni-us* (Gr. ἐλευσίνιος) belonging to Eleusis + -AN.] Belonging to Eleusis in Attica. *Eleusinian mysteries*: the mysteries of Demeter there celebrated; also *fig.* Hence **Eleusi·nianism** (*nonce-wd.*).

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Wks. 1738 I. 190 Eleusinian Mysteries, that no man can utter what they mean. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* XX. Wks. (Bohn) I. 250 The Eleusinian mysteries .. show that there always were seeing and knowing men in the planet. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 226 The eleusinianism of bonnetdom.

Eleu·therarch. *rare.* [f. Gr. ἐλεύθερος free + -αρχης ruler.] The chief of an (imaginary) secret society called 'the Eleutheri'.

1813 T. J. HOGG *Alexy Haimatoff* 178, The Eleutherarch ..asked if they had any objection to my being initiated in the mysteries of the Eleutheri. 1813 SHELLEY *Let.* 26 Nov. in *Contemp. Rev.* (1884) 387 The Swans and the Eleutherarchs

are proofs that you were a little sleepy. 1817 T. Peacock *Nightmare Ab.* 97 He slept .. and dreamed of venerable eleutherarchs.

Eleuthe·rian, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ἐλευθέρι-ος of same meaning (f. ἐλεύθερ-ος free) + -an.] The title of Zeus as protector of political freedom.

1623 Cockeram, *Eleutherian*, a deliverer. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* I. xii, Where the family of Greece Hymn'd Eleutherian Jove.

Eleutherism (ĭliū·þəriz'm). [f. Gr. ἐλεύθερ-ος free + -ism.] Zeal for freedom.

1802 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 435 A Miltonic swell of diction and eleutherism of sentiment. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 360 Ever since the American war, eleutherism had been the fashion of Europe.

Eleuthero- (ĭliū·þərǫ), combining form of Gr. ἐλεύθερος free: **Eleu·theroma·nia** [see Mania], mad zeal for freedom. **Eleu·theroma·niac** *a.* [see Maniac], one possessed by a mad zeal for freedom. Also in botanical compounds, as **Eleu·therope·talous** [Gr. πέταλον leaf], **Eleu·therophy·llous** [Gr. φύλλον leaf], **Eleu·therose·palous** [see Sepal] *adjs.*, having the petals, leaves, sepals, free, *i. e.* distinct, not cohering.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III. iv. Nothing but insubordination, eleutheromania, confused, unlimited opposition in their heads. *Ibid.* I. II. v, Eleutheromaniac philosophedom grows ever more clamorous. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 245 Eleutheropetalous..has..been used for polypetalous.

†E·levable, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [a. Fr. *élévable*, f. *élever*, (see next).] That can be elevated.

1676 H. More *Remarks upon two Ingen. Disc.* 164 The Embolus .. being elevable near to the top of the Laton Syringe or pump. 1691 Ed. Taylor *Behmen's Aurora* xxiii. 256 Not accensible nor elevable.

Elevate (e·lĭve·it), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Also 4–5 **eleuat(e,** (5 **eliuate**), 6 **elevat.** [ad. L. *ēlevāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēlevā-re* to elevate.] Used as pa. pple. of Elevate; also = Elevated *ppl. a.*; in various senses. From 18th c. only *poet.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 23 This is to seyn, as many degrees as thy pool is eleuat, so michel is the latitude of the Regioun. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 227 If that ston be oon say .. by what arte hit was elevate. 1509 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* vii. 134 He in rychesse shall be so eleuate. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* (1848) 125 The graue was, opened, eleuat was the chest. 1598 Stow *Surv.* xxix. (1603) 259 A Tombe eleuate and arched. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 559 In thoughts more elevate. 1673 R. Leigh *Transp. Reh.* 22 This is elevate, this is the new way of writing. 1676 Halley in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 228 St. Helena..where the south pole is considerably elevate. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 350 Souls elevate, angelic, wing'd with fire. 1814 Southey *Roderick* VI, Elevate Amid the thousands..above their heads upraised. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Night-C.* 1638 There had been shaggy eyebrows elevate.

Elevate (e·lĭve·it), *v.* Also 6 **ellevate, eleuate.** [f. L. *ēlevāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlevāre*, f. *ē* out + *levā-re* (related to *levis* light) to render light, lighten, hence, to lift, raise.]

†I. 1. *trans.* To lighten, lessen the weight of; to depreciate, extenuate. *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helth* (1541) 35 a, Custome from chyldhode doth eleuate the power of meates and drynkes. *c* 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 5 Cato .. dooth their credit ellevate, As thing whereof but small regard he tooke. 1609 Holland *Livy* xliv. xliv. 1199 b, [The Consul] forgat not to elevate as much as he could, the fame of the foresaid unhappie field. 1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* 94 To avoide or elevate the censure of the church .. [they] procured letters deprecatory. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* II. v. xii. 195 Instead of exalting our idea of the Deity they elevate or lower it.

II. To raise, lift up.

2. To raise above the usual position, or above the level of surrounding objects. Also *fig.*

1497 J. Alkok *Mons Perfectionis* Cj 20/2 Obedyence .. openeth heuens it eleuatith a man fro the erth dweller with angels. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 350 This first picture of the Ichneumon was taken by Bellonius, except the back be too much elevated. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 61 Unless the head .. be more or less elevated from the horizontal posture. 1830 J. G. Strutt *Sylva Brit.* 4 The character..of the Oak is rather to extend its arms, than elevate its head. 1858 Lardner *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 109 The rope by which the bucket is elevated. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 186 The land in the Bay of Concepcion had been elevated to the extent of four or five feet.

b. To hold up to view. Now only with reference to the Mass: To lift up (the Host) for the adoration of the people.

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. ii. 32 When the hoste is elevated in the celebration of the Masse. 1649 J. Kent in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 295 III. 342 A rogue of a minister, after his head was severed from his sacred body, elevated it publicly to the people. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 243 She [the Queen] had forbidden the Archbishop..to elevate the Host for adoration.

†c. To rear or raise (by building). *Obs.*

1798 Ferriar *Eng. Historians* 243 On the northern side of the choir, was elevated one of those lofty, conical towers.

†d. Of the action of heat: To raise in the form of vapour; to evaporate or sublime. *Obs.*

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 28 The damping fumes that the Sun elevates from bogges. 1665–9 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xii. (1675) 240 The Sun has by its..Beams elevated this Water in the form of Vapours. 1667 — *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, These volatile particles of Gold, with the Salts wherewith they were elevated. 1715 [see Elevated 1 b].

3. *transf.* To raise (the voice).

1618 Rowlands *Sacred Mem.* 30 But they the more do eleuate their voyce. 1816 [See Elevated *ppl. a.* 2.] *Mod.* It is unnecessary to elevate your voice.

4. To raise in direction, direct upwards.

a. To raise (one's eyes), direct (glances) upwards; *fig.* to 'lift up' (one's hopes, thoughts) to a higher object.

c 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 82 One Eye declin'd for the losse of her Husband, another eleuated, that the Oracle was fulfill'd. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 143 The English now elevated their hopes to the recovery of the province.

b. *Gunnery.* To raise the axis of (a gun, etc.) to an angle with the horizon.

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxi. 134 Put in your Bullet with a Wad after it, if the Piece be not elevated. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) Hh b, The mortar must be more elevated. 1859 F. Griffiths *Artil. Man* (1862) 112 No. 2 searches, sponges, rams home, elevates.

5. To raise, exalt in rank or status.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. xix, For riche mennes goodes I muste ofte translate, Unto the poore, them for to elevate. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxv. (1612) 351 Nathak, who, eleuated, altered from vertuous to most vaine. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 56 ¶ 2 Footmen, Fiddlers, and Lacqueys, are elevated into Companions in this present Age. 1713 — *Englishman* No. 2. 10 We like nothing but what will .. elevate us above our Neighbours. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* I. i, See what liberty exists in Rome, when we, the patricians, thus elevate a plebeian.

†b. To extol or magnify (in praise). *Obs.*

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* (1848) 48 With reverence hym elevate.

6. To raise in a moral or intellectual sense.

1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 89 To elevate our minde by faith. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 9 Choose Books which elevate the Mind above the World. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii. 229 You might as well set Mount Ætna on them flat, and tell them to stand up under it, as tell me to elevate my servants with all the superincumbent mass of society upon them. *a* 1867 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 63 There is hardly any virtue which so elevates our character, as moral courage. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* iii. (1884) 98 The attempt to elevate the race has been mysteriously thwarted.

7. To elate, exhilarate. Somewhat *rare* in mod. use.

1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 173, I was so elevated..in my heart. 1709 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 483 Being elevated by the terror he had struck into the enemy .. [he] resolved to advance and fight them. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round W.* (1840) 34 He seemed extremely pleased at this, and even elevated. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. ii. 77 The French, elevated by this advantage, reinforced their victorious party.

b. *spec.* of the effects of liquor. Now *humorous* or *slang.*

a 1704 T. Brown *Wks.* (1760) II. 194 (D.) We were all elevated above the use of our legs as well as our reason. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 372, I, being elevated with liquor. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* VIII. 230 But with the jumping-powder heated, He got completely—elevated. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* ix. (C. D. ed.) 94 His depth of feeling is misunderstood. He is supposed to be a little elevated; and nobody heeds him.

Elevated (e·lĭve·itĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Elevate *v.*]

1. Raised up; (of buildings, etc.) reared aloft; (of the hands) uplifted; (*Geog.*) situated at a high level. *Elevated pole* (see quot.). *Elevated railway*: a railway supported on pillars above the street-level.

1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 32 The south pole is there eleuated fortie & syxe degrees. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 434 The intelligible faculty of the Soule, as the Queene and Princesse of the rest should sit in an eleuated Tribunall. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 290 To elect .. by plurality of elevated hands. 1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 7 The idolatrous Worship of the elevated Wafer. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 200 Rivers have their source either in mountains, or elevated lakes. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 11 Um Shaumer, the most elevated summit of the whole range. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Elevated Pole*, that..pole which is above the horizon.

†b. Of vapours: Raised by heat. *Obs.*

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. viii. 322 Distillation ..whereby elevated Fumes..are resolv'd into Waters, Oils.

c. *fig.* Exalted in rank.

1665–9 Boyle *Occas. Refl.*, So elevated a station is apt to make men giddy. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 545 The most elevated position among English subjects.

2. *transf.* Of the voice, of temperature.

1816 Scott *Antiq.* i, With an elevated voice. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 76 If the liquid metal be kept..at an elevated temperature.

3. *Math.* Of an equation: Involving high powers of the unknown quantity.

1841 J. R. Young *Math. Dissert.* III. 138 Whenever..the proposed equation is of an elevated order. 1854 Boole *Laws Thought* i. 17 When that equation is of an elevated degree.

4. a. *Astrol.* **b.** *Her.* (see quots.).

1721–1800 Bailey, *Elevated*, a Planet is said to be elevated above another, when being stronger it weakens the Influence of the other. 1731 *Ibid.* vol. II, *Elevated* in Heraldry .. signifies the points of them [wings] turned upwards, which is the true flying posture.

5. Exalted in character, style, and tone; lofty, sublime; dignified.

1604 T. Wright *Pass.* IV. i. 117 Among .. eleuated spirits it will often chance that there will arise in conuersation, a certaine diuersitie of opinion. 1713 Berkeley *Ess.* Wks. III. 183 The most elevated notions of theology and morality. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* (1849) Introd. 1 Science .. must ever afford .. subject of elevated meditation. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 120 One of the most elevated passages in Plato.

6. a. Elated, exhilarated. **b.** Slightly intoxicated (*humorous* or *slang*).

1624 Massinger *Parl. of Love* II. i, A little elevated With the assurance of my future fortune. 1800 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Winter* 384 Sunshine, Health, and Joy... cheer the elevated Boy! 1859 Jephson *Brittany* v. 64 Some of the men were a little elevated. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* xi. 189 This elevated frame of mind.

Hence **E·levatedly** *adv.*, in an elevated manner; with exaltation. **E·levatedness,** the quality or condition of being elevated.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 27 So penetrating and eleuatedly haue I praid for you. 1731 Bailey, vol. II, *Elevatedness*, exaltedness, a being lift up, etc. 1799 W. Godwin *St. Leon* (L.), The elevatedness and generosity of my station.

Elevating (e·lĭve·itiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Elevate *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Elevate.

1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. ix. (1648) 58 It is likewise used for the elevating or lifting up of weights. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxiv. 129 A Gunner's Ruler, for the Elevating of any Piece of Ordnance to any degree of Mounture. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* I. ix. 138 Elevatings of the eyebrows.

attrib. 1859 F. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 122 The elevating screw must .. be clamped. 1881 *Times* 28 Jan. 3/6 The elevating gear of this gun.

Elevating (e·lĭve·itiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Elevate *v.* + -ing 2.] That elevates; chiefly *fig.*

1817 Coleridge *To a Lady*, The elevating thought of suffered pains. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. IV. xvii. (1876) 229 The elevating power of faith. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* I. iv. 24 Elevating influences of literature.

Elevation (elĭvē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēlevātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēlevāre*: see Elevate *v.*]

I. Process or result of elevating.

1. The action or process of lifting up or raising aloft; also, the giving of an upward direction to anything. *Valley of elevation* (see quot. 1887).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 15 b, The eleuacyons or wawes of the see ben meruaylous. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 8 A Bull..can toss into the air very great..beasts, which he receiveth again as they fall down, doubling their elevation with renewed strength and rage. 1663 W. Charleton *Chor. Gigant.* 32 At first elevation of their eyes. 1676 Grew *Lect.* II. i. § 6 Elevation; when, like Paste in baking..they [the bodies mixed] swell and huff up. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.) The disruption of the strata, the elevation of some, and depression of others. 1863 A. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* i. (1878) 11 Volcanic regions subject to earthquakes are often areas of elevation. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 205 But the land is subject also to local elevations and depressions. 1887 Woodward *Geol. Engl. & Wales* (ed. 2) 586 We sometimes find the higher tracts to be formed by what was..a depression, while tracts originally elevated have been converted into..'Valleys of Elevation'.

†b. *spec.* = *erection. Obs.*

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. xi. 10 b, The yarde .. is full of ventosite .. by which the eleuation of the same commeth.

c. *spec.* The lifting up of the Host for the adoration of the people.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 666 Before the Elevation..he turned him to the People in a great Rage. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. ii. 28 The elevation of the bread *materialiter*, is not Idolatrous. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xxviii. (1700) 342 The Elevation of the Sacrament began to be practised in the Sixth Century. 1884 F. M. Crawford *Rom. Singer* I. 9 And only takes it off when he sings the Gloria Patri, or at the Elevation.

†d. *fig.* The lifting up of the soul (in adoration); a devout exaltation of feeling. *Obs.*

a 1600 Hooker (J.) All which different elevations of spirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 3, I could never heare the Ave Maria Bell without an elevation. 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 185 The Elevation of Faith to apprehend Divine Power. 1687 Burnet *Death prim. Persecutors*, Let us then Celebrate Gods Triumph over his Enemies with all the Elevations of Joy. 1711 Norris (J.) We are.. to love him with all possible..elevation of spirit.

2. *concr.* A rising or swelling (on the skin or surface of the ground); a rising ground, an eminence.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. x. 23 a, Pruna hath not so great eleuation as ignis persicus. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 288/2 If..the Patient hath no externalle disease, nor anye eleuatione. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 285 Secondary strata present .. elevations, from an original elevation in the fundamental stone. 1825 Macaulay *Milton, Ess.* (1854) I. 14/1 Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairyland, are embosomed in its most rugged and gigantic elevations. 1848 W. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 221 The remaining part of the elevation seemed like a small hill placed upon a terrace.

†3. Sublimation; vaporization by heat. *Obs.*

1605 Timme *Quersit.* II. i. 103 The elevations and sublimations of the spirits of the said salt. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Elevation is subtiliation, when spiritual parts from the corporal .. by the force of fire are elevated. 1641 French *Distill.* i. (1651) 10 *Elevation*, is the rising of any matter in manner of fume, or vapour by vertue of heat. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 301 An elevation or rectification of some parts of that Matter.

4. *transf.* **a.** A raising or increase (of temperature). **b.** A quickening (of the pulse); a raising of the animal spirits. Hence (*dial.* or *vulgar*) that which raises the spirits, a 'pick-me-up'.

1725 N. Robinson *The. Physick* 88 Elevation or Depression of the Pulse. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xii, What's elevation? Opium, bor' alive, opium. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 825 The slight elevation of temperature in the forenoon.

5. a. The raising (of the voice) in loudness (? also in pitch). † b. *concr.* The stressed syllable of a metrical foot; = ARSIS (*rare*).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 60 The consideration of the Accedents of Wordes, which are Measure, Sound, and Eleuation, or Accent. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 45 Prolongation of Vowels, or Elevation of voice in the pronouncing of any syllable, Accent. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. vi. 64 They [feet] were divided into two parts..the first of which was called elevation.

† 6. *Music.* One of the 'graces' in old English music. *Obs.*

1659 CHR. SIMPSON *Division Viol* 9 Sometimes a Note is graced by sliding it from the Third below, called an Elevation, now something obsolete.

† 7. The raising or rearing (of plants). *Obs.*

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 38 The elevation and raising of trees.

8. The action of raising in rank or dignity; the state or fact of being elevated in rank.

16.. LOCKE (J.) Angels, in their several degrees of elevation above us. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 4 The duke of Berwick was gone..to compliment the pope upon his elevation. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 541 A sudden elevation in life .. smells us out, and often perniciously. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 270 The many men of talent who owed their elevation to Wolsey.

II. The height to which anything is elevated.

9. Of angular magnitude: a. *Astron.* The altitude or angular height of the pole, or of any heavenly body, above the horizon. † Of a place: The elevation of the pole at that place; the latitude (*obs.*). Also in *Dialling*, the angle made by the gnomon with the horizon (which is equal to the latitude of the place).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 23 Tak ther the elevacioun of thi pool. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* VI. (1872) 47 Cosmaghraphie ..sal declair the..eleuation..of the sone, mune, and of the sternis. 1593 FALE *Dialling* 10 Before Sunne rising and after Sunne setting in our Elevation. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 87 The distance between places may be known by the elevation of the pole. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 471 Under the Elivation of oure Pole. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 247 The Elevation of Erivan is in 40 Deg. 15 Min. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Elevation* of the Pole (in Dialling) is the Angle which the Style .. makes with the Substylar Line. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. II. 373 The Elevation of the Pole in that place therefore is also given. 1867-77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* Vocab. Def. 915 Elevation of the Pole.

b. The angle made with the horizontal by any line of direction; *spec.* the angle at which a gun is elevated.

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. iv. 93 If his Piece be mounted to any Elevation, he need not put a Wad after the shot. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Hh b. The shell being fired at an elevation of 45°. 1798 CAPT. MILLAR in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 155, I observed their shot .. and knowing that .. they would not have coolness enough to change their elevation, I closed them suddenly.

10. A particular height or altitude above a given level; as the height of a locality above the level of the sea; of a building, etc., above the level of the ground.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* iii. § 9 The particular distance, position, elevation, or dimension of the fabric. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 4 In sheltered groups they will reach an elevation of eighty or a hundred feet. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 129 Jerusalem is of nearly the same elevation as the highest ground in England. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 19 What was snow at the higher elevations changed to rain lower down.

b. *fig.*

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 391 He will perceive to what an elevation the excellence of the art can raise him.

11. *concr.* A drawing of a building or other object made in projection on a vertical plane, as distinguished from a ground plan.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Elevation* (in Architect.) a draught or description of the face or principal side of a building, called also the *Upright*. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 244 The plan and elevations of the late earl of Leicester's house. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 281 An elevation of the automaton, as seen from behind. 1847 S. BROOKS (*title*) City, Town and Country Architecture, designs for Street Elevations, Shop Fronts, etc. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sk. Club* 28 That's the front of your block which faces you,—the 'elevation' they call it.

12. As an abstract quality: Height, loftiness. a. *lit.* Of a building, etc. b. *fig.* Of literary style: Grandeur, dignity; formerly also in *pl.*, instances of elevation. c. *fig.* Of character and sentiments: Nobleness, loftiness of tone.

a. *Mod.* A building of imposing elevation.

b. *a* 1639 WOTTON (J.) His style..wanted a little elevation. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxiv. 126 The elevation of an expression in an ancient author. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 1 ₱ 6 Some [epic poets] that imagined themselves intitled .. to elevations not allowed in common life. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 134 A return to..the classic form, its dignity, elevation, and severity.

c. *a* 1680 GLANVILL *Serm.* iii. (R.) They..pitied the poor and carnal world..all that were not of their conceited pitch and elevation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 87 ₱ 7 When nothing is necessary to elevation but detection of the follies of others. 1868 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 72 Elevation of character constituted the Roman ideal of perfection. 1880 McCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlvi. 407 His character was somewhat wanting in the dignity of moral elevation.

Elevator (e·lĭve·tər). [a. L. *ēlevātor*, f. *ēlevā-re* to ELEVATE.] One who or that which elevates.

1. *Anat.* a. A muscle which raises or moves a limb or an organ.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 196 Being destitute of any motion, they conferre no reliefe unto the Agents or Elevators. 1746 PARSONS *Human Phys.* i. 17 The Elevator arises tendinous and fleshy from the Edge of the Foramen lacerum. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. § 1. 148 The Elevators of the lower Jaw. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 13 The main elevator of the humerus and the wing.

b. In insects, one of the two flat joints of the maxillary or labial feelers.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. 448 Thus in the hive bee and the humble bee the labials including the two flat joints or elevators have four joints.

2. *Surg.* 'An instrument for raising any depressed portions of bone, particularly of the skull. Also, an instrument used in Dentistry for the removal of stumps of teeth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. a. A machine used for raising corn or flour to an upper storey. b. *U.S.* A large building (containing one or more of these machines) used for the storage of grain. c. A machine used for raising hay or straw to the top of the stack. Also, an appendage to a thrashing machine. d. A lift, hoist, ascending chamber. Also *attrib.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 100 These elevators consist of a chain of buckets, or concave vessels .. fixed at proper distances upon a leathern band, which goes round two wheels. 1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 248 An elevator is as ugly a monster as has been yet produced. 1862 J. WILSON *Farming* 161 A larger set of elevators is usually employed to carry up the roughs to the feeding board [in a thrashing machine]. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 114 The new-fangled elevator carries up the hay by machinery from the waggon to the top. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 275/1 He did not trust the elevator, but almost flew down the stairs. 1884 HOWELLS *ibid.* Dec. 118/1 The Elevator boy, pulling at the rope [says] 'We're not there yet'. 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 10 Oct., A. H. Laughlin .. has bought the store building .. near the elevator. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 699 Extensive elevator Companies.

Elevatory (e·lĭve·təri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ELEVATOR: see -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to elevation, that tends to elevate.

1. *Geol.* Concerned in raising or tending to raise the crust of the earth.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 117 The disturbing and dislocating force of the elevatory movements. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1861) 140 Should the time ever arrive when the elevatory agencies motionless and chill shall sleep within their profound depths. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 205 Elevatory forces must have been at work.

2. In a non-material sense.

1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. xiv. § 5 The moral feelings are thus elevatory of the mental faculties.

B. *sb.* = ELEVATOR 2 [as if ad. L. **ēlevātōrium*; so Fr. *élévatoire*, It. *elevatorio*].

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 91 If a depression of the Cranium be, strive with the elevatorie to raise it. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) D d iij, *Vectis*, an Elevatory used to raise depress'd Bones. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Ele·ve.** *Obs.* as Eng. [a. Fr. *élève*, f. *élever* to bring up.] A pupil.

The Fr. word is occas. used when Fr. subjects are spoken of: e. g. 'He was an *élève* of the *Ecole Normale*.'

1736 BAILEY, An *Eleve*, a pupil or scholar educated under any one. 1769 HOPE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 241 *note*, Mr. James Robertson is an eleve of mine. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scotl.* I. 146 Dr. Hunter .. the eleve of Lord Monboddo. 1829 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 527 Their Eleves should have ..an excellent classical education.

Eleven (ĭle·v'n), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 endleofan, -lufon, -lyfon, -an, ellefne (*Northumb.* ællefne), 3-4 endlevene, -leve, -luve, 3-5 enleve(n(e, -levyn, (3 enlovene, 4 onlevene), elleve(n(e, -evin, -yven, (3 ællevene, eolleve), 5-7 elevyn, (5 eleivan), aleven, -eaven, -euyn, 5- eleven, (6 *Sc.* allevin, alewin, 9 *dial.* ellebn, eleeben, lebn). [Common Teutonic: OE. *ęndleofon* corresponds to OFris. *andlova*, *elleva*, OS. *elleban* (MDu. *elleven*, Du. *elf*), OHG. *einlif* (MHG. *eilf*, Ger. *elf*), ON. *ellifu* (Sw. *ellifva*, *elfva*, Da. *elleve*), Goth. *ainlif*:—OTeut. **ainlif-* f. **ain-* (shortened from **aino-*) ONE + *-lif-* of uncertain origin. Outside Teutonic the only analogous form is the Lith. *vėnó-lika*, where *-lika* (answering in function to Eng. *-teen*) is the terminal element of all the numerals from 11 to 19.

The OE., OFris., OS., and ON. forms represent a type **ainlifun*, app. assimilated to **tehun* TEN. The theory that the ending is a variant of OTeut. **tehun*, Aryan **dekm* TEN, is now abandoned; some would derive it from the Aryan root **leiq* or from **leip* (both meaning to leave, to remain) so that *eleven* would mean 'one left' (after counting ten.)]

The cardinal number next after ten, represented by the symbols 11 and xi.

A. *adj.*

1. In concord with a sb. expressed.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* v. xviii. (Bosw.) Osred ðæt rice hæfde endleofan wintra. *a* 1000 *Andreas* (Gr.) 664 Næs þær folces ma..Nemne ellefne orettmægas. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxii. 22 [Jacob] nam his wif mid hira endlufon sunum. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 2725 Onlevene thousand of our meyné. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* i. 26 Mathi..was noumbrid to gidere with enlevene apostlis. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 227 Thou hast hanged on myn hals elleuen tymes. *c* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 216, I have had ther-to lechys aleven, and they gave me medysins all. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 342 More then enleve mele. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cii. 82 And this mysauenture dured enleuen yere and moo. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4509 The 3eir of oure Saluatioun Alewin hundreth and sax and fyftie. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 188 Aleaven of his .. servants. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vi. 6 Eleuen houres I haue spent to write it ouer. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229 Nor the Height above ten or eleven [Feet] at most. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 301 Eleven days they had the full use of Bantry Bay. 1887 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 3/2 Humanity..had reduced itself to see no more than eleven eyes in a peacock's tail.

2. With ellipsis of sb., which may usually be supplied from the context. *The Eleven*: *sc.* disciples; also, a body of executive officers at Athens.

c 1205 LAY. 14531 Bi tene & bi ælleuene [*c* 1275 enlouene]. *c* 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 55 He seyde to his apostles . hi weren elleouene. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 298 In þe þousend 3er of grace, and endleuene þerto. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4119 An was eildest o þe elleuen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 343 Sex score and enleuene. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 130 When they passe a leven or twelve they are not to be accompted an aray. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxiv. 33 And found the eleuen gathered together. 1814 BYRON *Juan* I. xlix, At six a charming child, and at eleven With all the promise of as fine a face. 1849 GROTE *Hist. Greece* V. II. lxii. 427 They were handed over to the magistrates called the Eleven.

b. *esp.* sc. *hours*: as *eleven o'clock*, etc.

1548 UDALL, etc., *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xx. 6 About a leuen of the clocke. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 252 Vpon the Platforme twixt eleuen and twelue Ile visit you. 1759 *Compl. Letter-Writer* (ed. 6) 227 The Ball continued its Briskness and vivacity..'till about Eleven. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ball.* 67 When the clock strack eleeben.

B. as *sb.*

1. The abstract number eleven.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iv. (1495) 349 Thryes enleuen makyth thre and thyrty. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 123 Nyne, ten, aleuyn, twelue.

2. A set of eleven persons; *esp.* a set of eleven players forming 'a side' at cricket or football.

c 1800 in *Etoniana* V. 95 The eleven of football and the eleven of cricket. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 836/2 Such a county should..produce a few bowlers to maintain the credit of its eleven.

† 3. In phrase, *By the elevens!* (of uncertain origin). *Obs.*

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, By the Elevens, my place is gone quite out of my head.

C. *Comb.*, as *elevenfold* adj. and adv.; **eleven-pointer**, a stag whose horns show eleven points. Also **eleven-o'-clock** (see A. 2 b) used *attrib.* or as *adj.* in **eleven-o'-clock lady**, **eleven-o'-clock wind** (see quots.).

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B ij, Vndecupla 11 to 1: 22 to 2: 33 to 3, aleuenfolde. 1803 E. L. PEEL in *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 74 A grand eleven-pointer .. standing out alone. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, Eleven o'clock lady, Fr. *dame d'onze heures*, from its waking up and opening its eyes so late in the day; the star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L.). 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 8/2 A..stiff breeze.. called 'eleven o'clock wind'..that is to say, supposing the target to be marked like the dial of a clock, the wind would blow..in the direction of the figure 11.

Hence **Ele·vener**, **Ele·vens** (*dial.*), an eleven-o'-clock meal, a luncheon.

1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 197, I commonly has a drop [of ale] for my elevens; but I can manage a pint o' a'ternoons besides.' 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial, Elevener*, a luncheon.

† **Ele·venteen.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. ELEVEN + -TEEN.] Twenty-one.

16.. WITHER *Weakness*, Many giglets I have married seen Ere they forsooth could reach eleventeen.

Eleventh (ĭle·v'nþ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 endlyfta, *Northumb.* ællefta, 3-4 enlefte, *north.* elleft. *β.* 1 endleofeða, 4 ellevefþe, 4-5 enlevenþ, -the, ellevend, -ent, -enþe, -ynd, -ynt, (4 allevenþe, elned, 5 aleffant), 6 elleventh, (ellewint, elevynth, aleventh, eleven, leventh, *Sc.* levint, 7 elventh, 9 *dial.* elevent), 7- eleventh. [OE. *ęndlyfta*, *ællefta*, correspond to OFris. *andlofta*, *ellefta*, OS. *ellifto*, OHG. *einlifto* (MHG. *einlifte*, *eilfte*, mod.G. *elfte*), ON. *ellifte* (not recorded in Goth.):—OTeut. **ainlifton-* f. **ainlif-* ELEVEN + ordinal suffix f. OAryan *-to-*. As in the case of other numerals, the original word has been superseded (since 14th c.) by a new formation on the cardinal numeral + *-th* (after FOURTH), which is now the universal ordinal suffix. Certain forms in ME. and mod.Eng., following other analogies, have *-t* or *-d* instead of *-th*.]

A. *adj.*

1. That comes next in order to the tenth. *Eleventh hour*: the latest possible time, in allusion to the parable of the labourers (*Matt.* xx.).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 93 Eall eorþe bið mid þeostrum oforþeaht æt þa endlyftan tid þæs dæges. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 6 Da embe þa endlyftan tide he uteode. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 414 Þe enlefte day of heruest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22627 Þe signe o þe dai elleft, It es na skil þat it be left. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4798 Þe ellevend day men sal com out Of caves. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xix. (1495) 357 The enleuenth month is Nouembre. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 78 Aleffant day of moneth of March. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 10 Wpoun the ellewint day of July, &c.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xvii, According vnto the eleuen conclusion. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 2 In th' eleuenth yere of y' last Kings reign. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 60 Come the eleventh Plague, rather than this should be. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* I. xxiv, Though at the eleventh hour Thou hast come to serve our Prince of Power.

b. with ellipsis of sb.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1013 þe Iacyngh þe enleuenþe gent. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 þe enlefte is to leve þe lesnesse of zenne. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2845 Basyn was þe elleuefþe þat ȝe han slawe there. *c* 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 78 þe elleuynt. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 51 The levint, quha presumis of thame self ony thing. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 183 The ellewint is continence quhairby we abstein nocht only from meats, bot also from al vickednes. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 101 At the eleventh.

2. *Eleventh part*: one of eleven equal parts into which a quantity may be divided.

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 402 An increase .. from an eleventh to a twentieth part of the whole duty.

†**3.** quasi-*adv.* in the eleventh place, ELEVENTHLY.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 292 b, Elleuenth, they be mortifyed from all feares, scrupules, and euyll dedes.

†**4.** *Music.* The interval of an octave and a fourth; a compound fourth. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 From Gam vt to D la sol re is a twelfe, although it seeme in common sence but an aleuenth.

B. *sb.* = *eleventh part*; see A. 2.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B ij b, Sesquiundecima. 12 to 11: 24 to 22.. | $1\frac{1}{11}$ | a leuenth more.

Eleventhly (ĭlĕ·v'nθli), *adv.* [f. ELEVENTH *a.* + -LY².] In the eleventh place. Also quasi-*sb.*

1609 R. BARNERD *Faithf. Sheph.* 55 Eleventhly & lastly. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* 39 Eleventhly, wee maintaine, etc. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 85 We are now come to *Eleventhly*, these *Eleventhly's* and *Twelfthly's*, these false Stories.

Eleviation, bad form of ALLEVIATION.

1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 To the eleuiation of parte of his great and inestimable charges.

Elf (elf), *sb.* Forms: 1 ælf, ylf (app. recorded only in pl. ylfe), 3 alve, 5 alfe, 5–7 elfe, 4– elf. *Plural* elves: 1 ylfe, 3 alven, 6–7 elfes, *Sc.* elvis, 8 elfs, 6– elves. See also ELVEN, AUF, OAF. [OE. *ælf* str. masc. = OHG. *alp* (MHG., mod.G. *alp* nightmare, ON. *álfr* (Da. *alf*) elf:—OTeut. **albo-z*; a parallel type **albi-z* (cf. Sw. *elf*, Da. *elv*) appears in late WSax. **ylf* (found in pl. *ylfe*:—**iɛlfe*) = Mercian, Kent. **ɛlf*, Northumb. **ǣlf*, one or other of which is represented in the mod. word. (The mod.G. *elf* is believed to be adopted from Eng.; MHG. had *elbe* a female elf.)

Some have compared the Teut. word with the Skr. *ṛbhu*, the name given to the three genii of the seasons in Hindu mythology.]

1. *Mythol.* The name of a class of supernatural beings, in early Teutonic belief supposed to possess formidable magical powers, exercised variously for the benefit or the injury of mankind.

They were believed to be of dwarfish form, to produce diseases of various kinds, to act as *incubi* and *succubi*, to cause nightmares, and to steal children, substituting changelings in their place. The Teutonic belief in elves is probably the main source of the mediæval superstition respecting fairies, which, however, includes elements not of Teutonic origin; in general the Romanic word denotes a being of less terrible and more playful character than the 'elf' as originally conceived. In mod. literature, *elf* is a mere synonym of FAIRY, which has to a great extent superseded it even in dialects. Originally *elf* was masculine, ELVEN feminine; but in 13th and 14th c. the two seem to have been used indifferently of both sexes. In mod. use *elf* chiefly, though not always, denotes a male fairy.

Beowulf 112 (Gr.) Fram þanon untydras ealle onwocon eotenas and ylfe. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 296 Wið ælfe and wiþ uncuþum fidsan gnið myrran on win. *c* 1205 LAY. 19256 Sone swa he com an eorðe: aluen hine iuengen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawes T.* 656 The mooder was an elf by aventure. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 77 (Mätz.) Alfe Rofyn be-gon to rug. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Mätz.) He was takyn with an elfe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vi. 7 Wyth Nymphis and Favnis apoun euery syde, Quhilk fairfolkis, or than elvis, clepyng we. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 25 *Gloss.*, For Guelfes and Gibelines, we say Elfes & Goblins. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 33 Ye Elves of hils, brooks, standing lakes and groues. 1635 HERRICK *Hesper* (1869) II. App. 477 Come follow, follow me You fairie elves that be. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife Bath's T.* 3 The King of elfs .. Gamboll'd on heaths. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 33 Airy elves by moonlight shadow seen. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv. 193 You are an elf and a goddess. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. i, Then the craft of elves propitious Hastes to help where help it can.

†b. Sometimes distinguished from a 'fairy': (*a*) as an inferior or subject species; (*b*) as a more malignant being, an 'imp', 'demon'; also *fig.* *Obs.*

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 75 To exercise your selfe In feates of armes, thereby to shun of loytring loue the elfe. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* 1867 II. 483 Frenzies, furies (wayward elves): What need ye call for whip or scourge? 1623 J. ABBOTT *Force Contrition* in Farr's *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 353 The raine which this detested elfe must drowne Must from aboue..come downe. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Mustapha*, *3rd Chorus*, What means .. This finite Elfe of mans vaine acts and errors? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 699 When the fairies are displeased with any body, they are said to send their elves, to pinch them. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) That we may angels seem, we paint them elves.

2. *transf.* a. (See quot.)

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 699 The fairies .. are said to take young children .. and to change them into natural fools, which common people do therefore call elves, and are apt to mischief.

b. A tricksy, mischievous, sometimes a spiteful and malicious creature. *To play the elf*: to act elfishly, maliciously.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (1869) 46 Women be all such madde pieuishe elues. 1613 *Uncasing of Machiav.* 25 For never it was Ape but plaide the Elfe. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. (1749) 174 This other Elf, in ev'ry Art Of smiling Fraud, in ev'ry treach'rous Leer, The very Hobbinol! 1800 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 243 Happy the man that foils an envious elf, Using the darts of spleen to serve himself. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, Stray elf of a page.

3. *transf.* A diminutive being. a. A dwarf, mannikin; hence as *adj.* (quots. 1710, 1725).

1530 PALSGR. 216/2 Elfe or dwarf, *nain.* 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Nar*, an elfe. 1710 *Street Robberies Consid. Elf*, little. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Elf*, little. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE (J.), He .. Wisheth, poor starving elf, his paper-kite may fly. 17.. *Seven Wise Men* in R. Bell *Hist. Eng.* (1840) X. vii. 143 *note*, The prince .. Laughed at the merry elf; Rejoiced to see within his court One shorter than himself. 1840-5 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 102 As a muscular Giant would handle an elf.

b. Applied to a child (chiefly with some notion of 2 b), to a small animal or insect.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 59 Looke to thy cattle, Serue yoong poore elues alone by themselues. 1660 J. M[ILTON] in H. Morley *King and Commons* (1868) So the little wanton elf [a bee] Most gloriously enshrined itself [in amber]. 1786 BURNS *Despondency* Ye tiny elves that guiltless sport. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 15 His own pretty little boys, and two or three other four-year-old elves. 1886 G. ALLEN *Kalee's Shrine* xii. 128 Herons .. intent on the quick pursuit of the elusive elves in the stream below.

†**4.** By Spenser applied to the knights of his allegorical 'faerie land'.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 17 Which when the valiant Elfe perceiu'd. *Ibid.* I. v. 11 Goe, caytive Elfe.

5. In a vague depreciatory sense, 'a (poor) creature', 'a (poor, pious) soul', 'a (poor) devil'.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 208 Like worldly elfe, to moile and toile. 1703 DE FOE *Ref. Mann.* Misc. 69 Magistrates, like Pious Elves, Let none be Drunk a Sundays but themselves. *a* 1849 HOR. SMITH *Addr. Mummy* viii, Still silent, uncommunicative elf.

6. *Comb.* a. appositive, as *elf-child, -girl, -knight, -lady, -woman*; b. attributive, as *elf-castle, -dance, -flame, -horn, -house, -land, -rod*; *elf-like* adj. Also **elf-arrow, -bolt,** a flint arrow-head (see ELF-SHOT); also, a belemnite; **elf-bore,** a hole in a piece of wood, out of which a knot has dropped or been driven; †**elf-cake,** an enlargement of the spleen attributed to the agency of elves (cf. AGUE-CAKE); **elf-cup,** a small stone perforated by friction at a waterfall; **elf-dart** = ELF-SHOT 1; **elf-dock,** a name of the Elecampane; **elf-fire,** *ignis fatuus*, Will o' the wisp; **elf-god,** Cupid; **elf-knot** = ELF-LOCK; **elf-queen,** queen of the fairies; †**elf-skin,** a man of shrivelled and shrunken form; **elf-stone** = ELF-SHOT 2; **elf-stricken, -struck** *ppl. a.*, bewitched; also **elf-striking** *vbl. sb.*; **elf-taken** *ppl. a.* (in quot. *elfe y-take*), bewitched by elves; **elf-twisted** *ppl. a.*, twisted or gnarled by elves; **elf-wort** = *elf-dock.* Also ELF-LOCK, -SHOOT, -SHOT.

1590 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 198 Thow directit George Cuik to twa wemen ..for ane *elf-arrow-heid. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 396 These..they there [at Aberdeen] call Elf-Arrows. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 151 The stones which the country people call elf-arrow heads. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 31 The triangular flints, Belemnites, so numerous in Scotland .. are popularly termed Elf arrows. 1773 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl.* Wks. 1806 IX. 208 The stone heads of arrows..The people call them *elf-bolts. 1883 G. ALLEN *Col. Clout's Gard.* xxxix. 223 The neolithic arrows came to be regarded as elf-bolts. 1814 *Northern Antiq.* 404 (Jam.) If you were to look through an *elf-bore in wood. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 2 To heale the *elfe cake and hardnesse of the side. 1586 LUPTON 1000 *Notable Th.* (1675) 157 The hardness of the side called the Elfcake. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. § 37. 321/2 After some description of the life at the *elf-castle. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 74 When the *Elf-children scatter gold-dust on the ground. 1810 CROMEK *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 290 (Jam.) *Elf-cups were placed under stabledoors..as a safeguard against witchcraft. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. § 42. 375/1 Why are you so pale, as if you had been in an *elf-dance? 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, **Elf-Dock*, the elecampane, from its broad leaves called a dock. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 31 The 'Ignis fatuus' has been named *'Elf fire'. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. § 42. 375/2 Olaf .. has to make his way through the *elf-flame. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems* 9 Poets' fancies all are there: There the *Elf-girls flood with wings Valleys full of plaintive air. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 98, I saw the little *elf-god eyeless once In Arthur's arras hall at Camelot. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. § 41. 360/1 Lady Isabel .. hears an *elf-horn. *Ibid.* § 42. 375/1 He rides to the hills and comes to an *elf-house. *Ibid.* I. § 4. 23/1 An *elf-knight, by blowing his horn, inspires Lady Isabel with love-longing. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* II. xxii. 416 Ghastly Yogis, with their hair in *elf knots. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. § 37. 320/1 The *elf-lady's costume and equipment. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 113 *Elfe lande. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 357 O sweet and far from cliff and scar, The horns of elfland faintly blowing. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 80 Shee sowns, and after long pausing thus she sayd *elflyke. 1841 LYTTON *Night & Morn.* I. vi. I. 65 His.. hair hung elf-like and matted down his cheeks. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf Bathes T.* 860 The *elf-queen, with hir joly compaignye. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. § 41. 362/2 He strikes her with an *elf-rod. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 270 Away .. you *Elfe-skin. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 281, I have seen one of those *elf-stones. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* (1860) 290 He looks as if he were *elf-stricken. 1699 E. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 99 Some on May Day put them into a Tub of Water, and besprinkle all their Cattle with that Water, to prevent being *Elf-struck, bewitch'd, &c. *Ibid.*, As to this *Elf-stricking, their Opinion is, that the Fairies..do sometimes carry away Men in the Air. *a* 1500 *MS.* in *Promp. Parv.* 138 *note*, A chylde that ys *elfe y-take .. may nat broke hys mete. 1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 371 Lo—instead of the Hunter in Green, there was only a brown withered twig, so *elf-twisted and dry. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. § 29. 259/1 Three *elf-women had been not less than fifteen years in weaving it. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL., *Elfwort, *Inula Helenium*.

†**Elf,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ELF *sb.*] *trans.* To tangle or twist (hair) as an elf might do.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii. 10 Ile .. elfe all my haires in knots. 1721-1800 BAILEY, To Elfe the Hair, to tie it up in Knots or Ringlets.

†**Elfayde.** *Obs.* Some kind of animal.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2288 Elfaydes, and Arrabys, and olyfauntez noble.

Elfhood (e·lfhud). [f. ELF + -HOOD.] The state of being an elf.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. I. II. vi. 39 Little elf, or imp .. with its withered air of .. completed elf-hood.

E·lfic. *rare.* [f. ELF + -IC.] Pertaining to an elf.

1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 231 They find it impossible to leave their husbands and resume their elfic nature. 1886 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life in Scotl.* III. 263 Fire had a potent influence against all elfic arts.

Elfin (e·lfin), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 elphyne, -in, ?8 *Sc.* elfan. [Obscurely f. ELF *sb.*; app. first used by Spenser, and perh. suggested to him by the phrase *elvene land* 'land of elves' (see ELVEN); the proper name Elphin in the Arthurian romances may possibly have influenced the form.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to elves; of elfish nature or origin.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 42 Him litle answerd th' angry Elfin knight. *Ibid.* I. x. 65 A Faery..her base Elfin brood there for thee left; Such, men do Chaungelings call. 1673 *Elphin Knight* i. in Child *Ballads* I. 15/1 The elphin knight sits on yon hill. 1742 COLLINS *Ode* iv. 4 His loveliest Elfin queen has blest. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 117 Heroes ..Whose elfin prowess scaled the orchard-wall. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xxiv, The Elfin knight fell. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxix, Hark! 'tis an elfin storm from faery land. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 145 Elfin bells, when the Queen of Faery rides by moonlight.

2. *transf.* a. Diminutive, dwarfish. b. Fairy-like, full of strange charm.

1796-7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 28 The elfin tribe .. Released from school. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xvi. ii. 191 From childhood she had been a bright and elfin creature.

B. *sb.* **1.** = ELF; also *attrib.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 60 And thou, faire ymp..accompted Elfins sonne. 1807 CRABBE *Birth Flattery* 128 A wicked elphin, roved this land around. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 69 Elfins .. swarm in their romantic mythology. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 307 Darling, join the elfin-dance 'Neath the stars' and moonlight's glance.

†**2.** *Sc.* ? Elf-land.

1567-83 *Simpill Ballades* 210 Ane carling of the Quene of Phareis The ewill win geir to elphyne careis. *a* 1800 *Q. of Elfan's Nourice* iii. in Child *Ballads* II. 359/1 Waken, Queen of Elfan, An hear your nourice moan. *a* 1802 *Young Tamlane* vi. *ibid.* 508/1 The Queen o Elfin will gie a cry.

3. *transf.* A child.

1741 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* (1794), In those elfins' ears [she] would oft deplore The times. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 19/1 Then would he teach the elfins how to plait The rushy cap.

Hence **E·lfindom,** *nonce-wd.*, the estate of the elves.

1886 *Harper's Mag.* May 838 The traditional type of elfindom.

Elfish (e·lfiʃ), *a.* [f. ELF + -ISH.] Pertaining to elves; weird, spectral; of the nature of an elf, resembling an elf; tricksy, mischievous; formerly also of inanimate things, unmanageable, intractable. See ELVISH.

The older form ELVISH is still the more usual; but in some connexions *elfish* might be preferred on account of its more obvious relation to the primitive sb.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 296 b, The Cypres tree .. is elfishe and frowarde to spryng vp. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 68 The goast of verye Creüsa .. mad her elfish aparance. *a* 1791 *Yng. Tom Line* xv. in Child *Ballads* II. 343/2 If my lord were an earthly knight, As he's an elfish grey. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* IV. xii, The elfish light Fell off in hoary flakes. *a* 1802 *Yng. Tamlane* xxxii. in Child *Ballads* II. 354/2 Then would I never tire .. In Elfish land to dwell. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 372 Three men, Ootuniak, our elfish rogue Myouk, and a stranger. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 770 The elfish names are mainly English.

Elf-lock (e·lfˌlɒk). In 6, 9 *pl.* elves-locks. [f. ELF + LOCK (of hair).] A tangled mass of hair, superstitiously attributed to the agency of elves, *esp.* Queen Mab: 'which it was not fortunate to disentangle' (Nares).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 90 Elf-locks [1623 elk-locks]. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* (Halliw.), Curl'd and full of elves-locks. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* xvii. Wks. 1874 VI. 241 What though my thin and unkemb'd scattered

haire Fell in long Elfe-locks from my scalpe, now bare? 1810 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 214 Their hair remains matted and wreathed in elves-locks. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. iv. 84 The listless craftsmen through their elf-locks scowled.

Hence **E·lf-locked** *ppl. a.*, having elf-locks or tangled hair.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* VII. 83 The elfe-lockt fury all her snakes had shed.

Elfship (e·lfʃip). *nonce-wd.* [f. ELF + -SHIP; cf. *his lordship*.] The personality of an elf.

1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* VI. xxxix, The gown in which her elf-ship was arrayed.

E·lf-shoot, *v. north. dial.* [f. ELF + SHOOT (after ELF-SHOT *sb.*).] *trans.* 'To shoot, as the vulgar suppose, with an elf-arrow.' (Jam.)

a 1758 RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 66 Nine braw nowt were smoor'd, Three elf-shot were. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 281 When these animals are seized with a certain disorder .. they say they are elf-shot. 1806 *Falls of Clyde* 120 (Jam.) You'll a warlock turn .. Elfshoot our Ky. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 138 It secures their cattle .. from being elfshot by fairies, etc.

E·lf-shot. [f. ELF *sb.* + SHOT.]

1. 'Disease, supposed to be produced by the immediate agency of evil spirits' (Jam.).

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Leechd.* III. 54 Ylfa gescot.] 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* (1726) 398 The sickness of William Black was an Elf-shot. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* (1843) I. I. viii. 148 Shepherds and cowherds are most exposed to the effects of the elf-shot.

2. *Sc.* A flint arrow-head; see quot.

1769 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (1774) 101 Elf-shots .. are supposed to be weapons shot by fairies at cattle.

†**E·lger.** *Obs.* [? f. OE. *æl* eel + *gár* spear. Cf. Flem. *aalgeer, elger*, an eel-spear, of which the Eng. word may possibly be an adoption.] An eel-spear: see ALGERE.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 138 Elyer, or elger, fyscharis instrument; *anguillaris, fuscina, fragidica, dentata*. *Ibid.* 186 Garfangyl, or elger: *anguillaria, anguillare*.

Eli, var. of ELE oil. *Obs.*

Eliad, obs. var. of OEILLADE, glance.

Eliasite (ɪ·ləɪ·ăsəɪt). *Min.* [f. *Elias*, name of a mine at Joachimsthal.] Hydrous oxide of uranium, of a brown colour and resin-like appearance.

1852 SHEPARD *Min.* 266 Eliasite occurs in flattened pieces half an inch thick. 1880 DANA *Min.* § 209 Eliasite. In amorphous masses more or less resinlike in aspect, or like gum.

†**Eliba·tion.** *Obs.*—° [as if ad. L. **ēlibātiōnem* f. *ē* out + *libāre* to pour out a libation.] A tasting or offering sacrifices.

1656 in BLOUNT. 1721–1731 in BAILEY.

†**Eli·ciate,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. L. *ēlic-ĕre* to ELICIT + -ATE; cf. next.] *trans.* To draw out.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 147 To eliciate all the purulent matter at once out of an Aposteme, is not good.

†**Eli·cient,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *ēlicient-em*, pr. pple. of *ēlic-ĕre* to ELICIT.] That performs an 'elicit act'. Cf. ELICIT *a.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 359 It springs from the vertue of relligion in the mind of him that yeilds it, as the original of his act, & yet imperant only, not elicient; dirigent, not exequent, as your School-men loue to speak.

†**Elicit** (ɪ·li·sit), *a. Philos. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēlicitus*, pa. pple. of *ēlicĕre* to draw forth.] Of an act: Evolved immediately from an active power or quality; opposed to *imperate*.

The 'elicit acts' of the will are its internal acts (i.e. the volitions themselves); its 'imperate acts' are the external acts 'commanded' by it. In *Ethics*, the 'elicit acts' of a particular virtue are those essentially implied in its definition; its 'imperate acts' are those which it may under peculiar circumstances require.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 544 Satisfaction sometimes importeth all the actions elicite or imperate, which a sinner must performe. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 314 Not .. the .. elicite acts of conscience, but the imperate, commanded and externall acts. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. § 6 I. 411 The imperate acts .. of the Vertue of one Commandment must not contradict the elicite acts of another. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 26 Experience .. attests that our Wills determine .. our corporeal motions .. What else means the distinction of the Schools of actions imperate and elicit? 1693 G. FIRMIN *Rev. Mr. Davis' Vind.* 9 Can the Elicite Act of the Will be forced, and yet the Essence of the Will be preserved? 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Will.*

Elicit (ɪ·li·sit), *v.* Also 7–8 elicite. [f. L. *ēlicit-* ppl. stem of *ēlicĕre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To draw forth (what is latent or potential) into sensible existence. Also *fig.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 178 The former method, of shewing how to elicite .. the five-fold profit of Doctrine, Redargution, Correction, Instruction, and Consolation. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 138 And when he hath that life elicited. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 76 Which seminal Principle is .. derived and elicited from the Plant or Animal. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XIII. 503 Elicited a tinkling sound. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Office Ch.* 157 They elicit .. the innate sense of right and wrong. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. x. 127 A corrupt heart elicits in an hour all that is bad in us. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xii. 251 Having elicited sparks from two flints he lighted a large fire. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 92 Only suffering .. can elicit The perfumes of the soul.

2. To bring out, educe (principles, truths, etc.) *from* the data in which they are implied. Also, to extract, draw out (information) *from* a person by interrogation; sometimes with object clause introduced by *that*.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 25 Although .. the very same truths may be elicited. 1795 BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 382 Legislative acts .. require the exactest detail .. in order .. to elicit principles. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 402 The pressure of the controversy elicited .. a truth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 88 The matter in dispute should be clearly elicited from the contending parties. *Mod.* It was at length elicited that a bribe had been offered.

3. To draw forth, evoke (a response, manifestation, etc.) *from* a person.

1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 92 He could not elicit a syllable from him on the subject. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. vi. (1871) 33 The exploits .. elicited frequent bursts of laughter. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 25. 188 The edge of one [fissure] which elicited other sentiments than those of admiration.

Elicit, obs. pa. pple. of prec.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 493 A .. scant act of justice, elicit by a visible State-conveniency.

†**Eli·citate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēlicit-* (see ELICIT *v.*) + -ATE.] = ELICIT.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 239 Thus may a skilful man hid truth elicitate.

Elicitation (ɪ·li·sitē·ɪ·ʃən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.] The action of eliciting or drawing forth. (See quots. and cf. ELICIT *a.*)

1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess. & Ch.* (1841) 283 By elicitation, he understands a persuading or enticing with flattering words .. That elicitation which the Schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act. 1874 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 573 That the elicitation of the act is not necessary .. to salvation.

†**Elicitive** (ɪ·li·sitiv), *a. Obs.* [as if ad. L. *ēlicitīvus*, f. *ēlicĕre*: see ELICIT and -IVE.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, 'elicit acts'; cf. ELICIT *a.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 323 None of these actions are the formall or elicitiue actions of Religion. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* I. ii. (1662) 41 The internal, formal, elicitive power of Order, concerning things in the Church.

Elicitor (ɪ·li·sitəɪ). [f. ELICIT *v.* + -OR.] One who elicits or draws forth.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 137 The death dispeller, life elicitor. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* xix. 320 The most skilful elicitor of statistics and traditions I ever met with.

Elicumpany, obs. form of ELECAMPANE.

Elide (ɪləɪ·d), *v.* Also 7 *Sc.* elid. [ad. L. *ēlīd-ĕre* to crush out, f. *ē* out + *lædĕre* to dash.]

†1. *trans.* To destroy, annihilate (the force of evidence). *Obs.*

1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. iv, The force and strength of their arguments is elided. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. vii. 117 Which doth elude and elide all that which they alleadge. 1688 *Ess. Magistracy* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 9. They transfer a necessity of eliding them by clearer evidences.

b. *Law*, esp. *Sc.* To annul, do away with, quash, rebut. [So *elidere* in Roman Law.]

1597 *Acts Jas. VI.* (1816) 126 They wald haue elidit and stayit the samyn to haue bene put to ony probatioun. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 115 He may .. take away, elid, and exclude his [the persewer's] action, clame, and petition. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 109 The concurring testimony of the husband and wife .. is sufficient to elide this legal presumption. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, Whilk uncertainty is sufficient to elide the conclusions of the libel. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 124 He may .. elide the exception.

2. To strike out, suppress, pass over in silence.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxx. IV. 153 Many of them made the still greater historical mistake of eliding these last four years altogether. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 750 Gibbon and Sismondi have elided these monarchs. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* (ed. 2) 133 The predesignations of quantity .. belonging to the Predicate are usually elided in expression.

3. *Gram.* To omit (a vowel, or syllable) in pronunciation. Hence **Eli·ded** *ppl. a.*

1796 *Brit. Crit.* (T.), The consonant belonging to the elided syllable. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 47 Some sounds elided, others exaggerated. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iv. 342 It must remain an undecided question whether Chaucer would or would not have elided the vowel.

†**E·ligent.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ēligent-em*, pr. pple. of *ēligĕre* to choose.] One who chooses; also, one who elects (to an office); = ELECTOR.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 201 In Polonia .. the eligents who make the King by their vote, are tyed fast by their oaths. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* (1694) 198 That which determines the Choice of the Eligent.

†**Elight,** *v. Obs.* var. (? misprint) of ALIGHT.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 200 a He had brought the horse backe again and had elighted down.

Eligibility (e·lĭdʒibi·lĭti). [f. next; see -ITY.]

1. Fitness to be chosen or preferred.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* VI. iii. (T.) Sickness hath some degrees of eligibility, at least by an after-choice. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* I. v. 57 Evill .. must in order to eligibility be considered under the formality of good.

2. The condition of being eligible to an office.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5387/1 The Imperial Ambassador solicited the Pope for a Brief of Eligibility to the Church of Munster. 1771 BURKE *Sp. Middx. Election* Wks. X. 69 The eligibility of persons to serve in Parliament. 1815 *Hist. Univ. Cambridge* I. 130 The eligibility to which [fellowships] is not subject to any .. limitations. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* vii. (1862) 95 Without any restriction whatever upon eligibility, except the period of infancy.

3. *concr.* in *pl.* Eligible courses of action; also, qualities that render (a man) eligible.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. § 1 II. 440 [God] hath set before us eligibilities in order to several ends which must either be wholly to no purpose, or .. to evil purpose, or else .. to a very good purpose. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. i. 237 These are his eligibilities, recommending him at Berlin.

Eligible (e·lĭgib'l), *a.* Also 6 elygyble, 8 elegible. [a. Fr. *éligible*, as if ad. L. **ēligibilis* f. *ēligĕre* to choose.]

1. Fit or proper to be chosen (for an office or position). Const. *for*, †*of*, *to* (an office), *into* (a corporation).

1561 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* 283 The Mayre shold be elygyble. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 2 These foureteene were such as had serued fiue yeares in the warres, whereby they became eligible of that dignitie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 116 Four Essentials are requisite in the Persons Eligible into this Order. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 44 All others are Elegible. 1789 *Constit. U.S.* ii. § 1 No person except a natural born citizen .. shall be eligible to the office of president. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* vi. 135 They ordained that a general list of all the eligible citizens .. should be formed. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, The natives of India were declared to be eligible to any office. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 124 A member of Parliament cannot, without vacation of his seat, be eligible for any other place.

2. †a. Subject to appointment by election. (*obs.*) b. (*nonce-use*). That can be elected (in a certain manner).

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 108 King Henry the First being requested by the Bishop of Rome to make them [the Bishops] eligible. 1739 *Selden's Laws Eng.* II. iv. 24 *note*, Both the Chancellor and other Great Officers of State were originally eligible by the Parliament. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 267 Elected and eligible by bribery.

3. Fit or deserving to be chosen or adopted.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1067 What greater contrariety can there be, as touching things eligible or refusable, than to say that, etc. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 192/1 That he conceiveth the Vertues to be eligible in theselves, is manifest. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. ix. (ed. 4) 120 The most eligible manner of doubling Cape Horn. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. xi, It was fixed upon as the eligiblest course. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 133 In this equality of mountains, all were alike eligible.

b. That is a matter of choice or preference.

1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 181, I never looked upon this method of petition to the Crown as a thing eligible, but as a matter of urgent and disagreeable necessity. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. 71 Our selection of a new question, as our starting point, is not simply convenient, it is constraining: it is not eligible, but inevitable.

4. (A weakening of sense 3:) That one would choose or like: Desirable, acceptable, suitable.

1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxiii. 75 The condition of the commons was nowise eligible. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. x. 82 He resolved .. to seek some other more eligible situation. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* 222 Not a very eligible admirer for darling Rosey. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. 282 It provides them with the most eligible investment for their savings. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. v. 164 Eligible property.

5. quasi-*sb.* in *pl.* Eligible persons or things.

1844 *Calcutta Rev.* I. 10 There is no scarcity of brides; and merchants' clerks and Ensigns are eligibles. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 131 She had, of course, all the eligibles and non-eligibles of the other sex sighing at her feet. 1881 *Athenæum* 23 July 107/3 A choice or preference of eligibles.

Hence **E·ligibly** *adv.*, in an eligible manner.

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. ii. 138 Eligibly and happily settled.

E·ligug. *dial.* Also 7 elegug, helegug, 9 eligoog. [Derivation unknown: Prof. Rhys and the Rev. Silvan Evans do not know it as Welsh.] A local name (in South Pembrokeshire) applied to certain sea-birds, the Common Guillemot, the Puffin, and the Razor-bill.

1662 RAY *Three Itin.* III. 176 This name, elegug, some attribute to the puffin, and some to the guillem. 1676 WILLUGHBY *Ornithologia* 244 *Anas Artica* [i.e. the Puffin] Wallis meridionalibus circa Tenby oppidum Guldenhead, Bottle-nose & helegug. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Eligugs* .. called also razor-bills. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 350/1 Gulls, razor-bills, and puffins—the birds called locally [in Pembroke] 'eligoogs'.

†**Eli·ke,** *adj.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 4–6 elik, -yk, -yche. A variant form of ALIKE q. v.

A. *adj.* Alike, equal.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiv. 50 Schynand with elyk [*v.r.* elik] armes paregate. 1555 *Scotch Acts, Mary* (1814) 507 That the elike lettre of naturalitie be grantit .. to all .. the said King of Frances subiectis .. in the realme of Scotland.

b. Comb. elike-dele *adv.*, similarly; elikwis *adv.* = ALIKEWISE.

a 1400 *Alexander* 4157 Þe entring of þe equinox it euire elike-dele kyndils. 1488 *Act. Audit* 113 (Jam.) The said Laurence is elik wiss bundin. 1495 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 268 Item to the portaris, elikwis .. x. li.

B. *adv.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9984 (Gött.) Þat lasteþ euer elike [*v.r.* ilik, iliche, elyke] new. *Ibid.* 25106 Þi will in erd be wroght elik. *a* 1400 *Ibid.* 18446 (Laud) There lyf is lastyng euyr elyche.

†**E·limate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ēlīmāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlīmāre*, f. *ē* out + *līma* a file.] *trans.* To file up; to polish.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Elima·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *ēlīmātiōn-em*, f. *ēlīmāre*: see prec.] Filing up or polishing.

1678 in PHILLIPS. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Eliminable (ɪlĭ·mĭnăb'l), *a.* [see ELIMINATE and -ABLE.] Capable of being eliminated.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 258 Its being eliminable by right apprehension, on the ground of its falseness, is thus established.

Eliminant (ɪlĭ·mĭnănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ēlīmināntem*, pr. pple. of *ēlīmināre*; see next.]

A. *adj.* Expulsive; having power to throw off by the excretions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 262 The curative power .. is .. due to its eliminant action on the mucous and cutaneous surfaces.

B. *sb.* The result of eliminating *n* variables between *n* homogeneous equations of any degree.

1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theor. Equations* xiii. 140 The quantity R is .. called their Resultant or Eliminant. 1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 477/3 Eliminants and Associated Roots.

Eliminate (ɪlĭ·mĭneɪt), *v.* [f. L. *ēlīmināt-* ppl. stem of *ēlīmināre* to thrust out of doors, expel, f. *ē* out of + *līmen*, *līmin-is*, threshold.]

1. *trans.* To thrust out of doors, expel. Now somewhat *humorous*.

1568 ABP. PARKER *Lett.* (1852) 314 To help eliminate out of his [God's] house this offendicle. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* To Rdr., The secound sorte thearfore, that eliminate Poets out of their citie gates. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, From which [room], with the most engaging politeness, she eliminated poor Ferkin.

†b. To carry out of doors, divulge (secrets). *Obs.* [Cf. Hor. *Ep.* I. v. 5.]

1608 TUVIL *Essayes* 115. *a*1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. x. § 4 (1622) 100 He did eliminate, and divulge the mysteries of their gods. 1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) II. 64 Whatsoever .. we do, is .. presently eliminated and carried to them.

† c. To release, set at liberty. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 588 Eliminate my spirit, give it range Through provinces of thought yet unexplor'd.

†2. To pass the threshold of, come out of. *rare*$^{-1}$.

*a*1658 LOVELACE *Snail* in *Poems* (1864) 209 Th'art hood all ore, And ne'r eliminat'st thy dore.

3. a. *Phys.* To expel from the body; *esp.* to get rid of (waste matter, foreign substances, etc.) from the tissues by excretion. b. *Chem.* To disengage, expel (a constituent) from a compound.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 496 A week or two are required to eliminate the mercury from the constitution. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 66/1 The infant just eliminated from the uterus. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 73 Certain plants excrete sweet juice .. for the sake of eliminating something injurious from the sap. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 87 An acid is formed, which is .. again eliminated and carried away by the blood.

4. *gen.* To expel, exclude, remove, get rid of. Used both with reference to material and non-material objects.

1714 LOWTH *Comm. Isa.* Prel. Diss. 62 To be able to discharge and eliminate the errors. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 533 The .. tendency of Herodotus to eliminate from the myths the idea of special aid from the gods. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 19 Eliminating middle men and intermediate profits. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 306 Miss Brontë finds it needful to eliminate the supernatural. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 30 Which enables the potash to be eliminated from the apparatus. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 32 All mythological expressions have probably been eliminated.

b. *fig.* To ignore, treat as non-existent, set aside as irrelevant (certain elements of a question or concept).

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* ii. (1879) 30, I forgot the Corsair's sinful trade .. I honestly eliminated the bad element. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* vi. (1878) 47 Eliminating him from the argument. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* i. (1875) 3 We must eliminate these customs from our conception of that condition.

5. *Algebra.* To get rid of (one or more quantities) from an equation or set of equations; *esp.* to get rid of (one or more of the unknown quantities) in simultaneous equations by combining two or more of the equations; also, to get rid of (one or more of the variables) from an analytical equation.

1845 *Penny Cycl. 1st Suppl.* I. s.v., If by means of one of these we eliminate *p* from the rest, the process .. would allow of our eliminating both *x* and *y* by one equation only. 1875 TODHUNTER *Algebra* 89 By this process we are said to eliminate the unknown quantity which does not appear in the single equation. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 237 Eliminate *x* between the given relations.

fig. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. ii. 82 The Church .. might be eliminated like a constant quantity from among those fluent materials with which history is conversant.

¶ 6. Incorrectly used for: To disengage, isolate, extract (particular elements) from a compound; to disentangle (a fact, a principle) from a mass of confused details; hence, to elicit, deduce.

1843 *For. & Col. Q. Rev.* II. 337 It being .. impossible that such infinite ideas as God, eternity, etc. .. could ever be eliminated by either the will, the reason, or the finite evidence of the finite senses. 1850 M^{c}COSH *Div. Govt*, IV. i. § 2. 455 We have sought to eliminate the truth by exhibiting nature in its full and living action. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 33 (1864) 523 He would .. eliminate the main fact from all the confusing circumstantials. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 97 The roots, indeed, eliminate nourishment from the soil. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 183 The corrupt use of 'eliminate' for 'educe'.

Elimination (ɪlĭmĭnēɪ·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *ēlīminare*: see ELIMINATE and -ATION.]

†1. a. The action of turning persons out of doors, or expelling them from their country; the fact of being thus expelled. b. Divulgation of secrets (cf. ELIMINATE *v.* 1 b.). c. (See quot. 1809.)

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defense* 175 Fabulous eliminations of hels secrets. 1624-47 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 201 The Jews..after all their disgracefull eliminations. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIV. Apr. 20 The process of excluding this proportion [of the French Legislative Assembly] is entitled elimination.

2. *gen.* Expulsion, casting out, getting rid of anything, whether material or immaterial.

1627 DONNE *Serm.* 221 This difference gives no occasion to an Elimination to an extermination of those books which we call Apocryphall. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 205 An elimination of those less precise and appropriate significations, which, etc. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 1 (1875) 4 The elimination of individual errors of thought. 1878 A. GREEN *Coal* 171 The gradual elimination of the oxygen and the concentration of the carbon still go forward. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* i. (1884) 28 The elimination of mystery from the universe is the elimination of Religion.

3. *Phys.* The process of throwing off (effete and waste matter) from the tissues.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 11 (1864) 94 The elimination of waste matter from the skin is promoted by exercise. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 87 In the death-stiffening this elimination cannot occur.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xv. (1873) 405 This elimination of sterility apparently follows from the same cause. 1871 — *Desc. Man* I. v. 172 Some elimination of the worst dispositions is always in progress. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* xiv. 346 That natural process of elimination by which society continually purifies itself.

4. *Algebra.* (See ELIMINATE *v.* 5.)

1845 *Penny Cycl. 1st Suppl.* I. s.v., As to equations which are not purely algebraical .. we cannot .. say that there is any organized method of elimination existing, except that of solution. 1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theor. Equations* xiii. (1866) 140 We now proceed to show how the elimination may be performed so as to obtain the quantity *R*.

¶5. *catachr.* The process of selecting and abstracting some special element; also, the process of disentangling an essential fact or principle from a mass of confused details. Cf. ELIMINATE 6.

1869 G. C. WALLICH in *Sci. Opin.* 10 Feb. 271/2 The elimination from the surrounding waters of the elements entering into the composition of body-substance. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) I. 159 He [Plato] was not able to apply his dialectic to the elimination of this idea from the names or facts in which it was imbedded. 1854 FARADAY in *Lect. on Educ.* 68 [Hypotheses] of the utmost value in the elimination of truth.

Eliminative (ɪlĭ·mĭnătɪv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *ēlīmināt-* ppl. stem of *ēlīminā-re* (see ELIMINATE *v.*) + -IVE.] That eliminates or tends to eliminate; concerned or employed in eliminating. Const. *of.* (See senses of the vb.)

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 278 There can be no congestion of the internal eliminative organs. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 511 Baxter's habit of mind might be called essentially eliminative. 1883 T. M. POST *Serm., Anniv. Exerc. Jacksonville, Ill.* 51 [Protestant principles] are naturally .. curative or eliminative of the poison of despotism or intolerance. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 123/2 Diarrhœa presents itself under two chief forms—*irritative* and *eliminative*.

Eliminator (ɪlĭ·mĭneɪtəɪ). [as if a. L. **ēlīminātor*, agent-noun f. *ēlīmināre* to ELIMINATE.] He who or that which eliminates.

1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 197 The sarcastic .. get rid of it [malice] by its proper eliminator—the tongue.

Eliminatory (ɪlĭ·mĭnătəːri), *a. rare.* [f. L. *ēlīmināt-* (see prec.) + -ORY.] Of or pertaining to elimination; esp. in *Phys.*

1847-9 *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 103/2 Deposits .. tend to produce eliminatory action. 1883 G. H. TAYLOR *Health by Exerc.* 380 Fails .. sensibly to promote the eliminatory processes.

Eling'e, var. EYLING, *Obs.*, 'wing' of a building.

Elinge, var. form of ELENGE. *Obs.*

† **Eli·nguate**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *ēlinguāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlinguā-re*, f. *ē* out + *lingua* tongue.] *trans.* To deprive of the tongue.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* D 4 b, The Diu'll that Diu'll elinguate for his doome.

Hence **Elingua·tion.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ The cutting out of the tongue.

1731 and 1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Eli·ngued**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [as if f. a vb. **elingue*, ad. L. *ēlinguāre* (see prec.) + -ED.] Deprived of the tongue; hence *fig.* tongue-tied, speechless, dumb.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. § 37 Wks. (1677) 234 Fear .. often leaves him .. quite elingued. 1656 in BLOUNT *Gloss.*

[1775 ASH has *Elinguid*, citing COLES, who has only *Elingued*. So 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.]

† **Eli·quament.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **ēliquāmentum*, f. *ēliquā-re* to clarify, strain.] 'A fat juice squeezed out of flesh' (Phillips 1678).

1623 COCKERAM, *Eliquament*, fatnesse of fish, or flesh. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and mod. Dicts.

Eliquate (e·likweɪt), *v.* Also 7 **eliquat.** [f. L. *ēliquāt-* ppl. stem of *ēliquāre*, f. *ē* out + *liquāre* to melt.]

†1. *trans.* a. To melt (by heat), fuse. b. To liquefy. c. To cause to flow freely. *Obs.*

1621 VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 416 It eliquateth the pinguie substance of the kidnies. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* IV. 28 Immoderat heat doth eliquat or melt the humours. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 742 Such [Diureticks] as .. only plentifully eliquate the Urine. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 244 It eliquates the Blood, dilutes the Juices.

2. To separate by fusion; to smelt (an ore).

1879 G. GLADSTONE *Antimony*, The ore to be eliquated.

Eliquation (elikwēɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēliquātiōn-em*, n. of action f. as prec.]

1. The action or process of converting into a liquid; liquefaction. *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 72 A meer putrefactive eliquation of the bloud. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 180 The Eliquation .. of .. obstructing Phlegm. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 136 Its eliquation indeed could not be so remarkable as in pure alum.

2. (See quots.) Cf. ELIQUATE 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Eliquation* in metallurgy is a separation of the different parts of mixed bodies by the different degrees of fire required to melt them. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 224 To separate .. a small quantity of silver from much copper .. the process called eliquation is resorted to. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Eliquation*, separating an alloy by heating it so as to melt the more fusible of its ingredients, but not the less fusible.

† **Eli·quidate**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. E- *pref.*^{3} + LIQUIDATE.] *trans.* To make clear, explain.

1596 HARINGTON (*title*) Metamorphosis of Ajax, Wherein .. is plainly, openly, & demonstratively declared, explaned, & eliquidated .. how vnsauerie places may be made sweet.

Elision (ɪlĭ·ʒən). [ad. L. *ēlīsiōn-em*, f. *ēlīdĕre*: see ELIDE.]

1. The action of dropping out or suppressing a. a letter or syllable in pronunciation; b. a passage in a book or connecting links in discourse. Also an instance of either of these.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 70 The Italian is so full of Vowels, that it must euer be cumbred with *Elisions*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xii[i]. (Arb.) 129 If there were no cause of elision. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 230. ¶ 6 The .. Elisions, by which Consonants of most obdurate Sound are joined together. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* I. 2 Standard words .. are arbitrarily cut off by elision. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 57 The science claims, therefore, to fill up the gaps and elisions of ordinary discourse.

†2. *Elision of the air*: formerly assigned as the cause of sound (see quot.). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 124 The Cause given of Sound, that it should be an Elision of the Air (whereby, if they mean anything, they mean Cutting or Dividing, or else an Attenuating of the Air) is but a Terme of Ignorance. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* Digress. 346 The Production and Modulation of the Voice by the Elision of the Air.

3. A breaking (so as to make a gap) by mechanical force. (Scarcely a recognised Eng. use.)

1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa, Voyage to S. Amer.* (1772) II. 98 The sea formed these large cavities .. by its continual elisions. 1881 *Times* 12 Mar., It [Casamicciola] is now half in ruins, and even those houses which have stood are crippled by elisions.

Elisional (ɪlĭ·ʒənăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL^{1}.] Of or pertaining to elision.

1866 *Reader* 2 June 536 *Prado* may be pronounced *Pra'o* .. but it need not be spelt with the elisional apostrophe.

Elisor (e·lizər), *sb.* Also 5 ellyser, 6 ely-, elizour, -zar, -zor, 6-8 eslisor, 6 eslior. [a. OF. *elisour*, f. *elis-* stem of *elire* to choose.] One who elects.

†1. = ELECTOR 1-3. *Obs.*

14.. CAXTON tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 524 [see ELITE *sb.*^{1}]. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Rom.* (1811) 33 Made emperour .. by the vii. elyzours of Almayne. — *Fr. Hist.* 71 The markes Brandonburgh one of the elizours of the emperour.

2. *Law.* One of two persons appointed in certain cases to select a jury.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 158 a, The court shall appoint certain elisors or esliors. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 355. 1863 H. COX *Institl.* II. iii. 352 Where the sheriff is not an indifferent person .. the precept may be directed .. to two elisors or electors, who shall indifferently name the jury.

Elist, var. of EYE-LIST, *Obs.*, a defect.

† **Eli·te**, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* In 4 ellite, 5 elyte. [a. OF. *elit* (in same use), pa. pple. of *elire*: see ELITE *v.*] A person chosen; *spec.* a bishop elect; = ELECT B. 2.

1387 TREVISA tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 155 þe pope see of Rome was fer fro þe elites [Harl. MS. 2261 men electe; Harl. MS. 1900 ellites; CAXTON ellysers; Lat. *ab ipsis electis*]. *c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vii. 300 Rychard Byschape in his stede Chosyn he wes concorditer And elyte twa yhere bad eftyr.

† **Eli·te**, *sb.*^{2} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OFr. *elite* = next.] Election.

*c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 209 þe pape wild not consent, he quassed þer elite.

‖ **Élite** (elī·t), *sb.*^{3} [F. *élite* (in OFr. *eslite, elite*; see prec.) selection, choice; in mod. use *concr.* that which is chosen:—med.L. *ēlecta* choice, f. L. *ēligĕre*: see ELECT *v.*] The choice part or flower (of society, or of any body or class of persons).

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxxx, With other Countesses of Blank—but rank; At once the 'lie' and the 'élite' of crowds. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 439 The élite of the Russian nobility. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atl. Monthly* No. 268 If we take into consideration .. the élite of a comparatively civilized generation.

† **E·lite**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 elyte; *pa. t.* elit. [f. OF. (*eslit*) *elit*, obs. pa. pple. of the verb *elire* to ELECT.] *trans.* To choose; to elect to office.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1491 Of his Deghter..One Creusa was cald..þat Eneas afterward elit to wed. 1461 T. Denyes in *Paston Letters*, No. 397 (1874) II. 22 He may not of reson do so largely.. be cause he is elyted, as the Comons myght.

† **E·litrope.** *Obs. rare*—1. [var. of Heliotrope.] Some kind of precious stone. Cf. Elutropia.

1609 *Will of Sir R. Lee* (Som. Ho.) Cheyne of elitrope. [1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirror of Stones* 97 Elitropia, or Elitropus, is a green gem..sprinkled with bloody spots.]

Elixate (ɫli·k-, e·liksēlt), *v.* [f. L. *ēlixāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlixāre* to boil, stew.]

1. *trans.* To boil, seethe; to extract by boiling.

1623 in Cockeram. 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies* 62 Elixate your antimonie. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 162 Its enough to elixate a few simples in water on a slow fire. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. To steep (in water); to macerate.

1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 310 The Caput mortuum being elixated by warm water will give an Alcali. 1805 Gregor in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 345 The brownish-gray mass was elixated with distilled water, which dissolved nearly the whole of it.

Hence **Elixated** ppl. a.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 334 The elixated ashes of divers vegetables.

Elixation (ɫlik-, eliksēl·ʃən). [as if ad. L. **ēlixātiōnem*, f. *ēlixāre*: see Elixate *v.* and -ation.]

1. The action of boiling or stewing.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 190 Elixation..is a concoction made by a moyst heate of a thing indifinitely existing in a humour. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 113 Finally they serue to moysten the guts, that their concoction may be celebrated by elixation or boyling. 1757 Walker in *Phil. Trans.* L. 122 After elixation the water became of a turbid yellow colour with ochre.

2. Concoction in the stomach; digestion.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. v, Elixation, is the boyling of meat in the stomacke, by the said naturall heat. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 96 The rest of the pouder, as it is not overcome by elixation, so it continues in a permanency of indigestion in the stomack.

† **Eli·xed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēlix-us* (cf. Elixate) + -ed.]

a. Boiled; hence, refined by boiling, distilled; also *fig.* b. Macerated or steeped in water.

1602 Marston *Antonio & Mel.* I. Prol., The pur'st elixed juyce of rich conceipt. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 46 Being laid in a heap, are covered with other elixed or dramed Ashes.

Elixir (ɫli·xəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **elixir**, 5–7 **elixar, -er**, (6 **alixer**). [a. med.L. *elixir* (cf. Fr. *élixir*, It. *elissire*, Sp. *elixir*, Pg. *elexir*), ad. Arab. الاكسير, *al-iksīr* (=sense 1), prob. ad. late Gr. ξήριον 'desiccative powder for wounds'.

1. *Alchemy.* A preparation by the use of which it was sought to change metals into gold. Sometimes identified with 'the philosopher's stone'; but perh. of wider meaning, including powders, liquids, or vapours used for the same purpose. Also *elixir-stone*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 310 The philosophre stoon, Elixir clept, we sechen fast echoon. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. 188 Thow must devyde thy Elixer whyte into partyes two. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. ii. 295 The philosophers stone, called Alixer. 1614 Rowlands *Fooles Bolt* 9 Fryer-Bacon..could teach Kelley the Elixar stone. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 607 What wonder then if fields and regions here Breathe forth elixir pure, and Rivers run Potable Gold. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 297 A Good Man is like the Elixir, it turns Iron into Gold. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. iii. 159 Roger Bacon sought..a transmuting Elixir with unlimited powers.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1635 Quarles *Embl.* IV. iv. (1718) 202 True fear's the Elixir, which in days of old Turn'd leaden crosses into crowns of gold. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 130 She taught him Loves Elixar, by which Art, His Godhead into Gold he did convert. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 51, I shall bless the kindly wrench that..left all grace Ashes in death's stern alembic, loosed elixir in its place.

2. A supposed drug or essence with the property of indefinitely prolonging life; imagined by the alchemists to be either identical with, or closely related to, the 'elixir' of sense 1. More fully, *Elixir of life* (tr. med.L. *elixir vitæ*).

[1266 Roger Bacon *Opus Minus* (Rolls Ser.) 314 Medicinam..quam philosophi vocant Elixir..Si libra medicinæ projiciatur super mille plumbi fiet..aurum..Et hoc est quod corpora infirma reducet ad sanitatem..et vitam..ultra centenarios annorum prolongabit.] 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xiii. [Mercury, sulphur, and salt]..brought into one bodie (which the Arabians call elixir)..wil be..a medicine, etc. 1799 Godwin *St. Leon* IV. 324 The..secrets of alchemy and the elixir vitæ. 1815 Moore *Lalla R.* (1824) 136, I know too where the Genii hid The jewell'd cup of their king Jamshid With Life's elixir sparkling high. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 318 Honey..was, in her mind..the true elixir vitæ. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* xii. (1833) 299 Though the elixir of life has never been distilled. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. II. i. 75 Carillo had been glad to toy with magic, and pursue the elixir of life.

b. A sovereign remedy for disease. Hence adopted as a name for quack medicines, as *Daffy's Elixir*, etc.

1631 Massinger *Emp. of East* IV. iv, A little cyath or quantity of my potable elixir. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* XII. li, The best Elixar for souls drooping pain. 1681 Ashmole *Diary* 11 Apr., I took early in the morning a good dose of elixer. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1679/4 Anthony Daffy, Author of the Famous Elixir Salutis. 1713 *Guardian* No. 11 (R.) The grand elixir, to support the spirits of human nature. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 79 Take your glass to clear your een, 'Tis the elixir heals the spleen. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, An universal medicine..called by way of excellence, the grand elixir. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 234 A sip of Daffy's elixir..has proved a powerful means of grace. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* v. 144 Before he established the reputation of his..elixir, or pill.

† 3. A strong extract or tincture. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* II. iv. 43 And bring quintessence of elixir pale Out of sublimed spirits minerall. 1673 Grew *Anat. Roots* II. § 60 The remainder, is..an Oleous Elixyr, or extract, in the form of a Milk. 1677 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 630 The name Elixir has been given to many Infusions or Tinctures of spirituous bodies prepared in spirituous Menstruums. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxvii, That elixir being in truth a curious distillation of rectified acetum.

b. *fig.* The quintessence or soul of a thing; its kernel or secret principle.

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I, Pref. § 1 The Spirit and Elixir of all that can be said in defence of your Church and Doctrine. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 181 A distill'd quintessence, a pure elixar of mischief, pestilent alike to all. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* xxiv. 366 The chief elixir of its [love's] nature is founded in the excellency of a spirit that suffers for another's sake. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 311 Sometimes the rank unmitigated elixir, the family vice, is drawn off in a separate individual.

4. *Pharmacy.* (see quot.) *Elixir of vitriol*: aromatic sulphuric acid. *Paregoric elixir*: see Paregoric.

1736 Bailey s.v., An Elixir is a compound magistery, i. e. a composition of various bodies chang'd after the same manner as a single body. 1783 F. Michaelis in *Med. Commun.* I. 350 He ordered her..a gargle of decoction of bark, with elixir of vitriol. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. viii. 203 Elixir of calisaya bark. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Elixir*, a preparation similar to a compound tincture. Also applied to a compound of many drugs with syrup and spirit.

5. *Bot.* **Elixir of Love**: an orchid (*Grammatophyllum speciosum*), a native of Java. Also a decoction made from the seeds of this plant.

6. *Comb.*, as *elixir-like* adj.

a 1631 Drayton *Poems* I. (1753) 201 O tears! Elixir-like turn all to tears you touch. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 165 Soft dispositions which ductill be, Elixar-like, shee makes not cleane, but new.

† **Eli·xir,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To distil as an elixir; to work upon as by an elixir. Also *absol.* Hence **Eli·xired** *ppl. a.*, concentrated, refined. Also *fig.*

a 1658 Lovelace *To J. Hall* Wks. (1864) 252 Thou hast so spirited, elixir'd, we Conceive there is a noble alchymie. — *Toad & Spider* 200 Then in his self the lymbeck turns, And his elixir'd poyson urns. 1660 Ognell *Elegy* in *Lovelace's Wks.* (1864) 289 This elixir'd medecine, For greatest grief a soveraign anodyne. 1687 *Elegy on Cleveland* in Wks. 277 Rich in Elixar'd Measures, and in all That could breath Sense in Airs Emphatical.

† **Eli·xirate,** *v. Obs.* [f. Elixir + -ate3.]

a. *trans.* To distil; to refine by distillation. Also *absol.* b. To cleanse in general, to purify.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* Pref. 7 Every meane Apothecarie..should wel understand how to elixerate. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 27 Every chymical and rational brain can elixyrate such domestic wines. *Ibid.* 216 The volatile parts..ascend to the brain and heart..elixirating the animal spirits. 1733 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 64 By the Means of these Salts..the Fæces Alvinæ are the better elixirated.

Hence **Eli·xirated** *ppl. a.*

1657 Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 321 Imagining your self to be Master of these elixerated Oyls, and essencificated Salts. 1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 125 Graduated to so high an elixerated liquor.

† **Elixi·viate,** *v. Chem. Obs. rare.* [f. E- *pref.*3 + Lixiviate to clear of lye.] *trans.* To clear from lixivium or lye; to refine thoroughly. Hence **Elixi·viate, Elixi·viated** *ppl. a.*, that has lost its lye, that has lost its essential properties. **Elixi·via·tion,** steeping in water for the sake of extracting the lye.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 70 Several Minerals..are to the taste altogether insipid and elixiviated. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1729) 42 By the Air, the most efflete and elixiviated Mould comes to be repair'd. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 852 Salt of Vitriol is prescribed to be made..of an elixiviate Colcothar. 1684–5 Boyle *Min. Waters* 23 Examining these substances by..elixiviation. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 542 The Art of converting..Wood-ashes into Pot-ash, without the..Process of Elixiviation. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 6 The artificial, are those that are extracted..by..elixiviation.

† **Eli·zabeth.** *Obs.* A coin of Queen Elizabeth.

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 245 ₱ 2 An Elizabeth and Four Jacobus's.

Elizabethan (ɫli:zăbī·þăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 **Elizabethian.** [f. Elizabeth + -an.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the period of Queen Elizabeth.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* II. xxii. 166 Daniel, one of the golden writers of our golden Elizabethian age. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 261 This glorious Elizabethan Era. 1887 J. W. Hales 3 *Elizab. Comedies* in *Macm. Mag.* May 61/2 He is..never to flog him the [pupil] when he cannot say his lesson — a peculiar hardship to an Elizabethan teacher.

2. Of dress, furniture, architecture: In the style in vogue during the period of Queen Elizabeth. Also of language, literary form, etc.

1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 307 A large Elizabethan ruff. 1869 *Daily News* 15 Mar., In the drama 'Lady Grace,' the contrast between modern manners and Elizabethan language is rather incongruous. 1874 Parker *Goth. Archit.* I. ii. 20 The Elizabethan style..is a mixture of the old English and the ruder Italian of the Renaissance.

B. *sb.* A person (*esp.* a poet or dramatist) of the period of Queen Elizabeth. Chiefly *pl.*

1881 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 623/3 The murders and adulteries that..had pleased the Elizabethans. 1882 Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* III. Introd. 62 Our Elizabethans, Lodge and Greene especially. 1884 *Athenæum* 22 Mar. 386/2 The savage sublimity of the Elizabethans.

Elizabethanize (ɫli:zăbī·þănəiz). [f. prec. + -ise.] *trans.* To give an Elizabethan character to. Hence **Elizabe·thanized** *ppl. a.*

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 335 A man who built himself a residence Elizabethanised upon a moderate scale.

Elk (elk) 1. Forms: 5–7 elke, (6 alke), 6 elcke, 7– elk. See also Alce. [Of obscure history: the existing word is not the normal phonetic representative of OE. *elch*, *elh* (*eolh*), and is probably ad. MHG. *elch* (:—OHG. *elaho*). The relation of the ON. *elg-r* (Sw. *elg*):—type **algi-z* to the OE. and German words (:—types **elho-*, **elhon-*) is uncertain. The Eng. form *alke* was influenced by L. *alces*, Gr. ἄλκη (cf. Alce), which appear only as the name of an animal living in northern Europe (app. the elk), and are probably adopted from Teut. or some other northern lang.]

1. The largest existing animal of the deer kind (*Alces malchis*), inhabiting large portions of Northern Europe and of North America. The American variety is also called the Moose. (In quot. 1541 the name seems to be applied to some English species of deer.)

[*a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 233 *Cer[v]us*, elch. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 443 *Cer[v]us*, elh. *Ibid.* 2054 *Tragelaphus*, elch. *a* 900 *Leiden Gloss.*, *Damma*, elha.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij b, The symplest of theis iij will slee an Hynde calfe, a Fawn, a Roo, an Elke. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 It shall be lawfull..to have, exercise, and vse their handgounes..so that it be at no maner of deere..or wild elke. [1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 305 Bisontes which in theyr toonge [Swedish] they caule Elg (that is) wild asses.] 1577 Harrison *Descr. Eng.* III. v. (1877) II. 29 Plowing with vres..and alkes a thing commonlie vsed in the east countries. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 169 The Elk on the contrary is most impatient of all heat. 1629 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* XV. 28 These Tartars possesse many..plaines, wherein feed Elkes, Bisones, Horses..and divers others. 1682 Milton *Hist. Mosc.* ii. (1851) 482 Those Messengers..made report of..people riding on Elks. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* II. 82 It is known in Europe by the name of the *elk*, and in America by that of the *Moose-deer*. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* (1849) 196 They saw..frequent gangs of stately elks. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxii. 281 Followed by..elks from beyond the Danube.

2. Applied to certain species of deer: e.g. to the 'Irish Elk', an extinct animal (*Cervus megaceros*), which inhabited Ireland in prehistoric times; and to the Canadian Deer or Wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*).

1884 Miss Hickson *Irel. in 17th C.* I. Introd. 11 Celts and Saxons being as extinct in Ireland as the ancient elk.

3. A species of antelope: the Eland or Cape-elk.

1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 110 The haunts of the African Elks are generally on high mountains, on good pasture grounds, and near good springs. 1786 tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 264 The Cape elk, or more properly the elk-antilope, is a name given by the colonists to a species of gazel.

4. *Comb.* as *elk-skin*; also **elk-bark**, *Magnolia glauca*; **elk('s)-horn**, a kind of fern, *Platycerium alcicorne*; **elk-horse**, a horse employed in hunting the elk; **elk-nut**, *Hamiltonia oleifera*; **elk-tree**, *Andromeda arborea*; **elk-wood** *Andromeda arborea* and *Magnolia macrophylla*; **elk-yard**, a kind of habitation made by the elk.

1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 330 *note*, The *Elk-horn fern. 1882 J. Hardy in *Proc. Brew. Nat. Club* IX. 434 The Elk's-horn fern. 1888 *Century Mag.* Jan. 451/2 The *'elk' horses received three-quarters forage at night and a quarter forage in the morning. 1759 Harte *Gust. Adolphus* II. 321 He wore..an *elkskin buff-waistcoat. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xxxi. 612 That curious temporary habitation..popularly termed an *Elk-yard.

† **Elk** 2. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **elke** (see quots.).

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 6 No bowyer shall sell..any bowe of ewe of the taxe called elke, aboue the price of .iii.*s.* iiii.*d.* 1607 Cowel *Interpr.*, *Elk*, a kind of ewe to make bowes of.

† **Elk** (elk) 3. Forms: 6–7 **elke**, 7 *pl.* **elkys**, 7– **elk**. The Wild Swan or Hooper (*Cygnus ferus*). Also the Wild Goose (*Anas anser*).

1552 Huloet s. v. *Swanne*, Some take thys to be the elke, or wild swanne. 1621 Markham *Fowling* (1655) 6 Such as liue of the water and on the water, are wild Swannes or Elkes. 1674 Ray *Water Fowl* 95 The Elk, Hooper, or wild Swan. 1691 — *Local Wds.* 129 *Elkys*, Wild Geese. 1709 Derham in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 466 *Cygnus ferus*, the Elk, or Hooper, or Wild Swan. 1839 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* I. 189 Both of these were of the common or elk species.

† **E·lken,** *v. Obs. rare.*—1 [? var. of Olhne to flatter.] ? To flatter, propitiate.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 163 þai..Honourd him with offryngs & elkend him fayre.

Ell[1] (el). Forms: 1–7 eln, 2–7 elne, 3–6 ellen (3 a nellen for *an ellen*), (4 ellyn, 6 eline), 6 el, 5–7 elle, 6– ell. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ęln*, str. fem. = MDu. *elne, elle* (Du. *el*), OHG. *elina* (MHG. *elne*, mod.G. *elle*), ON. *ęln, alin* (Sw. *aln*, Da. *alen*), Goth. *aleina* (? scribal error for **alina*) cubit: — OTeut. **alinâ*, whence med.L. *alena*, It., OSp., OPg. *alna*, F. *aune*. The OTeut. word (a compound of which is ELBOW) meant originally arm or fore-arm, and is cogn. with Gr. *ὠλένη*, L. *ulna*, of same meaning.

The diversity of meanings (see below) is common to all words denoting linear measures derived from the length of the arm; cf. CUBIT and L. *ulna*. The word *ell* seems to have been variously taken to represent the distance from the elbow or from the shoulder to the wrist or to the finger-tips, while in some cases a 'double ell' has superseded the original measure, and has taken its name.]

1. A measure of length varying in different countries. The English ell = 45 in.; the Scotch = 37·2; the Flemish = 27 in. Now only *Hist.* or with reference to foreign countries, the Eng. measure being obsolete.

In early use often in sing. when preceded by numerals.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 27 Hwylc eower mæg .. ȝeþencan þæt he ȝe-eacnige ane elne [950 *Lindisf.* elne an *vel* enne; 1160 *Hatton* enne elne] to hys anlicnesse. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 158 *Ulna*, eln. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 586 So wunderlike it wex and get Dat fiftene elne it ouer-flet. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 429 False elnen & mesures he broȝte al clene adoun. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1675 A schippe ..Seuen score ellen lang and ten. *Ibid.* 1838 Þe flod ouer raght seuen eln and mare. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 All merchandises .. used to be measured with Eln or Yard. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 204 Item a Fll ell conteyneth iii q't's of an Eng. yarde, and v. q't's of y^e^ Fll ell makith an Eng. ell. 1520 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 119 A ellen of yolow velvett. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 207, 3 Foote and 9 Ynches make an Elle. 1597 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 88 O, here's a wit of Cheuerel, that stretches from an ynch narrow to an ell broad! 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 57 King Davids common elne conteines threttie seven measured inches. 1625-8 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. an. 17 (1635) 180 A monstrous Whale..whose length was..twenty of our Elnes. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 138 Ere long two ells of earth shall serve, whom scarce a world could satisfie. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. lxxxviii. 408, 102 Ells dantzig make 50 ells english. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 275 The ell by which their acres have been measured (called the barony ell) contains 42 inches, whereas the common ell made use of in the country is only 38 inches. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. ix. 58 Tearful women wetting whole ells of cambric in concert.

b. *fig.* Contrasted with *inch, span*, etc.; *esp.* in proverbial phrase, *Give him an inch and he'll take an ell*: meaning that undue advantage will be taken of a slight concession.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 78 Ye liked ..better an Ynche of your Wyll, Than an ell of your thrift. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 57 Whereas shee tooke an inche of liberty before, tooke an ell afterwardes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch.-porch* ad fin., Lifes poore span Make not an ell by trifling in thy wo. 1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 40 That gave but a Yard, they took an Ell. 1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 305 Have a care of taking an ell, when you have but an inch allowed you. 1798 CANNING *Ballynahinch* v, in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July, Tho' they still took an ell when we gave them an inch.

c. As a fluid measure.

[Several correspondents inform us that they remember seeing the announcement 'Beer sold by the yard', on the signboards of country taverns, the reference being to the long narrow glasses about a yard high.]

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 99 For Elles of Beere, Flutes of Canary Thankes freest, freshest, Faire Ellinda.

†**2.** A measuring rod; = ELL-WAND. Phrase, *To measure with the long ell, with the short ell*: to measure unfairly as buyer or seller respectively.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 119 In hys right hand an elle for to mesure wyth. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 62 The night measured by the short ell of sleepe. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* II. 46 Sometimes the Souldiers (the worst sort of them) measured the packes belonging to the Marchants with the long ell. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* 78 Thus spake a true Idol's Priest that knew no ell, whereby to measure religion, but profit. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 85 The mercer .. upon seeing the ladies gown .. can cut off her quantity by guess, without..taking his ell to measure it.

†b. *Sc. King's ell*: 'Orion's belt': = ELL-WAND 3. *Obs.*

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* Wks. (1821) 118 Be the hornes, the handstaff and the King's ell.

†**3.** *Long ell*: a particular kind of cloth. *Obs.*

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 198 Baize, long ells, druggets, broadcloth. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 520 Fine cloths in Somersetshire, long ells at Exeter.

†**4.** As a rendering of L. *ulna*: The larger bone of the fore-arm. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 903 The other externall branch at the middle of the Ell shooteth out a propagation from his outside. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* VI. xxvi. 147 The Ell, or bone of the cubit..hath..two appendices.

5. *Comb.*, as *ell-broad, -long, -wide* adjs.; †**ell-glass** (see 1 c.); †**ell-ridge**, an old land-measure; †**ell-yard**, an ell-measure. Also ELL-WAND.

1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 37 The bredth of it is *elme broade. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Wareho.* 20 This being the last sort of Ellbroad Gentish that I shall treat of at present. 1682 *Way to make Rum* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 541 The Germans commonly drink whole tankards, and *ell-glasses, at a draught. 1832 *Tour German Prince* III. II. 36, I ate a good dinner, and then added to this *ell-long letter. 1756 *Extract fr. MS. Let.*, Peter Guffin (aged 82 in 1756) was unacquainted with such an old measure of land as an *Ell Ridge, but had heard it contained 60 Luggs. 1652 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* iv. (1653) 25 Your *ell-wide opinion. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 425 A pretty quaker .. did persuade me that ell-wide muslin would go as far as a yard and a half. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 210 Þe hede of an *eln-ȝerde þe large lenkþe hade. *c* 1450 MYRC 713 False ellen yerdes, wetyngly other than the lawe of the lond.

Ell[2] (el), *dial.* [? var. of *ele*, AISLE: see EY-LING.] A shed placed against a building; = EY-LING 2.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 June 6/1, I had occasion to rebuild the ell of a dwelling-house. On removing the old ell .. a rat's nest was found when it was joined to the main structure.

Ellagate (e·lăgĕt). [f. ELLAGIC: see -ATE 4.] A salt of ellagic acid.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 276 Ellagate of potassa forms brilliant pearly scales like talc. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s. v. *Ellagic*, The ellagates are little known; many of them appear to be basic salts.

Ellagic (elæ·dʒik). [ad. Fr. *ellagique*, f. *ellag*, anagram of *galle* gall-nut: see -IC. The name GALLIC had been pre-occupied by another acid obtained from galls.]

Ellagic acid: $C_{14}H_8O_9$ (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl.); originally obtained from oak-galls; found also in bezoar, whence the synonym *bezoartic acid.*

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 243 Ellagic acid..is a tasteless white powder, with a shade of buff. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 277 Ellagic acid dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s. v.

Ellamy, var. of E-LA-MI, *Obs.*

†**E·llan.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *élan*, a. Ger. *elend*; the Ger. word has been adopted through Du. in different sense as ELAND.] The Elk (*Alces malchis*).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. VIII. iv. 630 [Newfoundland and Nova Francia] The Ellan, Deare, Stagge, and Beare, are their game. *c* 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt in Eng.* 99 Deer called Ellans as big as Oxen.

Ellar, dial. form of ELDER *sb.*[1], ALDER [1].

Ellarn(e, obs. form of ELDER *sb.*[1]

Elle, obs. rare var. of ILL; ? also of ELSE.

Ellebore, -bory, obs. forms of HELLEBORE.

Elleck (e·lĕk). A kind of fish: the Red Gurnard, *Trigla cuculus.*

1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 19 The Elleck is caught on the west coast of England and Ireland at all seasons. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Elleck*, the trivial name of the *Trigla cuculus.*

Ellen, obs. and dial. form of ELDER *sb.*[1]

†**E·llend.** *Obs.* [a. Ger. *elend*: cf. ELAND, ELLAN.] An elk.

1616 SURFLET *Country Farm* 150 The Ellend hath eares like unto an Asse.

Elle-maid, -maiden. A half-adoption, half-transl. of Da. *elle-pige* elf-girl.

1850 KEIGHTLEY *Fairy Mythol.* 234 The..Wild-women of Germany bear a very strong resemblance to the Elle-maids of Scandinavia. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Shewe Faire Seem.* XXV, Like trunk of dread Elle-maiden, haunting Germany.

†**E·llenmas.** *Obs.* [f. *Ellen* = *Helena* + MASS; cf. *Christmas, Martinmas*, etc.] St. Helena's day; but the date intended is uncertain.

Two saints of the name were commemorated in England: 'St. Helen the virgin,' perhaps the one whose day is May 22; and Helena the mother of Constantine. The latter is probably intended here; her festival is Aug. 18, but the Sarum Martyrology assigns 'Saynt Elene' to May 18, the date of her translation.

1597 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 41 About S^t^ Ellenmas M^r^ Deane keepinge Court here att Pittington. 1621 in *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 141 [A payment made June 8] due at the last St. Ellenmas Court, 1621.

Eller, obs. or dial. form of ELDER *sb.*[1], ALDER [1].

Ellinge, var. of ELENGE *a.*, *Obs.*

Ellipse (eli·ps). [ad. Gr. ἔλλειψις, n. of action f. ἐλλείπειν to come short. (In the case of the ellipse regarded as a conic section the inclination of the cutting plane to the base 'comes short of', as in the case of the hyperbola it exceeds, the inclination of the side of the cone.)]

Not in Johnson, Todd, or Richardson (1836); for early examples of the pl. *ellipses* see ELLIPSIS.

1. A plane closed curve (in popular language a regular oval), which may be defined in various ways: **a.** Considered as a conic section; the figure produced when a cone is cut obliquely by a plane making a smaller angle with the base than the side of the cone makes with the base. **b.** A curve in which the sum of the distances of any point from the two foci is a constant quantity. **c.** A curve in which the focal distance of any point bears to its distance from the directrix a constant ratio smaller than unity.

The planetary orbits being (approximately) elliptical, *ellipse* is sometimes used for 'orbit' (of a planet).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Ellipsis*, [The form *ellipse* is used throughout; the *Cycl.* 1751 has only *ellipsis*]. 1815 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, Ellipse or Ellipsis. 1842 TENNYSON *Gold. Year* 24 The dark Earth follows wheel'd in her ellipse. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 120 A circle seen obliquely or perspectively shows the form of an ellipse. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 1 Other irregular ellipses .. are successively described.

2. *transf.* An object or figure bounded by an ellipse. Also *fig.*

1857 BULLOCK tr. *Cazeaux's Midwif.* 29 The abdominal strait has been .. compared to an ellipse. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 163 An ellipse of small stars.

3. *Gram.* = ELLIPSIS 2. Somewhat *rare.*

1843-83 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Gr. Lex.* s. v. Ἔλλειψις. 1886 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II (ed. 5) 511 (Index).

†**Elli·psed**, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. ELLIPS-IS + -ED.] Characterized by ellipsis.

1607 S. HIERON *Defence* I. 148 M. H. cannot show us one place in all the Bible so ellipsed or ecclipsed as to need, etc.

†**Elli·psical.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 ellepseycal. [f. ELLIPSE + -IC + -AL.] = ELLIPTICAL.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. Pref., Ellepseycal circumscribed & inscribed bodies.

Ellipsing (eli·psiŋ), *ppl. a. rare.* [as if f. vb. **ellipse*; cf. *circling.*] Revolving in ellipses.

1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 173 The whole well-balanced ellipsing solar system.

‖ **Ellipsis** (eli·psis). Pl. **ellipses** (-siz). Also 7 elipsis, 8 elleipsis, *pl.* ellipsises. [a. L. *ellīpsis*, ad. Gr. ἔλλειψις: see ELLIPSE.]

1. = ELLIPSE. Now *rare.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XII. XV. 376 This section is a Conicall section, which is called Ellipsis. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 316 If the section be an ellipsis.. you may use the same method. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 272 The Ellipsis or Oval ABCD. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 229 The planets..could not possibly acquire such revolutions .. in ellipses very little eccentric. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 14 Comets' Ellipses come near to Parabola's. 1705–30 S. GALE in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 47 A fine bowling-green cut into an ellipsis. 1854 TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Astron.* 119 It had traversed..an ellipsis.

†b. *attrib. Obs.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 273 These Ellipsis, or Semi-Oval Arches .. are sometimes made over Gate-ways.

2. *Gram.* The omission of one or more words in a sentence, which would be needed to complete the grammatical construction or fully to express the sense; *concr.* an instance of such omission.

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 67 The first of the Substantives is oft understood by a figure called Ellipsis. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Davideis* I. Notes (1710) I. 368 It is an Elleipsis, or leaving something to be understood by the Reader. 1727 POPE, &c. *Art Sinking* 115 The ellipsis, or speech by half-words [is the peculiar talent] of ministers and politicians. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. ii. 25 Violent ellipses and inversions of language. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 27 *note.* The ancient lawyers in the construction of their appellatives have indulged themselves in much harsher ellipsises without scruple. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 476 The ellipsis was now filled up with words of high import. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 112 Grammatical roughnesses or ellipses.

†**3.** Formerly used as the name of the dash (—) employed in writing or printing to indicate the omission of letters in a word. *Obs.*

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 413 An Ellipsis .. is used, when some letters in a word, or some words in a verse, are omitted: as 'The k—g' for 'the king'.

Ellipsist (eli·psist). *nonce-wd.* [f. ELLIPS-IS + -IST.] One addicted to the use of the figure Ellipsis in argument or discourse.

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 42 These .. would hold in contempt the timidity of the ellipsists.

Ellipsograph (eli·psŏgraf). Cf. ELLIPTOGRAPH. [f. ELLIPSE + -GRAPH, f. Gr. γράφειν to write.] An instrument for describing ellipses.

Ellipsoid (eli·psoid). [f. ELLIPSE + -OID.]

A. *sb.*

1. A solid of which all the plane sections through one of the axes are ellipses, and all other sections ellipses or circles. Formerly in narrower sense: A solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse round one of its axes; now called *ellipsoid of revolution.*

a 1721 KEILL tr. *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 7 The Earth must be an Ellipsoid whose Equatorial Diameter is to its Axis as √289 to √288. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII 202 Ellipsoids of different degrees of oblateness. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vi. 55 A meniscus whose convex surface is part of an ellipsoid. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 281 The isothermal surfaces are ellipsoids. 1879 C. NIVEN (*title*) On the Conduction of Heat in Ellipsoids of Revolution,

2. ? A figure approximately elliptical.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induc. Sc.* (1857) II. 59 An eccentric ellipsoid; that is a figure resembling an ellipse.

B. *adj.* = next.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VI. i. 313 The eggs .. are ellipsoid or oval. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 142 Styles erect or spreading, pollen ellipsoid.

Ellipsoidal (elipsoi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Having the nature or shape of an ellipsoid.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xli. § 201. 344 A concave ellipsoidal reflector. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 213 Some vesicles are..ovoidal, or ellipsoidal. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. (1867) 58 The Llandillo formation..rises to the surface in the form of a rugged ellipsoidal mass. 1884 *Law Times* 9 Feb. 267/1 The proper shape for a ceiling of a room used for public speaking [is] ellipsoidal or coved.

Ellipsone (eli·psōun). *nonce-wd.* [f. ELLIPSE, on the analogy of CYCLONE.] A revolving storm following an elliptical instead of a circular path.

1860 ADM. FITZ ROY in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 354 The smaller cyclonic motions (*ellipsones*?).

Elliptic (eli·ptik). [ad. Gr. *ἐλλειπτικός* elliptic, defective, f. *ἐλλείπειν* to come short: cf. ELLIPSE.]

1. That has the form of an ellipse; pertaining to ellipses.

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 380 If the whole Area..of the Elliptic Orbit be imagined to be divided into 360 equal Parts. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xii. 262 A building of an elliptic figure. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav. Afr.* iii. 36 All others [arches] which I had hitherto observed being eliptick. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 11 These are the steps by which we have risen to a knowledge of the elliptic motions of the planets. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Int. Calculus* vii. 190 The area of any elliptic sector. 1888 W. W. ROUSE BALL *Hist. Math.* 292 The rectification of an elliptic arc.

¶ That has an elliptic (as opposed to a circular orbit); in quot. = 'eccentric'.

1806 MOORE *Epist.* II. i. 42 Every wild, elliptic star.

b. *Elliptic chuck*: a chuck for oval or elliptic turning; *elliptic compass(es*, an instrument for drawing ellipses; *elliptic spring* (for carriages), a spring formed by two sets of curved plates, forming two elliptic arcs united at the ends.

c. *Comb.* In definitions of form: (Bot.) *elliptic-lanceolate, -oblong, -obovate, -ovate, -ovoid* adjs., having a form intermediate between elliptic and lanceolate, etc.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 88 Radical [leaves] *elliptic-lanceolate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 54 Lower leaves petioled *elliptic-oblong. *Ibid.* 417 Rhombic or *elliptic-obovate. *Ibid.* 234 Leaves *elliptic-ovate. *Ibid.* 410 Perigynia *elliptic-ovoid.

2. *Elliptic integrals*: a class of integrals discovered by Legendre in 1786, so named because their discovery was the result of the investigation of elliptic arcs. *Elliptic functions*: certain specific functions of these integrals. (Formerly the term *elliptic functions* was applied to what are now called *elliptic integrals*.)

1845 *Penny Cycl. 1st Supp.* s.v., A large class of integrals closely related to and containing among them the expression for the arc of an ellipse have received the name of Elliptic functions. 1876 CAYLEY *Elliptic Functions* 8 sn *u* is a sort of sine function, and cn *u*, dn *u* are sorts of cosine-functions of *u*; these are called Elliptic Functions. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 63 The epithet 'elliptic' applied to these integrals is purely conventional, arising from the connexion of one of them with the arc of an ellipse.

3. *Gram.* Of sentences, phrases, or style: Characterized by ellipsis; = ELLIPTICAL 2.

4. quasi- *sb.* (*nonce-use.*)

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 79 They were talking of parabolics and elliptics, and describing diagrams on the table with a wet finger.

Hence as combining form **Elli·ptico-.**

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 389 Leaves..elliptico-lanceolate. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 3 Feb. 6 His style .. is of the elliptico-interjectional sort.

Elliptical (eli·ptikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. That has the form of an ellipse; pertaining to ellipses.

1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 305 The cone described by the subtense of the..elliptical line. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. v. 23 They all move in Orbits, which are more or less oval, or (as the Astronomers call it) Elliptical. 1812–6 J. PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 185 The orbit of the fourth satellite is sensibly elliptical. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvii. 225, I have been enabled to refer all the phenomena of the action of metals to a new species of polarisation, which I have called elliptical polarisation. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xx. 354 In the great elliptical path of the earth the sun occupies one of these foci.

b. *Elliptical compasses*: = elliptic compasses. † *Elliptical dial*, a small pocket-dial (Kersey). Also in Bailey 1721–1790, Chambers 1751.

c. *Comb.*

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 53 Leaves *elliptical-lanceolate.

2. *Gram.* Of sentences and phrases: Defective, lacking a word or words which must be supplied to complete the sense. Of style, etc.: Characterized by ellipsis.

1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* (ed. 12) 313 *note*, It was necessary to add a word or two in the version to supply the elliptical expression of the Hebrew. 1828 WHATELY *Rhetoric* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 284/1 Aristotle's Style .. is frequently so elliptical as to be dry and obscure. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. iii. § 1 (1876) 29 Production and productive, are..elliptical expressions, involving the idea of a something produced. 1884 TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 441/1 Carlyle's violently elliptical manner.

3. Omitted by ellipsis. ? *nonce-use.*

1829 W. DUNCAN *Greek Test.* Pref., He has given at the foot of the page..many of the principal elliptical words.

Elliptically (eli·ptikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + LY².]

In an elliptical manner.

1. *Gram.* With use of ellipsis.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* Introd. 21 Almost every word is put elliptically. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. i. § 2. 39 [Certain sciences] use..elliptically, the Syllogism.

2. In the form or after the manner of an ellipse.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvii. 229 Light polarised + 45° is elliptically polarised.

Elli·pticalness. *rare.* [f. ELLIPTICAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being elliptical.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. iii. 300 According to the Ellipticalness of the Apocalyptick style.

Ellipticity (elipti·sĭti). [f. ELLIPTIC + -ITY.] Elliptic form; degree of deviation (of an orbit, etc.) from circularity, (of a spheroid) from sphericity.

1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 84 [In] the case of beds supposed of the same ellipticity .. I have taken greater care. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 109 Its deviation from the circular form, arising from so very slight an ellipticity. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1926. 402/2 The ellipticity of Mars. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Log.* xxxiii. (1880) 291 An orbit of slight ellipticity.

b. as a measurable quantity.

The ellipticity of a spheroid (e. g. of the figure of a planet) is expressed by some mathematicians as the ratio of the difference of the axes to the major axis, and by others as the ratio of this difference to the minor axis. (With reference to orbits this mode of expressing ellipticity is not used; see ECCENTRICITY 3 b.)

1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 77 The diminution of the gravity having been found greater than $\frac{1}{230}$, the ellipticity or difference of diameters ought to be less than that fraction. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 361 The ellipticity of the earth..has been found to be $\frac{1}{290}$. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 7 Its ellipticity .. means the proportion between the difference of the two axes .. of an ellipse, and the greater of them.

Elliptograph. = ELLIPSOGRAPH.

1855 *Ency. Brit.* (ed. 8) s.v. [A description of the instrument].

† **Elliptoi·des.** *Obs.* Also 8 **elliptoide.** [Badly f. *ellipt-* (cf. ELLIPTIC) + mod.L. *-oides*: see -OID.] An infinite ellipse.

1731 BAILEY, Eliptoides. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, Elliptoide, an infinite or indefinite Ellipsis, defined by the indefinite equation $ay^{m+n} = bx^m \cdot a - x^n$ when *m* or *n* are greater than 1.

‖ **Ellops** (e·lɒps). *Obs.* in actual use. [a. Gr. *ἔλλοψ* or *ἔλοψ*, the name of a fish and of a serpent. (The variants ELAPS and ELOPS are used in mod. zoological Latin in different senses).]

1. A kind of serpent.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 526 Cerastes hornd, Hydrus, and Ellops drear.

2. A kind of fish mentioned by ancient writers.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 266 The Lamprey in Sicilie: the Elops at Rhodes, and so forth of other sorts of fishes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. I. iii. 299 The Elops or Sea-serpent. 1775 ASH, *Ellops*, a fish affording delicious food which some think to be the sturgeon of the moderns. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 110 Spends all his substance on stewed ellops-fish.

Ellore, obs. f. ELDER *sb.*¹ (the tree).

Ell-rake. *dial.* Also eld-, eller-rake. [Derivation uncertain; cf. ELDROOK; the writers of the Chesh. and Shropsh. glossaries suggest *heel-rake*. Halliwell gives also '*Ellock-rake*, a small rake for breaking up ant-hills. *Salop.*'] A large rake with curved iron teeth, drawn behind the raker.

1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk.* (E. D. S.) Ellrake, eldrake. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Ell-rake, eller-rake.

Ell-wand (e·lwɒnd). Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 elenwand, ellewande, elwonde, *Sc.* elnewande, 7–9 elwand. [f. ELL + WAND.]

1. A measuring rod, an ell-measure: sometimes used for 'yard-measure'.

[1403 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* II. 34 Ipse Johannes cepit quendam elenwand, et ipsam percussit super capud.] ?*a* 1500 tr. *Leges Burgorum Scociæ* xlviii. in *Sc. Acts* (1844) I. 342 Ilk burges may haſe in his hous .. ane elnewand. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 36 The heire of ane burges, is of perfite age, quhen he .. can .. measure claith (with ane elwand). 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. i, An elwand fills his hand, his habit mean. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxi. (1857) 304 Beating time with his ellwand on the point of his shoe.

† **2.** The larger of the bones of the fore-arm; = ULNA. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 139 Elle wande [*P.* elwonde,] *ulna*.

3. *Sc.* The group of stars called Orion's Belt.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 153 The son, the sevin sternis, and the Charll wane, The elwand, the elementis, and Arthuris hufe. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 29 King's Elwand (now foolishly termed the Belt of Orion).

Elm (elm), *sb.* Forms: 1 elm, 5–7 elme, 9 *dial.* elem, ellum, 4– elm. Also 4 ulm, 6 ulme. [OE. *elm* str. masc. = OHG. *elm* str. masc. (whence the derivatives MHG. *elme, ilme, ilmene* wk. fem.) :—WGer. **elmo-z*; the same word with difference of ablaut appears as ON. *álmr* (Sw. *alm*, Da. *alm, ælm*) etymologically = L. *ulmus*. The mod. Ger. *ulme*, Du. *olm*, and the Eng. form *ulm(e*, are due to the influence of the Lat. word.]

1. The name of well-known trees belonging to the genus *Ulmus*, esp., in England, the Common or Small-leaved Elm (*Ulmus campestris*), a tree having rough, doubly serrated leaves, flowers nearly sessile, the fruit oblong, deeply cloven and glabrous; in Scotland, the Witch or Wych Elm (*Ulmus montana*) or the Cork-barked Elm (*Ulmus suberosa*); in U. S. the White Elm (*Ulmus americana*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 52 Eft ȝenim elmes rinde, ȝebærn to ahsan. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xli. 19, I shal sette in desert fyrr tree and vlm and box togidere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 138 Elm, tre, *ulmus*. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 5 Two other bowes..of ashe, elme, wyche, hasyll or other wood mete for the same. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* I. vii. D vj, Our cittizen is now a Corridon. He trimmes his ulmes. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* iv. § 6 The Elm delights in a sound, sweet and fertile Land. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* iv, Beneath those rugged elms, that yew tree's shade. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 224 Few persons know that the Elm has any flower. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 94 The inner bark of the Elm is slightly bitter and astringent. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xciv. 58 Rock'd the full foliaged elms. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *One-hoss Shay*, Logs from the 'Settler's ellum'. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Elem*, the elm. 1881 *Isle Wight Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Ellum*, an elm.

2. With distinguishing epithets, denoting the above-named and other species of the genus *Ulmus*: **Broad-leaved Elm,** *Ulmus latifolia* or *montana*; **Chichester Elm,** also called **American Elm,** *Ulmus americana*; **Witch** or **Wych Elm,** *Ulmus montana*. Also **Yoke Elm,** the HORNBEAM (*Carpinus Betulus*).

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 423 The Broad-Leaved Elm..60–80 feet high, with rugged bark. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 419/3 The Chichester Elm .. is variously known as the Huntingdon, Scampston, or unfortunately as the American Elm.

3. *fig.* with reference to the practice of training vines on elms.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 179 Thou art an Elme my husband, I a Vine. 1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 2 Subverting the Protestant Religion, together with the Subjects Liberty, (the Elme of that Vine).

4. The wood of these trees.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 261 Elm is another tough and strong species of wood.

5. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.*, as *elm-dresser, -plank, -shadow, -tree, -wood*; *elm-embosomed, -encircled* adjs.; **elm-balm,** the fluid contained in elm-galls; **elm-gall,** the gall produced on the different species of elm by the puncture of *Aphis ulmi*; **elm-pipe,** the trunk of an elm hollowed for use as a drain or water-pipe.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 42 Galls are also produced on the leaves by the puncture of a cynips, and each gall contains some drops of liquid, which has been called *Elm balm. 1596 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 578 *Elm dresser 20*/. 1839 CLOUGH *Poems* II. 11 Field and wood And *elm-embosomed spire. 1777 T. WARTON *Poems* Ode vii, Or grange, or *elm-encircled farm. 1731 S. HALES *Stat. Ess.* II. App., Where *elm-pipes lay underground. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 173 An Oaken plank, or *Elm plank. 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Haunted House*, Where the deep *elm shadows fall. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 169 b, The leues, the boughes, and the barck of the *elm tre, haue a binding vertue. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 52/1 The Elme Tree is of some called All-Heart. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Engl.* II. 387 Her body was..thrown into a common chest of elm tree. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 57 Enormous elmtree-boles did stoop and lean Upon the dusky brushwood underneath Their broad curved branches.

Elm, var. of HELM *sb.* and *v. dial.*

† **Elmawes.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1500 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 591 *Lameres, anglice* elmawes.

Elmen (e·lmĕn), *a.* Now *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 elmyn, (6–7 elming), 5–9 elmin, 5– elmen. [f. ELM + -EN.]

1. Of or pertaining to an elm-tree.

1494 FABYAN VII. 585 They were hanged vpon an elmyn tree. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 56 Tender Elming bud May ..be giuen in steede of foode. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 301 Let him feed upon .. Elming boughs. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* VI. 402 Planted about it many Elmen-trees. 1807 CRABBE *Hall Justice*, We slept beneath the elmin tree. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xxvii, Leaning against the elmin tree. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 21 The elmen leaf Thinn'd into gold, and fell.

2. Made of the wood of the elm-tree.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 323 Item, for lx. fete of elmen borde, xx.*d.* 1648 *Bury Wills* (1850) 209 A great chest of elming borde.

3. Composed of elm-trees.

1876 *World* No. 106. 19 The elmen bowers are in their prime of foliage.

Elmes, elmisse, elmys, obs. ff. ALMS, q.v.

Elmy (e·lmi). [f. ELM *sb.* + -Y.] Consisting of, characterized by, or abounding in elms.

1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 206 The sandy soil Of elmy Ross. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* X. 5 The summer breeze Moves o'er the elmy vale. 1799 COLERIDGE in *New Monthly Mag.* (1835) XLV. 225 We have elmy hedges. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* I. 4 The old palace that stands blinking its sleepy windows across elmy vistas.

† **Elne, e·llen,** *sb. Obs.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *ȩllen* (gen. *ȩlnes*) corresponds to OS. *ellen, ellien*, OHG. *ellan, ellen, ellin*, Goth. *aljan* str. neut.; ON. *eljan, eljun* str. fem. (Icel. *elja* wk. fem.) :—OTeut. types **aljano(m, *aljanâ*.]

Strength, courage (also, in OE., zeal); in *Theol.* strength vouchsafed, comfort, grace.

Beowulf 602 Ac ic him ȝeata sceal Eafoð and ellen unȝeara nu guþe ȝebeodan. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. § 2 (Bosw.) Feower cræftas, þara is an wærscipe, oðer metȝung, þridde is ellen. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 264 Wæs Guþlac on elne strong. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 Vor ȝe schulden wenen þet God, uor ouwer holi liue, sende ou his grace and his elne. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Ah monnes elne is muche wurð. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 We..buggeþ worldles froure . wiþ moni sori teone . and elne of monnes speche. *Ibid.* Hwa se euer haueð longe wone of gastliche elne.

Hence **E·llenlæs** *a.* [see -LESS], powerless.

a 1000 *Juliana* 393 (Gr.) Ic ȝeomor sceal secan oðerne ellenleasran cempan. *c* 1200 *Ormin* 10908 Illc meocnesse iss ellenlæs Wiþþutenn herrsummnesse.

† **E·lne,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ȩlnian* = OHG. *ellinôn*, ON. *elna*, Goth. *aljanôn* :—OTeut. **aljanôjan*, f.

**aljano-m*: see prec.] *trans.* To strengthen, hearten, comfort.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Gon & iseon swuch & elnen ham & helpen mid fode of holi lore. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1374 As men droh ham to hare deað, þa..elnede þe oðre. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 215 Ich wot þet þu wult senden me þene holi gost to elnen me.

Eln(e, obs. var. of ELL.

† **E·lning.** *Obs.* [OE. *ęlnung*, f. *ęlnian*, ELNE *v.*: see -ING[1].] Comfort, grace.

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Min ihesu liues louerd þu beodest us þin elning [*printed* elming]. *Ibid.* 201 Þu beodest þin elning.

† **Eloca·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **ēlocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēlocāre*, lit. to place out, f. *ē* out + *-locāre* to place.]

1. Removal from a person's control.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 294 When the child by..former elocation shall be out of the Parents disposing.

2. *fig.* Alienation (of mind), ecstasy.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. v. § 1 (1622) 30 In all Poesie .. there must be..an elocation, and emotion of the minde.

Elocular (ɫlǫ·kiŭlăɪ), *a. Bot.* [f. *ē* out + *locul-us* small cell + -AR.] Without partitions or loculi.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Elocution (elŏkiū·ʃən). Forms: 6 elocucion, -sion, -syon, eloquution, 6– elocution. [ad. L. *ēlocūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēloqui* to speak out: cf. ELOQUENCE.

Sense 1 is identical with the meaning of *elocutio* as used by Roman rhetoricians. Sense 4, which has been evolved from the etymology without regard to Latin usage, corresponds to what the Romans expressed by *pronuntiatio*.]

† 1. Oratorical or literary expression of thought; literary 'style' as distinguished from 'matter'; the power or art of appropriate and effective expression. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. i, Elocusion with the powre of Mercury, The matir enorneth right well facundyously. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 4 Elocucion is an appliyng of apte wordes and sentences to the matter founde out to confirme the cause. 1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 Why should we think so basely of this? rather then of her sister, I meane Rhetoricall Eloquution. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 11 How unhappie soever I may be in the elocution, I am sure the Theame is worthy enough. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 167 A Person of good Learning and Elocution. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Elocution* (with Rhetoricians) consists in apt expressing, and a beautiful order of placing of words. 1844 LINGARD *Hist. Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 171 Your..acquaintance with those forms of elocution in which it is expressed.

† b. *concr.* A mode of expression. *Obs.*

a 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* (1840) 492 Elocutions are made decent: 1. By speaking feelingly .. 2. By speaking as becomes the person of the speaker, etc.

† 2. Eloquence, oratory; *concr.* in *pl.* harangues.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 39 a, How shall I arme myne elocution. 1631 MASSINGER *Emp. East* II. i, She'll tire me with Her tedious elocutions. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 49 She began to be taken with his elocution. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 241 To stirr the constancie of any wise man is..above the genius of his cleric elocution. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* III. 283 When he speaks, what elocution flows! 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IX. 549 Both elocution and address in arms.

3. Oral utterance; way or manner of speaking. Now only with some notion of 4.

1623 COCKERAM, *Elocution*, vtterance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 747 Whose taste .. Gave elocution to the mute. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxix. 274 He had a lively and easy elocution. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 18 For this Mr. Tyrrel was indebted to a boisterous and overbearing elocution. 1795 BURKE *Let.* Wks. VII. 371 You have a natural, fluent, and unforced elocution. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. I. I. ii. § 7 The clear and vigorous elocution of useless and senseless words.

4. The art of public speaking so far as it regards delivery, pronunciation, tones, and gestures; manner or style of oral delivery. Also *attrib.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Elocution*, good vtterance of speech. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Elocution*, proper Speech, handsome utterance. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 87 True theatrical elocution. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvii, It..served to give zest and peculiarity to the style of elocution. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Dec. 819/1 The worst of the other system, that of boarding-schools and 'elocution-masters', is that, etc.

Elocutionary (elŏkiū·ʃənări), *a.* [f. prec. + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to elocution.

1846 POE *Wks.* (1864) III. 40 The elocutionary .. value of her programmes. 1882 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/4 Mr. Newdegate, with great .. elocutionary effect, read the letter. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/4 Dr. Parker's elocutionary gifts added to the strong impression which it made.

Elocutionist (elŏkiū·ʃənist). [f. ELOCUTION + -IST.] One who practises the art of elocution; a proficient in the art of elocution.

1847 in CRAIG. 1860 *Daily News* 17 Dec., Mr. Bengough is a good elocutionist. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* XIV. 283 The..variations of tone which the skilled elocutionist uses.

Elocutionize (elŏkiū·ʃənəiz), *v.* [f. ELOCUTION + -IZE.] *intr.* a. To make use of florid or eloquent language. b. To speak or read in public.

a 1849 POE *Wks.* (1864) III. 250 The author proceeds..to elocutionize. 1883 *Homiletic Monthly* Aug. 661 The two tasks [of a preacher]..writing and elocutionizing.

Elocutive (ɫlǫ·kiŭtiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [as if ad. L. **ēlocūtīv-us*, f. *ēloqui*: see ELOCUTION.]

A. *adj.* That is concerned with utterance or eloquence. B. *sb.* An utterance.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlviii. (1677) 254 Though Preaching in it's elocutive part be but the conception of Man. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 41 Mr. Manager .. went through the appeasing elocutives of dumb show.

Elo·cutory, *a. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *ēlocūtōri-us* pertaining to oratorical expression.] That pertains to elocution; elocutionary.

1817 *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 448 Dr. Carey has .. in forwardness, an elocutory edition of Thomson's Seasons.

Elo·ge. [a. Fr. *éloge*, ad. L. *ēlogium* (see ELOGIUM). Now treated as Fr.: pronounced (*elo*ʒ).]

† 1. An expression of praise or commendation; an encomium. *Obs.*

c 1566 NUCE tr. *Seneca's Octavia* I. iii, That woman wight shal have alwaye This eloge yet. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* I. 55 The Author here gives us an Eloge on Mountains. 1764 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 128 The eloge which the noblest of poets gives me. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. iv. 287 Pere Mersenne..has given us an .. eloge of him. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 23 The latter member of this eloge would now be wholly unintelligible, if applied to a spirited coach-horse.

2. A funeral oration; a discourse in honour of a deceased person, *e.g.* that pronounced by a newly-elected member of the French Academy upon his predecessor.

c 1725 ATTERBURY *Epist. Corr.* I. (1783) 179, I return you, Sir, the two eloges, which I have perused with pleasure. I borrow that word from your language. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The secretary of the royal academy of sciences in Paris composes the eloges of such members as die. 1861 G. WILSON & GEIKIE *E. Forbes* XV. 553 Pronouncing the Eloge of his old master into whose place he now ascends!

† **E·logist.** *Obs.* [f. ELOGE + -IST.] 'One who pronounces a panegyric' (Todd).

a 1639 WOTTON *Rem.* (1685) 366 She did not want a passionate Elogist, as well as an excellent Preacher [for her funeral sermon].

‖ **Elo·gium.** *Obs.* [L. *ēlogium* a short saying, an inscription on a tombstone; this word and its mod. forms seem to have been confused with EULOGIUM, EULOGY.]

1. An explanatory inscription.

a 1699 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* I. viii. (R.) The elogium of his cross, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.

2. = ELOGY 2–4.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 251 Where he bestoweth this honourable Elogium upon him. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 54 Let your Elogium's be alwaies within the circumference of common sense. *a* 1764 DODSLEY *Art Preach.* 99 In elogiums, 'tis the art, With plain simplicity to win the heart. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. lx. 166 Posterity .. will .. meet with their names and elogiums.

† **E·logy.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 elogie. [Anglicized form of prec.]

1. An explanatory inscription, *esp.* on a monument or a portrait. Cf. ELOGIUM 1.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 13 Many personages..deserue better than dispersed report, or barren Elogies. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 209 The effigies of the several Dukes, with their Elogies. 1658 J. BURBERY *Hist. Christina Q. Swedland* 422 In several pastboords hung their elogies. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 47 His Statue or Picture, with an Elogy under it, shall be placed in the Galery.

2. A brief summary of a person's character; a characterization; usually in favourable sense, a eulogy, expression of praise.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. *Notes* 70 But for Arthur you shall best know him in this elogie. This is that Arthur, etc. 1629 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxii. (Arb.) 87 No man .. comes off more with the elogie of a kind Gentleman. 1638 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 12 One Stokes..did..set forth a pretty book, which was published, with many witty elogies before it. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Elogie, a report in praise or dispraise of a thing. 1704 EARL CROMARTY *Sp.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/5 An Elogie or Panegerick on Her Majesty. 1740 JOHNSON *Blake* Wks. IV. 369 We must then admit, amidst our elogies and applauses.

3. A biographical notice (usually of a deceased person).

1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 291 Jacobus Verheiden ..in his Elogies of famous Divines. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 217 As Paulus Jovius hath delivered in his Elogie of learned men. 1652 C. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 74 Of such before as writ his Acts or Elogie, Some Records doe unto this day remain.

4. A funeral oration.

1677 *Govt. Venice* 197 His Funerals are kept in the Church of St. Mark; and his Elogy pronounced in presence of the Senat. 1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 296 She .. had her obsequies celebrated..by a solemn procession, and elogy of all the witness of that renowned city.

‖ **Elohim** (elō·him, -hīm). Also 7 elohym. [Heb. אלהים *ĕlōhīm*, pl. of אלה god, but often construed as sing. with sense 'God' or 'a god'.] One of the Hebrew names of God, or of the gods.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. ii. 7 That Elohym..Who moved upon the waters. 1715 KERSEY, *Elohim*, one of the names of God in the bible. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. i. 19 Abraham saw that all the Elohim were meant for God.

† b. *transf.* in allusion to the supposed use of the word in certain passages of the Bible to denote earthly potentates. (This interpretation is now abandoned, exc. in the ironical passage *Ps.* lxxxii. 6.)

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 19 He who .. sways the scepter of himself, not envying the glory of..elohims of the earth.

Elohimic (elōhi·mik), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of passages in the Hebrew scriptures: Characterized by the use of the word *Elohim* instead of the word *Yahveh*. See next.

1871 F. BOLTON *Delitzsch on Ps.* III. 172 Two Elohimic fragments brought together. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* III. 1954 The Elohimic psalms.

Elohist (elō·hist). [f. ELOH(IM) + -IST.] The name given by Hebraists to the author (or authors) of those parts of the Hexateuch which are marked by the use of *Elohim* as the name of God instead of *Yahveh* (popularly written *Jehovah*). See JEHOVIST, YAHVIST.

1862 H. J. ROSE *Bunsen* 77 Ilgen imagined two Elohists, and one Jehovist. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* II. 1043/1 Amended by a younger Elohist and a Jehovistic editor.

Elohistic (elōhi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the ELOHIST; characterized by the use of ELOHIM instead of *Yahveh*: see prec.

1841 RYLAND *Hengstenberg on Pentat.* (1847) 331 In some passages of the Elohistic part .. Elohim must stand under all circumstances. 1863 JOHANNES LAICUS *Anti-Colenso* I, The Jehovistic passages taken by themselves require the Elohistic story to connect them. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* vii. 197 The Elohistic collection [of psalms] ..was formed after the time of Ezra.

Eloin, eloign (ɫloi·n), *v.* Forms: 6 eloine, eloygn, 6–7 esloyn(e, eloyn, 7 esloign, elloigne, 7–9 eloigne, 6– eloin, 8– eloign. [a. AF., OF. *esloignier* (Fr. *éloigner*) to remove to a distance:—late L. *exlongāre*, *ēlongāre* to remove to a distance (see ELONG *v.*). In English law-Latin *ēlongāre* is used in the various senses defined below.]

I. *gen.* (Sometimes *transf.* from the legal use.)

† 1. To remove to a distance, *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Primer*, O bone Jesu wipe clean away that eloineth me from thee. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* 158 They shall be eloigned from us that would gladly succor the poore. 1624 FISHER in F. White *Repl. Fisher* 448 Their spirit being eloyned .. from the contagion of the bodie. 1636 ABP. J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 205 If the Table be so far esloigned from the people. 1653 COGAN tr. *Pinto's Voy.* xxix. (1663) 115 Leastwise labour to esloign thy minde from the vanities of the Earth. 1692 *Christ Exalted* § 127. 98 Thou hast eloyned, or cast me far away.

b. *refl.* To take oneself off, abscond; to retire to a distance, seclude oneself (*from*). Now *rare.*

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 If any person..eloine..himselfe within any parte of this realme. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 35 The harte..eloygning him self from the houndes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 20 From worldly cares himselfe he did esloyne. 1662 FULLER *Worthies Linc.* II. 162 If..you should elloigne your self by residence there from those imployments. 1818 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) I. 223 The artist must..eloign himself from nature. 1858 HOGG *Shelley* II. 402 He eloigned himself, and evaded pursuit.

II. *spec.* in *Law.*

2. *trans.* To convey or remove out of the jurisdiction of the court or of the sheriff.

1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 21. § 25 If..his goods or chattels be so eloyned. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 234 His lordship had eloigned the body of..Henrietta. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 129 The sheriff may return that he is eloigned. 1796 J. ANSTEY *Pleader's Guide* (1803) 48 Content his person to eloign. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v., If such as are within age be eloined.

3. To remove, carry off, send away (property).

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 151 If such best beast should be esloyned. 1714 SIR W. SCROGGS *Courts Leet* (ed. 3) 78 If one eloign my Goods that are not distrainable by Law. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 518 Many a tale of plundered flocks..and eloigned cattle.

4. To divert (money) from its proper use.

1640 *Prerog. Parl.* in *Sel. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 239 The rents, profits, and revenues of this realm..are so much..eloined.

† **Eloi·nate, eloi·gnate.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Fr. *éloign-er* (see prec.) + -ATE.] *trans.* = prec.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 56 Nor is some vulgar Greek so farre adulterated, and eloignated from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin. 1847 CRAIG, *Eloinate*, to remove.

Eloiner (ɫloi·nəɹ). *Law.* [f. ELOIN + -ER; after AF. *esloigneour*.] One who eloins.

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I. 67 Our Justices can convict the eloiners of malice.

† **Eloi·nment, eloi·gnment.** *Obs.* Also 7 esloinment, 8 eloignement. [a. AF. *esloignement*, Fr. *éloignement*: see ELOIN and -MENT.]

1. Removal to a distance.

1678–96 PHILLIPS, *Eloinment*, a removing a great way off. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. a. The space or distance between one object and another. b. Distance, in the sense of the distant part or background of a scene or of a picture.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 92 The sun .. appears to us no bigger than a platter..because of that esloinment .. between our eyes and the object. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I. 291 In the eloignement we behold Jupiter in golden armour.

3. *fig.* Remoteness in feeling or taste (*from*).

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 146 He discovers an eloignment from vulgar phrases.

† **Elome.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Elome*, a name given by some authors to orpiment.

† **Elo·ng.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 eslonge, 5–7 elonge, 6–7 elong. [ad. late L. *ēlongā-re* to remove to a distance, f. *ē* out + *longē* far away.

Sense 1 of this word, and the ordinary modern sense of ELONGATE, show that the L. word was sometimes taken as

f. *ē-* + *long-us* long. The form *eslonge* is due to the influence of the equivalent Romanic form: see ELOIN.]

1. *trans.* To make longer, lengthen.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 79 Elonge eke as the liketh best thi lande.

b. To retard, delay; to retard the growth of.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 632 Premature yf that the list elonge [*maturam ficum vis serotinam facere*]. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P. Jas. I.* 57 Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sat, Elonging joyfull day with her sad note.

2. To remove, separate, cause to wander away *from. lit.* and *fig.* Also *fig.* To set free (from trouble or grief).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 135 b, I haue found and felte my self eslonged .. of all my sorowes. *a* 1541 WYATT *Wks.* (1861) 55 By seas, and hills elonged from thy sight. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 539 Doth not too much elonge .. us from our .. principles. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 108 Ane beast that is elonged, and wavered away from his maister.

3. *intr.* To go far away. *rare*—⁰.

1598 FLORIO, *Allontanare*, to elonge, to go farre off.

Elongate (*ī·lɒŋgeit*, *ilɒ·ŋgeit*), *v.* [f. late L. *ēlongāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlongāre*: see prec.]

†1. *trans.* To remove, set at a distance (*from*).

c 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* B j a, Let the common howse of esement be..elongatyd from the howse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Elongate*, to remove afar off. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Elongate*, to remove or carry a great way off.

2. *intr.* †a. *gen.* To depart, move away or recede *from* (*obs.*). b. *spec.* in *Astronomy*: To recede apparently from the sun or a fixed point in the celestial sphere; said, *e.g.*, of a star or a planet.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 63 But elongating from the coast of Brasilia toward the shore of Africa it [the south point] varyeth Eastward. 1775 ASH, *Elongate*, to go off to a distance.

3. *trans.* To lengthen, draw out, prolong.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 107 It [spinal marrow] is .. a portion of the brayne elongated. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Elongate*, to prolong. 1793 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 9 Time has been given for the adhesions to be elongated by the motion of the heart. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 217 The mode of elongating a goat's back by means of a spit. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* vii, Having thus elongated and emphasised the word.

4. *Bot.* (*intr.*) To grow or increase in length; to be lengthy; to have a slender or tapering form.

1801 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 340 The wood between the bunch and the next leaf below, has ceased to elongate. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 128 The minutest Fibres both expand and elongate with facility. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 263 Linaria repens .. Racemes elongating.

Hence **E·longating** *ppl. a.*, that elongates.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 422 The patent elongating socket.

Elongate (*ɫlɒ·ŋgeit*), *a.* [formed as prec.] Lengthened, prolonged, extended; esp. in *Bot.* and *Zool.* that is long in proportion to its breadth; that has a lengthened, slender, or tapering form.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 196 Lip elongate .. narrowing towards the point. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 235 The remaining five forming an elongate club. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 336 Immense unrecognised creatures of elongate form roam the ocean. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 103 Peduncles elongate.

Hence as combining form **E·longato-**, in various zoological terms, as **elongato-conical**, **-ovate**, **-triangular** *adjs.*, that has the form or outline of a lengthened cone, egg, triangle.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 276 Ridges small, acute, sometimes elongato-conical. 1852 — *Crust.* II. 932 Hand..elongato-ovate. *Ibid.* I. 483 Beak lamellar, elongato-triangular.

Elongated (*ī·lɒŋgeitėd*, *ɫlɒ·ŋgeitėd*), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of ELONGATE *v.*]

1. Made longer; drawn out or extended to an unusual or unnatural length.

1751 R. CAMBRIDGE *Scribbleriad* III. 83 O'er all her Limbs were seen Th' elongated papillæ of the skin. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. vi. 217 An elongated maxim of Rochefoucault's. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 251 He stood transfixed .. sudden horror in his elongated countenance. 1870 F. HALL in Wilson tr. *Vishnu-purâna* V. 68 [Bhîshmaka is] the elongated form of Bhîshma. 1884 *Times* weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 6/3 The lover of elongated farces.

2. That is excessively long in proportion to its breadth, as if drawn out or extended.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 51 Two of these edges .. present anteriorly an elongated surface. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 305 One..has an elongated snout. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 13 The stem..consists more or less of elongated cells. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 131 The heart, an elongated tube.

Elongative (*ī·lɒŋgeitiv*), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. ELONGATE + -IVE.] That tends to elongate or lengthen out: see quot.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 591 A hope, that the expedient ..adopted by the elongative class of commentators, ancient and modern .. may never more be resorted to.

Elongation (*ilɒŋgē·ʃən*). Also 4 elongacioun. [ad. late L. *ēlongātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēlongāre*: see ELONGATE.]

1. *Astr.* The angular distance of a heavenly body from some relatively fixed point; in mod. usage, the angular distance of a planet from the sun, or of a satellite from its primary.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 25 Take the heiest altitude .. of any sterre fix .. & tak his nethere elongacioun. ? 1540 *Dyfference of Astron.* A ii b, Of sygnes, and of theyr elongations. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* 31 ☿ is in his greatest elongation or distance from the ☉. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 237 The star Venus was visible all day long, as sometime it falls out neer her greatest Elongation. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* iii. (1856) 35 We saw her [Venus] in the form of a crescent, resembling exactly the moon at the same elongation. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 76 In the morning ..its maximum western elongation attains the same value.

†b. The difference in motion between the swifter and the slower of two planets, or the quantity of space whereby the one has overgone the other.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS.

†c. The difference between the true place and the geocentric place of a planet. *Obs.*

1796 in HUTTON.

†2. Removal to a distance, departure, recession; hence, remoteness; also *fig.* *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Elongation*, a putting far off. 1639 J. SYMONDS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxviii. 9 Ofttimes there is a frustration of our desires, or an elongation of the things. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politiæ*, Those who designed his elongation and further removal from Court. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 5 That vulgar errour, that it's [the Sun's] elongation [is] the reason of extreamity of cold. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5126 The Dis-appearance of those Stars may be ascribed to their Elongation from..our Eyes. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Essay on Reason* 140 In its utmost Elongation or Removal from him.

†b. *Astron.* The removal of a planet to its furthest distance from the sun; aphelion.

1715 in KERSEY. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1787 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 319 The same disappointment .. with respect to the approaching elongation in September.

3. The action or process of elongating, lengthening out, or extending.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 42 This Motion of Elongation of the Fibres. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 142 What overturns this whole system of analogical elongation .. is a discovery..to which Lennep contributed an hint. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 277 This decided tendency to elongation of the boughs on the lee-side. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 80 The figure will undergo most curious elongations and contractions. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 47 There is also an elongation of the anterior portion of the jaws.

†4. *Surgery.* a. 'An imperfect luxation, when the ligaments are only relaxed and lengthened, but the bone is not out of place' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* 480 Those Elongations which are the effect of an Humour soaking upon a Ligament .. making it liable to be stretcht. 1715 in KERSEY. 1847 in CRAIG.

b. 'The extension of a limb for the purpose of reducing a dislocation or setting fractured bones' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1847 in CRAIG.

5. The state of being elongated or lengthened. *concr.* That which is elongated; an extended space, a continuation, a part produced.

1751 R. CAMBRIDGE *Scribbleriad* III. 83 *note*, His skin was ..grown over with an horny excrescence called by the Naturalists the Elongation of the papillæ. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 29 To prove the truth of my theory respecting their [the poles'] elongation. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 299 If these elongations were to be situated at a distance from the neck of the bladder. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* 61 But when on this boarded elongation it falls to my lot to say a good thing. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 282 The elongation of the image. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 76 His morality .. is a mere elongation of law.

Elo·nge, var. of ALLONGE *v.* and *sb.*[1]

1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Elonge*, to stretch forward the right Arm and Leg, and to keep a close Left-foot. 1707 Sir W. HOPE *New Meth. Fencing* (1796) 95 Other Masters.. maintain .. that he will Elonge or Stretch, as far this Way, as when his Foot is couched to one side. *Ibid.*, Which certainly shortens his Elonge.

†Elo·nging, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ELONG *v.* + -ING [1].] (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Allontananza*, an elonging or farre distance.

Elope (*ɫlō·up*). Also 6 ellope. [In AF. (14th c.) *alopер*, perh. f. ME. **alope(n*, pa. pple. of **aleapen* (f. A- *pref.* 4 + LEAP) = MDu. *ontlōpen*, Ger. *entlaufen* to run away; cf. OE. *úthléapan*, the technical word for the 'escaping' of a thief. The assumed ME. **alope* however might stand for *ilope*, pa. pple. of *leapen* in same sense; cf. 'þe wicke giv [was] a wei i-lope' (*Childh. Jes.* 972).

The current hypothesis of derivation from MDu. *ontlōpen* seems improbable on account of the early appearance of the word in AF.

1. a. *Law.* Of a wife: To run away from her husband in the company of a paramour. b. In popular language also (and more frequently) said of a woman running away from home with a lover for the purpose of being married.

[1338 in *Year-bks* 11–12 *Edw. III* (Horw.) 587 En bref de dower plede fut qil alopa de soun baroun. 1538 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* III. 214 Ipsam Katherinam ad elopandum de viro suo .. tentavit.] 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 32 a, If the wife elope from her husband she shall lose her dower. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 323 He sets forth divers accusations against his lady, who is elop'd from him. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV, We .. must elope methodically, madam. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 204 A man by deed granted his wife to another, with whom she eloped and lived in adultery. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 230 He endeavoured to prevail upon his quondam mistress to elope with him. 1884 *Law Reports Chanc. Div.* XXV. 483 On the following day Captain Sampson and Miss Wall eloped.

2. *gen.* To run away, escape, abscond.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iv. 9 She left me quight, And to my brother did elope streightway. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 260 In close catasta shut, past hope Of wit or valour to elope. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvii. 188 When the Term of Payment came, they eloped. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxxii, The .. valet .. eloped with all the cash and moveables he could lay his hands on.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (Chiefly in *nonce-uses.*)

1726 SWIFT *To a Lady*, But with raillery to nettle..Never lets your mind elope. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 876 Since thy strength must with thy years elope. 1817 KEATS *Ep. C. C. Clarke*, Spenserian vowels that elope with ease.

Elopement (*ɫlō·upmĕnt*). [In AF. (14th c.) *alopement*: see prec. and -MENT.] The action of eloping, in various senses. See the vb.

[1338 in *Year-bks.* 11–12 *Edw. III* (Horw.) 587 Lalopement fut alegge en autre counte qe le dower ne fut demande.] 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 133 Elopement is when a married woman departeth from her husband with an adulterer. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 346 She had 3 children since her elopement. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1869) 5 Without any Purpose of making an Elopement that time. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 2 The accidental elopements .. of a composition. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cciii, Myself, and several now in Seville, Saw Juan's last elopement with the devil. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 115 The indolence and disorderly conduct of slaves, together with their frequent elopements. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIV. 460 My elopement from school.

Eloper (*ɫlō·upəɹ*). [f. ELOPE.] One who elopes.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 212 To be..an eloper from my friends to him. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* ii. (D.) By making you an eloper with a duellist. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xviii, Seizing what was left, and cursing the elopers. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 126 The report .. makes the lady a willing eloper. 1879 ESCOTT *England* II. 198 He is taken into a room where .. he recognises the eloper.

Elopine (*e·lɒpain*), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *elop-s* + -INE.] Resembling the genus *Elops* of fishes.

1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 58/3 He considered it [the genus *Rhacolepis*] an elopine clupeoid.

Eloping (*ɫlō·upiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. ELOPE + -ING [1].] The action of the verb ELOPE.

1783 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. viii (ed. 9), If a woman voluntarily leaves (which the law calls eloping from) her husband.

Eloping (*ɫlō·upiŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. ELOPE + -ING [2].] That elopes, in various senses.

1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 24 The eloping flood did from its channel stray. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penitent* Epil., There's dreadful dealing with Eloping Wives.

‖ **Elops** (*ī·lɒps*). *Zool.* [mod.L. a. Gr. ἔλοψ: see ELLOPS.] A genus of fishes of the Herring family; 'spread over all tropical and sub-tropical seas' (Günther).

Elops, var. of ELLOPS.

Eloquence (*e·lŏkwĕns*). Forms: 5 eloquens, elloquence, 4– eloquence. [a. Fr. *éloquence*, ad. L. *ēloquentia*, f. *ēloquent-em* ELOQUENT.]

1. The action, practice, or art of expressing thought with fluency, force, and appropriateness, so as to appeal to the reason or move the feelings. Also *concr.* eloquent language.

Primarily of oral utterance, and hence applied to writing that has the characteristics of good oratory. In mod. use the notion of *impassioned* utterance is more prominent than in the early examples.

1382 WYCLIF *Cor.* Prol., Summe [were overturned] of wordy eloquence of philosofie. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxi. 71 (Harl. MS.) Wise men .. by deceyuable eloquence and takyng of money deceyueth. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 83 And naught esteemes my aged eloquence. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Ded., Those Celebrated Ladies .. by their .. Eloquence .. taught their Children to sway those Rulers of the World. 1709 *Tatler* No. 70 ₱ 2 Eloquence, set off with the proper Ornaments of Voice and Gesture. 1840 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. v. 224 To give a brief definition of..this truest style of eloquence..it was 'practical reasoning,' animated by strong emotion. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) IV. II. xlvi. 108 His eloquence was irresistibly impressive.

b. *fig.*

1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii, Our safest eloquence concerning him [God] is our silence. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 129 The dreadful eloquence of pain, Our only song. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 252 Silence that spoke and eloquence of eyes. 1814 S. ROGERS *Jacquel.* 56 Her tears her only eloquence. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. iii. 37 That undisturbed silence of the heart which alone is perfect eloquence.

c. in *pl. arch.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iiij, People came to Rome to se the eloquences of the bokes. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIX. v. 495 Suasive eloquences and advices.

†2. Speech or verbal expression in general. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7541 Your wikked thought..That mooveth your foule eloquence. 1658-9 N. ST. NICHOLAS in Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 119, I wish we do not draw God's judgment by such light eloquence.

3. The quality of being eloquent, as an attribute of speakers or writers, their utterances or style.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 5 Alle to declare I have noone eloquence. *c* 1450 *Crt. Love* 2 Of cunning naked, bare of eloquence. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, My insuffycyency and ignoraunce .. lacke bothe lernynge and eloquence. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 15 This particular argument .. is managed with a great deal of eloquence. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* XI. 129 This I have produced as a Scantling of Jacks great eloquence. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 6 Her father's eloquence had descended to her. *Mod.* A passage of unsurpassed eloquence.

4. = RHETORIC.

1623 COCKERAM, *Eloquence*, the Art of Rhetoricke. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 525 Professor of .. eloquence. 1852 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 6 Abraham Remi .. Professor Royal of Eloquence.

† 5. An alleged technical term denoting a company of lawyers. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, An Eloquens of laweyeris.

† **E·loquency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.; see -ENCY.] = ELOQUENCE 3.

1545 TH. RAYNALD *Womans booke* B 8 Witty Mercury with his doulce & sugred eloquency. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. ix. 19 a, The latin tong is not so fyt to receiue the ornamentes of Eloquencie as the Greke tong is. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* App. 27 The wisdom, clearness, and eloquency of his discourses.

Eloquent (e·lŏkwĕnt), *a.* [a. Fr. *éloquent*, ad. L. *ēloquent-em*, pr. pple., f. *ēloqui* to speak out.]

1. Of persons: Possessing or exercising the power of fluent, forcible, and appropriate expression.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 288 In his speche Of wordes he was eloquent. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxvii. 261 A wyse knyȝt and a trewe and an eloquent man. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 249 The eloquentest orator in the world. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 49 Eloquent speakers are enclined to Ambition. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 172 The eloquentest man of that time. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 48 The school of which M. Renan is the most eloquent representative.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 37 Turne the Sands into eloquent tongues. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxx. 774 His pen was not less eloquent than his tongue. 1814 S. ROGERS *Jacquel.* I. 81 Her dark eyes—how eloquent! 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xxxix, There is a silence which may be more eloquent than the sounds which it follows.

2. Of utterances or style: Characterized by forcible and appropriate expression.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 85 Rhetorique, whose facounde Above all other is eloquent. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. xxi, Your payne and wordes eloquent. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 79 To the godly it seemeth the wisest, and eloquentest, and sweetest, and easiest book of all others. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* 49 As powerfull as the Eloquentest Sermon. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 81 The author of this eloquent little pamphlet. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 105 Well-shaped, and of eloquent speech.

† 3. *humorously.* That inspires eloquence.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 22 You have the most eloquenst ale in all the world.

Eloquential (elŏkwe·nʃăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *ēloquenti-a* ELOQUENCE + -AL.] Pertaining to eloquence; rhetorical.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 351 Orators, who with Eloquential Might, Black'ned bright Day, to guild infernal Night. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 73/2, I Was waiting for an eloquential pause In this .. odd story. 1867 LD. STRANGFORD *Scl. Writings* II. 54 Eloquential gush. *Ibid.* 308 In his eloquential aspect.

Eloquently (e·lŏkwĕntli), *adv.* [f. ELOQUENT + -LY 2.] In an eloquent manner. Also *fig.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxiv. in Ashm. (1652) 154 How eloquently .. they clape. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 140 Carolus Sigonius hath written of late, both learnedlie and eloquentlie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 204 Written by them eloquently in Greek. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsm.* i. 20 Pictures, rural and domestic .. appeal so eloquently to the fancy.

¶ b. *humorously.*

1853 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 276 Eloquently drunk.

Eloquentness (e·lŏkwĕntnės). *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. ELOQUENT + -NESS.] = ELOQUENCE 3.

1727–31 in BAILEY II. 1775 in ASH.

† **Elo·quious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēloqui-um* eloquence + -OUS.] Eloquent.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* Harl. Misc. VI. 162 Eloquious hoarie beard, father Nestor, you were one of them. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exchange* Wks. 1874 II. 54 Heer's a most eloquious aire for the memory.

† **Elo·zable,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [as if a. OF. **eslosable*, f. *esloser* to praise.] Amenable to flattery.

1537 *Machiavel's Vind.* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 61 The execution of the laws would reach them .. who in the time of Tarquin it seems found the prince more elozable.

† **Elp.** *Obs.* Also 1 ylp, 3 alp. [shortened form of OE. *elpend*, ad. L. *elephant-em.*] = ELEPHANT. Hence **Alpes bon**, ivory.

c 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 320 *Elefans*, ylp. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 604 Elpes arn in Inde riche, on bodi borlic berges ilike. *Ibid.* 646 Þanne cumeð ðis elp unride. *c* 1325 *St. Katherine* (Auchinl. MS.) 282 in Horstmann *Alteng. Leg.* II. 248 Hir body white as alpes bon.

Elpasolite (elpæ·sŏləit). *Min.* [f. *El Paso Cocolo*, where first found.] A fluoride of potassium, aluminium, and sodium, occurring in pachnolite, in small colourless nodules.

1885 *U. S. Geol. Surv.* III. 275 We wish to propose the name elpasolite for it.

Elpi, var. of ONELEPY *a. Obs.* sole, single.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Ihesu crist, þin elpi sune. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 Þu waschest þine honden in one elpi deie twies oðer þries.

† **Elpi·stic,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Gr. ἐλπιστικός, f. ἐλπίζειν to hope.] The distinctive epithet of a sect of Greek philosophers (see quot.).

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 286 The Elpisticke Philosophers affirmed, that nothing better maintained and preserved the life of man, than Hope.

Elrage, -aige, -ich, -ische, -itch, var. ff. ELDRITCH.

Elren, elren, obs. ff. ELDER *sb.*1

Elroquite (elrǫ·kəit). *Min.* [f. *El Roque*, name of an island in the Caribbean Sea: see -ITE.] A silicate of aluminium and iron, coloured green by chromium.

1882 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 41 Elroquite..an apple green to grey, massive substance.

-els, *suffix*, in OE. *-els*, repr. OTeut. *-islo-z*, *-islo(m*, *-isljo(m*, forming instrumental sbs. or verbal abstracts, chiefly from vbs. in (OTeut.) *-jan.* The suffix was very common in OE., as in *gyrdels* (in Epinal Glossary *gyrdisl*, *-ils*) girdle, *byrgels* (BURIELS) tomb, *græfels* quarry, *rïecels* (REKELS) incense, *rædels* RIDDLE. The few words of this type that have survived into mod. English have lost their final *s*, owing to the original forms having been mistaken for plurals: see -LE.

Else (els), *adv.* Forms: 1–6 elles, (2 helles, *Orm.* elless, 3–4 ? el(le, 4 eles), 4 ellez, 4–5 ellus, 4–6 ellis, -ys, (4 hellis), 4–7 ells, els, 6– else. [OE. *ęlles* = OHG. *elles*, *alles*, OSw. *äljes* (Sw. *eljest*), adverbial use of the genit. case neuter (= Goth. *aljis*:—OTeut. **aljeso*) of OTeut. **aljo-* other (whence OE. *ęl-* in compounds: see ELELENDISH) = L. *alius*.

Senses 1 and 2 appear to arise from phrases in which the word retained its original force as an adj. used absol.; senses 3–5 are prob. strictly adverbial genitives.]

1. A synonym of *other*, used in connexion with indef., rel., or interrog. pronouns, or with words or phrases equivalent to any of these, such as *anything, nothing, everything, anybody, some one*; also with *all* (absol.), *much, little, a great deal.* (In mod. language *else* follows the pronominal word or phrase.) In this use *else*, like its synonym *other*, admits contextually of two different interpretations: e.g. *something else* may mean 'something in addition' to what is mentioned, or 'something as an alternative or a substitute'. In the former case *else* may be replaced by *besides, further, more*; in the latter case it may sometimes be rendered by *different, instead, with that exception*, etc. Often (like *other*) followed by *but* (see BUT 5 b.) or *than.*

In OE. *elles*, as thus used, admits of being construed, in accordance with its etymology, as a neut. adj. in gen. case; e.g. *ǽwiht elles* (aught else) is lit. 'aught of other', cf. *ǽwuht gódes* (*Metr. Boeth.* xxv. 59) lit. 'anything of good'; also Lat. *quid novi, amari aliquid*, Fr. *quelquechose de bon.* The extension of this construction seen in phrases like *anyone else, who else*, etc., and in the examples under 1 b, may be compared with Fr. *il n'y a personne de blessé*; *voilà trois hommes de mort*, etc. It is however probable that even in OE. the consciousness of the genitival character of *else* was already obscured; and from the standpoint of mod. usage, it is hard to say whether the word should be regarded as an adj. in concord with the words that from the point of view of historical grammar would be said to 'govern' it, or whether it should be classed as an adverb.

a 1000 *Seafarer* (Gr.) 46 Ne biþ him to hearpan hyge .. ne ymbe owiht elles nefne, etc. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9304 Nohht elless ne nohht mare þann þatt tatt 3uw iss sett. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4096 Alle elles he driuen in deades weph. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13471 (Cott.) þis he said .. To fand him and nathing elles. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1550 For to haf wonnen hym to wo3e, what-so scho þo3t ellez. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1072 Þe world..es noght elles, Bot þe maners of men þat þar-in dwelles. 1532 HERVET tr. *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 55 Shall he nede any thynge elles. 1535 COVERDALE *Zeph.* ii. 15, I am, and there is els none. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* Ded. 6 Were there nothing else to commend Religion to the minds of men. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 38 What do they else, but scrape and scramble..for these things? 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Antiquities that no Body else has spoken of. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court*, Emilia, fairer than all else but thou, For thou art fairer than all else that is. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 2 Singing is little else than a highly beautiful speaking.

b. In the same sense, referring to a sb., chiefly preceded by an adj. correlative with one of the pronouns, etc. mentioned in 1. Formerly common; now only *poet.* or *arch.*

Modern usage permits us to say 'Have you seen anybody else?' 'have you read anything else?' because *body* and *thing* have lost their substantival force; but not 'Have you seen any soldier else?' 'have you read any book else?'

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 39 Hwylc beren mænde he þonne elles buton heofona rice? 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1017 Þo bostful dedeus..Schal 3ou procre to pryde & to no profit ellus. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* in *Dodsley* (1780) I. 25 The adders ded stynge other wycked persones els In wonderfull numbre. 1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 92 Sharpe chidings and bitter wordes are as necessary .. as any other vertue els. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr., Descr. India* (1864) 19 Hee is Lord of all nor hath any else possession of any thing, but at the will of the King. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVII. 186 By force She kept his person from all else recourse. 1803 WORDSWORTH *Airey-Force Valley* Wks. VI. 33 Where all things else are still and motionless. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* x, This silence..Was now forgot, and every silence else.

† c. *elliptically.* Something, anything else; 'otherwise'. *Obs.*

1525 *Tale of the Basyn* 2 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 44 Summe byn trew and sum byn ellis. 1571 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 339 Noe freman of the Cytie, beyng baker or els. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 276 Bastards, and else.

d. Forming a quasi-compound *sb.* with inflected genitive: *Somebody* (*anybody, everybody, some one, any one, every one*) *else's.* Very common *colloq.*

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Dec., My..pleasure was just the same as yesterday, and no more, nor anybody else's about us. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 12/1 A clergyman who is inclined to misconduct himself will prefer to do so in somebody else's parish. *Mod.* If it be not my business, it is nobody else's.

2. Subjoined to one of the advbs. or adverbial expressions correlative with the pronouns, etc. mentioned in 1: = 'in (some, any, what, etc.) other manner, place, or time'.

c 1200 ORMIN 8471 Seldenn owwhær elless. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vii. 32 Groundid sumwhere ellis. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19. § 11 Wher he then shalbe most conversaunte ..& no wher elles. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 2 Are than and neuer els. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* III, Sinks—where could he else?—to endless woe. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 199 Here more than anywhere else.

† 3. a. In a different manner, by other means. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2520 (Gr.) Gif ic wiste hu wið ðam aglæcean elles ic meahte 3ylpe wið gripan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* 38 *Aliter*, elles. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 107 He ne ma33 nohht elless Onn Ennglish writtenn rihht te word. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 174 Þe same mesure þat 3e meteþ amys oþer ellys. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. 148 For Bodies ells may not be alterat naturally.

† b. In another direction; = *elsewhither. Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2139 Of lond ichil elles fare. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 125 Since the substance of your perfect selfe is else deuoted, I am but a shadow.

† c. At another time, or at other times. Hence, Already, formerly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 89 In lentene, and elles. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xi. 125 On the Saturday, hyt renneth faste; and alle the Wooke elles, hyt stondeth stylle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vi. 136 Contrar hys kene dartis ellis stand haue we. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1491 Did he not els, quod he, consent the cherrie for to pow? 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 24, I have done that else, *i.e.* already. *Mod. Sc.* Have you come back else?

4. In another case, under other circumstances; otherwise, on any other supposition; if not.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 1 Elles næbbe ȝe mede mid eowrum Fæder þe on heofenum ys. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Elles ne bið his rixlunge ne fest ne lonsum. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3072 Beter ist laten hem vt-pharen, Al sal egipte elles for-faren. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 451 El [*v. r.* elles] yt were amys. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 241 And elle he rytt in a Charett with 4 Wheles. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 19 Strangle her, elsshe sure will strangle thee. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 89 The land certainly had .. vomited them out else. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 80 It comes to warn your highness; why should it appear to me else? 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. v. 115 Else how should any one be saved? 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 115 Boughs above, Darken, deform the path, else sun would streak.

b. preceded by *or.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9715 Or ells agh dom be cald a-gain. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 723 Bot he com þyder ryȝt as a chylde, Oþer ellez neuer more com þer-inne. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 480 Oþers elles Satan him-self sente hem fro hell. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2732 The helm was sure, or ellys he had hym slayn. 1555 *Tract* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xliv. 126 Make your hearts pure or els your prayers are sin. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 208 Speak fair words, or else be mute. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xlviii. 13 Annot. 249 Or els it will be impossible to number them exactly. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xii, Follow me, child, or else these stones will be thy bier. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 323 The tunnel should be owned by the mines .. or else it should be constructed upon some agreement.

c. *idiomatically.* = 'If it is not believed'. Now *rare* or *dial.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 28, I am Orgalio, Aske all these people else. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 108 The fire is dead with griefe, See else your selfe. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 108 Shew her else, Madam. 1809 PARKINS *Culpepper's Eng. Physic. Enl.* 245 St. Peter being the greater Apostle, ask the Pope else.

d. qualifying an adj. *rhetorical.*

1800–24 CAMPBELL *Ode Burns* iii, Love .. The choicest sweet of Paradise, In life's else bitter cup distill'd. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. II. 222 Carrying the reader fluently along the else monotonous recurrences. 1871 HAWTHORNE *Sept. Felton* (1879) 191 To wander with her through places else so desolate.

† 5. quasi-*conj.* If only, provided that, so long as. *Obs.* (Cf. Ger. *anders* in same sense.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 466 Þe rauen .. reches ful lyttel How alle fodez þer fare, ellez he fynde mete. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 215 Ellez þou wyl di3t me þe dom to dele hym an oþer. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, St. Paulus* 903 Ellis þat till our saweoure þe will of þe mane knawyne be.

† **Elsehow,** *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. ELSE + HOW.

In this and the following compounds of *else* (exc. ELSEWISE) the stress is variable.]

In some, or any, other way.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 64 Immoderate sweatings in hot houses, or elsehow, do cause the same distemper. *Ibid.* (1752) 146 The sap stirs, though it be not elsehow perceived. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s. v., I can't do it elsehow.

† **Elsewhat,** *pron. Obs.* [f. ELSE + WHAT.] Something or anything else.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. iii. (Smith) 569 Gif he æt leornunge sæt, oþþe elles hwæt dyde. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 215 Of þet ase of helles hwat iwurðe þi wille euer. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4556 Queþir þai here or elsquat it hurtis ay þe saule. 1586 SIDNEY *Sonn.* (1622) 489 For why should I, whom free choise slaue doth make, Elsewhat in face, then in my fancie beare? 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* lxxiii. 300 With jewels..and else-what of great worth.

† **Elsewhen,** *adv. Obs.* [f. ELSE + WHEN.] At another time, at other times.

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 43 Or ellys whan quan hem lest to remeve þens. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1641) III. 795 Her husband willed her to go to the church, which she both then

and elsewhen refused to do. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 86 More els when, if occasion so require.

† **Elsewhence,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ELSE + WHENCE.] From some other place or quarter.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxv. (1632) 112 All things being exactly furnished else whence.

Elsewhere (elshwēəɹ), *adv.* [f. ELSE + WHERE, q. v. for forms.]

1. At some other point; in some other place.

Beowulf 138 Elles hwær. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 331 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 230 Hwu litle hwile we bieð her, hwu longe elles hware. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12485 (Fairf.) Lere him quare þou wil ellis-quare. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 189 To bynde and vnbynde · both here and elleswher. 1495 *Act 2 Hen. VII*, c. 37 Preamb., In the Countie of Lancaster or elliswhere in England. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ix. 93 The dyne was hard eik ellis quhair full far. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv. 408 God was not knowne and worshipped elswhere than among the people of Israell. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. ii, The parties, which shall be more opportunely spoken of els-where. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 261 ¶ 8, As I have elsewhere observed. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 9 Inquire whether we can find these circumstances elsewhere. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, I can speak with you here as well as elsewhere. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xiii. § 2 (1874) 238 In England and elsewhere many men had been burned as heretics.

2. To some other point; = ELSEWHITHER.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vii. 68 Bot gif so be that thai lyst ellisquhair To othir costis or pepill for to wend. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxvi, If used ill in our dealings with one man we..go elsewhere. 1863 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxv. (1878) 436 Many of them went elsewhere to church.

Elsewhither, *adv.* Somewhat *arch.* [f. ELSE + WHITHER.] To some other place, in some other direction. Formerly also = 'whithersoever'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* 38 Elleshwider, *aliorsum.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 103 To Yrlond heo flowe aȝeyn, & elles wyder heo myȝte. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* liv. 38 He..sayd he must gone elles whyder. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxi. 23 That they bee not haried elsewhither. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 570 Send to the towne or elsewhither to buy bread. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. I. i. 11 The dusty fugitives must shrink elsewhither.

† **Elsewho,** *pron. Obs.* [f. ELSE + WHO.] Anyone else.

c 1542 UDALL in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Lit.* (1843) 4, I cannot persuad myself that your maistershipp hateth in me or elswhom any thyng excepte vices.

Elsewise (e·lsˌwəiz), *adv.* [f. ELSE + -WISE.] In some other manner; in other circumstances, otherwise.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* iii. 3 This matter.. would elswise haue caused much spyte. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* i. 29 Whiche wer elswyse ful of al naughtynes. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 97 Elsewise the world got up at eight. 1888 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 214 The leaders elsewise..have declared themselves..as his enthusiastic supporters.

† **Elsibeth players.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. the name *Elizabeth.*] A kind of strolling actors.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 318 A set of Elsibeth Players, that in the Country having worn out..all the Playes they brought with them from London, etc.

Elsin (e·lsin). *Obs.* exc. *north dial.* Forms: 5 elsyn(g, 6–9 elsen, 5– elson, 8– elshin, 9– elsin. [app. a. MDu. *elssene* (later *elzen(e,* mod.Du. *els*) :—**alisna* :—OTeut. **alasnâ* (whence by transposition OHG. *alansa, alunsa*); f. the same root as AWL + suffix as in OTeut. **segasnâ* (*-isnâ*), Ger. *sense* scythe. (The Teut. word was adopted into Romanic: cf. Sp. *alesna, lesna,* It. *lésina,* Fr. *alêne,* Pr. *alena.*)] An awl.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 138 Elsyn [*v. r.* elsyng], *sibula.* 1530 PALSGR. 216/2 Elson for cordwayners, *alesne.* 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 107 There lyes his elson and his lingle. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Election,* Syne wi' a muckle elshin lang He brogit Maggie's hurdies. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. ix. (1849) 114, I never bored a hole with an elsin in my life. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Elsin,* an awl. 'As sharp as a cobler's elsin,' acute.

2. *Comb.*: **elsin-blade,** the blade of an awl, or the awl itself; **elsin-box,** a box for holding awls; **elsin-haft,** the haft or handle of an awl; also, 'the old designation for a jargonelle pear from its resemblance to the haft of an awl' (Jam.).

1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 261 Vj doss' elsen heftes ..elsonblades viij*s.* viij*d.* 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 57 (Jam.) Ane ca's a thing like elsin-box, That drools like corn-pipes Fu' queer that day.

Elt (elt), *sb. dial.* Also **hilt.** [? var. of YELT.] (See quots.)

1842 AKERMAN *Wilts. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Hilt,* a young sow kept for breeding. 1864 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 55 *Elt,* a young sow or pig.

† **Elt** (elt), *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [ad. ON. *elta* to knead, work.] To knead.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2892 And ðo3 holden ðe ti3eles tale, And elten and eilden, grete and smale. 1691 in Ray *N. C. Wds.* 24. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* s. v. Hoos eltin t' doff an canno' come. 1854 in A. E. BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*

? Hence **E·lting,** *vbl. sb.*; used *attrib.* or as adj. in *elting-moulds,* 'the soft ridges of fresh-ploughed land' (Clare).

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 74, I took my rounds O'er elting moulds of fallow grounds. *Ibid.* I. 91 He scampers over the elting soil. 1854 in A. E. BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*

Eltchi, var. of ELCHEE (*Turk.*) ambassador.

Eltrich, var. of ELDRITCH.

Eltrot (e·ltrɒt). *dial.* [Etymology doubtful: ? f. ELT *sb.* + ROOT.] a. A name for the stalk of several plants; *esp.* Wild Parsley (*Chærophyllum sylvestre*). b. The plant itself. Also *attrib.*

1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.,* Eltrot 1. *Heracleum Sphondylium.* 2. *Anthriscus sylvestris.* 3. Stalk of wild barley. 1880 *Gd. Words* 150 I used to make trumpets of.. elder sticks, eltrot stems, and even stinging nettle stalks.

† **Elu·cid,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. E- *pref.*^{3} + LUCID.] That gives out light.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xxxvii. 309 Surfaces, which..confusedly represent..Images of the elucid Body.

† **Elu·cidary.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *ēlūcidārium* an introductory treatise explanatory of a book or subject: cf. next.] An explanatory treatise or commentary; an explanation.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1253 Anticles and Hister in their Commentaries, and *Elucidaries,* of these things doe quote and alledge as much. 1692 COLES, *Elucidaries,* expositions of obscure things. 1775 in ASH.

† **Elu·cidate,** *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *ēlūcidāt-us,* pa. pple. of *ēlūcidāre*: see next.] Clear, plain, intelligible.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 137 There was not a greater master of perspicuity and elucidate distinctions.

Elucidate (ɪlɪ·ūsideɪt), *v.* [f. late L. *ēlūcidāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlūcidā-re,* f. *ē* out + *lūcidus* bright.] *trans.* To render lucid; now only *fig.* to throw light upon, clear up, explain. Also *absol.*

a 1568 COVERDALE *Let.* Wks. II. 492 Such annotations ..elucidate and clear [the text]. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 88 Your own conceptions..tend to elucidate. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Elucidate,* to make bright or shining. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 256 This..was made out of human blood and urine, elucidating the vital flame, or heat, in animal bodies. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 33 The great End of Pronunciation is to elucidate and heighten the Sense. 1789 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1854) 85 Sir William Hamilton..has elucidated a country of such inestimable value to the naturalist. 1804 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* III. 127, I mention these circumstances only because they tend to elucidate the foreign policy of this Prince. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton, Ess.* (1851) I. 1 His notes have the rare merit of really elucidating the text. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1873) I. 408 This language..serves not to elucidate. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* Introd. 5 Elucidating the physiology of the muscles of the hand.

Elucidation (ɪlɪ·ūsidēɪ·ʃən). [f. as prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The action or process of elucidating, throwing light upon, making plain or intelligible.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. iii. 128 Somewhat will I now say for the elucidation of the first kinde. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 62 The person alluded to stands too manifest to need any farther elucidation. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 688 Zeal for the elucidation of Indian delinquency. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 101 Shall disclose itself, to mutual elucidation. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. Pref. 8 Documents..and the notes..added for their elucidation.

2. That which serves to elucidate or clear up; an explanation, demonstration, or illustration.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 568 There being no further Elucidation of the said Theoreme since publisht. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 293 We may expect further elucidations from a skillful antiquary. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* viii. (1814) 344, I trust I shall be able to offer you satisfactory elucidations on the subject. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 265 The latest generations of men will find new meanings in Shakspeare, new elucidations of their own human being.

Elucidative (ɪlɪ·ūsidĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *ēlūcidāt-* (see ELUCIDATE) + -IVE.] That tends to elucidate, throw light upon, make plain or intelligible.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 207, I send you a few Notes, elucidative of the letter. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* ii. 54 Bold caricature sketches..with elucidative comments.

Elucidator (ɪlɪ·ūsideɪtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -OR.] One who elucidates.

? *a* 1633 ABBOT (J.) Obscurity is brought over them..by their pedantical elucidators. 1787–91 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 41 As my ingenious elucidator shews you. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. viii. (1864) 180 The works of his own elucidators were flung upon him.

Elucidatory (ɪlɪ·ūsidătəːri), *a.* [f. prec. + -Y.] That elucidates, or tends to elucidate. Const. *of.*

1774 W. HUTCHINSON (*title*) Freemasonry.—The Spirit of Masonry in Moral and Elucidatory Lectures. 1814 *Q. Rev.* XI. 74 These various letters are any thing but elucidatory. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 588 His works..are..not simply demonstrative or elucidatory of mere matters of fact.

† **Elu·ctate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *ēluctāt-,* ppl. stem of *ēluctāri* to struggle out.] *intr.* To struggle forth.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 36 They did eluctate out of their injuries with credit to themselves.

† **Eluctation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ēluctātiōn-em* a struggling, n. of action f. *ēluctāri*: see prec.]

1. The action of bursting or struggling forth. *fig.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2nd Peter* ii. 3 (1865) 268 The breath being gathered into those straits, with a forcible eluctation opens the artery. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 61 There is nothing more acceptable unto the ingenious world, than this noble eluctation of truth.

2. *fig.* Escape through struggle; release.

1627 DONNE *Serm.* clvii. 257, I shall be with him in his Eluctations, in his Victory. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 268 At last we..find our selves freed by a comfortable and joyful eluctation.

† **Elu·cubrate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēlūcubrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlūcubrā-re* to compose by lamplight.] *trans.* To produce (a literary work) by the expenditure of 'midnight oil'.

1623 COCKERAM, *Elucubrate,* to doe a thing by candlelight. 1651 *Erasm.* in Fuller's *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 89 Many of his noblest works he elucubrated at Basil. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.,* *Elucubrate,* to watch and write by candle-light.

Elucubration (ɪlɪ·ūkiubrēɪ·ʃən). [f. as prec.: see -ATION.]

† 1. The action of studying or composing by candle-light; expenditure of 'midnight oil'. *Obs.*

1643 *Sober Sadness* 6 After so many monethes elucubrations. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* ix. 305 Macerating Studies and Elucubrations. 1775 in ASH.

2. *concr.* The product or result of studying or composing by candle-light: hence *gen.* any literary composition. Cf. LUCUBRATION.

1664 H. MORE *Synop. Proph.* To Rdr. 185 Those worthily-magnified elucubrations of Mr. Joseph Mede. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 272 S. Cyrillus..whose most Erudite Elucubrations were printed at Paris. 1859 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout.* 168 Such is the perfume that breathes from thy chest of posthumous elucubrations.

Hence **Elucubrationary** *a.*

1716 MYLES DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 383 Those corrupt Elucubrationary mixtures of Orthodoxy and inoculated Heterodoxy.

† **Elu·cubrator.** *Obs. rare.* [agent-n. f. as prec.: see -OR.] One who elucubrates; an historian or investigator.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 3 Histories, chronicles and monumentes, by the first authors and elucubrators.

Elude (ɪlī·ud), *v.* [ad. L. *ēlūdĕ-re,* f. *ē* out + *lūdĕre* to play.]

† 1. a. To befool, delude. (Partly confused with ILLUDE.) b. To baffle, disappoint. *Obs.*

1538 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 75 The people had bene eluded and caused to doe great idolatrie. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. § 173 A witch or hagg is she which being eluded by a league made with the devil..thinketh, etc. 1656 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1738 II. 196 If that hope fail 'em, eluded and frustrated..where at length to find a resting-place they know not.

† c. To wile away (tedium). *Obs.*

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 12 Men..seek company to divert themselves, so to elude the length of time.

2. To escape by dexterity or stratagem (a blow, attack, danger, or difficulty).

1634–46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 141 Murderers, adulterers, &c., labours to elude discipline by fleeing from place to place. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* II. xxxiii. (R.) The stroke of humane law may..often be..eluded by slight, by gift, by favour. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* III. 444 The wary Trojan, bending from the blow Eludes the death. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 302 Difficulties which they rather had eluded than escaped, meet them again in their course. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 161 A thousand devices..prepared him to elude the wound. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 250 It was..agreed, that, to elude the bad omen, the new King should assume the name of Robert.

b. To evade the force of (an argument).

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6. (1619) 102 Others seeking to elude this text say, etc. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 342 Men..elude what they cannot despise. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 27 The Holy Books ought not to be tormented or eluded. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) VI. 625 All which the Paris letters of the 1st seem to elude. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 415 He thus adroitly eludes an argument which, etc.

3. To evade compliance with or fulfilment of (a law, order, demand, request, obligation, etc.).

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xviii. § 13. 360 He would..elude that obedience which he hath contracted to yeeld. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* iii. § 27 (1704) 344 He that dos by art obliquely elude, confesses he has not a right absolutely to refuse. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 6 ¶ 13 The Pope uses all imaginable shifts to elude the Treaty. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V,* III. x. 192 He wished..to have eluded the obligation of his oath. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 381 A cavil was now devised to elude this title. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 69 How comes law to bear eluding?

4. To slip away from, escape adroitly from (a person's grasp or pursuit, *lit.* and *fig.*); to evade (curiosity, vigilance, etc.).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 158 Of these..the vigilance I dread, and to elude, thus wrapt in mist..glide obscure. 1766 GOLDSMITH *Vic. W.* xxix. (1857) 210 Providence has thought fit to elude our curiosity. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 42 The glittering gem of the Arabian tale ever eludes the grasp. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* iii. 35 The something..that evolves thought and reason—like an ignis fatuus, eludes the grasp of science.

b. Hence, *To elude a person*: to escape his embrace, grasp, pursuit.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* x. 411 Lest he elude us, and escape to Troy. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 156 The jilt [wit] in spite Eludes the man of letters. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 297 He eludes thee like a Spirit. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvii. 286 Ambiorix..had as yet eluded him.

5. Of things: *To elude enquiry, notice, observation,* etc.: to remain undiscovered or unexplained.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 358 *note,* This celebrated Epitaph..has eluded a very diligent enquiry. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 3. 243 The total absorption being so small as to elude even Melloni's delicate tests. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* vi. § 177. 181 So infinitesimally small as to elude our observation.

Hence **Elu·ded** *ppl. a.*, **Elu·ding** *vbl. sb.*

BIBLIOTHECA REGIA MONACENSIS

1703 POPE *Thebais* 303 Th' eluded rage of Jove. 1725 — *Odyss.* XVI. 495 Th' eluded suitors stem the wat'ry way. 1737 JOHNSON in Boswell (1816) I. 87 A feeble government, eluded laws. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* V. 121 A triumphant eluding of his purpose.

Elu·dent, *a. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *ēlūdent-em,* f. *ēlūd-ĕre* : see prec.] That eludes (the gaze).

1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* III. 21 Unseen by turns, now here, now in ether eludent.

Elu·der. [f. ELUDE + -ER.] One who eludes.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 529 Eluders and shifters with Gods Commands.

Eludible (ɨlɪū·dib'l), *a.* [f. ELUDE + -(I)BLE.] That may be eluded, evaded, or set at nought.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 132 If this blessed part of our law be eludible at pleasure..we shall have little reason to boast.

Elumbated (ɨlv·mbeɪtėd), *ppl. a.* Now only *humorous.* [f. L. *ēlumb-is* (f. *ē* out + *lumb-us* loin) + -ATE[3] + ED[1].] Weakened in the loins.

1731–1800 BAILEY vol. II, *Elumbated,* made lame in his Loins. 1882 *Confess. of Medwin* xiii. 133 Our elumbated tailor came forward.

†**Elu·minate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [as if f. L. **ēlūminātus* ppl. stem of *ēlūmināre* ; see next.] = ILLUMINATE.

1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 77 Remember not my sinnes forepast, Eluminate my wayes.

†**Elu·mine,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *ēlūmināre* (implied in *ēlūmināt̄io* enlightenment), f. *ē* out + *lūmen, lūmin-is* light.] = ILLUMINATE.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 635/1 Thys lyghtsome elect of Tindall..is elumined by Luther.

†**Elu·scate,** *v. Obs.*—[o]. [f. L. *ēluscāt-* ppl. stem of *ēluscā-re,* f. *ē* out + *lusc-us* blind of one eye.] To make blind of one eye. Hence **Elusca·tion,** purblindness. 1623 in COCKERAM.

Elusion (ɨlɪū·ʒən). [as if ad. L. **ēlūsiōn-em,* n. of action f. *ēlūdĕ-re* to ELUDE.]

†**1.** The action of deluding or befooling a person ; *concr.* an illusion, deceptive appearance. Cf. ELUDE *v.* 1.

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 22 b, Than is the sensible sacrament nothyng else but an elusion of our senses. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 294 Strengthens the Brain, takes away Elusions and Phantasms of the Mind. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 239 The Impostures and Elusions of those who have pretended to it [i.e. transmutation of metals].

2. The action of escaping dexterously from (danger, pursuit, etc.), of evading (an argument, a command, law, or obligation) : cf. ELUDE 2, 3. *rare* in mod. use. Const. *of.*

1624–47 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 272 The place is so choakingly convictive, that there can be no probable elusion of it. 1633 T. ADAMS *Comm. 2 Peter* i. 3 Yet shall there be no elusion of God's will. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 94 Interposals of humane invention are..wicked elusions of the power..of the Gospel. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* App. 278 The trouble of writing..a book upon the..elusion of one particular statute. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. xvi. 197 The planting of flowers on Fanny's grave had been.. but a species of elusion of the primary grief.

†b. *absol.* An evasion, subterfuge ; *abstr.* evasiveness. *Obs.*

1617 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 498 I heare your answer..An elusion fit for children. 1628 — *Old Relig.* (1686) 168 Cardinal Bellarmine's elusion is not a little prejudicial to his own cause. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. xxiii. 296 Laws are not to be cosened and abused by..phantastick elusions. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro R.* 7 He hath writ with all the..Elusion, to which the Capacity of his Wit could extend.

Elusive (ɨlɪū·siv), *a.* [f. L. *ēlūs-* ppl. stem of *ēlūdĕre* to ELUDE.]

1. That eludes or seeks to elude. Const. *of.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 99 Elusive of the bridal day she gives Fond hopes to all. 1736 GRAY *Transl. Statius* Then grasped its [the ball's] weight elusive of his hold. 1737 SAVAGE *Publ. Spirit* 56 The grot, elusive of the noontide ray.

†b. Of an argument : Evasive, of the nature of a subterfuge. *Obs.*

1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 121 An elusive, equivocating Answer to the Objection.

2. a. That eludes the grasp or pursuit ; chiefly *fig.* **b.** That eludes distinct perception or precise definition ; evanescent.

1751 *Student* II. 364 Pleasures..insubstantial, elusive, and transitory. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 731 They.. groaning, cling upon the elusive weed. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 142 It presents us with images so vivid and yet elusive. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1879) 138 A faint, elusive smell. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. (1875) 111 Guérin's elusive, undulating, impalpable nature. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 177/2 Striving..after the elusive spirit of the general landscape.

Elusively (ɨlɪū·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an elusive manner.

1885 CRADOCK *Prophet Gt. S. Mount.* vi, A tawny streak elusively appearing upon a hilltop or skirting a rocky spur.

Elusiveness (ɨlɪū·sivnės). [f. ELUSIVE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being ELUSIVE.

1873 MASSON *Drumm. of Hawth.* vi. 104 Shakespeare's elusiveness of publicity. 1881 — *De Quincey* X. 124 His [De Quincey's] elusiveness of all ordinary social gatherings had increased. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May, 5/1 Von Hartmann is..Protean in his elusiveness. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vii, Her..reserve and elusiveness.

Elusory (ɨlɪū·səri), *a.* [ad. late L. *ēlūsōrius,* f. *ēlūs-* ppl. stem of *ēlūdĕre* to ELUDE.]

1. Tending to elude (a danger, argument, law, etc.) ; of the nature of an evasion or subterfuge.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 42 They are..elusory tergiversations. 1676 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 401 They had delayed the Exchange..and at length offered it with Conditions that I esteemed wholly elusory. 1758 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Prop.* 37 People..took directly an elusory duty, as a rose, a pair of spurs, etc. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* III. xiv. § 63. 199 Security..which proved in the end almost elusory.

b. *nonce-use.* Characterized by eluding.

1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i, The Christian knight, desirous to terminate this elusory warfare..seized the mace.

2. Of an object of thought : That eludes the mental grasp ; that one cannot 'get hold of'.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. 68 This..is a most elusory..problem.

Hence **Elu·soriness.** *rare*—[o].

1731 in BAILEY ; 1775 in ASH ; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Elu·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēlūt-* ppl. stem of *ēluĕ-re* to wash out.] *trans.* To wash out, cleanse.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 116 The more oily any Spirit is, the more pernicious, because it is harder to be eluted by the Blood. 1782–90 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG.

Elution (ɨlɪū·ʃən). *Chem.* [f. L. *ēlūtiōn-em* n. of action f. *ēluĕ-re* : see prec.] Washing from impurity ; in early Chemistry (see quot.).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Elution is the preparation of common Bole, Talcum, Crocus Martis, Terra Lemnia, etc., by pulverization, calcination, lotion, etc. 1870 H. E. GODFREY in *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 484/2 All these starches are prepared by elution.

Elutriate (ɨlɪū·triˌeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *ēlutriāt-* ppl. stem of *ēlutriā-re* to wash out.] *trans.* To decant ; to strain out ; to purify by straining ; in *Chem.* to separate the lighter from the heavier particles of a pulverulent mixture by washing.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Elutriated,* poured out of one vessel into another. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Air* The alteration..must produce some difference in elutriating the blood as it passes through the lungs. 1775 in ASH. 1855 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 76 Chalk reduced to a very fine powder and elutriated.

Elutriation (ɨlɪū·triˌeɪ·ʃən). [f. L. *ēlutriāt-* : see prec. and -ATION.] The action of elutriating.

1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 44 Matter—which after all its..Elutriations..in the Body, is not purged from the coarse Tincture it had from its Earthly Original. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 107, I repeted this elutriation or washing..till I found the water was no longer affected. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 231 Twenty grains ..gave, by elutriation, five grains of sand. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 17 The simple process of elutriation.

†**Elutro·pia.** *Obs.* [bad form of med.L. *eliotropia,* f. Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον : see HELIOTROPE.]

a. A gem supposed to possess optical virtues and properties. b. A herb supposed to have been used in witchcraft.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 7 Elutropia is a Gemme, in colour greene, or grassie, in part coloured and bespotted with Purple speckes & bloud coloured vaines..Also a certaine Hearbe which Enchaunters & Witches haue oftentimes vsed, and doe vse. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/1 The Elutropia.. will cause things a farr off to be presented to your Eyes.

Eluvial (ɨlɪū·viăl), *a. Geol.* [f. ELUVI-UM + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, eluvium.

1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 172 There is another not unfrequent cause of such 'eluvial' debacles. 1881 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXIII. 225 The superficial weathering of rocks, and the formation of 'eluvial' accumulations.

‖ **Eluvies** (ɨlɪū·viˌīz). [L. *ēluvies* a washing away of impurities, f. *ēluĕ-re* to wash off.]

a. 'Old term for the humour discharged in leucorrhœa ; an inordinate discharge of any kind' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). b. 'The effluvium from a swampy place' (Hooper *Med. Dict.*).

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 316 This Medicament.. extirpates..the..Eluvies of depraved Humours out of the whole Body.

Eluvium (ɨlɪū·viŭm). *Geol.* [mod.Lat., f. *ē* out + *luĕre* to wash, on the analogy of ALLUVIUM.] A term proposed for accumulations of débris either produced *in situ* by atmospheric agencies, or carried by wind-drift.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. II. i. § 1. 322 For atmospheric accumulations of this nature Traufschold has proposed the name eluvium.

Eluxate (ɨlv·kseɪt), *v.* [f. E- *pref.*[3] + *luxāt-* ppl. stem of *luxā-re* to put out of joint.] *trans.* 'To dislocate or put out of joint' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1731–1800 BAILEY, *Eluxated,* wrenched, strained, sprained, put out of joint. 1775 in ASH.

Hence **Eluxa·tion.**

1847 CRAIG, *Eluxation* : see Luxation. In mod. Dicts.

Elvan (e·lvăn). Also 8 **elvin.** [In the West Cornwall Gloss. (E. D. S.) referred to Corn. *elven* spark, 'the rock being so hard as to strike fire'.]

1. The name given in Cornwall to intrusive rocks of igneous origin, so hard as to resist the pick, as quartz-porphyry, whinstone, etc. Also *attrib.*

1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 65 Whether the basaltes proceeds southward by such interruptions till it join the Elvin or Whinstone. 1864 LYELL in *Reader* 17 Sept. 358 One wall consisting of elvan or porphyritic granite. 1865 J. T. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 22 Elvan (or slate whose cleavage was destroyed by internal heat) of unknown thickness. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* iv. 33 The quartz-porphyries or elvans.

2. A broad vein or dike of this rock.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xvii. 417 Limestone pierced by elvans, or granite dykes.

Hence **E·lvanite.** *Min.* = ELVAN. **Elvani·tic** *a.,* containing or characterized by elvanite.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 6. 136 Elvan or elvanite..is a Cornish term for a crystalline-granular mixture of quartz and orthoclase. 1883 *Standard* 28 July 1/6 Granulite is an elvanitic or fine-grained granite.

†**E·lvat.** Also 1 elefæt, 5 elevat. [OE. *elefæt,* f. ELE, oil + *fæt* vessel : see VAT.] An oil-vessel, an ampulla : see AMPULLA 2.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 123 *Emicadium,* elefæt *c* 1050 *Ibid.* 437 *Legithum,* ampellan, oððe elefæt. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 593 *Lechitus,* an elevat. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 592 *Lenticula,* a crismatorye or an Elvat. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 621 *Xrismatorium,* the Eluat.

Elve, obs. var. of ELF.

†**E·lven.** *Obs.* Forms : 1 ælfen, elfen, 3 *pl.* alfene, alvene, elvene. [OE. *ælfen, ęlfen,* repr. a WGer. type **alβinnja* fem., f. **alβi-z* ELF. Although the OE. word glosses plural sbs. in the Latin, it is grammatically necessary to regard it as a fem. sing.]

Originally, a female elf, but in later use applied to both sexes.

a 1100 *Agls. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 189 *Oreades,* muntælfen. *Dryades,* wuduelfen. *Moides,* feldelfen. *Hamadryades,* wylde elfen. *Naiades,* sælelfen. *Castalides,* dunelfen. *c* 1205 LAY 21998 Alfene [1275 aluene] hine dulfen. 1297 R. GLOUC. 130 þer beþ in þe eir an hey wy3tes..þat men clepuþ eluene. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3862 A brond þat was y-made in Eluene lond.

Elver (e·lvəɹ). [var. of EELFARE.] A young eel, *esp.* a young conger or sea-eel. Also *attrib.,* as in **elver-cake,** a cake made of elvers.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred Berkeley* (1885) 319 Elvers, supposed by some to bee the younge eele. 1679 LOCKE in Lord King *Life* (1858) 134 At Bristol .. taste .. elvers. 1748 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 306 [Little eels] they make ..into small Cakes..These Elver-cakes they dispose of at Bath and Bristol. 1726 *Dict. Rust.,* *Elvers,* a sort of Griggs, or small Eels. 1863 H. C. PENNELL *Angler-nat.* 394 The Eelets, or Elvers, are at first very small and transparent.

Hence **E·lverhood.** *nonce-wd.*

1886 *Fishing* 18 Sept. 414 Eels of the size caught..at the New Mills..must have passed all their lives since elverhood above the mills.

Elves, pl. of ELF.

Elvet (e·lvėt). [f. ELF + -ET.] A tiny elf.

1885 T. P. BATTERSBY *Elf Land* 73 'He is an elf', Psyche answered, 'but he is one of those we call elvets'.

Elvish (e·lviʃ), *a.* Also 4 **alvisch, elvisch, -yssh,** 6 **-yshe.** See also ELFISH. [f. ELF + -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to elves ; having the nature of an elf ; supernatural, weird.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 681 Wyth an aluisch mon. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 198 Whan we been there as we shul exercise Oure Eluysshe craft. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat., Defiance Envie* 49 Scour the rusted swords of elvish knights. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxi, Wild sparkles..the vessel's side With elvish lustre lave. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 77 These oracular little elvish beings. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xxx, Elvish spells.

2. Like an elf in behaviour : †a. Spiteful, cross-grained, peevish ; also *transf.* of diseases, Irritating, troublesome (*obs.*). b. Now in a milder sense : Tricksy, mischievous (cf. ELFISH).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* Prol. 13 He semeth eluyssh by his contenance. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1182/2 Eye, what eyleth this gyrle? that eluish vrchin weneth I wer a diuell I trow. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt. Sedit.* (1641) 14 Where..prating is judged wisdome, and the elvishest is most meet to rule. 1566 STUDLEY *Seneca's Agam.* (1581) A b, Thou malipert and witlesse wench, thyne elvishe prating stay. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 389 Hee regardeth not our infirmities, though we be often times waiward and eluish. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 258 Sow-bread sodden in water, cureth the eluish & angry kibes..vpon the heels. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 321 The crown-scab [in horses]..is an elvish and painful disease. 1623 COCKERAM, II, Froward, *Eluish.* 1678–96 PHILLIPS, *Elvish,* froward. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

3. *Comb.,* as *elvish-marked.*

1597 SHAKS. *Rich.* I. iii. 228 Thou eluish mark'd, abortiue rooting Hogge.

E·ly, *v. Sc.*

1. *intr.* To disappear gradually from sight.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 174 Quhan the sun and the worild haif elyit awaye. 1818 — *Brownie of Bodsb.* II. 36 It elyed away o'er the brow, an' I saw nae mair o't.

2. To drop off one by one, as a company does that disperses imperceptibly. (Jam.)

†**Ely·chnious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. ἐλλύχνιον lamp-wick, f. ἐν in + λύχνος lamp.] Of the nature of a wick. (Erroneously explained by Blount.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 140 Men practise to make long Snasts or Elychnious parts for lampes, out of Alumen plumosum. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.,* *Elychnious,* that hath no match or light, without a wick. 1775 in ASH.

Elydoric (elidō·rik), *a.* [ad. F. *éludorique,* badly f. Gr. ἔλαιον oil + ὕδωρ water.] The distinctive epithet of a mode of painting invented by Vincent, of Montpetit, in which both oil and water were used.

1826 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts,* *Elydoric Painting* [The process is fully described]. 1847 in CRAIG ; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Elyne**, *adv. Obs.*, var. of ALINE *adv.*, q. v.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, VII Sleperis* 417 Þai enteryt al Þat mycht elyne.

† **Elynel.** *Her. Obs. rare*—¹.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iv b, Elynellis be calde in armys iiij quadrantis truncholis.

Elynge, var. of ELENGE, *Obs.*

Elyot, obs. form of HELOT.

Elysian (ɫli·ziăn, ʒiăn), *a.* Forms: 6–7 elis-, elizian, 6– elysian. [f. ELYSI-UM + -AN.]

1. Of or pertaining to Elysium.

1622 MASSINGER, etc. *Virgin Mart.* IV. iii, The remembrance Of the Elysian joys thou might'st have tasted. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 358 The river of Bliss..Rowls o're Elisian Flours her amber stream. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 42 Is that a real Elysian brightness? 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 149 Vast grasslands .. covered in spring with the elysian asphodel.

b. *Elysian fields* = ELYSIUM 1 and 2; also *fig.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 179, I see thee blessed soule, I see, Walk in Elisian fieldes so free. 1641 MAISTERTON *Serm.* 23 Orchards of delight, surpassing the Elysian fields. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xl. I. 162 This place .. perfectly answers the description of the Elysian fields. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 102 The Elysian-Fields of Memory.

2. *fig.* Of the nature of, or resembling, what is in Elysium; beatific, glorious.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 36 ¶ 1 We..suffer ourselves..to be transported to elysian regions. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. vi, Too transcendent vision, When heart meets heart again in dreams Elysian. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 277 Nothing can be imagined more..bright and elysian than these figures.

B. as *sb.* = ELYSIUM. *Obs. rare.*

1586 MARLOWE 1*st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, To get a passage to Elisian. *Ibid.* Hell and Elisian swarme with Ghosts of men.

Hence **Ely·sianize** *v. intr.*, to speak in terms of rapturous or extravagant approbation.

1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 413 They .. fall into a strain of elysianizing.

Elysium (ɫli·ziŭm, -ʒiŭm). Forms: 7–8 elizeum, -ium, elyzium, 8 elisium, 6– elysium. [a. L. *ēlysium*, ad. Gr. Ἠλύσιον (πεδίον) the abode of the blessed.]

1. The supposed state or abode of the blessed after death in Greek mythology.

1599 BROUGHTON *Lett.* xiii. 44 Two passages one leading into Elysium, the other into Tartarus. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 29 There is more in that Elizium of the Poets then a meere flowrish. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. ii. 1845 That Lethe and Elisium Which Priests and Poets tell. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 321 The enjoyments of Elysium and punishments of Tartarus.

2. *transf.* Any similarly-conceived abode or state of the departed.

1603 H. PETOWE in Farr's *S. P. Jas. I*, 105 Shee's hence, For sweet Eliza in Elizium lives. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 472 Thee who to enjoy Plato's Elysium, leap'd into the Sea. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 511 The departed spirit is ten days in its passage to their happy elysium. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 220 The son of the East [placed]..his elysium by cooling streams.

3. *fig.* A place or state of ideal or perfect happiness.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 291 The wretched Slaue all Night sleepes in Elizium. 1640 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 60 Flye with me to love's Elizium. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1831 Injur'd Lovers find Elizium there. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 179 Holidays .. the Elysium of our boyhood, perhaps the only one of our life.

† 4. *attrib. Obs.*

1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 278 Why do'st thou forsake Elizeum pleasures. *c* 1685 *Roxb. Ball.* (1886) VI. 223 To th' Elizium Shades I post. *c* 1740 MRS. PENDARVES *Autobiog.* I. 12, I .. thought the poet's description of the Elysium fields nothing to the delights of those entertainments.

Elyte, var. of ELITE, *Obs.*

Elytral (e·litrăl), *a. Entom.* [f. ELYTR-ON + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the elytra of a beetle.

1880 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 819/3 Mr. Pascoe exhibited a large series of *Arescus histrio* from Peru, to show the extreme variability of the elytral markings in this species.

Elytriform (eli·trifɒ̄m), *a.* [f. as next + -FORM.] That has the form of elytra.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 318 The Strepsiptera have..two elytriform subspiral organs.

Elytrigerous (elitri·ʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. *elytri-*, comb. f. ELYTRUM + L. *-ger-* bearing + -OUS.] That has or bears elytra.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 234 The order of arrangement of the elytrigerous..somites is very curious.

Elytrin (e·litrin). [f. ELYTR-ON + -IN.] 'The form of chitin which composes the elytra of insects' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Elytroid (e·litroid) *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐλυτροειδής, f. ἔλυτρον sheath + εἶδος form.] Resembling an elytron or sheath, sheath-like.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Elytron (e·litrɒn). *Pl.* **elytra**; also 8 **elitra**. [a. Gr. ἔλυτρον a sheath.] A sheath or covering.

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.*—⁰.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Elytron* .. Hippocrates has appropriated the word to signify the membranes, which involve the spinal marrow. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The outer hard wing-case of a coleopterous insect, pl. *elytra*. Also *Comb.*, as *elytra-like* adj.

1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. IV. vi. 548 The elytron, or case for the wings [of the beetle]. 1777 HENLY in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 123 Elitra of the stag-beetle. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 151 The larvæ of the Earwigs..have neither wings nor elytra. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1370 The two elytra-like prolongations of the shell. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. x. 343 The females of some water beetles have their elytra deeply grooved.

3. 'A term applied to the shield-like plates or notopodial appendages on the back of some polychætous annelids' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 274 In *Aphrodite aculeata* the tale of the real uses of the elytra or scales is plainly told. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 134 The elytra are special appendages of the parapodia.

4. 'A term for the vagina' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hence in various surgical terms, as † **Elytroce·le**, vaginal hernia. **Elytropla·sty**, the operation of closing a vesico-vaginal fistulous opening by borrowing a flap from the labia or nates; hence **Elytropla·stic** *a.* **Elytro·rrhaphy**, the operation of closing the orifice of the vagina by suture in order to support the uterus when prolapsed; the suturing of a ruptured vagina.

1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 195 Elytroplasty is still employed sometimes where great destruction of tissue has taken place at the base of the bladder. *Ibid.* 169 The operation of elytrorrhaphy.

Elytrous (e·litrəs), *a.* [f. ELYTR-ON + -OUS.] That resembles or has the nature of elytra.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* II. VI. 302 The back .. partially covered with an elytrous..ovate skin.

E·lytrum. [mod.L. ad. Gr. ἔλυτρον.] = ELYTRON.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1820) II. xxiii. 347 In Blatta the left elytrum laps over the right.

Elzevir (e·lzĭvəɪ). Also 8 **elzever**, 9 **elziver**.

1. The name (properly *Elzevier*, latinized *Elzevirius*) of a family of printers at Amsterdam, The Hague, Leyden, and Utrecht (1592–1680), famous chiefly for their editions of the classics, many of which are still valued by collectors. Used *attrib.* or as *adj.*, e. g. in *Elzevir edition*, an edition published by one of the Elzeviers; formerly applied also to editions printed in the small neat form and with the kind of type adopted by them. Also *absol.* a book printed by one of the Elzeviers.

17.. POPE *Let.* Wks. VI. 19, I gave the boy a small bagg, containing three shirts and an elzevir Virgil. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 52. 335 The Poem I speak of .. is just now published in a little Elzevir Edition. 1842 MRS. GORE *Fascin.* 126 Placing his spectacles in one of his pockets, and .. one of his precious Elzevirs in the other. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* vi. 66 Some famous Elzivirs were picked up.

2. **Elzevir letter, type.** a. The style of type used by the Elzeviers in their small editions of the classics.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4637/3 A neat Edition on an Elzever Letter.

b. Now used as the name of a special form of printing types.—ELZEVIR TYPE.

Elzevirian (elzĭvī·riăn), *a.* [f. prec. + -IAN.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Elzeviers; (of books) published by or in the style of the Elzeviers.

1802 DIBDIN *Introd. Classics* 11 The Elzevirian Press.

2. quasi-*sb.* One who collects or fancies the editions of the Elzeviers.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 18 He was not a black-letter man..or an Elziverian.

Em (em). The name of the letter M. In *Printing*, the square, formerly of the type m, used in typography as the unit for measuring and estimating the amount of printed matter in a line, page, etc. The em of pica is the standard.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Oct. [The printers' union] advanced its demands from forty-five cents to sixty cents per thousand 'ems'. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Typography*, The width of ..pages..is expressed according to the number of 'ems', that is of a pica 'm'—the square of the depth of pica..A page of 24 ems wide is equal to one of 4 inches.

'Em (əm), *pron.* Originally the unstressed form of HEM, dat. and accus. 3rd pers. pl. The emphatic form of the pronoun was early superseded by THEM, but the unstressed form continued to be used, being regarded as an abbreviation of *them*. In literature it is now obs. or arch., but is still common in familiar speech.

In north midland dialects *'em* may have arisen from *them*: cf. South Yorkshire *'at* for *that*. In strictly northern dialects it is never used.

1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3098 Þer na ascapedem non. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 124 These joints..As I will leave 'em them. 1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 35 Some men there be that carry all before 'em. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 2 New-cast your poems, purge 'em of their dross. 1750 W. PELHAM *Let.* in Lady Chatterton *Mem. Adm. Gambier* (1861) I. iii. 36 You know my thoughts, I will trouble you therefore no more about 'em. 1832 TENNYSON *Death Old Year*, He gave me a friend, and a true true-love. And the New-Year will take 'em away. 1868 FURNIVALL *Temp. Pref. to Six-Text Cant. Tales* 41 *note*, We can't blame 'em, as we all used to do the same.

Em, obs. form of AM: see BE *v.*

Em, var. of EME, *Obs.*, uncle.

Em-, *prefix*, the form assumed by the prefix EN- (q.v.) before *b*, *p*, and (frequently) *m*. For the reasons stated under EN-, nearly all the Eng. words with this prefix, whether of Romanic or Eng. formation, have (or formerly had) alternative forms with IM-. In this Dictionary the *em-* and the *im-* form, except where usage has introduced a distinction of sense between the two, will be treated as belonging to one and the same word, the article being placed under E or I in accordance with the principles explained under EN-.

The various functions of the prefix, and its use as an Eng. formative, are explained under EN-. Of the many compounds formed by prefixing *em-* to English words, those which have any special importance or require special remark, are inserted in their alphabetical place; the following are examples of those which are nonce-words or of rare occurrence.

1. Transitive vbs. (often found only in vbl. sb., pa. pple., or ppl. adj.).

a. f. *em-* + sb., 'to put (something) into or upon what is denoted by the sb.'; also 'to put what is denoted by the sb. into' (something).

Embag, to put into a bag; † **embalance**, to put in the balance (with); † **embare**, to make bare; † **embarrel**, to pack in barrels; † **embill**, to put food into (a bird's) bill; **embirch** (cf. *embark*), to put on board a birch-bark canoe (in quot. *intr* for *refl.*); † **embottle**, to put into a bottle; † **embrail**, to put (a sail) into a brail, to brail; † **embreech**, to put (a gun) upon a breech or stock; **embronze**, to represent in bronze; † **embusk**, to put on a busk, raise by means of a busk; † **embuskin**, to encase (the leg) in a buskin; † **empall**, to cover with a pall or cloak; **empanoply**, to array in complete armour; **empaper**, to put down on paper; **emparchment**, to put or write on parchment; † **empill** [after *empoison*], to dose as with a pill.

1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* i, Mad t' *embag their limbs. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Aggrav. Sin* 4 The least dram of which, the whole world *emballanced with, would be found too light. 1615 A. NICCHOLES *Marriage & Wiv.* vii. in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) II. 152 *Embared Breasts. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 179 Our *embarreld white-herrings..last in long voyages. 1598 FLORIO, *Imbeccare*, to *embill or feede birds. *Imbeccata*, an embilling, a billing or feeding. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 153 We were *embirching..for our moose-chase. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. lii. 422 I had *embottled them. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 352 Firmest Fruit, Embottled long. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 303 He who strives the tempest to disarm, Will never first *embrail the lee yardarm. 1598 FLORIO, *Imbracare*, to *embreech, or put any artillerie vpon a stocke. 1743 FRANCIS *Horace's Satires* II. iii. That you..in the Capitol *embronz'd may stand. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 145 Their breasts they *embuske vp on hie. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 26 Statelie shanks *embuskind by the Muses. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 22 The red herring..*empals our sage Senatours .. in princely scarlet. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 360 The empalled and Mytred Byshoppes. 1784 W. SPENCER in *Poems* (1811) 60 *Empanoply'd in arms. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 472 Empanoplied and plumed We entered in. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* III. 233 I will *empaper it before your eyes. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 284, I take your Bull, as an *emparchmented Lie, and burn it. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 428 In the sugar (even) of sacred writ He may *empill us with som banefull bit.

b. f. *em-* + sb. or adj., with general sense 'to bring into a certain condition or state'; also (cf. 3) 'to furnish with something'.

Embeggar; † **embloody**; † **embrawn**, to make brawny, harden; † **embulk**, to make bulky, to extend; † **embullion** (cf. BULLION *sb.*³) to bestud; † **empeevish**, to make peevish; † **emprelate**, to make a prelate of.

1806 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* III. 54 They have so.. vulgarised, impoverished and *embeggared the language. 16.. T. ADAMS *Wks.* 1861–2 II. 146 Oh the unmatchable cruelty that some men's religion (if I may so call it) hath *embloodied them to! 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 38 It will *embrawne and iron crust his flesh. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 273 *note* This (that is, the first matter) being *embulked with three extensions. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* Wks. 487 *Embullyoned with sapphires. *a* 1687 H. MORE in Ward *Life* (1710) 207 Pain .. doth ordinarily *empeevish the Spirit of the Afflicted. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. x. (1632) 571 Who *emprelate themselves even to the heart and entrailes.

2. Verbs f. *em-* + verb, with additional sense of *in*, or simply with more or less intensive force.

† **Embias**; † **embribe**; † **embruise**; † **embubble**; † **emplight**; † **empromise**.

1682 MRS. BEHN *Roundheads* II. i, A .. mind *embyass'd in affairs of blood. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. 27 Five thousand Markes, with which the Queene Dowager of France had (as he said) *embribed him. *c* 1570 *Treas. Amadis de Gaule* (Bynneman) 279 My *embrused brest. 1652 BENLOWES *Theophila* v. xc. Like diamonds thaw'd to Air, *embubble forth in streams. *c* 1860 S. BAMFORD in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 14 She *emplighteth her vow. *c* 1540 tr. *Polyd. Vergil's Eng. Hist.* (Camd.) I. 140 The dowghter of Offa .. was *empromised him to espouse.

3. Participial adjs. f. *em-* + sb. + *-ed*, with the sense 'furnished with':

Embastioned, embeadled, empimpled.

1832 E. ROBERTS *Oriental Sc.* 49 Each tower-*embastion'd citadel. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 194 Oxford Street, with its *embeadled colonnade. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 354 [A toper's] *empimpled proboscis.

(For words beginning with *em-* not found in their alphabetical place, or included in this article, see IM-.)

† **Ema·cerate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēmacerāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmacerāre*, f. *ē-* intensive + *macer-āre* to make lean.] *trans.* = EMACIATE.

1610 [see next]. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Emacerate* or *Emaciate*, to make thin, lean, or poor in flesh. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 400/4 The Dauphin is weak, and much emacerated by his long distemper. 1731–6 BAILEY vol. II. 1818 in TODD.

† **Ema·cerated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Emaciated; also *transf.* of soils, exhausted, impoverished.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 26 All Emacerated Soyles are much amended with fatte Ashes. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 598/1 The poor emacerated Soldiers of the Garison.

† **Ema·cerating,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] = EMACIATING.

1681 *Moores Baffled* 5 After some emacerating disease has reduced it. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. Extra No. 6. 3/1 Emacerating Liquors..will make them leaner.

† **Ema·ceration.** *Obs.*—° [f. as prec.: see -ATION.]

a. = EMACIATION. b. = MACERATION (of drugs).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Emaceration*, a Pulling down or making lean. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Emaceration*, a soaking or wasting. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1818 TODD, *Emaceration*, leanness or falling away in flesh.

† **Ema·ciant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēmaciānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmaciāre* see next.] That emaciates.

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 64 Diet Emaciant, and Renewing.

Emaciate (ĭmē·ʃi|ĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *ēmaciātus*, pa. pple. of *ēmaciāre* to EMACIATE.] = EMACIATED.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 23 Some are so emaciate and lean. 1774 T. WARTON *Oxford Ale* 91 Emaciate steeds. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 313 Pale, hollow-eyed, emaciate, sleepless wretch. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 14 Ah generous King! That sets the emaciate wolf to dog the flock. 1818 TODD, *Emaciate*, sunk; wasted; deprived of flesh.

Emaciate (ĭmē·ʃi|ēt), *v.* [f. L. *ēmaciāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmaciāre* + *ē* out + *maci-es* leanness.]

1. *trans.* a. To make lean, waste, deprive of flesh. b. *transf.* To impoverish (soil).

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 177 Dries and emaciates the Body. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 159 Consumption may emaciate the dimpled cheeks. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* iv. (1865) 23 His body was dreadfully emaciated by fatigue and suffering. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 575, I was so emaciated by illness.

† 2. *intr.* To become lean, dwindle. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xiii. 366 That he emaciated and pined away.

Ema·ciated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Made lean, atrophied. Also *fig.*

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 87 The whole Body was bloudless, thin and emaciated. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* I. i. (1726) 6 The emaciated bone weighed thirty grains less than half the weight of the other. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 5 Many who went in healthy, are in a few months changed to emaciated dejected objects. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 403 The emaciated corpse was laid..next to the corpse of Monmouth. 1880 MAX MÜLLER *Ess.* I. 363 The prose of our traditional and emaciated speech.

Ema·ciating, *vbl. sb.* [f. EMACIATE *v.* + -ING¹.] Making lean; *fig.* enfeebling.

1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 125 Without these all other Food tends to the emaciating and imparing our spiritual Strength.

Ema·ciating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That emaciates.

a 1626 BACON (J.) Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost new. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Emaciating* diseases, Consumptions or such like. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 331 Emaciating pains and maladies.

Emaciation (ĭmē|ʃi|ē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēmaciātiōn-em*, f. *ēmaciāre* to EMACIATE.] The action of emaciating; the process or state of being emaciated; abnormal leanness. Also *fig.*

1662 GRAUNT *Observ. Bills Mortality* 24 Searchers..cannot tell whether this emaciation or leanness were from a Phthisis or from an Hectick Fever. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Calcul.* Cont. 13 Acids produce emaciation. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 329 A girl .. died .. without any emaciation. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxix. 10 The emaciation which these exercises wrought.

Emacity (ĭmæ·sĭti). *rare.* [f. L. *ēmācitas*, f. *ēmāc-em* fond of buying, f. *emĕre* to buy.] Fondness for buying.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1692 in COLES. 1806 BLAGDON & PREVOST *Flowers of Lit.* 347 The disease of emacity, or itch for buying bargains.

† **Ema·culate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēmaculāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmaculāre* to clear from blots, f. *macula* spot, blot.]

1. *trans.* To free from spots or blemishes, emend.

1623 COCKERAM, *Emaculate*, to make cleane, to take out spots. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 348 Lipsius .. and others have taken great pains with him in emaculating the text. 1721–1800 in BAILEY: and in mod. Dicts.

2. To efface (a spot). *fig.*

1649 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1886) 60 By a serious repentance, to expiate and emaculate those faults.

Emagery, obs. var. IMAGERY.

† **Emai·led,** *ppl. a. Obs.* In 5 emaylled. [? f. F. *émaillé* enamelled, embossed; but cf. OF. *emmailleüre* network.] ? Embossed (with a raised pattern); or perh. arranged in net or open work.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV*, (1830) 146 A longe gowne made of blue clothe of gold upon satyn grounde emaylled.

Emanant (e·mănănt), *ppl. a. arch.* [ad. L. *ēmānānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmānāre*: see next.] That emanates or issues from a source.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Bang.* 4 Filling eminent places, with emanant poisons. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 25 The Emanant and Communicative Goodness of God. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 573 A brighter dawning emanant over the horizon. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 20/1 Like emanant dew on earth.

Emanate (e·mănēit), *v.* [f. L. *ēmānāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmānāre* f. *ē-* out + *mānāre* to flow.]

1. *intr.* Of immaterial things, qualities, laws, principles, courses of action: To flow forth, issue, originate *from* a person or thing as a source.

1788 BURKE *Sp. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 50 A new dominion, emanated from a learned and enlightened part of the world. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiii. (1865) 396 His destruction..emanating from himself. 1868 MILL *England & Irel.*, The feudal idea, which views all rights as emanating from a head landlord.

2. In physical sense: To flow forth, issue, proceed, from a material source; chiefly of intangible things, as light, gases, effluvia, etc. Also, to issue, originate, as a branch from the stem.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Harold* IV. xxxviii, A glory round his furrow'd brow, Which emanated then. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxx. 146 Fissures .. from which mephitic vapours emanated. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. (1867) 270 These organs .. emanate .. from a reddish coloured point. 1859 W. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 61 This vast vegetable curiosity all emanating from a single stem. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 229 The sparks emanating from the flint and steel.

¶ 3. Of persons: To issue, proceed *from* a place, an educational institution, etc. *rare.*

1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xiii. (1880) 230 A centre of polite learning, from which emanated some of the most distinguished men in Ireland.

4. *trans.* To emit, send out. *lit.* and *fig. rare.*

1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 584 A magnetism which a more sublime genius is often unable to emanate. 1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 195 He did not emanate the gift. 1832 — *Pol. Econ.* ii. 49 They emanate nothing but their own peculiar articles.

Emanated (e·mănēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Produced by emanation.

1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 5 The essential unity of our divinely emanated human souls.

Emanation (emănē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēmānātiōn-em*, f. *ēmānāre*: see EMANATE *v.*]

I. 1. The process of flowing forth, issuing, or proceeding from anything as a source. *lit.* and *fig.* Often applied to the origination of created beings from God; chiefly with reference to the theories that regard either the universe as a whole, or the spiritual part of it, as deriving its existence from the essence of God, and not from an act of creation out of nothing. Also, in Theology, used to denote the 'generation' of the Son, and the 'procession' of the Holy Ghost, as distinguished from the origination of merely created beings.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 19 It concerneth all Creatures..by Emanation of beames perfourmed. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 279 Man's soul 's not by Creation..Wherefore let 't be by emanation. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 92 Those elicit motions..which..have their first emanation from nothing else but the soul itself. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 223 Jesus Christ..by the right of emanation of all things from him..hath an absolute..dominion over all things as God. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* ii. (1700) 43 Why the Emanation of the Son, and not that of the Holy Ghost likewise is called begetting. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Emanation* (with Divines) is used to express the Proceeding of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 246. 497 Its pantheistic doctrine of emanation.

b. The action of emitting, evolving, producing. Cf. EMANATE *v.* 4.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 203 The Dread Sire, on emanation bent..Call'd forth creation. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 431 The sun was long considered, from its constant emanation of heat..[a] globe of fire.

† c. Logical development from premises; inference. Cf. 3 b. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 199 This truth is necessary by emanation, and consecution.

II. *concr.* That which emanates; an efflux.

2. Something emitted or radiated by a material object; *esp.* applied to impalpable things, as light, a magnetic or electric effluvium, an odour, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 86 Amulets doe worke by Aporrhoias, or emanations from their bodies. 1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl.* 24 Corporeal Emanations from sensible Objects. 1763 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 70/2 Emanations of Vesuvius, especially the Lava. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 191 The powerful emanations of the loadstone. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* V. 74 Gaseous emanations occasionally escape in places considerably remote from unextinguished volcanoes. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 174 This heating emanation..we term radiant heat.

b. *spec.* A beam, flash, ray of light.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* I. (1700) 3 Dart in emanations through the eyes. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. ix. (1840) 106 Over him..a bright emanation shone. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 11 (1864) 245 White emanations occurring on the retina together.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to immaterial things, moral and spiritual powers, virtues, qualities, emanating from or emitted by a source.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 58 The Emanations from God, to, and into his Creatures..are established. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Pref. 1 The easie Emanations of mine own Mind. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 234 So is Prophecy the greatest Emanation of Divine Spirit in the World. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 25 From this all legal rights are emanations. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iii. (1867) 56 Virtue and happiness are emanations of the divine blessedness and purity.

b. A necessary consequence or result.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 74 ¶ 11 The Emanation or Consequence of good and evil Actions. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 92 A direct emanation from the first principle of morals.

4. A person or thing produced by emanation from the Divine Essence.

1650 R. GELL *Serm.* 12 She is the emanation of the power of God. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 196 The whole Sephiroth, or divine emanations. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. vi. 71 Christ was..considered..a peculiar emanation of the divine essence. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 11 According to this hypothesis, the universe is an emanation .. of the essence of the Creator. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 51 The first teacher..was a direct emanation from God.

Emanational (emănē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to the theory of the origin of existence by emanation as distinguished from creation.

1843 *For. & Q. Col. Rev.* II. 346 Emanational ideas.

Emanatism (e·mănătiz'm). [f. L. *ēmānāt-* (see EMANATE *v.*) + -ISM; cf. *conservatism.*] The philosophical doctrine of emanation.

1864 CORKRAN tr. *Pressensé's Reply Renan* 21 Nor does he tell us that his idea of the Word bore the impress of Emanatism.

E·manatist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST] A believer in EMANATION; *Theol.* (see quot.)

1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. § 5 The Emanatist, if he may so be called, denied that He [Christ] was a *Person*, or more than an extraordinary manifestation of Divine Power.

Emanatistic (e·mănătĭ·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Relating or pertaining to EMANATISM.

1852 BP. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 46 Or, by another division, into emanatistic, idealistic, and realistic (Pantheism).

Emanative (e·mănetiv), *a.* [as if ad. L. **ēmānātīvus*: see EMANATE and -IVE.]

1. Tending to issue forth; of the nature of an emanation; due to emanation.

1661 tr. *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 13 All Effects and Productions whatever, whether voluntary or emanative. 1685 H. MORE *Para. Proph.* 471 The Holy Ghost proceedeth..by an Emanative procession. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 213 The Father..is superior to the emanative or derivative Persons of the Son and the Holy Spirit.

2. With transitive force: Tending to produce, emit, bring forth.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 220 Emit their vertues by an emanative and influential manner. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 739 No Imperfect Being..hath a sufficient Emanative Power to Create any other Substance. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 233 True wisdom is an emanative principle. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. ii. 55 A concentered and emanative power of imparting..spiritual influences.

3. Relating to or connected with the philosophical or the theological theory of emanation.

1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. vii. § 21. 399 That fundamental theorem of the emanative philosophy. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. § 5 They advocated the Emanative, as it may be called, or in-dwelling theory.

Emanatively (e·mănetivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an emanative manner, by process of emanation.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 745 No..Created Being, can Create, or Emanatively Produce, a New Substance.

Emanatory (e·mănătə·ri), *a.* [as if ad. L. **ēmānātōrius*, f. *ēmānāre* to EMANATE.] a. Of the nature of an emanation, derivative. b. Pertaining or referable to the philosophical theory of emanation.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. of Soul* (1662) 28 Something which we may in some sense call Substance, though but Secondary or Emanatory. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 162/1 The old emanatory views of God.

Emancipate (ĭmæ·nsipĕt), *ppl. a.* Now chiefly *poet.* [ad. L. *ēmancipāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēmancipāre*: see next.] = EMANCIPATED.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 36, I doe take the Consideration..of Humane Nature to be fit to be emancipate, & made a knowledge by it self. 1785 COWPER *Task* II. 39 Slaves..themselves once ferried o'er the wave..are emancipate and loos'd. *c* 1800 COLERIDGE *Picture* 119 Emancipate From passion's dreams. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 19 Feb., He is..conspicuously emancipate from musical prejudices.

Emancipate (ĭmæ·nsipeit), *v.* [f. L. *ēmancipāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmancipāre* of same meaning.

1. *trans.* In Roman Law: To release or set free (a child or wife) from the *patria potestas*, the power of the *pater familias*, thus making the person so set free *sui juris.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 131 Requires no more of them, then Fathers require of the Children, whom they emancipate. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. 11 In case a

Son was dead or emancipated. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vii. 217 The Son discharged from Paternal Power is emancipated.

2. *gen.* a. To set free from control; to release from legal, social, or political restraint.

In mod. lang. the word suggests primarily the liberation of slaves, the other uses being often felt as *transf.* from this.

1625 DONNE *Serm.* 27 To emancipate them from the Tyrant. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 123 As an apprentice is emancipated by running away. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* 1843 II. 502 Individuals who have been emancipated, or have emancipated themselves from governments. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Irel.* 117 The law has .. emancipated us from our civil disabilities. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 651 That the convicts should be carried beyond sea as slaves, that they should not be emancipated for ten years. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. lxviii. 44 Suppose the Colonial Churches emancipated. *a* 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. 1. ii. 84 Workmen emancipating themselves from their employer.

b. *absol.*

1775 DK. RICHMOND *Let.* in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 29 If our [colonies] emancipate, it will .. be some good to humanity.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To set free from intellectual or moral restraint. Also *refl.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 25 We become emancipated from testimoniall engagements. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 152 From many troublesome and slavish Impertinencies..he had Emancipated and freed himself. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 14 To emancipate our thoughts from particular objects. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 558 Those evil passions .. were on a sudden emancipated from control. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* iii. (1876) 41, I was emancipated from modern Puritanism. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 126 Plato has not emancipated himself from the limitations of ancient politics.

†3. To deliver into servitude or subjection; to enslave; (because emancipation in Roman Law was effected by fictitious sale). *Obs.*

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Beth.* 71 Emancipate .. is, to captiuate ones selfe to another, as well as to free. 1629 CHOLMLEY *ibid.* 70 A wiues Emancipating herselfe to another husband. 1752 SMART *Hop Garden* I. 195 To dalliance vile and sloth Emancipated.

Ema·ncipated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Set free, released:

a. from the *patria potestas.* (Roman Law.)

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 33 Emancipated children. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iv. (1875) 152 An emancipated son ceased to be one of the family.

b. from a state of slavery or imprisonment.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. III. iii. 402 A parcel of emancipated slaves. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 38 The writer was an emancipated convict. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xli, Erect, Triumphant, an emancipated slave.

2. *fig.* Freed from prejudices, moral or customary restraints, conventional rules, etc.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 4/2 These emancipated compositions..fail to sound as they did beneath Liszt's own magic touch.

Ema·ncipating (ĭmæ·nsipe·ĭtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Setting free, liberating. *fig.*

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 8 Strong in their hold of great emancipating principles.

Emancipation (ĭmæ·nsipē·ĭ·ʃən). [a. F. *émancipation*, f. L. *ēmancipātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēmancipāre* to EMANCIPATE.]

1. *Roman Law.* The action or process of setting children free from the *patria potestas.*

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 29 Paternall Jurisdiction is dissolved also by Emancipation. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Emancipation* hath the same reference to Children, as manumission to Servants. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius Dig.* 486.

2. a. The action or process of setting free or delivering from slavery; and hence, generally, from restraints imposed by superior physical force or legal obligation; liberation. Often used with reference to the freeing of Roman Catholics from the civil disabilities imposed on them by English law. *Catholic Emancipation Act*: the popular designation of the Act 10 Geo. IV. c. 7 (1829), by which those disabilities were removed.

1797 BURKE *Affairs Irel.* Wks. (1812) IX. 454 The Opposition .. connects the emancipation of the Catholicks with these schemes of reformation. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 312 Emancipation of Helots was not unfrequent. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 6 A harvest of civil and religious emancipation. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 254 The royal monopoly .. was for the age an emancipation rather than a restriction of labour.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Setting free, delivering from intellectual, moral, or spiritual fetters.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* 27 Redeeming Emancipation, a delivering from the chaines of Satan. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 403 A certain freedom and activity of mind .. followed the national emancipation from superstition. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 166 The use of symbols has a certain power of emancipation and exhilaration for all men. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 607 The day on which the emancipation of our literature was accomplished. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 105 The great spiritual emancipation of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Emancipationist (ĭmæ·nsipē·ĭ·ʃənist). [f. prec. + -IST.] An advocate for the setting free of slaves, and the abolition of slavery. Also, an advocate of the emancipation of any class from legal disabilities or the like. (First applied to the advocates of 'Catholic Emancipation': see EMANCIPATION 2 a.)

1822 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) V. 112 The Emancipationists ..and the Dissenters will not be pleased. 1828 *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 557 To this point the emancipationists have .. brought their vessel. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xcviii. 87 Now is the time for the Emancipationists .. to be up and doing. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* I. iv, The..son of the great emancipationist [Wilberforce].

Emancipatist (ĭmæ·nsipe·ĭtist). [f. EMANCIPATE + -IST.] = EMANCIPIST.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 135 The convict obtained his ticket of leave..became an emancipatist..and found transportation no punishment.

Emancipative (ĭmæ·nsipĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *ēmancipāt-* (see EMANCIPATE *v.*) + -IVE.] That has the property of emancipating.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 195 In order to gaining emancipative knowledge, the practice of devotion likewise is prescribed.

Emancipator (ĭmæ·nsipe·ĭtəɹ). Also 8 emancipater. [a. L. *ēmancipātor*, f. *ēmancipā-re* to EMANCIPATE.] One who emancipates. *lit.* and *fig.*

1782 SIR W. JONES tr. *Mahomedan Law Success.* Wks. 1799 III. 492 Those who inherit among males are .. The son, and the son's son .. and the husband, and the emancipator nearly connected. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 5 Such is our classification .. of the heads of the Catholic Emancipators. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Ethical Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 38 The emancipators of Reason. 1878 STANFORD *Symb. Christ* ii. 45 They waited for Him as their Emancipator from the Roman yoke.

Emancipatory (ĭmæ·nsipătə·ɹi), *a.* Also 7 -orie. [f. EMANCIPATE *v.* + -ORY.] That has the function or the effect of emancipating.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 232 He [Crichtoun] did ..undergo that emancipatorie task..to give a demonstration. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 182 The emancipatory bill of twenty-nine. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 4/2 Describing the Crimes Bill as an emancipatory measure.

Emancipatress (ĭmæ·nsipe·ĭtrĕs). *nonce-wd.* [f. EMANCIPATOR + -ESS.] A female emancipator; one who advocates the 'emancipation' of her sex.

1882 *Standard* 26 Dec. 3/1 The masculine .. coiffure .. of a London emancipatress.

Emancipist (ĭmæ·nsipist). *Australian.* [f. EMANCIP-ATE + -IST.] An ex-convict, who has served his term of punishment. Also *attrib.*

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 405 Emancipists, as the felons who have suffered out their terms of imprisonment are named. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* I. 141 Crosley, the emancipist attorney. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* II. III. xiii. 129 Ticket-of-leave men and 'emancipists'.

Emandibulate (ĭmændi·biŭlĕt), *ppl. a. Entom.* [f. E- *pref.*3 + L. *mandibul-um* + -ATE 2: cf. MANDIBULATE.] Destitute of mandibles.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii, Mouth emandibulate.

†**Ema·ne,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *émane-r*, (or) ad. L. *ēmānāre* to flow out: see EMANATE *v.*] = EMANATE in its various senses.

1. *intr.* To flow out, issue from a source or fountain head; *lit.* and *fig.*; *esp.* of the Second Person of the Trinity.

1656 tr. *White's Peripateticall Institutions* 296 Nature actually emanes and flows out from Him. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 282 Out of which scarification emanes a crass juice. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* Pref. 20 Wherein the Son is affirmed to have emaned, or been emitted by Necessity of Nature. 1795-8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. i. i. 50 The Deity..caused to emane from himself 'an immeasurable torrent of water'. 1817 BENTHAM *Ch.-Engl.* (1818) 129 The several authorities from which .. acts .. are spoken of as having emaned.

2. *trans.* To give forth as an emanation. *rare.*

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx, Pythagoras, from whom the venerable Antiquity of my Progenitors .. was eman'd. 1800 MOORE *Ode Anacreon* xvii, Her eyes..Emaning fire.. e'en in anger sweet!

Hence **Ema·ning,** *ppl. a.*

1658 J. ROBINSON *Calm Vent* I. 118 All mens Souls are alwaies alike; though their emaning beams be either brighter or duller.

Emang(e, obs. variant of AMONG, EMONG.

Emanue·nsis, erron. form of AMANUENSIS.

1692 COLES, *Emanuensis* (for *Ama*), one that writes for another, a secretary. 1709 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* (ed. 8) 129 (D.) Clerks, emanuenses, notaries. 1736 in BAILEY.

Emarcid (ĭmā·ɹsid), *a.* [as if ad. L. **ēmarcidus*, f. *ē-* intensive + *marcidus* withered.]

†1. Drooping, limp. *Obs. rare* −1.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The eares..in horses .. shew their spirits, being emarcid in those that are weary.

2. *Bot.* Withered, flaccid, wilted.

In mod. Dicts.

Emarginate (ĭmā·ɹdʒinĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *ēmarginātus*, pa. pple. of *ēmarginā-re*: see next.]

1. Notched at the margin: said of portions of animal or vegetable organisms. In *Bot.* chiefly of leaves or petals: Having a notch at the apex.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 52 The end .. is emarginate or slightly notched. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 58 Stigma emarginate. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 244 The valves of the shells .. are emarginate. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 510 The leaves are flat and broader..with a deeply emarginate apex.

2. *Crystallography.* Having the edges of the primitive form cut off.

Emarginate (ĭmā·ɹdʒinē·ĭt), *v.* [f. L. *ēmarginat-* ppl. stem of *ēmarginā-re* to remove the edge.]

†1. *trans.* To remove the morbid matter from the edges of wounds, etc. *Obs.*—0

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Emarginate*, to take away the scurf about the brims of wounds or soars.

2. *Crystallography.* (See quot. 1817 under EMARGINATED.)

3. *Optics.* Of the effects of unequal refraction: To emphasize or double the contour lines of (an object embedded, e.g., in a jelly).

1881 LANKESTER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 127 These groups..are strongly emarginated by the difference of refractive index between their substance and that of the material in which they are deposited.

Emarginated (ĭmā·ɹdʒinē·ĭtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = EMARGINATE *a.*

1731 BAILEY, *Emarginated* (with Botanists), cut in and indented. 1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 529 Antheræ.. oblong, and emarginated. 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 198 A crystal is named emarginated, when every edge of the primitive form is intercepted by a plane. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 19 The neural arches..are..emarginated.

Emargination (ĭmā·ɹdʒinē·ĭ·ʃən). [as if ad. L. **ēmarginātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēmarginārе* to EMARGINATE.]

1. The process of cleansing wounds or sores by removing the morbid matter on the edges.

1676 in BULLOKAR. 1678–96 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. Notching or indentation of the margin.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 251 They all have a widely opened..shell, with neither operculum, emargination, nor syphon. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 21 The sternum has a wide lateral emargination.

Emasculate (ĭmæ·skiŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *ēmasculāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēmasculāre*: see next.] = EMASCULATED. a. Castrated, deprived of virility. In lit. sense chiefly quasi-*sb.*

1886 *Homilet. Rev.* Nov. 403 The *kadeshim* or emasculates.

b. *fig.* Unmanly, deprived of vigour; weak, effeminate.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 259 Of Spirits emasculate and sick. 1752 SMART *Hop Garden* With love Emasculate, and wine. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. vi. 90 Too emasculate to trudge through cold and rain. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 169 German architecture is at once eclectic, scholarly, and emasculate.

Emasculate (ĭmæ·skiŭlē·ĭt), *v.* [f. L. *ēmasculāt-*, ppl. stem of *ēmasculā-re* to castrate, f. *ē* out + *mascul-us*, dim. of *mas* male.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of virility, to castrate (a male person or animal).

1623 COCKERAM, *Emasculate*, to geld. 1662 GRAUNT *Observ. Bills Mortality* 48 If you emasculate fewer [lambs]. 1744 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 104 Another invention .. was that of emasculating men. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 221 Young cocks should be emasculated at three months old.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To deprive of strength and vigour; to weaken, make effeminate and cowardly; to enfeeble, impoverish (language).

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 79 Drones..lacking their sting, and by that defect being as it were ema[s]culated. 1652 BP. PATRICK *Serm.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 555 Do not..enervate your souls..do not emasculate them. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 26 'Tis the want of Salt, which emasculates the Virtue of Seeds. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 88 The French have emasculated their tongue. 1848 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 125 Is the lightning dimmed or emasculated? 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 296 A religion without thought is emasculated.

b. *esp.* To take the force out of (literary compositions) by removing what is supposed to be indecorous or offensive.

1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. v. 274 Pieces that are not emasculated with this epidemical effeminacy. 1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 395 How Gifford mutilates and emasculates my reviews. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xviii. (1879) 200, I ..consented to emasculate my poems.

†3. *intr.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*−1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 147 Mutation of sexes..[is] observable in man .. though very few .. have emasculated or turned women.

Ema·sculated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Deprived of virility; castrated.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 309 The flesh of the emasculated animal is universally preferred. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xviii. 289 The emasculated bull reverts to the colour of the female.

2. *fig.* Unmanly, effeminate.

1701 COLLIER *M. Anton.* (1726) 97 The Legions..Vectilianus found perfectly emasculated. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 215 The impression of a wretched emasculated age. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 19 That emasculated caste, who shewed their quality..by flying.

Ema·sculating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] *fig.* That deprives of vigour or manliness; weakening, enfeebling.

1741 BETTERTON in Oldys *Eng. Stage* ii. 26 Opera..with its emasculating sounds. 1803 WORDSW. *Sonn. Lib., England! the time is come*, Wean Thy heart from its emasculating food. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help.* xi. 284 The habit of intellectual dissipation..cannot fail..to produce a thoroughly emasculating effect.

Emasculation (ĭmæ·skiŭlē·ĭ·ʃən). [as if ad.

L. *ēmasculātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *ēmasculā-re* to EMASCULATE.]

1. The action or process of depriving of virility; the state of impotence.

1623 COCKERAM II, A Gelding of a man, *emasculation*. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Emasculation*, a Gelding, Unmanning, or making Effeminate. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) V. II. lxii. 367 Tying down the patient while the process of emasculation was being consummated.

2. *fig.* The depriving of force, vigour, or manliness; making weak or effeminate; prudish expurgation of a literary work.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 22 The emasculations were some Scotch mans. 1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 393 As for his emasculations, they must be submitted to. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 1 Centuries of emasculation and oppression under foreign and domestic tyranny. 1886 J. EBSWORTH in *Roxb. Ball.* (1886) VI. 198 This emasculation looks like the notorious Lady Wardlaw's handiwork.

Emasculative (ĭmæ·skiŭlĕtiv), *a.* [f. EMASCULATE *v.* + -IVE.] That tends to emasculate.

1876 *World* No. 112. 12 The emasculative tendency of the Papacy.

Emasculator (ĭmæ·skiŭlēitəɹ). [a. L. *ēmasculātor*, agent-n. f. *ēmasculāre* to EMASCULATE.] He who or that which emasculates.

In mod. Dicts.

Emasculatory (*i*mæ·skiŭlătəːri), *a.* [f. prec.; see -ORY.] That tends to or has the effect of emasculating.

1885 E. P. GOODWIN *Serm.* in *Pulpit Treas.* Dec. 469 Teachings emasculatory of the Gospel.

†**Emastyce.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? corruption of HEMATITE, bloodstone.] Some precious stone.

c 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 2109 Emastyce and charbokull.

Emathites, ematite: obs. ff. HEMATITE.

Ematte, obs. form of EMMET.

‖**Emau·nché,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. *Her.* [a. Fr *emmanché*.] Of a shield: Divided into portions, having the form of a long narrow triangle.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 199 He beareth Emaunche, of arg. and Gewles.

Emaung, obs. form of AMONG.

Emayle, var. of ESMAYLE *Obs.*, enamel.

†**Embabui·nized,** *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. F. *embabouiner* + -IZE + -ED 1.] Infatuated (with).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxix. (1632) 126 Doting youth, embabuinized [Fr. *embabouiné*] with this farie.

Embace, -ing, var. ff. EMBASE, -ING. *Obs.*

†**Embado·metry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ἐμβαδόν by land + -μετρία: see -METRY. Cf. Gr. ἐμβαδομετρικός.] Land-measurement.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 16 To be certified of the content of any plaine Superficies .. which measuring, is named Embadometrie.

†**Embai·l,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + BAIL *sb.*2 (? or *sb.*3).] *trans.* To enclose in a ring. Hence **Embai·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 276 A blacke inckie hood embayling her [the Moones] bright head. 1599 — *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 22 The procerous stature of it, so embailing and girdling in this mount. 1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II, A Compassing about, *circuition*.. *Embayling*.

†**Embai·n,** *v. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *embaign-er* (Godef.), f. *en-* in + *baigner* to bathe. (See BAIN *v.*)] *trans.* To bathe, steep.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 13 b, I washed and embained thy filth. 1623 COCKERAM, *Embayned*, soaked.

†**Embai·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + BAIT *v.*1]

a. ? To attract by a bait; also *fig.* b. To feed, glut (one's malice).

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* I. xiii. E iiij, Such geare, As will embaite our Cesars eye. 1611 FLORIO, *Adescaménto*, an embaiting. *Adescáre*, to embait. *a* 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 531 The Crocodile can sorrowe to yᵉ sight, And vnder sighes embaite his venom'd spight.

Embalance: *see* EM- *prefix.*

Embale (embēi·l), *v.* [f. EN- + BALE *sb.*3 Cf. F. *emballer* to pack up.] *trans.* To do up (goods) into bales or packages; also *fig.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 17 Gunnies.. in use in Persia for embaling Goods. 1739 in *Hanway's Trav.* (1762) I. I. viii. 39 There are conveniencies for .. the embaling a thousand cloths. 1827 CARLYLE *Richter* Misc. (1869) 10 Embaled in some fantastic wrappage.

†**Emba·ll,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [a. F. *emballe-r* to pack up.] *trans.* To pack up, do up into packages.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 227 The marchandize.. they emball it well with Oxe hides.

Emball (embǭ·l), *v.*2 [f. EN- + BALL *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To encompass with a sphere.

1580 *Sidney & Lady Pembroke* in Farr's *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 84 Thou spheare, within whose bosom play The rest that earth emball. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 129 As lark emballed by its own crystal song.

2. (See EMBALLING *vbl. sb.*)

‖**Emba·llage.** *Obs. rare.* Also 8 embalage. [a. F. *emballage*.] a. That in which anything is packed. b. The action or process of packing up.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 62 Wrappers, or other Embalage. 1815 SIR W. GRANT in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 522 At the time of the general *emballage*.

†**Emba·lling,** *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBALL *v.*2 + -ING 1.] (Prob. used in indelicate sense; explained by commentators as 'investing with the ball as the emblem of royalty'.)

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 47 For little England You'ld venture an emballing.

†**Emba·lm,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. next.] Spice for embalming.

1642 G. HUGHES *Art of Embalming Dead Saints* 8 The proposition of the confection of Embalme it selfe, together with its force or vertue.

Embalm (embā·m), *v.* Forms: 4 enbaume, -bawme, 5 -bame, 6 en-, embaulme, -baum, -balme, 6– embalm. Also 6 inbau(l)me, 7 imbalm(e. [ME. *enbaume*, a. F. *embaume-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *baume* BALM *sb.*]

I. 1. To impregnate (a dead body) with spices, to preserve it from decay.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16873 They..wyth oynementes the body enbawmyd. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 676 Let the corse enbaume. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3319 Þan was his body enbawmed · &, as he bede, graven. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 136/3 The body enbamed wythin the tombe. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 313 They had before his buriall embaulmed his body. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* l. 26 They imbalmed him and he was put in a coffin in Egypt. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 170, I was a chaste Wife to my Grave: Embalme me, Then lay me forth. 1685 JAS. COOKE *Marrow of Chirurgery* (ed. 4) VI. iii. ii, The Heart, which may be embalm'd with the body. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 15 In Egypt they embalmed dead bodies with it [tar]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 457 The body when shrunk and embalmed, as is the custom in Egypt.

2. *transf.* To preserve (a corpse) from decay by other means, as by cold, etc. *rare.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 240 The frost has embalmed their remains.

3. *fig.* a. To preserve from oblivion; chiefly in good sense, to keep in sweet and honoured remembrance.

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Eth.* xxi. 343 Being enbalmed as it were by eternity. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 118 Some second Homer, in whose sheets his [Alexander's] name might be imbalmed for ages to come. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. Introd. 1 That .. elegance of language in which he has embalmed so many. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 23 The lines ought to embalm his memory. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. iv, To embalm In dying songs a dead regret. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. iii. 166 That universal dread of poison which had embalmed itself in one of the commonest ceremonies of the feudal household.

b. *nonce-use.*

18.. (H. or J.?) SMITH *Address to a Mummy in Belzoni's Exhibition* (last verse), Oh! let us keep the soul, embalmed and pure in living virtue.

II. 4. †a. To salve or anoint with aromatic spices, oil, etc. (*obs.*) b. To endue with balmy fragrance.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XIV. 107 Þe bisshop þat blessed 3ow and embaumede 3oure fyngeres. *Ibid.* XX. 86 With þe blod of that barn embaumed and baptized. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 79 For wyth heuynly deu she enbalmyd was. 1511 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 36 With fragrant savour inbaumeth all the house. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Excess Appar.* (1859) 315 In painting our faces..in embalming our bodies 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 842 The buxom air, imbalm'd With odours. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 139 They reserve their richest exhalations to embalm his morning and evening walks. 1877 BRYANT *May Even.* vi, Among the opening buds thy breathings pass, And come embalmed away.

†5. To steep (e.g. in poison). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. v. 90 Let flie their darts and arrowes embalmed in venemous hearbs.

Embalmed (embā·md), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb; also, perfumed, fragrant.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1574 Her mouthe embawmed, delectable & mery. 1744 *The Travels of the late Charles Thompson* III. 286 Various small Instruments and Utensils denoting the Trade or Occupation of the embalmed person, when he was alive.

†**Emba·lment.** *Obs.* [f. EMBALL *v.*1 + -MENT.] A package; an envelope, wrappage.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* v. 186 Cipher..our Merchants use to mark their..Embalments.

Embalmer (embā·məɹ). Also 6–7 im-. [f. EMBALM *v.* + -ER.] He who or that which embalms.

1. One whose occupation it is to embalm dead bodies.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 95 Imbalmers .. of deade bodies. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 The Romans..were not so good Embalmers as the Egyptians. 1700 *Bickerst. detected* in *Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. I. 165 Undertakers, imbalmers, etc. 1744 *The Travels of the late Charles Thompson* III. 289 The Embalmers having done their part, the body was delivered to the relations. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iii, As .. embalmers serve mummies. 1861 *All Y. Round* V. 14 The embalmer's work from all decay Had kept his royal person. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 690 A straggling suburb inhabited by the embalmers.

2. *fig.* That which sweetly preserves from decay.

1838 EMERSON *Wks.* (Bohn) II. 192 The religious sentiment is a mountain air. It is the embalmer of the world.

Embalming (embā·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBALM + -ING 1.] The action of the verb EMBALM. Also *attrib.*

1530 *Calisto & Mel.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 60 Their embalming and their unshamefacedness. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 The Embalming..no doubt was of the best. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Ded., The embalming of his name to Immortality. 1685 JAS. COOKE *Marrow of Chirurgery* (ed. 4) VI. iii. ii, For Embalming having all things in readiness, etc. 1744 *Travels late Chas. Thompson* III. 287 It seems natural before I leave this subject to say something of the Egyptian manner of embalming human bodies. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xliii. 381 The embalming of her dear remains. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 539/2 Oh, that embalming smell!

Embalmment (embā·mˌmĕnt). Also 7–9 em-, imbalment, (7 embaulment). [f. EMBALM *v.* + -MENT.]

1. Impregnation of a corpse with aromatic spices, to prevent putrefaction.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. viii. 81 The Egyptians were doctors in imbalment. 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 376 The Abazas..have a strange way of procuring a natural embalment for their beys. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 259 An odour of embalmment.

2. A preparation used for embalming.

1620 *Jrnl. of Pilgrims* (1848) 38 The red powder was a kind of Embaulment. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* I. 3 The Ægyptians..by precious Embalments..contrived the notablest wayes of integrall conservation. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 966 The people..have..torn away the embalments of the Idol Mummy.

fig. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 40 The art of clear and strong language..has, like an embalmment, preserved the memory of Denham.

†**Embamma** (embæ·mă). *Med. Obs.* [a. Gr. ἔμβαμμα, f. ἐμβάπτειν to dip in.] An appetizing sauce in which articles of food were dipped (before administration to an invalid).

1623 COCKERAM, *Embamma*, any sort of medicament or sauce good to create appetite. 1715 in KERSEY. 1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Emband, var. IMBAND obs., to form into a band.

†**Emba·ndown** *v. Obs. rare. Sc.* [f. OF. phrase *en bandon* synon. with *a bandon* (see BANDON *sb.*, ABANDON *v.*).] = ABANDON.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 244 All that he has enbandownyt [*v. r.* embandownyt] is Till hys lord.

†**Emba·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 enbane. [f. EN- + BANE.] *trans.* To poison.

1587 *Mirr. Magistr.* 20 b, Beauty is the bait enbaneth many a bower, A meate two sweete in taste, that sauced is two sower.

Embank (embæ·ŋk), *v.* Also 7 imbank, *v.* [f. EN- + BANK *sb.*1; cf. Fr. *embanquer*.]

1. *trans.* To enclose, shut in, confine, or protect by banks; *esp.* to confine the course of (a river) by a mound, dyke, or raised structure of stone or other material.

1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 814 No River..shall be imbanked. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 490 Embank the north side of the Thames. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 526 A..lofty..mound..embanked one side of the river. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 517 York leads his wave, imbank'd in flowery pride. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 363 This hole was critically circular..symmetrically embanked.

b. *To embank out*: to exclude (the sea) by embankments.

1822 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 353 To embank out the sea at that place.

†2. *intr.* Of a ship: To run aground. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *embanquer* in this sense.]

1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. IV* Wks. (1711) 64 The English ships..embanked, and stuck moor'd upon the shelves.

3. To cover with embankments; to cut into embankments.

1872 J. RUSKIN *Fors Clavig.* II. xix. 13 The operation of embanking hill-sides, so as to stay the rain-flow, is a work of enormous cost and difficulty.

Emba·nked (embæ·nkt), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBANK *v.* + -ED 1.] Shut in or confined by banks.

1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Introd. 32 An embanked navigation.

Embanking (embæ·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] The action or process of enclosing or protecting by banks.

1662 DUGDALE (*title*), History of Imbanking and Drayning of divers Fenns. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 467 This embanking has been going on. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Univ. Progr.* 54 Cuttings, embankings, tunnellings.

Embankment 1 (embæ·ŋkmĕnt). [f. EMBANK *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of embanking.

1874 HELPS *Social Pressure* iii. 50 For instance the embankment of the Thames.

2. A mound, bank, or other structure for confining a river, etc. within fixed limits.

1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 159 To make ..new and additional embankments in aid of the old ones. *a* 1806 S. HORSLEY *Serm.* xxix. (1810) II. 404 To him Babylon owed..the embankments which confined the river. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 490 The islets are defended from the water by earthen embankments. *Mod.* Cleopatra's Needle is on the Thames Embankment.

fig. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. ix. 384 Some solid embankment of unshakable rule and resolution.

3. A long earthen bank or mound, *esp.* one raised for the purpose of carrying a road or a railway across a valley.

1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Introd. 33 A vast embankment, over which the canal is carried. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 194 Early crops may .. be protected by .. embankments of earth .. at the north side. 1862 *Rep. E. Ind. Railw. Comp.* 19 The embankments, nevertheless, have not suffered more than was expected. 1872 J. RUSKIN *Fors Clavig.* II. xix. 13 Spend annually one-tenth of the sum you now give to build embankments against imaginary enemies in building embankments for the help of people whom you may easily make your real friends.

† **Emba·nkment** [2]. *rare.* [f. EM- + BANK *sb.*[3] + -MENT.] A banking speculation; a bank account. Also *attrib.*

1813 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) II. 198 The embankment affairs in which I thoughtlessly engaged. 18.. JEFFREY *Let.* in Cockburn *Life* II. 365, I am sorry your embankment is no larger. *Ibid.* 429 And how does the embankment proceed?

Embannered (embæ·nəɹd), *ppl. a.* Also 9 imbannered. [f. **embanner* (f. EN- + BANNER) + -ED[1]; cf. It. *imbandierare.*] Arrayed under banners.

1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v. (1860) 141 Armies of the Saints, embannered. 1847 CRAIG, *Imbannered*, furnished with banners.

‖ **Embaphium** (embæ·fiŏm). *Med. Obs.* [mod. L., ad. Gr. ἐμβάφιον, f. ἐμβάπτειν to dip in.] A small vessel in which food or medicine is put or measured, or in which it is dipped.

1715 in KERSEY. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Embar (embā·ɹ), *v.* Also (6 imber) 6-7 imbar(re. [ad. F. *embarrer*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *barre* bar; cf. Pr. and Sp. *embarrar*, It. *imbarrare.*]

1. *trans.* To enclose within bars; to enclose, imprison. Also *fig. arch.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 27 If there bee anie sparke of Adams Paradized perfection yet imberd vp in the breastes of mortall men. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 44 Fast embar'd in mighty brazen wall. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. lv, Three sides are sure imbard. *Ibid.* XII. i, Now in dark night was all the world embard. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 314 There is great reason why the spirit of man should be so strictly embarred. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 42 The ground began..the ocean to embar.

2. To oppose a barrier to; to arrest, stop; to interrupt. Also, to impede (commerce) by an embargo. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 25/1 Not imbard from his posting pase, by reason the towne was not perclosed. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 30 Venus embarring his tale.. sweetlye replyed. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 290 He .. lay readie to embarre the Turks passage .. out of Asia. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (1860) 398 The King .. embarred also all farther trade for the future. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. 160 Embarred their trade.

† b. *Law.* To put a stop or end to; to forbid by legislative enactment; to bar (a claim, a title) = BAR *v.* 5 b. *Obs.*

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 (*title*) An act to embarre feined recoueries of landes, wherin the kinges maiestie is in reuercion. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 94 To imbarre their crooked Titles Vsurpt from you.

† 3. To exclude, prohibit, debar (a person) *from* an action. Rare const. *to* with *inf.* *Obs.*

c 1506 *Plumpton Corr.* 201 Ye be aboutward against all right to imbarr & exclud my Chapleyn. 1562 *Apol. Priv. Masse* (1850) 9 Embarring none to communicate with him. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 11 To imbarre the people from reading and vnderstanding of the Scriptures. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) Pref., The Church doth it .. not to embarre them from the true knowledge of Christ. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 107 What reason embars theym, soom forreyn countrye to ferret? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 107 So embarring them from all government in the common wealth.

† b. To refuse, deny (something) *to* a person.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 837 The French made choise of the Burgundian to protect them, which could not be embarred to them.

† 4. To lay (persons or property) under embargo.

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. i. 9 The English, whose goods were thereupon imbarr'd, and confiscate. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 79 The imbarring of all our Merchants in that kingdom.

† 5. To break inwards the bars of (a helmet). *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. x, But Achylles brake hys targe & his helme he embarred.

† **Embarcadere.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *embarcadère*, ad. Sp.: see next.] See quot.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Embarcadere*, a term used in America, signifying a place which serves as a port to some considerable place farther within land.

‖ **Embarcade·ro.** *rare.* [Sp. f. *embarcar* to EMBARK.] A wharf, quay.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xxi. 219 The forest of masts along the embarcadero.

Embarcation, var. of EMBARKATION.

Embare: see EM- *prefix.*

† **Emba·rge,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 imbarge, em-, imbargue; corruptly -barque, -bark. [ad. Sp. *embargo*: see EMBARGO.] = EMBARGO.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* 53, I cannot tel what imbarge or stay..you had. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. W.* II. v. iii. 362 In the great Imbarge he tooke all our Ships and goods in his Ports. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 104 After an Embark [*ed.* 1672 embarque, 1685 imbarque] of our ships in the river of Bourdeaux. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iii. 133 All Nations have their Imbargues, and prohibited goods.

† **Emba·rge,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 imbarge, embargue, -barque. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To lay an embargo upon (ships or goods); to sequestrate, confiscate; to arrest (persons). Hence **Emba·rging** *vbl. sb.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 555 (R.) Our merchants with their goods were embarged or arrested. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. II. ii. 140 The twelue ships..were..embarged (or arested) to serue the King. 1618-29 *Duke's Acc. of Fleet* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 187 Spain being the Enemy, our Merchant goods would be imbarged. 1624 [SCOTT] *Vox Cæli* 35 The Duke .. embarg'd and confisk'd a world of Goods and Ships. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea for Niniveh* 165 To embarque our own Nation, to build Blockhouses against our selves.

Hence **Emba·rging,** *vbl. sb.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Invention of Shipping* 37 The imbarging ..of their Ships in Spaine.

Embarge, var. of IMBARGE, *obs*, to go on board a barge.

† **Emba·rgement.** Also 6 imbargment, 7 embarquement. *Obs.* [f. EMBARGE *v.*[1] + -MENT.] A placing under embargo.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 236 Had made a great imbargment and stay of the English merchants. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. Index ad fin., The king of Spaines Commission for the generall imbargment or arrest of the English, etc. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. x. 22 Embarquements all of fury.

Embargo (embā·ɹgo), *sb.* Also 7 imbargo. See also EMBARGE. [a. Sp. *embargo*, n. of action f. *embargar* to arrest, impede, repr. a late L. type **imbarricāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *barra* BAR. (Florio has *imbargo* as Italian.)]

1. A prohibitory order, forbidding the ships of a foreign power to enter or leave the ports of a country, or native ships to proceed thither, generally issued in anticipation of war. An embargo may also be laid on particular branches of commerce, for fiscal purposes.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 19 b Had not the Imbargo with Spaine..foreclosed this trade. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 33 An embargo..is daily expected. 1808 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 111 The embargo appears to be approved. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. x. 71 The embargo was intended to injure the obedient Provinces and their Sovereign.

2. A suspension of commerce, either general or of some particular branch, imposed by municipal law. Also in phrases: *To be under, to lay (on), to take off an embargo.*

1658-9 in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 235 And lay an embargo of all..ships in the river of Thames. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg. 1884) 276 Trade was..under a general Embargo. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 398 In order that they may take off the embargo. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xvi. 522 An embargo on the export of provisions. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxiii. (1876) 25 Unless it place an embargo on the exportation of capital.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A stoppage, prohibition, impediment.

1692 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xiii, Thou on thy Feet may'st an Embargo lay. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 8 As if Religion had a kind of Imbargo laid upon it. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxxvii, G. complied with this embargo. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xiii. 143 An embargo on his prosperity.

Embargo (embā·ɹgo), *v.* Also 7–8 imbargo. See also EMBARGE. [f. EMBARGO *sb.*]

1. To forbid (a vessel) to leave or enter a port; to lay (vessels, trade) under an embargo.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 31 They may be arrested or embargoed. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. x. (1872) 64 Ship seized and embargoed in the King's name. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 22 May 697/2 To have your ships embargoed.

b. *fig.* To prohibit.

1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. 310 When Rapp the Harmonists embargoed marriage.

2. To seize, 'requisition' (ships or other means of transport, goods) for the service of the state.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 68 If a Ship be embargo'd for the Service of the Potentate in whose Port she is. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 529 They must embargo means of transport. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iii. 48 Every carriage..being embargoed for the royal service.

3. To seize, impound, confiscate.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VI. 34 Merchants..weere clapt up prisoners, and their Goods..imbargoed. 1798 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 50, I embargoed the likeness for you.

† **Emba·rk,** *sb. Obs. rare.* In 7 embarque. [f. next vb.: cf. Sp. *embarco.*] = EMBARKATION.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 136 Being after his embarque, twice driven back by tempest.

Embark (embā·ɹk), *v.* Forms: 6–8 embarque, (6 enbarque), 6–7 imbarke, 7–8 imbark, -que, 6– embark. [ad. F. *embarquer*, a com. Romanic word = It. *imbarcare*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *embarcar*:—late L. *imbarcāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *barca* BARK *sb.*[2]]

I. *trans.* 1. a. To put on board ship, make to go on board. b. Of the ship: To receive on board. † c. *refl.* = 3 a.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 20 The Corinthians who..had thair people embarqued. *Ibid.* 52 b, One part of them embarqued themself. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. Prol. 5 You haue seene The well-appointed King at Douer Peer, Embarke his Royaltie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 89 And therupon imbarking themselues with all things necessary. 1621 If any master doe permit..any person..to imbarque..any parcell. 1705 OTWAY *Orphan* V. vii. 2103 The Vessel..Where all the Treasure of my Soul's embarqu'd. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxvi. 329 They always embarked a sufficient number of horses. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 235 Then embarking..his troops, Cortés crossed the river. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Mar. 4/7 The Osborne will..embark the Prince.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*; *esp.* To invest (money) in a commercial undertaking; to involve (a person) in an enterprise. † Also *refl.* = 3 b, 4.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* x. vi. 147 Such would be imbarked in the Ship of fooles. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 31 The soule..imbarkes her selfe in this error, by the conceit of her wealth, health, youth. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 206 He..embark'd himself in Publick employments. *a* 1674 — *Life* (1751) III. 956 Such an Alliance ..as might embark them against France. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* III. IX. 2 Age .. rendered him wholly unfit..to embark himself in an affair so desperate. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* ii. 20 A few thousand pounds, which he embarked..in an ironwork.

II. *intr.* for *refl.*

3. To go on board ship; to take ship.

a. *lit.* Const. *for* (the destination).

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* V. 448 Forthwith imbarqued for Byzantium. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlix. 227 Our Gallants did imbarke each-wheare. 1693 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 456 Prince and Princess embarqu'd for Holland. 1735 POPE *Donne's Sat.* viii. 27 The ark Where all the Race of Reptiles might embark. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 173 Cæsar..accordingly embarked with the infantry. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 304 A restless impulse urged him to embark. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 282 We..joyously embarked again upon a free lead.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* Introd. (1718) 3 Blest soul, that here embark'st: thou sail'st apace. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Bk. at Oxford* Wks. 1710 II. 548 The sacred Ark, Where all the World of Science does imbark. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) I. vii. 55 The same Creditors will embark with you again.

4. To engage *in* a business or undertaking, as in war, commerce, or the like.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxiii. (1739) 128 [He] imbarqued together with the Laity against the growing power of the Clergy. 1787 PITT in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 67 Prussia being completely embarked. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. xviii. 249 Friedrich Wilhelm .. had been forced .. to embark in that big game. 1869 ROGERS *Adam Smith's W. N.* I. Pref. 23 Had he not suffered himself .. to embark in the..most disastrous of..wars.

Embark, var. IMBARK, *Obs.*, to enclose in bark.

† **Emba·rkage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Also 6 imbarkage. [f. EMBARK *v.*[1] + -AGE.] = EMBARKATION.

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 54 Traiane was constrained..to hasten his imbarkage.

Embarkation (embaɹkē[1]·ʃən). Also 6–9 -cation, 8 imbarkation, -cation. [a. F. *embarcation*, f. *embarquer* EMBARK *v.*[1]]

1. The action or process of embarking. *lit.* & *fig.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. III. xviii. 26, I can find no commodity of imbarcation at Saint Malos. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. 23 Very sollicitous for the Embarcation of the Army. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 172 To hasten the embarkation of the troops. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 6, I shall delay the embarkation. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 222 The point of embarcation was close by the .. abode of Godwine.

attrib. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 8/2 The embarkation list..will include twenty-three officers.

† 2. *concr.* A body of troops embarked, gone or put on board ship. *Obs.*

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5877/1 The Transports..were taking on Board the third..Imbarkation. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 252 Another and much greater embarkation followed.

† 3. A vessel, boat. *Obs.* [cf. F. *embarcation*, Sp. *embarcacion.*]

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2525/1 They have .. taken divers .. small Embarkations. 1705 *Ibid.* 4115/4 Sloops, and other Imbarcations. 1781 RENNELL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 106 Embarkations..traverse the inundation. 1804 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Husb. of Bengal* (1806) 10 The peasants repairing to the market..on embarkations. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 179 A .. rotten and crazy embarkation.

Embarked (embā·ɹkt, *poet.* embā·ɹkėd), *ppl. a.* Also 7 embarqued, imbarked, imbarqued. [f. EMBARK *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] That has gone or been put on board ship.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 127 Marking th' embarked traders on the flood. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 818 Gazing upon a late-embarked friend.

Embarking (embā·ɹkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 imbarquing. [f. EMBARK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb EMBARK. Also *attrib.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Embarcadura*, embarking. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* (1821) viii. 324 The want of wind hinders them in the imbarquing Ports. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 154 The statute 8 Eliz. c. 3. makes the transportation of live sheep, or embarking them on board any ship, for the first offence forfeiture of goods.

Embarking (embā·ɹkiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That embarks.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion* Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 The noise of embarking emigrants.

Emba·rkment. Now *rare.* Also 6 embarkement, 6–7 imbarkment, 7 embarquement. [f. EMBARK *v.*[1] + -MENT.] = EMBARKATION 1.

1596 *Life of Scanderbeg* 407 His embarkement and departure. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 12 Skilfull .. at imbarkments. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 210 Speaking of Paris..in his embarquement for Helen. 1672 DAVENANT *Play-house to be Let* (1673) 89 We may find this place For our imbarkment free. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 6 Embarkments were made for the Holy Wars. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* I. 159 The embarkment and removal of British property. 1886 *Times* 6 Jan. 12/3.

† **Emba·rment.** *Obs.* In 7 imb-. [f. EMBAR *v.* + -MENT.] The action of the verb EMBAR; an embargo, prohibition, hindrance.

1606 WARNER *Albion's Engl.* XV. xcvii. 387 But many years twixt them and vs hath been Imbarment. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Dream* 33 No imbarment remained but remem-

brance of the Marquesse. 1623 WHITBOURN *Disc. Newfoundl.* 41 We little feare .. the Imbarments of any Prince.

Embarn, var. of IMBARN, *obs.*, to garner.

Embarque, obs. var. EMBARK.

Embarque, -ment, var. ff. EMBARGE, -MENT, *obs.*

Emba·rras, *sb.* Also 7–8 embarass, embarrass. [a. F. *embarras* obstacle, embarrassment; cf. It. *imbarrazzo*, Sp. *embarazo*, Pg. *embaraço*, related to F. *embarrer*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *barre* BAR.]

1. = EMBARRASSMENT, in various senses. *Obs.* exc. as Fr. (aṅbara); now chiefly in phrase *embarras de richesse* 'embarrassment of riches', the state of having more wealth than one knows what to do with; usually *fig.*

1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 13 The greatest embarras that I have..how to behave myself to Sir H. Bennet. 1677 TEMPLE *Let. Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 434 How great an Embarass Count Kinski is like to bring upon you there. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 25 Clear the First Principles of Knowledge from the embarras and delusion of words. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II, Aid me to escape this embarras. 1778 APTHORPE *Preval. Chr.* 220, I think it impossible to clear up Cicero's embarras. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 157 He received us .. with some *embarras*. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. Introd. 8 He has an *embarras de richesses*.

2. *U. S.* ? Pronounced (embæ·răs). See quot.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Embarras*, an American term for places where the navigation of rivers..is rendered difficult by the accumulation of driftwood.

Embarrass (embæ·răs), *v.* Also 7–8 embarass, 8 imbarrass. [ad. F. *embarrasser*, lit. 'to block, obstruct', f. *embarras*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To encumber, hamper, impede (movements, actions, persons moving or acting).

1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 376 The Character of Ambassador, which would delay or embarass me with Preparations of Equipage. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. § 2. 2 Hannibal..ran to the assistance of his troops, who were thus embarrassed. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 53 *note*, The state of the rivers .. will embarrass the enemy in a considerable degree. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 402 A general council would..embarrass their movements.

b. *pass.* Of persons: To be 'in difficulties' from want of money; to be encumbered with debts. Cf. EMBARRASSED *ppl. a.*, EMBARRASSMENT.

2. To perplex, throw into doubt or difficulty.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 41 The People being embarrast by their equal ties to both. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. i, Pray do not Embarrass me.. Embarrass me! what a delicious French word do you make me lose upon you too! 1724 DE FOE *Mem, Cavalier* (1840) 151 The king embarrassed with these difficulties..calls a great council. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. I. ix. 123 Could not conceive and argue .. without imbarrassing his thoughts. 1824 TRAVERS *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 332 Such a circumstance may embarrass an operator. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. VI. iii. 418 Frederick .. embarrassed them with the choice among five prelates.

3. To render difficult or intricate; to complicate (a question, etc.).

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 80 One irregularity after another embarrasses things to such a degree, that, etc. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* Pref. ii, They have effectually embarrassed that road which they laboured to shorten. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 206 The word..seems to embarrass the sentence. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 25, I do not apprehend that this case will be embarrassed by that decision. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 154 This designation by their ordinary names..must embarras every theory which involves a substantial change.

Embarrassed (embæ·răst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Of a road, a channel, etc.: Made difficult by obstructions; full of obstructions. Now only *fig.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 295 Its [a river's] Passage inward is .. embarassed with Rocks. 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 183 If the ground is at all embarrassed, the line cannot incline. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 26. 193 A less embarrassed field of operations.

2. Of persons, their movements or actions: Hampered by difficulties, impeded.

b. Involved in money difficulties.

1888 *Spectator* 30 June 877/2 Sums of that kind are not spent by an embarrassed State without the gravest reason, etc.

3. a. Perplexed (in thought). b. Confused, constrained (in manner or behaviour).

1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 107 Their utterance is embarass'd and uneasie. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* (R.) Awkward, embarrass'd, stiff, without the skill Of moving gracefully. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 198 As much embarrassed as..the lady could be herself. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, 'Tush, father Glover,' answered the embarrassed victor. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. ix. 270, I was the embarrassed and unwilling witness.

4. Of expressions, narratives, etc.: Involved, confused.

1760 JORTIN *Erasm.* II. 623 That the periods are rather too long, and embarassed. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* 517 Embarrassed, obscure, and feeble sentences. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 391 Subjects have been set aside.. to prevent the narrative from becoming embarrassed.

Embarrassedly (embæ·răstli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an embarrassed manner.

1883 BRET HARTE in *Longm. Mag.* July 320 She coughed embarrassedly.

Embarrassing (embæ·răsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBARRASS + -ING².] That embarrasses.

1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 537 The general question of amputation..is found in practice difficult and embarrassing. 1849 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 46 This was an embarrassing situation for the Spaniards. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxvii. XI. 357 An attack..amidst embarrassing woods and rocks.

Embarrassingly (embæ·răsiŋli), *adv.*. [f. prec. + -LY².] In an embarrassing manner or degree.

1881 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/5 Randolph Churchill .. was embarrassingly cheered. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxvii, It was embarrassingly conspicuous and oppressive.

Embarrassment (embæ·răsmĕnt). [f. EMBARRASS + -MENT; cf. obs. Fr. *embarrassement*.]

1. The process of embarrassing (*rare*); embarrassed state or condition:

a. of (or with reference to) affairs, circumstances, etc.; often in pecuniary sense.

1676 COLES, *Embarasment*, a perplexing, intangling, hindering. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 62 Difficulty and embarrassment in ..the agricultural districts. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 354 The embarrassment of Noureddin's affairs. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, A state of embarrassment and threatened bankruptcy. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 56 Political embarrassment and domestic want provoked attacks upon the dealers in corn. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vi. 139 He managed to run through a splendid fortune and die in embarrassment.

b. Perplexity, sense of difficulty or hesitation with regard to judgement or action; constrained feeling or manner arising from bashfulness or timidity.

1774 BURKE *Sp. Electors of Bristol*, If my real, unaffected embarrassment prevents me from expressing my gratitude to you as I ought. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* vii. (1813) 99 Bad weather occasions hurry and embarrassment. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, There was embarrassment on the maiden's part. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* v. 26 Noticing a certain embarrassment in her husband's manner. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. I. viii. 124 Ready speech that prevents a blush from looking like embarrassment. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 84 Any embarrassment in dealing with it..is a weakness that hinders social progress.

c. Confusion of thought or expression.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 13 He seldom suspects his thoughts of embarrassment.

2. Something which embarrasses; an impediment, obstruction, encumbrance. In *pl.* often = 'pecuniary difficulties'.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 33 Embarrassments.. hindering us from going the nearest way to our own good. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 159 ¶ 6 Diffidence..compensates its embarrassments by more important advantages. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 65 In the hope of extricating himself from his embarrassments. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* i. 103 She was evidently distressed at the embarrassments of that humble household. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 157 To be felt by them as an embarrassment to the cause of Jesus.

Embarrel: see EM- *prefix.*

† Emba·rren, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. EN- + BARREN.] *trans.* To make or render barren, unfertile, unproductive. *lit.* and *fig.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. ix, The Ashes from..Vesuvius ..embarren all the fields about it. *Ibid.* I. xviii, Like salt marshes that lye low..[the poor] are ..embarrened with a fretting care. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 546 The most generous and vigorous land will in time be embarrened. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 364 Like to Java's drear waste they embarren the heart.

† Em·barrica·do, *v. Obs.* [f. Sp. *embarricado* a barricade.] = BARRICADE *v.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. vi. (1632) 505 In haste..to embarricado .. any lodgement or quarter. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 243/2 Coaches..serued as a wall to embarricado and fortifie their campe.

† Emba·rring, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. EMBAR *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb EMBAR: a. the action of prohibiting, or withholding (*from* a person); b. the action of laying an embargo upon (a person).

1563 MAN tr. *Musculus' Common-pl.* 28 b, Some doe define lawe to be..the embarryng of that which is wrong. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewell* i. 9 The embarring of this holy sacrament from excommunicated persons. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 389 The imbarring of all our Merchants in that Kingdom.

† Embase (embē·s), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 6–7 embace (7 -bass), imbace, -base, 7– embase. [f. EN- + Fr. *bas*, BASE *a.* (OF. had *embaissier* :— late L. type **imbassiāre*, of equivalent formation.]

1. a. To lower (physically). b. To give a lower direction to.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. I. 92 When God .. Embast the Valleys and embost the Hills. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* xii, And to the ground her eie-lids low embaseth. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 29 The Gunner .. must .. imbase the mouth [of his gun].

c. *fig.*

a 1564 BECON *Art. Chr. Relig. proved* (1844) 433 At the Lord's table let us not embase ourselves to look upon the bread and cup that be there set forth. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* 288 Embased the very standard of good and evil.

2. To lower in rank, dignity, office, condition, or character; to humble, humiliate; often with the sense of *degrade, make base.* Also *refl.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxiii. 1 Disdeyneth not to embace himself..for our sake. 1587 — *De Mornay* xxiv. 365 To violate or imbace the thing that was helde to be so holy. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ix. 137 With the tearme of Welsh, the English now embase The nobler Britans name. 1642 *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 278 No..ignoble end..which may..embase the freedom of my poor judgment. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* II. (1740) 131 Continual servitude of body had imbased their Spirits. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No 64 (1822) II. 96 It is pure self-revolving selfishness that 'embases and embrutes'. 1844 [see EMBASING *ppl. a.*]

3. To lower (coin or commodities) in price or value. *transf.* and *fig.* To take away the value of, depreciate, discredit, undervalue.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1192/1 The teston coined for twelue pence, and in the reigne of king Edward embased by proclamation to six pence. 1594 R. PARSONS *Confer. Success* I. v. 120 That no man may think we meane to imbase that which we esteme in so high degree. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 41 This is to vilipend greatnesse, or to embase noblenesse. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 243 As the high rate of Usury doth imbase lands. 1698 SOUTH *Serm.* ix. (1843) II. 134 A temper of mind which will certainly embase and discommend all our services.

4. To debase (coin) by a mixture of alloy; *lit.* and *fig.* Said also of the alloy.

1551 [see EMBASING *vbl. sb.*] 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. § 216 Embase, shave, file, clippe, wast or empaire the currant coin. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xviii. Wks. (1677) 32 It will imbase even the purest metal in man. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1865) I. 16 To raise money, not by embasing the coin, but by embasing the Christian religion. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 314 He embased the current coin. 1752 [see EMBASING *vbl. sb.*]

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To take away the excellence of; to corrupt, impair, vitiate.

1625 BACON *Ess. Love* (Arb.) 449 Wanton love Corrupteth, and Imbaseth it. *a* 1626 — *Sylva* § 575 The Vertue of the Seed..in a Tree..is embased by the Ground, to which it is removed. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ix. (1669) 56/2 Sever'd from that soil and dross which embassed it. *c* 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* (1715) I. 37 A Pleasure embased with no appendant Sting. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. ix. 225 Those Vanitys..Embase my Nature.

† Emba·sed, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = ABASED, DEBASED, in various senses.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 54 The debtor may pay the det in the coin embased. 1627 SPEED *England Abr.* vi. § 4 An earthen Pot hoarded with store of Roman Coines—stamped vpon imbased siluer. 1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* xxii. 63 This was a trick of imbased times. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* vi. (Bohn) 367 An imbased flexibleness to the .. contrary dictates of any factions.

† Emba·sement. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. A lowering in place, dignity, power, etc.; degradation; = ABASEMENT. *lit.* and *fig.*

1575 FENTON *Golden Epistles* 95 This wonderfull embasement of estate whiche the sonne of God tooke vppon him. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* iii. 10 They esteemed it a great imbasement for such to be in Gods debt. 1635 BARRIFFE *Milit. Discip.* (1643) iii. 347 Suffering too much imbasement, as being often undervalued. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 60 Earthly mindedness .. is a great depressure and embasement thereof. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. iv. (R.) The pleasures of sin .. receive a further embasement..from the super-addition of a curse.

2. A debasement of precious metal by mixture of base metal; = ABASEMENT 3. Also *fig.*

1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 65 The very Soul of Man .. receives a Tincture and an imbasement by them. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraph.* IV. 65 Most of Us have..Vices, for an Allay and Embasement to our..Vertues.

Embasiate, var. of EMBASSIATE, *obs.*

† Emba·sing, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb EMBASE, in various senses.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 59 *marg.*, Enhauncynge and imbasyng of coyne. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 46 Peruse you ye Psalmes..you finde in them ..humilitie, knowledge, and embacyng of a mans selfe. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (Wks. 1851) 381 The frequent imbasing of his [some Gentleman's] Sons with illiterate and narrow Principles. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 242 As to the embasing of the coin.

Emba·sing (embē·siŋ), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] In senses of the verb.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. xxi. 26 Your glorious Nature's by embasing sin brought low. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 423 It is a matter of .. imbasing nature to the creature man. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes* 130 And would my spirit from earth's embasing rule Were in this moment riven.

Embassade (embăsē·d). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5 enbassed, enbassade, 7 *Sc.* embassaid. [See AMBASSADE, of which this is a less frequent var.]

1. The mission or function of an ambassador; = AMBASSADE 1.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 32 When you disgrac'd me in my Embassade. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 491 P. Iunius, and T. Coruncanus .. were put to death, notwithstanding they came in embassade to her.

2. A body of persons (or a single person) sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to or from a sovereign; an ambassador and his suite; = AMBASSADE 2.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliii. 325 Also this same yere cam a grete enbassade in to englond. 1494 FABYAN IV. lxvi. 45 He sente to hym an enbassed. *Ibid.* IV. lxxv. 53 An Embassade shuld be made vnto the Kynge of lytell Brytayne. 1551 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. II. ix. 320 Upon coming of great embassades or foreign princes.

3. The message sent or delivered by an ambassador; = AMBASSADE 3.

1508 FISHER *Seven Ps.* Ps. cxliii. II. (1529) R i b They fered to shewe thyne enbassade. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 57 In this counsell .. they consult of embassaids.

4. quasi-*adv.* On an embassy. *rare.*

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxix. [ccxv.] 677 Howe the frenche kyng..had sente a knyght of honour embassade to hym. 1596 Spenser *Hymne Beautie* 252 But when her words embassade forth she sends.

Embassador (embæ·sădəɹ). Variant form of Ambassador; now *obs.* in England, though in frequent use during the early part of the present century. In the U. S. this form, which is recommended by the analogy of Embassy, is still preferred. For examples see Ambassador *β*.

Embassadorial, var. of Ambassadorial.

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 557 He thought it becoming his embassadorial position.

Embassadress, obs. var. of Ambassadress.

Embassadry, var. of Ambassadry, *Obs.*

Embassage (e·mbăsĕdʒ). *arch.* Also imb-. [A variant (in mod. archaistic use more frequent) of Ambassage, q. v. In ordinary language superseded by Embassy.]

1. The sending or despatch of ambassadors, or of an ambassador.

1561 T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.* III. ii. (1634) 272 That liberal Embassage by which God reconcileth the world to himselfe. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* v. (1847) 48 The embassage to Rome may be accounted for. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 569 Thy torrent coursers flee With thunderous embassage to the great Sea.

2. The business confided to, or message conveyed by, an ambassador.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 These wordes were ..gyuen to hym as the embassage of god. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 440 Let it embassage beare your grieues to show. 1621 Quarles *Esther* (1717) 34 Nor did they question whether..false the Prophet were, that brought th' Embassage. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xvii, I had settled to send thee thither upon a secret embassage.

3. The position of an ambassador; ambassadorship.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 1 (1873) 11 Carneades the philosopher came in embassage to Rome. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 279 To .. lessen any thing of the Honours of his Embassage. 1863 P. S. Worsley *Poems & Transl.* 6 So shall my vast renown of embassage Flash wide conviction.

4. A body of persons sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to or from a sovereign, etc.; the ambassador, his retinue, and surroundings.

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VII. 139 The Attick ship.. Which Cephalus, and his embassage, bore. 1663 Marvell *Corr.* xliv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 92 *note*, To make me goe along with him Secretary to those Embassages. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* viii, The members of the embassage.

† **Embassatorial,** *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *embassator* Ambassador + -ial.] = Ambassadorial.

a 1734 North *Exam.* III. vii. 40 Embassatorial Letters.

† **Embassatrix,** var. of Ambassatrix. *Obs.* A female ambassador, an ambassador's wife.

a 1734 North *Exam.* 479 Here was .. an Embassatrix resident.

Embassed, -et, var. ff. Embassade, -iate.

† **Embassiate.** *Obs.* Also 5 inbasset, 6 embasset, embasiate. [var. of Ambassiate, q. v.] = Embassy.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 112 In thyn hey inbasset, Lord, I xal go. 14.. Lydg. *Thebes* (E. E. T. S.) 1848 With hool thempris of the enbassyat. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 134 An inbasset to bryng ane uncouth queyne. 1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 58/2 He sent ouer in embassiate, the Erle of warwike. *Ibid.* 60 Embasiate. 1530 Palsgr., Embasset, *embassade.*

Embassy (e·mbăsi). Also 6 *pl.* imbases. [A variant (now almost the only current form) of Ambassy, q. v.]

1. The function or office of an ambassador; also, the sending of ambassadors.

1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxiii. 43 To toyle in imbases. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 35 Here comes in Embassie The French Kings daughter. 1669 Temple *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 196 Lord Falconbridge, who is going on an Embassy. 1799 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 16 Various embassies and military preparations on the part of Tippoo Sultaun. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 564 They thought it..liberal in them to reserve for their former chief some embassy or other.

† 2. The message committed to or delivered by an ambassador. *Obs.*

1595 Shaks. *John* I. i. 6 Silence (good mother) heare the Embassie. 1615 Heywood *Foure Prentises* I. i. (1874) II. 218 Didst thou deliver our strict Embassie.

3. The body of persons sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to a sovereign, etc.; the ambassador and his retinue, with their surroundings; also, the official residence of the ambassador.

1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 67 Embassies from regions far remote. 1764 Gray *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 59 A half promise of being declared secretary to the embassy. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1851) I. 269 The embassy, consisting of two Aztec nobles, was accompanied by the governor. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* (1851) 49 It was a brilliant ball at the Palazzo of the Austrian embassy at Naples. *Mod.* The Englishman inquired at the Embassy. They were married at the English Embassy.

Embastardize, modernized spelling of Imbastardize, *Obs.*

Embastille, *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. F. *embastiller*, f. *en-* in + *bastille* fort.] *trans.* To surround (a city) with forts, or as with forts.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 537 The embastilling Paris with camps, government by the sword.

Embastioned: see Em- *prefix.*

† **Emba·sure.** *Obs. rare.* Also imbasure. [f. Embase *v.* + -ure] = Embasement.

1656 Jeanes *Fuln. Christ* 145 This composition will be a great imbasure unto the word. *Ibid.* 165 We may be dehorted from embasure of our natures by sin.

‖ **Embat.** [Turk. (a. Pers.) انباد *enbād.*] A northerly wind, that blows in Egypt.

1763 Mackenzie in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 77 The plague at Cairo begins to cease..when the..Embats or Etesian winds begin to blow.

† **Emba·ter.** *Obs. rare*—°. (See quot.)

1736 Bailey, *Embater*, the hole or look-through to aim a cross-bow. 1775 in Ash.

Embathe, imbathe (em-, imbē·ð), *v. poet.* Also 6 inbathe, 6–7 imbath. [f. En-, In- + Bathe: cf. OF. *embaigner*, It. *imbagnare.*]

trans. To bathe, immerse, dip; to bedew, drench, suffuse.

1593 *Tell-Trothe's N. Y. Gift* 42 Whosoever inbathe themselves therein. 1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 22 Imbath your..lofty quill In..amber-dropping Castalie. 1606 Chapman *Cont. Marlowe's Hero & L.* iii, [Her love] that with immortall wine Should be embath'd, and swim in more hearts ease Than there was water in the Sestian seas. 1634 Milton *Comus* 835 Nereus .. gave her to his daughters to embathe In nectared lavers. 1641 — *Reform.* 2 The sweet odour of the returning gospel [must] imbathe his soul with the fragrancy of heaven. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoen's Lusiad* 454 Embathe with gore Carpella's Cape. 1855 Bailey *Mystic*, His limbs imbathed Amid immortal nymphs. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 425 The perfumes with which Mary of Bethany embathed his feet.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1817 Coleridge, She dare .. embathe in heavenly light.

Hence **Emba·thed,** *ppl. a.*, in quot. elliptical for *embathed in perfume*, hence fragrant.

1590 Spenser *Muiopotmos* 194 Embathed Balme.

Embattle (em-, imbæ·t'l), *v.*[1] Forms: *a.* 4–6 em-, enbataile, 6 embattail(e, -ayl, (9 *arch.* embattail), 6 embatteil, 5–6 enbatel(l, -yl, 6–8 embattel(l, (6 enbattle, 7 embatle), 6– embattle. *β.* 5–6 imbatail, -ttail, 6–7 im-, inbattel, 7–8 imbattle. [ME. *embataile*, a. OF. *embataillier* to prepare for battle, f. *en-* (see En-) + *bataille* Battle *sb.*[1] (Cf. Enbataile, *adv.*)]

1. *trans.* To set (an army) in battle array. Also (Spenser), to arm, prepare for battle (an individual).

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 247 He fonde His enemy full embatailed. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 152 Telleth how thei were inbatailed a-gein the xj kynges. 1494 Fabyan VI. ccxvii. 236 Than the Normans imbateled y^e^ fotemen. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1641) 429 When the Earle of Richmond knew .. the King was neere embattailed. 1570–87 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 329 Hereupon Malcolme imbattelling his people. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. v. 2 One in bright armes embatteiled full strong. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1683) II. xi. 155 As a General..mustereth and embattaileth his troops. 1755 Carte *Hist. Eng.* IV. 457 It was three..before the King's army was embattled. *c* 1840 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 240 But once embattled, what should hinder them from detecting a flaw in their commission?

fig. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 133 Embattelling our selues against sin, we must vse the weapons & arts of al Nations. 1636 B. Jonson *Discov.* (1692) 702 With ability to render the one lov'd, the other hated, by his proper embatteling them. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 214 Yet let us not embattle our feelings against our reason.

2. *refl.* To form in order of battle; to take up a position in the field.

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* XIII. 458 Eualach enbatailled him in the feeld. 1503–4 *Act.* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 Pream., Dyvers .. inbatelled theymself .. contrarie to the Dutie of their allegeaunce. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 212 He commanded the first Bands..should embattel themselves. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 531 Another had now slowly reared and embattled itself against the..Crescent.

† b. *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* VII. lix, And near Northampton both Embattelling, Made now the very Heart of England bleed. 1662 (?) Dk. Ormonde *Laws & Ord. Army in Irel.*, Every .. Souldier .. shall keep silence when the Armie is.. marching or imbattailing. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* IX. 14 An ample space Where myriads might imbattle.

3. To fortify (a building, town, etc). Cf. Embattle *v.*[2]; in many passages it is impossible to say which verb is intended. Also *fig.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1684 Oppon ech pere þar stent a tour! enbataild wyþ queynte engynne. 1598 Yong *Diana* 152 The wals loftie and strongly embattelled. 1622 Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 183 Embattelled according to the modern Art of Fortifications. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 126 Fear builds castles and embattles cities. 1830 Tennyson *Sonn. to J. M. K.*, To embattail and to wall about thy cause With iron-worded proof.

Embattle (embæ·t'l), *v.*[2] Forms: 5 enbatel, 6 enbatell, embatel, 7 embatle, 7- embattle. [f. En- + Battle *v.*[2]; app. not in OF.] *trans.* To furnish (a building, wall, etc.) with battlements. Also *fig.*

c 1400 [see Embattled *ppl. a.*[1]]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 37, I wil..that the Rysbygate..be..enbatelyd substancyally to endure. 1530 Palsgr. 532, I enbatell a wall, I make bastylmentes upon it. 1538 Leland *Itin.* III. 34 Treury.. embateling al the Waulles of the House in a maner made it a Castelle. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 753 To fortifie and Kernel his mansion house, that is, to embatle it. 1627 Speed *England Abr.* XXVI. § 5 To build about and embattle a wall. 1823 Rutter *Fonthill* 71 Another parapet, pierced and embattled. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. Introd. 23 Licenses to embattle manor-houses.

† **Emba·ttle,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 embatel. [f. Embattle *v.*[2]] = Battlement.

a 1547 Surrey *Aeneid* II. 575 Griped for hold thembatel of the wall.

Embattled (embæ·t'ld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Embattle *v.*[1] + -ed.]

1. Drawn up in battle array, marshalled for fight.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 32 He comaunded the oost embatailed not forto breke. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 213 On their embattled ranks the waves return. 1677 Hobbes *Homer's Iliad* 137 See your men i' th' morn imbattled. 1790 Cowper *Iliad* II. 536 The chiefs..may range Together, the imbattled multitude. 1816 Wordsw. *Sonn. to Liberty* xlii, Bondage threatened by the embattled East. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. vii. 108 The din of embattled squadrons.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1745 T. Warton *Pleas. Melanch.* 294 At her presence mild the embattled clouds Disperse in air. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iv. § 53. 297 The embattled legions of ignorance.

2. Filled or covered with troops in battle array. Also *fig.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 56 The Element euery night was embattailed with Armed men. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XI. 369 Castor glorious on th' embattled plain. 1842 Orderson *Creol.* xviii. 217 He was .. anxious to be at the first brunt of the embattled field.

3. Fortified, made strong or secure against attack. Cf. Embattled *ppl. a.*[2]

1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 263 That no subject can build a castle, or house of strength imbatteled .. without the licence of the king. 1834 Bowring *Minor Morals, Perseverance* 146 Every feudal chief was obliged to shut himself up in high and embattled towers. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* I. iii. 28 Each manor was embattled for defence.

Embattled (embæ·t'ld), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Embattle *v.*[2] + -ed[1].]

1. *Arch.* Furnished with battlements, crenellated.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose*, I saugh a gardyn .. walled welle, With high walles enbatailled. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clvii. [cliii.] 431 The whiche castell was enbatylled. 1538 Leland *Itin.* II. 40 An embatelid Waulle now sore yn ruine. 1769 Gray in *Poems & Lett.* (1775) 369 This seat.. is an ancient hall-house, with a very large tower embattled. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* vii. 195 The old embattled walls still standing.

2. Having an edge or outline shaped like a battlement; crenellated; *spec.* in *Heraldry.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Nonne Pr. T.* 40 His comb was..Enbateled [*other texts* And batayld] as it were a castel wall. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 160 A copintancke, embatled aboute like a turrette. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 29 b, Beareth Sables, & Gules, embatyled..three Fer-de-molyns d'Argente. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, Embattled Line, in heraldry. 1803 Rees *Cycl.*, *Bretessed*..a..charge..embattled on both sides opposite to each other. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 222 Hats and caps .. with embattled or escalloped edges. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iii. (ed. 3) 18 A Fesse dancette or embattled. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 529/2 The embattled cliffs and the..sea fill the view.

Embattlement (embæ·t'lmĕnt). Also 6 embatyl-. [f. Embattle *v.*[2] + -ment.] = Battlement.

1538 Leland *Itin.* VIII. 107 The Enbatylments of it wer full of Pinacles. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 77 b, A Crowne murall .. was made like enbattlementes of a wall. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 10 July 48 The mighty towers and embattlements..yet rear themselves up proudly.

Embattling (embætliŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Embattle *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Embattle[1]; a. arraying (troops) in order of battle; b. taking up a position for fighting.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. viii. (1557) 21 The..embattaylynge of his enemies. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 47 These sundry sorts of imbattailling of men. 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XVI. 154 Th' embattelling of horse and foot. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. vi. (1715) 58 The Macedonians were the most famous for this Way of Imbattling. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 502 ₱ 5 To enumerate..the embattling of armies..would be to transgress the bounds of this paper.

pl. 1677 Earl Orrery *Art of War* 8 The Velites..both in Embattellings and Campings..were mixt with the other three [bodies].

Embattling (embæ·tliŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Embattle *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] *concr.* in *Her.*; see quot. and cf. Embattled *ppl. a.*[2] 2.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The heralds express this embattled line by the term crenellé; and when it has the embattling on both sides..they then call it bretessé.

Emba·ttling, *ppl. a.* [f. Embattle *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] That forms in order of battle. *fig.*

1794 Coleridge *Relig. Musings* vi, Embattling interests on each other rush.

Embay (embē·), *v.*[1] Also 6 imbay. [f. Em- + Bay *sb.*[2] and 3.]

1. *trans.* To lay (a vessel) within a bay. Also of the action of the wind or tide: To force (a vessel) into a bay; to detain within a bay.

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 149 Being immediately embayed in the Grand bay. 1628 Digby *Frnl.* 21 When wee were come with our shippes as near the shore .. as wee could, for feare of being embayed. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* I. i. (1852) 44 He found himself embayed within a mighty head of land. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 150 Many small whales..are yearly embayed and killed. 1870 *Illust. Lond.*

News 29 Oct. 438 The headland before her must be weathered, unless she would be embayed and stranded.

b. *transf.* ? with a reference to BAY *sb.*3

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xviii. 192 Some of them might miss the real doors, and be driven into the intervals, and embayed there.

2. *pass.* Of a town: To be enclosed within a bay.

1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* iv. ii. 313 The town Castries is quite embayed. 1842 STERLING *Let.* in Carlyle *Life* III. iv. (1872) 199 The town..is not at all embayed, though there is some little shelter for shipping within the mole.

3. *refl.* Of the sea: To form a bay. *rare.*

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 97 But finding.. the sea to embay it self on both sides the Land.

4. To enclose (as in a bay); to shut in; to envelop, surround; also *fig.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (1880) 50 Laocoon..Is to sone embayed with wrapping girdle y coompast. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 16 We found our selues imbayed with a mightie headland. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1860 We were, in some degree, embayed by the ice. 1792 *Fortn. Ramble* xi. 69 Bridder Water.. looks as if embayed in mountains. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanoes* 176 The waters were embayed in eddies or pools. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxii. 32 He found himself embayed in a labyrinth without end.

†Embay', *v.*2 *Obs. poet.* [f. EN- *pref.* + BAY *v.*5]

1. *trans.* To plunge (in a liquid); to bathe; hence, to drench, wet; to imbrue, steep.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 27 Sad repentance used to embay His bodie in salt water. 1594 ?GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 223 Our mouthes in honie to embay. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. lxii, Their Swords both points and edges sharpe embay In purple bloud, where so they hit or light. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost*, His horse, Whose sides, in their own blood embay'd, E'en to the bone were open laid.

2. *fig.* a. To bathe (oneself) in sleep, sunshine. b. Of sleep: To bedew, steep, suffuse, pervade.

1590 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 200 In the warme sunne he doth himselfe embay. 1590 — *F. Q.* I. ix. 13 Whiles every sense the humour sweet embay'd. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1847) 63 And all about, embayed in soft sleep, A herd of charmed beasts aground were spread.

Embayed (embē'd), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBAY *v.*1]

1. Enclosed in, or as in, a bay. Also, of a shore: Formed into bays, hollowed out by the sea.

1835 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 125 A shore, embayed and torn by the sea. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvii. 516 The embayed flats..are good examples of the fertile soil. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 17 Embayed fragments of the Roman wreck. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 15 The embayed waters of Mexico. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 151 Great West Bay.. bears.. the ugly name of 'Dead Man's Bay' from an embayed vessel caught in a South-west gale seldom escaping shipwreck.

2. Forming a bay or recess. See BAY *sb.*3

1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 241 The embayed window.

Embayment (embē'mĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. a. The action of forming into a bay. b. *concr.* A portion of water or coast forming a bay.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xl, The line of sea-coast, with all its varied curves, indentures, and embayments. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 10 Occasionally lingering in some embayment..to collect their waters. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 525 The Mississippi probably commenced to run into the Tertiary Embayment. 1884 *St. Nicholas* II. 534 It is a larger embayment than that where the gig came to grief.

2. A bay-like recess (of a window).

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 102 The deep embayment of her favourite window.

†E'mbe, *prep. Obs.* Also 1 emb. A variant of OE. *ymbe*, ME. UMBE, q.v., about, around, etc.

a 1000 *Athelstan* 5 (Gr.) Embe Brunanburh. *a* 1000 *Menolog.* (Gr.) 210 Emb eahta niht. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Þe bitacninge Þe ic habbe embe ispeken. *Ibid.* 219 Ne meȝ nan isceafte..understonden embe god. *c* 1205 LAY. 6563 Æuere he Þohte embe uuel. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 141 Ine thylke songe That ich was embe oure faye.

Hence in OE. and early ME. compounds: **embhuȝa** [OE. *hoga* care], anxiety; **embsnīðe** *v.* [OE. *snīðan* to cut], to circumcise; **embeÞonk** [OE. *panc* thought], anxiety or thought about; **embe-uten** *adv.* [OE. *ūtan* without], round about.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 34 Æghwylc dæȝ hælð ȝenoh on hys aȝenum ymbhoȝan [*c* 1160 *Hatton* embhuȝan]. *Ibid.* Mark, xiv. 47 Soðlice an of Þam Þe ðar embe-utan [*c* 1160 *Hatton* embe-uten] stodon his swurde abræd. *Ibid.* Luke ii. 21o Þe ehta daȝas ȝefyllede wæron Þæt ðæt cild emsnyden [*c* 1169 *Hatton* embsnyðen] wære. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þet me sculde in Þe ehtuÞe dei Þet knaue child embsniÞen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Þe bileffulle mannes heorte..ben wasshen of Þe embeÞonke of fleshliche lustes.

†Embeam (embī'm), *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + BEAM *sb.*] *trans.* To cast beams (of light) upon, irradiate; to radiate (light).

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 75 But now so lively colours did embeam His sparkling forehead. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. xcix. 13 Faith in Thee [may] embeam my Night. 1652 JER. COLLIER in Benlowes *Theoph.* B 4 b, Loves self in her his Flame embeams.

†Embeau'ty, *v. Obs. rare*−1. In 6 enbewte. [f. EN- + BEAUTY.] *trans.* To put beauty on (a person or thing); to beautify.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 868 Whom dame nature..Hath fresshly enbewted.

Embeazle, obs. f. EMBEZZLE.

Embed, imbed (em-, imbe'd). [f. EN-, IN- + BED *sb.* (*Embed* is now the more common form.)]

1. *trans.* To fix firmly in a surrounding mass of some solid material. Also *refl.*

a. 1794 SULIVAN *View Nat.* I. viii. 62 Calcareous substances are in general found where flints are embedded. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iv. 147 Leeches..embed themselves in the earth. 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 6/2 Iron girders embedded in brickwork and cement. 1882 *Standard* 5 Sept. 6/1 The workman takes one diamond and embeds it in heated cement.

β. 1778 WHITEHURST *Inquiry Earth* xii. 90 Marine exuviæ found imbedded near the tops of mountains. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 436 Masses of the same sort of substance, lying as it were embedded in the brain. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 130 Crystals are said to be imbedded, when they are completely inclosed in another mineral. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. i. 29 Thus..insects are..imbedded in the gum-copal.

b. *fig.*

a. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. xii, The light.. embedded, as it were, in vast masses of shade. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 12 The sensation is embedded in a movement. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 79 The winged seeds of his thought embed themselves in the memory.

β. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 13 The same optical impression..may..be imbedded in a great many different muscular impressions. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* I. 14 Parts of these..writings are imbedded in the text of the Book.

c. *transf.* Also in wider senses suggested by the etymology.

1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III. 302 Nemi, imbedded in wood, Nemi inurned in the hill! 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) V. II. lx. 300 A more considerable stream, flowing deeply imbedded between lofty banks. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Emped. on Etna* II, Through whose [Typho's] heart Etna drives her roots of stone To imbed them in the sea.

2. Said of the surrounding mass of material: To enclose firmly. Also *fig.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1855) 210 Fields of new ice..imbedded them in a single night. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 215 Those Seven Epistles..imbed our problem. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* May 955 A soft sweetish pulp..embeds the two beans.

Hence **Embe'dded** *ppl. a.*, **Embe'dding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 85 Others ascribed the imbedded fossil bodies to some plastic power which resided in the earth in the early ages of the world. 1863 — *Antiq. Man* 8, I have spoken of the embedding of organic bodies and human remains in peat. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 113 The elegant forms of the imbedded shells. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* vii. 315 Smelting out the pure gold of revealed truth from the imbedding ore.

†Embe'dlam, *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + BEDLAM.] *trans.* To put into Bedlam; hence to drive mad.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Alaham* II. ii. (1633) 28 Furie! then spurre thyself, embedlam wit.

Embedment (embe'dmĕnt). [f. EMBED *v.* + -MENT.] a. The action of embedding, the state of being embedded. b. *concr.* Something which embeds; a 'bed' of stonework, etc.

1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 304 The large oak pillars..rested in an embedment of strong masonwork.

Embeggar: see EM- *prefix.*

Embel, embelf, erron. forms of next.

1692 COLES, *Embel.* 1775 ASH, *Embel, embelf.*

†E'mbelif, *adv.* and *a. Astron. Obs.* [a. OF. phrase *en belif*: see BELEF.]

A. *adv.* In an oblique direction, obliquely.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 28 These same signes..ben cleped tortuos signes or kroked signes for they arisen embelif on oure Orisonte.

B. *adj.* Oblique.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 28 *heading*, To knowe the assencions of signes in the embelif cercle in euery regioun, I Mene, in circulo obliquo. *Ibid.*, The embelif orisonte.. ouerkervyth the equinoxial in embelif angles. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 70, I saw the spyeres tornen..eueriche within other, by contrarious mouyng, and by embelif.

Hence **†Embelif** *v. Obs. intr.*, to be oblique.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 70 There was a Cercle embelyfyng somwhat.

Embellish (embe'liʃ) *v.* Forms: 4–5 embelyssh, (4 enbelyse, embellis), 5 embellissh, -ysh, (embelese, -yse, -yce, enbelis, -issh, embelsh), 6– embellish. Also 7–8 imbelish, imbellish. [a. OF. *embelliss-* lengthened stem of *embellir*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *bel* beautiful.]

1. †a. To render beautiful (*obs.* in general sense). b. To beautify with adventitious adornments; to ornament.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1033 & enbelyse his burȝ with his bele chere. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W., Lucrece*, Teeres ful of hevytee Embelysshed [*v. r.* embelesed, enbelised] hire wifly chastitee. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 5981 Wyth beaute..nature Wold so embelyce ony oo creature. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 9 The robes of purpure..enbellissheth the body. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb., It was embellisht with blossomes fayre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 185 The Elm [yields] a waterish humour, which is very proper to imbelish the skin. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* 49 For writing, flourishing, and embellishing, partly in gold, a letre sent to the Emperor of.. Morocco. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. IV. § 1. 215 His hair embellished with artificial locks. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. iii. 36 Bridles.. embellished with bits of yellow gold. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 248 The objects thus embellished were jewel-cases.

c. *fig.*; now often with sense to 'dress up', heighten (a narration) with fictitious additions.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. 3 Hys newe poetrye Enbelshyd wyth colours of rethoryk. 1482 CAXTON (*title*) Higden's Polychronicon.. emprynted and sette in forme by me William Caxton and a lytel embelysshed fro tholde makyng. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* (1739) II. xvii. 90 To imbellish mens minds with..Learning that may gain them preferment. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 154 False notions of glory: imbellishd indeed by servile wits. 1726 SWIFT *To a Lady*, I shall..with books my mind embellish. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Ess.* ii. 205 A simple and agreeable melody, which will..embellish [the words]. 1801 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 329 Events..probably..much exaggerated and embellished. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 53 A long life.. embellished by elegant pursuits. *Mod.* The story is true in substance, but has been greatly embellished.

†2. *fig.* To brighten (in feeling), cheer. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 17 But they were embelisshid moche of that they sawe the firmament thus torne and so nobly to holde his cours.

Embellished (embe'liʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Beautified, adorned, illustrated.

1598 FLORIO *Dict.* Ep. Ded. 2 Your embellisht grace. 1845 J. PYE *Patron. Brit. Art* ii. 55 Embellished books.

Embellisher (embe'liʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] He who or that which beautifies or adorns.

1479 CAXTON *Chaucer's Boeth.* Pref., The.. first founder and embelisher of ornate eloquence in our English.. Chaucer. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 521 ¶ 4 And may be call'd Embellishers. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* xviii. *note*, Sultan Giamschid, the embellisher of Istakhar. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ix. (1876) 260 Grace is a sweetener and embellisher of life.

Embellishing (embe'liʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBELLISH *v.* + -ING 1.] The action or process of making beautiful; also *concr.* ornamentation.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 103 The devices and imbellishings of mans imagination. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 33 For the Adorning and Embellishing of the Corporeal World to us.

Embellishing (embe'liʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBELLISH *v.* + -ING 2.] That embellishes or beautifies.

1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans Book* V 5 The embellisshinge or bellifieing medicines whereof I entende to speke here. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. ii. 19 Meekness is so..peculiarly embellishing to women.

Embe'llishment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of embellishing or beautifying; decoration, ornamentation.

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II, *Beautifying*, Embellishment, Decoration. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 206 The thing that contributed most to the embellishment of that Festival, was the great abundance of Ladies. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 8, I am sensible they might not tend to the Embellishment of my paper. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 340 A Turkish merchant devoted no less a sum than 10,000*l.* to the internal embellishment of St. Paul's.

2. That which embellishes or beautifies, *lit.* and *fig.*; an ornament, decoration, setting off; *esp.* a grace of diction or composition, a poetical image, episode, or hyperbole; also, in pejorative sense, an exaggeration (cf. EMBELLISH *v.* 1 c).

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. lxxx. (1660) 165 But now, has not the least Imbellishment Of Heav'nly knowledge. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 256 Abatement is made for poetical embellishments. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 223 A book that has some pleasing embellishments on the back. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliv. 22 A relation, that has.. received many embellishments from my hand. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 343 Nor are the lofty headlands a less embellishment. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. ii. 18 Formed for peace, and the embellishments of life.

†Embe'nched, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. EN- + BENCH *sb.* + -ED.] Formed into 'benches'; cf. BENCH *sb.* 6, 7, and *v.* 2.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 9 Cerdicus..was the first.. that on those embenched shelues stampt his footing.

Ember 1 (e'mbəɹ). Forms: 1 ǽmerȝe, 4 aym-, em, eemer, 5 eymbre, -bery, (6 *pl.* embries, emmers, *Sc.* amer-, ammer-, amyrris,) 6–7 imber, 9 *dial.* yummer. [OE. *ǽmerge* wk. fem., corresponds to OHG. *eimuria* (MHG. *eimere*), ON. *eimyrja* (Da. *emmer*, Sw. *mörja*):—OTeut. **aimuzjôn-*; for the suffix cf. Goth. *jukuzi* (stem *jukuzjâ-*) yoke. The ME. forms with *ay- ey-* point to adoption from ON. rather than to descent from OE. The disappearance of the vowel of the original second syllable occasioned the insertion of the euphonic *b*, normal between *m* and *r*.]

1. A small piece of live coal or wood in a half-extinguished fire. Chiefly in *pl.*: The smouldering ashes of a fire.

c 1000 *Ags. Leechdoms* III. 30 Nim ðu clatan moran.. & berec hy on hate æmerȝean. ?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 15 Take chyches, and.. lay hem in hoot aymers. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* X. ix (Tollem. MS.), Also fyry emeris [1535 emers; 1582 embers] is rauischid and meuid upwarde by rauischynge of wynde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 136 Eymbre, hote aschys [1499 eymery or synder, hote asshes], *pruna*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iii. 137 The reliquies and the dry ammeris syne Thai slokkin. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 72 They feede them [children] with.. rootes, rosted in the embries. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 258 They heat it [flesh] a little upon imbers of coales. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 79 Glowing embers..Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i. (1757) 13 Sleeping embers which will rise in flames. 1838–42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxxvii. 475 Only the expiring embers of a great fire. *a* 1849 POE *Raven*, Each separate dying ember Wrought its ghost upon the floor. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cii. 3 The last comforting ember is quenched.

2. *fig.*

1513 More *Edw. V.* Ep. Ded. 3 To revive that which hath for a long time been raked up in the embers of oblivion. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 20 But the secret lay not long in the Embers. 1787 Bentham *Def. Usury* 178 Success does not .. arise out of the embers of ill-success. 1874 Bancroft *Footpr. Time* i. 97 The embers of independence .. broke forth in war.

3. *Comb.* **ember-bread** (see quot.; but the statement is app. a fiction to explain Ember-days.)

1681 Wharton *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 30 A Cake baked under the Embers or Ashes, which was called .. Ember-bread. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 135.

Ember[2] (e·mbəɹ). Now only *attrib.* and in *Comb.* Forms: *α.* 1 **ymbren**, 6–8 **embring, -yng**, 6 **im-, ymbring**, 6–7 **imb-, embering**. *β.* in *Comb.* 3 **umbri-**(*ii*), **ymbri-**, 4 **ymber-**, 5 **embyr-, ymbre-**, 6 **embre-**, (**amber-**), 7– **ember**. [The OE. *ymbren* (app. neut.: pl. *ymbren*), perh. a corruption (due to attrib. use) of OE. *ymbryne* masc., period, revolution of time, f. *ymb* about, round + *ryne* course, running.

It seems however not wholly impossible that the word may have been due to popular etymology working upon some Vulgar Lat. corruption of *quatuor tempora*; cf. Ger. *quatember* Ember-tide; for the possibility of OE. *mb* for L. *mp*, and for the suffix, cf. OE. *ġimbrèn* from L. *amp(h)ora*. The ON. *imbru(-dagar)*, OSw. *ymber(-dagar)* appear to be ad. Eng.; OSw. had also *tamper-dagar* from *tempora*.]

The English name of the four periods of fasting and prayer (L. *quatuor tempora*) appointed by the Church to be observed respectively in the four seasons of the year. Each of these fasts occupies three days, viz. a Wednesday and the following Friday and Saturday; these are called *Ember days*, and the weeks in which they occur are called *Ember weeks*. Since the Council of Placentia A.D. 1095, the Ember days have been the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday next following (1) the first Sunday in Lent, (2) Whitsunday, (3) Holy Cross Day, 14 Sept., (4) St. Lucia's Day, 13 Dec. In the Roman Church the Ember-Saturdays, and in the Church of England the Sundays immediately following, are the days on which ordinations usually take place.

†1. As an independent *sb.*; = *Ember-day* (only in *α.* forms). *Obs.*

c 1010 *Laws of Æthelred* (Thorpe) VI. xxiii, Ymbren & fæstena. *Ibid.* xxv, Heah-freolsdagum & riht-ymbrenum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Rubric to *Luke* viii. 40 Dis sceal on friġedæġ on þære pentecostenes wucan to þam ymbrene. 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict., Katcor* [i. e. *cadgor*, a fast], Embryng. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 28 Keepe Embrings wel, and fasting daies.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ember* (†*embring*)*-day, -fast, -Friday, -time, -tide, -week*; **ember-eve**, the vigil of an Ember day.

α. *a* 1000 *Laws of Ælfred* xliii, On iiii. ymbren-wican. *a* 1036 *Laws of Cnut* (Eccl.) xvi, Si hit Ymbren-fæsten si hit lengcten-fæsten. *Ibid.* xvii, We forbeodaþ ordal & aðas freolsdagum & ymbren-dagum. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) II. xvi. (1506) 125 To faste foure tymes in the yere the ymbrynge tyme. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 19 Preamb., Abstinence, which hath been used .. upon .. the Embring Days, and other Days. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. xiv. 200 He .. must come to church upon an embering fridaie. 1590 Tarleton *News Purgat.* (1844) 64 [The pope] that made the imbering-weekes in honour of his faire and beautifull curtizan Imbra. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 30/1 Counselling .. the said Roger Dods, upon an Embring day, to sup with Bread and Cheese. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 227 Abstinence from flesh in Lent, and on .. embring days.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Holdeþ silence .. iðe Umbridawes [*v.r.* ymbri wikes]. 138. Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 203 þe Wednesday Gospel in ymber weke in Septembre moneþe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 139 Embyrday, *angarium vel quatuor temporum*. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. x. 155 By the kalender we knowe .. the ymbre dayes. *c* 1550 Bale *K. Johan* 41 Bothe amber dayes & lentes. 1550 *Wyll of Deuyll* (Collier) 4, I geue .. the Embredays to pope Calixtus. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* I. Cho. 6 A song of old .. sung at festivals, On ember-eves, and holy ales. 1622 Middleton, etc. *Old Law* III. i, Are all fallen into fasting-days and Ember-weeks? 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 117 And pope Calixtus in the year 206 ordained Ember fasts. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* II. iii. (1739) 469 These Fasts .. may .. be said to be Ember Days. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 281 The four Seasons of the year called the Ember-Weeks. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 386 The Ember fasts, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, four times in the year. 1849-53 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xi. 64 On the ember-days, the deacon and subdeacon wore .. the chasuble. 1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* xii. (1875) 90 How near it is to Ember weeks.

Ember.[3] Also **imber, immer, emmer, ammer**. [a. Norw. *emmer(-gaas)*; Icel. has *himbrimi*, older *himbrin*; Faroic *imbrim* (Vigf.).] A kind of sea-fowl (*Colymbus Immer* Linn. Pennant) frequenting the seas about Orkney, a variety of the Northern Diver or Loon (*Colymbus glacialis*) to which the name is sometimes given. Chiefly in Comb. as *Ember-goose, -diver*.

1744 Preston *Zetland* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61/2 The Ember-Goose, which is said to hatch her Egg under her Wing. 1802 G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 267 Imber-Diver—a name for the Loon. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xxi, Be mine the imber-goose to play. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* (E.D.S.) 213 Immer or Ember (Orkney), Imber Diver (Ireland), Ammer or Emmer goose (Aberdeen, E. Lothian).

Embered (e·mbəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Ember[1] + -ed[2].] *a.* Strewn with embers; *b.* Burnt to embers.

1796 Southey *Joan of Arc* II. 468 On the white-ember'd hearth Then heapt up fresh fuel. 1863 W. Lancaster *Præterita* 26 An old crone leaning at an ember'd fire.

Embering, obs., var. of Ember[2].

†**Emberlucock**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *emburelucocquer*, a nonce-wd. of fanciful formation.] To bewilder, confuse.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. vi, Never emberlucock .. your spirits with these vaine thoughts and idle conceits.

†**Embe·tter**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **imbetter** [f. En- + Better, *a.*] *trans.* To make better.

a. *c* 1583 Peckham in Hakluyt *Voyages* (1600) III. 181 Then .. estates of such as now liue in want shall be embettered. 1625 Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* (1636) Dedic. A 2 Varietie to please the minde, and Learning to embetter the Iudgement. 1839 Richardson; and in mod. Dicts.

β. 1607 Daniel *Philotas* v. Chorus, Crueltie doth not imbetter men. 1680 Sir W. Waller *Divine Medit.* (1839) 41 Those that are good are imbettered, even by the illness of those that are bad.

Embezzle (embe·z'l), *v.* Forms: *α.* 5 **enbesyl, enbesel(l**, 5–6 **embesell, -sill, -syle, -syll**, (6 **embecill**), 6-8 **embezel(l, -zil(l, -zle, -zzel(l**, 7 **embeasil, -zle, embes(s)el(l**, 6– **embezzle**. *β.* 5–8 **imbezel(l, -ill**, (6–7 **imbeazel(l)**, 7–8 **imbezzel(l, -il, imbezle**, 6-8 **imbesel(l, -il(l**, (6–7 **imbeasell, -il, imbecile, -ill, imbesle, ymbessill,**) 7 **imbezzle**. [ad. AF. *enbesiler* (quots. 1397, 1404), 'to make away with, cause to disappear, fraudulently destroy'; f. *en-* + *beseler* (see Bezzle *v.*), which occurs (with the same sense) in the Year-books of 32–33 Edw. III (1305), and appears to be identical with OF. *besillier* (Pr. *besillar*) to maltreat, ravage, destroy; according to M. Paul Meyer f. L. *bis-*, in late L. used as a pejorative prefix.

In 16th c. the Eng. word appears to have been referred to the L. *imbecillare* to weaken (see Imbecile), and this notion has possibly in some degree influenced the subsequent development of the sense.]

†1. *trans.* To make away with (provisions, money, etc.); *esp.* to carry off secretly (what belongs to another person) for one's own use. *Obs.*

α. [1397 *Will of John of Gaunt* in Nichols *Royal Wills* 155 Drap enbroudes .. et toutes autres pieces de la suit .. quels je achatay de .. la Duchesse de Northfolk aussi entierement sans riens ent enbeseiller com jes les avoy de ele.] 1469 *Househ. Ord.* 91 See that noe vitaills .. ne none other stuffe of the seide householde be enbeselled oute. 1530 Palsgr. 531/2 He that embesylleth a thyng intendeth to steale it. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* 55 There was embeselyd one auter clothe and two towelles. 1598 *Linschoten's Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 18 But little cometh to the owner's hands, being embezzled and privily made away. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VIII. 42 The Utensells thereof had lately been Embezelled. 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 151 One of these [bibles] was to be placed in every parish church, chained so as not to be embezzeled.

β. 1474 *Househ. Ord.* 30 Nor that the porters suffree any stuffe to be imbezelled out of the sayde gates. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Ep.* 166 Babling and foule mouthed boyes .. wil imbesill your apparrell. 1598 Stow *Surv.* xxxiii. (1603) 297 Manie of the Kings Jewels were .. imbeseled. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 140 The Sailers .. are much to blame for imbesling the prouisions.

fig. 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 76 Thee pryvee masse .. embecilleth and taketh out of our hartes Christ.

† b. To make away with, fraudulently destroy (a charter, title-deed, etc.). In later use also, To mutilate, tamper with (a document or writing of any kind). *Obs.*

α. [1404 *Act* 5 *Hen. IV*, c. 14 (Record ed.), Porce que pleuseurs pies de fins .. et les notes de tielx fyns demorantz en le comune Bank, aient este devant ces heures enbesilez, & autres pies & notes de fyns fauxement contreovez & mys en lour lieux.] 1494 Fabyan VII. 293 The sayd boke .. was enbesylyd, or loste. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 51 Preamb., The evydences concernyng the same Maners .. ben embeselled by .. ill disposed persones. 1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 The said commissioner or escheatour may nott change nor enbesyll the said offices or inquisiciones. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xxi. (1588) 625 If a Justice of the Peace will craftily embesill an Enditement. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* VII. xi. 326 The Writings of the Evangelists .. were never embeseled. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 296 The records belonging to this family have been embezzled. 1691 E. Taylor *Behmen's Life* 425 A Hieroglyphical Monument .. was razed and embezelled by the rude Hands.

β. 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 64 How .. evydenc' hath bene imbeseled. 1665 Stillingfl. *Rational Acc. Prot. Relig.* 212 Is it then possible to suppose all those Copy's at once imbezeled. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* Ep Ded., It is Felony to imbezill or corrupt a Record. 1677-8 Marvell *Corr.* 326 Wks. 1872-5 II. 586 Upon occasion of imbeziling the Bill sent from the Lords.

† c. To entice away (a person) from service, etc. *Obs.*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* XIII. (1599) 615 He would be a conuenient instrument to imbeasell from the army of Francisco-maria the bands of Gascons. 1594 Lyly *Moth. Bombie* V. iii. 137, I had rather thou shouldst rob my chest, than imbeasell my sonne.

† 2. To weaken, impair, diminish. *Obs.*

1566 Drant *Horace' Sat.* I. v, And so imbecill all theyr strengthe, That they are naught to me. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Appetisser*, to diminish, to lessen, to imbesill. 1610 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 121 Whereby the Quene's Majesties custome .. maye .. be .. empayred .. or embeselled. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 307 The Kings or Princes Valuation is effected .. by embeasiling the standard of money, by allay. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* lxx. 892 Our luxury hath imbezelled us. 1670 Basil Valentine *Last Will & Test.* xxxvii, Have a respect to the upper scaffolds, that they be not imbezled.

† 3. To impair or diminish by waste or extravagance; to squander, dissipate (property, etc.).

a. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 26 Nature .. would not .. for the insertion of Muscles .. embicill, and wast so much of the bones. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. v. (1651) 577 He hath embeazled his estate. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* 24 Fearing to embezzle a great commodity of their Country. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* II. ccxi. 308 It is not the fashion .. at Paris, to embezzle at least half of it [the day] at table. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II. 901/1 His fortune, which had been so much embezzled.

β. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 137 When they have with riot and prodigality imbezzelled their estates. 1679 J. Goodman *Penitent Pard.* I. iv. (1713) 99 He wastes and imbezils the very talents and abilities God had endowed him with. 1683 Crowne *City Politiques* II. i. 24, I have imbezell'd all the furniture of my soul and body in vice.

4. (The only current sense.) To divert to one's own use (money, etc.) in violation of trust or official duty. [At first app. a contextual use of 1 and 3; in early examples not distinguishable from one or the other of these.]

α. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXVIII. i. 1016 The Tribunes .. proceeded to charge him .. for embezzeling and averting to his proper use certeine treasure gotten from King Antiochus. 1783 Burke *Rep. Affairs Ind.* Wks. XI. 318 His fortune .. grossly mismanaged and embezzled. 1833 Macaulay *War Success., Ess.* (1854) I. 249/1 Bellasys, the English General, embezzled the stores. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* IV. 363 The rapacious governor had daily opportunities of embezzling and extorting.

β. 1585 Fleetwood in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 216 II. 301 To steale and imbesell any thinge in his charge this is felonye. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 211 The seruant that hath any goods .. deliuered him to keepe by his Master and .. doth .. imbezle, or conuert the same to his own vse, the same, shall be judged a theefe. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. 24 That Mahometan, who had imbezzled away a great part of the goods committed to his charge.

¶ 5. Used by Shelton to render the like-sounding Sp. *embelesar*, to bewilder, stupefy [cf. Bezzle *v.*].

1620 Shelton *Quix.* II. liii. 357 Sancho was astonish't and embeseld with what he heard & saw.

Embezzled (embe·z'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] In the senses of the verb.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 555 Those .. expences .. were .. supported with the embeseled spoile. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* 24 An imbezel'd book. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* II. 8 An Italian who had the keeping of their embeazled mony. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley Banker* I. viii. 153 The nature of the embezzled property. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 281 An old gentleman .. used the contracted form of the participle in conversation, but .. gave it back its embezzled syllable in reading.

Embezzlement (embe·z'lmĕnt). Also 6 **embecil-, embasel-**, 7 **embezzil-, imbezle-**. [f. Embezzle *v.* + -ment; in AF. (1404) *embesilement.*] The action of embezzling. † a. In senses of Embezzle 1–3 (*obs.*). b. (The mod. sense.) Fraudulent appropriation of entrusted property.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 75 What is sacriledge .. but an embecilment and stelthe of an holy thing out of an holy place. 1579 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 234 *note*, To be restored, withoute anye kinde of embaselmente. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 356 Those weak supposes of .. portions and joyntures likely to incurr imbezlement heerby. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 205 The lightness which is remarked in the coins of Edward VI. was owing to the embezzlements of this person. 1786 Burke *Articles agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 166 Fraud, peculation, and embezzlement. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 152 That punishment which is attached to embezzlement. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Dec. 6/1 Embezzlement is the appropriation by a clerk or servant of money coming into his hands on his master's account.

Embezzler (embe·zləɹ). [f. Embezzle *v.* + -er.] One who embezzles.

1667 Pepys *Diary* 25 July, Hogg is the .. most observable embezzler, that ever was known. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2300/1 The Detainers, Imbezlers, or Concealers of the said Books. 1702 R. Crosfeild *Affection of People, etc.* 4 The Embezelers of His Majesties Naval Stores. 1821 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 376 Embezzlers, burglars and pick-pockets. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 7/2.

Embezzling (embe·zliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Embezzle *v* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Embezzle, in various senses.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 48 Al .. wastes, imbesselinges .. and misusynge of the seyd artilleries, stores. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xi. (1877) I. 224 Embesilling of goods committed by the master to the seruant. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 233 The embezelling of any Record. 1665 Marvell *Let. Mayor of Huil* Wks. I. 51 Another Bill .. to prevent the imbezelling of prize goods. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* XV. § 26. 124 By careless embezelling of them.

Embibe, obs. form of Imbibe.

1558 Warde *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 2 b, When it is almost waxen drie, embibe or water it again as before.

Embill, -ing: see Em- *prefix.*

†**Embi·llow**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 **enbyllow**. [f. En- + Billow.] *trans.* To raise in billows.

1625 Lisle *Du Bartas, Noe* 1 (R.), And then enbyllowed high doth in his pride disdaine With fome and roaring din all hugeness of the maine.

Embind (embəi·nd), *v.* Also 7 imbind. [f. EN- + BIND.] *trans.* To confine, hold fast.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Alaham* III. ii. (1633) 44 This secret haste is sure: all is imbound. *c* 1838 WORDSW. *Egyptian Maid*, The Damsel, in that trance embound.

Embitter (embi·tər), *v.* Also 7–9 imbitter. [f. EN- + BITTER *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make bitter, impart a bitter taste to. Now *rare* in *lit.* sense.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 726 When I had eaten it, my bellie was imbittered. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 369 It is like wormwood that imbitters the nipple. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 122 Warm water, highly imbittered with the button-snake-root. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 85 Brewers embitter their beer with hops.

2. *fig.* To infuse with bitterness, spoil the sweetness of (existence, pleasures, pursuits, etc.).

a 1677 BARROW in Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. cxix. 71 Impiety .. doth embitter all the conveniences and comforts of life. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 ¶ 1 It would imbitter all the sweets of life. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 395 The last moments of Diocletian were embittered by some affronts. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i, Two circumstances only had imbittered their union. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 38 His prosperity was embittered by one insupportable recollection. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 89 An act which embittered the remainder of his days.

3. *fig.* To make more bitter or painful.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxii. 142 He imbitters not a distastfull message to a forrein Prince by his indiscretion in delivering it. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xli. 516 His actual misery was embittered by the recollection of past greatness. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 85 To aggravate and imbitter that real inequality. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 4. 801 His failure was embittered by heavier disasters elsewhere.

4. *fig.* To render (persons or feelings) virulent, intensely hostile or discontented; to exacerbate, intensify (a quarrel, etc.).

1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 65 The like censurings and despisings have imbittered the spirits. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* ii. 31 Peoples minds were embittered one against another. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. iii. (ed. 4) 208 The Captain.. had much embittered the people against him. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, (1793) I. VIII. 317 Putting them to death would only serve to embitter the resentment of the people. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. vi. 98 Personal ill-feeling of long standing..further embittered the old quarrels.

Embittered (embi·tərd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Made bitter, or more bitter. (Chiefly *fig.*; cf. senses of the vb.)

1655 MILTON *Lett. State* (1851) 333 Their imbitter'd and most implacable Enemies. *a* 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1717) V. 88 The Remorseless Malice of Imbitter'd Rebels. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. viii. 69 My temper becomes embittered. 1849 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II. 364 The embittered denunciations against the circulars and proclamations.

Hence † **Embi·tteredness.** *Obs.*

1643 TUCKNEY *Balme of G.* 35 If imbitterednesse of spirit against God..can make it .. Englands present disease .. is grown pestilentially malignant.

Embitterer (embi·tĕrəɪ). [f. EMBITTER + -ER.] One who or that which embitters.

1752 JOHNSON in John Taylor *Serm.* (1789) 224 The fear of death has always been considered as the .. embitterer of the cup of joy. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 Sitting to drink is..the embitterer of their enjoyments. 1884 ANNIE SWAN *Dor. Kirke* xiv. 127 That old man is..an embitterer of the lives of others.

Embittering (embi·tĕriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb EMBITTER.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 340 The vsing of euill speech hee [Saint James] likeneth to the imbittering..of the Fountaine.

Embittering (embi·tĕriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That embitters or tends to embitter.

1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 209 This embittering circumstance would spoil their relish. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* III. iv. 356 The suspicion..was embittering. *Ibid.* IV. v. 121 The imbittering discovery that, etc.

Embitterment (embi·təɪmĕnt). [f. EMBITTER *v.* + -MENT.] The action of embittering; the state of being embittered.

1645 W. JENKYN *Serm.* 37 Labour for a sanctified use of all embitterments or stoppages. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 230 The usual embitterment of controversy. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* 320 Two portions contending against each other with extremest embitterment.

† **Embla·dder,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BLADDER.] *trans.* a. To cause vesicles to rise on the surface of (anything); to blister. b. To confine in a bladder. Hence **Embla·ddered** *ppl. a.*

1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 170 It doth not embladder a dead carcasse, even as it doth a living body. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 117 The Elater of the external Ayr ..forces the embladder'd Ayr into its former extension.

† **Embla·nch,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 enblaunch. [a. OF. *emblanch-ir*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *blanc* white; cf. BLANCH *v.*] *trans.* To whiten. *fig.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 269 Preestes, prechours and prelates, þat beþ enblaunched with bele paroles. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3688 A tabernacle..grauen..of gilden platis, flamband all in filour & fewlis en-blanchid. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1671) 260 It was impossible that a spot of so deep a dye should be emblanched.

Emblature. ? Mistake for EMBLAZURE.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* G g 2 a, For whose honor there were Temples erected..and infinite emblatures of his praises decreed.

Emblaze (emblē·z), *v.*1 Also imblaze. [f. EN- + BLAZE *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To light up, illuminate, cause to glow.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 733 Th' unsought Diamonds .. emblaze the forehead of the Deep. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 433 Polish'd arms emblazed the flaming fields. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 186 Topaz, emblazed with a golden gleam. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 18/1 Till..the sun Emblaze, with upward-slanting ray, the breast And wing unquivering of the wheeling lark. 1854 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 323 The golden pane the setting sun doth just Imblaze.

2. To set in a blaze, kindle. Also *fig.*

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 235 Sulphur-tipt, emblaze an ale-house fire. 1747 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* ii, Where nearer suns emblaze its veins. 1815 *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 534 Fires, lightning kindled, the tall oaks imblaze.

Emblaze (emblē·z), *v.*2 Also imblaze. [f. EN- + BLAZE *v.*2]

† 1. a. *trans.* To describe heraldically. b. To set forth by means of heraldic devices. Cf. BLAZE *v.*2

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. x. 76 But thou shalt weare it as a Heralds coate, To emblaze the Honor that thy master got. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. ii. (1632) 199 As Some of our Heralds have imblazed. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 157/2 Marke how I will emblaze thee .. Within a Quagmire-field, two Toades in Chiefe. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 386 The Herald touches the bright fee, T' emblaze the brimstone of the *vis-a-vis*. 1782–1800 in BAILEY.

2. To adorn with heraldic devices. Hence (and influenced by EMBLAZE *v.*1), to adorn magnificently, make resplendent.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court*, With crowns of gold emblased They make him so amased. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 533 Th' Imperial Ensign .. With Gemms and Golden lustre rich imblaz'd Seraphic arms and Trophies. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 136 No weeping orphan saw his father's stores Our shrines irradiate, or emblaze the floors. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 289 An enwoven tapestry of flame..emblaz'd Like hall of old barbaric Potentate.

3. To inscribe or portray conspicuously.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. 1831 I. 5 Where stout Hercules Emblaz'd his trophies on two posts of brass. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 592 Or in thir glittering Tissues bear imblaz'd Holy Memorials. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1660 Divine Instructor! Thy first volume..In moon, and stars .. Emblaz'd to seize the sight. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 246 Here herald glory first emblazed her name.

4. To inscribe (a person) on 'the roll of fame' (or of infamy); to celebrate, render famous or notorious.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 65 Drake hath no Homer to emblaze his glorie. 1609 HEYWOOD *Troia Brittanica* in Farr's *S. P. Jas.* (1848) 330 These harsh meeters..but to emblaze you, had yet been vnborne. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 144/1 A Scritch-owle's quill ..shall emblaze thee basest slaue of men.

Emblazer (emblē·zəɪ). [f. EMBLAZE *v.*1, 2 + -ER.] He who or that which emblazes or illuminates.

1776 MICKLE *Camoens' Lusiad* 446 Apollo here enthroned in light appears The eye of heaven, emblazer of the spheres.

Emblazon (emblē·zən), *v.* Also 7 emblazen, imblazon. [f. EN- + BLAZON *v.*]

1. *trans.* To inscribe or portray conspicuously, as on a heraldic shield; to adorn or inscribe *with* heraldic devices, words, etc. *lit.* and *fig.* Sometimes influenced by EMBLAZE *v.*1

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 God .. emblazond the aire with the tokens of his terror. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 55 On which .. Cupid with his killing bow And cruell shafts emblazond she beheld. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 385 Th' Imperial Standard waves Emblazon'd rich with Gold. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 205 A carriage emblazoned with arms. 1831 BLAKEY *Free-will* (1848) 155 The orbs which emblazon the canopy of heaven. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) He emblazoned it on a banner.

2. To celebrate, extol, 'blaze abroad'; to render illustrious.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 18 b, It is better for a Nobleman .. to haue his .. deedes emblazond by a Poet, than a Citizen. 1629 GAULE *Pract. The.* 31 Requisite it was our..King should have..his Prophets as Heraulds to emblazen his Progresse. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. vii. 138 God emblazon'd..His Servants, by joyning their Name to His own. 1761 *New Comp. Festiv. & Fasts* XXIV. 213 Prejudice would have prompted to them to emblazon the least appearence of fraud. 1819–30 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 225 Their success..was emblazoned to catch the eye of the public. 1839 LONGF. *Coplas de Manr.*, Heroes emblazoned high to fame.

† **Embla·zon,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] The delineation or heraldic description of armorial bearings.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 90 b, Erle Mortimers of March his cote..fully descrieth the same without any further emblason. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 27 Vsing the said French phrases in my emblazons. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* 34 This sort of Emblazon is proper for Ecclesiastical Persons.

Emblazoned (emblē·zənd), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBLAZON *v.* + -ED 1.] Decorated with armorial devices or bearings; gorgeously adorned.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 34 Emblazon'd Shields. *a* 1791 BLACKLOCK *Elegy, Constantia* The herse Of wealthy guilt emblazoned boasts the pride Of painted heraldry. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. v, And many a bright emblazon'd rhyme By Persian scribes redeem'd from time.

Emblazoner (emblē·zənəɪ), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who emblazons.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* A iij b, Such a rare emblazoner of his magnanimitie, as the Meonian Poete. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smectymn.* Wks. 1738 I. 106 But I step again to this Emblazoner of his Title-page.

Emblazoning (emblē·zəniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EMBLAZON; *concr.* armorial or heraldic decoration.

1775 in ASH. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* XXIV, Twilight saints and dim emblazonings.

Emblazonment (emblē·zənmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of the vb. EMBLAZON; *concr.* an armorial ensign or heraldic device.

1799 COLERIDGE *Ode Duchess Devonsh.* Emblazonments and old ancestral crests. 1818 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1839) VI. 12, I have my quarters and emblazonments free of all stain. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXV. (1856) 203 A flag-staff, with armorial emblazonments at the top.

Emblazonry (emblē·zənri). Also imblazonry. [f. as prec. + -RY.]

1. a. The art of depicting or describing heraldic devices. b. *concr.* Heraldic devices collectively; symbolic ornament.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 512 With bright imblazonrie, and horrent Arms. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 345 The poet is speaking of some emblazonry upon the cuirass of Agamemnon. 1815 WORDSW. *White Doe* III. 91 The Banner in all its dread emblazonry. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 3 Burke .. could dispense with pedigrees and heralds. His works form his best emblazonry. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 112 Thine ancient standard's rich emblazonry.

2. a. Display of gorgeous colours; brilliant pictorial representation. b. Verbal amplification or embellishment.

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. (1850) 72 If these thoughts Are a gratuitous emblazonry. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* I, In horrible emblazonry, were limned All shapes..of wretchedness. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 56 The Sun..with his gold-purple emblazonry. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 273 It would be injurious to spend words in emblazonry.

† **Embla·zure.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. EMBLAZE *v.*2 + -URE.] = EMBLAZONING.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 127 Vse themblazure thereof by heauens, fittest for the cote of so noble a prince. 1606 [see EMBLATURE].

† **E·mble.** *Obs. rare*−1. [Derivation unknown: Markham's reference is to OF. *emblaié* (of a field) sown with wheat.] (See quot.)

1631 MARKHAM *Weald of Kent* II. i. (1668) 9 A Worm, called an Emble, which in French signifieth Corn in the ground.

Emblem (e·mblĕm), *sb.* Also 5–7 embleme. [ad. L. *emblēma* inlaid work, a raised ornament on a vessel, a. Gr. ἔμβλημα an insertion, f. ἐμβλη- perfect etc. stem of ἐμβάλλειν to throw in.]

† 1. An ornament of inlaid work. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Emblem*, any fine work cunningly set in wood or other substance, as we see in chessboards and tables. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 703 The ground more colour'd then with stone Of costliest Emblem. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1775 ASH, *Emblem*, an inlay, an enamel, that which is inserted into some other substance.

† 2. A drawing or picture expressing a moral fable or allegory; a fable or allegory such as might be expressed pictorially. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 1 Emblemes of olde likenes and figures Whiche prouyd hen fructuous of sentence. 1625 BACON *Ess. Seditions & Troubles* (Arb.) 407 Iupiter.. sent for Briareus, with his hundred Hands .. An Embleme, no doubt, to shew, etc. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* Introd. (1718) 2 An Emblem is but a silent parable. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. 294, I like that Embleme of Charity..a naked child, giving honey to a Bee without wings. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 52 Like the Asse .. in the Embleme. 1730–6 BAILEY, *Emblem*, a painted enigma or representation of some moral notion by way of device or picture.

† b. *abstr.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 58 Embleme [one of the two parts of the 'art of memory'] reduceth conceits intellectuall to Images sensible.

3. A picture of an object (or the object itself) serving as a symbolical representation of an abstract quality, an action, state of things, class of persons, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 44 One Captaine Spurio with his sicatrice an Embleme of warre heere on his sinister cheeke. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 89 The rod, and bird of peace, and all such Emblemes Laid nobly on her. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 89 Such beasts..are emblemes .. of Christian vertues. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 159 The short cut coat is the emblem of a military profession. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. v. 76 The ox is thought to be the emblem of life or strength. 1872 YEATS *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 69 The spindle or the loom was the emblem of woman.

b. In wider sense: A symbol, typical representation. Sometimes applied to a person: The 'type', personification (of some virtue or quality).

a 1631 DONNE *Hymne to Christ*, What sea soever swallow mee, that flood Shall be to mee an embleme of thy blood. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 480 For my Lord Treasurer and Lord Chamberlain, I found them two most admirable Emblems of the..Felicity of Ministers of State. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 14 And my Father, an Embleme of our blessed Saviour's Parable, had even kill'd the fatted Calf for me. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 43 ¶ 5 The evening is an emblem of autumn. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 28 Mary Stuart..the emblem and exponent of all that was most Roman in Europe. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IX. vi. (1876) 333 Ocean, stars, and mountains, emblems and evidences of eternity.

4. A figured object used with symbolic meaning, as the distinctive badge of a person, family, nation, etc. Chiefly of heraldic devices, and of the symbolic objects accompanying the images of saints.

1616 J. Lane *Sqrs. Tale* ix. (1888) 479 So after his dead lord was pale and cold, takes off his ensigne, which his emblem bore. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 78 This tree in after-times became the Emblem of that Country. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxviii, The Blue Falcon, the emblem of the Clan Quhele. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 160 See the power of national emblems .. a crescent, a lion, an eagle, or other figure, on an old rag of bunting. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* ix. 53 The weapon represents the emblem of St. Paul.

† **5.** In *pl.* The evidences of sex. *Obs.*

1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* iv. ii, Where are his emblems?

6. *attrib.* as in *emblem-writer*.

Emblem (e·mblĕm), *v.* Also 7 embleme. [f. prec.] *trans.* To be the emblem of (something); to express, symbolize, or suggest by means of an emblem. Also, *To emblem forth*.

1584 G. Whetstone *Mirour for Magistr. Epistle, etc.*, ad fin. *c* 1605 Rowley *Birth Merl.* iv. v. 344 Those by-form'd fires..emblem two royal babes. 1636 Henshaw *Horæ Sub.* 28 Much knowledge, not much speech, emblem's a wise man. 1652 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 314 To emblem forth his variety of operations. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 313 This mystery of Providence was emblemed in the prophetick vision of a wheel. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1858) 257 All Christianism, as Dante and the Middle Ages had it, is emblemed here. 1845 Neale *Mirr. Faith* 84 And Holy Church hath Her banners high To emblem her Saviour's Victory.

Emblematic (emblĕmæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐμβληματ- stem of ἔμβλημα (see Emblem *sb.*) + -ic.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, or serving as, an emblem; symbolical, typical. Const. *of*.

1645 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 206 The emblematic tree at the other passage out of the church. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 54 Neither Christ nor his Apostles haue proposed any doctrine after an Emblematick manner. 1763 Derrick *Lett.* (1767) II. 110 A monument .. enriched with ..inscriptions, and emblematic sculptures. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* 2nd Prol., View her..primly portray'd on emblematic wood! 1808 Scott *Marm.* iv. viii. 10 And on his finger given to shine The emblematic ring. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 43 Clothes .. are Emblematic .. of a manifold cunning Victory over Want. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* vi. 130 A process in the mind of man .. makes material sights and objects first beautiful and then emblematic.

Emblema·tical, *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] = prec.

1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 77 A spice of their authority more strong then their emblematicall Mace. 1679 J. Goodman *Penitent Pard.* I. ii. (1713) 45 An emblematical representation of God's unspeakable mercy. 1709 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 81 ¶ 6 Gorgons, Chimæra's, and Centaurs, with many other Emblematical Figures. 1726 Addison *Dial. Medals* i. 31 Such reverses as are purely emblematical. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 107 Dances and games were instituted, emblematical of the regeneration of the world. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 485 These large emblematical wings.

Hence † **Emblema·ticalness.** *Obs.*

1731 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash.

Emblema·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly.²] In an emblematical manner; after the manner of, for the purpose of, or by means of an emblem.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 8 Baboons .. some which abhor fishes .. which kind the Egyptians Emblematically use to paint. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 118 The destruction of the city..is emblematically represented in bass relief. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Feb. 5/3 Whether this work of art was intended to be taken literally or emblematically.

Emblematicize (emblĕmæ·tisəiz), *v. rare.* [f. Emblematic + -ize.] *trans.* To impart an emblematic or allegorical character to.

1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 131 His pictures, which he generally endeavoured to emblematicize by genii and Cupids.

Emblematist (emble·mătist). [f. Gr. ἐμβληματ- stem of ἔμβλημα (see Emblem) + -ist.] a. One who invents or makes use of pictorial emblems. b. One who composes allegories; an emblem-writer.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 236 The pictures of Emblematists in the coats of severall families. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 262 The Emblematists usually exprest fecundity by that Animal [the Goat]. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 591 Hearts, and darts, and butterflies, and crosses, and crowns have always formed the stock in trade of Emblematists. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 138 Alciato, the famous lawyer and emblematist.

Emblematize (emble·mătəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.]

1. *trans.* Of things: To serve as an emblem of; to express or represent mystically, allusively, or allegorically.

1615 W. Hull *Mirrour of Maiestie* 134 The vanity of these fading crownes was emblematized by that solemne ceremonie. *c* 1630 Jackson *Creed* v. § 43 A worse error than can rightly be emblematized by Ixion's fabulous imaginations. 1823 Lamb in *Life & Lett.* (1840) xii. 119 The goose and little goslings should emblematise a Quaker poet that has no children. 1870 Goulburn *Cathedral Syst.* iii. 37 The tabernacle and temple worship was framed to emblematize the worship of heaven.

2. Of persons: To represent by means of an emblem; to figure.

1830 Moir in *Fraser's Mag.* II. 408 The American poet, who emblematizes departing man, as folding his mantle round him, and lying down to pleasant dreams. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 509, I emblematised civilisation, in the Chinese lady in japan-gilt frame.

Hence **Emble·matizing** *ppl. a.*

1751 Mrs. Montagu *Lett.* III. 173 The good man .. to an emblematizing genius would have afforded an ample subject.

Emblematology (e·mblĕmătɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + -(o)logy.] The science of the origin and meaning of emblems.

1881 *Oracle* 5 Nov. 294 The student of Christian emblematology.

Emblement (e·mblĭmĕnt). *Law.* Forms: 5 inblement, 6 emblemente, 7 embleament, 8- emblement. [a. OF. *emblaement*, f. *emblaer*, (mod.F. *emblaver*) to sow with corn:—med. L. *imbladāre* (It. *imbiadare*), f. *in* in + *bladum* (= F. *blé*) wheat.]

'The profits of sown land: but the word is sometimes used more largely for any products that arise naturally from the ground as grass, fruit, etc.' (Tomlins).

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 61. § 3 All fermours..[shall] have suche Inblementis and Cornys as be sowyn theruppon. 1590 H. Swinburn *Treat. Test.* 218 Emblementes, or corne growing vpon the ground. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 133 b, Embleaments are the profits of the land which have beene sowed. 1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* II. ii. 167 The Lessee shall not have the Emblements. 1855 H. Broom *Comm. Com. Law* 15 The general rule of law concerning emblements.

Embleming (e·mblĕmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Emblem *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the vb. Emblem.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 257 How unconscious of any emblemingl

† **Emble·mish,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 enblemisch, emblemysh, -ysch, 6 emblemmissh, -bleamish, 7 imblemish. [f. En- + Blemish; AFr. had *emblemir*.] *trans.* a. To damage, injure, maim; b. to deface, disfigure.

c 1384 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 362 And bi sich blyndenesse in cursing many curseris emblemyshen hemsilf. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W., Lucrece* (Camb. MS.) And hire teris ..Emblemyschid [*other texts* embellished] hire wifly chastite. 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 137 I fele my name and fame greatly emblemmisshed. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 36, I ..by my fond tempring afore hand embleamish the beauty. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 472 The said Richard Chedder was imblemished and maimed to the peril of death.

Hence **Emble·mishing** *vbl. sb.*

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 406/1 The great emblemishing of Christian faith.

† **E·mblemist.** *Obs.* [f. Emblem + -ist.] A delineator or writer of emblems.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* ¶ 1 b, Other Emblemists haue limd forth a right student, euer to haue one eye shut, and an other open. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 120/1 Answer a deprauing Emblemist.

Emblemize (e·mblĕməiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To represent emblematically.

1646 J. Vicars (*title*) Sight of the Transactions of these Latter Yeares, Emblemized with Engraven Plates. 1639 Barclay *Lost Lady* I. i, in Hazl. *Dodsl.* XII. 548 'Twould emblemize, but not express his grief. 1881 W. C. Russell *Ocean Free-Lance* II. 129 Nothing would better emblemise the happiness she had given me.

2. To make into a sign or badge.

1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. Cij b, The arms of the russia company, emblemised.

Emblic (e·mblik). Forms: 6 emblico, 7 emblick. [ad. med.L. *emblica, -icus*, ad. Ar. امليج *amlaj* a. Pers. آمله *āmleh*, cf. Skr. *āmalakā* of same meaning.] The fruit of *Emblica officinalis*, a tree of the N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*, whose flowers are aperient, leaves and bark a remedy against dysentery. Also *Emblic myrobalan*.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* iii. iv. (Arb.) 151 Mirobalanes ..which the phisitians caule Emblicos and Chebulos. 1678 Salmon *Lond. Disp.* 136/2 The five sorts of Myrobolans.. the Emblick purge Flegm and Water. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* II. xiv, A Boxfull of conserves, of round Myrabolan plums, called Emblicks. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, The emblic Myrobalan is of a dark blackish grey colour.

† **Embli·nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. En- + Blind *a.*] *trans.* = Blind.

1630 I. Craven *Serm.* 17 Man may .. be .. emblinded through affection.

† **Embli·ss,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 enblisse. [f. En- + Bliss.] *trans.* To make happy, bless.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* II. xxvi. (1554) 61 b, Nombre of childre t' enblisse his linage. *c* 1725 Fielding *Pleas. of Town* Wks. 1775 I. 228 How I'll embliss thee. 1797 T. Townsend *Poems* [*Monthly Rev.* 463 Emblissed is a word peculiar to this author].

† **Embloom** (emblū·m), *v. Obs.* [f. En- + Bloom *sb.*] *trans.* To cover with bloom; to impart a fresh or ruddy appearance to.

a 1528 Skelton *Ph. Sparowe* 1038 Her lyppes soft and mery, Emblomed lyke the chery. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* v, Embloomed his aspect shines.

Emblossom, imblossom (em-, imblɒ·səm), *v.* [f. En- + Blossom *sb.*] *trans.* To load or cover with blossoms. Hence **Emblo·ssomed** *ppl. a.*

1766 J. Cunningham *Day* 33 The warbling throng, On the white emblossom'd spray! 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 651 The wreaths that would our brows emblossom. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 115 The whisperings of imblossomed trees.

† **Emblu·stricate,** *v. Obs.* [Whimsically formed to render the equally fantastic Fr. *emburelucoquer*.] *trans.* To bewilder.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxii, The Romish church, when tottering and emblustricated with the Gibble Gabble Gibberish of this odious Error.

† **Emboa·st,** *v. Obs.* [cf. Emboss *v.*, Embosture.] *trans.* ? To carve (on a building).

1575 Fenton tr. Guevara in *Golden Epistles* 72 Men beare more honor to the Sepulchres of the vertuous, then to the emboasted Palaices of the wicked. 1579 — tr. *Guicciardini's Hist. Ital.* 1070 Skootchions..affixed and emboasted to the publike pallaices.

† **Emboa·t,** *v. Obs.* In 6 enbote [f. En- + Boat *sb.*] *trans.* To put on board a boat.

1542 *Stat.* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, cap. 9 § 2 No person shall enbote or lade any Wheate..in any picard bot or other vessell.

† **Embo·ck,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. It. *imboccāre*, f. *in* in + *bocca* mouth.] *trans.* To stop up the mouth of (a cannon).

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres*, v. ii. 130 The Cannoneras ..may not bee embocked or stopped vp.

Embodied, imbodied (embɒ·did), *ppl. a.* [f. Embody *v.* + -ed¹.]

1. Of 'soul' or 'spirit': Having a body, invested with a body.

a. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* viii. lxxxix. 120 O, could embody'd Soules Sinnes bane view well. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 58 Spirits embodied have converse with..spirits unembodied. 1783 Johnson *Lett.* II. 304 External locality has great effects, at least upon all embodied beings. 1839 Bailey *Festus* ii. (1848) 12 A spirit, or embodied blast of air. 1870 Max Müller, *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 365 As men, we only know of embodied spirits. 1880 E. Kirke *Garfield*, 27 The embodied spirit of treason and slavery.

β. 1691-8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 243 Words that cannot be.. understood by an imbodyed Understanding. 176 . Wesley *Serm.* Wks. 1811 IX. 148 An imbodied spirit cannot form one thought, but by the mediation of its bodily organs.

2. Of principles, ideas, etc.: a. Expressed or exhibited in material or concrete form; b. incorporated into a system.

1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 137 There is a great deal of imbodied Art in Nature. 1799 Mackintosh *Stud. Law Nat.* Wks. 1846 I. 364 The embodied experience of mankind. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 37 The individual follows reason, and the city law, which is embodied reason.

3. Formed or combined into a militant body or company; arrayed, marshalled.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 573 Such imbodied force, as, nam'd with these, Could merit more than that small infantry. 1715 Pope *Iliad* II. 540 Not less their number than the embodied cranes. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1817) II. 11 The number of embodied troops. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 179 The advocates of a simpler ritual had by no means assumed the shape of an embodied faction.

Embodier (embɒ·di,əɹ). [f. Embody *v.* + -er.] One who or that which embodies.

1654 R. Whitlock *Zootomia* Sig. a. Those Embodyers of Arts .. into the limits of their proper method. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 752 Claude..the embodier of 'foolish pastoralism'. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 165 His native tongue as the embodier and perpetuator of it.

Embodiment, imbodiment (em-, imbɒ·dimĕnt). [f. Embody *v.* + -ment.]

1. The action of embodying; the process or state of being embodied. *lit.* and *fig.*

1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnl.* II. 19 As long as a beautiful thought shall require physical embodiment. 1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 125 Souls..condemned, by reason of sin, to repeated embodiment. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2811. 348/2 No less admirable is Herr Reichmann's embodiment of Wolfram.

2. *concr.* That in which (something) is embodied.

a. The corporeal 'vesture' or 'habitation' *of* (a soul). Also *fig.*

1850 Whipple *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 311 This fiery spiritual essence was enclosed in a frame sensitive enough to be its fit embodiment. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* I. i. (1875) 13 The soul of truth contained in erroneous creeds is very unlike most..of its several embodiments.

b. That in which (a principle, an abstract idea, etc.) is embodied, actualized, or concretely expressed. Also applied (with some reference to sense a.) to persons: The embodied type, 'incarnation' (of a quality, sentiment, etc.).

1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 117 The most striking embodiment of a highly remarkable belief. 1835 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. iii. 30 Jack and Stephen ..are..an embodiment of my notion of an English sailor, and of a..tradesman. 1855 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iv. 133 He is the imbodiment of the most genuine national feeling. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. i. 22 To Ralegh, the Spanish empire and polity became the very types and embodiments of evil. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 141 Works of art..the visible embodiment of the divine.

Embody, imbody (em-, imbɒ·di), *v.* [f. En-, In- + Body *sb.* The form *imbody* is the only one recognized in Bailey and Johnson (though the latter uses *embody* s.v. *Incorporate*), but is now less usual.]

1. *trans.* To put into a body; to invest or clothe (a spirit) with a body.

a. 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 86 No more then the sayd holy ghost is adjudged embodied or enharted. *a* 1699 Bonnell in W. Hamilton *Life* (1703) II. 134 My Saviour Impregnated the Consecrated Elements, and in a manner Embody'd himself there. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 26 Whether are there any spirits inhabiting the visible world, which have never yet been embodied. 1729 T. Cooke *Tales, Proposals, etc.* 44 Would She embody'd to thy Arms return? 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 10 A pale, small person, scarcely embodied at all. 1869 J. Martineau

Ess. II. 291 In him the old scholastic spirit seems embodied again.

β. 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV* (1874) I. 27 Such haughtie stomacks .. Imbodied in the breasts of Citizens. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 561 Devills beeing imbodyed in ayre can..moove it.

2. To impart a material, corporeal, or sensual character to. *rare.* † Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 468 The sole..Imbodies, and imbrutes, till she quite lose The divine property of her first being. 1652 S. PATRICK *Fun. Serm.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 555 Do not imbody and enervate your souls by idleness and base neglect. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* 575 Spirituality of mind enables them to conceive those mysteries with a pure devotion, without the danger of embodying and imbruting them.

3. To give a concrete form to (what is abstract or ideal); to express (principles, thoughts, intentions) *in* an institution, work of art, action, definite form of words, etc.

α. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 168 ₱ 5 Poetry, that force .. which embodies sentiment. 1815 WELLINGTON Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 455 I have not yet been able to embody in a treaty the principles of this arrangement. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlviii. (1862) IV. 267 The custom having been embodied in law. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, The blue coat and stiff white cravat which..embodied her idea of a father. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 615 A popular notion, embodied in a rhyming couplet.

β. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 111 What Words shall be found to imbody Air? 1846 HAWTHORNE, *Mosses* I. v. 110 One century imbodied it in marble. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* v. 74 When this conception is imbodied in an object of worship.

b. Of institutions, works of art, actions, forms of words, etc.: To be an embodiment or expression of (an idea, principle, etc.).

1876 Miss BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 64 This house ..was to embody her idea of home.

4. To cause to become part of a body; to unite into one body; to incorporate (a thing) in a mass of material, (particular elements) in a system or complex unity.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 173 For I by vow am so embodied yours. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 192 We shall meet with the same Metall or Mineral embody'd in Stone. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 190 The apostate Jews, among whom..some of the Samaritans ..became embody'd. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Stud. Law Nat.* Wks. 1846 I. 385 Yet so much of these treaties has been embodied into the general law of Europe.

† **b.** *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

1692 tr. *Sallust* 8 Incredible it is to think how easily they [different tribes] embody'd.

c. *trans.* Of a complex unity: To include, comprise (such or such elements).

1847 MEDWIN *Shelley* I. 29 Blue books..embodied stories of haunted castles, bandits, murderers. 1869 *Daily News* 18 Dec., The measure embodies of course the six points of the League's educational charter. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iv. 198 Mahometanism certainly..embodies in it some ancient and momentous truths.

† **5.** *Chem.* and *Phys.* **a.** *trans.* To form into one body. **b.** *intr.* for *refl.* To coalesce, draw together, solidify. *Obs.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxv. 264 The Bubbles..imbodyed themselves..into one. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 26 These Corpuscles did never embody into greater quantities. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* I. xvi. (1686) 376 The spirit of wine being a sulphur does unite and imbody with those that remain. *c* 1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* 54 It will naturally Embody in the Sun, and become a substance like Salt. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 12. 2/2 An Alimentary Liquor..doth embody with the Blood. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 27 Heating the Oils a little .. adding the oil of Vitriol..and stirring 'till all are embodied together.

6. *trans.* To form into a body or company for military or other purposes; to organize.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xi. (1739) 63 The Army is ever embodied within the Kingdom. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 265 Holy persons might..embody themselves into a Church. 1779 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 218 The troops were never before so healthy since they were embodied. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xliv. 201 Livius ..embodied the population of the town. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 174 The forces..may now be considered as embodied against each other.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To form or join a body or company for military or other purposes.

1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 20 Aug. (Carlyle), I have..ordered Colonel Scroop with five troops of horse and two troops of dragoons, with two regiments of foot, to embody with them. 1661 *Lond. Allarum* 3 They had secretly entred into a Combination..to meet and imbody at their appointed Rendevouz. 1681 *Moores Baffled* 16 [He] commanded the Horse to Embody within the Lines. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 133 Firmly to embody against this court party. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 669 The tories.. embodied in armed parties.

7. *trans.* To impart 'body' to (painting); to paint with a full body of colour.

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art*, vi. (1848) 223 His [Vandyck's] lights are..well embodied with colour.

Hence **Embo·dying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 291 The embodying of Scotland into one commonwealth with England. 1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 182 To prevent all considerable Imbodyings to resist him. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 223 All that..embodying of colour..may be given as you go on. 1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 179 Water is the embodying principle of all elastic fluids.

Embog (embǫ·g), *v.* Also 7 embogge, imbog, 9 embogue. [f. EN- + BOG *sb.*] *trans.* To plunge into a bog; to hamper in a bog, *lit.* and *fig.*

1602 BEST in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 472 Imbogg'd he shall be, where nought he shall see But horror and feare. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. 64 He was .. constrained .. to Embogge himselfe in the Bankers and Vsurers bookes. 1752 WESLEY in *Wks.* 1872 II. 256 Attempting to ride over the common .. my mare was quickly imbogged. 1867 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 30 Sept., The valley was so soft that the big guns would have become embogged. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 1 June 5/2 Embogued in a morass.

† **Embo·gue,** *v. Obs.* [? corruptly ad. Sp. *embocar*, f. *em-* + *boca* mouth.] = DISEMBOGUE.

Hence † **Embo·guing** *vbl. sb.*, the place where a lake or river discharges itself. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 113 The emboguing [Fr. *emboucheure*] of the Meotis fennes.

† **Emboi·l.** Also 6 emboyl. *Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BOIL.] **a.** *trans.* To cause to boil or to agitate with rage. **b.** *intr.* To be in a boil or agitation.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 28 Emboyled, grieued, brent. *Ibid.* II. iv. 9 The Knight emboyling in his haughtie hart.

‖ **Emboîtement** (ãbwatmaṅ). [Fr.; f. *emboîter* to enclose in a box, f. *en-* in + *boîte* box.

1. *Anat.* The fitting of a bone into another.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 32 This kind of 'emboitement' of the occipital in the parietal vertebra.

2. *Biol.* Used by Buffon to describe the hypothesis of the generation of living things, according to which successive generations are produced by the successive development of living germs which lie one within the other (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. The closing up of a number of men in order to secure the front rank from injury.

In Mod. Dicts.

† **Embo·ld,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 enbold, 7 imbold. [f. EN- + BOLD.] *trans.* To make bold, embolden; to incite, encourage.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 273 b/1 Mine heart began somdeale to be enbolded. 1536 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App lxxv. Bee she..examined..who did embold..her therunto. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lx. 180 The selfe sight of this force shall you so enbold. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 891 Bind and imbold mee once more to present My humble briefs in form of Parliament.

Embolden, imbolden (em-, imbō·ldən), *v.* Also 6 enbolden, -bowlden, 6–7 emboulden, -bowlden. [f. EN-, IN- + BOLD + -EN.] *trans.* To render bold or more bold; to hearten, encourage.

α. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* (1633) 2 Ep. Ded., I am embouldned to present them to your Lordships patronage. 1583 T. STOCKER *Tragicall Hist.* I. 109 b, We .. are enboldened to exhibite a certeine supplication. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 46 He enbowldeneth the erringe hart to suffer for error. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 434 Thus I embold'nd spake. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 100 ₱ 4 Their Aspects were so .. emboldened with Resolution. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 403 The Bombay Presidency were more emboldened in their importunity. 1860 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 88 The affronts which his poverty emboldened .. low-minded men to offer to him.

β. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 218 Ambition..imboldeneth [the son] to seeke his destruction of whom he holdeth his life. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* X. 201 Their lookes imboldned, modestie now gone. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 231 Whether..my Look, my Dress, my Appearance ..imbolden such an affrontive Insolence. 1854 J. ABBOT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxv. 406 The..inconvenience of imboldening..the foes of the consular government.

Hence **Embo·ldener,** one who or that which emboldens. **Embo·ldening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1847 CRAIG, *Emboldener.* 1882 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* iv, Argument is a great emboldener. 1503 *Act.* 19 *Hen. VII* c. 10 Small fines have been..set to the..great emboldening of the said Offenders. 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 364 Another imboldeninge of evill persons. 1628 WITHER, *Brit. Rememb.* III. 248 But, rather, lesse imboldning then before. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. v. 297 There was nothing..but..emboldening of their foes.

† **Embo·ldish,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 enboldish. [f. EN- + BOLD, after words like *impoverish.*] = EMBOLDEN.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 293 They that were disposid to do disobeysance were..enboldishide [*printed* enboldrshide].

Hence † **Embo·ldishment,** *Obs.*, in 6 inboldishment. [see -MENT.] = EMBOLDENING *vbl. sb.*

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20. § 2 To the greate inboldisshment of.. mysgoverned persons disobeyeng your lawes.

‖ **Embole** (e·mbǒli). *Med.* [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐμβολή a throwing or putting in, f. ἐμβάλλειν to throw in, f. ἐν in + βάλλειν to throw.]

† **1.** The reducing of a dislocated limb. *Obs.*

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Embole*, the reduction or setting of a dislocated bone. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Embole*, a term formerly used for the reduction of a dislocation.

2. 'A plug or wedge' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. = EMBOLUS (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Embolic (embǫ·lik), *a. Pathol.* [f. EMBOL-US + -IC.] Relating to or caused by an embolus.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 33 The multiple abscesses in pyæmia are, for the most part, of embolic origin. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 270 Embolic softening is the lesion most frequently discovered.

† **Embolimæ·al,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. ἐμβολιμαῖ-os of same meaning (cf. EMBOLISM) + -AL.] Intercalary. So † **Embolimæ·an** [see -AN], **Embolimæ·ar** [see -AR].

1677 CARY *Chronol.* I. i. i. iv. 11 Differences of years, some ordinary and common, others Embolimæal. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 244 To this purpose they us'd Intercalary or Embolimean Months. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Embolimæan* is chiefly used in speaking of the additional months inserted by chronologists to form the lunar cycle of 19 years. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* I. i. i. xii. 46 They must needs make Embolimæar Months or Days.

† **Embo·limary,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. ἐμβολιμ-αῖος (see prec.) + -ARY.] = prec.

1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* II. (1722) 178 Each year had in it 12 Lunar Months .. no Embolimary Month being taken in.

Embolism (e·mbŏliz'm). [ad. L. *embolismus*, a late Gr. ἐμβολισμός intercalation, f. ἐμβολή, ἔμβολος; cf. EMBOLE, EMBOLUS.]

1. *Chronol.* The periodical intercalation of a day or days in the calendar to correct the error arising from the difference between the civil and the solar year. *concr.* A period of time so intercalated.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 259 Not þe 3ere of þe sonne, noþer of embolisme. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. iii. iv. 107 To make embolismes and intercalations. *a* 1638 MEDE Wks. III. iv. 589 *marg.*, Count the Embolism of 5 days. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 426 An Embolisme of 30 days or a full Month must needs be made somewhere this year. 1788 MARSDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 417 The year of the Mahometans consists of twelve lunar months..no embolism being employed to adjust it to the solar period. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Embolismus.* 1847 in CRAIG.

† **b.** *attrib.* (in quot. quasi-*adj.*). *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H. vij, Ane moneth .. addit to yᵃᵗ 3ere..makis yⁱ same..to be callit embolisme.

† **2.** (*nonce-use.* See quot.)

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 435 All he has written is a mere embolism or insertion of foreign and absurd matter.

3. *Pathol.* [cf. EMBOLUS.] (See quot.)

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. iv. 73 Embolism..a plugging up of an artery with coagulated blood. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 431 Embolism is a somewhat common affection and consists in the occlusion of a vessel.

† **Embolismæ·an,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Incorrect form of EMBOLIMÆAN, after EMBOLISM.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 11 The Embolismæan or Intercalated Years.

† **Emboli·smal,** *a. Obs. Chronol.* [f. EMBOLISM + -AL.] That pertains to embolism or intercalation. **a.** Of a year: That is lengthened by intercalation. **b.** Of a month: That is intercalated.

1681 WHARTON *Disc. Years etc.* Wks. (1683) 72 This year is two-fold, viz. Commune, containing 12 Synodical Lunations: or Embolismal, which containeth 13. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 426 There must needs be 7 Embolismal months.

† **Embolisma·tical,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. Gr. ἐμβολισματ- stem of ἐμβόλισμα + -ICAL.] = prec.

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Embolismic (emboli·zmik), *a. Chronol.* [f. EMBOLISM + -IC.] = EMBOLISMAL.

1736 BAILEY, *Embolismic*, intercalary. 1775 ASH, *Embolismic*, belonging to an embolism, intercalary. 1871 J. FOWLER in *Archæol.* XLIV. 146 The signs and symbols of the thirteen months of the Anglo-Saxon embolismic year. 1876 *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 51 All but one of the additional or embolismic lunations. 1877 BP. S. BUTCHER *Eccles. Cal.* 59.

Hence † **Emboli·smical,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ = prec.

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

‖ **Embolismus** (emboli·zmŭs). [L.; see EMBOLISM.]

† **1.** *Chronol.* **a.** The excess of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months. **b.** Intercalation. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iv. (1495) 348 Embolismus is encreasynge and excesse by the whyche the yere of the sunne passyth the yere of the mone. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Embolismus*..signifies intercalation.

2. In the Greek liturgy: A prayer inserted after the concluding petitions of the Lord's Prayer.

1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 476 Said..after the embolismus at Easter-tide.

Embolite (e·mbŏlait). *Min.* [f. Gr. ἐμβόλ-ιον an intermediate + -ITE; 'because between the chlorid and bromid of silver' (Dana).] 'A chlorobromide of silver, $Ag^3 Br^2 Cl^3$. It is perfectly malleable; has a resinous and somewhat adamantine lustre, and varies in colour from asparagus-green to pistachio, olive, and greyish-green' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). Also *attrib.*

1850 DANA *Min.* 545 Embolite..crystals are implanted in crystallized calc spar. 1868 *Ibid.* (1880) 116 Varieties of embolite based on the proportion of bromid to chlorid.

Embolite, error for EMBELIF.

1560 ed. *Chaucer*, *Astrolabe* 251/1.

† **Emboliza·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. *Chronol.* [f. **embolize* (deduced from EMBOLISM) + -ATION.] Intercalation.

1677 CARY *Chronol.* I. i. i. xii. 46 Which Embolisation must have some Analogy with the Greek Mode.

† **Embo·lne,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 enbolne. [f. EN- + BOLNE.] *trans.* To cause to swell or rise; *fig.* to puff up. Hence **Embo·lning** *vbl. sb.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ix, With yrous herte enbolned all with pride. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. 1862 II. 232 Yong scolers nowe a dayes enbolned with the flyblowen blast of the moche vayne glorious pipplyng wynde. 1598 NASHE *Christ's T.* 14 b, Embolning the billowes vppe to the

ayre, with roring and howling [they] darte themselues on euery Rocke. 1692 in COLES. 1775 ASH, *Embolned*, swelled.

‖ **Embolon** (e·mbŏlɒn). *Pathol.* [f. Gr. ἔμβολον a peg, stopper.] = EMBOLUS 2.

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 138 A large embolon plugs up some such artery as the middle cerebral.

†**Embo·lster,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also **imbolster.** [f. EN- + BOLSTER.] *trans.* To bolster out, to pad (see BOLSTER 2 d). Hence **Embo·lstering** *vbl. sb.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 144 The women..adding more Bauines vnto it [beauty] of lasciuious embolstrings. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlewom.* (1641) 301 That..embolsters her decayed brests, to purchase a sweetheart. 1632 W. LITHGOW *Totall Discourse* 466 Wherevpon my hunger-clungd bellie waxing great, grew Drum-like imbolstered.

‖ **Embolus** (e·mbŏlŭs). [L. *embolus* piston of a pump, a. Gr. ἔμβολος peg, stopper.]

†**1.** *Mech.* Something inserted or moving in another, such as the bar of a door, a wedge; *esp.* the piston of a syringe. *Obs.*

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. xxxii. (1682) 106 The Embolus or Sucker of a Syringe. 1708 KERSEY, *Embolus*, a bar of a Door, a wedge. 1739 J. HUXHAM *Ess. Fevers* (1750) 182 Too great a Weight on the Embolus of a Syringe hinders its fair play. 1847 in CRAIG.

2. *Pathol.* 'The body which causes EMBOLISM' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 30 An embolus is a plug of some material which is transported by the blood-current from one situation to another. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 202 The embolus is usually arrested at a part where the vessels divide.

3. *Anat.* 'The osseous axis of the horns of the *Ruminantia cavicornia*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Emboly (e·mbŏli). [as if ad. Gr. *ἐμβολία, f. stem of ἐμβάλλειν to throw in. Fr. has *embolie* (Littré) = EMBOLISM 3.] = INVAGINATION: **a.** *Surg.* The name of a particular operation for hernia. **b.** *Phys.* The process of formation of the double-layered *gastrula* by involution of the wall of the single-layered segmented ovum.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 682 Modification of the blastosphere by the process of invagination or emboly. *Ibid.* 683 The various processes by which the gastrula or its equivalent are produced, are reducible to epiboly and emboly.

†**Embo·ndage,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 en-, imbondage. [f. EN- + BONDAGE.] *trans.* To bring into a state of bondage or slavery; *lit.* and *fig.*

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 331 Let vs not so enthrall & enbondage our selues vnder our own lusts. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. 237 Christians embondaging themselves to redeem others. 1691 HOWGIL in *Quakers Unmasked* 12 He and his Assistants sought to inthral all, and Imbondage all.

‖ **Embonpoint** (ańbonpwań), *a.* and *sb.* Also enbonpoint. [F. *embonpoint*: f. phrase *en bon point* 'in good condition'.] Now chiefly with reference to women.

A. *sb.* Plumpness, well-nourished appearance of body: in complimentary or euphemistic sense.

1751 WARBURTON in Pope *Mor. Ess.* IV. 47 Wks. 1751 III. 272 To take care that the..colours are proportioned to her complexion; the stuff to the embonpoint of her person. 1807 Z. PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 35 They are all inclining a little to enbonpoint. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xi. 162 A form decidedly inclined to embonpoint. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 343 An increase in the body-weight and the embonpoint of those who take stimulants.

B. as predicative *adj.* Plump, well-nourished-looking. [In Fr. only as phrase *en bon point.*]

[1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* I. i. (1755) 18 Plump & (as the French has it) en bon point.] *c* 1806 SIR R. WILSON in *Life* (1862) I. App. 372 Before marriage they are generally light in figure; after they are mothers they become more *embonpoint*. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvii, Her form, though rather *embonpoint*, was nevertheless graceful.

†**Embo·rder,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 enborder, 7–8 imborder. [f. EN- + BORDER.] **a.** To furnish with an edge or border; to edge. Const. *with* **b.** To place or set as a border.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 139 The crampons [of the bed] were of fyne syluer enbordered wyth golde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 436 Among thick-wov'n Arborets and Flours Imbordered [*mod. edd.* embordered] on each Bank. 1736 BAILEY, *Imbordered*, bordered, having borders. 1847 CRAIG, *Emborder*, *Imborder*, to furnish or enclose with a border; to bound. In mod. Dicts. [in both forms].

Embordured, -ing, var. ff. IMBORDURED, -ING.

‖ **Embosca·ta** (*pseudo-arch.*), incorrect spelling of (It.) IMBOSCATA, AMBUSCADE.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi, Have you purpose to set upon me here as in an emboscata?

Embosk, var. of IMBOSK, to shelter in a wood.

Embosom, imbosom (em-, imbu·zəm), *v.* Also 7 enbosome. [f. EN-, IN- + BOSOM.]

1. *trans.* To take or press to one's bosom; to cherish in one's bosom; to embrace. † Also, to implant, plunge (a sting, weapon, etc.) in (another's) bosom (*obs.*). Chiefly *fig.* *rare* in mod. use.

a. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 25 The handmayd .. glad t' embosome his affection vile. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P. Jas.* (1848) 67 Thus sought the dire enchauntresse in his minde Her guilefull bait to have embosomed. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36/2 Tithon's wife embosom'd by him lies. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vii. 9 Anger rests Embosom'd .. in foolish brests. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 380 Why embosom me a viper's sting? *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Tears of Britain* Poet. Wks. 158 Shall ..such a monster .. By Britons be .. embosomed? 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 459 All the Father embosometh the Son.

b. 1631 *Celestina* I. 7 Suffering them [Muleteers] to imbosome them between their brests. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* ii. 4 They lay as it were imbosomed in one another. 1806 MOORE *From High Priest of Apollo* ii. 40 Might he but pass the hours of shade Imbosomed by his Delphic maid.

2. *transf.* **a.** To enclose, conceal, shelter, in the 'bosom'. Often *pass.* to be enclosed, enveloped *in*, closely surrounded *with* (woods, foliage, mountains, etc.); *poet.*, to be 'wrapped' *in* (slumber, happiness, beauty, etc.). † **b.** *refl.* Of a river: To pour itself *into* the bosom of a larger stream (*obs.*).

a. 1685 H. MORE *Para. Proph.* xiii, All sorts of people may safely embosom themselves in her. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vii. 44 My distant home Which oaks embosom. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 282 Embosom'd in the deep where Holland lies. 1773 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 158 The vilages are happily embosomed with trees. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 501 This state [New York] embosoms vast quantities of iron ore. 18.. CAMPBELL *On Visiting Scene in Argylsh.* i, The wind-shaken weeds that embosom the bower. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* iii, One of those spots in which Nature often embosoms her sweetest charms. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 279 Deep sleep embosometh their jaded limbs. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 4. 798 What sepulchre embosoms the remains .. of so much human excellence and glory? 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 24 The sky..overarching and embosoming not earth and sea only, but clouds and meteors, planets and stars.

b. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 837 The River Vecht..imbosomes it self into the same [the Issell]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 597 By whom in bliss imbosom'd sat the Son. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. lx. 167 We walked..to a large old villa, imbosomed in trees. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 378 Thy heart imbosomed in all beauteousness.

Hence **Embo·somed,** *ppl. a.*, **Embo·soming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 205 Since their embosoming and reconcilement to the Church of Rome. 1626 SANDYS *Ovid's Metam.* X. 205 She..Flusht with imbosomd flames. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1848) 184 The long imbosomed braid. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* (1874) 9 The hill with its tall spire and embosoming trees. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 660 Bosses of shrubs, embosomings of flowers.

†**Embo·ss,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. EMBOSS *v.*[1]] A boss-like projection; a knob.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 124 A round emboss of marble.

Emboss (embǫ·s), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 enbos(s, 5 enboce. [prob. a. OF. **emboce-r* (app. not recorded before 1530): see EN- and BOSS *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To cause to bulge or swell out, make convex or protuberant; to cover with protuberances. In modern use chiefly *transf.* from 2 or 3.

a. c 1460 *Stans Puer* 31 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 28 To enboce thy Iowis withe mete. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Some [bones] are enbossed for to entre. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 25/2 When God .. Embas't the Valleys and Embost the Hils. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 334 Embossed with fat. 17.. GAY *Story of Arachne* 39 Her trembling hand, embossed with livid veins. 1763 CHURCHILL *Proph. Famine*, Poems I. 117 With boils embossed and overgrown with scurf. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXI. 18 Its fretted roots Embossed the bank. 1868 KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. iii. 413 It is everywhere unequal, embossed with hill-tops.

b. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 13 Her Body is .. imboss'd all over with black knobs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 180 Botches and blaines must all his flesh imboss.

† **b.** fig. *To emboss* (*out*): to inflate (style), render tumid; to give exaggerated prominence to.

1564 *Brief Exam.* *iiij b, Ye embosse out your glorious stiles. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 36 It hath pleased M. Harding thus to colour and to embosse out this ancient Father. 1577, 1646 [see EMBOSSED *ppl. a.*[1] 3].

† **c.** *intr.* To bulge, be convex. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 [see EMBOSSING *vbl. sb.*]. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 215 a, If the same be made hollowe imbossing towarde the myddle.

2. *spec.* To carve or mould in relief; to cause (figures, part of a wrought surface) to stand out, project, or protrude. Also *fig.* The earliest and the prevailing mod. sense. [So Fr. *imbocer* (Palsgr.).]

a. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W., Dido*, Of gold the barris vp enbosede [*v. r.* enbossed]. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* II. (1859) 194 Images came into the Church, not now in painted cloths only, but embossed in stone. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 76 Fleur-de-lis embossed out of the stone. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 322 Such claims .. stood embossed, and .. forced themselves on the view of common, short-sighted benevolence. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 37 A gold sword-hilt .. being actually embossed on the picture. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/6 Farmer's apparatus..for chasing, glazing, and embossing cloth.

b. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 75 Fish..in Antique worke most curiously imbost. 1676 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 807 The figure of a Star..imbost upon the upper superficies of the Regulus.

b. To adorn with figures or other ornamentation in relief; to represent (a subject) in relief. (Sometimes with reference to embroidery.) Also of the figures, etc.: To stand out as an ornament upon.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xx, An epythaphe..With letters ryche of golde aboue enboced. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 60 The ten plages of Egypte were well embost. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 602 Siluer plate curiously enchased and imbossed. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 299 How come they [Samaritan letters] to adorn and emboss vessels and coins? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 293 Regal robe with figured gold embost. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lx. 523 The sides were embossed with a variety of picturesque.. scenes. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 89 Calicoes ..embossed all over with raised patterns. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. viii. 346 The rich bronze which embossed its gates. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 490 Men who..had made a fair profit by embossing silver bowls and chargers.

3. To ornament with or as with bosses or studs. Hence, To adorn or decorate sumptuously.

a. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb., A girdle of gelt Embost with buegle. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 38 His house..he found not gorgeously embost, yet gaily trimmed. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 29/1 Bright portals of the sky Emboss'd with sparkling stars. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. iii. (1715) 14 The Chariots being richly emboss'd with Gold and other Metals. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4672/1 The Harness was embossed with Silver Plates. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 426 The studs, that thick emboss his iron door. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xi. (1873) 104 Whose tresses the pearl-drops emboss. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 5 Did we not..Emboss our bosoms with the daffodils.

b. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery*, With buyldings brave, imbost of variant hue. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 121, I fed on ..berries that imboss the bramble.

Embo·ss, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* in sense 4. Also 4 embose, enbose, 6–8 imboss. [ME. *embose*, perh. f. EN- + OF. *bos*, *bois* wood; the equivalent OFr. *embuiser* occurs with sense of AMBUSH. If so, the word is ultimately identical with IMBOSK *v.* The development of senses as suggested below is strange, but appears to be in accordance with the existing evidence.]

† **1.** *intr.* Of a hunted animal: To take shelter in, plunge into, a wood or thicket. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 352 [The hunters recounted] how the hert had vpon lengthe So moche embosed [*v. r.* enbosed, enbosid] I not nowe what. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 8 Look quickly, lest the Sight of us Should cause the startled Beast t' imboss.

† **b.** The *pa. pple.* is used by Milton for *imbosked.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1697 Like that self-begotten bird, In the Arabian woods imbost.

† **2.** To drive (a hunted animal) to extremity. *Obs.* (The sense 'drive to a thicket,' required by the etymology above suggested, is not clearly evidenced).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 21 Curres..hauing..The Saluage beast embost in weary chace. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* II. 379 Like a Deere, before the Hounds imbost. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 107 We have almost imbost him, you shall see his fall to night. 1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes on Don Quixot* 210 As Mules and Horses, who are imboss'd, foame and chafe the more. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* IV. ii. (1735) 68 Was ever lion thus by dogs emboss'd? 1768 BUYS *Dict. Terms Art*, To Emboss (in Hunting), to inclose in a Thicket.

† **3.** In *pass.* of a hunted animal: To be exhausted by running; *hence*, to foam at the mouth (as a result of exhaustion in running). Also *transf.* of persons: (*a.*) To be exhausted, at the last extremity of fatigue; (*b.*) to foam at the mouth (from rage, etc.). *Obs.*

[The sense 'to foam at the mouth' is prob. influenced by EMBOSS *v.*[1], as if an 'embossed stag' were one 'studded' with bubbles of foam. Cf. IMBOST *v.*, to foam at the mouth (Cockaine 1591), IMBOST *sb.*, foam (R. Bradley 1727).]

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell* 24 Where hartis belluyng, embosyd with distres Ran on the raunge. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 242 When he is foamy at the mouth, we saye that he is embost. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinuill* CXXIII, With rage imbost. 1611—*Countr. Content* I. iv. (1668) 25 A stag .. imbost, that is, foaming..about the mouth. 1611 COTGR., *Malmené* .. imbossed, or almost spent, as a Deere by hard pursuit. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* ii. 191 As a stag embossed takes the soyle. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. xlix, He [the stag] is imbos'd, and weary'd to a Bay.

fig. 1592 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* VII. XXXVI. (1612) 175 My chased Heart imboste and almost spent. 1624 QUARLES *Job* Poems (1717) 227 My spirit's faint..my soul's imbost.

4. *trans.* To cover with foam (the mouth, the body of an animal). *arch.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vi. 120 By furie chaunged into an horrible figure, his mouthe foule and imbosed. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. vii, Embossed with foam, and dark with soil, The labouring stag strained full in view. 1829 CUNNINGHAM *Magic Bridle*, *Anniv.* 148 He saw a wild steed.. White foam his flanks embossing.

†**Embo·ss,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [app. first in Spenser; perh. f. EN- + Boss *sb.*[3] The Sp. *embozarse* to envelop oneself in a cloak, has also been suggested. Some of the quots. might belong to EMBOSS *v.*[1] in sense 'decorate'.]

trans. To cover, encase (in armour); to plunge (a weapon) *in* an enemy's body. Also *fig.* in *pass.* To be 'wrapped' (in ease).

1590-6 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 24 A knight her mett in mighty armes embost. *Ibid.* I. xi. 20 The knight his thrillant speare again assayd In his bras-plated body to embosse. *Ibid.* III. i. 64 None of them rashly durst..in so glorious spoyle themselves embosse. *Ibid.* VI. iv. 40 Vowing, that never he.. would lig in ease embost. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 133 A souldier embossed all in gold [transl. L. *præcingitur auro*].

+**Embo·ss** *v.*[4] *Obs.*—[0] [ad. Fr. *embosser* to attach a 'spring' to a cable, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *bosse* knot at the end of a rope.] (See quot. and etymology: evidence of Eng. use is wanting.)

1768 BUYS *Dict. Terms Art*, To Emboss a Cable (sea Term.)

Embossed (embǫ·st), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. EMBOSS *v.*[1]]

1. Carved or moulded in relief; ornamented with figures in relief; (of figures or ornament) raised,

standing out in relief. *Embossed printing*: printing with raised letters, as for the use of the blind, or for ornament.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 67 Images..wrought .. in imbosed worke. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* II. (1859) 195 Embossed images began to creepe into Churches. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Relieve*, embossed works, *Toreumata*. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 153 The..wear which attends the friction of..embossed surfaces. 1849 WILMOTT *Frnl. Summer in Country* 15 July 141 The embossed alphabet for the blind. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 103 The ..bill of fare engraved on embossed paper. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 205 With sufficient body to give an embossed effect to the touch.

2. Covered with ornamental bosses or studs; richly or sumptuously decorated.

1591 LYLY *Sappho* I. ii. 161 Endeavour to be a courtier to live in emboste roofes. 1871 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Sarchedon* I. 21 His master drew the embossed bit carefully from his favourite's mouth.

†**3.** In 15th c.: Humpbacked. *Obs.*

c 1430 tr. *Deguilleville's Pilg. Lyf. Manh.* (1869) 130 Boystows she was and wrong shapen and enbosed [Fr. *bossue*].

†**4.** Bulging, convex, swollen, tumid; *fig.* of style.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 163 Thinking by their embossed speech to tickle the eares and harts of the yoong princes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 645 The..imbossed heades of the first and right Squilla. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. xix. 258 In diverse kinds of glasses; as in the hollowe the plain, the embossed. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 177 Why thou horson, impudent, imbost Rascall. 1605 — *Lear* II. iv. 227 My Daughter, thou art a Byle, a plague sore, or imbossed Carbuncle. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 39 Embossed Language tickles the eares.

5. *Bot.* 'Projecting in the centre like the boss of a shield' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

†**Embo·ssed,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. EMBOSS *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Of a hunted animal: Driven to extremity; foaming at the mouth from exhaustion. Also *transf.* of persons.

1641 BP. HALL in *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 91 The enbossed heart panteth for the rivers. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 117 Like an embossed Stag .. he must run and out-run all. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 100 Once more to single out my emboss'd Committee-man.

Embosser (embɒ·səɹ). Also 7 imbosser. [f. EMBOSS *v.*[1] + -ER.] One who embosses.

1625 in RYMER *Fœdera* XVIII. (1726) 74 Wee doe .. appointe and ordaine to be the Maister Imbosser and Maker of the medales of us our heires and successors. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 385 Yeatherd, George, Dyer and Embosser of Woollen-cloth, Deal-street. 1883 B. H. BECKER in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 89/2 The stamp and die had superseded the embosser.

Embossing (embɒ·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBOSS *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] a. The action of the verb EMBOSS; also *attrib.*, as in *embossing-iron, -machine, -press*. b. *concr.* Embossed ornamentation; formerly in wider sense, swelling, protuberance.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xx. (1554) 36 If their brestes up to high them dresse, They can .. thenbosing doun represse. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Of them [bones] that haue enbossyng. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, La Bosse* .. the embossing of a Jewell. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 878 All Engravings and Embossings (afar off) appear plain. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 272/1 The..embossings on the paper are made by the method of reverse currents.

Embo·ssment (embɒ·smĕnt). [f. EMBOSS *v.*[1] + -MENT.]

†**1.** The action or process of embossing. *Obs.*

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1799 Chron. 399 A method of..ornamenting by..embossment..cloths or stuffs.

2. *concr.* A figure carved or moulded in relief; embossed ornament. Now *rare*. Also *attrib.*, as in *embossment-map*, a map of which the surface is moulded in elevations and depressions.

1620 DEKKER *Dreame* iij. § 1 There you see the golden embosments and curious enchasings. 1731 CAPT. POWNALL in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* (1790) III. 166 An urn..of..clay.. without any inscription or embossement. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 46 Beneath rose an embossment proud,—A rose beneath a thistle bowed. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 149 All the necessary data for making an embossment-map.

3. *gen.* A bulging, protuberance.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. 63 With a swelling embossment. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Saillie*, The imbossement of an enchaced pretious stone. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 560 Perfect circles without any .. Imbosments. 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 89 These embossments are not formed by the crystallization of that portion of the salt which has been dissolved.

Embo·sture. *arch. rare.* Also 7 imbosture. [? f. EMBOSS *v.*[1], after *sculpture*. (But cf. EMBOAST *v.*)] = EMBOSSMENT.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithf. Fr.* IV. iii, There nor wants Imbosture nor embroidery. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. ii. 33 This strange device raised in an embosture of gold.

Embottle: see EM- *prefix*.

‖ **Embouchement** (ãnbuʃmaṅ, -ėmbū·ʃmĕnt). [Fr.; f. *emboucher*: see next.] a. The mouth (of a river). b. *Phys.* The point at which one vessel enters or leads into another.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sport. & Adv. Scott.* x. (1855) 99 A heavy sea is tumbling into the embouchment of the Dee. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 4. 248 The embouchement of the thoracic duct into the venous system.

‖ **Embouchure** (ãnbuʃūr). Also 9 embouchier, 8 ambusheer. [Fr.; f. *emboucher* to put in or to the mouth; also *refl.* of a river, to discharge itself by a mouth; f. *en-* in + *bouche* mouth.]

1. The mouth of a river or creek. Also *transf.* the opening out of a valley into a plain.

1792 *Fortn. Ramble* XVI. 114 We reached the embouchure of the fall. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 580/2 Near to the embouchier of Berezina. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 238 The city Foah..so late as the beginning of the fifteenth century, was on this embouchure. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II. i. 71 Huge cones of white clay and sand..guarding the embouchure of the valleys. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 100 It lies..at the embouchure of several rivers.

2. *Music.* 'The part of a musical instrument applied to the mouth' (Grove).

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. S.* xvii. (1849) 169 The embouchure of a flute. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* I. iii. 27 The air..is made to play upon the thin edge of the pipe at the embouchure C.

3. *Music.* 'The disposition of the lips, tongue and other organs necessary for producing a musical tone' (Grove).

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XC, You see .. I have got the ambusheer already [on the German flute]. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 536 The second octave is produced by a stronger pressure of wind and an alteration of embouchure.

Embound, imbound (em-, imbau·nd), *v. poet. arch.* [f. EN-, IN- + BOUND *sb.*] *trans.* To set bounds to; to confine, contain, hem in.

Hence **Embou·nded** *ppl. a.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 137 That sweete breath Which was embounded in this beauteous clay. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Woman's Lightness*, But never bonds a woman might embound. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* I. xxii, To .. sleep imbounded by his boisterous arms. 1855–9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 16 The voice th' imbounded shores Volley along.

†**Embow·,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. next.] The concave surface of an arch, vault, or dome.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 723 The..Embowes were of very strange worke with leaves, balles and other garnishinges.

Embow (embō·), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 5 enbow, 6– imbow. [f. EN- + BOW *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To bend or curve into a bow (see BOW *sb.*[1]).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3034 Browes..Bright as the brent gold enbowet þai were.

2. *Arch.* To arch, vault.

1481 [see EMBOWED *ppl. a.*] 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 309 The rouffes .. are gylted and embowed. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. (1617) 101 The heauen, being imbowed about these lower parts, like a vaut. 1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1671) 294 The West end .. embowed over head seemeth to be very antient. 1838 WORDSW. *Sonn., Cave of Staffa*, The pillared vestibule..the roof embowed.

3. To enclose as within a sphere; to englobe, encircle.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. I. 70 Turn'd Vapour, it have round embow'd Heau'ns highest stage. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cxci, His Rayes Embow'd W[th]in a vapor here, and there a Cloud.

†**Embow',** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 enbowe. [f. EN- + BOW *v.*[1]] *trans.* ? To bow down.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 204 The sonne of man haþe not wer he may reclyne or enbowe his hede.

†**Embow·dle,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. BOWDLED *ppl. a.*] *trans.* To wrap round.

1625 W. L'ISLE tr. *Du Bartas' Noe* 10 A claggy night of myst embowdleth round [Fr. *envelope*] his brains.

Embowed (embō·u·d), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBOW *v.*[1]]

1. Bent or curved into the form of a bow; convex, bow-like.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 707 Long lyke a Peare, with certayne embowed or swelling diuisions. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Worlds Vanitie* ii. With gilden hornes embowed like the Moone. 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xciv. (1643) § 759 A globe is round, being embowed on the out-side, and hollow on the in-side. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. vi. (1715) 61 The Wings are doubled, by bestowing the light-arm'd Men under them in an embow'd Form. 1855–9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 473 Th' imbowèd points together met.

b. *Her.* (See quots.)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxii. (1660) 234 He beareth, Azure, a Dolphin Nasant, Imbowed Argent. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 532 Two arms counter, embowed, and vested, gules. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald*, Glossary, *Embowed* (Fr. *courbé*) bent, or bowed. *Embowed contrary*, bowed in opposite directions. *Embowed dejected*, bowed with the extremity turned downwards. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 56 An Arm..when bent at the elbow is embowed.

2. *Arch.* a. Arched, vaulted. b. Curved or projecting outward, so as to form a recess (cf. BOW *sb.*[1] 12, BOW-WINDOW).

1481 CAXTON *Orat. P. C. Scipion* D. viii. in *Tulle on Friendsh.* The stone werkes enbowed called the Arches tryumphal. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 36 The fair embowed or vawted roofs. 1617 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 169, I agreed with..the carpentere to putt a new compaste imbowed Roof on my Chapple. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 157 Love the high embowéd roof. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 50 In the embowed recess are three windows. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i, The ancient embow'd arches of the old chantry. 1864 D. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 205 An embowed window.

Embowel (embau·ėl), *v.* Also 6–7 em-, enbowell, imbowel(l. [In senses 1–2 ad. OF. *enbowcler* (recorded in pa. pple. *enbowelé* = OF. *emboulé*, **emboelé*) an alteration (with substitution of the prefix *em-* for *es-*) of OFr. *eshoueler*, f. *es-* repr. L. *ex-* out + *bouel* BOWEL. In senses 3–4 f. EN- + BOWEL.]

I. 1. *trans.* To remove the (abdominal) viscera from (a body), either for the purpose of embalming, or as part of a judicial penalty; = DISEMBOWEL.

1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 141 Item I will that aftir my deth my body be emboweld. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, V. iv. 109 Imbowell'd will I see thee by and by. 1640 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 64 W[ch] made me..send for a chirurgeon from York to embowel him. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. VI. § 3. 124 Having prepared their bodies for the purpose by embowelling them. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 488 He is the diviner who must embowel the beasts of sacrifice. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 490 Others he put in prison, others he embowelled.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 20, I haue not halfe emboweld my register. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 247 The Schooles embowel'd of their doctrine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 587 Whose roar Emboweld with outragious noise the air And all her entrails tore. 1678 *Lively Orac.* viii. § 26. 315 How curiously do men..embowel a text to find a pretence for cavil and objection. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 166 In England we have not yet been completely embowelled of our natural entrails.

II. †**3.** To put, convey into the bowels; in quots. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 44 On Ulysses Circe did bestow A blather, where the windes imboweld were. 1629 DONNE *Whitsunday Serm.* Wks. 1839 I. 578 All was embowelled and enwombed in the waters. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 8 When God and man inhere mutually in other, and are enbowelled by mutuall love. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 26 His bodie was .. imbowelled in a spacious coffin, the Ocean. *Ibid.* 105 A streame..arising from Mount Taurus here embowels it selfe into that sea.

†b. To fill the bowels of (an animal). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1679) 566 The young whelps of weasels being imbowelled with salt.

†**4.** *intr.* To convey food into the bowels. *Obs.*

1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 18 It will oftentimes very much molest her in her putting ouer and imbowelling.

Embowelled (embau·ėld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. = DISEMBOWELLED. *lit.* and *fig.*

1594 SHAKS. *Richard III*, V. ii. 10 The Boare makes his trough In your embowel'd bosomes. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 261 Exploded Thunder tears th' Embowel'd Sky. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. Painters* 10 Sweeter than hist'ry of embowell'd saint.

2. *fig.* That lies hid in the bowels or heart of a thing; internal, intestine.

1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholike* 236 Hauing such Embowelled enemies within his Realmes. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* XX. 62 For them we drain the mine's embowell'd gold. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* XXIV. 169 Like an embowelled earthquake yet unbelched.

†**3.** That has the bowels full. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij, If..the bowell [be] any thyng stiffid . ye shall say she is embowellid.

Emboweller (embau·ĕlə1). [f. as prec. + ER.] One who performs the operation of disembowelling.

1705 GREENHILL *Art Embalm.* 283 We shall next proceed to speak of the..Emboweller.

Embowelling (embau·ėliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBOWEL *v.* + -ING [1].] = DISEMBOWELLING.

1725 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 79 Sentence of death with..hanging, beheading, quartering, embowelling. 1813 SIR S. ROMILLY in *Examiner* 22 Feb. 117/2 The..infliction of embowelling was at present left to the discretion of the executioner.

†b. *nonce-use.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes on Don Quixot* 91 These exenterations, embowellings, and disgorgings made Sancho's appetite like a swine.

Embowelment (embau·ėlmĕnt). [f. EMBOWEL + -MENT.] a. The action of disembowelling.

b. The inward parts or contents of a thing.

1823 LAMB *Elia* I. xviii. (1865) 135 A clock with its ponderous embowelments of lead and brass.

Embower, imbower (em-, imbau·ə1, -bau·əɹ), *v.* Also 7 imbowr(e. [f. EN-, IN- + BOWER *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To shelter, enclose, seclude as in a bower; also *absol.*

1580 SIDNEY in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 78 Him..Whom Sion holds embowered. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 44 Ah destinies, & you whom skies embow'r. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 304 Vallombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades High overarch't imbouer. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* cxlvii. Ye, whom highest Heaven imbow'rs, Praise the Lord. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Shalott* I. ii, And the silent isle imbowers The Lady of Shalott. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 333 Elms and..vines embower them with..rustling leaves.

†**2.** *intr.* for *refl.* To take shelter, lodge as in a bower. ? *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 225 Small Birds in their wide boughs embowring. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* XXVII, Gaze but upon the house whear man embow'rs.

Embowered (embau·ə1d), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] a. That is surrounded as with a bower, wreathed with foliage; b. lodged in a bower.

1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 119 The little smiling cottage warm embow'r'd. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 317 Seated in the embowered porch of his small parsonage. 1830 TENNYSON *Recoll. Arab. Nights* IV, Imbower'd vaults of pillar'd palm. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 254 There are ranges of embowered windows.

Embowering (embau·əriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] Enclosing, or sheltering in a bower. *concr.* A bower-like retreat; in quot. *fig.*

1882 HALL CAINE *Recoll. D. G. Rossetti* 110 Whatever emboweringsI had in my mind.

Embowering (embau·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That forms a bower; that surrounds as with a bower.

a 1717 PARNELL *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 32 From Helicon's imbowering height repair. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 240 Imbowering shrubs with verdure veiled the sky. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXV, Above the embowering and richly shaded woods. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 129 A..landscape thick with imbowering trees.

Embowerment (embau·ɪmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of embowering.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 63 Plants..of a kind peculiarly adapted to the embowerment of Mrs. Pipchin.

† **Embow·ing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. EMBOW *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EMBOW 1; vaulting; arching: in quot. *concr.* Also *attrib.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, The freshe enbowing wt verges right as lynes. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* LXXIV. 5 By the kervings or imbowings he meeneth the verge fashion. 1576 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 261 To John Whyt ij playnes ..ij chesells, and ij embowing playnes.

† **Embow·ing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Arching, convex, curved.

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* I. v. 6 b, Conuex or embowyng.

† **Embow·l,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BOWL *sb.* I.] a. *trans.* To form or mould into a globe. b. *intr.* To take or grow into the form of a globe.

1580 LADY PEMBROKE *Ps.* XC. (1823) 171 Long ere the earth embowl'd by thee Bare the forme it now doth beare. 1886 SIR R. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) 332 The citrons shone with fruits embowled.

† **Embow·ment.** *arch. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EMBOW *v.* + -MENT.] Vaulting.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 249 The Roofe all open, not so much as any Embowment neere any of the walls left.

Embox (embɒ·ks), *v.* Also 7 imboxe. [f. EN- + BOX *sb.*²] *trans.* To set in or as in a box.

1611 COTGR., *Emboister*, to imboxe. 1732 FIELDING *Cov. Gard. Trag.* I. iii, In Goodman's-fields the city dame Emboxed sits. 1828 LAMB *Lett.* in C. and M. C. Clarke (1878) 160 The Watchmen are emboxed in a niche of fame. 1835 KIRBY *Bridgewater Tr.* (1852) II. 211 More than thirty alternate layers of earth and web, emboxed, as it were, in each other.

Embrace (embrē·s), *sb.* [f. EMBRACE *v.*²]

1. The action of folding in the arms, of pressing to the bosom. (Sometimes euphemistically for sexual intercourse.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 113 Armes, take your last embrace. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. v, Arms, whose .. sweet embraces Could quicken death. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 793 In embraces forcible and foule Ingendring with me. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 91 ¶ 7 Pride..by whose embraces she had two daughters. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XVII. ix, She turn'd from him, to meet .. The Glendoveer's embrace. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XXIII. 273 The demonstrative affection of an embrace between the two women.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Mis. State Man*, The soule perswaded that no fading loue Can equall her imbraces. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* 75 Their streames thus Rivers joyne, And lose themselves in the embrace. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sc.*, Offering themselves to its [Truth's] embraces. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) Introd. 42 Rocks .. enclosing, in a still narrower and narrower embrace, a valley. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 12 The most perfect combination of perceiving organs is the embrace of the two hands.

† **Embra·ce,** *v.*¹ *Obs. rare.* Also 4 enbrase, -ass, -brace, 6 imbrace. [f. EN- + Fr. *bras* arm: see BRACE *sb.*¹] *trans.* To put (a shield) on the arm.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6651 His scheld enbraceth Antiocus. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 295 Enbrasit vith that thar scheldis braid. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5539 With scheldes enbraced. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4111 Whene Bretones boldly enbraces there scheldes. *Ibid.* 2459 With brode scheldes enbrassede. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 50 Did baisse his gleaue and well imbrace his shield.

Embrace (embrē·s), *v.*² Forms: 4–5 enbrace, 4–6 embrase, 4– embrace. Also 5–6 imbrase, 6–8 imbrace. [ad. OF. *embrace-r* (F. *embrasser*) = Pr. *embrassar*, It. *imbracciare*:—late L. **imbracchiāre*, f. *in-* in + *bracchium* (pl. *bracchia* see BRACE *sb.*²) arm.]

1. *trans.* To clasp in the arms, usually as a sign of fondness or friendship.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 95 The frere..her embracith in his armes narwe. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* App. 81 This lady .. him enbraced al in hire slepe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 268 The lordis .. Imbrasit thame that tyme full tenderly. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* IV. 16 Aboute this tyme yf yᵉ frute can lyue, thou shalt enbrace a sonne. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 950 Lovers, when th' are fast In one another's Arms embrac'd. 1845 FORD *Spain* § I. 46 Many a Sancho..is there fondling and embracing his ass.

fig. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 193 The riche folk that embraceden and oneden al hire herte to tresor of this world shul slepe in..deeth. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 132 Worship their Messias, and imbrace Him in their hearts. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 216 Let us .. Hug and Imbrace them [earthly things] never so dearly.

b. Of sexual embraces.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 50 You will say, she did imbrace me as a husband. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 168 On other days they [certain penitents] may eat any meat but flesh, and imbrace their own wedlock.

† c. As the typical mode of salutation between friends; to salute as a friend. *Obs.*

1707 FREIND *Peterboro's Cond. Sp.* 174, I hope to embrace you in a few Days. 1747 HOADLEY *Susp. Husb.* I. iii. (1756) 12 Any..Friend of my Frankly's I am proud of embracing.

d. *absol.* (Chiefly with reciprocal sense.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4820 Disordinat desiryng For to kissen & enbrace. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 407/3 Thenne eche kyssed other and enbraced straytelye. 1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xvi. 76 When they had imbraced Then Archigallo .. in Ebranks Towne was plac'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 636 Easier then Air with Air, if Spirits embrace, Total they mix. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, Two lovers in each other's arms, Embracing and embrac'd. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* IV. (1868) 252 They loved each other, and embraced.

2. In various figurative uses.

† a. To compass, gain (an object of desire).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 20 b, A lady to sone abandonned and given ouer embraceth not grete honour. 14.. *Legendary Poem* in *Retrosp. Rev.* Nov. (1853) 102 With .. penaunce smerte They wene ther blys for to imbrase [*printed* unbrase].

† b. To worship (a deity). *Obs. rare.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* viii. 37 Temples and aultres in whiche she sholde be enbraced and honowred as a goddesse.

† c. To accept (a person) as a friend; to welcome the services of (a person).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vii. 10 He beares himselfe more proudlier .. then I thought he would When first I did embrace him. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 83 He wrought himself..to be imbraced as their friend. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* B 4 Wert thou as secret as thou'rt subtil..I would embrace thee for a neere imployment. 1635 [cf. 1 a. *fig.*].

d. To accept gladly or eagerly; also, in weaker sense, to accept; now chiefly, to avail oneself of (an offer, opportunity, etc.).

c 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 12 Y hope of king Henries grace, That he it is which schal the pes embrace. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ii. (1883) 11 The communes .. imbracinge a licence, refuse to be brydled. 1582 EARL ESSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 213 III. 80, I can not but embrace with duty your Lordships good counsell. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 13 Embrace we then this opportunitie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 32 The worke is ever to be embraced, as containing the first description of poysons and their Antidotes. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* II. iv. (1854) 119 The general sent the prince word that he would embrace a parley. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 189 The captain..embraced this offer. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iii. 107 One alternative; that of embracing the neutrality. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 62/1, I will embrace the opportunity of making a few general remarks.

e. To accept, submit to (death, adverse fortune) with resignation or fortitude.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 126 Thurio give backe, or else embrace thy death. 1598 — *Merry W.* V. v. 251 What cannot be eschew'd, must be embrac'd. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. x. 111 They readily embrace death. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 106 Even death it-self voluntarily imbrac'd. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vi. 137 Embracing with joy all its sufferings and privations.

† f. To take to one's heart, cultivate (a virtue, disposition, etc.). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 143 He shulde of trouthe thilke grace With all his hole herte embrace. 1576 in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 291 Of Christes flock let loue be so embraste. 1623 SIR J. STRADLING in Farr *S. P. Jas.* (1848) 232 What good peace (if we it imbrace) will doe vs.

g. To adopt (a course of action, profession or calling, mode of life). Formerly also, to take (a road or course in travelling).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* XV. (1647) 22 They embraced severall courses through sundry countreys. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* VIII. 13 Captain Vaughan .. embraced the right-hand way towards Westminster. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. i, Being compelled .. to embrace a life you disliked. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XV, What fiend possessed you to..embrace the trade of a damsel adventurous. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 89 The..home of those..who embraced the monastic life.

h. To adopt (a doctrine, opinions, religion, etc.); often with the notion 'to accept joyfully'. Also, to attach oneself to (a party, cause, etc.).

1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 120 Repent and beleue the Gospell in embrasynge the same. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 41 Foure of the greatest Ilandes embrased the Christian faith. 1646 E. F[ISHER] *Mod. Divinity* 71 This opinion was .. generally imbraced amongst them. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 269 By embracing Christ and his Doctrine, the believing Jews did not turn to a new Religion. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. XIV. 334 Cæsar gave him the choice either to embrace his Party, or to continue his March. 1743 J. MORRIS *Sermons* VIII. 214 So may they .. heartily imbrace the truth. 1845 S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 75 The two princes embraced .. different parties. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 38 Palissy was not the only man of genius in France who embraced the Reformed faith.

† i. To take (a matter) in hand; to undertake.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. 90 So wol I now this werke embrace. 1552 HULOET Embrace anothers accion or title, *Litem propriam vel suam facere.* 1597 BACON *Ess. Sutes* (Arb.) 40 Some embrace Sutes, which neuer meane to deale effectually in them. 1670–1 MARVELL *Corr.* 183 Wks. (1872–5) II. 374 The Duke .. had embraced this matter. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vi. 559 When the wisdom of parliament embraced the subject of the government of India.

3. To entwine, encircle, surround; to clasp, enclose. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1360 *Song of Mercy* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 122 Wormes blake wol vs enbrace. 14.. *Purif. Marie* (*Tundale's Vis.* 130) The passyng joy that can hys hart enbrace. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 44 b, Here that is of grace the welle Of hyr wombe sche [the mother of the Virgin Mary] dede enbrace. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* ii. 6 His right hande embraceth me. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. ii. 7 You'l see your Rome embrac'd with fire. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 40 The whole Town redoubled Walls embrace. 1796 WITHERING *Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* III. 56 Leaves arrow-shaped at the base, embracing the stem. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 298 It is on both sides firmly embraced by the whinstone. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 14/1 The woods, embracing lawns and sloping corn fields.

† b. Of an event: ? To lay hold upon, touch (the heart). *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 LYDGATE *Bochas' Falles of Princes* II. XXVI. (1554) 62 This auenture .. The heart of Cyrus gan somewhat embrace And caused him for to be piteous Ageine Cresus.

† c. *intr.* To wrap, circle *about. Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 388 The blacke Ivie .. groweth upon trees and hedges, about the whiche it embraceth.

4. Of things: To include, contain, comprise. So of persons: To include or comprise *in.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 60 Not that my Song .. So large a Subject fully can embrace. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 408 Thus the two classes embrace all legitimate merchants. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xix. 181 The other productions of this indefatigable scholar embrace a large circle of topics. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 4. 33 The time occupied..embraced about five whole days. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vii. 196 Some of these events .. are substantive facts embraced in the message delivered. *Mod.* It is impossible to embrace all the cases in a single formula.

5. To take in with the eye or the mind; also with these as subject.

1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 356 The..distance ..which his eye can embrace on the surface of the earth. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 308 Religious truth .. is embraced by the understanding. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 69 The infinite .. the intellect can seize though not embrace. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 5/3 You embrace the whole broad panorama of wood and water.

Embrace (embrē·s), *v.*³ *Law.* [apparently a back-formation from the agent-noun EMBRACER².] *trans.* To attempt to influence (a juryman, etc.) corruptly and illegally. Also *absol.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 77 Also there to embrace and rule among youre pore. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 202 That if any person shall (for his owne gaine) embrace any Jurie or Inquest. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 140 The punishment for the person embracing is by fine and imprisonment. 1809 in TOMLINS *Law Dict.*

† **Embra·ce,** *v.*⁴ *Obs.* Also 4 imbrace, 6 enbrace, -se. [f. EN- + BRACE *sb.*²] *trans.* To fix with a brace or buckle; to fasten, fit close.

[Perh. suggested by a misapprehension of EMBRACE *v.*¹]

?c 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 227 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* III. 154 Your plates unto your body shal be enbraste. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. lxv, And to his legge he my stede enbraced. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 26 Who .. His warlike armes about him gan embrace.

Embraceable (embrē·săb'l), *a.* [f. EMBRACE *v.*² + -ABLE.] Capable of being embraced; inviting an embrace.

1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. ii. 40 Fortune! instant, tangible, embraceable, Fortune! 1879 W. COLLINS *My Lady's Money* iv, The men .. finding it [her figure] essentially embraceable, asked for nothing more.

Hence **Embra·ceably** *adv.*, in a manner that invites an embrace.

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 31 A little too much inclined to be embraceably plump.

Embra·ced, *ppl. a.*¹ [f. EMBRACE *v.*² + -ED.] In various senses of the vb.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 52 And quicken his embraced heauinesse. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* Ded., Of that most excellente and yet embraced Custome. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 331 With her own body she protected the embraced bodies of her children.

Embra·ced, *ppl. a.*² *Her.* [f. EMBRACE *v.*⁴ + -ED.] Braced together, tied or bound together.

† **Embra·celet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 enbracelett. = BRACELET.

1533–9 T. ST. AUBYN in *Lisle Papers* XIII. 96 Thanks for your token mine enbracelett.

Embracement (embrē·smĕnt). Also 6–7 im-. [f. EMBRACE *v.* + -MENT; or a. OF. *embracement*, F. *embrassement*: see EMBRACE *v.*²] The action of embracing.

1. An enfolding in the arms = EMBRACE *sb.* 1.

1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 2, I..desyred the to be ioyned to myn enbracementes. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXIII. vii, She .. went to him..With words..and with embracements. 1598 YONG *Diana* 138 If thou knewest from whom this imbracement came. 1650 HOWELL *Revolutions in Naples* 93 Masaniello, prostrating himself at the feet of the Viceroy, he kiss'd his knee, after which embracement, etc. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. (1851) 22 Conuvenna..after imbracements and teares, assails him with..a motherly power. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son. of God* I. viii. 176 Since I have shunn'd thy Dear Embracements, O Thou my Soul's Bridegroom. 1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 553 Embracements that blended spirit with spirit! *c* 1850 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 52 Embrace me with the last embracement.

b. *fig.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 192 To the end that .. they might..cast them selves..into the armes and embracements of Spaine for safeguard. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 21 Him that throws vertue into the embracements of vice. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 96 They .. consider not that they have received into their embracement another [temptation].

c. *transf.* in certain occasional uses.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 70 [The bear] being ready to giue me a shrewd embracement. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 480 Take a wide embracement of the water towards you, one good armful will bring you round directly.

†2. What one takes in hand, an undertaking. Cf. EMBRACE *v.*[2] 2 h.

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 37 [Sir Francis Walsingham] was one of the great allayes of the Austerian embracements. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II. 506 Some .. complained, that his Embracements were too large and general.

3. A clasping, encircling, closely surrounding.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 58 The Parts in Mans body easily reparable, as Spirits, Bloud, and Flesh, die in the Embracement of the Parts hardly reparable, as Bones, Nerues and Membranes. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 80 Ravenna, situate in the embracement of two Rivers. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 95 Quick, each hand with sure embracement hold the dagger by the hilt!

b. *fig.* An embracing or taking in with the eye or the mind.

1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* 23 Nor can her wide Embracements filled bee. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* V. iii. (1862) 386 Their intellectual vision widened to the embracement of the universe.

4. *fig.* An approving acceptance (of a doctrine, religion, etc.); a cheerful acceptance (of something offered).

1535 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxiii. 157 Affection towards the favorable embrasement of Gods word. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. ix. (1632) 242 The Conuersion of the Northumbrians to the imbracement of Christian Religion. 1666 G. ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 89 What Destiny has ordered I am resolved..to subscribe to, and with a contented imbracement enjoy it. 1713 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* II. 106 Their Wills in the Embracement of the Chiefest Good.

Embracement, var. f. EMBRASEMENT, *Obs.*

Embracer[1] (embrē·səɹ). Also 6 imb-. [f. EMBRACE *v.*[2] + -ER.] One who embraces.

1. One who clasps (a person) in his arms.

a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Songs Jayadeva* (R.), Bashful at first, she smiles at length on her embracer. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXX, Performed by the embracer's laying his or her chin on the shoulder of the object of affection. 1885 NORRIS *Adrian Vidal* II. 302 Adrian was the embracer whom his wife had seen.

2. One who adopts (a doctrine, religion, etc.), or takes up (a line of conduct, etc.).

1547 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* III. iii, Embracers of their owne aduice. 1598 YONG *Diana* 331 Imbracers of all kinde of vice. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xviii. 100 You persecute to the death all the Embracers of that Profession. 1674 *Consid. Peace & Goodw. Prot.* 13 The afflicted Netherlanders, embracers of the same Religion She professed.

Embracer[2] (embrē·səɹ). *Law.* Forms: 5 ymbrasour, 6 enbracer, 6–9 embraceor, 6– embracer. [a. AF., OF. *embraceor, -aseor* instigator, 'boutefeu, ou qui par male signification duyt autre a mal faire' (Gloss cited by Godef.), f. *embraser* lit. 'to set on fire', EMBRASE *v.*; for the development of meaning cf. ENTICE *v.* The word was used in the statute 38 Edw. III. st. II. cap. 12, which provides penalties for *les embraceours demesner ou procurer tielx enquestes,* i. e. those who instigate to bring about such (fraudulent) inquests as have been previously referred to in the act. The contextual meaning of the word in this passage seems to have become its technical sense; hence, by back-formation, EMBRACE *v.*[3]]

One who attempts to influence a jury corruptly.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 Preamb., Unlawfull mayntenours, ymbrasours and Jurrours. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 90 Enbracer of questis or other comon mysdoers. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. i. (1588) 313 The same Justices shall also certifie the names of the maintainours and embracers. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 411 Embraceor is he which comes to the Bar with the party, and speaks in the matter, or is there to overlook the Jury, or to put them in fear. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s. v. *Decies tantum,* It lieth also against embracers that procure such an enquest (by suborning a jury). 1697 *View Penal Laws* 312 If the Juror or Embracer have not whereof to make gree, he shall suffer a years imprisonment. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., If the party himself instruct a juror, or promise any reward for his appearance, then the party is likewise an embraceor.

†**Embra·cer**[3]. *Obs.* [f. EMBRACE *v.*[4]] He who or that which braces or fastens; a brace, bond.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI,* an. 2 (R.) Affinitie is an embracer of amitie.

Embracery (embrē·sĕri). *Law.* Forms: 5 enbraciarie, ymbracery, 6–7 em-, imbracerie, -braserie, 5– embracery. [f. AF. *embraceour* EMBRACER[2]: see -RY.]

The offence of an embracer; the offence of influencing a jury illegally and corruptly.

1450 J. PASTON *Lett.* I. 145 To enquere, here and determyn all..embraceries. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 1 § 1 By endentur, promyses, othes, writyng or otherwise, enbraciaries of his subgettes. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 409 One skilled in the Law, may give the evidence for his Fee to the Jury, and it is no imbracery. 1617 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XVII. 32 Imbraseries, oppressions. 1670 VAUGHAN in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 423 Unless Imbracery, Subornation, or the like were join'd. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 72 To the same Jury not so well, on account of the danger or suspicion of embracery, and so forth. 1887 *Times* 31 Mar. 3/5 The plaintiff..was charged..with the offence of embracery.

Embracing (embrē·siŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. EMBRACE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EMBRACE in its various senses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 870 To ben a clene widewe, and to eschiewe the embrasynges of men. 14.. *Epiph.* (*Tundale's Vis.* 113) And all the enbrasyng of the goodly cheyne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii, She shold sitte on the lift side of the kyng for the .. enbrasynges of her husbond. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. i. 112 Thei absteine fro the embrasinges neither of sister ne mother. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 130/1 His nobles .. he did allure to the imbrasing of good letters. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* Wks. (1587) II Farewell .. the kind imbracings. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 7 The embracing of the Protestant Religion. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xiii. 223 Eager embracings of the object. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* V, The kind embracings of the heart.

Embracing (embrē·siŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] *Law.* [f. EMBRACE *v.*[3]] = EMBRACERY.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 Pream., Mayntenaunce, embrasyng, champertie and corrupcion.

Embra·cing, *ppl. a.* [f. EMBRACE *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That encircles, surrounds, or encloses.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 54 A porch .. Archt over head with an embracing vine. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 21 The Land-imbracing Sea. 1863 E. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 98 The all-embracing Divine Being.

Hence **Embra·cingly** *adv.*, in an embracing manner: a. as one or as those who embrace; b. with wide comprehension, comprehensively. **Embra·cingness,** the quality of that which embraces or comprehends; comprehensiveness.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 451 'Tween whose soft breasts lie nestling fervent love And maiden modesty embracingly. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* V. 78, I knelt before her half embracingly. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 823 The absoluteness which means all-embracingness. 1882 MABEL COLLINS *Cobwebs* III. 151 The wide embracingness of his stern cruelty.

Embracive (embrē·siv), *a. nonce-wd.* [irregularly f. EMBRACE *v.* + -IVE.] Given to or fond of embracing; embracing demonstratively.

'1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* (1869) II. xix, Not less kind.. though less expansive and embracive, was Madame de Montcontour to my wife.

†**Embrai·d,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 5 enbrayde, 6 en-, embraid, -brayde. Also 6 imbraid, -braied, -brayd. [f. EN- + BRAID *v.*[2]; cf. ABRAID *v.*[2]] *trans.* To upbraid, taunt, mock; const. *of,* with. Also, to reproach one with, 'cast in one's teeth'.

1481 CAXTON *Orat. G. Flamineus* F vii, in *Tully of Old Age* My lytil feelde of the which I am enbrayded by Corneli shal suffise for our dayly lyuelode. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 16 He was of his enimies embrayded, and called a schoole master. 1540 MORYSINE tr. *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* Pref., Never imbraidinge benefites gyven and paste. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 265 To imbrayd him with the pleasure that he had done for him. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 205 If ye be friends embraid me not. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 13 With .. words, which I knowe to be foolish .. I imbraided thee.

†**Embrai·d,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 5 enbrayd, 6 enbraid, -brade, embread. [f. EN- + BRAID *v.*[1]] *trans.* a. To fasten or sew on like braid. b. To plait or braid; to interlace, intertwine.

Hence **Embrai·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xlix. (1495) 95 b, [He] lyued by enbraydynge and weuynge of cordes of Jonkes. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 789 The saumpler to sow on, the lacis to enbraid. 1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* 18 They [the vessels] begynne to entermyngle, enbrade, and enterlade each other. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 18 Her golden lockes .. in tresses bright Embreaded were.

†**Embrai·d,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. In (?5) 6 enbrayde. [f. EN- + BRAID *v.*[1]; see ABRAID.] *trans.* = ABRAID, to arouse.

1430 LYDG. *Troy* V. xxxvii. (1555) Pelleus..gan..Pirrhus to..enbrayde [1513 abrayde] out of his deadly thoughte.

Embrail: see EM- *prefix.*

†**Embrake,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 enbrake. [f. EN- + BRAKE *sb.*] *trans.* To lead into a brake or snare, entangle.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 286 Enbraked in the middes of those mortalle streights. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 65 Hee would .. hamper and embrake her in those mortal straights for her disdain.

†**Embra·nched,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BRANCH *sb.* + -ED; OF. had *embranché* in same sense.] Furnished with branches.

c 1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 9 Vnder an Arboret embranched wide, This..swaine..did lie.

Embranchment (embra·nʃmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT: cf. Fr. *embranchement.*] A branching off or out, as of an arm of a river, a spur of a mountain-range; *concr.* a branch, ramification. Also *fig.*

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 194 The lateral embranchments of the main valley of the Rhone. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 6. 405 Human life is divided into two embranchments. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanoes* 365 Several embranchments or strings of conoidal hills. 1876 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 157 The sympathetic set of nerves is a mere.. embranchment of the cerebro-spinal system. 1877 CLERY *Min. Tact.* xiv. 201 The point of embranchment [of the road] was screened by a ridge.

†**Embra·nd,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 imbrand; *pa. pple.* embrant. [f. EN- + BRAND *v.*] *trans.* To brand, stigmatize; to impress (a stigma).

1604 DANIEL *Fun. Poem Earl Devonshire* Our own fame .. Will be imbranded with the mark of blame. 1625 W. LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 2 The Rogues passport embrant between his brows.

Embrangle, imbrangle (em-, imbræ·ŋg'l), *v.* [f. EN-, IN- + BRANGLE *v.*[1]] *trans.* To entangle, confuse, perplex.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 19 In knotted Law, like Nets .. they are imbrangled. 1689 *Trial, Pritchard v. Papillon* 6 Nov. 1684, 26 These things..imbrangled by our Factions and Divisions. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Human Knowl.* I. § 98, I am..embrangled in inexplicable difficulties. 1811 COLERIDGE *Lett.* in J. P. Collier's 7 *Lectures* (1856) 57 The perplexities with which .. I have been thorned and embrangled. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* ii. (ed. 2) 62 Physical explanations .. were imbrangled with .. metaphysics.

Embranglement (embræ·ŋg'lmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of the vb. EMBRANGLE, or the result of such action; entanglement, complication, confusion.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) *Post. Groans* No. 9 The entanglements and embranglements of the latter [her feet], in her endless train. 1839 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 434 All these embranglements conduced very much to the pleasure which the Duke anticipated. 1861 *Times* 22 Feb. 9 Under the control of Parliament there would be no such embranglement.

Embrant, pa. pple. of EMBRAND *v.*, *Obs.*

†**Embra·se,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 enbrace, embrass, 6 enbrase, 7 *Sc.* embrayis. [a. F. *embraser*, f. *en* in + **brase, braise* hot charcoal.]

1. *trans.* To set on fire.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. i, Ethna, the hye montayne Embrased w[t] fyre of helle. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XIII. (1599) 607 The powder..being embrased of the fire.

2. *fig.* To inflame with passion, etc.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 88/1 Saynt Nicholas enbraced with the loue of god sette hym hardyly ayenst the righter. 1490 — *Eneydos* xiv. 50 Her grete desire embrasid wyth the swete flamme of loue. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Bankis Helicon* 102 Hir birning beawtie dois embrayis My breist.

Hence †**Embra·sing** *ppl. a.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) IV. xxi. (1506) 242 For fere of theues or of the enbrasynge fyre.

†**Embra·sement.** *Obs.* [a. F. *embrasement*: see EMBRASE *v.* and -MENT.] A burning, conflagration; *lit.* and *fig.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 249/4 He ouercam thembracementes of the fyre of helle.

Embrassa·de. *rare*[−1]. [a. Fr. *embrassade,* f. *embrasser* to EMBRACE.] A process of embracing.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* Ser. 4 (1863) 269 Miss Laura made a speech in her usual style..at the conclusion of which Miss Barbara underwent an embrassade.

†**Embra·sure,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. EMBRACE *v.*[2] + -URE.] = EMBRACE.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 39 Preuents Our lock't embrasures.

Embrasure (embrē·ʒĭuɹ), *sb.*[2] Also embrazure. [a. F. *embrasure* (16th c.), f. *embraser* 'to skue or chamfret off the jaumbes of a door or window' (Cotgr.), synon. with *braser* (Cotgr.) and the mod.F. *ébraser.*]

1. A slanting or bevelling in the sides of an opening to a wall for a window or door, so that the inside profile of the window is larger than that of the outside.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Embrasure,* in architecture, an enlargement of the gap, or aperture of a door, or window, within-side the wall. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. vii. 329 They put me in a chair in the embrasure of a window. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 181 The spreading or embrasure of the jambs increases the openings inwards.

2. *Mil.* An opening widening from within made in an epaulement or parapet for the purpose of allowing a gun to be fired through it.

1702 *Milit. Dict., Embrazures,* the Gaps or Loopholes, left open in a Parapet for the Cannon to fire through. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 47 Setting himself close to the wall under an embrasure. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V. XXXIV, The eye could count each embrazure. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 124 Riding straight at one of the embrasures [he] leapt his grey Arab into the breastwork.

b. A port-hole for the same purpose in a ship.

1759 FALCONER 90-*Gun Ship* 43 Guns .. From dread embrazures formidably peep. 1881 [see 3].

3. *attrib.*

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 514 An embrasure battery of four guns. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 3/4, I..jumped down on the embrasure port.

Embrasure (embrē·ʒĭuɹ), *v. trans.* To furnish with embrasures. Hence **Embra·sured** *ppl. a.*

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 500 The Fort..being completely embrazured. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 73 He would have rushed to Paris, embrasured the walls. 1877 MRS. H. KING *Disciples Ugo Bassi* iv. (ed. 3) 160 The mud embankments, the embrasured walls.

Embrave (embrē·v), *v.* Also enbrave. [f. EN- + BRAVE *adj.*] *trans.* To make brave.

†1. To adorn splendidly; to embellish, beautify. Cf. BRAVE 2. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 109 The faded flowres her corse embraue. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* III. ii, And with their verdure his white head embraves. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Nat.* xvi. 9 Each with circling gold embraved had his head.

2. To inspire with bravery, render courageous.

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xvii. Argt. (R.) Psyche, embrav'd by Charis's generous flame. *c* 1874 PUNSHON *Wilberforce* 11 Natures .. have been enbraved into the very heroism of sacrifice when the trial came.

Embrawd: see EMBROWD.

Embrayis, Sc. form of EMBRASE, *Obs.*

Embrazure: see EMBRASURE.

† **Embrea·ch,** *v. Mil. Obs.* Also 6 imbrech. [f. EN- + BREACH *sb.*] a. *intr.* To enter a breach. b. *trans.*. To make a breach in.

1581 STYWARD *Martial Discipl.* I. 38 Imbrech he with his ensigne advancing with the foremost. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 379 New walles, which..time doth force, and as it were embreach with his assault.

† **Embrea·d,** *v. nonce-wd.* In 6 enbread. [f. EN- + BREAD.] *trans.* To convert into, or incorporate in, bread.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 86 Why then shuld it [the godhede] be adjudged enbreaded for hys presence in the breade.

Embread, var. of EMBRAID *v.*[2]

Embreastment (embre·stmĕnt). ? *nonce-wd.* [f. EN- + BREAST + -MENT.] A breast-like swelling of the ground.

1799 COLERIDGE in *New Monthly Mag.* (1835) XLV. 219 A green plain, which heaved up and down in hillocks and embreastments of earth.

Embreathe (embrī·ð), *v.* Also 5–6 enbreathe, -brethe. See also IMBREATHE, INBREATHE. [f. EN- + BREATHE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To breathe (something) *into*; to inspire (a person) *with*. Also, to give breath to.

a 1529 SKELTON *Dethe Erle Northumberl.* 157 Enbrethed with the blast of influence deuyne. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 86 The holy ghost is accompted enbreathed for that he was presented in Christes breathe. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 1 What breth embreath'd these almost thingles things. *a* 1612 BROUGHTON *Wks.* III. 728 To embreath into your Mr. the speech..condemned.

2. To breathe in, inhale. In quot. *fig.*

18.. M. ARNOLD *Poems, Heine's Grave,* May'st thou the rapture of peace Deep have embreathed at its core.

Hence **Embrea·thing** *vbl. sb.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 86 Wrytten by the enbrethinge of the holy ghost.

Embrea·thement. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -MENT.] = INSPIRATION.

1854 W. LEE *Inspiration* I. 19 The immediate suggestion, embreathment, and dictation of the Holy Ghost.

Embreech: see EM- *prefix.*

† **Embre·ve,** *v. Obs.* In 3 en-, ambreve. [ad. OF. *embrever,* corresp. to med.L. *imbreviāre* IMBREVE *v.*, f. *in-* in + *breve*: see BREVE, BRIEF *sb.*] *trans.* To make a formal entry of; to inscribe.

c 1225 *Ancren Riwle* 344 Nis non so lutel þing of þeos þet þe deouel naueþ enbreued [*v.r.* ambreued] on his rolle. *c* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 249 His boc þat is on euch sunne enbrev.

Embrew, obs. form of IMBRUE.

† **Embri·dle,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 enbridle. [f. EN- + BRIDLE *sb.*] *trans.* To restrain as with a bridle.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deuteron.* lxii. 1003 Threatnings whereby God woulde..holde vs enbridled.

Embrigade (embrigē·d), *v. rare.* [ad. Fr. *embrigader,* f. *en-* + *brigade.*] To form into a brigade; *fig.*, to form into an organized body.

1884 *Times* 2 Feb. 9 The entire nobility are embrigaded into an official hierarchy.

† **Embri·ght,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + BRIGHT *a.*] *trans.* To render bright. Hence **Embri·ghted** *ppl. a.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 37 So doth the glorious lustre Of radiant Titan, with his beams embright Thy gloomy Front. 1766 J. CUNNINGHAM *Death late Maj.* xxx, Mercy..Through the embrighted air ascendant flies.

Embri·ghten, *v.* Also 7 imbrighten. [f. EN- + BRIGHT *a.* + -EN.] *trans.* = BRIGHTEN.

Hence **Embri·ghtening** *ppl. a.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Triumph* xvi, Whose garment imbrightned into heau'nly flame. 1652 E. BENLOWES *Theophila* 22 Embrightning our knowledge. *Ibid.* v. xcvi, Like duskie atoms in the suns embrightning ray. 1855 R. C. SINGLETON tr. *Virgil* II. 315 Even Messapus's embrightening helm.

† **Embri·ng.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 *pa. t.* embrouȝte. Cf. IMBRING. [f. EN- + BRING *v.*] *trans.* To bring in.

c 1325 *Floriz & Bl.* (Hauskn.) 863 (Auchinl. MS.) And ȝaf him here malisoun þat so fele floures embrouȝte on honde.

† **Embroca·do.** *Obs.* Also 7 imbrocado. [corrupt form of IMBROCCATA, as if Spanish: see -ADO.] A pass or thrust in fencing.

? *c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* IV. ii, in Bullen *Old Plays* III. 233 Favorytts are not without their steccados, imbrocados, and pun[to]-reversos. 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 16 Hee..taught him [Cayn] that embrocado by which he kild his brother. 1613 WITHERS *Abuses Stript & Whipt* I. v, They are for nothing but the Imbrocado.

† **Embroca·do,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + *brocado* = BROCADE, q.v.] *trans.* ? To adorn with brocade work. Hence **Embroca·doing** *vbl. sb.* (*fig.*).

1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxiv. (ed 10) 339 What are all ..the embellishings, the embrocadoings of Fortune to us.

Embrocate (e·mbrŏkeⁱt), *v. Med.* Also 7 embrochate, imbrocate. [f. med.L. *embrocāt-* ppl. stem of *embrocāre,* f. *embrocha*: see EMBROCH.] *trans.* To bathe or foment (a part of the body) with liquid, in order to remove or mitigate disease.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 303 In Wounds of Gun-shot..Embrocate often. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* V. i. 125 The Tongue may be embrochated with Oxymel. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. vi. 49 When you have imbrocated all about with Oyl of Roses. 1722 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 85, I embrocated all the Abdomen .. with warm Ol. Chamæmel. 1815 BYRON *Lett. to Moore* 12 June, He has been embrocated. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxv. 252.

Embrocation (embrokē·ʃən). *Med.* Also 7 embrochation. [n. of action f. med.L. *embrocāre*: see prec. and -ATION.]

† 1. The action of embrocating. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 437 It is an embrocation when we drop down liquor from a hyer place upon some part of the bodie. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI XXX. (1678) 650 An Embroche or Embrocation, is a watering.

2. A liquid used for bathing or moistening any diseased part; now usually restricted to those applied by rubbing; a liniment.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. ii. (1639) 4 Embrocations (that is, decoctions made of certaine things to powre upon any member). 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxviii, He bathed the doctor's face with an embrocation. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* I. 3 Drugs and soporific embrocations.

† **Embro·ch(e,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 embrocha. [ad. med.L. *embrocha,* ad. Gr. ἐμβροχή lotion, related to ἐμβρέχειν to steep, foment, f. ἐν in + βρέχειν to wet (as with rain).] = EMBROCATION 2.

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* 5 Embrocha is when the membre is washed gentilly wyth a sponge dypt in the decoction of diuerse herbes. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia,* Strange Speech Of..Embroches, Lixives, Cataplasmes. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 192 An Embroche or Irrigation is compounded of Simples.

† **Embro·che,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec.; or ad. OF. *embrochier* or med.L. *embroc(h)āre.*] *trans.* = EMBROCATE.

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 367 Washing and embroching the dogges throate..with vinegar.

† **Embro·che,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 7 embroach. [f. EN- + BROCHE *v.*] *trans.* To stitch on by way of ornament.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. vii. (1632) 228 Precious Gemmes, embroched in the Celebrating Vestures. 1697 *Observ. Money & Coin* 5 Besides precious Gems Embroach'd upon the Celebrating Vestments.

† **Embro·che,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* In 5 enbroche. [ad. F. *embroche-r,* f. *en-* (see EN-) + *broche* BROACH *sb.* spit.] *trans.* To put on a skewer or spit.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 34 Kostyf of motone .. Enbrochyd shal be. *Ibid.* 35 Fysshe thou schalle enbroche.

Embroglio, bad form of IMBROGLIO.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XX, Out of a cursed embroglio during the attack on Brentford. 1868 *Morn. Star* 2 Jan.

† **Embroi·d,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BROID *v.*] *trans.* To entwine, braid.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* X. Dd iij b, Gold embroyding bynds their docks.

† **Embroi·der,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. (in sense of next: cf. BROID *v.* and OF. *embroder*) + -ER.] = EMBROIDERER.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* 12 Close vnto the front of the chariot marcheth all the sort of weavers and embroiders.

Embroider (embroi·dəɹ), *v.* Forms: 5 enbrowder, -brouder, (onbrouder), embrawdre, 5–7 embrother, 6 enbroder, enbrauder, embrouder, 7 embroder, embroader, embroyder, 7–embroider. Also 5–6 imbrowder, 6 imbrother, imbrodur, imbroyder, 6–7 imbroder, 7 imbrayder, 7–8 imbroider. [f. EN- + BROIDER; cf. OF. *embroder.*]

1. *trans.* To ornament with needlework; to work in needlework upon cloth, etc. Also *absol.*

14.. *Epiph.* (*Tundale's Vis.* 114) Yor quene .. Of no devyse enbrowdyrd hath hir wede. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 572 þis palle enbroudryd wt gold so rede. 1475 *Inv. Goods* in *Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* I. 555 A cloth of blac worstede.. with a whyte crosse imbrowderyd in v placis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 331/2 A noble woman..was desyred tembrawdre certayne garmentes. 1494 *Househ. Ord.* 125 Above the opening..to bee embrothered the Kings and Queens armes. 1521 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 183 With S. George on horsbake uppon the brest of the said abbit inbrowderid. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods Norwich* in *Norfolk Archæol.* (1865) VII. 51 Twoo coopes of white damaske embroudered wt Lillypotts. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 197 Buskynnes..imbrothered with gold. *c* 1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 21 A faire hearse curiouslie embrothered. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 63 If any one..imbrayder his Purple in my garment. 1680 ANNE MONTAGUE in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 241 A cheery coulerd satten embroderyed with silver thick. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 111 The women..embroider..for the embellishment of their persons. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 476 The motto, embroidered in letters three feet long.

† b. *transf.* To ornament or variegate as if with embroidery. Sometimes *ironically,* to besmear with dirt or blood. *Obs.*

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 152 þese gloues.. Onbroudrid with blood. 1591 LYLY *Endym.* I. iii. 13 Their braines must as it were imbroder my bolts. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 49 Guilded leather with which they use to imbroyder their Irish Jackets. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 30 Breasts and face..imbrodered with..beasts, serpents. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 38/1 Meadows Embroyd'ring all the banks. *c* 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* III. iii. in *Bullen's Old Pl.* II. 367 To Westminster In our torne gownes, embroiderd with Strand dirt. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* iv. 68 The Women imbroider their Legs, Hands and other parts with divers works. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 155 A whole gallery embroidered in pannels by his hand.

2. In various figurative uses

† a. To make splendid, dignify. *Obs.*

1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* II. vi. 39 So by his Humilitie he embroydered the basenesse of his birth. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Obscurity* Wks. (1710) II. 704 Nor let my homely Death embroider'd be With Scutcheon, or with Elegy.

† b. To set forth in florid language. Cf. *paint.*

1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* 20 Embroidering and painting out his praise. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 3 Hee sang a song.. in which .. he passionatly embroyder's what he had done for his well beloved.

c. To embellish with rhetorical ornament or with fictitious additions or exaggerations.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 367 The Grecian Historians and Poets imbroder and intermixe the tales of ancient times, with a world of fictions. 1638 FEATLEY *Transub.* 23 The Doctor made an eloquent speech, imbroidered with all variety of learning. *a* 1797 WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II,* (1847) III. iv. 97 He had embroidered his own story with some marvellous legends. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 326 The history of Vincent..has been extravagantly embroidered. 1884 *Weekly Register* 18 Oct. 503/1 Whether the legend..was accurate or embroidered, Lord Malmesbury best knows.

Embroidered (embroi·dəɹd). *ppl. a.* [f. EMBROIDER *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Of textile fabrics, leather, etc.: Adorned or variegated with figures of needlework. Also of the needlework itself.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 9 That [girdle] of blew veluet, embrothered. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* II. v. 44 A rich Imbroider'd Canopie. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* viii. comm., A girdle..of twisted silke and gold, embrodered worke. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* V. v. (1675) 314 A Lac'd, or an Imbroider'd suit. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 29 His embroyder'd Sacerdotal Robe. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* vii. 86 An embroidered shoe.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* A, Through delicate embrodered meadowes. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* To Rdr., The pleasant Aspects of Nature .. and .. her severall imbroidered Beds. 1672 EVELYN *French Gardiner* II. § 1 (1675) 136 Melons..white, wrought or Embroidered, Ribb'd, and others. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* XV. (1876) 394 In the embroidered language of the Sheviri.

Embroi·derer [f. EMBROIDER *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who embroiders.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxxvii. (1483) 84 More necessary to the land is..a deluer than a goldsmyth or a embrawderer. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1342 A Flemish imbroitherer had .. advertised him. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6171/9 Mary Bird..Imbroiderer. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 39 She collected all the sempstresses and embroiderers of Samarah. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 244 The arts of the..embroiderer will have to be set in motion.

2. *fig.*; cf. EMBROIDER *v.* 2 c.

16.. NORTH *Life Qvoniambec* (R.), This embroiderer..has stuffed his writings with..lies.

Embroideress (embroi·dərés). Also embroidress. [f. as prec. + -ESS.] A female embroiderer; a woman who embroiders.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6171/7 Emma Paine.., Embroideress. 1782 LADY LLANOVER in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 80 To apologize for his niece's being an embroidress by profession. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. vi. 440 The skilful needles of English embroideresses.

Embroidering (embroi·dəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBROIDER *v.* + -ING[1].] a. The action of the vb. EMBROIDER. Also *attrib.*, as in *embroidering machine.* b. *concr.* Embroidered ornamentation.

1536 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. XXXV. 255 He can..use.. embrotheryng .. carving, painting or graffing. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 301 Part of them exercise .. imbrotherynge. 1548 UDALL, etc. tr. *Erasm. Paraphrase Matt.* 106 b, They go with brode & gorgiouse imbrouderinges. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xvii. 3 Divers colours [*marg.* embroidering]. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiv. (1622) 361 Hee teacheth the Arts, both of Weauing, and Imbroydering. 1886 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/4 The embroidering is principally done on the Continent.

Embroidery (embroi·dəri). Forms: 4 enbrouderie, 6–7 embroyderie, -broiderie, 7–embroidery. Also 6 imbroderie, 7 imbrodry, imbrauthery, imbroidery. [ME. *embrouderie,* f. OF. *embroder* EMBROWD *v.*: see -RY; cf. EMBROIDER and BROIDERY.]

1. The art of ornamenting cloth and other fabrics with figures of needlework; also *attrib.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 11 Of weving or of embrouderie. 17.. ADDISON in *Spect.*, Their more serious occupations are sewing and embroidery. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 286 The ancient feminine occupation of embroidery. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 80 She sat down to her embroidery frame.

2. *concr.* Embroidered work or material.

c 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 12 With silke, and golde, and with imbroderie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v. 75 Saphire, pearle, and rich embroiderie. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Vanitie,* To whom..solid work [shines not] as false embroyderies. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 94 A waistcoat with Imbrauthery. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* Plan, Flowers ..Embroyderies, Carvings. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vii. 22 Window-curtains..almost covered with Embroidery. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 7 They even sell their embroidery, their lace, and their clothes.

3. *fig.* with notion of 'elaborate or showy ornament', 'adventitious adornment', etc.

1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* Pref. Verses, Thats but imbrodry of Fame. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* XXX. 473 A liberal man..puts embroideries on religion by the chearfulness of his spirit. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liii. 124 Their liturgy was..a species of mass, though with some less shew

and embroidery. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 234 All the embroidery of poetic dreams. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvi. (1857) 277 An embroidery of playful humour. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 112 Rather more embroidery of courtesy than belongs to an Englishman.

b. *Mus.* Ornamentation either contrapuntal or through variation.

1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ix. 49 Brilliant passages..form an embroidery thereon.

4. *transf.* Applied to other kinds of ornament or marking compared in appearance to needlework, *esp.* (in poetical or elevated language) to the natural adornment of the ground by flowers. †In 17th c. used *techn.* in landscape gardening.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 79 The parterres of excellent embroidery. 1672 — *French Gardiner* II. § 1 (1675) 150 Those Melons which are full of Embroidery and Characters. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Poverty* Wks. (1711) III. 58 Daisies .. their Embroidery bring. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3118/4 All sorts of Gardens..in Embroidery work in Grass or Gravil. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ii, And it was garnished with an embroidery of daisies and wild flowers.

¶ 5. *nonce-use.* A place of embroidering; an embroidery manufactory.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 275 From the embroideries of Babylon or from the loom of the Gobelins.

†Embroi·l, *sb. Obs.* Also imbroil(e. [f. EMBROIL *v.*[2] Cf. Sp. *embrollo*, It. *imbroglio*: see IMBROGLIO.]

1. A state of entanglement or confusion; a disturbance, uproar.

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 510 Before such imbroiles, few of the citizens of Venice could foresee the danger. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 550 Impossible for any Embroils .. for ever after to arise in the Lesser Asia. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 14 (1740) 37 Any Imbroil or Concussion of the Public. 1788 *Antiquities* in *Ann. Reg.* 120 During these embroils, the god..stole off.

b. A quarrel.

1742 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* I. xxxiii. (1833) 142 As to your embroil with Richcourt I condemn you excessively.

2. Mental disturbance, 'worry'.

1799 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* IV. 107 Never let such a thought come into your head, which was never more wanted to be clear from embroils than at this moment.

†Embroi·l, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BROIL *v.*[1]] *trans.* To set on fire, burn up. Hence **Embroi·ling** *ppl. a.*

1664 H. MORE *Decay Chr. Piety* (L.) That knowledge, for which we..rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious invaders. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 247 Wisely regardful of the embroiling sky.

Embroil (embroi·l), *v.*[2] Also 7 enbroile, embroyle, 6–7 imbroyle, 6–8 imbroil. [ad. F. *embrouiller* = Sp. *embrollar*, It. *imbrogliare*; cf. EN- and BROIL *sb.* and *v.*]

1. *trans.* To bring (affairs, etc.) into a state of confusion or disorder; to confuse, render unintelligible (a story).

1603 DANIEL *Defence of Rhime* (1717) 12 These pretended Proportions of Words .. embroil our Understanding. 1609 — *Civ. Wares* v. st. 47 One mans Cause shall all the rest imbroyle. 1656 COWLEY *Pindarique Odes* (1669) 16 *note* 2 The mention of his Brother Iphiclus .. would but embroil the story. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love*, Dedic. Your Enemies had so embroyl'd the management of your Office, that etc. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 176 The former..are so embroil'd with Fable and Legend. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxviii, Having embroiled everything in which you are concerned.

2. To throw into uproar or tumult.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 67 The tyranny of the Decemvirs embroyled the City the second time. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 966 Tumult and Confusion all imbroild. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 56 The many Wars wherewith his [David's] Reign was embroiled. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 242 Tumultuous waves embroil'd the bellowing flood. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 1019 More to embroil the deep.

3. To involve or entangle in dissension or hostility *with* (any one); to bring into a state of discord or disunion.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (1632) 17 Or had his body been imbroyl'd alone In fierce assault. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 89. 350 They..with delight enbroile themselves therein [warre]. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* 7 The Emperour .. intending to imbroyle Theodatus and the Goths. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 188 Warres have been wag'd, and Nations embroyl'd in blood one against another. 1680 in Somers *Tracts* II. 84 [They] embroiled him with the House of Commons. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 175 What, and imbroil myself with a Man of Mr. B's Power and Fortune! 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. 312 To be embroiled in controversy. 1865 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 240 If the Americans don't embroil us in a war.

Embroiled (embroi·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. EMBROIL *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Confused, disturbed, agitated.

1709 J. REYNOLDS *Death's Vis.* vii, Fate Hangs on the Turns of this Embroyled State! 1871 E. BURR *Ad Fidem* xii. 239 Embroiled Nature sunk into complete hush. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxx, Moving with kindred natures in the same embroiled medium.

Embroiler (embroi·lər). [f. EMBROIL *v.*[2] + -ER.] One who or that which embroils.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 8 The Embroylers of Affairs. 1751 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 70 [Ridicule] ..is..no less justly regarded..as an embroiler.

Embroi·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. EMBROIL *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EMBROIL.

1644 *Jus Populi* 24 They propose..the people's imbroyling.

Embroilment (embroi·lmĕnt). Also 7 im-. [f. EMBROIL *v.*[2] + -MENT; cf. Fr. *embrouillement.*]

1. The action or process of embroiling.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 136 To the great embroilment of the State. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. vii, Now .. does come discussion .. but only for new embroilment.

2. An uproar, tumult.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VII. 110 [The Muse]..weary with these embroylements, faine would stay Her farther course. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* Pref. 3 The true causes of the imbroilments in that Kingdome. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 32 He was not apprehensive of a new embroilment. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* iii, A cavalier of honour is free to take any part in this civil embroilment.

b. A state of variance or hostility; a quarrel.

1667 G. DIGBY *Elvira* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 90 Drawing those advantages From the embroilment. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Wks. 1721 II. 37 Embroilments ne'er would cease, Shou'd Rivals share the Realm of Peace. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* 314 The lively temperament of the Dandy would here probably have involved him in an inconvenient embroilment. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 216 A bitter embroilment with England followed this merciless act.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A perplexed or confused state or condition; confused mixture.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. § 62 The whole embroilment of philosophy is due to the practice, etc. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 257 The careless embroilment of transparent and opaque tints. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 238 A tangle and embroilment of evil and good.

4. Complication, entanglement (in a story, etc.).

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 787 Such details and embroilments as the story contains form the only excuse for its length.

Embronze: see EM- *prefix.*

Embrothelled: modernized spelling of IMBROTHELLED, *Obs.*

Embrother, obs. form of EMBROIDER.

†Embrow·d, embraw·d, *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 em-, enbroude(n, -brode(n, -brawde(n. [f. EN- + BROWD *v.*; cf. OF. *embrodé* pple.; the str. pa. pple. **embrawden, embroudin** belongs formally to EMBRAID *v.*[2], but in sense to this word.] *trans.* To embroider.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 909 A lyȝtli vrysoun..Enbrawden & bounden wyth þe best gemmez. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 553 A cote-armure .. enbrouded with perlis schene. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 119 That was with floures swote embrouded [*v.r.* enbroudit, enbraudyd, enbrouded, enbrowdid, enbrawdid]. *c* 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Quair* clii, A lusty plane..Enbroudin all with fresche flouris gay. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1927 A cote .. Enbrowded wyth peerle. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 46 Pauilions..embrauded with silkes.

Embrown (embrau·n), *v.* Also 7 imbroun. 7–9 imbrown. [f. EN- + BROWN *a.*; cf. Fr. *embrunir*, It. *imbrunire*, which are used in sense 1.]

1. *trans.* To darken, make dusky. Chiefly *poet.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 246 The unpierc't shade Imbround the noontide Bowrs. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 74 Thy dark pencil, midnight .. embrowns the whole. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 23 Deep chasms .. are imbrowned with the thick foliage of lofty trees. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. ix, No deeper clouds the grove embrown'd. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inferno* II. 2 The air, Imbrown'd with shadows.

fig. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 430 Greek Philosophy, imbrowned with the Fanaticism of Eastern Cant.

2. To make brown. Also (rarely) *intr.* for *refl.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 93 The ready meal before Ulysses lay'd, With flour imbrown'd. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 394 Departing Autumn all embrowns The frequent-bitten fields. 1796 D'ISRAELI *Lit. Recreation* 211 A painting, which is just embrowned and mellowed by the hand of time. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. i, The suns of Italy had but little embrowned his clear and healthful complexion. 1867 LONGF. *Dante's Purg.* IV. v. 21 What time the grape imbrowns.

fig. *a* 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 499 His own uncourtly style is embrowned with the tint of a century old.

Embrowned (embrau·nd), *ppl. a.* Also imbrowned. [f. prec. + -ED.[1]] That has been made brown, *esp.* by the sun.

1726 THOMSON *Winter* 1816 Sables of glossy black, and dark embrowned. 1739 *Grobianus* 121 With skin imbrown'd, and fat, and full of Juice. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The Smith's hardy and embrowned countenance. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Convers. Railw. C.* 195 Looking over the imbrowned plain.

Embrowning (embrau·niŋ), *ppl. a.* In 9 imbrowning. [f. EMBROWN *v.* + -ING[2].] That embrowns. In quot. *fig.*

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. i, Under the same imbrowning and heating circumstances.

Embrownment (embrau·nmĕnt). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Brown colouring.

1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 12/2 Go, locks, which have The golden embrownment of a lion's eye.

†Embroy·n, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [cf. Picard *embrugner* to cover (Littré s. v. *Embroncher*).] *trans.* To make dirty, befoul.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 34 And never are embroyned with anye filth or diertie slimishnes.

Embrue, variant of IMBRUE.

Embruise: see EM- *prefix.*

Embru·talize (embrūtălaiz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. EN- + BRUTALIZE *v.*] *trans.* To render brutal.

1876 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Is he the Man* II. 190 Her temper may have been embrutalized by her husband's ruffianly treatment.

Embrute, variant of IMBRUTE.

†Embru·tish, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + BRUTE + *-ish*, after *impoverish*, etc.; cf. Fr. *abrutiss-, abrutir.*] *trans.* = IMBRUTE.

1639 W. SCLATER (2nd) *Wor. Comm. Rew.* 6 A person that is embrutished, and sunke below his species in vile affections.

†Embry·ge, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 4 enbryge, 5 enbryke. [f. EN- + *bryge*, BRIGUE; cf. Fr. *embriguer*, It. *imbrigare.*] *trans.* To entrap, entangle.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 431 þe kyng maked .. enbryge [1485 CAXTON embryge] hem and snarle hem wiþ sotil sophyms. 1413 LYDG. *Pylg. Sowle* IV. xxxiii. (1483) 81 They have for to sene that .. he have no nede to [? be] enbryked by dette to ony of his subgettis.

Embryo (e·mbri,o), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6–7 embrio. [med.L. corruption of EMBRYON; the transliterated Gr. word was ignorantly regarded as of the third declension (genit. *-ōnis*), and the nom. case was assimilated to the normal Latin type. Cf. Ger. *embryo*, It. *embrione.*]

A. *sb.*

1. The offspring of an animal before its birth (or its emergence from the egg):

a. of man. In mod. technical language restricted to 'the fœtus in utero before the fourth month of pregnancy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

[*c* 1350 GLANVIL *De Propr. Rer.* VI. iii, Hec materia est pellicula embryonis.] 1590 SWINBURN *Treat. Test.* 284 An vnperfect creature, or confused embrio. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. III. xxix, The ripening of the Embryo in the womb. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 23, I found this liquor absorbed into the embrio. 1841 EMERSON *Meth. Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 225 The embryo does not more strive to be a man, than ..a nebula tends to be a ring.

fig. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 293 Lay undeveloped within the embryo of a single monosyllable.

b. of animals.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 101. 91 Some yet are Embrio's, yet hatching, and in the shell. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* ii. 18 The embryos have a triangular shell. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 105 The little embryo [of the snapping-turtle] .. bites fiercely.

transf. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 59 (1879) The larva .. may be regarded as a mere active embryo.

2. *Bot.* 'The rudimentary plant contained in the seed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1728 THOMSON *Spring* 99 The promised fruit Lies yet a little Embryo .. Within its crimson folds. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ii. (1880) 9 The Embryo is the initial plant, originated in the seed.

† 3. *Chem.* A metal or other chemical substance not disengaged from its native state of combination. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 55 Metals and Minerals .. in their..Embrioes. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Embryonatum Sulphur*, Sulphur united to metals..in an embryo state.

4. *fig.* A thing in its rudimentary stage or first beginning; a germ; that which is still in idea as opposed to what has become actual in fact.

1601 SIR J. OGLE in Sir F. Vere *Comm.* 146 The project itself was but an Embryo. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 20 He bequeathed no other legacie but the fire, to this unpolished Embrio. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 218 Embrio's of things, that were never like to have any effect. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. iii. 37 There not being in all Great Britain any embryo of a Commissariat force. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 10 Pale unshapen embryos of social sympathy.

b. *In embryo*: in an undeveloped stage; 'that is to be'. [? orig. Lat., from EMBRYON.]

1636-7 N. HOBART in *Verney Papers* (1853) 188 There is a great preparation in embrio. 1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 215 Let every skilfull Master..have a care not to let his works be seen in embrio. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 24 There a chancellor in embryo. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xlii. 144 The indecent attempt to stifle this measure in embrio. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 395 The honourable Frederic G...was a diplomatist in embryo. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 9 The Greek nation, as yet in embryo.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *embryo-chick, -child, -germ, -life, -plant, -stage, -state*; also **embryo-bud,** 'an adventitious bud, when enclosed in the bark, as in the cedar of Lebanon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **embryo-cell,** the first cell of the fecundated animal ovum; also in *Bot.* the germ in the embryo-sac of ferns, mosses, etc.; **embryo-sac,** *Bot.*, a cavity in the ovule or the archegonium of a plant, within which the embryo is produced.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 177 *Embryo-buds, certain nodules .. in the bark of the Beech. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 4/1 The *Embryo-cell. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xv. 308 An egg is eaten here though an *embryo-chick be inside. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* I. 184 The *embryo-child is fed upon these intoxicants, before he is fairly in the world. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 134/2 The primitive .. yolk-substance is employed in the formation of .. *embryo-germ. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 12 *Embryo-life within the egg-membranes. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 220 Subject to chemical analysis, the *embryo-plant yields certain complex bodies. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iii. 24 This enlarged cell is called the *embryo-sac.

B. *adj.* [From the attrib. use of the sb.] That is still in germ; immature, unformed, undeveloped.

1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* II. 135 In that dark womb usually are the seeds and rudiments of an embryo-world. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 99 Thou..in whose breast Embryo-creation .. dwelt. 1798 *Loves of Triangles* 96 in *Anti-Jacobin* 23 Apr. (1852) 110 Flame embryo lavas, young volcanoes glow. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 146 The embryo connoisseur. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. iii, Scrib-

bling embryo prize-poems. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* xxvii. The collegians he addressed .. as embryo patriots. 1876 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* 31 Philosophers dispute whether moral ideas .. were not once inchoate, embryo.

Embryo (e·mbri,o), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To represent in embryo.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 539 The fine reasonings they contain were .. embryoed .. in symbols.

Embryoctony (embri,ɒ·ktŏni). [as if ad. Gr. **ἐμβρυοκτονία*, f. *ἐμβρυοκτόνος* that kills the fœtus.] 'The destruction of the fœtus in the womb' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Embryoferous (embri,ɒ·fərəs), *a. Biol.* [f. Embryo *sb.* + -ferous.] That bears or contains an embryo.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 587/2 The embryoferous tumour.

Embryogenesis (e·mbri,odʒe·nĕsis). *Biol.* [mod. f. Embryo-n + Gr. *γένεσις* birth, production.] 'The origin and formation of the embryo; and the science thereof' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 333 The laws of..embryogenesis. 1879 *De Quatrefages' Human Species* 109 Haeckel goes back to embryogenesis.

Embryogenetic (e·mbri,odʒĭne·tik), *a. Biol.* [mod. f. Embryo-n + Gr. **γενετικός* producing, f. root of *γένεσις*: see prec.] = next.

1880 Huxley *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 Their adult and embryogenetic characters.

Embryogenic (e·mbri,odʒe·nik), *a. Biol.* [f. Embryo-n + Gr. *γεν-* (cf. Embryogenesis) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to embryogenesis.

1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 45 Regarded in their embryogenic relations. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 46 He arrived .. at the same result .. by his embryogenic observations.

Embryogeny (embri,ɒ·dʒĕni). *Biol.* [f. as prec. + -y]. = Embryogenesis.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 229 The theory of vegetable embryogeny. 1864 Balfour in *Edin. Med. Jrnl.* June, This is specially true of the functions of fertilization and embryogeny.

Embryogony (embri,ɒ·gŏni). *Biol.* [f. Embryo-n + Gr. *-γονία* production.] The formation of an embryo. In mod Dicts.

Embryography (embri,ɒ·grăfi). [f. Embryo-n + Gr. *-γραφία* writing, description.] 'The description of the fœtus or embryo' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Embryoism (e·mbri,oi·z'm). [f. Embryo + -ism.] The state of being an embryo.

1854 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* xii. (1874) 226 They may exist in their state of embryoism.

Embryologic (e·mbri,olɒ·dʒik), *a.* [f. Embryology + -ic.] Of or pertaining to embryology.

1882 Romanes in *Homiletic Monthly* Mar. 366 Arguments from .. embryologic progression.

Embryological, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1859 Lewes *Sea-side Stud.* 312 The results of embryological research. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 1/2 Of embryological anatomy. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xvi. 183 Embryological structures.

Hence **Embryolo·gically** *adv.*, with reference to embryology.

1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 56 This form being of a lower grade embryologically. 1867 Kingsley *Life & Lett.* II. 246 With what other birds are they embryologically connected.

Embryologist (embri,ɒ·lŏdʒist). *Biol.* [f. Embryology + -ist.] One who is concerned with or versed in the science of Embryology.

1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 836/1 Embryologists..find another method. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 31 Forms known to embryologists as the germinal layers.

Embryology (embri,ɒ·lŏdʒi). *Biol.* [f. Embryo-n + -logy.] The science relating to the embryo and its development. Also *transf.*

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 203 Against the belief in such abrupt changes, embryology enters a strong protest. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 20 An undiscovered set of facts in embryology.

Embryon (e·mbri,ɒn), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 5–8 embrion. Pl. **embrya, embryons.** [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, in Homer merely 'young animal', but in later writers 'the fruit of the womb before birth'. Usually believed to be f. *ἐν* in + *βρύ-ειν* to swell, grow.] The original form of Embryo; now rare even in techn. use; in ordinary language obs.

1. = Embryo 1. † a. of man. *Obs.*

[1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 90 Passing the Substance of Embrion.] 1592 H. Chettle in Greene *Groatsw. Wit* Pref., Like an Embrion without shape. 1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I.* 77 This was but an Embrion, and became an Abortive. 1721 Southerne *Loyal Brother* III. Wks. I. 44 Rip this womb That form'd him yet an embrion. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Observ.* 11 The embryon .. receives nourishment from the surrounding parts.

b. of animals.

1658 Rowland tr. *Mouſet's Theat. Ins.* 922 Certain imperfect things like Embryons or little worms. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4020 The Sceleton of an Embryon..in an Egg. 1713 Warder *True Amazons* 19 Which otherwise would incommode the Embrion [of bees]. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* v. 90 The animalcula and embrya. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 318 Cantor found in a female, nearly 11 feet long, 37 embryons.

2. *Bot.* = Embryo 2. In quot. *fig.*

1816 Coleridge *Statesm. Man.* (1817) 355 Looking forward to the green fruits and embryons..of the days to come.

† 3. *fig.* = Embryo 4. *In (the) embryon*: = in embryo. *Obs.*

1596 Drayton *Leg.* iv. 167 To perfect that which in the Embryon was. 1607 Barksted *Mirrha* (1876) 37 To bring vices Embrion to a forme. 1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xxiv. 27, I was, ere yet the world in Embrion lay. 1640 J. Ley *Patt. Pietie* 157 Shee had certaine fits or traunces like the embrions of death. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 614 The first Beings or Embrions of mineral salts are nothing but vapours. 1788 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 431 It is yet, indeed, a mere embryon. 1812 Shelley *Let.* in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) I. 230, I perceive in you the embryon of a mighty intellect.

† 4. *attrib.* or *adj.* Immature, unformed, undeveloped; that is still in germ. *Obs.*

1616 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iv, The Embrion Blossome of each spray. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 900 Four Champions fierce .. to Battel bring thir embryon Atoms. 1728 Vanbrugh & Cibber *Provoked Husb.* Prol. 26 If..his Art can to those Embrion Scenes new Life impart. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 140 Nourishment .. for the use of the Embryon plant. 1835 Greswell *Parables* v. ii. 411 All nature's embryon store.

Embryonal (e·mbri,ŏnăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *embryōn-em* + -al.] Of or pertaining to an embryo.

1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 55 The embrional conservation of the Nut. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vii. xiii. 395 The Acephalocysts .. are without head .. even in the embryonal condition. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 529 The so-called 'embryonal tubes'.

Embryonary (e·mbri,ŏnă·ri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ary.] Relating to an embryo. Also *fig.*

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 404 The embryonary sac. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* x. 214 Languages in an ante-historical and embryonary state.

Embryonate (e·mbri,ŏne·t), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ate[2].]

† 1. = Embryonated. *Obs.*

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 56 Maturated into metals, by the embryonate sulphurs. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1776) 45 Salts embryonate or undigested and not specificate.

† 2. = Embryonal. *Obs.*

1693 J. Beaumont *On Burnet's The. Earth* I. 52 Fishes.. in an embrionate imperfect state. 1731 in Bailey, vol. II.

3. 'Having an embryo or germ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence in *Bot.* **Embryonate plants**, plants which possess seeds.

† **E·mbryonate,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ate[3].] *trans.* a. To give embryonic existence to; in quot. *fig.* b. To load or fill as with an embryo or germ; to impregnate.

1671 Glanvill *Disc. M. Stubbe* 15 The Royal Society [was] as it were embryonated there. 1687 *Ess. Tunbridge Waters* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 587 Divers seminary principles with which they [chalybeate waters] are embryonated.

† **E·mbryonated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].] Of chemical and mineral bodies: Found in combination with or embedded (like embryos) in other bodies.

1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 54 The embrionated Sulphur of Copper. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 67 Embryonated or imperfect shaped Sulphur. 1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Unripe .. Embrionated Minerals. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 615 This embrionated salt in limestones is a stony juice.

† **E·mbryonately,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Embryonate *a.* + -ly[2].] In an embryonate manner; as an embryo.

1665 G. Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 6 That those Pestilential fumes be first embryonately or preparatively formed in a close thick or standing air.

† **E·mbryona·tive,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as Embryonate *v.* + -ive.] = Embryonated.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 144 It had lost all its embryonative sulphur.

Embryonic (embri,ɒ·nik), *a.* [f. med.L. *embryōn-em* + -ic.]

1. Pertaining to, or having the character of, an embryo.

1849 Murchison *Siberia* xx. 483 The first or embryonic idea of the archetype 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 396 Community in embryonic structure reveals community of descent. 1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* iii. 21 The embryonic cell. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 220 Within the .. pea, there is inclosed a perfect, though embryonic plant.

2. *fig.* Immature, undeveloped.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 49 Every Englishman is an embryonic chancellor. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* i. 46 The parts of speech lay undeveloped in a kind of embryonic common sound.

Embryotic (embri,ɒ·tik), *a.* [f. Embryo, after *exotic, patriotic,* etc.: cf. *chaotic.*]

1. = Embryonic 1.

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 786/1 The term of their embryotic development. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* iv. (1866) 31 The crab..is less embryotic..than the more ancient lobster.

2. *fig.* = Embryonic 2.

1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xix. 90 The book of embryotic evils. 1785 Burns *Vision* II. xi, To mark the embryotic trace Of rustic Bard. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* 40 Intellect and virtue remain .. embryotic.

Embryotomy (embri,ɒ·tŏmi). *Surg.* [ad. Gr. *ἐμβρυοτομία*, f. *ἔμβρυο-ν* Embryon + *-τομία* cutting.] 'The cutting up of the *fœtus in utero* into pieces in order to effect its removal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1721–1800 in Bailey. 1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder* 57 A 6 months' fœtus had to be removed by embryotomy.

† **E·mbryous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Embry-on *sb.* + -ous.] Of or pertaining to an embryo; in germ; undeveloped. In quot. *fig.*

1677 Feltham *Resolves* I. xiv. (ed. 10) 23 Without the last [action], the first [contemplation] is but abortive and embryous. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Embryous*, pertaining to an embryon. 1692 in Coles. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Embubble: see Em- *prefix.*

† **Embu·d,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 enbud, 7 imbud. [f. En- + Bud *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To cover as with buds.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1572 Enbudded with beautye.

2. *intr.* To bud, sprout. In quot. *fig.*

1603 Daniel *Panegyrick* (1717) 327 The Op'ning of the Spring..make[s] our Spirits likewise..imbud.

Hence **Embu·dded** *ppl. a.*

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 883 The enbudded blossoms of rose, rede of hewe.

Embue, obs. variant of Imbue.

† **Embue·ment.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *embue*, var. of Imbue *v.* + -ment.] A tincture or infusion.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xiii, With an embuement from its divine source.

Embulk: see Em- *pref.*

† **Embu·ll,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 enbull, 6–7 imbull, 6– embull. [f. En- + Bull *sb.*2; in AFr. *enbuller.*] *trans.* To insert or publish (a matter or a name) in a Papal bull; to issue a bull against; to affix an official (*esp.* the Papal) seal to (a document).

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 93/1 So he was by letter enbulled. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 274/1 He also wrote his letters..embulled with gold. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvi. (1612) 130 The Pope imbulled .. England.

Emburse, obs. variant of Imburse.

† **Embusca·do.** *Obs.* [var. of Ambuscado, in Sp. *embuscada*: see -ado 2.] An ambuscade.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 157 The king of Quiretta having laid considerable Embuscados.

Embush, embusshe, etc., obs. ff. Ambush, etc.

Embusk, *v.*[1]: see Em- *prefix.*

† **Embu·sk,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. Fr. *embusquer*, mod. form (orig. *north. dial.*) of OF. *embuscher* Ambush *v.*] *trans.* To place in ambush.

1596 *Scanderbeg* 368 Other bands .. lay close embusked in the mountaines.

Embuskin: see Em- *prefix.*

† **Embu·sy,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 5–6 enbesy, 6 embesy, enbusy, -ie, 6–7 embusie, -y. *β.* 6–7 imbusy. [f. En- + Busy *a.*] *trans.* To render busy, occupy assiduously; to give care or anxiety to. Chiefly *refl.*

1484 Caxton *Ryall Bk.* B v, To occupye and enbesy hym in thre thynges. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 57 b, Enbusy not thy selfe. 1543 *Necess. Doct. Chr. Man* Introd. in Strype *Eccl. Mem.*, The heads and senses of our people have been imbusied .. with the understanding of Free Will. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 535 Nor hawking, nor gardens .. can much embusie .. me. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 28 The Earle of Pembroke..wholly embusied in the enterprize of Britaine. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xiii. 104 Not imbusied with..Soul-disturbing Perturbations.

Emeristen, variant of Even-Christian, *Obs.*

† **Eme.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1–3 éam, (2 eom), 2–5 em, (3 æem, æm, heam, he(e)m), 4–5 eem(e, 4–6 eme, *Sc.* eym(e, (5 emme, yem), 4–7 eam(e, 8 *dial.* eem, 9 *Sc.* eme, *north. dial.* eam. [Com. WGer.: OE. *éam* = OFris. *êm* (MDu. *oem*, Du. *oom*), OHG. *ôheim* (MHG. *ôheim, œheim, -hein*, mod.Ger. *oheim, ohm*); if the word existed in OTeut. the type would be **auhaimo-z*; presumed to be a compound or derivative of **awo-z* = L. *avus* grandfather (of which the L. *avunculus*, uncle, is a diminutive). It is believed that the original sense of the WGer. word was 'mother's brother' (cf. L. *avunculus*); but in later use it is applied to a father's brother as well.]

An uncle; also *dial.* a friend, gossip.

.. *Beowulf* 881 He swulces hwæt secgan wolde eam his nefan. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxviii. 2 Nim þe wif of Labanes dohtrum þinis eames. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 He sculde ben alsuic alse þe eom wes. *c* 1205 Lay. 8142 Androgeus wes his hem. — 8832 Nu is min eam wel bi-ðoht. — 11174 Hire æem [*c* 1275 heam] Leonin wes in Rome. — 111464 His fader wes Ælenen æm. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1758 Ðus meðelike spac ðis em. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4583 Gif min eme be king Arthour. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3789 (Trin.) Laban þin eeme. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 305 To help hys eyme. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xviii. 7 His Eym þan Erle of Fyfe. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* 73, I am thyne eme, thy faderes brother. *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 19 His eames, William, earl of Douglas and David his brother. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxii, Henry Hotspur and his eame The earl of Worcester. 1674 Ray *N. Country Wds.* 16 Mine Eam: My Unkle, also generally my Gossip, my Compere. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 182 Rob my eem hecht me a stock. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xii, 'Didna his eme die..wi' the name of the Bluidy Mackenyie?' 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Eam* or *Eeam*, 'mine eam', my uncle, friend, gossip.

Eme, variant of Yeme, *Obs.*, heed.

† **Emea·de,** *v. Obs. Her.* [? f. E- *pref.* + late L. *medi-āre* to divide in the middle, f. L. *medius* middle.] *trans.* To halve, divide in half.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 62 b, The chiefe may not bee emeaded, or halfed. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 207 Entier (not emeaded) within the scutcheon.

Emecristen, var. of EVEN-CHRISTIAN, *Obs.*

† **Eme·dull,** *v. Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *ēmedullāre* to take out the marrow, f. *ē* out + *medulla* marrow.] *trans.* 'To declare, take out the marrow' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Eme·dullate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ēmedullāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmedullāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To take out the marrow or pith.

1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emeer(e, var. ff. EMIR, Saracen prince.

Emel(l(e, var. forms of AMELLE, *Obs.*

† **Eme·mbrate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ēmembrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmembrā-re* to cut the limbs off.] *trans.* To castrate, geld.

1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emend (ĭme·nd), *v.* Also 5 emende. [ad. L. *ēmendā-re*, f. *ē* out + *menda* fault. (OFr. had *esmender, emender.*) Cf. AMEND.]

† **1.** *trans.* To free (a person) from faults, correct. Also *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

14.. *MS. St. John's Coll. Oxon.* No. 117. 123 b in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* III. 355 Loue him [God] that he emendith the. *c* 1542 UDALL in *Orig. Lett. Eminent Men* (1843) 6 To hope that I maye ere now bee emended for the tyme to cum. — *Ibid.* 7 As another besides me maye happen to dooe amys, so maye I as well as another emend.

2. To free (a thing) from faults, correct (what is faulty), rectify. *rare* in mod. use.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 23 An-other tyme to emende it if we can. 1659 FELTHAM *Low Countries* II. (R.) The .. force of the sun..hath a little emended them. 1867 DRAPER *Amer. Civ. War* I. xxvi. 447 Universal suffrage has emended the law of the landlord and tenant.

b. *esp.* To remove errors from (the text of a book or document); = EMENDATE *v.*

1768 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 258 That writer therefore seems to be emended .. by my coin. 1832 SIR G. LEWIS in *Philol. Mus.* I. 282 Tyrwhitt..ingeniously emends some choliambics cited by Apollonius. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 274 Pisistratus .. did .. collect, arrange, and emend poems. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 524 Passing whole nights .. not in emending Greek, but, etc.

† **3.** To repair or make good (what is broken or damaged); = MEND. *Obs.*

1411 [see EMENDING.] 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 121 A broken chayer emended with small gilt nailles.

Eme·ndable, *a.* [f. L. *ēmendābilis* that may be amended.] That is capable of being emended.

1731–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Eme·ndals,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [? f. med.L. *ēmenda* (see EMENDS) + -AL.] ? Funds set apart for repairs. (See quot.)

1692 COLES, *Emendal.* 1708–15 in KERSEY. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Emendals*, an old term still used in the accounts of the Inner Temple; where, so much in emendals at the foot of an account signifies so much in the bank, or stock of the house, for reparation of losses, and other occasions. In mod Dicts.

† **Emendate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēmendāt-us* pa. pple. of *ēmendā-re* to free from fault, correct, improve.] Emended, corrected, restored.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* vi. § 1. 153 An emendate copie of these Epistles. 1677 CARY *Chron.* I. II. I. viii. 66 The Form of the Emendate Julian Year.

Emendate (ī·mendēit), *v.* [f. L. *ēmendāt-* (see prec. and EMEND.] *trans.* To remove errors and corruptions from (a text).

1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. v. v. 477 He..emendated .. the text of Scripture.

† **Emendately,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. EMENDATE *a.* + -LY.] In an emendated manner.

1539 TAVERNER *Bible*, Dedic., The printers .. were .. desirous to have the..bible com forth..as emendatly, etc.

Emendation (īmĕndēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēmendātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *ēmendāre* to EMEND. (In OF. *esmendacion*).] The action of emending.

† **1.** Correction, reformation, improvement (of life, conduct, etc.). *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 166 The noblis of Scotland .. seand na emendation of his life. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 201 The emendation of the Church. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 110 Emendation .. of nature is produced by his grace.

2. Improvement by alteration and correction; *esp.* of literary or artistic products, methods of procedure, scientific systems, etc.; a particular instance of such improvement.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 95 The emendations of Poemes be very necessary. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. (1851) 116 All this .. interpolisht by some second hand with crooks and emendations. 1665 WHARTON *Disc. Observ. Easter* Wks. (1683) 36 A better Emendation of the Calendar. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. Wks. 1874 I. 7 What would be the amount of these emendations .. upon the system of nature. 1783 MASON *Fresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref. (R.) I hardly left a single line in it without giving it .. an emendation. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 156 His friends suggested emendations. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 52 Leibnitz' emendation of the saying .. has passed into epigrammatic notoriety. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* vi. 193 A man's biography with..emendations by his ghost.

b. *esp.* The correction (usually by conjecture or inference) of the text of an author where it is presumed to have been corrupted in transmission; a textual alteration for this purpose.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1674) Introd. 9/2 The emendation of Bochartus coming in to help. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Prelim. Dissert. (ed. 12) 45 Whether the conjectural rendering, or the conjectural emendation, be the more agreeable to the context. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* iii. 30 The emendations being often more wrong than right.

† **Emendative,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [as if ad. L. **ēmendātīv-us*: see EMENDATE *v.* and -IVE.] That tends to emend.

1642 AMES *Marrow of Div.* 352 Emendative Iustice is either commutative, or corrective.

Emendator (ī·mĕndēi·tɔɹ). [a. L. *ēmendātor* corrector.] One who emendates; a corrector.

1672 COSIN *Canon Script.* 123 (T.) The Roman emendators .. know not how to trust it. 1837 EMERSON *Misc.* (1855) 77 The restorers of readings, the emendators.

Emendatory (ĭme·ndătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *ēmendātōri-us* corrective: see EMENDATE *v.* and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to emending.

† **1.** In moral sense: Corrective, disciplinary.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. iv. § 10 Punishments emendatory.

2. Of or pertaining to EMENDATION 2 and 2 b.

1795 R. ANDERSON *Life of Dr. Johnson* 142 The sagacity of his emendatory criticisms. 1870 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. No. 2212. 457 Emendatory editions may be yet in store. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 952/1 Every page .. bristles with the emendatory asterisk.

Emended (ĭme·ndėd), *ppl. a.* [f. EMEND *v.* + -ED 1.] Freed from faults, improved, corrected.

1882 *Nature* 199 An emended copy. 1884 MAHAFFY in *Contemp. Rev.* June 902 Scholia in an emended form.

Emender (ĭme·ndɔɹ). [f. EMEND *v.* + -ER.] One who emends.

1885 *Spectator* 18 July 952/1 The wildest emenders almost invariably make .. discoveries of permanent value.

† **Eme·ndicate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēmendīcāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmendīcā-re* (f. *ē* out + *mendīcus* beggar) to obtain by begging.]

1. *trans.* To obtain by begging.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 38 Nor would [he] any longer emendicate their forraine Justice. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 554 It must emendicate Vertue .. to satisfie the Auarice of the Horse-leaches of Rome. 1681 [see below].

2. *absol.* To beg.

1623 COCKERAM, *Emendicate*, to beg, or craue almes. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Eme·ndicated** *ppl. a.*

1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 56 Orders are .. given, upon the credit of emendicated recommendations.

Eme·nding, *vbl. sb.* [f. EMEND *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EMEND.

1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 17 In emendynge of weys lyand about þe manere of Bradfeld. *c* 1542 UDALL in *Orig. Lett. Eminent Men* (1843) 4 Aftir myn emendyng and reformacion.

† **Eme·ndment.** *Obs. rare*—¹. In 6 emendement. [f. EMEND *v.* + -MENT] = AMENDMENT 1 a.

1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* ii. 92 Our emendement of life.

† **Eme·nds.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. OF. *esmendes*, pl. of *esmende* reparation (in med.L. *ēmenda*, f. *ēmendāre* to EMEND.] = AMENDS 2.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. § 2 The .. losse .. of one precious stone semed a sufficient..emendes for his felicitie.

Emer, var. of YEMER, *Obs.*, guardian.

14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 224 That was the angell to beton is bale The whych was emer of Tundale.

Emerald (e·mərăld). Forms: 4–7 emeraud(e, -awd(e, emraud, (4 emeraund, -rad(e, -royde, emmorant, 5 emerant, 6 amerand, emerode, emorade, emrade, -rode,) 7 hemerauld, emrald, -auld, -old, (8 emerant), 6– emerald. [a. OF. *emeraude, esmeraude, esmeralde* (Fr. *émeraude*); cf. Pr. *esmerauda*, Sp., Pg. *esmeralda*, It. *smeraldo*:—Com. Romanic types **smaralda*, **smaraldo*, repr. L. *smaragdus*, a. Gr. σμάραγδος: see SMARAGDUS. The change of *gd* into *ld* in Romanic occurs in other cases, as It. *Baldacca* for *Bagdad*. In Eng. the form with *ld* does not appear in our quots. before 16th c., when it may be due to Sp. influence.]

1. A precious stone of bright green colour; in mod. use exclusively applied to a variety of the Beryl species (see BERYL *sb.* 2), found chiefly in S. America, Siberia, and India.

In early examples the word, like most other names of precious stones, is of vague meaning; the mediæval references to the stone are often based upon the descriptions given by classical writers of the *smaragdus*, the identity of which with our emerald is doubtful. In the AV. (as previously by Tindale) *emerald* has been adopted as the rendering of Heb. נֹפֶךְ *nōphek* (LXX. ἄνθραξ, Vulg. *carbunculus*), a gem as to the nature of which there is no evidence.]

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7030 Grete drakis .. emeraundis in mouth bare. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 Ase emeraude a-morewen this may haveth myht. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vii. 79 The Emerawde .. is .. playsaunt to the eye. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xxi. 19 The fourth an emeralde. 1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 244 Unum annulum cum lapide vocato an emorade. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 243 [249] Fine emrauds set in golde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 454 Our cups .. must be set out with hemeraulds. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ex.* xxviii. 19 In the first rew shal be .. the emeraud. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 894 My chariot thick set with emerald green. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 523 A ring .. having an emrold set therein between two diamonds. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The emerald is supposed .. to arrive at its greenness by slow degrees. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 28 Valleys where the birds build their nests with emeralds to attract the moths. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 29 The Bactrian and Scythian Emeralds were considered the best.

2. *Her.* The name given by English heralds to the green colour (ordinarily called *vert*) when it occurs in the arms of the nobility.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 60 b, The fielde is of the Topaze, a Basiliske displayed, Emeraude, cristed, Saphire.

3. *transf.* as name of its colour; = *emerald-green.*

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 107 Scales of Brass thrice calcin'd .. will make a Sea-green, an Emerald .. with many other colours.

4. *Printing.* The name of the size of type larger than nonpareil and smaller than minion:

Emerald Type.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple *attrib.*

1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 127 An emerald ring was thought to ensure purity.

b. quasi-*adj.* Brilliantly green like the emerald.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v. 74 Hony Soit Qui Mal-y-Pence, write In Emrold-tuffes. 1722 ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 145 The glow-worm loves her emerald-light to shed. 1813 HOGG *Kilmeny*, The stillness that lay on the emerant lee. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 158 That vast expanse of emerald meadow. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 8 Thou mightest have reposed This night upon the emerald foliage.

c. Similative in adjs., as *emerald-bright, -green, -like.*

1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomes-Day, Twelfth Houre* (R.), Rivers .. emulate the emerauld-like grasse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 177 A .. flame of a circular figure and Emerald green colour. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. ix. 84 The glades between emerald-bright. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* I. 1 The fields .. were emerald green.

d. Special combinations or phrases: † **emerald copper** (*Min.*) = DIOPTASE; **emerald green,** a durable pigment of a vivid light-green colour, prepared from the arseniate of copper; **Emerald Isle,** a name given to Ireland, on account of its prevailing verdure; **emerald moth** (*Entom.*), a name applied to certain moths of the genera *Hipparchus, Hemithea,* and *Cleora*, distinguished by their bright green colour; **emerald nickel** (*Min.*), a native hydrocarbonate of nickel.

1815 AIKIN *Min.* 91 *Emerald Copper..occurs crystallized in lengthened dodecahedrons. 1879 ROOD *Mod. Chromatics* ix. 121 The pigment known as *emerald-green. 1795 DR. W. DRENNAN *Erin* in *Notes & Q.* Ser. ii. IX. 199 The men of the *Emerald Isle [Drennan afterwards claimed to have invented the name.] 1842 ORDERSON *Creol.* v. 46 Our friend of the Emerald Isle. 1845 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* II. 17 *Hipparchus papilionarius* (the large *emerald). *Hemithea vernaria* (the small emerald). *Hemithea smaragdaria* (the Essex emerald). *Cleora bajularia* (the blotched emerald). 1848 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. VI. 248 *Emerald Nickel from Texas.

Emeraldine (e·mərăldin, -əin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EMERALD + -INE.]

A. *adj.* Like an emerald in colour; emerald-green.

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 408 The moat .. bears on its emeraldine breast parterres crowded with .. lovely flowers. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 19. 448 Emeraldine sea. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* III. 316 The larch puts forth its emeraldine tufts.

B. *sb.* A dye formed from aniline treated with hydrochloric acid and chlorate of potassium, or from a salt of aniline treated with sesquichloride of iron; aniline-green.

1864 *Pop. Sc. Rev.* III. 437 A green aniline dye called emeraldine.

† **Emeras.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 856 He lieth in complete Armour, on both his Emerases the Crosse of Saint George. 1847 *Gloss. Brit. Heraldry, Emerasses* or *Ailettes*, small escutcheons affixed to the shoulders of an armed knight: sometimes shield-shaped..and sometimes circular.

Emeraudes, obs. f. EMEROD.

Eme·rge, *sb. nonce-wd.* [f. next.] A surface that has emerged.

1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. i. 101 The slow ages on her bare emerge Gathered the dust for grass.

Emerge (ĭmə·ɹdʒ), *v.* [ad. (directly or through Fr. *émerger*) L. *ēmergĕre*, f. *ē* out + *mergĕre* to dip.]

† **1.** *intr.* To rise by virtue of buoyancy, *from* or *out of* a liquid. *Obs.* exc. as a contextual use of 2.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Emerging to the top of a much heavier Liquor. 1721 BAILEY, *Emerge* .. when a .. Body.. lighter than Water, being thrust down .. into it, rises again..it is said to immerge [*sic*] out of the Water.

2. To come up out of a liquid in which (the subject) has been immersed. Also *transf.* to rise *from* (under the surface of) the earth.

1640 G. WATTS *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. (R.) From whose [Medusa's] blood gushing out, instantly emerged Pegasus the flying horse. 1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* (J.), The mountains emerged, and became dry land again. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 168 Great multitudes of Animals did fortuitously emerge out of the Soil. 1700 DRYDEN *Homer* Wks. 1821 XII. 377 Thetis .. emerging from the deep. 1765 COWPER *Lett.* 4 July, Just emerged from the Ouse, I sit down to thank you. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 137 The Ocean out of which [Great Britain] emerged.

3. To come forth into view; to pass out, issue, *from* an enclosed space, area of obscuration, etc.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (J.), Darkness, we see, emerges into light. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 144 ¶ 3 No sooner can any man emerge from the crowd. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. 5 He emerged from his place of shelter. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 157, I .. saw the party .. emerging from one of the hollows. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 141 By the time the stream emerges [from the lake].

¶ quasi-*trans.* (cf. *depart this life*, etc.)

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 238 Here..as on a..tumultuous Sea, men are Uncapable of..discerning God..but hereafter, when they have emerged it, they shall, etc.

b. *spec.* in *Optics* of a ray of light after passing through a lens, prism, etc.; in *Astron.* of a heavenly body after occultation or eclipse.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (T.) The rays emerge more obliquely out of the second refracting surface. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* x. § 541 (1858) 361/2 The satellite .. will emerge .. after..occultation. 1839 G. BIRD *Elem. Nat. Phil.* 379 If the glass parallelopiped be sufficiently long, the beam of light will emerge circularly polarized.

4. *fig.* To rise into notice, come forth from obscurity; also, to issue *from* a state of subjection, suffering, embarrassment, etc.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 296 The Pope once emerged above the Emperor. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 79 The Empire began to emerge from that black night of Ignorance. 1713 BENTLEY *Phil. Lips.* § 40 (T.) Children, who must needs have emerged in a secular life. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 71 How very soon France .. recovered and emerged from the .. dreadful civil war. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 13 He emerges into distinct notice .. ten years subsequent. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 185 Florence emerged into communal greatness.

† b. Used (like L. *evadere*) for: To 'turn out', become. *Obs.*

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 146 An accomplish'd Sallet-Dresser .. to emerge an exact Critic.

5. Of a fact, principle, etc.: To come out as the result of an investigation or discussion. Of a state of things, a question or problem: To 'crop up', arise, present itself for solution (*esp.* suddenly or unexpectedly).

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 86/2 All difficult questions in all prouinces whatsoeuer emerging. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 10 Hence emerges a difficulty. 1702 EVELYN in Pepys *Diary* VI. 254 Instructions naturally emerging from the subject. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 52 So many reasons would continually emerge. 1791 BURKE *Thoughts Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 51 The train of things as they successively emerge. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. 30 The political difficulty .. did not emerge in Elizabeth's reign. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 249 Here emerges the question as to compulsory attendance.

Emerge, bad spelling of IMMERGE *v.*

1644 *Jus Populi* 34 The right of Fathers..is now emerged or made subordinate. 1743 *Humours of Whist* 45, I have been emerged in calculation ever since. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 50. 351 Emerge it into a..cistern of cold water.

† Eme·rgement. *Obs. rare.* [f. EMERGE *v.* + -MENT.] = EMERGENCY 4.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. ¶ 138 It being usually observed that such Emergements disperse in Rumor unaccountably.

Emergence (ĭmə·ɪdʒĕns). [ad. late L. *ēmergentia*, f. *ēmergĕre* to EMERGE.]

1. The rising (of a submerged body) out of the water.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 113 The waves .. continue their denuding action during the emergence of these islands. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. 400 A well-wetted oar .. on its first emergence from the water. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xxiii. 368 The .. emergence of the land during the glacial epoch.

2. The process of coming forth, issuing from concealment, obscurity, or confinement. *lit.* and *fig.* (Cf. EMERGE *v.* 3, 4.)

1755 BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* I. 10 From the deep thy [Venus'] bright emergence sprung. 1779 JOHNSON *Milton, L. P.* 96 Physiological learning is of .. rare emergence. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1817) 39 The emergence of an original poetic genius above the literary horizon. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 68/1 The infant is prepared for a more independent existence by the emergence of teeth. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xviii. (1856) 140 Its [a glacier's] emergence from the valley. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 1 The emergence from primitive barbarism of the great races. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 657/2 That emergence of the adversary's point at the back might trouble a Neapolitan fencer.

b. *Astron.* and *Optics.* (Cf. EMERGE *v.* 3 b.)

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.) Refracted light, at its very first emergence. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* ix. 294 The satellite's emergence. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iv. 108 As a thermic agent, the beam..is far more powerful than..after its emergence. 1881 LD. RAYLEIGH in *Nature* XXV. 64 Giving the light a more ..grazing emergence.

3. An unforeseen occurrence; a state of things unexpectedly arising, and demanding immediate attention.

Now replaced by EMERGENCY, which Ash in 1775 notes as 'less usual'.

1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 72 The Castle of Dunglass was blown up with Powder .. This tragical Emergence, etc. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lii. 406 To raise the nominal value of money may serve a particular emergence. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vi, The best I can think of in this emergence is, etc. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 69 Nothing came out on the present emergence to alter our opinion.

¶ Pressing need, urgent want: 'a sense not proper' (J.).

1781 COWPER *Charity* 188 Not he but his emergence forced the door. 1846 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Cairo* ix. 106 They call in their emergence upon countless saints and virgins.

4. *Bot.* A term applied by Sachs to those outgrowths on leaves or stems which arise from the sub-epidermic tissue and not merely from the epidermis.

1882 tr. *Sachs's Text-bk. Botany* (ed. 2) 161.

Emergency (ĭmə·ɪdʒĕnsi). [ad. late L. *ēmergentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.]

1. The rising of a submerged body above the surface of water; = EMERGENCE 1. Now *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 194 A Tyrant..to prevent the emergencie of murdered bodies did use to cut off their lungs. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 689 They [the Goodwin Sands]..may be of late Emergency. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ix. 169 Repeated submergencies and emergencies of the land.

† 2. The process of issuing from concealment, confinement, etc.; = EMERGENCE 2. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Fam. Lett.* (1650) II. 4 Congratulat his ..emergency from that course he was plunged in. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 14 The..immediate emergency of Vitality from Spirit. 1663 BOYLE *Colours* (J.), The emergency of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies..is very well worth our attentive observation.

† b. *Astron.* = EMERGENCE 2 b. *Obs. rare.*

1762 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 579, I had compared it with the fixed stars, and the Moon, after emergency from the aforementioned clouds.

† 3. The arising, sudden or unexpected occurrence (of a state of things, an event, etc.). *Obs.*

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xxi, Most of our Rarities have been found out by casual emergency. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 2 The Emergency of an unexpected Case. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 383 The emergency of war very frequently required their presence on the frontiers.

4. *concr.* a. (the ordinary mod. use): A juncture that arises or 'turns up'; *esp.* a state of things unexpectedly arising, and urgently demanding immediate action.

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 107 The Psalms minister instruction..to every man, in every emergency. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 196 Relief on sudden emergencies. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* V. i. 183 On great emergencies The law must be remodell'd or amended. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 342 The bishop, beautifully equal to the emergency, arose. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ii. (1880) 22 On an emergency he would even undertake to measure land.

¶ Hence sometimes used for: Urgency, pressing need. 'A sense not proper' (J.).

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.), In any case of emergency, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire. *Mod.* It is a case of great emergency.

† b. *pl.* Casual or contingent profits. *Obs.*

a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. 151 Rents, Profits and Emergencies belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells.

5. *attrib.*, esp. in *Emergency man*: (in Ireland) an occasional bailiff's officer, recruited for special service, *esp.* in evictions.

1881 *Let.* 14 Dec. in Reid *Life of W. E. Forster* (1888) II. viii. 377 The Emergency Committee .. was a purely Orange emanation. 1883 *Ann. Reg.* I. 1 Three Emergency men [were] attacked by an armed party.

Emergent (ĭmə·ɪdʒĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *ēmergent-em*: see EMERGENCE.] A. *adj.*

1. Rising out of a surrounding medium, *e.g.* water.

1627 MAY *Lucan* IV. 141 Emergent hills t'appeare began. 1682 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 355 One part is emergent above the water. *a* 1774 FERGUSON *Month of April*, Brittania .. Floating emergent on the frigid zone. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, The great plain, broken by an emergent rock or clump of trees.

b. *fig.* with direct reference to lit. sense.

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1692) 693 The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him. He is not easily emergent. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. vi. 102 Parliament was..so..sunke..that nothing but an extraordinary providence could make it again emergent. 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* v. 27 Hope, still emergent, still contemns the wave. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* I. 376 The emergent humour of his people.

2. That is in process of issuing forth.

1640 SHIRLEY *Opportunity* Ded., This poem .. emergent from the press. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 263 This..emergent from the gloomy wood, The glaring lion saw. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 38 The sun emergent smiled.

b. *spec.* in *Astron.* (see quot.); in *Optics* said of a ray of light after passing through a refracting medium; so also of a ray of heat.

1676 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 558 The incident refractions were..equal to the emergent. 1721 BAILEY s.v., When a Star is getting out of the Sun Beams, and ready to become visible, it is said to be emergent. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 246 The emergent rays will be collected to a focus. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ix. (1870) 287 Heat emergent from these respective plates.

3. *fig.* That is in process of rising into notice.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 8 The self same spirit of contest..was emergent long before that marriage. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vi, Either emergent or else emerged and full-blown. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 189 There are emergent parties in this country.

4. *fig.* That arises from or out of something prior; consequent, derivative.

c 1619 R. JONES *Serm. Resur.* in *Phenix* II. 488 Declining all emergent controversys. 1650 VENNER *Via Recta Advt.* 370 From whose [blood] losse or want so great hurts are emergent. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), A necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* xiii. § 689 (1858) The changes of excentricity emergent..from the action of the normal force.

5. Casually or unexpectedly arising; not specially provided for. *arch.*

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 375 To amend all matters emergent. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 3 That the Admirall may giue directions vpon emergent occasions. 1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 238 It is their custome after meate to fall into some emergent discourse. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 282 Allowances of Money paid to Persons for emergent Services. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. ii. 33 Occasional documents called forth by emergent needs.

¶ Used for 'urgent', 'pressing'.

1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 1 To perswade their Princes to burst them in their most emergent Occasions. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 45 The most emergent necessity. 1878 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 254/1 Certain petty and emergent repairs. 1881 *Spectator* 19 Feb. 245 The provocation was of the most emergent kind. 1882 SIR R. TEMPLE *Men & Events* viii. 182-3 If a matter was politically emergent .. he cast away his over-caution.

6. Required for emergencies.

1800 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 65 I have this day sent a supply of emergent ammunition.

† 7. *Emergent year*: transl. of med.L. *annus emergens. Obs.*

The term was used by Gervase of Tilbury, who says that the Jews have three modes of reckoning their years: viz., *annum usualem*, which they employ in conformity with the practice of their Christian neighbours, beginning on 1 Jan.; *annum legitimum*, which begins in April; and *annum emergentem*, which is reckoned from their departure from Egypt. In this passage *emergens* has its usual med.L. sense 'arising out of a particular circumstance' (cf. 4, 5); but after the publication of Gervase in Leibnitz *Script. Rer. Brunsv.* (1707-10) the phrase *annus emergens* was taken to mean 'the initial year of an era' (a misconception to which the sentence, apart from its context, easily lends itself). Hence the modern equivalents of the L. phrase, with this incorrect explanation, found their way into 18th c. dictionaries of Fr., Sp., and Eng.; but we have failed to discover any evidence that they actually came into use in those langs. A passage from the same ultimate source as that in Gervase occurs in Higden (see quot. 1450).

c 1450 tr. *Higden's Polychron.* (Harl. MS. 2261) I. 37 Also there is a yere emergente as anendes theyme begynnengs from May when thei wente from Egipte. 1736 BAILEY, *Emergent year* [with erroneous explanation as above]. Hence in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* † 1. An outcome, incidental result. *Obs.*

1528 *State Lett.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 89 In this cause of Matrimony with all the emergents and dependencies upon the same. ? 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* vi. 235 The consideration of one or two circumstances or emergents.

† 2. An unforeseen occurrence, a contingency not specially provided for; = EMERGENCY 3 b. *Obs.*

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* 658 To be able to giue a rule for all emergents as the times doe require. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 47 Maters falling out, new incidents and emergents. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 74 By an unlooked for emergent, the session was broke. 1720 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 491 My behaviour in this emergent.

3. *Science.* An effect produced by a combination of several causes, but not capable of being regarded as the sum of their individual effects. Opposed to *resultant.*

1874 LEWES *Problems Life & Mind* I. 98.

Emergently (ĭmə·ɪdʒĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an emergent manner; † by way of incidental consequence (*obs.*).

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. ¶ 5 § 1 Not primely necessary, but emergently and contingently..useful.

† **Eme·rgentness.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. EMERGENT *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being emergent; 'emergency, casualness' (Bailey).

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emerging (ĭmə·ɪdʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMERGE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb EMERGE.

1813 *Examiner* 10 May 300/2 The most convenient grave for the emerging of the deceased. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* 262 Those sudden emergings from shadow and silence. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. II. vi. 79 We have got to another emerging of the Trial.

Eme·rging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That emerges. *lit.* and *fig.*

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 265 The power of redressing emerging enormities in a church. 1703 POPE *Vertumnus* 115 Thro' clouds th' emerging sun appears. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* ii. 101 They..lay down old Principles.. when..any emerging Juncture shall make it for their advantage. 1822 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* iii. 40 To hiss and sting through some emerging world. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vi. 263 The waves..dash against the emerging rocks.

Emerick, emeril(l, obs. forms of EMERY.

† **Eme·rit,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ēmerit-us*: see EMERITUS.] Superannuated. In quots. used contemptuously. Also as quasi-*sb.* Cf. EMERITUS.

1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. v. (1651) 17 That old Emerit thing .. that rotten Antiquary. *a* 1643 — *Birth P'cess Eliz.* (R.), The emerit ancient warbling priests. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemper of T. Whigg* II. 43 He scorn'd to ..be thought an Emerite.

† **Eme·rit,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ēmerit-* ppl. stem of *ēmerē-re, -ri*, f. *ē* out + *merēre, -ri* to deserve, earn.] *trans.* To obtain by service, deserve.

1648 FAIRFAX, &c. *Remonstrance* 51 The persons that.. shall have emerited their pardons.

Emerited (ĭme·rĭtĕd), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. L. *ēmerit-us* (see next) + -ED.] Chiefly of soldiers and sailors: That has retired from active service, served out his time; *hence*, skilled through long practice or experience. See EMERITUS.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 579 Emerited and well deserving Seamen and Mariners. 1681 — *Diary* (1827) III. 61 A

Royal Hospital for emerited souldiers. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 294 The most emerited thieves. *Ibid.* 401 The abhorred 'Palmerstoni' whom papal gensd'arme imagine to be an emerited brigand.

‖ **Emeritus** (ĭmĕ·rĭtŭs), *a.* and *sb.* [L. *ēmeritus* that has served his time (said of a soldier), pa. pple. of *ēmerērī* (see EMERIT *v.*) to earn (one's discharge) by service.]

A. *adj.* Honourably discharged from service; chiefly in mod.L. phrase *emeritus professor*, the title given to a university professor who has retired from the office.

1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. on Educ.* v. (1860) 102 An emeritus Professor of Moral Philosophy. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 86 He would not claim to be *emeritus*. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 140 When Reason may possibly have no more to discover for us in the region of morals .. and so will have become emeritus.

B. *sb.* One who has retired or been discharged from active service or occupation.

In mod. Dicts.

† **E·merods,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Forms: 5–7 emeraudes, -odes, (5 emerawntys, -owdys, emoroyades), 7 emrods, emeroids, emerods. [ad. L. *hæmorrhoïdes*, a. Gr. *αἱμορροΐδες*: see HEMORRHOIDS.] = HEMORRHOIDS. Still sometimes used in allusions to 1 *Sam.* v. 6, 7, in A.V.)

a 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 190 A man schal blede ther [in the arm] also, The emeraudis for to undo. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 139 Emerawntys, or emerowdys. 1530 PALSGR. 182 A disease called the emerodes. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxviii. (1639) 47 If the disease [melancholy] be caused through the stopping of Emerods. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 106 Such dust .. is thought to signifie fluxe of the Emeraudes. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. 362 He died of ..the Emeroids. 1770 ANDREW MITCHELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 527 He was seized..with a fit of the gout and the emerods at the same time. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 335 The mice and emerods of gold .. were essentially charms.

Emersed (ĭmə·ɹst), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *ēmers-us*, pa. pple. of *ēmergĕre* to EMERGE + -ED.] Standing out from a medium in which a thing has been plunged. *lit.* and *fig.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xvi. 106 A perfect Trine emers'd above the Horizon. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 105 My winding steps up a steep mountain strain! Emers'd a-top, I mark the hills subside. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 368 Leaves floating or emersed.

Emersed, bad spelling of IMMERSED.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nature* I. 91 Emersed under the waters of the ocean.

Emersion (ĭmə·ɹʃən). [as if ad. L. **ēmersiōnem*, n. of action f. *ēmergĕ-re* to EMERGE.]

1. The appearing (of what has been submerged) above the surface of the water. (Formerly sometimes in a narrower sense: see quot. 1731.)

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 440 The Immersion and Emersion of the Globe. 1693 KNATCHBULL *Annot.* 207 (T.) Their immersion into the water, and their emersion out of the same. 1731 BAILEY, vol. II. *Emersion*, the rising of any solid above the surface of a fluid specifically lighter than itself, into which it had been violently immersed. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 26 The creation of fish was..subsequent to the emersion of the tracts just mentioned. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* America, the emersion of which is comparatively recent.

fig. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. (1781) 58 Her emersion from the mercantile ruin. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 350 This emersion..of human nature from the floods of corruption.

2. The action of coming out or issuing (from concealment or confinement). Somewhat *rare*.

1763 C. JOHNSTONE *Reverie* II. 42 My emersion from.. solitude in which I had buried myself. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. Anim.* I. ii. 63 The animal's emersion from its hiding place.

b. *Astron.* The reappearance of the sun or moon from shadow after eclipse, or of a star or planet after occultation.

1633 H. GELLIBRAND in T. James *Voy.* R b, The exact time of the Moones Emersion. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xl. (1787) 116 We were..watching the emersion of a satellite of Jupiter. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* ix. 294 An eclipse.. in which only the immersion, or only the emersion is seen.

† 3. A coming into notice; an issuing into being. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 145 This Hylozoick Atheism hath been very obscure ever since its first Emersion. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 218 The emersion of the New Jerusalem into Being.

Emery (e·məri), *sb.* Also 6 emerye, (ymree), 7–8 emeril(l, 7 emerick. [a. F. *émeri*, *émeril*, OF. *esmeril* = Sp. *esmeril*, It. *smeriglio*:—late L. *smericulum*, f. Gr. *σμῆρις* (*σμῖρις*, *σμῦρις*) a powder used for polishing.]

1. A coarse variety of corundum, used for polishing metals, stones, and glass.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 379 My Lord toke to ..the armore to by with emery xx*d*. 1505 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *123 Dichting of their steil sadilles with ymree. 1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 415, Viij pounde emerye. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 225 That most hard and sharpe stone Smyris (which we tearme Emerill). 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 2 Jernsey.. whose..ground The hardned Emerill hath. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 69 The Magnet attracteth .. the Smyris or Emery in powder. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 15 Make it..smoother with Emerick. 1759 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 336, I then, with a little emery, made that edge .. rough again. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 349 The sharp and hard Stone Smyris or Emeril. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 33 Emery is..employed as the cutting powder. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 217 Polish the barrels with..a little washed emery.

2. (See quot.)

1789 MILLS *Strata Irel.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 97 An irregular bed of iron ore, called emery by the inhabitants.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *emery-stone*; also **emery-cloth, -paper,** cloth or paper covered with emery-powder, to be used for polishing or cleaning metals, etc.; **emery-file** (see quot.); **emery-grinder,** an emery-wheel mounted on a stand, to be used as a grind-stone; **emery-powder,** ground emery, hence a *vb.*, to rub with emery-powder; **emery-roller,** a roller coated with emery; **emery-stick** (see quot.); **emery-wheel,** a wheel made of lead, or of wood covered with leather, coated with emery, and used for polishing.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 101 *Emery File .. a solid stick of Emery used as a file. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 360 The stem .. made very smooth with *Emery paper. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 824/2 Blacking and emery-paper manufacturers. 18.. *Oxford Bible Helps* 126 The corundum .. which when ground is known to us as *emery powder. 1885 MRS. RIDDELL *Mitre Court* I. iv. 86 She had scrubbed, blackleaded .. and *emery-powdered for that gentleman. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 274/1 An *emery roller is geared upon the..main cylinder. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 101 *Emery stick..a stick of wood round which Emery paper is glued. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 5 *Emeril-stones. 1765 BOWLES in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 231 Great blocks of emery-stone. 1864 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* II. vii. 187 The shamir, or emery-stone. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 58 Grind-stones, *emery wheels, buffing wheels.

Emery (e·məri), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To rub or polish with emery; to coat with emery.

Hence **E·meried** *ppl. a.*

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 192 An emeried wheel. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 38. 123 An emeried glass-plate.

Emerylite (e·mərilait). *Min.* [f. EMERY *sb.* + -LITE.] A silicate of calcium and aluminium, occurring in trimetric hemihedral crystals, with a monoclinic aspect; = MARGARITE.

1849 J. L. SMITH in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. VII. 285, I have decided to call it Emerylite.

‖ **Emesis** (e·mĭsis). *Path.* [Gr. *ἔμεσις*, f. *ἐμέ-ειν* to vomit.] The action of vomiting.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 426 Emesis is the result of a very complicated series of actions.

† **Emethen,** *adv. Obs. rare.* Also 4 emethend. [a. ON. *á meðan* (*á* = ON; *meðan* 'whilst', related to MID).] In the mean time.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5118 He .. leues me beniamyn emeþen. *Ibid.* 26928 It es stikand euer emeþend.

Emetia (ĭmī·tiă). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἔμετ-os* vomiting + -IA.] = EMETINE.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 205 Emetia is found in Ipecacuanha. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 432 There is no proof that emetia ever causes vaso-motor spasm.

Emetic (ĭme·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 emetick, (7 hemettick). [ad. Gr. *ἐμετικ-ός* provoking vomiting, f. *ἐμέ-ειν* to vomit.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Having power to produce vomiting. Also *fig.* sickening, mawkish.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 47 Why these should not be Emetick. 1770 R. BAKER *Remarks Eng. Lang.* (1779) 8 Richardson..in his emetic history of Pamela. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 460 The waters when drank, operate .. as emetic. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 74 It possesses emetic qualities.

2. In phraseological combinations: **emetic cup, goblet** (cf. ANTIMONIAL *a.* 1); **emetic root,** *Euphorbia corollata*; **emetic tartar,** (now usually) **tartar-emetic** [mod.L. *tartarus emeticus*], potassio-antimonious tartrate, $C_4H_4(NH_4)(SbO)O_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$; **emetic weed,** *Lobelia inflata*; **emetic wine** = *antimonial wine.*

1679 tr. *Apol. Mdm. Manchini* 14 The Hemettick Wine.. quickly brought her to her Grave. 1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 305 A quarter of a grain of emetic tartar. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5884/1 Emetick Wine. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 108 Emetic Tartar..ought to be employed pure. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 685 A compound of tartar-emetic and cream of tartar.

B. *sb.* A medicine that excites vomiting.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 194 Vomitories..they likewise call by a Greek name, Emeticks. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Diary* in *Corr.* (1861) II. 94 To take an emetic together. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xxi, The sea acted as a strong emetic. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 426 Emetics are..employed.. for the purpose of producing..vomiting.

transf. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xii, Three hundred cannon threw up their emetic.

Emetical (ĭme·tikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = EMETIC *a.* *lit.* and *fig.*

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1131 A greater proportion of Salt.. would make it..Emetical. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. 39 The emetical nature of the stuff that was swallowed. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 22 It is nauseous and emetical to be told that our fellow-countrymen starve outside our gates.

Emetically (ĭme·tikăli), *adv. rare.* [f. EMETICAL *a.* + -LY.] In the manner of an emetic.

1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xvii, Sneaking Calais, prone behind its bar, invites emetically to despair.

Emetine (e·mĭtəin). *Chem.* Also (*obs.*) emetin, emetina. [f. Gr. *ἔμετ-os* vomiting + -INE.] An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Cephaëlis ipecacuanha.*

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 292 Emetin is obtained from ipecacuanha. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 262 Emetina..was detected, in 1817..in ipecacuanha. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 721 It resembles..emetine.

Emeto-cathartic (e·mĭto,kăþā·ɹtik), *sb.* and *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἔμετο-s* vomiting + *καθαρτικός* purgative.]

A. *adj.* Having power to cause both purging and vomiting. **B.** *sb.* A substance having this power.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Ailanthus*, These preparations act as emetocathartics, as well as tæniafuges.

Emetology (emĭtɒ·lŏdʒi). *Med.* [f. Gr. *ἔμετο-s* vomiting + -LOGY.] 'The doctrine of, or a treatise of, vomiting and emetics' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Emeu, emu (ī·miu). Also 7 emia, eme, 8–9 emew. [Alleged by early travellers (see quot. 1613) to be the name used by the natives of Banda and the neighbouring islands; now, however, believed to be a. Pg. *ema*, orig. denoting the crane, but afterwards applied to the ostrich and to various birds of ostrich-like appearance.

The form *emu* is perh. now more common in popular writing, and has latterly been adopted in the transactions of the Zoological Society. Prof. Newton, however, and some other eminent authorities prefer the older form *emeu*.]

† 1. = CASSOWARY 1. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. xii. 430 The bird called Emia or Eme is admirable. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 74 The Cassoware or Emeu.

† 2. ? The American Ostrich, *Rhea americana.* [Perh. an error; the Pg. *ema* is applied to this bird.]

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 37 The Emu which many call the American Ostrich. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. x. 245 The largest bird in Guiana is there called tuyew, and by others emu.

3. A genus (*Dromæus*) of birds, constituting the family *Dromæidæ* of the order *Megistanes*, subclass *Ratitæ*. It is peculiar to the Australian continent. The best known species (*D. novæ-hollandiæ*), discovered soon after the colonization of New South Wales in 1788, was originally regarded as a species of Cassowary; the Emeu and Cassowary are closely allied, but the former is distinguished by the absence of the horny 'helmet' and of the caruncles on the neck, and by the presence of a singular opening in the front of the windpipe.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 145/2 The Emeu can produce a hollow drumming sort of note. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* (1888) II. 224 The female of one of the emus (*Dromæus inoratus*) is..larger than the male. 1875 A. R. WALLACE *Geog. Distrib. Animals* II. 368 The Emeus are found only on the main-land of Australia.

4. *Comb.* **emeu-tree,** a low tree or shrub, a native of Tasmania; **emeu-wren,** an Australian bird, *Stipiturus* (or *Malurus*) *malacurus*, of the family *Sylviidæ*.

1865 GOULD *Handbk. Birds Australia* I. 339 The Emu Wren is .. fond of low marshy districts. 1875 LASLETT *Timber Trees* 206 Emu Tree.

‖ **Emeute** (emöt). [Fr.: f. *émouvoir* to agitate, set in motion.] A popular rising or disturbance.

1862 H. W. BELLEW *Mission Affghanistan* 430 These feuds and emeutes are of daily occurrence. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 5/1 That movement might be supported by an emeute in the town.

Emfiteutic: see EMPHYTEUTIC.

† **Emfo·rth,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* Also 4 evene forth. [f. *em*, EVEN *adv.* + FORTH.]

A. *adv.* Equally.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 142 Louye .. þine enemye .. euene forth with þi-selue. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. XXXV, Who shall emforth and more be suer.

B. *prep.*

1. According to; in proportion to.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6093 Amis emforþ his miȝt Confort him boþ day and niȝt. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2128 *Ariadne*, To save a gentyl man emforth hire myght. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 222 Beatus, seith seynt bernard qui scripturas legit .. emforth his power.

2. Equally with.

c 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 33 þi trewe frende emforþ thyself þou miȝth telle þi þouȝth.

† **E·micant,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *ēmicānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmicā-re*: see next.] That darts or flashes forth.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 354 Thou almighty vigour .. Which emicant did this and that way dart.

† **E·micate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēmicāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmicā-re* to spring forth, flash out.] *intr.* To spring forth, appear. Also *fig.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 306 In whose summity little purpureous flowers emicate. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxii, The studious Cupidity, that so demonstratively emicates at your external Organs.

† **Emica·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ēmicātiōnem*, n. of action f. as prec.]

1. 'Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as sprightly liquors' (J.).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 90 Iron in Aqua

fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication. 1775 in Ash. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

2. The action of shining forth. In quot. *fig.*

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* i. 19 Christ hath .. divers names of light given him, according to the different degrees of his emication. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in Bailey.

Emicatious (emikē·ɪ·ʃəs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Emicati-on + -ous.] That shines or glitters.

1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* v. 473 Wood..Smooth, emicatious, free from knot or joint.

[† **E·mich, e·mych.** A misspelling of Eunuch (occurring several times in the work cited).

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. clviii. (1495) 161 a/2 Emyches..men that lacke their membres of mankinde. *Ibid.* 163 a/1 Emiches.]

Emiction (ĭmi·kʃən). *Phys.* [n. of action f. *ēmict-* ppl. stem of late L. *ēmingĕre*, f. *ē* out + *mingĕre* to make water.]

1. The action of voiding the urine.

1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *concr.* Urine; that which is voided by the urinary passages.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* (J.), Gravel and stone..effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine emiction. 1775 in Ash. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Emictory (ĭmi·ktəri), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. as prec.: see -ory.] **A.** *adj.* That has diuretic properties. **B.** *sb.* A diuretic; a medicine that promotes the discharge of urine.

In mod. Dicts.

Emid, obs. var. of Amid. [The *e-* may perh. represent *in* rather than *on*.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4252 (Cott.) In all .. drightin was him emid. *Ibid.* 6612 þai fand bot wormes creuland emid.

Emidward, var. form of Amidward, *prep. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16404 Vp he ras and wess his hend emidward þat folk bliue.

† **Emigrane.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *ēmigrāneus*, L. *hēmicrānius* (*dolor*): see Migraine.] = Migraine.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 114 þe Emygrane, *emigraneus.*

Emigrant (e·migrănt), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *ēmigrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmigrā-re*: see Emigrate.]

A. *sb.* One who removes from his own land to settle (permanently) in another. Also *attrib.*, as in *emigrant-ship.*

1754 (*title*), A Memorial of the Case of the German Emigrants settled in .. Pensilvania. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. Introd. 27 In these expeditions the northern emigrants were..attended by their poets. 1818 Cobbett *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 302, I greatly doubt of its being..of any benefit to the emigrants themselves. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xii. 82 The emigrants were headed by chiefs who claimed descent from Agamemnon. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 The noise of embarking emigrants.

attrib. 1855 *Times* 9 July 10/5 Wreck of the Emigrant ship Lochmaben Castle.

b. *spec.* One of the French Royalists who fled at the time of the Revolution; = Emigré.

1792 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 368 The deplorable state of the French emigrants. 1812 Amyot *Windham's Life* I. 39 An expedition, composed of Emigrants, proceeded against Quiberon. 1860 L. Harcourt *Diaries G. Rose* I. 162 The Emperor had insisted that the Emigrants should make no attempt to disturb the public tranquillity.

B. *adj.* That emigrates or leaves his own land for another. Also (of birds), migratory.

1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 195 Emigrant Catholick priests. 1796 E. Darwin *Zoon.* I. 233 The same birds are emigrant from some countries and not so from others.

† **Emi·grate,** *a.* [ad. L. *ēmigrātus*, pa. pple. of *ēmigrāre*: see next and -ate.] That has migrated (from the body).

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* 226 Let our souls emigrate meet.

Emigrate (e·migrēit), *v.* [f. L. *ēmigrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmigrā-re*, f. *ē* out + *migrā-re* to Migrate.]

1. *intr.* To remove out of a country for the purpose of settling in another.

1778 *Conversation* in Boswell *Johnson* lxii. (1848) 574 They don't emigrate, till they could earn their livelihood .. at home. 1782 Pownall *Stud. Antiq.* 60 (T.) The surplus parts of this plethorick [*printed* phletorick] body must emigrate. 1833 Wade *Middle & Working Classes* (1835) 342 It is only the..redundant portion of the community that ought to emigrate. 1881 W. Bence Jones in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 137 In 1880, 96,000 persons emigrated from Ireland.

b. In wider sense: To remove from one place of abode to another. *rare.*

1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 352 The mountaineers..emigrate during the summer to the Tuscan coast.

2. *trans.* To cause or assist to emigrate; to send out to settle in a foreign country.

1870 C. B. Clarke in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 51/2 Pauper children .. I would emigrate. 1886 Miss Rye in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr. 2 It is now twenty-five years since I first began to emigrate women.

E·migrated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] That has left his native land to settle in another.

1794 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 65 Their emigrated countrymen in the Spanish service. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 57 The emigrated proprietor is not .. without a chance of restitution. 1863 Blyth *Hist. Rec. Fincham* 168 Our emigrated countrymen in the colonies.

Emigrating (e·migrēitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That emigrates.

1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 710/2 Many emigrating inhabitants. 1869 *Daily News* 12 June, What was best in your emigrating population.

† b. = Migratory. *Obs. rare.*

1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 289 The mountains .. are covered with good grass, that feeds a million of emigrating sheep.

Emigration (emigrēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēmigrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēmigrā-re* to Emigrate. (Of earlier occurrence than the vb.)]

1. *gen.* The action of migrating or departing out of a particular place or set of surroundings. In early examples often applied to the departure of the soul from the body, either *lit.* by death, or *fig.* with reference to ecstatic rapture.

1650 Bp. Hall *Balm Gil.* (R.), A scorching triall (upon the emigration) in flames little inferiour .. to those of hell. 1656 More *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 171 The Emigration of humane Souls from the bodies by Ecstasy. 1678 Jer. Taylor *Fun. Serm.* 250 Frequent Aspirations and Emigrations of his Soul after God. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 175 There is an emigration of a great number from hence to sea. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. li. 414 Successive emigrations [of air-bubbles] towards the upper parts of the tube. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. Introd. 57 A new confirmation of the vegetable harmonies of Nature founded on the emigration of plants.

† b. *transf. Obs.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Exhort. § 12 Jesus had some .. acts of emigration beyond the lines of his even and ordinary conversation.

2. *esp.* The departure of persons from one country, usually their native land, to settle permanently in another. Also *attrib.*, as in *emigration-agent.*

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 240 (R.) Plethory hath many times occasioned emigrations. 1768-71 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 198 It highly behoves us to stop immediately all further emigrations. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 125 Those melancholy emigrations .. from the Islands .. of Scotland. 1833 Wade *Middle & Working Classes* (1835) 106 The practicability of emigration as a means of relief. 1867 Buckle *Civilis.* (1873) III. i. 9 An overflow which in civilised times is an emigration, is in barbarous times an invasion.

3. The whole body of persons who emigrate.

1863 Bright *Sp. Amer.* 16 June, Of all the emigration from this country .. a mere trifle went south.

Emigrational (emigrēi·ʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to Emigration.

1885 Ld. Rosebery in *Pall Mall G.* 26 Mar. 6/2 Twenty-five emigrational agencies in London.

Emigrationist (emigrēi·ʃənist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who advocates emigration.

Emigrator (e·migrēitəɹ). *rare.* [a. L. **ēmigrātor*, agent-n. f. *ēmigrā-re*: see Emigrate *v.*] = Emigrant.

1837 Lytton *Athens* I. 242 In the average equality of the emigrators were the seeds of a new constitution.

Emigratory (e·migrēitəri), *a.* [f. L. *ēmigrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēmigrāre* + -ory: see Emigrate *v.* Cf. *Migratory.*]

1. Of animals: = Migratory. *rare.*

1839 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. vii. 189 The great body of this emigratory species .. moved southwards.

2. Occupied in emigrating; pertaining to emigration.

1854 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* xii. (1874) 222 Records of an emigratory process. 1865 W. G. Palgrave *Arabia* I. 288 A large emigratory detachment.

‖ **Emi·gré.** [Fr.: pa. pple. of *émigrer* to Emigrate.] A Frenchman who has left his country for another; *esp.* one of those Royalists who fled at the French Revolution.

1792 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 363 The Geneva emigrés .. are hastening to their homes. 18.. T. Archer *Sword & Shuttle* i, Our emigrés .. had settled in Spitalfields.

† **Emi·ke,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *ēmic-āre*: see Emicate *v.*] *intr.* To spring forth, appear.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 349 Two lesser nerves emike in its leafes.

Eminence (e·minĕns). [ad. L. *ēminēntia*, f. *ēminēnt-em* Eminent.]

I. In physical senses.

1. † a. Height, altitude, degree of elevation (*obs.*). b. A lofty or elevated position.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 278 Upon this water..pour sweet butter melted, to the eminence of two fingers. *c* 1800 K. White *Poet. Wks.* (1837) 136 Draw the fix'd stars from their eminence. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* I. 222 If a lighted candle be set .. on an eminence.

† 2. a. A prominence, protuberance. Chiefly in *Anat.* b. *Bot.* (See quot. 1688.) *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 438 Wherein the eminence .. shooting from the vpper part of the forehead is wanting. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 493 The same Author hath discovered in it [the Tongue] many little Eminences. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 115/1 Eminence, or Woolly Eminence, is the outward skin or husk that covers round roots, as in Onions, Tulipa's. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 168 There is a certain Eminence in this Edge of the Acetabulum.

3. An elevation on the earth's surface; a rising ground, hill. Also *fig.*

1670 Cotton *Espernon* III. xi. 567 He caus'd two good Forts to be trac'd out..upon two Eminences. 1748 Anson *Voy.* III. v. (ed. 4) 452 There is a battery .. on an eminence. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 7 The other, perched on an eminence, watches the flight of the prey. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* IX. 53 We .. speak .. of Age As of a final Eminence. 1833 Sir J. Herschel *Astron* i. § 19 (1858) 17 If we ascend a high eminence on a plain. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. i. 5 He was beheaded on a small eminence without the walls.

II. In non-material senses.

4. Distinguished superiority, elevated rank as compared with others. (Sometimes with *fig.* notion of 1.) a. in social or official position, wealth, or power.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 168 Whether the Tirranny be in his Eminence that fills it vp. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 29 A Womans heart, which euer yet affected Eminence, Wealth, Soueraignty. *a* 1652 Brome *Queene's Exchange* I. i. (1657) 458 Your self A Queen of so great eminence. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 6 Satan by merit rais'd to that bad eminence. 1767 *Lett. Junius* xxiii. 105 The eminence of your station gave you a commanding prospect of your duty. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 165 No man could hope to rise to eminence and command but by their favour.

b. in reputation, intellectual or moral attainment, or the possession of any quality, good or (sometimes) bad.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 36 His Son made a notable progress, by an early eminence in Practice and Learning. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 157 ¶ 4 A young man that gave..hopes of future eminence. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 406 Several surgeons of eminence. 1844 Emerson *Nature, Young American* Wks. (Bohn) II. 307 No man of letters, be his eminence what it may, is received into the best society. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* 112 Eminence in science should be made the one statutable condition [for a headship]. 1870 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 27 The poorer classes..excel..in the bad eminence of filth.

† c. Mastery, the 'upper hand'. Phrase *To have the eminence of*: to have the advantage of. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 266 You should not haue the eminence of him. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. (1874) 131 Long did we tugge For eminence.

† d. *Spirit of eminence*: pride, ambition. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* VI. xxxiii, Devotion..abates the spirit of eminence.

5. As a title of honour, now borne only by Cardinals. (See quot. 1836.)

1653 Cromwell *to Cdl. Mazarin* (Carlyle) V. App. No. 27 It's surprise to me that your Eminence should take notice of a person so inconsiderable as myself. 1717 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 514 His eminence .. put on his cardinal's square cap. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 291/1 Urban VIII, in 1630, gave to the cardinals the title of Eminence, which was shared with them by the grand master of the order of Malta, and the ecclesiastical electors of the German or Roman empire only. 1884 *Weekly Reg.* 11 Oct. 451/2 One word, his Eminence said he would add, concerning the Rosary.

† 6. Acknowledgement of superiority, homage.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. ii. 31 Present him Eminence, both with Eye and Tongue.

† 7. An eminent quality, an excellence; a distinction, honour. *Obs.*

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 16 You assume it an eminence, to be rarely arrayed. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. 128 His Eminences were Painting and Graving. *Ibid.* IX. 101 So severall eminences met in this worthy man. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 31 There must be therefore some great eminence in the object worshipped.

† 8. Eminent degree or measure. *Obs.*

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. x. 41 Naturall Power, is the eminence of the Faculties of Body, or Mind. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 206 ¶ 2 Men of our Acquaintance, who had no one Quality in any Eminence.

b. *Gram.* (See quot.)

1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* I. 91 [The superlative formed with *very*] is called..the superlative of eminence, to distinguish it from the other superlative.

c. Phrase, *By (way of) eminence*: in an eminent or especial sense, *par excellence.* (In early examples sometimes in sense 7: by way of distinction.) *rare* in mod. use.

1621-31 Laud *Sev. Serm.* (1847) 66 Now Jerusalem is by way of singular eminence called here 'a city compacted together'. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 229 The principal council..is generally called, by way of eminence, the council. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* ix. 253 This by eminence is the bright omen of the times. 1883 F. A. Walker *Pol. Econ.* 399 One kind of money .. may be called by eminence political money.

9. The highest development, the 'flower'.

1857 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Poets* i. 14 The portion of literature..which may be regarded as its eminence,—its Poetry

E·minency. Also 7 emminency. [ad. L. *ēminēntia*: see prec. and -ency.]

I. In physical senses.

† 1. Height; prominence, elevation above surrounding objects. *Obs. rare.*

1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. vii. 105 The ordinary Eminency of the hight of the Earth aboue the Waters. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* II. 137 Mighty hils and Mountaines in eminency. 1663 Charleton *Chorea Gigant.* 48 One .. stone exceeding the rest in eminency.

† 2. *concr.* A projection or prominence; a protuberance. *Obs.*

1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* III. ix. 148 Towards the Temples there grows a certain eminency. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 15 You do off the Eminencies or Risings. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. x. § 9 The Muscle..runs about the Eminency, like a Rope in a Pulley.

† 3. An elevation on the earth's surface; a rising ground, hill. Also an elevated object. *Obs.*

1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 10 A Church or Steeple, or some other Eminency. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 68 Mount Calvary .. is a small Eminency or Hill. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Wars* VII. viii. § 5 A certain eminency of the rock. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. xii. (ed. 4) 354 On the tops of some small eminencies there are several look-out towers.

II. In non-material senses.

†4. Distinguished superiority, elevation above the common standard in social position, wealth, power, reputation, or attainment, or in the possession of any special quality; = EMINENCE 4. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxi. 166 Men of parts and eminency. 1642 C. H. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 282 III. 302 We have lost .. few of eminency. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* iii. § 28 (1704) 351 Commoners, who in antiquity and eminency are no way inferior to the chief of the titular Nobility. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* v. 48 This woman was a witch of some eminency.

†b. Of things, of places, towns, etc.: Importance. *Obs.*

1622 MISSELDEN *Free Traae* 6 To finde out a fit remedy is of high eminency. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* vii. (1707) 217 There are but two places of any eminency, the Circumference and the Centre. 1651 tr. *Don Fenise* 296 We arrived at the doore of an house of eminency. 1673 *Vain Insolency Rome* 6 The first greatness of Rome was founded in the eminency of the City.

†5. As a title of honour, borne esp. by cardinals; = EMINENCE 5. *Obs.*

1655 MILTON *Lett. State* (1851) 331, I intreat your Eminency to give him entire Credit. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 72 Their Eminencies were all astonished at the Election.

†6. Acknowledgement of superiority, homage, deference; = EMINENCE 6. *Obs.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 50 Equity is a due to People, as Eminency to Princes.

†7. That in which a person (or thing) excels or is remarkable; *esp.* in good sense, an excellence, special talent, honourable distinction. *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 62 He hath beene accompted ignoble, who hath not beene .. noted for some eminency. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 595 Therefore it followeth unavoidably, that the eminency of their [serpents'] temperament is cold in the highest degree. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 51 This Adoption is called by the name of a dignity or eminency. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 298 Reason and discretion are the singular eminencies of men.

†8. Superiority in degree or measure; intensive magnitude. *By (way of) eminency*: see EMINENCE 8 c. *Obs.*

1608 S. HIERON *Defence* III. 159 Some eminency of greatnes, power, or goodnes. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 51 Not only for distinctions sake, but in way of eminency. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* ix. (1652) 307 The Sabbath is called an everlasting Covenant by way of eminency. 1651 *Abel Rediv. Luther* (1867) I. 38 The eminency of his good parts did more and more show themselves. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 24 The People of the Country call it..the Plain..by way of Eminency.

9. Prominence, or relative importance, in mental view.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 147 This rhetoric, or power to fix the momentary eminency of an object. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 367 Christian Churches do recommend the..secret of Jesus, though not.. in the right eminency.

¶10. Confused with IMMINENCY. Cf. EMINENT 6.

1680 *Life Edw. II* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 37 The Spencers..saw the eminency of their own dangers.

Eminent (e·minĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *ēmīnēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *ēminē-re* to project.]

I. In physical (and obvious metaphorical) senses.

1. High, towering above surrounding objects. Also *fig.* Now *poet.* or *arch.*

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 22 Nero..deuised an eminent pillar. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xvii. 22 Upon an high mountain and eminent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 587 He above the rest In shape and gesture proudly eminent Stood like a Towr. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 363 Images..seated on the Eminentest Places of the Church. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1446 The eminent part .. is the S. E. point. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XIV, Upon a stately war-horse eminent.

fig. 1830 TENNYSON *Love & Death*, In the light of great eternity Life eminent creates the shade of death. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 87 The patriot's oath .. stands Among the oaths of perjurers, eminent.

b. In weaker sense: Projecting, prominent, protruding. Also *fig.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, A party of the orbytall, or emynent pomall. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 155 Females [elephants] carry .. their Calves upon their snowts and long eminent teeth. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 67 The..Fingers..presented in an eminent posture. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* III. 407 The fairer [parts], eminent in light, advance. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 124 A very eminent nose.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 289 Some eminent verse lifts its long ridge above its tamer peers.

II. In non-material senses. (Formerly often with some notion of 1.)

2. Of persons: a. Exalted, dignified in rank or station.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 25 A deflowred maid, And by an eminent body. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 141 We may not lawfully be angry .. with those in eminent Place. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 175 The king was too eminent a magistrate to be trusted with discretionary power. 1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 140 A certain native person of distinction or eminent rajah.

b. Distinguished in character or attainments, or by success in any walk of life. (The use in bad sense is now *ironical.*)

1611 BIBLE *Job* xxii. 8 The honourable man [*marg.* eminent *or* accepted for countenance]. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 66 These two eminentest Prophets..resist the Captaines, Souldiers, and unjust Executioners of their Princes. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 60 Eminent Musicians and Poets flourished in Greece. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 407 An eminent practitioner .. entertains a different opinion. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 5 Eminent cooks are paid 1200*l.* a-year. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 157 Thucydides..was eminent as a speaker.

†3. Of things or places: Chief, principal, important; especially valuable. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 15 Their cheife and eminent inward parts are defiled. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 128 An eminent country in Idumea. 1676 ALLEN *Addr. Nonconf.* 176 Prayer .. is an eminent part of Gods worship. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 130 If your Shop stands in an eminent Street. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* III. 644 It gives present ease, and is eminent against all..pains. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 218 These Muscles..drawing the Eye out on eminent Ocasions.

4. Of qualities: Remarkable in degree; †conspicuously displayed. Of actions, facts, phenomena: Signal, noteworthy (now chiefly in good sense).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 90 The cok confesseth emynent cupide. 1454 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 38 I. 120 The emynent myscheve and ffynall destruccionne of the said Counte. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. (1611) 34 After an eminent sort. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 5/2 There is an eminent place in Eusebius to prove this. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 267 An eminent fright will take away.. Agues. 1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlv. Wks. (ed. 10) 72 His valor .. is .. eminent in his killing of the Bear and Lion. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 159 A peculiar sort of voice .. is .. eminent in Quails. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenn.* Poems (1730) I. 31 The god of wine .. whose eminent perfection Drunkenness I intend to make the subject of..discourse. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 1 Mountebanks .. do their most eminent Operations in Sight of the People. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. i. 89 His success was eminent. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. 453 The reputation justly acquired by his eminent services. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. 65 Their opponents .. were .. not Achaian in the same eminent sense.

b. *Crystallography.* (See quot.)

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxiii. 204 The plane of most eminent cleavage. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 1. 3 One cleavage is much more perfect, or more eminent as it is sometimes called, than the rest.

5. Law. *Right of eminent domain*: see quots.

1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* vi. 111 The King who had the eminent Dominion. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 673 § 3 The right of eminent domain, or inherent sovereign power gives the Legislature the control of private property for public use. 1880 BROWN *Law Dict.* s.v., Eminent domain is the ownership or *dominium* (domain) of an independent sovereign over the territories of his sovereignty, by virtue of which no other sovereign can exercise any jurisdiction therein. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 5/1 The State exercising its right of eminent domain.

¶6. Confused with IMMINENT (so freq. *eminens* in med.L. for *imminens*). *Obs.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 377 The eminent dangers which euery houre we saw before our Eyes. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 156 Let..your Patient be..informed of the eminent danger of death. 1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Council of Trent* (1676) 269 The actual and eminent departure of many Fathers. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 94 The eminent Danger I had been in.

†**Emine·ntial,** *a. Math. Obs. rare.* [f. EMINENT *a.* + -IAL.] (See quot. 1796.)

1736 in BAILEY. 1751 in CHAMBERS. 1775 in ASH. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict., Eminential equation*, a term used by some algebraists, in the investigation of the areas of curvilineal figures, for a kind of assumed equation that contains another equation eminently, the latter being a particular case of the former. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence †**Emine·ntially,** *Obs. rare*; = EMINENTLY 4.

1656 tr. *Th. White's Peripatetical Institutions* 328 This action, therefore, actuates the Creature with a certain indivisibility that eminentially contains divisibility.

Eminently (e·minĕntli), *adv.* [f. EMINENT *a.* + -LY².] In an eminent manner.

†1. On high; in a lofty or elevated position.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 5 Those houses .. are somewhat eminently situated. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 10 A Bush..eminently situate.

†2. Conspicuously, so as to attract the eye. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xii. (1660) 157 Their commander being so eminently clad. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. viii. (1743) 191 In the middle of the Church is he or she eminently placed in the sight of all the people. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 89 The great Rocks in the Sea are..eminently visible to this day. 1774 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 147 The moon shone eminently bright.

3. In an eminent or especial degree; signally, notably.

1641 BP. J. HALL *Serm.* in *Rem. Wks.* (1660) II. 59 That all Nations should agree upon an universall cessation of armes .. it must needs be the Lords doing so much more eminently. 1746 M. TOMLINSON *Prot. Birthr.* 3 Nothing .. more Eminently distinguishes Man from the Brute Creation. 1817 W. BOSWELL in *Parl. Deb.* 805 Gentlemen who had eminently served their country. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 105 Nowhere does virtue more eminently fail of its earthly recompense than in the church. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iv. (1872) 118 A painter's eye .. he .. eminently had.

4. *Philos.* and *Theol.* See quot. 1751.

In scholastic theology God is said to possess the excellences of human character not *formally* (i. e. according to their definition, which implies creature limitation) but *eminently* (L. *eminenter*), i. e. in a higher sense. In wider use, the word is nearly equivalent to *virtually.*

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 58 But, virtually and eminently..all his bones were broken, that is, contrited and grinded with grief and sorrow. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 211 The apostle..may be said eminently, though not formally, to have declared him [the Holy Ghost] to be God. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 15 Fire is Eminently and Potentially, though not Formally hot. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Eminently*..in the schools, is used in contradistinction to *formally*..to denote that a thing possesses, or contains any other in a more perfect or higher manner than is required to a formal possesion thereof. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 323 A..university of sciences, containing all sciences either 'formally' or 'eminently'.

†b. *Math.* One equation is said to contain another eminently, when the latter is a particular case of the former. *Obs.* 1798 [see EMINENTIAL].

¶†5. Of peril, danger: Imminently, urgently.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* Ep. Ded. 1 b, This warre .. to which my leisure more eminently exposed me. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 114 Their ruine .. I see most eminently..at hand.

†**E·minentness.** *Obs.*—° [f. EMINENT *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being eminent.

1731-1800 in BAILEY.

†**E·minously,** *adv. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *ēminus* at a distance + -OUS + -LY².] Remotely, distantly.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 303 Which [thistle down] eminously represents a running hare.

Emir (emī·ɪr, ī·məɪr). Forms: 7 emer, amir, 7-9 emeer, 7- emir. [a. Arab. أمير *amīr*, commander. See AMEER, ADMIRAL.]

1. A Saracen or Arab prince, or governor of a province; a military commander.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) pt. v. 195 An Emeer, or hereditary Prince. 1632 — *Totall Discourse* 373 Having an Emeere of their owne, being subiect to none, but to his owne passions. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2177/1 An Emir or Prince of the Arabs..has taken the Field with some Troops. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxiv. 616 The humble title of emir was no longer suitable to the Ottoman greatness. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xxiv. 185 Saladin..sent an emir to the camp with presents. 1848 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 87 The Emeers and Wezeers.

2. A title of honour borne by the descendants of Mohammed.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1295 Mahomet's .. kinsmen in greene Shashes, who are called Emers. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2322/3, 56 Emirs .. with green Shashes. 1708 KERSEY *Emir* (among the Turks) a Lord, especially any one descended from the false prophet Mahomet. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* xii, The foremost of the band is seen An Emir by his garb of green.

Emirate (ĭmī·ərĕt). [f. EMIR + -ATE.] The jurisdiction or government of an emir.

1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* IV. i. 406 The Emirate of Mossul should be in the hands of a man of energy. 1883 *American* VI. 374 Whose adherence gave Abd-ur-Rahman-Khan the emirate.

†**Emi·ss,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. In 7 emisse. [ad. L. *ēmiss-us*, pa. pple. of *ēmittĕ-re* to send forth, EMIT.] Emitted.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. xxx, Rayes emisse From centrall Night.

Emissary (e·misări), *sb.*¹ and *a.* [ad. L. *ēmissāri-us* adj., that is sent, also *absol.* an emissary, spy, f. *ēmiss-* ppl. stem of *ēmittĕre* to send out (see EMIT) + *-ārius*, -ARY¹.]

A. *sb.* A person sent on a mission to gain information, or to gain adherents to, or promote the interests of a cause. (Almost exclusively in bad sense, implying something odious in the object of the mission, or something underhand in its manner.) Also *fig.*

In B. Jonson's *Staple of News* (see quot. 1625) the word is used app. as a novelty, and recurs constantly through the play as the official title of the agents employed by the imaginary 'office for the collection of news.'

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. ii. (1631) 9 What are Emissaries? Men imploy'd outward, that are sent abroad To fetch in the commodity [news]. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 465 The Bishops purseivants, and others their emissaries. *c* 1650 DENHAM *Progr. Learn.* 126 Lucifer's .. faithful emissary, rose from hell To possess Peter's chair. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* iv. § 3 The *meatus*, or passages, through which those subtill emissaries [the 'Spirits'] are conveyed to the respective members. 1708 *Bickerstaff detected* in *Swift's Wks.* II. I. 168 Culprit aforesaid is a popish emissary. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. § 7 (1808) 134 Pain..is..an emissary of this king of terrours. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 2, I am endeavouring to get this information by emissaries. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 379 Burghley ..had..emissaries to inform him of the ballads sung in the streets. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 (1882) 400 She viewed the Douay priests simply as political emissaries of the Papacy.

b. = SPY.

1676 in BULLOKAR. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

†c. *attrib.* quasi-*adj. Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Lyrick Pieces* 8 (R.) Nor forth your window peepe, With your emissarie eye.

B. *adj.* That is sent forth.

†1. a. Emitted as an emanation. b. Sent forth

on a mission (cf. A). c. In transl. L. *emissarius caper*, Levit. xvi. 8. = SCAPE-GOAT. *Obs. rare.*

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 121 Emissary atoms. 1688 — *Para. Proph.* 399 Emissary Agents from the Roman See. 1688 — *An Illustration* 311 The Rivers must be Emissary Powers of the said Kingdom. 1833 ROCK *Hierurg.* (1851) 55 The High-Priest .. offered the emissary goat.

2. *Phys.* Of small vessels: Sent forth, branching out from a main trunk.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 741 The veins..communicate..by a multitude of emissary twigs.

Emissary (e·misări), *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *ēmissārium* an outlet, f. *ēmiss-* (see prec.) + *-ārium*: see -ARY[1].] An outlet, channel, duct: chiefly of a lake or reservoir. Also *fig. Obs.* exc. in *Rom. Antiq.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 530 Without any emissaries, tunnels, or holes. 1727 SWIFT *To a very young Lady* Wks. 1755 II. II. 44 To be the common emissary of scandal. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 368 The famous Emissary of the Emperor Claudius remains nearly entire. 1859 LD. BROUGHTON *Italy* II. xvii. 121 The great emissaries of the Alban lake.

†b. *Phys.* A canal by which any fluid passes out. *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 166 *The emissaryes of the palate from the brain. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 355 The Obstruction of the Emissaries of the Saliva.

E·missaryshi·p. *rare*[−1]. [f. EMISSARY *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.] The position or office of an emissary.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. i, Give your worship joy, Of your new place, your emissaryship In the News-office!

Emissile (ĭmi·sil), *a.* [f. L. *ēmiss-* ppl. stem of *ēmittĕre* to send forth: see -ILE, and cf. *missile.*] That is capable of being thrust out or protruded.

1732 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1848 J. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 28 The emissile and retractile cornua..in snails. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 191 Tubule of mouth emissile.

Emission (ĭmi·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēmissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēmittĕre* to EMIT.] The action of the vb. EMIT.

†1. The action of sending forth. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 181 Emission or sending away. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (L.), Populosity ..requireth..emission of colonies. 1657 HOBBES *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 398 The authority..of the Apostles in the emission of preachers to the infidels. 1827 G. S. FABER *Origin of Expiatory Sacrifice* 197, *note*, Noah seems to have twice selected that holyday for the emission of the dove.

†2. The issuing, publication (of a book, a notice).

1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 169 ¶ 11 The tardy emission of Pope's compositions. 1779 JOHNSON *Life Pope* Wks. IV. 40 The emission..of the Proposals for the Iliad.

3. The issuing or setting in circulation (bills, notes, shares, etc.). Also *concr.*

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 295 All the emissions of their paper-currency..are forged. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 415 Proposing the emission of assignats. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 36 A subsequent emission of bills of credit.

4. The action of giving off or sending out (chiefly what is subtle or imponderable, light, heat, gases, odours, sounds, etc.). †Formerly also the sending forth (of the soul) in death; the allowing 'the animal spirits' to escape; and *fig.* the 'pouring out', 'breathing forth' (of affection, etc.).

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 190 This actuall emission of his soule, which is death. *a* 1626 BACON (L.), Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the emission of the spirits. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. Wks. IX. 161 The voice was .. effective .. in the direct emission. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* (L.), Affection flamed up in collateral emissions of charity to its neighbour. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 146 ¶ 9 Growing fainter .. at a greater distance from the first emission. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* x. 311 The tail of the..comet..occupied only two days in its emission from the comet's body. 1853 — *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. § 35. (1873) 26 Puffs of smoke, at every moment of their emission from the crater. 1859 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (ed. 3) 77 The emission of fragrance. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 71 The emission of sparks of light.

b. Optics. *Theory of emission, Emission theory*: the theory that light consists in the emission of streams of imponderable material particles from luminous bodies.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xv. § 94. 134 The Newtonian theory of light, or the theory of emission. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 62 An emission theory..will not hold for the diffusion of light.

5. *concr.* That which is emitted; an emanation, effluvium.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 155 The Magnetical Emissions..are..Corporeal Atoms. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 Warm and benign Emissions of the Sun. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. ii. 43 We obtain the value of the purely luminous emission.

6. *Phys.* = L. *emissio seminis.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 371 There is no generation without a joynt emission. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* The other Instances of..Emissions. 1885 *Law Reports* Appeal Cases X. 176.

†**Emissi·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ēmissīci-us* sent out, f. *ēmiss-* ppl. stem of *ēmittĕre* + -OUS: see EMIT.]

1. *fig.* Prying, inquisitive, narrowly examining.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* II. viii, Cast backe those emissitious eyes. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. Cast out. 1731-36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emissive (ĭmi·siv), *a.* [f. L. *ēmiss-* ppl. stem of *ēmittĕ-re* to send forth, EMIT + -IVE.]

1. Having power to emit; radiating.

1870 T. L. PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's Sun* 236 A homogeneous gaseous mass..having a radiating or emissive power. 1881 PROF. STOKES in *Nature* No. 625. 596 The..body of the sun ..is comparatively feebly emissive of light.

b. *Emissive theory*: = *Emission theory.*

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 63 The emissive, and the undulatory theory of light. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 64 The emissive or corpuscular theory.

†2. That is emitted; that is sent or flows forth. *Obs. rare.*

16.. R. LOVEDAY *Letters* (1663) 201 Thus their emissive venome..will fatally recoyl upon themselves. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 126 Freely..she distributes the bounty of her emissive sweets. 1737 H. BROOKE *Tasso* I. (R.), Soon a beam, emissive from above, Shed mental day.

Emissory (ĭmi·səri). [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = EMISSARY *sb.*[2]

1858 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. & Extinct Volcanoes of Central France* (ed. 2) 59 The emissory thus forcibly created.

Emit (ĭmi·t), *v.* [ad. L. *ēmittĕ-re* to send forth, f. *ē* out + *mittĕ-re* to send.]

trans. To send forth: in certain special senses. (Not used with personal obj.)

1. To send forth as a stream or emanation.

a. To send forth, discharge (as a liquid or plastic substance); to exude (juices, etc.).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 137 [The liquid secreted by toads] is emitted aversely or backward. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 ¶ 3 So pure a Fountain emits no .. troubled Waters. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 249 A tree which emits sap copiously from a wound. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 209/1 The threads by which the spiders suspend themselves..are emitted from the extremity of the abdomen. 1879 SIR J. LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 71 The aphis emits a drop of sweet fluid.

b. To give off, throw out ('effluvia', light, heat, gases, flames, sparks, etc.).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 259 Both of them..do not appear to emit any Corporal substance. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 227 By effluvia and spirits that are emitted. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* IV. 452 The water..emits an ill smell. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 206 Those bodies may be heated so as to emit light. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 64 The earth emits flames. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 89 An adult man..emits..carbonic acid gas by the skin.

fig. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. ii. 27 Emitting sentiment at every pore.

¶ *intr.*

1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/2 Summoned .. for .. permitting..smells to emit from his stable.

c. *transf.*

1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 67 That multitude of nations which she had successively emitted.

†2. To throw out as an offshoot. *Obs.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 117 More fresh sprouts..are emitted. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 57 Before its wound be healed, and new fibres emitted. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 105 This plant..emits a few..stalks.

3. To give forth (sound).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 339 They emit a grating noise. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 1. 224 A bell struck in a vacuum emits no sound. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* vii. (ed. 4) 107 It did not emit any cry, such as the hare does.

4. To utter, give expression to (a statement, opinions, etc.).

1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 4 All these declarations were emitted by the..persons..mentioned. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* III. i. 5 Emit plenty of antipathy in a few syllables. 1818 MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. vii. 261 Complaints were..emitted of the scarcity of money. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 179 How could a man..emit [thoughts] in a shape bordering so closely on the absurd?

†5. To issue, publish (books, documents, notices). *Obs.*

1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 361 Papers and books emitted for cleareing the wickednes of the Prelatt's apostasie. 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 6 The public papers emitted that and next year. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 180 A Citation..ought to be..emitted by the Judges Authority. 1779 JOHNSON *Life Pope* Wks. IV. 23 Pope having now emitted his proposals. 1847 SIR W. HAMILTON *Letter* 37 But this declaration, now emitted, is contradicted by that very declaration, emitted in February.

6. To issue formally and by authority (edicts, proclamations; also, and now chiefly, paper currency, bills, etc.).

1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 103 A Declaration Emitted by the English Parliament. 1672 CLARENDON *Ess.* in *Tracts* (1727) 265 Lewis..condemned that excommunication and the pope that emitted it. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 279 The edicts emitted..still wanted much of the authority of laws. 1791 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 268 A dollar of silver disappears for every dollar of paper emitted. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 124 No State shall .. emit bills of credit.

†7. To send forth, let fly, discharge (a missile).

1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 263 Having emitted his Launce against so great a Leader. *c* 1720 PRIOR *2nd Hymn of Callimachus to Apollo* Poems 244 Lest..the far-shooting God emit His fatal arrows.

†**Emitri·chie, emy·trycke.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. (*h*)*ēmitricius* (*morbus*), (*h*)*emitricia* (*febris*), corruptly ad. Gr. ἡμιτριταῖος semi-tertian (fever).] A kind of fever.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. viii. (1495) 92 Feuers that hi3t Emitrichie. [*Ibid.* VII. vii. 227 Some sykenes whyche is callyd Emitricius.] 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxliv. 53 In Englyshe it is named the Emytrycke fever.

Emitted (ĭmi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. EMIT *v.* + -ED[1].] That is given off, thrown off.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 258 Guilding each Motion by emitted Rays. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (L.), An emitted fluid.

†**Emittent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēmittent-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmittĕ-re* to send forth.] That emits.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 357 The bloud of the Emittent Animal, may mix..with that of the Recipient. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iv. (1732) 54 The emittent Body.

Emitter (ĭmi·tər). [f. EMIT *v.* + -ER.] That which emits. Const. *of.*

1883 TYNDALL *Radiation* in *Contemp. Rev.*, Grasses were powerful emitters of heat.

Emitting (ĭmi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EMIT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EMIT.

1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 298 An alternate and successive retracting and emitting of the Sting.

Emi·tting, *ppl. a.* [see -ING[2].] That emits.

1667 DR. E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 450, I did often strike with my finger the upper part of the emitting Vein.

Emmantle, var. of IMMANTLE.

Emmarble (emā·ɹb'l), *v.* Also enmarble. [f. EN- + MARBLE *sb.*] *trans.* To convert into marble, *fig.*; to sculpture in marble; to adorn or inlay with marble. Hence **Emmarbled** *ppl. a.*

1596 SPENSER *Hymn to Love* 140 Wks. (1862) 487 Thou doest emmarble the proud hart of her. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Crowned & Buried* Poems II. 223 Pictured or emmarbled dreams. 1864 *Blackfriars* I. 59 The richly enmarbled altar.

Emmarvel (emā·ɹvėl). Also enmarvel, em-, enmarvaile. [f. EN- + MARVEL *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To fill with wonder. Hence **Emmarvelled** *ppl. a.*

1740 GRAY *Let.* in Mason *Memoirs* (1807) I. 257 We are all enraptured and enmarvailed. 1829 A. H. HALLAM *Remains* 22 On that child's emmarvailed view. 1834 LD. HOUGHTON *Dream of Sappho*, They heard emmarvelled.

Emme, obs. form of AM: see BE *v.*

Emme, var. of EME, *Obs.*, uncle.

†**E·mmele.** *Mus. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. ἐμμελής, f. ἐν in + μέλος melody. (Boethius divides musical progressions into ἐμμελεῖς, those which can form part of a melody, and ἐκμελεῖς those which cannot.)] A term applied in the old Theory of Harmony to the imperfect concords.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 79 Emmeles are..those which sound thirds, sixts, or other imperfect Concords.

Emmenagogic (emī·năgǫ·dʒik), *a. Med.* Also 7 emenagogic. [f. EMMENAGOG-UE + -IC.] Having the property of, or related to, an emmenagogue.

1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 45/2 Ground Pine..is..Diuretick, and Emenagogick. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 79 Emmenagogic pills.

†b. *absol.* quasi-*sb.* = EMMENAGOGUE *sb. Obs.*

1742-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence **Emme·nago·gical** *a.*

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 109 Sage is..emmenagogical.

Emmenagogology (emī·năgǫg·ŏlŏdʒi). *Med.* [f. EMMENAGOG-UE + -(O)LOGY.] 'A treatise on emmenagogues' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Emmenagogue (emī·năgǫg), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also 8 emenagogue. [f. Gr. ἔμμηνα the menses of women + ἀγωγός drawing forth.]

†A. *adj.* Having power to excite the menstrual discharge; = EMMENAGOGIC. *Obs.*

1702 SIR J. FLOYER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1168 All.. are..Emmenagogue. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 135 Common Rue, and another species, are..emmenagogue. 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

B. *sb.* Agents which increase or renew the menstrual discharge.

1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 273 Emenagogues are such things as produce a Plethora or Fulness of the vessels. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 535 Emmenagogues are medicines..employed to promote the menstrual flux.

Emmene: see EMONY, *dial.*, anemone.

Emmenological (emī·nŏlǫ·dʒikăl), *a. Med.* [f. EMMENOLOGY + -IC + -AL.] 'Relating to menstruation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Emmenology (emĭnǫ·lŏdʒi). *Med.* [f. Gr. ἐμμηνο- stem of ἔμμηνα the menses + -LOGY.] A treatise on, or the doctrine of, menstruation.

1742 (*title*) Le Tellier's Critical Reflections upon the Emmenology of Dr. Friend. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Emmesh, variant of ENMESH *v.*

Emmet (e·mėt). Forms: 1 ǣmete, -mette, -mytte, émete, 3-4 emete, (5 ematte), 4-6 emet, (emot(e, 4 *Sc.* a nemot, *i.e.* an emot), 6 emmette, (emmont), 6-7 emmot(t(e, (9 *Sc.* emmock), 6- emmet. (For forms with initial *a*, see ANT.) [repr. OE. *ǣmete* wk. fem. (see ANT). The OE. *ǣ* in stressed initial syllables frequently underwent shortening in ME., and was in that case variously represented according to dialects by *ă* or *ĕ*. Hence the two forms *ămete* and *ĕmete*; the former of which became contracted into *amt*, ANT,

while the latter retained its middle vowel and survives as *emmet*.]

1. A synonym of ANT. Chiefly *dial.*, but often used *poet.* or *arch.* **Horse-emmet**, the Wood Ant (*Formica rufa*).

c 850 *Kentish Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 85 *Formicæ*, emetan. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2141 Faste hi schove and crope ek as emeten. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, St. Jacobus* 137 Nocht a nemot. *c* 1450 *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 625 *Formica*, ematte. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 138 Learne man of the simple Emmet. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* vi. 6 Goe to the emmote ô sluggard. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 215 All creatures, from the emmet to the angel. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) II. No. 153. 273 He is an emmet of quality. 1779 JOHNSON *Life Pope* Wks. IV. 99 Looking on mankind..as on emmets of a hillock. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 293 The horse-emmet, or great hill-ant. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 81 Emmet, apprehending helpless eld.

2. *attrib.*, as *emmet-swarm*. Also **emmet-batch, -but, -cast** (*dial.*) = ANT-HILL; **emmet-hunter** (*dial.*), the Wryneck (*Yunx torquilla*).

1847–78 HALLIWELL *Emmet-batch, an ant-hill, *Somerset.* 1697 DAMPIER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 49 *Emett Butts. *Mod. Kent. Dial.* The field is so full of *emmet-casts. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 100 Wryneck, [Provincial name], *Emmet-hunter. 1885 *Academy* 10 Oct. 235 The *emmet-swarm of popular scribblers.

† **E·mmetris.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. A green-coloured gem, prob. a kind of emerald.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. iv. (1651) 371 Which properties..Cardan gives to that green coloured Emmetris.

Emmetrope (e·mĕtrōᵘp). *Phys.* [f. Gr. ἔμμετρ-ος + ὠπ-: see next.] One whose sight is emmetropic.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 345 Emmetropes complain of fatigue only in using the eye for near objects.

‖ **Emmetropia** (emĕtrōᵘpiă). *Phys.* [mod.L. (invented by F. C. Donders of Utrecht), f. Gr. ἔμμετρ-ος in measure + ὠπ- stem of ὤψ the eye + -IA.] 'The normal or healthy condition of the refractive media of the eye, in which parallel rays are brought to a focus upon the retina when the eye is at rest and in a passive condition' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1864 MOORE tr. *Donders' Accomod. & Refr. Eye* 81. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 299 The former condition is known as emmetropia.

Emmetropic (emĕtrǫ·pik), *a. Phys.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Characterized by emmetropia.

1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 402 The normal eye, the so-called emmetropic eye. 1879 PRIESTLEY SMITH *Glaucoma* 13 The refraction in each eye was..emmetropic.

Emmetropy (eme·trŏpi). *Phys.* Anglicized form of EMMETROPIA.

1880 LE CONTE *Sight* 46 This normal condition is called emmetropy.

Emmew, var. of IMMEW, to put in a MEW, to enclose.

† **Emmoi·sed**, *pple. Obs. rare.* In 5 enmoysed. [var. of *amesed*, from AMESE *v.*] Comforted.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275/2 Desire..some speaking to have, or els at the least to be enmoysed with sight. 1692 in COLES. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emmonite (e·mǫnəit). *Min.* Also emmonsite. [f. name of Ebenezer *Emmons* (1799–1863) an American geologist.] A variety of strontianite, so named by Thomson in 1836.

1837 DANA *Min.* 200 Another variety..he has named Emmonite.

Emmove, var. of ENMOVE *v.*, *Obs.*

Emmunity, obs. var. of IMMUNITY.

Emne, obs. var. of EVEN *a.*

Emni, obs. var. of EVEN *v.*

Emodin (e·mŏdin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. (*Rheum*) *Emodi*, an obs. name for Turkey rhubarb (from Gr. Ἡμωδός the Himalaya) + -IN.] A constituent of rhubarb root, obtained by treating chrysophanic acid with benzol. Its formula is $C_{40}H_{30}O_{13}$ (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1858 DE LA RUE & MÜLLER in *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* X. 305 This substance for which..we propose the name of Emodin, is of a bright deep orange colour.

† **Emodula·tion.** *Mus. Obs.*⁻⁰ [n. of action f. L. *ēmodulā-re* to sing, celebrate: see -ATION.] The action of singing in measure and proportion; 'phrasing'. 1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emollescence (imǫle·sĕns). *Chem.* and *Min.* [f. L. *ēmollesc-ĕre* to grow soft + -ENCE.] 'A state of softening; the softened condition of a melting body before it fuses' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 43 The..lowest degree is emollescence. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Emolliate (ĭmǫ·liᵢeᵢt), *v.* [f. L. *ēmollī-re* to soften, f. *ē* intensive + *molli-s* soft + -ATE.] *trans.* To soften, render effeminate.

1802–17 PINKERTON *Geog.* (W.), Emolliated by four centuries of Roman domination. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Emo·lliative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ATIVE.] That tends to soften, assuage, relax.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 138 The meale..of the three-moneth corn is more moist and emolliative.

† **Emo·llid,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *ēmollid-us*, (? erroneous reading) Livy XXXIV. xlvii.] Soft, tender, nice, effeminate.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Emollient (ĭmǫ·liᵢĕnt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also 7 emolent, 8–9 emolient. [f. L. *ēmollient-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmollī-re* to soften, f. *ē* intensive + *molli-s* soft.]

A. *adj.* That has the power of softening or relaxing the living animal textures. Also *fig.*

1643 J. STEER tr. *Exper. Chyrurg.* vii. 29, I use emolent Medicines. 1655 CULPEPPER, COLE & ROWLAND *Riverius* x. iii. 289 A Decoction of Emollient Herbs. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 135 All the emolient cataplasms of robbery and confiscation. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.* Poet. Wks. (1850) I. 161 Mixtures of emollient remedies. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 26 A large emollient poultice is applied to the vesicated surface.

B. *sb.* A softening application. Chiefly in *pl.* Also *fig.*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 13 Lay not on the scarified place emollients. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xix. § 13 (1683) 368 This pacifick purpose, as a lenitive and emollient. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 92 The emollients and opiats of poesy. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 582 True emollients are perfectly bland, fatty substances.

† **Emo·lliment.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [as if ad. L. **ēmollīment-um*, f. *ēmollīre*: see prec.] 'An asswaging' (Cockeram 1623).

Emollition. ?*Obs.* Also 7 emolition. [as if ad. L. **ēmollītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēmollī-re* to soften.] The action of softening. Also *fig.*

a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 3 Which [land].. would have..not needed this emollition by learning. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 730 Bathing or Anointing give a Relaxion or Emollition. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 53 Powerful menstruums are made for its emolition. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 80 Let it lie on [the corn] till it have sufficiently done the designed Work of Emollition. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Emo·llitive,** *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [f. L. *ēmollīt-* ppl. stem of *ēmollī-re* to soften + -IVE.]

A. = EMOLLIENT *a.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 137 This is generally obserued, that all sorts of wax be emollitiue. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 499 The herbaceous part is emollitive.

B. = EMOLLIENT *sb.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 11 *Explan. of Wds. of Art*, Emollitiues, medicines that do soften any hard swelling.

† **E·mologe,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med.L. *emolog-āre* corrupt var. of *homologāre* to confirm; used techn. for 'to register a decree in the records of a (French) parliament'.] *trans.* To enter or register as in a diary or calendar.

1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 186 These things..should be inrolled and emologed in their Parlaments.

Emolument (ĭmǫ·liŭmĕnt). [ad. L. *ēmŏlŭ-, ēmŏlŭmentum* profit, advantage; in most Lat. Dicts. said to be f. *ēmōlī-rī* to bring out by effort. On this view, however, the quantity ought to be *ēmōlimentum*; the quantity evidenced in L. poetry points to derivation from *ēmŏlĕre* to grind out. Possibly two distinct L. words of the same spelling may have been confused.]

1. Profit or gain arising from station, office, or employment; dues; reward, remuneration, salary.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 127 Certeyn offeringes ..and emoluments unto the said benefice due. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 31 His former rents and emoluments. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* viii. 216 Believers..deny themselves all the..emoluments..they might have injoyed here. 1803 F. JEFFREY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 423 The concern has now become to be of some emolument. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 69 Men who want to be scholars for the emoluments ..scholarship will bring.

† **2.** Advantage, benefit, comfort. *Obs.*

1633 MASSINGER *New Way, etc.* IV. ii, Thou never hadst in thy house..A piece of..cheese..For their [men's] emolument. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* (1768) I. 119 That wind still continues of great emolument in certain mysteries. 1756 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* IV. cccxvi. 80, I brought it [an emetic] all up again to my great satisfaction and emolument.

† **Emolume·ntal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = next.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* Pref. Rdr., All that is laudable and truly emolumental. 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* Ep. Ded., All that is truely magnificent and emolumental in the culture of trees and fruits. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Emolumentary (ĭmǫ·liume·ntări), *a.* [f. EMOLUMENT + -ARY.] That tends to emolument; profitable, beneficial, advantageous.

1775 WRAXALL in *Tour N. Europe* 87 Marriage is not encouraged by [any] emolumentary mark of favour. 1888 *Daily News* 22 May 6/5 My office is honorary rather than emolumentary.

† **Emo·ng,** *prep.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 emang, 5 emaunge, -onge, -unge, 5–7 emong. [variant of AMONG, IMONG.] = AMONG.

A. *prep.*

1375–1592 [see AMONG 1 β]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4817 And gods glorious gleme glent þam emaunge. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arthur* xlvi Emunge the grete and the smalle. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* Prol. (1817) 1 Moost to be remembred emonge vs englysshe men. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. B ij b, Emong Right lined figures, suche as haue onely three sides are Triangles.

B. *adv.*

1440–70 [see AMONG]. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 432 That whearesoeure they shall come emonge, No fawte theare bee..fownde.

† **Emo·nges(t,** *prep.* Forms: 5 emanges, -ez, emongis, 6 -es, -s, -est. [f. prec. with advbl. genitive ending: see AMONGST.] = AMONGST.

1460–1569 [see AMONGST 6]. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 53 That the seid Robert emongis other shuld stand and be convicted..of High Treason. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem* I. (Arb.) 37 Witte is a singuler gifte of God, and so most rare emonges men.

Emony (e·mǫni). Also 7 emone, emmene. [aphet. f. ANEMONE (? taken as *an emony*).]

1644 *Vind. Dr. Featley* Pref. 6 Robbing him of..Emmenes or Tulips. 1657 COLES *Adam in Eden* (Britten and Holl.), The common people call them Emones. 1664 R. TURNER in Prior, Gardeners call them Emonies. 1731 BAILEY, *Anemone*, the emony or wind-flower. 1882 in *Devonshire Plant-n.*, Emony.

Emoptoic, obs. form of HÆMOPTOIC.

Emorodial, obs. form of HEMORRHOIDAL.

Emorogie, obs. form of HEMORRHAGE.

Emoroydes, obs. f. EMERODS, HEMORRHOIDS.

Emortise, obs. form of AMORTIZE.

1598 STOW *Surv.* xviii. (1603) 168 The emortising and propriation of the Priorie.

Emotion (ĭmōᵘ·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēmōtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ē-movē-re*, f. *ē* out + *movē-re* to move.]

† **1.** A moving out, migration, transference from one place to another. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 3 The divers emotions of that people [the Turks]. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 45 Some accidental Emotion..of the Center of Gravity.

† **2.** A moving, stirring, agitation, perturbation (in physical sense). *Obs.*

1692 LOCKE *Educ.* 7 When exercise has left any Emotion in his Blood or Pulse. 1708 O. BRIDGMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 138 Thunder..caused so great an Emotion in the Air. 1755 PORTER *ibid.* LXIX. 118 The horses rose from their litter with violent emotions. 1758 *Ibid.* L. 647 The waters continuing in the caverns..caused the emotion or earthquake. 1772 MONRO *ibid.* LXII. 18 A diluted spirit of vitriol .. occasioned no .. emotion. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Love's Philos.* 6 The winds of heaven mix forever With a sweet emotion.

† **3.** *transf.* A political or social agitation; a tumult, popular disturbance. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II, There were..great stirres and emocions in Lombardye. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 ₱ 13 Accounts of Publick Emotions, occasion'd by the Want of Corn. 1757 BURKE *Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 432 Even in England some emotions were excited in favour of the Duke [Robert of Normandy, in 1103].

4. *fig.* Any agitation or disturbance of mind, feeling, passion; any vehement or excited mental state.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (R.), The emotions of humanity..the meltings of a worthy disposition. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 ₱ 9 I hope to see the Pope..without violent Emotions. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* ii. § 2. (1833) 37 The joy of gratification is properly called an emotion. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 725 The emotion raised by grand objects is awful. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth*, Desirous that his emotion should not be read upon his countenance.

b. *Psychology.* A mental 'feeling' or 'affection' (*e.g.* of pleasure or pain, desire or aversion, surprise, hope or fear, etc.), as distinguished from cognitive or volitional states of consciousness. Also *abstr.* 'feeling' as distinguished from the other classes of mental phenomena.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 422 Sea-sickness..is greatly under the dominion of emotion. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 81 In poetry..the emotions of benevolence and complacency..are likened to the material effects of fire. 1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 61 The intellect is stilled, and the Emotions alone perform their..involuntary functions. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xi. 231 He..almost denounces me..for referring Religion to the region of Emotion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 249 The ..emotions of pity, wonder, sternness, stamped upon their countenances.

Emotional (ĭmōᵘ·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Connected with, based upon, or appealing to, the feelings or passions.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xvi. III. 285 Every musical mode had its own peculiar emotional influences. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 6 Uncoloured .. with the motional weaknesses of humanity. 1862 SHIRLEY in *Nugae Crit.* vi. 282 The use of emotional language. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* Pref. 7 Others .. treat Music as..only an emotional art.

2. Liable to emotion; easily affected by emotion. Also in philosophical sense, characterized by the capacity for emotion. Also *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1857 MRS. GASKELL *C. Brontë* (1860) 9 The natives of the West Riding..are not emotional. 1879 M^c^CARTHY *Own Times* II. 384 She [Mrs. Barrett Browning] speaks especially to the emotional in woman. 1884 A. HIND in *Athenæum* 19 Apr. 497/1 Soul..ceases to operate *qua* emotional and appetitive soul.

Emotionalism (ĭmōᵘ·ʃənăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] Emotional character. Usually in disparaging sense: The habit of morbidly cultivating or of weakly yielding to emotion.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 112 Lively emotionalism is his special characteristic. 1869 *Spectator* 17 Apr. 475/1 Overstrained, and consciously indulged and petted bits of sentimentalism .. passing the verge of maudlin emotionalism. 1883 L. ABBOTT in *Home Mission* Oct. 231 The religion of emotionalism [is] represented by the Negro.

Emotionalist (ɪmōʊ·ʃənălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] a. One who bases his theories of conduct on the emotions. b. In contemptuous use: One who is unwisely emotional, or who appeals (unworthily) to the emotions instead of the reason.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Util. Philos.* iv. (1870) 62 Mill writes..as if he were a mere emotionalist. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* (1884) III. 66 Would he now be called fanatic, emotionalist, enthusiast? 1888 COSMO MONKHOUSE in *Academy* 23 June 425/1 He is no professional emotionalist, making capital out of pain.

Emotionality (ɪmōʊ·ʃənæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Emotional character or temperament.

1865 *Englishm. Mag.* Mar. 208 A high state of joyous emotionality. 1885 JEAFFRESON *Real Shelley* I. 392 Allowance must be made for Shelley's vehement emotionality.

Emotionaliza·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. next + -ATION.] The process of cultivating the feelings, or heightening the sensibility.

1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind.* vi. 366 To bring the low savage to the level of the cultivated European..a process of emotionalization [would be needed].

Emotionalize (ɪmōʊ·ʃənălaiz), *v. rare.* [f. EMOTIONAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To render emotional; make a subject for emotional talk or display; to deal with emotionally.

1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 456 An oath with him was not a thing to be emotionalised away. 1882 — *Carlyle* I. 66 A pious family, where religion was not..emotionalised.

Emotionally (ɪmōʊ·ʃənăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an emotional manner; with reference to the emotions.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, Nodding emotionally. 1866 *Ch. Times* 20 Feb., The Rinderpest is emotionally described ..as an affliction. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcii. 1 IV. 263 It is good emotionally for it is pleasant to the heart. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lii. 71 Passionate situations, which she never made emotionally her own.

†**Emo·tionate,** *a. nonce-wd.* [f. EMOTION + -ATE.] = EMOTIONAL 2.

1824 JAMES GILCHRIST *Etymologic Interpreter* 88 We are essentially sentimental and emotionate.

Emotioned (ɪmōʊ·ʃənd) *ppl. a. rare.* [f. EMOTION + -ED] Stirred by emotion.

a 1783 J. SCOTT (of Amwell) *Ess. Painting* Wks. (1822) 176 How all his form the emotion'd soul betrays.

Emotionize (ɪmōʊ·ʃənəiz), *v. rare.* [f. EMOTION + -IZE.] *trans.* To stir or affect with emotion.

1859 R. BURTON in *Jrnl. R. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 341 Wild races seek..something..to emotionize them. 1883 *Wilfred's Widow* II. vi. 255 Moved—touched—emotionized.

Emotionless (ɪmōʊ·ʃənlĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without emotion, devoid of feeling or passion.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 177 Brahma is..tranquil ..emotionless. 1875 FLOR. MARRYAT *Open Sesame* I. x. 144 Her face..struck me as strangely emotionless.

Emotive (ɪmōʊ·tiv), *a.* [f. L. *ēmōt-* ppl. stem of *ēmovē-re* to move out + -IVE.]

1. †a. Causing movement (*obs.*). b. Tending to excite or capable of exciting emotion.

1735 BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* IV. 121 Eternal art, Emotive, pants within the alternate heart. 1883 H. M. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 38 The emotive passionate quality of epic diction.

2. Pertaining to the emotions, or to emotion.

1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 160 Distinction between the percipient and what, perhaps, we may venture to call the emotive or the pathematic part of human nature. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 484 Actions..at once, conscious, rational, and emotive. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VII. lii. 492 It prepared her emotive nature for a deeper effect.

b. Eminently capable of emotion, emotional.

1881 MRS. PRAED *Policy & P.* II. 30 One must feel with the emotive, see with the spiritual.

Hence **Emo·tively** *adv.*, emotionally. **Em·otiveness,** the quality of being emotional. **Emoti·vity,** the capacity for emotion.

1884 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 438/1 Thoughts must be emotively expressed before they can become poetry. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xl, Sympathetic emotiveness..ran along with his speculative tendency. 1854 HICKOK *Ment. Philos.* 176 Emotivity [is a] term for the capacity of feeling.

Emove (ɪmū·v), *v. rare.* Also 5 emoyve. [In 15th c. *emoyue* (if this is not misread for *enioyne*), ad. OF. *emovoir*; in 18th c. directly ad. L. *ēmovēre*: see EMOTION.] *trans.* †a. To move, incite (to an action) (*obs.*). b. To affect with emotion.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 2 He byddes .. þat all þat hase cure..emoyue þaire parischenes, etc. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. x, Kindly raptures them emove. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 425 He for whose loss all gentle breasts are now emoved.

Empacket (empæ·kĕt), *v. rare.* [ad. Fr. *empaqueter*: cf. EN- and PACKET.] *trans.* To pack up.

1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xii. (1832) 106 No other woman .. hath such skill in empacketing clothes.

Empæstic (empī·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐμπαστική (τέχνη) the art of embossing, f. ἐμπαίειν to beat in, emboss.] In phrase *Empæstic art*: the art of embossing.

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 173. 152 Embossed silver plates with ornaments of gold riveted on them (therefore works of the empæstic art).

Empair, -ment, etc., obs. ff. IMPAIR *v.*, etc.

†**Empa·le,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN- + PALE *a.*; OF. had *empalir* in same sense.] *trans.* To make pale.

1604 A. SCOLOKER *Daiphantus* in Arb. *Garner* VII. 400 The heart's still perfect; though empaled the face. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.*, No bloudles maladie empales their face. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 75 This Artificial Claret .. you may empale as you please.

Empale, empalement: see IMPALE, -MENT.

Empall: see EM- *prefix.*

Empalm, obs. form of IMPALM.

†**Empa·nel,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 en-, inpanell, impanall, enpannell, 7 empannel. [f. next.] The list of jurors summoned by the sheriff. Also a jury so summoned.

1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 159 The Inpanell that .. shall passe agaynst you for your maner of Kenalton. *Ibid.* 161, I have sent you part the names of the enpannell. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 630 The Maior .. began to call the empanels. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 9. 228 May not Christ be permitted .. to make his challenge and exceptions against this so incompetent impanel? 1775 ASH, *Empannel*, the list of jurors summoned to appear in a Court of judicature.

Empanel, impanel (empæ·nĕl), *v.* Forms: *a.* 5 empanelle, 6–8 enpanel, 6–9 empannell, 6– empanel. *β.* 6-8 impannell, 6–9 impannel, 6– impanel. [a. AF. *empanelle-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *panel* (see PANEL).]

trans. To enter (the names of a jury) on a panel or official list; to enrol or constitute (a body of jurors). Hence **Empa·nelled** *ppl. a.*

[1383 *Act 7 Rich. II* c. 7 Le meschief qavient as diverses gentz du roialme queux sont empanellez & retournez devant les Justices.]

a. 1487 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 404 The seid seriaunt empanelle no man to be in gret inquest. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 59 It is not nowe necessarie to empanel a quest. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. § 71 The King..sent .. certaine Londoners .. to be there empanelled for Quests of Inquirie. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Vertue of Tayle* Wks. II. 128/1 A Jury here of Anagrams, you see .. empanneld. 17.. BURKE *Libel Bill* (R.), Jurors duly empannelled and sworn. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 82 A jury empanelled in each hundred.

β. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 89 b, Persons impanellyd by the .. justices. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlvi, To side this title is impannelled A quest of thoughts, all tennants to the heart. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems (1763) I. 8 Twelve sage impannell'd Matrons. 1788 BURNS *Let. P. Hill* 1 Oct., Were I impannelled one of the author's jury. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 137 A jury was .. impannelled to ascertain boundaries.

Empanelling (empæ·nĕliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EMPANEL.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 392 By crafte of enpanellynge. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 143 The Iudge at the enpanelynge of the queste, hadde hys graue lookes. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 May 8/1 They watched with great keenness the empanelling of the jury.

Empanelment (empæ·nĕlmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = prec.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* LV. 519 With every fresh empanelment the risk of this is renewed. 1887 *Library Mag.* (New York) Apr. 531/1 After a definite period of empanelment.

†**Empa·nnel,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + PANEL, pack-saddle.] *trans.* To put a pack-saddle upon.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. ii. I. 227 Good betide him that freed us from the pains of empannelling the grey Ass. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 326 Saddle Rozinante, and empannel thine ass.

Empanoply, empaper: see EM- *prefix.*

Emparadise, var. of IMPARADISE *v.*

Emparchment: see EM- *prefix.*

†**Empa·re,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *emparer* in same sense.] *trans.* To furnish, adorn.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 63 My sone mercure..take thy wynges empared with fedders.

†**Empa·rel,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 enparel [altered form of APPAREL; see EN-.] = APPAREL.

c 1420 *Anters of Arthur* xxix, Hur enparel was a-praysut with princes of myȝte.

†**Empa·rel,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 empareile [altered form of APPAREL *v.*; see EN-.] *trans.* To equip, array.

1480 CAXTON *Chron.* 243 Shippes that were ful wel arrayd and emparalled and enarmed. 1557 T. PAYNELL *Barcklaye's Bat. of Jugurth* 21 He assembled & empareiled an army.

Empark, var. of IMPARK *v.*

Emparl(e, emparlance: see IMPARL, -ANCE.

†**Empa·rley,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EN- + PARLEY; cf. OF. *emparler*, IMPARL.] *intr.* To parley.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. XXXV. 695 They met for to emparley and commune together.

Empart, obs. form of IMPART.

Empash, -ment, obs. *Sc.* forms of IMPEACH to hinder, IMPEACHMENT hindrance.

†**Empa·sm.** *Med. Obs. rare.* [as if ad. Gr. *ἔμπασμα, regularly f. ἐμπάσσειν to sprinkle on.]

1. 'A perfumed powder to be sprinkled on the body to restrain sweating or to destroy its smell' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 201 The less affinity falling in the denominations of Empasm and Diapasm. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. (See quot.)

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Empasms*, medicinal pouders used to allay inflamations, and to scarifie the extremity of the skin. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

‖**Empa·sma.** *Med. Obs.*−° [mod.L., f. as prec.] = EMPASM 1.

1708 in KERSEY. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Empassion, -ate, -ment: see IMPASSION, etc.

Empaste: see IMPASTE.

†**Empa·tron,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 enpatrone. [f. EN- + PATRON.] *trans.* To stand in the relation of patron to; to patronize.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 224, For these of force must your oblations be, Since I their Aulter, you enpatrone me.

Empawn, obs. var. of IMPAWN *v.*

Empeach, obs. var. of IMPEACH *v.* to hinder, accuse, and *sb.* hindrance, accusation.

Empearl, var. IMPEARL, to adorn as with pearls.

†**Empei·ral,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. ἔμπειρ-os (see EMPIRIC) + -AL] = EMPIRICAL.

1587 HARMAR tr. *Beza's Sermons* 421 (T.) Empeirall practicks, who use the medicines which they call narcoticall.

Empenitent, obs. form of IMPENITENT *a.*

†**Empeo·ple,** *v. Obs.* Also en-, impeople. [f. EN- + PEOPLE.]

1. *trans.* To fill with people, populate.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Lopes de Castanheda's Hist. Disc. E. Indies* 140 b, He was desirous to encrease and enpeople his Citie. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 31 Before the world was impeopled. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 24 But we now know 'tis very well empeopled. 1631 *Celestina* XVIII. 181 What does impeople Church-yards but it?

2. *nonce-use.* To establish as the population.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 56 And gan enquere .. what unknowen nation there empeopled were. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod Dicts.

Hence **Empeo·pled** *ppl. a.*

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 164 Libya's shepherds .. And their empeopled kraals with scattered roofs.

†**E·mperale.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Corrupt form of *emperial*, IMPERIAL: see Du Cange s. v. *imperialis.*] A coin of an emperor.

a 1400 *Octouian* 1911 For emperales that were not smale I bought hym.

†**Empera·lity.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 emperalyte. [var. of IMPERIALITY: cf. prec.] = EMPIRE.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lix. i, Able he was..To haue ruled all the emperalyte.

†**Empe·ratrice.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [A 16th c. form of **imperatrice*, a. Fr. *impératrice*, ad. L. *imperātrīc-em*, fem. of *imperātor*: see EMPEROR.] = EMPRESS.

1542 HENRY VIII *Declar.* 201 Dauid Kyng of Scottis did homage to Matilde the Emperatrice.

Emperess(e, obs. var. of EMPRESS.

Emperial(l(e, obs. form of IMPERIAL *a.*

†**Empe·rial,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 emperialle. [f. *emperial*, IMPERIAL *a.*] *trans.* To give a lordly or magnificent appearance to.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 133 Emperialle þy Cuppeborde with Siluer & gild fulle gay.

Emperic, -al, obs. ff. EMPIRIC, -AL.

Emperice, obs. form of EMPRESS.

Emperil, obs. form of IMPERIL.

†**Empe·riment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *empirement* deterioration, f. *empirer* to make worse; cf. EMPYRE *v.* and -MENT.] The action of getting worse, of 'breaking up' physically.

1674 *Collect. Poems, To Flatman*, The minds incurable disease, That (till the last Emperiment) expects no ease.

Emperious, obs. var. of IMPERIOUS *a.*

†**Empe·rish,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 emperysshe, emperyshe. [app. f. F. *empirer*, on the erroneous analogy of words like *embellish*; afterwards perh. associated with PERISH.]

trans. To make worse, impair, enfeeble. Hence **Empe·rishing** *ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. 531 It is not utterly marred, but it is sore emperysshed. 1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans Book* Y 5 The weedes .. wyll defourme and emperysshe the good grace of them. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb., I deeme thy braine emperished bee Through rustie elde. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 68, Rather .. then inward emperishing famine should too vntimely inage thee.

†**Empe·rishment.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] Impairment, injury.

1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Book* Y 6 Without any emperisshement of theyr helth.

†**E·mperize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EMPERY + -IZE.]

a. *trans.* To rule as an emperor; to lord it over.

b. *intr.* Const. *over.* Hence **E·mperizing** *ppl. a.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 167 He thought it greater .. 'ore Kings to emperize. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* Proem, The Apocalip Magog shall .. Emperise the world. 1621 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* cci, True loue is Troths sweete emperizing Queene.

†**E·mperly,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EMPER-OR + -LY.] = IMPERIAL.

1500–25 *Virgilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 23 He saw his unkell .. in his emperly stole.

Emperor (e·mpərəɹ). Forms: 3 emperere, 3–8 emperour(e, (3 amperur, aumperour, 4 emparour, -ur, empere, emperore, -ure, eemperour, 5 emperowre), 5–6 emproure, -ure, (6

emporour, empowr, empoure, -pre-, -prioure), (4 imparour, -ur, imperur, -owr, 4–6 imperour), 4, 6– emperor. [The ME. *emperere, emperoure*, are respectively ad. OF. *emperere*(*s* (nom. case) and *empereor* (oblique case):—L. *imperā·tor, imperātō·rem*, agent-noun f. *imperāre* to command.

The L. *imperator*, orig. denoting in general the holder of a chief military command, became in the period of the Roman republic a title of honour, bestowed on a victorious general by the acclamation of the army on the field of battle. This title was afterwards conferred by the senate on Julius Cæsar and on Augustus, with reference to the military powers with which the chief of the state was invested; and in accordance with this precedent it was adopted by all the subsequent rulers of the empire except Tiberius and Claudius. In post-classical Latin it became the chief official designation of the sovereign, being interpreted in the sense of 'absolute ruler' (in Greek *αὐτοκράτωρ*). In this sense it continued to be applied to the rulers of the Western and Eastern Roman empires until they severally came to an end. In A.D. 800 when the Western empire was nominally revived, the Frankish king Charles the Great (Charlemagne) was crowned by the pope with the title of *imperator*, implying that he was invested with the same supremacy over European monarchs that the rulers of the earlier Roman empire had possessed. The title continued to be borne by his successors, the heads of the 'Holy Roman Empire' (popularly the 'Empire of Germany') down to its extinction in 1806. The Romanic (and hence the English) forms of the word were originally applied to the sovereigns of the Eastern empire, to those of the Romano-Germanic empire, and historically to those of the earlier Roman empire. For subsequent extensions of meaning (common to English with the Romanic langs.), see below in sense 3.]

1. The sovereign of the undivided Roman Empire, or of the Western or Eastern Empire.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 244 þuruh Julianes heste þe Amperur. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11277 (Cott.) In august time, þe Imparour, Was vs born vr sauueour. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 23 Liþer was þemperor Diocletian. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4089 He sal be last emparour þat þare sal be. 1388 Wyclif *Matt.* xxii. 21 3elde 3e to the emperoure tho thingis that ben the emperouris. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 27 b/2 He was commaunded by the letter of themperoure to come to Rome. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 25 Marcus antonius vas venquest be the empriour agustus. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 36 Baldwin had before married Emanuel the Greek Emperors neece. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 431 Rome, under her emperours, united the evils of both systems. 1833 Cruse *Eusebius* iv. x. 137 This emperor [Adrian] having finished his mortal career.

2. The head of the Holy Roman Empire, also styled of Almaigne or Germany.

In German documents *Kaiser* (the Teutonic form of the imperial name Cæsar) was used in this sense, and is therefore regarded as the German equivalent of 'emperor'.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 486 The aumperour Frederic, & the king Philip of France Alle hii wende to Ierusalem. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4205 Therfore y sey yow, syr emperere. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 81 Philyppe Auguste..wanne a great battell agaynst Otton the emperour. *c* 1552 Bale *K. Johan* 1 My granfather was an empowr excelent. 1615 Stow *Annales* 661/1 His lordship..taking leaue of the Emperour, departed from Vienna. 1735 Oldmixon *Hist. Eng., Geo. I*, vi. 763 The Treaty of Vienna between the Emperor and King of Spain. 1804 [see 3]. 1873 Bryce *Holy Rom. Empire* (ed. 4) xii. 186 No act of sovereignty is recorded to have been done by any of the Emperors in England.

3. In wider sense, as a title of sovereignty considered superior in dignity to that of 'king'.

In the Middle Ages, and subsequently, the title was often applied to extra-European monarchs ruling over wide territories. We still speak of the Emperors of China, Japan, Morocco, and historically of the Mogul Emperors of India and the Emperor of the Aztecs. Since the early part of the 16th c. the title has been used as the equivalent of the Russian *Tzar* (see Czar). The Sultans of Turkey (who assumed the style of *Keisar-i-Rūm*, 'Cæsar of Rome', as successors of the Byzantine emperors) were occasionally spoken of as emperors. Until the present century 'the Emperor' always, unless otherwise interpreted by the context, denoted the 'emperor of Germany'. But in 1804 Napoleon I. assumed the title of 'Emperor of the French'; and in the same year the emperor Francis II 'of Germany' added to his other titles that of 'Emperor of Austria', which he retained when in 1806 he put an end to the Holy Roman Empire by his abdication. Subsequently the style of emperor has been adopted in several other instances. At present (1889) the only sovereigns so called are (apart from Asiatic and African potentates) those of Russia, Austria, Germany (since 1870), and Brazil (since 1822); and in 1876 the title of Empress of India was assumed by Queen Victoria.

c 1400 Maundev. v. 42 The grete Cham .. is the gretteste Emperour .. of alle the parties beȝonde. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22. § 1 The laufull kinges and emperours of this realme. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* Prol. 122 As I have red of Kingis and Empreouris. 1611 Shaks. *Winter's T.* iii. ii. 120 The Emperor of Russia was my Father. 1655 M. Carter *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 70 Yet our Kings have been styled Emperors, and this Realm of England called an Empire. 1772 Sir W. Jones *Ess.* i. (1777) 185 Being assisted by the emperours of India and China. 1804 tr. *Proclam. Francis II*, 11 Aug. in *Ann. Reg.* 695 Immediately after our title of elected emperor of the Romans shall be inserted that of hereditary emperor of Austria. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 132 Napoleon, by the grace of God .. emperor of the French. *Ibid.* VII. 77 The government of China..depends on the will .. of the reigning emperor. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1858 I. 162 *note*, An emperor is a prince uniting in his own person the thrones of several distinct kingdoms. 1872 Freeman *Gen. Sketch* xvi. § 3. (1874) 330 Since Buonaparte's time the title of Emperor, which once meant so much, has ceased to have any particular meaning.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18179 þou ert .. sa hei wit-all, Bath als king and emparur. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 429 Ich wolde þat .. peers .. [were] Emperour of alle the worlde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7217 Of all this world is emperour Gyle my fadir. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, In heuen, euery man .. shall be as an emperour. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* i. iii. 9 Thou'rt an Emperor (Cesar, Keiser and Pheazar). 1602 — *Ham.* iv. iii. 22 Your worm is your onely Emperor for diet. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ii. 510 Nor less Then Hells dread Emperour. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* iii. xx. (1715) 149 Neptune the Great Emperor of the Sea.

4. In the popular names of certain butterflies: **Purple Emperor**, †**Emperor of the Woods**, *Apatura Iris*; †**Emperor of Morocco**, a collector's name, perh. = *Purple Emperor*.

1773 Wilkes *Eng. Moths & Butterfl.* pl. 120 The Purple Highflier, or Emperor of the Woods. 1775 Harris *Aurelian* pl. 3 Purple Emperor. 1788 P. Pindar (J. Wolcott) *title*, Sir Joseph Banks and the Emperor of Morocco. 18.. Lytton *Kenelm Chil.* v. v, A rare butterfly .. called the Emperor of Morocco.

†**II. 5.** a. In the etymological sense = 'commander'. b. *Rom. Ant.* As the rendering of L. *imperator* in its republican sense (now replaced by the Lat. word). *Obs.*

c 1325 *K. Alis.* 1669 The messangers Buth y-come to heore emperis. 138. Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 290 Oure emperoure Crist comaundiþ. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3670 þai..ordant hym [Agamynon] Emperour by opyn assent. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (1822) 439 [The] grete justice of thare emprioure Camillus. 1598 W. Phillips *Linschoten's Trav.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 23 The ships of an ancient custom, do use to choose an Emperor among themselves. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* i. iii. (1622) 5 [Augustus] had beene honored with the name of Emperour one and twenty times. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 90 My Captaine, and my Emperor. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. vii. (1742) 193 Upon this success, Cicero was saluted Emperor.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *emperor-king, -maker*; *emperor-less, -like* adjs. (and adv.); also †**emperor-clerk**, contemptuously for a lord-spiritual; **emperor-moth** (*Saturnia pavonia minor*).

138. Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 437 Alle degrees of *emperor clerkis. — *Wks.* (1880) 447 Of popis, ne of oþere emperour clerkis. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 60 The *emperor-king passed through Piedmont in triumph. 1882 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 879/2 The great-grand-nephew of the victor of Rossbach put an end..to the *emperor-less period. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 509/2 It is an *Emperour-like gouernance. 1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 54 Thus these great Emperour-like Jesuits do speak to her Majesty. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 And emperourlike decore With diadem of pearl thy temples fair. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* i. xxx. (1591) 18 Prouide that the raskallest sort be no *Emperour-makers. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xiv. 279 The cocoon of the common *Emperor Moth.

E·mperor, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To rule over as emperor or supreme head.

1855 Bailey *Mystic* 109 Seeking .. Their own names, to the tribes each emperor'd, To magnify.

E·mperorshi·p. [f. Emperor *sb.* + -ship.] The office or dignity of emperor; the reign of an emperor.

1575 T. Rogers *Sec. Coming Christ* 23/1 Which ambiciously sought the Emperourship of al Italy. 1805 *Month. Mag.* XX. 147 Between the battle of Actium and the acceptance of the emperorship. 1882 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 247 The last dozen years of his emperorship.

†**Empe·rson,** *v. nonce-wd.* In 6 enperson. [f. En- + Person.] *trans.* To unite with one's personality.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 86 Christes body is not enpersoned in us, notwithstanding it is enbodied to us.

Empery (e·mpĕri), *sb.* Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical.* Forms: 3–7 emperie, -ye, (6 embery, empory), 7–9 empiry, -ie, (7 empyrie), 6– empery. Cf. Impery. [a. OF. *emperie* (Littré s. v. *empire*), ad. L. *imperium* Empire.]

†**1.** The status, dignity, or dominion of an emperor. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 85 He þer forþ com. And wende toward Rome to wynne þe emperie. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 8/2 The excellencie of the Romane emperie did advance the popedom of the Romane bishop aboue other churches. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* i. i. 201 Thou shalt obtaine and aske the Emperie.

b. In wider sense: Absolute dominion.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. 21 Ryches, honoure and emperye. 1591 Drayton in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 132 The only God of emperie and of might. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, i. ii. 226 Ruling in large and ample Emperie, Ore France. *a* 1631 Donne *Paradoxes* (1652) 11 All Victories and Emperies gained by War. 1655 Jer. Taylor *Guide Devot.* (1719) 138 Sets us free From the ungodly Empirie Of Sin. 1812 Scott *Trierm.* iii. xxv, Coin'd badge of empery it [the gold] bare. 1831 J. Wilson *Unimore* vi. 291 Every Passion in its empery Doth laugh Remorse to scorn. 1882 G. Macdonald in *Good Words* 154 A wider love of empery.

†c. In the sense of L. *imperium*: The authority with which an officer or magistrate has been lawfully invested; legitimate government. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* 51 þilke dignitee þat men clepiþ þe emperie of consulers. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vi. (1632) 504 To introduce that free Empery. 1642 Bridge *Wound. Consc. Cured* § 1. 10 If a Prince should .. change the form of the Common-weale from Empery to Tyranny.

2. a. The territory ruled by an emperor. b. In wider sense: The territory of an absolute or powerful ruler; also *fig.*

1550 Coke *Eng. & Fr. Herald* (1877) § 50 Constantyne ..conquered the whole empery. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 33 A larger Empery hath not be fallen any christian potentate. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxix. (1614) 57/1 Alfred or before him Offa shared the open circuit of their emperie into Principalities. 1820 Keats *Lamia* II. 36 A want Of something more, more than her empery Of joys. 1833 H. Coleridge *Poems* I. 62 'Tis all thy own, 'tis all thy empery.

†**E·mpery,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To exercise supreme power; to lord it. Const. *upon.*

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 160 Alsoo emp'ryng vpon ful many cristen lordis.

Empesche, -sshe, obs. ff. Impeach to hinder.

†**Empe·st,** *v. Obs.* Also impest. [ad. Fr. *empester*; cf. En- and Pest.] *trans.* To infect with pestilence.

1655 H. Lestrange *K. Charles* 7 London being .. empested with a .. furious contagion. *a* 1748 Chr. Pitt *Epistles, Imit. Spenser* (1810), Ne bitter dole impest the passing gale.

†**Empe·ster,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also im-. [ad. OF. *empestrer* (Fr. *empêtrer*), also *empasturer* to hobble a horse while feeding, f. on late L. type **impastōriāre*, f. *in-* in + *pastōrium* (It. *pastoja*) tether for a horse, f. *pasci* (ppl. stem *past-*) to feed. (See the aphetic form Pester.)]

trans. To entangle.

1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 200 To extricate our inclosure within any maze of empestered errors. 1611 Cotgr., *Empestré*, impestered, intangled.

Empetrous (e·mpĭtrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἐμπετρ-os* growing on rocks + -ous.] 'A term applied to animals like the seal, which have such short members or limbs that they lie directly upon the ground' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Empeyre, obs. f. Impair *v.*

†**E·mphanist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *ἐμφανιστ-ής* informer.] An informer, professional spy.

a 1631 Donne *Aristeas* (1833) 105 You meane the Emphanists, where the Margin says..false reporters or Spies.

‖ **Emphase** (ăñfaz), *sb. rare.* The Fr. form of Emphasis. (Defined by Littré 'exaggeration in expression, tone, voice, or gesture'.)

1882 Symonds in *Macm. Mag.* 323 We long .. for less *emphase*. *Ibid.* 327 The habitual *emphase* of his style.

†**Empha·se,** *v. Obs.* (? *nonce-wd.*) [f. Emphas-is.] *trans.* ? To lay emphasis upon.

1631 B. Jonson *New Inn* II. i. (1692) 728, I..bid you most welcome. *Lady F.* And I believe your *most*, my pretty Boy, Being so emphased by you.

Emphasis (e·mfăsis). *Pl.* emphases. [a. L. *emphasis*, a. Gr. *ἔμφασις* (in senses 1 and 7 below), f. *ἐμφα(ν-, ἐμφαίνειν*, mid. voice *ἐμφαίνεσθαι*, f. *ἐν* in + *φαίν-ειν* to show, *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.]

I. The rhetorical sense, and senses derived from it.

†**1.** (The Gr. and Lat. sense.) The use of language in such a way as to imply more than is actually said; a meaning not inherent in the words used, but conveyed by implication. *Obs.*

[Quintilian illustrates the meaning of 'emphasis' by the manner in which Virgil indicates the vast size of the Cyclops by saying that he 'lay along the cavern'.]

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 194 [*Side-note*, Emphasis, or the Renforcer] To inforce the sence of anything by a word of more than ordinary efficacie .. [the meaning of which] is not apparant, but, as it were, secretly conveyed. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 215 The Lord of that Temple in the emphasis of an Hebrew article was Christ. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* iii. 8 There might be an emphasis in those words of Moses, which has not of late been at all understood.

b. Special or important significance in a word or phrase (cf. 4).

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 213 Let them also be taught .. in what word the Emphasis lyeth.

2. Vigour or intensity of statement or expression. Now felt as *transf.* from 4.

1573 G. Harvey *Lett.-Bk.* (1884) 32 The veri causis .. he knew fully as wel as mi self, with a good larg emphasis, I warrant you. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. xii. (1622) 335 To expresse, with a greater Emphasis, the incredible power of Musick. 1685 Stillingfl. *Orig. Brit.* ii. 51 Tertullian doth add the greater Emphasis to his Argument. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. II. 9 She ceased to challenge notice by the emphasis of her solicitations. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 122 He is the most trenchant writer in the world, yet there is not a sentence of strained emphasis or overwrought antithesis.

†b. *concr.* An emphatic expression. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* i. v. 67 Be choak'd with such another Emphasis.

3. Intensity or force of feeling, action, etc.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 278 What is he, whose griefes Beares such an Emphasis? *a* 1667 Cowley *Oliver Cromwell* (1710) II. 655 It is only an Emphasis and Exaggeration of their Wickedness. 1670 D. Lloyd *State Worthies* 23 It's the emphasis of misery, to be too soon happy. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 7 Are they not .. by an emphasis of int'rest his? 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* I. x. 181 His .. figure .. was all the worse for its apparent emphasis of intention.

4. Stress of voice laid on a word or phrase to indicate that it implies something more than, or different from, what it normally expresses, or simply to mark its importance. (Cf. quot. 1612 in 1 b.)

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Emphasis*, a forcible expressing. 1748 J. Mason *Elocut.* 26 When we..distinguish any particular Word in a Sentence, it is called Emphasis.

1775 T. Sheridan *Lect. Art Reading* i. § 3 Mark the pauses and emphases by the new signs. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* iii, Peggotty said, with greater emphasis than usual, that, etc. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 15 The emphasis is wrongly placed.

b. Manner of placing the 'emphasis' in speaking or reading.

1725 Bp. Derry in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 450 IV. 338 Upon the Delivery of the enclosed speech from the Throne (which was done with as graceful an emphasis as I ever heard).

5. *transf.* 'Stress' laid upon, importance assigned to, a particular fact or idea.

1687 R. L'Estrange *Answ. Diss.* 37 A Flower not to be pass'd over without an Emphasis. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 61 My laying emphasis on the previous effect of the vaccine inoculation. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 384 The emphasis of conversation, and of public opinion, commends the practical man. 1870 — *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 49 Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in these things. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* (1880) I. I. xvi. 222 A slight matter, not worth dwelling on with any emphasis.

6. Prominency, sharpness of contour.

1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* Introd. 22 You never saw a Ben rising bolt upright with a more distinct emphasis. 1877 — *Lang. & Lit. Scot. Highl.* The bones which mark the features..lose their emphasis. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 526/2 An..oriel-window, the base of which is formed by a gradual emphasis of the brick wall.

†II. 7. An optical illusion, mere appearance. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1653 Wharton *Disc. Comets* Wks. (1683) 156 Some think Comets..a meer Emphasis or Apparency.

Emphasize (e·mfăsəiz), *v.* Also -ise. [f. Emphas-is + -ize.] *trans.* To impart emphasis to (anything); to lay stress upon (a word or phrase in speaking); to add force to (speech, arguments, actions, etc.); to lay stress upon, bring into special prominence (a fact, idea, feature in a representation, etc.).

1828 in Webster. 1845 Dickens *Cricket on Hearth* iii. (Househ. ed.) 106 This philanthropic wish Miss Slowboy emphasized with various new raps and kicks at the door. 1855 W. A. Nicholls *Nat. Draw. Master* 8 Accustoming the hand to emphasize strokes in every possible variety of manner. 186. Thackeray *Fitz-Boodle's Prof.* Misc. Works IV. 18 My conversion made some noise..being emphasised as it were by this fact. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 44 Gesticulation goes along with speech to..emphasize it. 1869 Ouseley *Counterp.* xix. 156 When the change to the tonic, or dominant.. is emphasized..by a longer note than the rest. 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 432 The Present with.. Its indistinctness emphasized. 1882 Howells in *Longm. Mag.* I. 45 The spruces and firs .. emphasise the nakedness of all the other trees. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. II. iv. 215 The emphasis of phrases may remain, but the point emphasised has been blunted.

Hence **E·mphasized** *ppl. a.*

1855 W. A. Nicholls *Nat. Drawing Master* 8 The production of emphasized strokes. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* II. 884 And talked with measured, emphasised reserve.

†**E·mphasy.** Also 7 emphasie [as if. a. Gr. **ἐμφασία*, f. *ἐμφα-*: see Emphasis.] = Emphasis.

1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 55 Or else for more emphasie, that is, for speaking more significantly. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1692 in Coles.

Emphatic (emfæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐμφατικ-ός* (var. of *ἐμφαντικός*), f. *ἐμφα(ν-*: see Emphasis.] Characterized by, or imparting, emphasis.

1. Of language, modes of statement or representation; also of tones, gesture, etc.: Forcibly expressive.

1708 Kersey, *Emphatick*, utter'd with a grace, significant, forcible. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 363 ₱ 4 The intercession of the Messiah is conceived in very Emphatic sentiments and Expressions. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. III. 249 An emphatic emblem. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 227 The emphatic representation of Scripture. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 221 He declared in the most emphatic manner, that it was a..duty to oppose the.. Turks. 1847 Grote *Greece* (1862) III. xxxix. 405 An emphatic passage of..Æschylus.

b. Of a word or syllable: That bears the stress in pronunciation. †Also (rarely) as quasi-*sb.* in *pl.* = 'emphatic syllables'.

1815 J. Grant in *Month. Mag.* XXXIX. 118 The same care.. the moderns devote to that of their emphatics and unemphatics. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 29 The accented or.. emphatic syllables.

c. Gram. *Emphatic particle*: one used to impart emphasis to the portion of the sentence in which it occurs. *Emphatic state*: an inflexion of the sb. in Aramaic, having a function somewhat resembling that of the definite article.

2. Of persons: That expresses himself with emphasis of voice, gesture, or language.

1760 R. Lloyd *Actor* Wks. (1774) I. 16 None emphatic can that actor call, Who lays an equal emphasis on all. 1781 Cowper *Conversation* 269 The emphatic speaker dearly loves to oppose, In contact inconvenient, nose to nose. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* (1847) 272/1 The business..was commenced by a little emphatic man. 1856 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 29 Mr. Lingon was equally emphatic.

3. Of actions or their effects: Strongly marked, forcible, 'telling'.

1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* I. xi. 449 Still more emphatic honours were conferred on the Count de Cabra. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 2 One of the emphatic manifestations of some portion of the minds of men. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 199 They threatened to show their opinion in emphatic shape.

Emphatical (emfæ·tikăl), *a. rare* in mod. use. Also 7 emphaticall. [f. as prec. + -al.]

†1. That implies more than is directly expressed; allusive, suggestive. (Cf. Emphasis 1.) *Obs.*

a 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 274 Chrysostom hath many figurative speeches and emphatical locutions. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 24 The expression of Scripture is more emphatical than is commonly apprehended. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 337 Great things must be delivered plainly, an emphatical tone would spoil all. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 56 It is an emphatical and emblematical term to express evil, by the negative of good.

2. Of speech or writing: Strongly expressive, forcible, pointed. Of a word: That has special importance in the sentence; hence, that receives the stress in pronunciation.

1577 Harrison *England* II. xxv. 1. 362 Hir owne image and emphaticall superscription. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 221 This..forced from that..Father this emphaticall discourse. 1713 *Guardian* No. 79 The emphatical expression of praise and blame. 1748 J. Mason *Elocut.* 26 And the emphatical Words..in a Sentence are those which carry a Weight or Importance in themselves. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. ix. 288 Used so many and such emphatical terms to impress a belief, that, etc. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* I. 185 Other words..may begin with capitals, when they are remarkably emphatical.

†b. That is designated emphatically or '*par excellence*'. *Obs.*

1644–52 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* VII. iv. (1821) 348 The time of that emphatical revelation of the great mystery of God. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* II. 500 The Emphaticall decussation or fundamer·al figure. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* xvi. 484 The day of Christ's appearance is..the emphatical day.

†c. Of or pertaining to emphasis. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. x. 357 They were mistaken in the Emphaticall apprehension.

3. Of actions, sentiments, etc.: Forcible, strongly marked.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 436 We..apply.. improper and borrowed speeches to make the matter seem more emphaticall. 1765 Law tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xxxii. (1772) 168 Here we have a very excellent and emphatical example. *a* 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 273 Musicians .. who .. ornament their persons in the most emphatical manner. 1805 Foster *Ess.* I. vii. 108 Some .. brand of emphatical reprobation.

4. Of a person: That uses emphasis in speech or action; that speaks or acts in a pointed and forcible manner.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. i, in Bullen *Old Pl.* III. 10 My Captaine is the Emphaticall man. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* v. i. 375 In setting downe this he is also very emphaticall. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 31 On this Theam the King was emphatical and elaborate. 1678 T. Jordan *Tri. Lond.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 528 Pleased with .. the promptitude of the emphatical speaker. 1831 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 237 Dame Ute bids her not be too emphatical.

†II. 5. [cf. Emphasis 7.] Of colours: Merely apparent, illusory. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. ix. 322 That there is an emphaticall or apparent rednesse in one. 1663 Boyle *Colours* (J.), Emphatical colours are light itself modified by refractions. 1708 Kersey, Emphatical or apparent colours, those which are often seen in clouds; before the Rising, or after the setting of the Sun, etc. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

Empha·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly.2]

1. In an emphatic or forcible manner or sense; with emphasis; decidedly, decisively.

1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 69 Saying emphetically, he determined. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* lvi. 152 And then they emphatically rail, and are emphatically beaten. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 128 The Rich poor Man's Emphatically Poor. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 147 ₱ 2, I heard the Service read..so emphatically, and so fervently. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 9 It is always so; but was here emphatically so. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 258 Striking his cane emphatically on the ground. 1830 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 184 The most emphatically evangelical piety. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 58 William the Tyrant, as the local historian emphatically calls him.

†2. In a pregnant manner, allusively, suggestively. *Obs.* Cf. Emphasis 1.

1658–9 T. Wall *Char. Enemies Ch.* 18 Which Samuel does here emphatically insinuate. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 410 He often useth those words also emphatically, for 'One only supreme God'.

†3. In appearance, as opposed to 'in reality' or 'in fact'; cf. Emphasis 7. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. ii. 235 What is delivered of their incurvitie, must..bee taken Emphatically, that is, not really but in appearance. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 127 Not emphatically, like the colours in a glass Prisme.. but solidly and genuinly. 1775 in Ash.

†**Empha·ticalness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Emphatical *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being emphatical; = Emphasis 2.

a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 166 Now this could not be expressed in more emphaticalness of words. 1668 Jer. Collier *Several Discourses* (1725) 246 But then 'tis imply'd in the Emphaticalness of the Expression.

Emphisode: see Emphysode.

Empholite (e·mfŏləit). *Min.* [f. (by Igelström 1883) Gr. *ἐμφωλεύειν* to lurk in + -ite.] Hydrous silicate of alumina, found in Sweden in minute radiated crystals.

1883 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXVI. 156 Empholite. occurs mixed with cyanite, and in cavities in schistose damornite.

Emphractic (emfræ·ktik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἐμφρακτικός*, f. *ἐμφράττειν* to obstruct.]

A. *adj.* Having power to obstruct.

1727–51 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* A medicine which shuts up the pores of the skin.

1678 in Phillips (Emphrastical in 1706). 1775 in Ash. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Emphra·ctical,** *a. Med. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] = prec. adj.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 124 All are not emphractical or such as fill the pores with their lentor.

Emphrensy, obs. var. Enfrenzy.

‖**Emphysema** (emfisī·mă). *Med.* Also ?9 emphysem. [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐμφύσημα* inflation, f. *ἐμφυσά-ειν* to puff up.] 'The swelling of a part caused by the presence of air in the interstices of the connective tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 329 The emphysema or inflation thereof, which is a swelling, caused by external causes. 1764 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 242 The disorder..was made infinitely worse by the emphysema. 1828 Webster, *Emphysema, emphysem.* 1883–4 *Med. Ann.* 40/2 Asthma..accompanied by emphysema.

Emphysematose (emfisī·mătōus), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἐμφυσηματ-* stem of prec. + -ose.] = next.

1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 432 When I struck it with my finger, it returned an emphysematose sound.

Emphysematous (emfisī·mătəs), *a. Med.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Of the nature of or like emphysema; pertaining to emphysema.

1764 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 241 The whole substance of the lungs was in a state truly emphysematous. 1870 A. Flint *Physiol. Man* viii. (1873) 235 Some observers have found the corresponding lung..emphysematous.

†**E·mphysode,** *a. Med. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. mod.L. *emphȳsōdes*, a. Gr. **ἐμφῡσωδης* characterized by blisters, f. *ἐμφυσά-ειν* to puff up.]

In *Emphisode fever*: transl. of *Emphysodes febris* (see quot. 1731).

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cxliii. 53 In Englyshe it is named the Emphisode fever. [1731 Bailey, *Emphysodes febris* (with Physicians) a vehement heat in fevers, which causes pustules and inflammation in the mouth.] 1775 in Ash.

†**Emphyteu·ciary.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *emphyteusi-s* + -ary.] = Emphyteuticary.

1676 R. Dixon *Two Testaments* 24 They have..right..to become..Emphyteuciaries, Vassals, or otherwise.

Emphyteusis (emfitiū·sis). *Law.* Also 8 empheuteusis. [a. L. *emphyteusis*, a. Gr. *ἐμφύτευσις* of same meaning; lit. 'implanting', f. *ἐμφυτεύ-ειν* to implant.] 'A perpetual right in a piece of land that is the property of another' (Stubbs).

a 1618 Ralegh in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 71 Emphyteusis is ..a contract, whereby any moveable thing is granted, to be enjoyed under a certain rent, reserved to the grantor. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. i. 132 The usufruct or emphyteusis of the Roman code. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii. (ed. 5) 131 The divided ownership of feudal law found its analogies in the Roman tenure of emphyteusis. 1878 G. Marriott tr. *Laveleye's Prim. Property* 51 An emphyteusis or hereditary lease.

‖**Emphyteuta** (emfitiū·tă). *Law.* [a. L. *emphyteuta*, ad. Gr. *ἐμφυτευτής* in same sense, f. *ἐμφυτεύ-ειν*: see prec.] 'A tenant of land which was subject to a fixed perpetual rent' (Maine).

1708 in Kersey. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash. 1875 Poste *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 167 The proprietor had a reversion on failure of the heirs of the emphyteuta.

Emphyteutic (emfitiū·tik), *a. Law.* Also 7 emphyteutike, -tick, 8 emfiteutic. [ad. L. *emphyteutic-us* in same sense, f. Gr. *ἐμφυτεύ-ειν*: see Emphyteusis.] Of the nature of, or held by, Emphyteusis.

1651 Howell *Venice* 148 Goods Ecclesiastic holden as Emphyteutike. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 232 A tenant .. might be ejected from such emphyteutic lands. 1787 J. Townsend *Journ. Spain* (1792) III. 328 By the emfiteutic contract the great proprietor.. has power to grant any given quantity [of land] for a term of years. 1880 Muirhead *Instit. Gaius* 550 Emphyteutic grants of lands by a municipality.

†**Emphyteu·tical,** *a. Law. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

a 1618 Ralegh in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 71 It shall be an emphiteutical contract.

†**Emphyteu·ticary.** *Law. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *emphyteuticāri-us* = *emphyteuta.*] = Emphyteuta.

a 1656 Hales *Serm. at Eton* (1672) 11 We..may be some emphyteuticaries, or farmers, or usufructuaries. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Emphyteuticary*, he that maketh a thing better than it was when he received it, that raiseth his rents or improves. 1677 in Coles; and in mod. Dicts.

Empicture (empi·ktiŭr). Also 6 en-, 9 impicture. [f. En- + Picture.] *trans.* To represent in a picture, portray.

1520–30 Skelton *Gart. Laurel* 892 Zeuxes, that enpictured fare Elene. 1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 223 Our impictured lineaments. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 123 Behold..The wild beasts of the woods by thine own hand Empictured.

†**E·mpiem.** *Med. Obs.* Anglicized f. Empyema.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 209 The spawling Empiem.. With foule impostumes fills his hollow chest.

Empierce, impierce (em-, impī·ɪs), *v.* Also 6 empierse, empeirce, enpearce, imperse. [f. En-, In- + Pierce *v.*] *trans.* To pierce through keenly; to transfix. *lit.* and *fig.*

1578 T. Proctor *Gorg. Gallery, Pyramus & Th.*, Sweete pendant, now in wofull brest Impersid. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 19 I am too sore enpearced with his shaft, To soare with his light feathers. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 129 To arte-enamel your speech to empeirce..soules. 1621 Quarles *Esther* § 10 Like painted swords They near impierc'd Queen Esthers tender heart. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. III. v, The vast thumps of massie hammers noise, Empierc'd mine ears. 1751 Gilb. West *Educ.* xxxvii, [His] tender Breast Empierced deep with sympathizing Teen. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 89 The horrible thorns empierced the bone.

b. *intr.*

1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos ed.) 147 Through the orbs of all, A thread of wire, impiercing, knits them up.

Hence **Empie·rced, Empie·rcing** *ppl. adjs.*

1604 Drayton *Moyses* (L.), He feels those secret and impiercing flames. 1612 — *Poly-olb.* xxii. (1748) 341 The brinish tears drop'd down on mine impierced breast. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* xiii. xlv, O, let our fleshly barks still ride At anchor in calm streams of His empierced side.

†**Empi·ght,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 enpight. The pa. t. and pa. pple. of **empitch* [f. En- + Pitch *v.*].

1. *trans.* Fixed in, implanted.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 273 b/2 In you is so mokel werking vertues enpight. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. v. 20 Exceeding griefe that wound in him empight. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xlv, Nothing is empight In it. 1746 W. Thompson *Hymn to May* [an imitation of Spenser] xliii, Full suddenly the seeds of joy recure Elastic spring, and force within empight. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *intr.* for *refl.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iv. 46 He..ere it empight In the meant marke, advaunst his shield atween.

Empire (e·mpəi·ɪ), *sb.* Forms: 3 anpyre, empyere, 4 empir, (impire, imparre), 4–5 emper(e, 4–6 empyr(e, 4– empire. [a. F. *empire*:—L. *imperium* in same sense; related to *imperāre* to command, whence *imperātor* Emperor.

Owing partly to historical circumstances, and partly to the sense of the etymological connexion between the two words, *empire* has always had the specific sense 'rule or territory of an Emperor' as well as the wider meaning which it derives from its etymology.]

I. Imperial rule or dignity.

1. Supreme and extensive political dominion; *esp.* that exercised by an 'emperor' (in the earlier senses: see Emperor 1, 2), or by a sovereign state over its dependencies.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1332 For alle his empire so hize in erþe is he grauen. *a* 1400 *Know Thyself* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 132 þau3 þou haue kyngdam and empyre. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 18 Octauianus..in þe 3eer of his Empire XLII. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 20 They became his seruauntes..tyll the Persians had the empyre. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiii. (Arb.) 60 Your Maiestie haue shewed yourselfe..vertuous and worthy of Empire. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* Pref., Many Treatises ..alledged..That Empire was founded in Property. 1711 Pope *Temp. Fame* 347 And swam to empire thro' the purple flood. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* I. i. (1868) 350 Thirteen hundred years Of empire ending like a shepherd's tale. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 7 From this hour (1757) the establishment of the British empire in India may be dated.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Paramount influence, absolute sway, supreme command or control.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A 454 My lady..haldez þe empyre ouer vus ful hy3e. 1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 628 What Empyre hath Master Sander in Grammer. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. i. 72 Thy blood and vertue Contend for Empire in thee. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 114 To deifie his power Who from the terrour of this Arm so late Doubted his Empire. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 182 The empire of philosophy extends over a few. 1838 Lytton *Alice* 129 You know the strange empire you have obtained over me. 1886 Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* III. xiv. 113 Silence had re-established its empire.

3. The dignity or position of an emperor; also, † the reign of an emperor (*obs.*); = Emperorship.

1606 G. Woodcocke tr. *Hist. Ivstine* K k 3 b, He died.. in the fiftene year of his empire. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. i. 6 Elevation of Constantine to the Empire.

4. A government in which the sovereign has the title of emperor.

1834 [see Employé]. 1850 Merivale (*title*) A History of the Romans under the Empire. 1866 Crowe *Hist. France* xliii. (*title*) The Consulate and the Empire. *Mod.* The history of France under the Second Empire.

II. That which is subject to imperial rule.

5. An extensive territory (*esp.* an aggregate of many separate states) under the sway of an emperor or supreme ruler; also, an aggregate of subject territories ruled over by a sovereign state.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 733 All thys were of hys anpyre. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 6 Adelard of Westsex was kyng of þe Empire. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 282 God hath beraft him .. his large empire. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 843 A sercle..Of stones and of golde, The best yn that enpyre. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 34 Let the wide Arch of the raing'd Empire fall. 1735 Burke *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 69 An empire is the aggregate of many states under one common head. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 348 The position of London, relatively to the other towns of the empire. 1852 Tennyson *Ode on Death Wellington* I. 2 Bury the Great Duke with an empire's lamentation. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 297 The approximate population of the British Empire is now 321,000,000.

b. *The Empire*: before 1804 (and subsequently in *Hist.* use) often *spec.* the 'Holy Roman' or 'Romano-Germanic' empire.

1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 100. 468/2 Rodolphus the second..was forced to..content himself with..the Empire. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 35 The general diet of the empire.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. *realm.*)

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 200 Farewele, nowe I passe to þe pereles empire. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 69 Called to be enherytours of the celestiall empyre. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* II. i. 53 These fishers..from their watery empire recollect All that may men approve or men detect! 1656 W. Montague *Accompl. Wom.* 124 Love is an Empire only of two Persons. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 154 ¶ 2 Æneas is represented as descending into the Empire of Death. 1772 Mackenzie *Man World* I. i. (1823) 241 Liberal minds will delight in extending the empire of virtue. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 15 Scorn and despair—these are mine empire.

7. A country of which the sovereign owes no allegiance to any foreign superior.

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 This realme of England is an Impire. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 242 The legislature..uses..*empire*..to assert that our king is..sovereign and independent within these his dominions.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *empire-plan, -race*, etc.; (in matters of dress, of the first Napoleonic empire.) *Empire City, State*: in U.S. a name for the City and the State of New York.

1851 *Gentl. Mag.* CXXI. II. 54 God bless'd the empire-tree which thou didst plant. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* ii. 66 The great empire-plan of Alexander. 1878 Morley *Condorcet* 52 Its desire to be an empire-race. 1887 *Academy* 18 June 440/1 She wore, of course, an Empire dress. 1888 *Weldon's Illust. Dressmaker* Dec., The Empire and Directoire styles are steadily increasing in popularity.

†**E·mpire,** *v. Obs.* Also impire, em-, impyre. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To rule absolutely as an emperor. Const. *above, of, on.*

1556 *Calvin's Com. Prayer Bk.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 217 Strangers again empire above us. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 75 At pleasure now on starres empyreth he. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Sonn.* xxxi, Thy sprit .. spurris thee .. abone the planetis to impyre. 1599 Jas. I. Βασιλ. Δωρον (1682) 71 Your wrath empyring over your owne passion. 1637 Heywood *Dial.* xiii. Wks. 1874 VI. 225, I empir'd o're All Caria.

Empire, var. of Empyre *a.*, empyrean.

†**E·mpiredom.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Empire *sb.* + -dom.] = Empire II.

1591 Horsey *Trav.* (1857) 158 He .. assumed to himself two severall crowns and empirdoms.

Empiric (empi·rik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6–7 emperic, -ike, -ique, -yke, empirike, -ique, -yke, empyrick, -yke, 7–8 emperick(e, empirick(e, empric(k(e, 6– empiric; also 6 impericke. [ad. L. *empīricus*, Gr. ἐμπειρικ-ός, f. ἐμπειρία experience, f. ἔμπειρος skilled, f. ἐν in + πεῖρα trial, experiment. In 17th c. usually (e·mpĭrik).]

A. *adj.* = Empirical in various senses. (The use as *sb.* occurs earlier in Eng., and the adjectival senses are chiefly derived from it.)

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. 8 It is accounted an errour, to commit a naturall bodie to Emperique Phisitions. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 90 This empyrick balm could the French apply to cure the wounds of the Scottish common-wealth. 1667 Milton *P. L.* V. 440 By fire Of sooty coal the Empiric Alchimist Can turn .. Metals of drossiest Ore to perfet Gold. *a* 1700 Dryden (L.), Bold counsels .. Like empirick remedies .. last are try'd. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 43 They are only empiric, and not founded upon the theory and principles of gravitation. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 76 Empiric pigmies may prate about straws. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. v. 286 The combination of sensitive states by an empiric law of association.

B. *sb.*

1. A member of the sect among ancient physicians called *Empirici* (Ἐμπειρικοί), who (in opposition to the *Dogmatici* and *Methodici*) drew their rules of practice entirely from experience, to the exclusion of philosophical theory.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 G ij, The whiche thynge the Emperykes vnderstande by onely experyence. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 344 Another faction and sect of Physitians, who..called themselues Empiriques. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* Pref. 5 Among Physitians there are Empericks, Dogmaticks, Methodici, or Abbreuiators, and Paracelsians. 1738 J. Keill *Anim. Œcon.* Pref. 30 The Doctrine of the Empiricks, which despises all Reasoning. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 446 The ancient empirics were peculiarly eminent for their talent of observation.

b. One who, either in medicine or in other branches of science, relies solely upon observation and experiment. Also *fig.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. vi. 665 Broomrape is counted of some empiriques (or practisioners) .. for an excellent medicine. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Emperick*, he that hath all his skill in phisicke by practise. 1858 Robertson *Lect.* I. 11 A mere empiric in political legislation. 1873 Hale *In His Name* viii. 65 The Florentine would be called only an empiric by the science of to-day. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* V. 100 The animals are pure empirics.

2. An untrained practitioner in physic or surgery; a quack.

[1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* O j, Than came there an onlerned Empyricus.] 1562 Bulleyn *Bk. Simples* 68 b, One called Edwardes, a doltish impericke. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 125 We must not corrupt our hope, To prostitute our past-cure malladie To empericks. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. i. IV. i, There be many mountebanks, quack-salvers, Empericks, in every street. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Ep. C. Churchill* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 85 Quack and Critic differ but in name. Empirics frontless both, they mean the same. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 369 Bone setters are another set of empirics. 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* 164 They are hooting the empiric, The ignorant and incapable fool.

b. *transf.* A pretender, impostor, charlatan.

1640 Quarles *Enchirid.* IV. lxxxix, Hee that beleeves with an implicite Faith, is a meere Empricke in Religion. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 22 A disesteemed pettifogger, or empyrick in divinity. 1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxii, The Bishop, supreme empiric, heals the minds and cures the consciences..by the same prescription. 1817 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 386 Such are the political empirics, mischievous in proportion to their effrontery, and ignorant in proportion to their presumption.

3. Comb. *empiric-like* adj. and adv.

1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 9 He delivered this Emperike like Oration. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), The illiterate writer, emp'rick like applies To each disease..chance remedies.

Empirical (empi·rikăl), *a.* Forms: 6–7 empericall, 7–8 empyrical, 7– empirical. [f. prec. + -al.]

1. *Med.* a. Of a physician: That bases his methods of practice on the results of observation and experiment, not on scientific theory. b. Of a remedy, a rule of treatment, etc.: That is adopted because found (or believed) to have been successful in practice, the reason of its efficacy being unknown. † Also as quasi-*sb.* in *pl.* = 'empirical remedies'.

1569 J. Sa[nford] *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 140 b, Empericall, that is to saie, that consisteth in practise, of experimentes. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653), Medicine composed by a Chymicall, Methodicall, or Empericall Surgeon. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 26 Empiricalls are: Earth-worms provided divers wayes. 1685 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 216 He had a laboratory, and knew of many empirical medicines. 1830 Mackintosh *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 136 Sextus, a physician of the empirical, *i. e.* anti-theoretical school. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) p. i, Empirical rules..observations of what seemed good or bad for health.

2. That practises physic or surgery without scientific knowledge; that is guilty of quackery. Also of medicines: That is of the nature of a quack nostrum. Cf. Empiric B. 2.

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 304 A Pedlar of Medicines .. and Tinker empirical to the Body of Man. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, IV. 45 Empirical drugs for the cure of various diseases. 1840 H. Ainsworth *Tower Lond.* (1864) 66 When all the physicians of the royal household were dismissed, and the duke sent messengers for empirical aid.

3. In matters of art or practice: That is guided by mere experience, without scientific knowledge; also of methods, expedients, etc. Often in opprobrious sense *transf.* from 2: Ignorantly presumptuous, resembling, or characteristic of, a charlatan.

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 183 ¶ 13, I have avoided .. that..empirical morality, which cures one vice by means of another. 1793 Holcroft *Lavater's Physiog.* xxix. 136 We are all more or less empirical physiognomists. 1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* I. 42 Their arguments .. had somewhat of an empirical aspect. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 84 The application of hasty and empirical measures. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 317 The great majority of accidents are..the results of empirical management.

4. Pertaining to, or derived from, experience. *Empirical law*: see quot. 1846. *Empirical formula*: in *Mathematics*, a formula arrived at inductively, and not verified by deductive proof; in *Chemistry*, a formula which merely enumerates the ultimate constituents of a compound in any convenient order, without implying any theory of the mode in which they are grouped.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. ¶ 46 The propositions of this philosophy being Empiricall and best found out by observation. 1798 *Month. Rev.* XXV. 585 His empirical acquaintance with the works of taste is not comprehensive. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* III. v. 18 (Usef. Know. Ser.) By an empirical formula is meant one that is conceived or invented without any analysis or demonstration. 1830 Sir J. Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 71 If the knowledge be merely accumulated experience, the art is empirical. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* viii. (1849) 70 An empirical law observed by Baron Bode, in the mean distances of the planets. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Lect.* (1877) II. xxi. 26 Knowledge a posteriori is a synonym for knowledge empirical, or from experience. 1846 Mill *Logic* III. xvi. § 1, An empirical law then, is an observed uniformity, presumed to be resolvable into simpler laws, but not yet resolved into them. 1850 Daubeny *Atom. Th.* ix. (ed. 2) 297 SO^3+KO is the rational formula of the salt called sulphate of potass: S, O^4, K the empirical. 1869 Buckle *Civilis.* III. v. 385 The empirical corroboration of his doctrine by direct experiment.

Empi·rically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly.] In an empirical manner.

1. After the manner of an empiric or quack-doctor.

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Almanack-maker*, He ha's some small scruple of physician..and can most empyrically discourse of the state of your body. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 31 His scholars: who..doe empirically practise without his advice. 1872 F. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 64 The advice is too often given empirically.

2. By means of observation and experiment.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 334 For wee shall emperically and sensibly discourse hereof. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 192 Philosophy .. will Empirically and Sensibly canvass the Phænomena of Nature. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 23 A schoolmaster is under the necessity of teaching a certain rule in simple arithmetic empirically. 1879 tr. *Du Moncel Telephone* 52, I sought .. to discover empirically the exact effect of each element.

†**Empi·ricalness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being empirical.

1654 W. de Rand *Short Meth. of Surg.*, Not being offended at the appearance of Empiricalness in the discourse.

Empiricism (empi·risiz'm). [f. Empiric + -ism.] The method or practice of an empiric.

1. *Med.* Practice founded upon experiment and observation; ignorant and unscientific practice; quackery. Also *transf.*

1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 245 The Chymistry of the Galenical Tribe is a ridiculous..and..dangerous Empericism. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 47 The art became debased with empiricism. 1791 Mackintosh *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 148 'The practical claim of impeachment'.. is the most sorry juggle of political empiricism.. 1880 Sir J. Fayrer in *Nature* XXI. 231 The empiricism of to-day is more scientific than it was in former days.

2. a. The use of empirical methods in any art or science. b. *Philos.* The doctrine which regards experience as the only source of knowledge.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 257 Made acquainted with the division of empiricism and rationalism. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. II. ix. 399 Mere observation and empiricism, not even the commencement of science. 1872 Minto *Eng. Lit.* II. viii. 547 The empiricism popularly associated with the name of Locke. 1881 Huxley in *Nature* No. 615. 343 All true science begins with empiricism.

3. *concr.* A conclusion arrived at on empirical grounds.

1846 Mill *Logic* III. xiii. § 5 The instances of new theories agreeing with..old empiricisms, are innumerable.

Empiricist (empi·risist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] a. An upholder of philosophical empiricism. b. One who follows empirical methods.

1857 T. E. Webb *Intell. Locke* i. 17 Kant..regarded Aristotle as the head of the Empiricists. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 469 Berkeley..a consistent empiricist. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 5 Medical men have been designated as Empiricists and Rationalists in matters of pathology.

Empiricu·tic, *a. nonce-wd.* In 7 emperick-qutique. [f. Empiric: on analogy of *pharmaceutic.*] Empirical.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 128 The most soueraigne Prescription in Galen, is but Emperick qutique; and to this Preseruatiue, of no better report then a Horse-drench.

†**E·mpirie.** *Obs.* In 7 empyrie. [ad. Gr. ἐμπειρία. Cf. Empiric.] = Empiricism 1.

1651 Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. vi. 23 Even Physicians do not disdain Empyrie.

Empirism (e·mpiriz'm). [f. Gr. ἔμπειρ-ος (see Empiric) + -ism.] = Empiricism 2 b.

1716 M. Davies *Dissert. Physick* 37 in *Ath. Brit.* III. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* 104 Empirism, Philosophy of Experience or of Observation. 1852 Morell tr. *Tennemann's Hist. Phil.* 67 Empirism .. would derive all our knowledge ultimately from experience.

Empiristic (empiri·stik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to empirism.

1881 Le Conte *Light* 103 The one is called the nativistic, the other the empiristic theory.

Empiry, var. Empyre, obs., empyrean.

Emplace (emplē·s), *v. rare.* [f. En- + Place *sb.*; (really back-formation from Emplacement.)] *trans.* To put into a place or position.

1865 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* III. v. 385 The shrine .. was emplaced upon the topmost, or silver stage.

Emplacement (emplē·smĕnt). [a. Fr. *emplacement*: see prec. and -MENT.]

1. The action of placing in a certain position; the condition of being so placed.

1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 64 The emplacement of each pyramid so as exactly to face the cardinal points.

2. a. Of a building, etc.: Situation, position. b. Site. *rare.*

1802 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 415 Buildings admired for their architecture, and well displayed by their emplacement. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 362 The French might have found..a more appropriate emplacement for the obelisk. 1862 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* I. v. 95 The exact emplacement of the second [story] on the first is also doubtful. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 115 The large amphitheatre, the emplacement of which can still be traced on the hill side.

3. *Mil.* A platform for guns, with epaulements for the defence of those serving them.

1811 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 258 They ought to make an emplacement for their field pieces. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* I. iii. (ed. 2) 42 Two..square emplacements, covering rocks, have been constructed. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 2/4 A model emplacement, constructed of concrete.

Emplaistre, var. of Emplaster, *Obs.*

Emplant, obs. form of Implant.

†**Empla·ster,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 enplaster, -tre, 5–7 emplastre, -aister, -ayster, -aystre, (6 *erron.* emplasture); also 6–7 implaster, -aister. [a. OF. *emplastre* (F. *emplâtre*), L. *emplastrum*, ad. Gr. ἔμπλαστρον plaster or salve, f. ἐμπλάσσειν, f. ἐν in + πλάσσειν to mould.]

1. *Med.* or *Surg.* = Plaster.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxviii. 21 Thei shulden taken an hep of fyges, and..make an enplastre vpon the wounde. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vii, Lectuary, emplaystre, or pocyon. *a* 1500 *Med. Receipts* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 54 Tak everferne..and tak mynt, and mak ane emplaster. 1564 Becon *Gov. Virtue* (1566) 50 b, Neither hearbe nor emplasture hathe healed them. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xcix. 141 Oyntments, oyles, or emplaisters. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XX. ix, If the said implaister be made with bean-meale. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Dispens.* xvi. (1734) 302 The whole is brought to the consistence of an Emplaster. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Emplaster*, popularly called Plaster. 1809 Parkins *Culpepper's Eng. Physic. Enlarged* 361 The Greek emplaisters consisted of these ingredients.

fig. 138 . Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 166 Enplaster of cursing for heele of monnis soule. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 256/2 Minister some spirituall implaster. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 79 Lay on the soveraign emplaisters of the..mercy of our Blessed Redeemer.

2. Used to render L. *emplastrum*: see Emplastration 1.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 518 The manner of graffing by way of emplaistre or scutcheon.

Hence † **Empla·sterwise,** *adv.*, in the form of a plaster, as a plaster is applied.

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. C iij b, It [amomum] helpeth them that are bytten of scorpiones laid to emplaisterwise with basill. 1562 *Ibid.* II. 13 b, The sede [of sonne flower] layd to emplasterwise, dryeth away hanginge wartes.

†**Empla·ster,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 emplastre, 6–7 emplaster, -aistre, -ayster; also 7 implaistre. [a. OF. *emplastre-r*, ad. L. *emplastrāre*, f. *emplastr-um*: see prec.]

1. a. To cover with a plaster; to plaster over; also *fig.* b. To spread on as a plaster.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 1053 Als fair as ye his [Solomon's] name emplastre, He was a lecchour and an ydolastre. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Formul.* Y ij b, To emplayster the place with diaculum. 1585 H. Lloyd *Treas. Health* D ij, Galbanum emplastered to the hed is of great efficacye. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XX. ix, Colewort is soveraigne good to be implaistred upon those tumors. 1633 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 50 Let the body be Emplaistred with Mastick.

2. A rendering of L. *emplastrare* to bud trees (misinterpreted in quot. 1656); see Emplastration 1.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 86 The pechys in this moone Emplastred are. 1656 Dugard *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 324. 91 He ..besmears them, being implanted (which is to emplaster).

Hence **Empla·stering** *vbl. sb.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 350 Oon in the stok, on graffeth under rynde; Emplastering an other dothe in kynde. *Ibid.* VII. 92 Emplasturyng accordeth with the tree That hath a juce of fattenesse in the rynde. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 72 Emplastring or inoculation. 1633 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 50 Let this Bath with the Emplaistring ..be renewed every fifth day.

Emplasteration, var. Emplastration, *Obs.*

1692 in Coles. 1775 in Ash.

†**Empla·stic,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἐμπλαστικός, f. ἐμπλάσσειν: see Emplaster *sb.*]

A. *adj.* Fit to be used as a plaster; *hence*, adhesive, glutinous, viscid. Also [after late Gr. use], that stops up the pores.

1618 Latham *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 140 It is also of an emplasticke or clammy quality. 1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* VII. xxvii. (1678) 189 Medicins..acrid, oily, and emplastick. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 133 Wax.. through its..emplastick faculty..fastning it self like Glew. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 53 Unctuous and emplastic bodies. 1832 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* An adhesive or glutinous substance.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 125 An Emplastick should be of a terrene substance. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Emplasticks*, Medicines which constipate and shut up the Pores of the Body, that Sulphureous Vapours cannot pass. 1751 Stack in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 269 Burgundy-pitch, or any other powerful emplastic.

†**Empla·stical,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. *adj.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 124 Their quality sounds not emplastrical but emplastical, or emphractical. *Ibid.* 125 An emplastical medicament should want all mordacity.

†**Empla·sticate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Emplastic + -ATE.] *trans.* To make into a plaster.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 335 Emplasticated with honey, it takes away dimness..from the eyes.

†**Emplastra·tion.** *Obs.* Also 5 emplastracioun, 6 emplaistration, 6 implastration. [ad. L. *emplastrātiōnem*, noun of action f. *emplastrāre*: see Emplaster *v.*]

1. A mode of budding trees mentioned by Latin writers; so called from the piece of bark surrounding the bud, which was attached like a 'plaster' (L. *emplastrum*) to the tree.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 91 In Juyl and nowe solempne insicion Hath treen, that men calle emplastracioun. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. Gloss., Emplastration in the Hortyard, is grafting by inocelation with a scutcheon. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* V. xi, Emplastration, or .. Inoculation.

2. The application of a plaster.

1545 T. Raynold *Womans Booke* 75 Ministred..by fumes, or odours, or emplastration, etc. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 394 To returne againe to the former emplastration. 1633 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 63 Closure up of the body by Emplastration.

‖ **Empla·strum.** The Latin form of Emplaster *sb.*

1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 19 Soules sweet Emplastrum, unguent of the eyes. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 171 If the carbuncle is small..cover it with emplastrum plumbi spread on leather.

Emplead, obs. form of Implead.

Emplection, bad form of Emplecton.

Emplectite (emple·ktəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. ἔμπλεκτος inwoven (f. ἐμπλέκειν, f. ἐν in + πλέκειν to weave) + -ITE; the name being given from its appearance.] A sulphide of bismuth and copper, occurring in bright tin-white needle-shaped crystals; found in Saxony and Chili.

1857 Shepard *Min.* 424. 1884 Dana *Min.* 86.

‖ **Emple·cton.** *Arch.* [mod.L., a Gr. ἔμπλεκτον: see prec.] 'A kind of masonry, in which the outsides of the wall are ashlar, and the interval filled up with rubbish' (Liddell and Scott).

1708–15 Kersey, *Emplecton opus*, Masons-work well knit and couched together. 1731 in Bailey, vol. II.

Empledge, var. of Impledge.

†**Emple·sance.** *Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [as if OF. **emplaisance* f. **emplaisir*: *see* Empless. Cf. Pleasance.] Pleasure.

1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 94 It salbe leful to the kingis hienes to tak þe desisioun of ony actioune that cummis before him at his emplesance.

†**Empleseur.** *Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. OF. **emplaisir*: see next. Cf. Pleasure] = prec.

1560 *Letter* in M'Crie *Knox.* I. 437 And this ye faill not to do, as ye will do us singular empleseur.

†**Emple·ss,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [ad. OF. **emplaisir*, orig. form of *emplaire* to please; cf. En- and Please.] *trans.* To please.

1478 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 61 Þe said Schir William to folou vpon personis for þe said some as it empless him.

Emplie, obs. var. of Imply.

Emplore, obs. form of Implore.

Employ (emploi·), *sb.* Also 7–8 imploy. [ad. F. *emploi*, n. of action f. *employer* to Employ; = Sp. *empleo*, It. *impiego.*]

†1. The action of employing a person or making use of a thing; = Employment 1. *Obs.*

1666 Evelyn *Mem.* (1807) III. 184 Employ of chirurgeons. *a* 1694 A. Littleton in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xv. 5 The drone without a sting..wanting a tool for employ. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* ii. 76 The application of gunpowder ..was not brought into full employ, even after, etc.

2. The state or fact of being employed; *esp.* that of serving an employer for wages. In phrases, *In, out of, employ; in the employ of* (the person employing).

1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xliii. 473 The first mention .. of Thomas Sampson in publick employ. 1713 *Guardian* No. 158 We are obliged by duty to keep ourselves in constant employ. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Homes Abroad* ix. 114 New comers of their craft, or in their employ. 1841 Miall *Nonconf.* I. 391 Operatives out of employ. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 56 Preamb., To permit electors in his regular employ to absent themselves.

3. Something on which a person or thing is employed; an employment, occupation. Now *poet.* or *arch.*

1680 Sir E. King in *Academy* 15 May 502/2 A better employ to exercise his courage. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* iv. 64 Peter put these bulls on several employs. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Tree*, Drunken Fellows..uncapable of so judicious Imploy. 1829 C. Welch *Wesl. Polity* 89 An assiduity worthy of a better employ. 1877 M. Arnold *Poems* II. 89 The wind-borne, mirroring soul..leaves its last employ.

† b. A regular business or occupation; a trade or profession. *Obs.*

1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. (1862) 114 To have but a poor imploy in the world. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 169 That Ferry-man shall be prohibited the exercise of his employ, who overturns his boat. 1771 Wesley *Wks.* 1872 V. 297 Neglect of the worldly employ wherein..God has placed us. 1795 J. Aikin *Manchester* 238 From this variety of employ, population has more than doubled since 1772.

† c. An official position in the public service.

1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 210 Being putt out of an employ .. at the custome house at Newcastle. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1704) 241 Great Commands & Employs in the Dutch Colonies. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 76 Another employ fell to his Lordship's share. 1821 Byron *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 113 The wariest of republics Has lavish'd all its chief employs upon him.

Employ (emploi·), *v.* Forms: 5 en-, 5- employ; also 6-8 imploy. [a. F. *employe-r* (var. of OF. *emplier*: see Imply, and cf. Ploy, Ply), a Com. Romanic word = Pr. *impleiar*, Cat. *implegar*, Sp. *emplear*, Pg. *empregar*, It. *impiegare*:— L. *implicāre*, f. *in* + *plicāre* to fold. Cf. Imply.

The senses of this word (exc. 5, 6) are derived from the late L. sense of *implicare* 'to bend or direct upon something'; the classical senses 'enfold, involve' are represented by Imply.]

1. *trans.* To apply (a thing) to some definite purpose; to use as a means or instrument, or as material. Const. *for, in, on,* † *to.*

a. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 54 The Kyngs own Money .. he may .. employ to other Usys. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 433/4 Whan hir moder sawe the..lynnen cloth thus employed she was moche wroth. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* 109 (R.) When he beheld the boorde..employed

to so base a use. 1624 Ld. Kensington in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 301. III. 173 To employ her credit with the king her son. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 5 To employ eight hundred Piastres for his expence. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), The timber employed about the plough. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 65. 68 Employ the Prerogative only for their [the people's] Good. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Somerset* 53 The soil of this Country is .. employed in Grain and Pasturage. 1839 Landor *Andrea* Wks. 1846 II. 526 All have more knowledge than they will employ. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. iv. § 11 Art was employed for the display of religious facts.

β. 153. Starkey *Lett.* 73 Imploing such giftys God hathe gyuen me. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 85 The hils .. and river sides being onely imploied to vines. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 763 Heere Love his golden shafts imploies. 1689-92 Locke *Toleration* ii. Wks. 1727 II. 291 The best Design any one can imploy his Pen in. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 244 This Curse..Juno..imploy'd for Io's Punishment. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 413 The rest of the inclosure imployed in tillage.

b. To apply, devote (effort, thought, etc.) to an object. (In later use merged in 4.)

1587 Harrison *England* II. i. (1877) I. 37 To imploy their studies unto physike and the lawes. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 43 And imploy your chiefest thoughts To courtship. 1683 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 128 All other Animals imploy their bodily Force one against another. 1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 151 Any man..who would generously employ his whole undivided attention to it.

c. To make use of (time, opportunities). Const. *in*, †*to*. In mod. use also (influenced by 4), 'to fill with business' (J.).

α. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 20 He..employed his tyme to studye. 1523 Ld. Berners *Frois.* I. cclxii. 387 What was best for them to do to employ forthe their season. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 185 How usefully you employ this glorious Recess. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round W.* (1840) 319 Those intervals were employed to..hunt for food. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 27. 195 Having ten days at my disposal .. I was anxious to employ them.

β. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 77 Some in life-practiz'd Arts imploy their times. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. IX. 277 He imploy'd the whole time in raising enormous machines.

†**2.** To bestow (something) *on* a person. *Obs.* [So *emploier* in OF.]

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 104 Melchisedech .. employing upon Abraham bred and wyne. 1598 Greene *Jas. IV* (1861) 190 What reward .. May I employ on you for this your zeal?

3. To use the services of (a person) in a professional capacity, or in the transaction of some special business; to have or maintain (persons) in one's service.

a. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 98 Emploied in affaires of the Commonwealth. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 304 Let us employ these men in whatever departments their various abilities are best suited to. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 206 Scott & Co., employing nine men six months. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 162 Lessing .. was employed by Voltaire .. in the Hirschel case.

β. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 124, I must imploy you in some businesse Against our nuptiall. 1621 *Frailty of Life* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 201 To thinke, not one of those whome he imploy'd Should be aliue within one hundred yeares. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 2 Moses..writ as a person imployed by God. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* ii. 224 Cinyras .. imployed workmen in making armour.

†**b.** To send (a person) with a commission *to*, *towards* (a person), *to*, *into* (a place); also, *To employ out*. *Obs.*

α. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. iii. 68 We shall haue neede T' employ you towards this Romane. 1618 Bolton *Florus* III. vi. 190 Publius Servilius was employd out against them. 1654 R. Codrington tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 289 The Lacedemonians, being unwilling to employ their forces into so remote a war. 1687 *Good Advice* 22 Bishop Usher was Employ'd to O. Cromwell by some of the Clergy.

β. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 70 To Cæsar I will speake, what you shall please, If you'l imploy me to him. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 670 Iohn Wriothesley ..was imployed into Scotland, and with him Northumberland Herauld. 1650 J. Howell *Hist. Revol. Naples* 56 He imployed besides into the Castle three Gentlemen of speciall parts.

4. To find work or occupation for (a person, his bodily or mental powers); in *pass.* often merely to be occupied, to be at work. Const. *about*, *in*, *on*.

a. 1611 Bible *Ezra* x. 15 Were employed about this matter. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 19 He was principally employed farre off at Constantinople. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 11. 73 Whoever is well employed is then at Prayers. 1772 Johnson *Lett.* (1788) I. l. 60 By showing how much I am employed upon you. 1850 M'Cosh *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 215 How can the whole soul be so nobly ..employed? *Mod.* I cannot fully employ you. I found him employed in writing letters. Glad to see you so well employed.

β. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 208 Men, that are otherwise imployed. 1691-8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 191 All .. imploy'd in the Contemplation of our Excellencies. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 262 He was imploy'd in drinking. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 277 Imploying our Thoughts, upon the Occasions chosen by Our Lord.

b. *refl.* To apply (*obs.*), busy, or occupy oneself.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 113 Employe thyselfe to marcial feates. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* i. § 2. (1785) 12 Castle-builders employ themselves..in romance. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 4 More of genius than common was required to teach a man how to employ himself.

c. Said of the object to which attention is given.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* (1675) 25 Occasional Reflections..need not employ our hands. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 78 Their young Succession all their Cares employ. 1704 Pope *Summer* 47 Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vii. § 17. Wks. 1871 II. 317 Speculations to employ our curiosity. 1774 Goldsmith *Grecian Hist.* II. 170 Mithridates, who so long employed the Roman armies. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* i. 13 A Pan's pipe employed his mouth. 1854 Tennyson *Poems, To Rev. F. D. Maurice* i, Come, when no graver cares employ. *Mod.* He needs something to employ his mind.

†**5.** = Imply in various senses: **a.** To entwine, enclose, encircle. **b.** To involve, include, contain. **c.** To imply, signify. *Obs.*

1528 Fox in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. liii. 143 The causes .. imployed so manifest justness. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. (1557) 1146/2 We must expresse or imploy a condicion therin. 1579 *Poore Knight's Palace* B b, Crabbed Care, imployd with streeke of red. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's answ. Osor.* 31 Which wordes do employ nothyng els, but that, etc. 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 134 Fortunio welcome, And in that welcome I imploy your wiues. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 129 Passed a decree, that the day on which hee beganne his Empire should be called Palilia, imploying thereby .. a second foundation of the Cittie. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 31 Which interest of mariage went still imployed .. in every tenure called knight's service.

¶ **6.** To supply. *Obs. rare.*

1668 Child *Disc. Trade* (1694) 172 It employs the Nation for its Consumption, with Pepper, Indigo, Calicoes.

Employable (emploi·ăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] That can be employed.

a 1691 Boyle (J.), The objections made..seem employable against this hypothesis. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 97 The materia medica of morality, that is, the conceptions .. employable therein. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 69 Evidence alternately employable. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* I. 389 Means employable for important social ends.

‖ **Employé** (ãnplwaye). [a. F. *employé*, pa. pple. of *employer* to employ.] One who is employed. (In Fr. use chiefly applied to clerks; in Eng. use *gen.* to the persons employed for wages or salary by a house of business, or by government.)

Hence also **Employée**, a female employé.

1834 O. P. Q. in *Spectator* 22 Nov. 1112/2 An old bankrupt employé of the Empire. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. ix. § 2. (1876) 87 Connecting .. the interest of the employés with the..success of the concern. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cii. 4 No representations against a Government employé shall be entertained. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* July 257 All these employées should be women of character. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* v. 64 In Italy, all railroad employés are subjected to rigorous examination.

Employed (emploi·d), *ppl. a.* [f. Employ *v.* + -ed.] That is in (another's) employ. Also *absol.* with pl. sense, the wage-earning class.

1625 Bacon *Ess. Travel.* (Arb.) 523 The Secretaries, and Employd Men of Ambassadours. 1670 R. Coke *Disc. Trade* 55 You must do it as the imployed English please. 1818 Canning in *Parl. Deb.* 964 An employed informer, and consequently a spy. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxiv. 76 Attachment to the class of the employed, rather than of the employers.

Hence †**Employ·edness**, the condition of being seriously busy. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1691 Boyle *Wks.* VI. 48 (R.) Rhetoric and care of language [are not] consistent with .. employedness.

Employee (emploi,ī·). *rare* exc. *U.S.* [f. Employ + -ee.]

a. = Employé. **b.** (*nonce-use.*) Something that is employed.

1854 Thoreau *Walden* iv. (1886) 113 They take me for an employee. 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Err.* xxxv. 241 Their commands are .. obeyed by the..employees. 1886 A. Morgan in *Lit. World* (Boston, U.S.) 15 May 172/1 The supines of Shakespeare outnumber the employees of most authors.

Employer (emploi·ər). [f. Employ *v.* + -er.] **a.** One who employs. Const. *of*. **b.** *spec.* One who employs servants, workmen, etc. for wages.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 31 Troilous the first imploier of pandars. 1668 Child *Disc. Trade* (T.), Owner or employer of much shipping. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 103 To present her Imployer with Bills for 500*l.* 1780 Burke *Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 286 Making it the interest of the contractor to exert .. skill for .. his employers. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 21 Agricultural labourers lived .. in the houses of their employers. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 64 Employers are regarded as tyrants.

Employing (emploi·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Employ *v.* + -ing^{1}.] **a.** The action of the verb Employ. †**b.** Employment, occupation (*obs.*).

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 245 For the lawfull imploying himselfe in the same. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 261 Such an employing of the Spirit as that we have described. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) *Dog* 222 Whose whole Employing is like the Frogs, drinking and prating.

Employ·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing^{2}.] That employs. *rare.*

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 13/2 The main qualifications which the employing incumbents of England demand.

Employment (emploi·mĕnt). Also 7 em-, imploiement, -ploiment. [f. Employ *v.* + -ment.]

1. The action or process of employing; the state of being employed. Also in phrase, † (*Man*, etc.) *of much, little*, etc. *employment*.

1598 Florio *Dict.* Ep. Ded. 2 Your able emploiment of such servitours. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* V. i. 77 The hand of little Imployment hath the daintier sense. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 82 Bartolomeo Pontobuoni, a good Painter, and also a man of much Employment. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* V. i. (1675) 299 So meritorious an Imploiment of her Greatness shew'd her to be worthy of it. 1689 Howe *Ho. Com. Deb.* 29 Nov. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist. Eng.* (1809) V. 463 By the Employment of Mr. Shales. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 136 It is good to compound employments of both [young and old]. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* 26 The superior limit of its accurate employment.

†**b.** The service (of a person). Phrase, *At your employment*. (*Obs.*)

1595 Shaks. *John* I. i. 198 At your employment; at your seruice sir. 1603 Breton *Poste w. Packet, Love L. & Answ.*, I have devoted myself to your Imploiment.

2. That on which (one) is employed; business; occupation; a special errand or commission.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 85 Is there not wars? is there not imployment? 1598 — *Merry W.* V. v. 135 How wit may be made a Iacke-a-Lent when 'tis vpon ill imployment. 1607 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 246. III. 87 His emploiments, he saith, have been five times to Venice, once into Persia. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 181 The excuse of not finding employment. 1738-41 Warburton *Div. Legat.* IV. vi. (R.), Had Jesus..made use of the great and learned for this employment. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 345 Your Sunday Imployments charm us all. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* cxix, I .. went from town to town, working when I could get employment. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* (1844) Ded. 2 The character acquired for me by my employments.

†**b.** The use or purpose to which a thing is devoted. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. i. 90 Lendings he hath detain'd for lewd employments. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* viii. § 11. (1687) 71 Making it less fit for any imployment.

c. A person's regular occupation or business; a trade or profession.

1648 Gage *West Ind.* xv. (1655) 102 In their imployments they are..Grasiers. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 72 They subdivide their Emploiements. 1839 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) I. ii. § 66. 185 They .. proposed..to let every man exercise any profession .. or carry on any employment.

†**3.** An official position in the public service; a 'place'. *Obs.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1702) II. VI. 93 Restored to their Offices, and Employments. 1708 Swift *Sacram. Test* II. I. 128 The gentlemen of employments here make a very considerable number in the house of commons. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 59 He was made prætor which seems to have been a very considerable employment.

¶ **4.** = Implement. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1612 Chapman *Widdowes T.* Wks. 1873 III. 76 My stay hath been prolonged With hunting obscure nooks for these emploiments [a crowbar and a halter].

Emplume (emplūm), *v.* Also 7 implume. [a. Fr. *emplumer*, f. *en-* (see En-) + *plume* Plume, feather; cf. Sp. *emplumar*, It. *impiumare*.]

†**1.** *trans.* ? To 'tar and feather' (or the like). [So Sp. *emplumar*.] *Obs.*

1631 *Celestina* v. 33 That gadding to and fro Bawd, who for her villanies..hath been several times implumed.

2. To furnish with a plume, adorn as with plumes. Also in *ppl. a.* **Emplu·med.**

1623 Mabbe tr. *Guzman d'Alfarache* II. 21 They might very well have put the implumed Hat vpon my head. 18.. Mrs. Browning *Song Ragged Sch.*, Angelhoods, emplumed In such ringlets of pure glory.

Emplunge, var. of Implunge, *Obs.*

Emply, obs. var. of Imply *v.*

Empocket (empǫ·kėt), *v. arch.* Also im-. [f. En- + Pocket *sb.*] *trans.* To put into one's pocket.

1728 [? De Foe] *Carleton's Memoirs* 5 Stood .. with their Hands impocketted. 1884 *Punch* 1 Nov. 210/2 I did empocket thy gratulation [cf. Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 27.]

Empoison (empoi·zən, z'n), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4-6 enpoysen, -on, -oun, 5-6 enpoisen, -on, -oun, 4-8 empoyson, (7 empoysn), 6- empoison. *β.* 6-7 impoyson, 6- impoison. [a. F. *empoisonne-r*, f. *en-* (see En-) + *poison* Poison.]

†**1.** *trans.* To administer poison to (a person); *esp.* to kill by poison. Also *absol. Obs.*

α. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4650 þei him bi-hi3t .. þat þei priueli wold enpoysoun þe king. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 582 Empoysoned of thyn owene folk thou weere. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* lviii. 42 King vortimer was enpoisened and dyed at london. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxvi. 486 In mynde to haue enpoysoned the frenche kynge. 1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* ii, To murder and empoyson our late Queene. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 206/2 The Grand Visier was by .. practises on his person empoisoned.

β. 1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 464 The Cardinal of Grandvelle impoison'd the last Maximilian. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 44 Some .. tyrant to obtain a crown Stabs, hangs, impoisons. 1649 *Alcoran* 406 He permitted one of his dearest friends to..die impoysoned. 1670 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 227 How many thousand children and servants are there impoisoned!

†**b.** *transf.* and *fig.* To kill as if by poison; to affect as poison does. Also *absol. Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* V. vi. 11 A man by his owne Almes impoyson'd. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 546 The Surfeit of them [mushromes] may suffocate and empoyson. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 119 This way a Basilisk may empoyson.

2. a. To put poison into (food or drink); to taint, render poisonous; to vitiate as with poison (the blood, animal tissues, etc.); to envenom. Also, to dip (an arrow) in poison. Now somewhat *rhetorical*.

α. 1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* II. (1678) 273

Neither..could it [gunpowder] empoyson the bodies of such as are wounded. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 155 When the Blood is empoysoned. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 6 Bowmen with their arrows most villanously empoyson'd. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxviii, The simoon empoisons the atmosphere.

β. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. lvi. (1612) 246. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 472 Our Two Superiours are more to be suspected in impoisoning the Fountains, and corrupting our Mass of Bloud. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. vi. § 2 (1734) 50 All which must necessarily .. impoison .. their natural Juices.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xviii. (1634) 215 Yet much lyeth in our power to keepe that fount from empoysoning.

3. *fig.* a. To taint with sin or error; to corrupt, vitiate, spoil.

α. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 242 þat en-poysened alle peplez þat parted fro hem boþe. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 73 Prechen what 3ou list, and with 3our privy pestilence enpoisoun the peple. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) S viij, Riches, youthe, solitarines, and libertee ben iiii. pestilences, that enpoison the prynce. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 18 Proceed on to empoyson their country. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 144 Thou art .. empoysoned with the most deadly venome of wickednesse. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 292 The Deists..empoison everything they touch. 1882 T. A. POPE tr. *Capecelatro's Philip Neri* I. 48 An undisciplined will might .. destroy or empoison all vigour of thought.

β. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* A. Ded., Any newe thinge that mighte..impoison with erronious doctrine the consciences. *c* 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry* II. 454 She hath impoyson'd Your good opinion of me. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* v. 3 Citizens' wives..were..impoisoned at stage-plays.

b. To render virulent, envenom (feelings); to 'poison', embitter (a person's mind) *against*. Also, to embitter, destroy all pleasure in (a means of enjoyment).

α. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 136 Jests empoysoned with bitternesse. 1806 *Ann. Rev.* IV. 774 Our social tables, which they conspire to empoison. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 225 This distraction..will empoison all your joys. 1879 J. HAWTHORNE *Laugh. M.* 75 His soul had been empoisoned against them and all the world.

β. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 86 One does not know How much an ill word may impoison liking.

Empoisoned (empoi·zənd, -z'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].]

† 1. Killed by poison; poisoned. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* IV. 307 The death of her impoisoned husband. 1616 *Overbury's Vis.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 347 The pains of my impoison'd ghost.

2. Steeped in, impregnated or tainted with, poison; poisonous, envenomed. *lit.* and *fig.*

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 365 Impoison'd strokes His wounding thunder shall imprint. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 144 These Arabians..shooting their empoysoned arrowes, practise pyracie. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* V. i. § 71. 465/2 A pair of empoysoned Gloves .. procured his death. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 318 On Earth uncurs'd no Plants empoyson'd grew. 1799 CORRY *Sat. London* (1803) 162 Assassins, ready to lift their empoisoned stillettos against your hearts. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 145 The serpent .. shows its empoisoned fang.

Empoisoner (empoi·zənəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who empoisons. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 566 Thus ended..the false empoysonere. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 96 Impoysoners..shall bee boyled to the death. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. v. 99 The father of all .. murderers, empoisoners, and enemies to this state. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 2 The Impoisoner of his wife. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I* (1651) 65 They preferred Empoysoners to be servants to Sir Gervase Elwayes. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 234 We live among..empoisoners.

fig. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 810/2 A..wicked man that goeth about to sowe peruerse doctrine .. what is hee els, but an impoisoner? 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 412 The divels Empericks and empoisoners.

† **Empoi·soness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. EMPOISON-ER; cf. *murderess*.] A female empoisoner.

1628 tr. *Matthieu's Powerfull Favorite*, Martina, that famous sorceresse and empoysonnesse.

Empoi·soning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. EMPOISON.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iii. 206 þe empoysenyng of Socrates. 1494 FABYAN VII. 322 He dyed at Swynyshede ..by the enpoysonynge of a munke of the same house. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A iij b, Columbyne water..is good for impoysyning. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. Satan* (1578) 7 The deedes of the flesh are .. impoisonings. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* V. ii. § 80. 472/2 He bribed the Bishop of Rome to the empoysoning of his brother Zemes. 1681 *Roxb. Bal.* (1883) IV. 655 From secret Impoysonings..*Libera nos, Domine.*

Empoi·soning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That empoisons, kills by poison, or renders poisonous.

1598 *Ord. for Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 682 The sacred oil .. is a sovereign Antidote .. against .. empoisoning confections. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) III. xxviii. 151 Nor are all Snakes of such empoisoning qualities. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xv. The smell.. is so pestiferous and impoisoning. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* III. 258 The impoisoning taint O'erspreads the building.

Empoisonment (empoi·zənmĕnt). Also 7–8 **impoisonment.** [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The administration of poison to a person; the fact of being poisoned. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. III. 13 A more excellent remedie against empoysonments [*printed* empoysments]. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. v. 104 The apostles .. neuer taught..empoisonment of princes. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 84, I have found in the Book of God, examples of all other offences, but not any one of an Impoysonment. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* III. I. 154 The manner of Mr. Curll's impoisonment. 1815 *Month. Mag.* XXXIX. 309 Sudden death, so like an empoisonment. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. xii. 49 You .. rarely find an empoisonment..committed in England for policy.

2. The action of tainting or impregnating with poison. Also *fig.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 915 And these Empoisonments of air are the more dangerous in meetings of people. 1886 FARRAR *Westm. Serm.* in *Libr. Mag.* (N. Y.) 16 Oct. 595 His bad example is a spiritual empoisonment.

Emporetic (empore·tik), *a. Antiq.* [ad. L. *emporēticus* (*emporetica charta* Pliny *H. N.* XIII. xii), a. Gr. **ἐμπορητικός*, f. **ἐμπορέειν* to trade, f. *ἔμπορος* merchant.] Pertaining to trade. *Emporetic paper*: a coarse kind of papyrus used for wrapping up parcels. (Quincy *Lex. Phys.-Med.* 1719 wrongly explains this as 'paper made soft and porous, such as is used to filter with'.)

[1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 144 Imperial, Royal, Cardinal, and so downwards to that course Paper called Emporetica.] 1851 *Ancient Fishing* in *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 264 The Emporetic, or shop-paper..serving for wrapping up groceries, fruit, etc.

Hence † **Empore·tical** *a. Obs.*—[0].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Emporetical*, pertaining to Merchants or Markets. 1678–1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Emporeu·tic,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἐμπορευτικ-ός*, f. *ἐμπορεύεσθαι* to trade, f. *ἔμπορος* trader: see EMPORIUM.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to trade.

B. *sb.* a. *sing.* (See quot.) b. *pl.* Articles manufactured for sale.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 37 Emporeuticks which they [Joyners, Smiths, etc.] ordinarily make, as Presses .. Bellowes, Tongs. *Ibid.* 50 The Emporeutick .. treateth of the worke of the art .. wares for use and sale.

Hence † **Emporeu·tical,** *a. Obs.*; = prec. adj.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 50 The first [part] is called Organic, and the other Emporeutical or Polecall.

† **Empo·rial,** *a. Obs.* [f. EMPORI-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an emporium; having the character or function of an emporium.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* Pref., Great cities (specially emporiall) affoord .. all sorts of politique prudence. 1802 *Month. Mag.* XIII. 12 Knives may have been brought .. by the Phœnicians, and sold at their emporial sea-towns in the Isle of Wight and in Cornwall.

Emporie, var. form of EMPORY, *Obs.*

Emporium (empō·ɹiŭm). *Pl.* 7–9 **emporiums,** 9 **emporia.** (See also EMPORY.) [a. L. *emporium*, a. Gr. *ἐμπόριον*, f. *ἔμπορος* merchant, f. *ἐν* in + vbl. stem *πορ-*, *περ-* to journey.]

1. A place in which merchandise is collected or traded in. Often as applied to towns or countries: A principal centre of commerce, 'a mart'.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 12/2 A Scotch Town is the cheefest emporium in a manner of all that land. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 326 Paris, London, small Cottages in Cæsars time, now most noble Emporiums. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. v. (1732) 253 The best Emporium and Mart of this Part of the world. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. ii. (1869) II. 27 The emporium, or general market, for the goods of all the different countries whose trade it carries on. 1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 44 Perhaps they [the Italian cities] would have remained much longer the emporia of the world. 1869 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 340 Emporiums of commerce. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 8 Egypt .. deigned to open an emporium at Naucratis for the ships and commerce of the Greeks.

† b. In the East Indies: A 'factory' of European merchants. *Obs.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiv. 20 Half a League farther up..the Dutch Emporium stands.

c. Pompously applied to: A shop, warehouse.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxii, Emporiums of splendid dresses. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 163 But I find the shop now expanded into a magnificent emporium.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxv. 475 The rich emporium of the Scotch coal measures. 1852 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. xiii. 241 Her house in London was a perfect emporium of escaped state criminals. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxvi. 235 She [Alexandria] was an emporium for the interchange of ideas and speculations.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Emporium*, the common sensory of the brain. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

Emport(e, obs. ff. IMPORT *v.*

† **Empo·rtment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *emportement* fit of passion, f. *emporter* to carry away, *s'emporter* to be carried away by anger.] A fit or 'transport' of passion, state of vehement anger.

a 1734 NORTH *Examen* (1740) 653 (D.) Lay aside emportments so justly provoked. — *Lives* II. 423 At which the Ambassador and his friend were in a furious emportment.

† **Empo·rture,** *v. Obs. rare* —[1]. In other editions im-. (Meaning obscure; perh. misprint for *importuned*.)

c 1525 SKELTON *Ph. Sparowe* (Dyce) 1154 She is playnly expresse, Egeria the goddesse, And like to her image Emportured with corage A louers pylgrimage.

† **E·mpory.** *Obs.* Anglicized f. of EMPORIUM.

1607 BP. J. KING *Sermon* (Nov.) 2 The renouned Emporie and Mart of the whole Kingdome. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* Scot. (1685) 33 Dunfreis is a rich and well traded Emporie upon the River Nith. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* IV. (1728) 69 This is the great Empory of lewdness. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* Introd. 15 Ulverston, the empory of Furness.

† **Emposse·ss,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 en-. [f. EN- + POSSESS *v.*] *trans.* To invest with possession, endow *with*.

c 1500 *Melusine* (E. E. T. S.) 99 He..charged them to edyfye..a Priorye of eyghte monkes, them to reueste and empossesse with landes. *Ibid.* 100 And enpossessed them wel for theire sustenaunce.

Empostem, -ume, obs. ff. IMPOSTHUME.

Empound, obs. form of IMPOUND.

† **Empo·ver,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5–6 **enpouere,** 6 **enpover.** [a. OF. *enpover-ir* to IMPOVERISH.] *trans.* To impoverish.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. F iij, How enpouere they the comynte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccvii. 462 The garysons .. had greatly enpouered .. the countre of Normandy. 1528 ROY *Sat.*, The charges to recover Lest they shulde theym selves enpover.

Empoverish, obs. form of IMPOVERISH.

† **Empow·der,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + POWDER *sb.*] *trans.* To insert sparsely or in small patches like grains of powder.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* Pref., Clothe of golde empowdred emong patches of canuesse, or perles and diamondes emong peoblestones.

Empower (empau·ɹ), *v.* Also 7–9 **impower,** (6–7 **impowre**). [f. EN- + POWER.]

1. *trans.* To invest legally or formally with power or authority; to authorize, license.

α. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 75 Letters from the Pope .. empowering them to erect this Colledge. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 567 A clause is inserted..empowering the King to discontinue it at any time. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 266 The Petition and Advice had..empowered him to appoint a successor. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 18 They were empowered..to levy troops by land and sea.

β. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 8 These visitors, not as yet impowred by law. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vii. 94, I do here impower him to remove it. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 51 The commissioners were..impowered to survey the lands adjoining to the city of London.

2. To impart or bestow power to an end or for a purpose; to enable, permit.

α. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 619 Much less can he empower others to do Miracles. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 91 Some have doubted whether the Devil is empowered to take up any human shape. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 260 Air and .. exercise .. empower the man for any intellectual or moral work.

β. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 369 Thou us impow'rd to fortifie thus farr. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 295 Impower'd the wrath of gods and men to tame.

† b. To bestow power upon, make powerful.

1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 17 Who empowered them as their work witnesseth.

† 3. *refl.* To gain or assume power *over*. *Obs.*

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 167 When this strange Vsurpation impower'd itself over the whole Church. *Ibid.* 179 That William the Conquerour should have impower'd himself over England.

Hence **Empo·wering** *ppl. a.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 141 Some instance of Gods impowering ghost.

Empowerment (empau·ɹmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of empowering; the state of being empowered.

1849 *Life Rev. J. Fisher* ii. 29 They followed up this remarkable empowerment .. by removing the sentences, etc. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1369 An all-conquering conviction of divine vocation and empowerment.

† **Emprent,** *v. Obs. rare* —[1]. Used as transl. of L. *impetrare* to obtain by request.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* (1868) 159 Men byseken it and emprenten it.

Emprent, obs. form of IMPRINT.

Empress (e·mprĕs), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2–4 **emperice,** 3–8 **emperess**(e, 4 (**amperesse**), **emperis**(e, -isse, **empiresse,** 5 **emprice,** -ise, 5–7 **empresse,** 7– **empress.** Also 4–5 **imperes,** -ice. [ME. *emperesse*, a. OF. *emperesse*, fem. of *emperere* EMPEROR (late L. type **imperatorissa*). OF. had also *empereriz, -is*, = Pr. *emperairitz*, Sp. *emperatriz*:—L. *imperātrīcem*, and various mixed forms, as *emperice, amperice*, some of which occur in ME.]

1. The consort of an emperor. Also, a female sovereign having the rank equivalent to that of an emperor.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 þe hæfde ben Emperice. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1725) 440 He louede hyr, vor heo was eyr & hey emperesse. *Ibid.* 474 The nexte 3er ther after the Amperesse Mold Wende out of this liue. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5343 And Melion .. was crouned emperice. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 79 b/1 Wyllyam .. helde warre agaynst Maude the empresse. 1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. vii. 417 The emperesse Theodora that then was. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 236 Among the Emperesses. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1768) IV. 301 The earl of Chester .. commanded there for the empress. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 132/2 Napoleon .. crowned his wife as empress. 1888 *Times* No. 32,573. 7/4 The Queen and the

Empress Frederick were compelled to delay their departure from the Royal borough. *Mod.* In 1876 Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

2. A female potentate exercising supreme or absolute power. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20801 Of heuen and erth..scho es quene, Bath imperice and heind leuedi. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boëth.* (1868) 109 For felonie is emperisse and flowreþ ful of rycchesse. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 171 Thi moder is of helle emprise. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 40 Harke Tamora, the Empresse of my Soule. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* 30 The pale-faced Empresse of the night Lent in her chaste increase her borrowed light. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 87 Now Empress Fame had publisht the renown Of Shadwells coronation. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, Who ..seemed the empress of the scene. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 353/1 The British capital has been called .. the empress of all cities. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* v. (1878) 73 Yonder empress throned at the window of that humblest mud cottage.

3. *Comb.* **a.** *appositive.*

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 93 Before his bed she chose a mat that stunk, And wore a night-hood too, an empress-punk! 1705 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4156/1 The Earl of Sunderland .had Audience..of the Empress-Dowager. 1711 *Ibid.* 4875/2 His Excellency deliver'd her Majesty's Credentials to the Empress-Regent.

b. *Empress-cloth*: a woollen fabric differing from merino chiefly in not being twilled. (App. not known as a trade term in England.)

1884 in KNIGHT *Amer. Mech. Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

† **E·mpress,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 6 emprese, 7 empresse, empressa. See also IMPRESS *sb.*[2], IMPRESA. [A var. of IMPRESS *sb.*[2], ad. It. *impresa* of same meaning. The form with *em-* may be ad. the equivalent Sp. *empresa*, and is therefore treated separately.]

A motto or significant device; see IMPRESS *sb.*[2] Also *attrib.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 19 b, Let..this for an Emprese be engrauen. 1603 DRAYTON *Baron's Wars* vi. 43 Emblems, Empressas, Hirogliphiques. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 287 A blew garter, carrying this Empresse.. *Hony soit qui Mal y pense.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 146/2 Emblem or Empress work is drawing Faces from the Life.

† **Empre·ss,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 enprece, -presse, 4–5 empresse. See also IMPRESS *v.* [a. OF. *empresse-r, emprecier*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *presser* to PRESS.] *trans.* and *absol.* To subject to pressure, press, oppress. Also *intr.* to crowd, press eagerly *into.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 43 And þere as pouert enpresses, þa3 mon pyne þynk. *Ibid.* 528 Pouerte me enprecez & paynez inno3e. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 518 Such feendly thoughtes in his hert empresse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3691 No man .. ne may..of the reisins have the wyne Til grapes..Be sore empressid. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 4 Every man in hym silf let the passions of dolours be .. empressid into vyfnes.

‖ **Empressement** (ãnprę·smañ). [Fr.; f. *empresser* to urge, *s'empresser* to be eager.] Animated display of cordiality.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* No. 202 (1792) II. 262 You must do it .. with alacrity and *empressement.* 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xlii, Juan was received with much 'empressement' [*rimed with* chessman]. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* v. 73 She acknowledges the compliment with life-like empressement.

† **Empri·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 enpride, enpryde. [f. EN- + PRIDE.] *refl.* To pride oneself.

a 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 23 Thre thynges ere whare-of a man enprides hym. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 174 He Enpridid him not for the honours. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* III. iii. (1506) 158 By this meane fell & hym enpryded the pharysee.

† **Empri·me,** *v. Obs.* In 6 empryme. *trans.* To separate a deer from the rest of the herd.

1575 TURBERVILE *Bk. Venerie* 242 When he is hunted and doth first leave the herde we say that he is syngled or emprymed. 1656 in BLOUNT. 1775 in ASH.

Emprint, obs. form of IMPRINT *sb.* and *v.*

Emprise, emprize (empraiz), *sb. arch.* Forms: α. 4–5 empryse, (4 emperise), 5 emprys, enprise, ymprise, enpriss, 7 empries, 4– emprise, -ize. β. 4 enpress, em-, imprese, 4–6 impreasə. [a.OF. *emprise, emprinse*, com.Romanic = Pr. *empreza*, Sp. *empresa*, It. *impresa*:—late L. **imprensa*, f. ppl. stem of **imprendĕre* (in OF. *emprendre*) to take in hand, f. *in-* in + *prehendĕre* to take.

The 17th c. forms *em-, imprese* appear to be influenced by Sp. or It.; cf. EMPRESS *sb.*, IMPRESS *sb.*[2] which are ultimately the same word; the earlier *enpress* is difficult to explain. See also APRISE.]

1. An undertaking, enterprise; *esp.* one of an adventurous or chivalrous nature.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9802 Man to dei, godd for to rise, Moght nan tak elles þis emprise. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 276 To bryng All thar enpress to gud ending. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 1682 The lord considered that it were destruccioun to gentil blood to fighten in this emprise. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Quair* II. i, Nature first begyneth her enprise. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. lxxvii, If you atchieue renowne by this empries. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xviii. 486 Annibal for very shame was faine to give over his imprease. 1725-6 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 602 Ambushed we lie, and wait the bold emprise. 1823 SCOTT *Romance* (1874) 86 The .. most extravagant emprises of the heroes of romance. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 773 Dare first The great emprise.

† **b.** A purpose, intent. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6528 þei dud a3eynes goddes emprise. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 281 And eke I not for what emprise I shulde assote upon a nonne.

2. *abstr.* Chivalric enterprise, martial prowess.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8183 (Cott.) Knight he was o gret empris. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1060 Ley on strokes with good empryse. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3455 The worschip of knychthed and empryss. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 642 Giants of mightie Bone, and bould emprise. 1782 HAN. MORE *David* I. 27 Let not thy youth be dazzled..With deeds of bold emprise. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxxviii, He..whose..foes Shrunk from his deeds of chivalrous emprize. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. Interl. 37 The deeds of high emprise, I sing!

† **b.** Difficulty, greatness of undertaking. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 617 Him thinkith it is so gret emprise for to undertake to doon werkes of goodnes. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 252 It is..of none emprise To speke a word.

† **c.** Pre-occupation, absorption of thought. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 389 The vanyteis of slep..causith of sum maner influens, Empriss of thoght, ore superfleuytee.

† **3.** Renown, glory, distinction. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1937 This goode ladie of high emprise Did him kisse in herti wise. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 269 He hath the worschip and emprise.

† **b.** Value, estimation. *Obs.* [? Influenced by PRICE.]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 507 The Erll..hye Enpriss Set ay apon Souerane bounte. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 147 But Manachaz saith other wise, That wine is of the more emprise.

† **4.** ? Spoil, prey. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Octouian* 769 Florent..tok of foweles greet empryse.

† **Empri·se,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 en-, empryse. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To undertake, take on oneself.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 329 Presumpcioun is whan a man undertakith and emprisith that him oughte not to do. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* Pref. 3, I haue enprysed..to reduce this sayd book in to our englysshe. 1490 — *Eneydos* 3, I knowleche my selfe ignorant of connynge to enpryse on me so hie and noble a werke. 1590 *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 376 Each in honour of his mistress, Hath here empris'd the challenge of his right. *a* 1608 SACKVILLE *Dk. Buckingham* lviii. (D.), Thereto trusting I emprised the same.

Hence **Empri·sing** *ppl. a.*, enterprising, adventurous.

a 1844 CAMPBELL *Lines Departure Emigrants*, Go forth and prosper then, emprising band.

Emprison, obs. form of IMPRISON.

Emproper, var. IMPROPER *v. Obs.* to appropriate.

Empropriate, var. of IMPROPRIATE.

Emprosthotonic (emprɒ:sþɒtɒ·nik), *a. Path. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἐμπροσθοτονικ-ός* suffering from tetanic procurvation.] Of or characterized by EMPROSTHOTONOS.

1883 LAUDER BRUNTON in *Nature* 15 Mar. 468 The convulsions change their character and become emprosthotonic.

‖ **Emprosthotonos** (emprɒsþɒ·tŏnɒs). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐμπροσθότονος* drawn forward and stiffened, f. *ἔμπροσθεν* before + *τόνος* a stretching.] 'A condition in tetanus in which the body is drawn forwards by excessive action of the anterior muscles of the trunk' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1657 *Phys. Dict., Emprostotonos*, a kind of cramp. 1685 T. COOKE *Marrow of Chirurg* (ed. 4) 498 When the Body, Head, and Neck is drawn forwards, called Emprosthotonos. 1775 MACKENZIE, in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 7 A person in the emprosthotonos. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* (ed. 5) I. 559 The only example of emprosthotonos which I ever saw.

Emprove, -ment, obs. f. IMPROVE, -MENT.

† **Empse,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? Desert, uninhabited.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul, Psychozoia*, xxxvi, The satyres..That in empse Ilands maken their abode.

Empt (empt), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 ǽmetzian, ǽmtigan, ǽmtian, 2 æmtien, 4 emte(n, empte, 9 *dial.* emp, ent, 6– empt. [OE. *ǽmtian* (*ge-ǽmtian*), f. *ǽmt-a, ǽmetta* leisure; cf. EMPTY *a.* and *v.*]

† **1.** *intr.* and *refl.* To be at leisure. Only in OE.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlv[i]. 10 Ǽmetzið ant ʒesiað forðon ic eam dryhten. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxiii. 206 (Z.) Ǽmtiʒað eow to rædinge.

† **2.** *intr.* To become empty. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 30408 Feollen ærm kempes; æmteden sadeles.

3. *trans.* To make empty; to drain, exhaust. *lit.* and *fig.* Const. *of.* Also *refl.* = EMPTY *v.* 2, 3.

1340 *Ayenb.* 58 Ase þo þet emteþ þe herte of hire guode. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 188 Ther-by shal he nat wynne But empte his purs. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xx. (1495) 450 Abyssus..maye neuer be stoppyd ..ne emptyd. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 92 There I empt my laden hart. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 27/1 Though a man in study take great paines, And empt his veines. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* III. vii, Unlesse I empt My brest of mercy to appease her for you. 1678 HOBBES *Nat. Philos.* iii. 27 That the Cylinder may empt itself. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wilts.* Gloss., *Empt*, to pour out, to empty. 1881 *I. of Wight Gloss.* (E. D.S.), *Empt*, to make empty.

4. To pour forth, discharge, clear out (the contents of a vessel, etc.).

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. To Rdr., Muse, that .. Emptedst poore wit poore winde to win. 1623 COCKERAM, *Extercorate*, to empt, or carry out dung.

† **E·mptening,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* = EMPTYING *vbl. sb.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 20 b, Great voyding and emptening of the body is, etc.

E·mptied, *ppl. a.* [f. EMPTY *v.* + -ED.] That has been exhausted of its contents.

1632 W. LITHGOW *Totall Discourse* 226 Water to..fill our emptied bottles. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 425 The .. emptied Receiver.

Emptier (e·mpti,əɹ). [f. EMPTY *v.* + -ER[1].] He who or that which empties.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. vi. 129 In the nature of balsamick salt thou hast..a purger, and an universal emptier. 1611 BIBLE *Nahum* ii. 2 The emptiers have emptied them out, and marred their vine branches. 1812 H. MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* II. 77 Dear sober emptyers of the glass. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 269 The..cesspool-emptiers are town officials.

Emptily (e·mptili), *adv.* [f. EMPTY *a.* + -LY[2].] In an empty manner.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Vaziamente*, emptily. 1611-84 LEIGHTON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxix. 4 What we know emptily and barely, we may know spiritually and fruitfully. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 19 We do not vainly and emptily talk of the things of God. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 142 A light wind emptily fleeting.

Emptiness (e·mptinės). Also emptyness(e. [f. EMPTY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being empty.

1. *gen.* The condition of being void of contents, of not being filled, furnished, or inhabited.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. (1541) 45 The moderation of slepe must be measured..by emptynesse or fulnesse of the body. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* vii. 25 Vnto the full, plenty: and to the emptye, emptynesse. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 75 His Coffers sound With hollow Pouerty, and Emptinesse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 300 Appetite consisteth in the Emptiness of the Mouth of the Stomack. 1680-1 PENN *Wks. Isaac Pennington* I. A iij b, In that emptiness they waited to be filled of him that filleth all things. 1719 WATTS *Hymns* I. cii, Blest are the humble souls that see Their emptiness and poverty. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 33 Keen hollow winds howl thro' the bleak recess, Emblem of music caus'd by emptiness. 1747 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 178 (1834) II. 203 No idea of the emptiness of London. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* II. vii. 261 This was the emptiness of which Christ's coming should be the answering fulness. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Apr. 3/1 Emptiness of subject and monotony of treatment.

b. *concr.* Void space; a vacuum.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 35 Water..by descending to leaue Emptiness at his backe. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* iii. 22 a, A supplying of all Emptinesses in our Soules. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 327 An Emptyness which they can never fill. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 35 The occasion of this vast Emptiness in the Hive. 1877 BRYANT *Lit. People Snow* 346 Where once they made their haunt, was emptiness.

2. The state of being void of certain specified contents, or of a specified quality. Const. *of.*

1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. i, Emptines of Christian loue and charity. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. iii. 157 Such boasting sounds proceed from emptinesse of desert. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 362 The Pulsus profundus..indicates..emptiness of Humours. 1875 MASKELL *Ivories* v. 45 To absence of composition..were added neglect and emptiness of form.

3. Want of solidity or substance; inability to satisfy desire; unsatisfactoriness; vacuity, hollowness.

a 1695 DRYDEN *Dufresnoy* Pref. xii, 'Tis this which causes the Graces .. to subsist in the emptiness of Light and Shadows. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 271. ¶ 4 To lay before my Readers the Emptiness of Ambition. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 156 Hope..has the wondrous virtue to educe From emptiness itself a real use. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* 125 Objections that rose to my lips .. died away in their own emptiness. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Fenton's Quest* I. ii. 28 There was no more dulness or emptiness for Gilbert Fenton in his life at Lidford.

b. *pl.* Trifles, trivialities, 'vanities'.

1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 14 The little emptinesses which occupy free hearts in the early morning. 1884 A. MACLAREN in *Chr. Commw.* 11 Dec. 111/2 Unsubstantial emptinesses and moonshiny illusions.

4. Want of knowledge; lack of sense; inanity. Also, of an author or a composition: Lack of vigorous thought or expression; meagreness or poverty of matter.

1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1013, I wonder at Pennius's brevity and emptiness in this argument. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* IV. (1730) 12 Bur[ge]ss deafens all the list'ning Press With Peals of most Seraphick Emptiness. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 185 Me emptiness and dulness could inspire, And were my elasticity, and fire. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iv. 168 The falsehood and emptiness of the Latin historians.

† **E·mpting,** *vbl. sb.* [f. EMPT *v.* + -ING.[1]] = EMPTYING; in U.S. the *pl.* in the sense 'yeast' is pronounced (e·mptins) but often written *emptyings*: see EMPTYING 2 b.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 139 Emtyng or a voydynge. 1884 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) 219 T'will take more emptins .. than this new party's gut, To give such heavy cakes as them a start.

Emption (e·mpʃən). [ad. L. *emptiōn-em* buying, n. of action f. *emĕ-re* to buy.]

1. The action of buying: chiefly in phrases, *Right of* (*sole*) *emption*, etc., or with allusion to 2.

1461-83 *Ord. R. Housch.* 73 The chief Butler..taketh his resceytes of money..of the Thesaurer..for all the emptiones of his office. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 140 The proclamation for the sole emption..was offered to be revoked. 1783

BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 XI. 143 By a limitation of the right of emption of foreign opium.

2. *Roman Law.* Purchase, in the contract of sale (L. *emptio*, as correlated with *venditio*).

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII*, (1878) 241 There is emption and vendition contracted as soon as the parties be condescended upon the price. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (T.), There is a dispute among the lawyers, Whether Glaucus exchanging his golden armour with the brasen one of Tydides was emption or commutation.

Emptional (e·mpʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] That may be purchased.

† **Empti·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *emptīci-us* f. *empt-* ppl. stem of *emĕre* to buy + -OUS: cf. *adventitious*.] Venal, capable of being bought.

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 11 Emptitious as he was..they ..knew well enough how to over value him.

‖ **Emptor** (e·mptoɪ, -əɪ). *Rom. Law.* [a. L. *emptor*, agent-n. f. *emĕre* to buy.] A purchaser.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 108 He had to utter the formula ..i.e. to invite the emptor to strike the scale with the ingot.

† **E·mptory.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *emptōrium* place of buying: see prec.] A mart, market-place.

1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1680) 474 The common Mart or Emptory. 1665–76 RAY *Flora* 146 The flower-market, the common Emptory of trash and refuse.

Empty (e·mpti), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 ǽmetiȝ, ǽmtiȝ, émtiȝ, 3, 5 amti, -tie, 3–4 emti, empti, 4–7 emty, emptie, -ye, 4– empty. [OE. *ǽmetig*, f. *ǽmetta* leisure + *-ig*, -Y.

The vowel of the middle syllable was dropped already in OE. The initial *ǽ*, being shortened, yielded as usual in ME. dialects the parallel forms *ă* and *ĕ*; hence the forms *amti* and *emti*; the former died out in 15th century; the latter (with the euphonic *p* normal between *m* and *t*) is represented by the mod. form.]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Of persons: At leisure, not occupied or engaged. Also, unmarried. Only in OE.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* li. 401 Þæt hie ne wenen ðæt hie..ȝemengan mæȝen wið ða æmteȝan wifmen. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 441 Martha swanc, and Maria sæt æmtiȝ.

2. Of a material receptacle: Containing nothing; opposed to *full*. Also *fig.* of anything that may be said to be 'filled'.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Heo [the Virgin Mary] wæs 'ful' cweden næs 'æmetuȝu'. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2178 The sculle al amti was: and no brayn therinne bilevede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 40 Almost al empty is þe tonne. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 62 With empty belly and simple poore aray. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 73 The empty vessel makes the greatest sound. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 62 Nothing is said to be empty, but when you look for a fullnesse in it. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 103 They bring forth yellow and emty eares, before the harvest. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 320 Which of these is worse, Want with a full or with an empty purse? 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 269 They might be taken in an empty Stomach. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 374 The gall-bladder and ducts are found empty. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 80, I now filled our empty wine-bottle with snow.

b. Void of certain specified contents; *fig.* devoid of certain specified qualities, etc. Const. † *from*, † *in*, *of*.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* G j, Empty of alle goodes and fylled of alle euyll. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 878 And I shal find you emptie of that fault. 1596 — *Merch. V.* IV. i. 5 Empty From any dram of mercie. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 93 In ciuility thou seem'st so emptie. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 97 We..are of ourselves emptie of all good. *a* 1727 NEWTON (J.), The heavens are much emptier of air than any vacuum we can make below. 1860 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxi. (1862) 444 The Gentiles were empty of all fruits of righteousness. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton's Philos.* 87 Metaphysical doctrines which .. are empty of the smallest substance.

3. *transf.* † a. Having one's purse, etc. empty; destitute of money. (Only contextual.) *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 15 The Apostles .. should wander through the whole world emptie of all worldly furniture. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 173 Those that had Money..were able to subsist themselves; but those who were empty suffered .. great Hardships. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 151 The king [was] quite empty of money.

b. Having an empty stomach; hungry. Now only *colloq.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 248 Wer't not all one, an emptie Eagle were set, To guard the Chicken from a hungry Kyte. 1620 SHELTON *Don Quix.* III. xxx. 209 And where there is plenty the Guests are not empty. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 182 I found myself empty.

† c. Of the body: Wanting fullness, shrunken, emaciated. Also of the pulse: Weak, 'slender'.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 4 Þe slak[e] skyn trembleþ vpon myn emty body. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* C j a, Sum put hawkys in mew..when they be Empty and lene. 1533 ELYOT *Castel Helthe* II. (1541) 45 b, Where the body is long empty by longe syknesse or abstinence, slepe comforteth nature. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 412 An empty Pulse shews small Strength.

4. Of space, a person's place, etc.: Vacant, unoccupied. Of a house, etc.: Devoid of furniture or inmates. Also *fig.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Þæt on us ne sy ȝemeted nænigu stow æmetiȝ gastlicra mæȝena. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 2 Seo eorþe..wæs ydel ant æmtiȝ. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 He .. cumeð þerto and fint hit emti and mid beseme clene swopen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 156 Non empti stude iðe heorte to underuongen flesliche leihtren. 1297 R. GLOUC. 17 Amty place he made a boute, & folc fleu hym faste. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.*, 888 Tysbe .. saw hire wympil & hise emty schede. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 6 One maye clerely the emty nestes se. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 4 And dead mens cries do fill the emptie aire. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xx. 25 Dauids place was emptie. 1627 MAY *Lucan* XI. 503 With empty Standards reft of Companies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 516 Two rising Heaps of liquid Crystal stand, And leave a Space betwixt, of empty Sand. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 182 ¶ 1 The Town grows so very empty. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 273 Every room seemed empty now.

b. quasi-*sb.* A void (space).

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxvi. 7 He stretcheth out ye north ouer the emptie.

5. Without anything to carry.

a. Of a carriage, ship, etc. (= sense 2). Hence *transf.* of a beast of burden: Without a load (*rare* in mod. use).

c 1330 *King of Tars* 201 And sadeles mony emptye. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 197 Item an emty horse only i. d'. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, Return our mules and empty camels back. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 244 When you have used him [the horse] to leap empty, likewise accustome him loaded. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 271 Persuade 'em first to lead an empty wheel. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 412 Vessels..empty, or loaded with Masts, Planks, and other Timber. 1796 *Log* in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. p. lxv, A Ship and a Brig from Finale..proving ..empty. 1884 SIR W. MCMURDO in *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 2/1 FitzGerald..started with the empty camels in a bee-line across the desert.

b. Of the hand: Not bringing or carrying any thing away. Hence of persons: = EMPTY-HANDED; chiefly as predicative complement, e.g. *To go, come away empty.*

c 1500 *New Notbr. Mayd* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* 45 The poure may stande, With empty hande. 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* iii. 17 Thou shalt not come emptye vnto thy mother in-lawe. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi. 40, I return'd you an empty Messenger. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xi. 119 The Custom, not to appear before great Men with an empty Hand.

fig. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VI. 198 The prayers of the Penitent return not empty. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* III. iii, A hollow form with empty hands.

c. As a Biblical Hebraism, of a sword, *To return empty.*

1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* i. 22. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* 98 Whom [sixty of the enemy] they slew and took, so as their Sword returned not empty.

6. a. Of persons, their projects, etc.: Lacking knowledge and sense; frivolous, foolish.

1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 8 This was iudged to be but a very poore and emptie shift. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 Our best Philosophers will but prove empty Conjecturalists. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. XIII. 307 A very empty and unprepared design. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxliv. 4 His Thoughts but empty are and vain. 1707-8 *Let.* in *Hearne's Coll.* II. 91 A silly, empty pretender to Greek. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 ¶ 6 The empty Coxcomb has no Regard to any thing..Sacred. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 98 The meanest, emptiest, and most inconsistent project.

b. Of things: Wanting solidity and substance; unsatisfactory, vain, meaningless.

1340 *Ayenb.* 143 Zuo emti to þe ziȝþe of þo greate blisse. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 2 Heauen hath my empty words. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 454 Find Fit retribution, emptie as thir deeds. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 230 It is but an emty Phantome. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 710 All his Hopes exhal'd in empty Smoke. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 9 All these Acts are but empty Shows. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 60. 34 It is not an empty Title..but a Right. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 54 Weighs..solid pudding against empty praise. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Whim* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 166 Wrangling wits..quarrel for an empty name. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab.* iv, Words..Empty and vain as his own coreless heart. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxii. 229 Nor were these mere empty professions. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 766/1 Frightened by the emptiest of bugbears.

B. *sb. Comm.* An empty truck or wagon; an empty box, cask, etc. which has contained goods.

1865 *Morn. Star* 1 Feb., I was ordered..to .. send the empties off first. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 3/2 George Whitehead, a dealer in empties at Mile-end New-town. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 874/2 They are..made into a long train in exchange for 'empties'.

C. *Comb.* (parasynthetic adjs.), as *empty-basketed, -bellied, -fisted, -headed, -hearted, -pannelled* (in Falconry), *-pated, -skulled, -stomached, -vaulted*; also EMPTY-HANDED.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 702/2 Fisher people .. coming back *empty-basketed. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Knights* I. iii, You've cut *Empty-bellied to the Town-hall. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xv. 52 Fear of the Saints displeasure, if they approach *empty-fisted. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 17 *Empty-headed, Fiddle-brain'd Men. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 86 Trample on the empty-headed rabble. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 155 Nor are those *empty-hearted, whose low sounds Reuerbe no hollownesse. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* viii. (1848) I. 109 Empty-hearted followers of this vain-glorious world. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 313 Let hir stande *emptiepanneld upon the same untill night. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxiii, There are *empty-pated coxcombs at each corner. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 159 Quackery may, and does succeed for a season..with the *empty-skulled. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A ij, Them that be *empty-stomaked thrughe overmoche hete of the stomake. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* vi. 58 The only empty-stomached individual of the company. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 249 They float .. through the *empty-vaulted night.

Empty (e·mpti), *v.* Forms: [1 ȝe-ǽmtiȝian], 6–7 emptie, 6- empty. [f. EMPTY *a.*; the form with prefix *ge-* appears in OE.; subsequently the word does not appear in our quots. before 16th c. Cf. EMPT.]

1. *trans.* To make empty; to pour out, draw off, or remove the contents of (anything); to clear (a house, etc.) of furniture or of inmates.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 290 [Arius] wæs swa ȝeæmtoȝod on his innoðe swa swa he wæs ær on his ȝeleafan.] 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. i. (Arb.) 110 They had emptied theyr quyuers. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 20 b, An ill ..saved Harvest soon emptieth their old store. 1623 CONWAY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 292 III. 157 Bleeding, [I will] emptie my vaynes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 633 These puissant Legions, whose exile Hath emptied Heav'n. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 493 Empty the woolly Rack, and fill the Reel. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iii. 31 The Kettle is in Part empty'd in the Morning. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVIII. 356 All our houses .. Stand emptied of their hidden treasures. 1798 CANNING *New Morality* 40 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July (1852) 202 Empty all thy quiver on the foe.

b. To transfer the whole contents of (a vessel, etc.) to another receptacle. Const. † *in*, *into*, *upon*. Also *fig.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 15 Empty it in the muddie ditch. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* v. 90 Markets into which we can empty our warehouses. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 122 Bob carried .. one of those iron models of sugar-loaf hats..into which he emptied the jug.

c. To drain away, pour off, clear out (the contents of anything). Also *fig.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 31 That with two pumpes they might not emptie the water. 1823 LAMB *Elia*, Ser. II. xxiii. (1865) 396 To perceive all goodness emptied out of him.

2. To unburden, discharge, clear *of* (*with* obs.) certain specified contents. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 103 Pryde .. fylleth a man or woman full of..vayngloryy .. but mekenes emptyeth them. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* Pref. (Arb.) 55 Whether the sandes of the ryuers..bee so emptied with golde. 1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. x. (1611) 147 Emptying the Church of euery such rite and ceremony. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 397 The spirit of bondage .. empties a man of all righteousness. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 731 The neighbouring Moon With borrowd light her countenance triform Hence fills and empties. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* VIII. ii, And all The chambers emptied of delight. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 140 Formularies, which he has first to empty of all definite..significance.

3. *refl.* Of persons: Chiefly said of Christ, after Gr. ἐκένωσε ἑαυτόν (A. V. 'made himself of no reputation') *Phil.* ii. 7. Formerly also, to exhaust all one's resources.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 114 He emptied himselfe .. taking the shape of a seruant. 1651 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* lvii. 170 But emptied themselves to the utmost for his delivery. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvii. § 11. 142 Christ emptied himself of all..glory and greatness. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 355 Jesus the mediator emptied himself for our sakes. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 380 He.. emptied Himself of His glory..as the..co-equal Son.

4. *refl.* Of a river, etc.: To discharge itself *into* another river, the sea, etc.; said also of a blood-vessel.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 284 A branche of Nilus which emptieth it selfe in owre sea. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 173 The Veins..empty themselves into the Heart. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 306 A large river empties itself into this bay. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. 34 The river..empties itself into the lake.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* Now chiefly in *U. S.*

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 165 The Rivers Arnon, Cedron, Zaeth, which empty into this valley. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 50 All these together empty'd into Rome as into the common sewer of all disorder. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 385 Sheepscot river..empties into the ocean. 1864 G. P. MARSH *Man & Nature* 402 Until the year 1714, the Kander ..emptied into the river Aar.

5. *intr.* for *refl.* To become empty.

1633 B. JONSON *Epithalamion* Wks. (1838) 718 The chapel empties; and thou may'st be gone Now, Sun. 1654 GAYTON *Festivous Notes* 100 As his purse failed, or pockets emptied. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 109 Now that the town is emptying. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 May 5/5 The benches had almost emptied for the dinner hour.

E·mpty-ha·nded, *a.* [see EMPTY *a.*] Having nothing in the hand: chiefly in phrases, *To go, come*, etc. *empty-handed.*

a. Bringing nothing, *esp.* no gift. Also *fig.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr., Descr. India* (1864) 40 None .. may come before the King with any Petition emptie-handed. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. ii, I guessed you weren't come empty-handed. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 31 His daughter .. entered her husband's family empty-handed. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Last Confess.* 22, I passed a village-fair..And thought, being empty-handed, I would take Some little present.

fig. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 258 Proving .. that the prescient spirit comes empty-handed.

b. Carrying nothing away.

1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 137 Departing as he [Christ] did emptie-handed from the world. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 119 He [the hunter] returned empty-handed. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 102 At all events Swegen went away empty-handed.

E·mptying, *vbl. sb.* [f. EMPTY *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of making empty.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 68 Intemperance..hath beene Th' vntimely emptying of the happy Throne. 1651 WITTIE

tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 297 Bloud-letting..is..called the emptying of the vessels.

2. *concr.* **a.** What is emptied out of any vessel; also *fig.* **b.** *pl.* Yeast (*obs.* exc. *U. S.* as an artificial spelling for *emptins*; see EMPTING).

1650 B. *Discollim.* 23 A few Brewers emptyings. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 36 Galley slaves, the emptying of the jails, and banditti. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 333 If we will make bread, we must have ..yeast, emptyings.

Empurple (empə·ɪp'l), *v.* Also 7 enpurple, 6 inpurple, 7–8 impurple. [f. EN- + PURPLE.] *trans.* To make purple; to redden.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 17 Wildings .. whose sides empurpled were with smyling red. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 119 The violets..impurple not the winter. *c* 1630 — *Poems* Wks. (1711) 5 O sacred blush, enpurpling cheeks pure skies With crimson wings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 364 The bright Pavement impurpl'd with Celestial Roses smil'd. 1755 JOHNSON, *Empurple.* 1772 SIR W. JONES *Laura* 62 The rising flowers impurpled every dale. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 489 That setting sun Is now empurpling Scotland's mountain tops. 18.. MRS. BROWNING *Lam. for Adonis* v, The blood ran away And empurpled the thigh. 1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Ducats & Dau.* I. (1885) 2 A dye-work..daily empurpled the stream.

b. To robe or clothe in purple. *rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Porporare*, to impurple or inroabe with scarlet. 1868 BEECHER *Serm. Crowned Suffering*, The ribald soldiery..empurple him [Christ].

Empurpled (empə·ɪp'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] That is made or turned purple; reddened.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* (1807) 60 Down rain th' impurpled balls, ambrosial fruit. 1790–1813 A. WILSON *Sheph. Dream* Poet. Wks. II Bleaters, nibbling o'er th' empurpled plain. 18.. MACAULAY *Ivry*, We thought of Seine's empurpled flood.

b. Clad in or covered with purple. Also *fig.*

1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 55 Barbaric monarchs' mothers, and empurpled tyrants fear. 1878 *Masque Poets* 30 The empurpled ease Of her Greek couch.

Empurpling (empə·ɪplɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] **a.** That makes purple, reddens. **b.** That grows purple.

1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Pixies* ix, The impurpling vale. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxx. (1824) 696 An empurpling and reposing hue.

Empusa (empiū·zǎ). Also 7–9 empuse. [a. Gr. ἔμπουσα.]

1. In classical sense: A hobgoblin or spectre supposed to be sent by Hecate.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 598 Little children, whom they use to scarre with the fantastical illusion *Empusa.* 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. i. § 10 This was well tried of old against an Empuse that met Apollonius Tyaneus. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 72 A near kinsman of the classical Empusa.

†**2.** A hobgoblin, spectre, phantom. *Obs.*

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* IV. 264 This faire bride is an Empuse or Hag. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. 62 An Empusa, Phantom, or Spectre. 1708 in KERSEY 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

†**3.** *Comb.*, as in *empusa-land. Obs.* (*nonce-wd.*)

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 305 When I return from empusaland to reality.

4. A genus of the family *Entomophthoreæ.*

†**Empu·zzle,** *v. Obs.* In 7 empuzzel. [f. EN- + PUZZLE *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To puzzle.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 1 It hath empuzzeled the enquiries of others..to make out how, etc.

Empyema (empiī·mă). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐμπύημα a gathering, suppuration, f. ἐμπυέ-ειν to suppurate.]

1. 'A collection of pus in the cavity of the pleura, the result of pleurisy. The term has also been used to denote any chronic inflammatory effusion in the chest' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 367 You shall open a mans side diseased of the Empyema. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. (1852) App. 606 All his..skill in anatomy could not prevent its producing an empyema. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 569 Suppuration in the antrum, or Empyema.

2. In wider sense: Suppuration. *rare.*

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 149 The term empyema only expresses the existence of pus, without indicating its situation. 1880 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IX. 545 This so-called Empyema of the Gall bladder.

†**3.** 'An operation to discharge all sorts of matter with which the midriff is loaded by making a perforation in the Breast' (Kersey). *Obs.*—°

1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

†**Empye·matous,** *a. Med. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. ἐμπυηματ- stem of ἐμπύημα + -OUS.] Belonging to or suffering from EMPYEMA. So †**Empyema·tic** [see -IC].

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 45 Eaten by those that have the peripneumony, or are empyematous .. and those that spit forth empyematous matter. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* [Nettle] is good for..empyematick persons.

†**Empy·ic,** *a. Med. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐμπυικ-ός suppurating.] That suffers from EMPYEMA.

[1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Empyici*, are such as have an imposthume or bladder broken in the side of the lungs.] 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* V. 141 This Sinus is especially considerable in tapping Empyick persons.

†**Empy·ical,** *a. Path. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* 111 The weight of the Fluid in an empyecal [*sic*] Person.

†**Empyre,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *empirer*, variant of OF. *empeirer*: see IMPAIR.] *trans.* To impair, make worse.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* ii. F v b, Let furious fortune frowne..She cannot much empyre our cates.

†**Empyre,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 empiry, 6 empire. [ad. med.L. (*cælum*) *empyreum, empyrium*: see EMPYREAL.] = EMPYREAL, EMPYREAN.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7761 Þis heven is cald heven empiry. 1520 *Myrr. our Ladye* 302 Heuen empyre. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 48 The hauyn empire. 1594 DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 30 His heroique spirit .. hath ascended to the Empyre heaven.

Empyreal (empi·rĭăl, empirī·ăl), *a.* Forms: 5 imperyal, 7 empyreall, emperial, imperial(l, 7–8 empyrial(l, 6– empyreal. [f. Med.L. *empyreus, empyræus*, f. Gr. ἐμπύρ-ος fiery) + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the EMPYREAN or highest heaven. Also *fig.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxxii. 184 And that is called the heuen Imperyal. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vi. 63 The seven planets, the firmament, and the empyreal heaven. 1652 CARYL *Job* xiv. 12. 604 The imperial heaven, which is called the Seat of the blessed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 14 Into the Heav'n of Heav'ns I have presum'd..and drawn Empyreal aire. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 23 Go soar with Plato to th' empyreal sphere. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* vii. (1853) 39 Seated securely in the empyreal heavens.

b. Of or pertaining to the sky or visible heaven; celestial.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 202 Amaz'd she views The empyreal waste. 1882 WHINFIELD tr. *Omar Khayyam* 64 Yon palace whose roofs touch the empyreal blue.

c. quasi-*sb.*

1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Quinquages. Sund.*, Happy souls .. Plunge in th' empyreal vast.

2. *fig.* Sublime, elevated, superior, rare.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 143 A mortall thing among many readers of no Empyreall conceit. 1735-6 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* I. 194 Empyreal natures with empyreal names. *a* 1797 W. MASON *Ode to Truth* iv. 39 Shall a form.. of mould'ring clay, Vie with these charms empyrial?

3. In etymological sense: Fiery; composed of or resembling the pure element of fire. Also *fig.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 93 They..consist of empyriall or fierie bodies. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 6 A chariot .. Of brightest empyreal Substance built. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* I. i. (1849) 32 Certain empyreal, luminous or phosphoric clouds.

†**4.** *Chem.* Capable of supporting combustion. *Empyreal air*: Scheele's name for oxygen. *Obs.*

1780 tr. *Scheele's Experiments* 35 Since this air is absolutely necessary for the generation of fire .. I shall henceforth..call it empyreal air. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 226 Only two undecompounded empyreal substances have been as yet discovered.

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1801 HERSCHEL *Sun* in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 303 An elastic gas, which may be called empyreal, is constantly formed [in the sun].

Empyrean (empirī·ăn, empi·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 empyrian, 7–8 empyræan. [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sphere of fire or highest heaven. Also *fig.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 3 It pleased God first of all to create the Empyrean Heaven. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 93 The pearl we seek for is not to be found in the Indian, but in the empyrean ocean. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 27 Above the starry sphere .. finally the empyrean heaven, or heaven of heavens. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. (1850) 98 Drenched in empyrean light. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 306 From the Courts of the Empyrean dome Came forth what seemed a fiery car.

B. *sb.*

1. The highest heaven. In ancient cosmology the sphere of the pure element of fire: in Christian use, the abode of God and the angels. Also *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 73 Divine Interpreter sent Down from the Empyrean. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. Introd. 32 The empyrean, the first work of creation and the residence and throne of God. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* IV. 408 The empyrean, or kingdom of fire.

2. *transf.* **a.** The visible heavens or firmament. **b.** The whole extent of cosmic space.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 456 O'er great, o'er small extends his physic laws, Empalms the empyrean. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* V. 262 The vast empyrean of the sky. 1880 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 179 The physical universe itself [becomes] a drop suspended in the infinite empyrean.

†**Empyre·um.** *Obs.* Also empyræum. [a. L. *empyreum* (*cælum*) the fiery heaven or sphere of fire.] = EMPYREAN B. 1.

1647 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* 91 In th' empyræum of pure harmony. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 11 Prove, if they are other Suns..Or Windows in the Empyreum. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 200 Through Empyreum ..Thousands of thousands their bright Beams display. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. vi. 67 When the Christian .. has ranged the regions of empyreum for some thousands of years.

†**Empyreu·m(e.** *Obs. rare.* Anglicized form of next.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 24 They impress an Empyreume upon the intrails for want of subtil dissipative parts. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Angelica*, There may be Danger of an Empyreum from another Fire.

Empyreuma (empirū·mă). Also 7 empyruma; *pl.* empyreumata. [a. Gr. ἐμπύρευμα a live coal covered with ashes, f. ἐμπυρεύειν to set on fire.]

†**1.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 20 That outward heat doth draw unto it Empyruma, that is, heat left by the fire in the burned part. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 66 The Empyreuma, or Atoms of the fire must first be called forth.

2. The 'burnt' smell imparted by fire to organic substances.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 13 A certain Empyreuma, or smatch of the fire. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 188 If the cassia be drawn low it is very subject to an empyreuma. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 195 Our victuals..are adulterated with salt, spice, oil, and empyreuma. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 423 A disgusting taste..gravely pronounced to be only an empyreuma.

†**3.** In *pl.* 'Little feaverish remains, after a crisis. Also that thick viscous matter which settles at the bottom of distilled Water' (Phillips). *Obs.*—°

1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Empyreumatic (empi·rumæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐμπυρευματ- stem of ἐμπύρευμα + -IC.] Pertaining to, or having the quality of, EMPYREUMA; tasting or smelling of burnt organic matter.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 163 That fetid empyreumatic oyl which we see. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Mouffet's Health's Improv.* 42 The Mass..is..of a disagreeable Smell, empyreumatic, bitter. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. v. 78 A dark coloured and empyreumatic phlegm. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 607 One pipe..represents a dose of nicotine and empyreumatic oil.

Empyreumatical (empi·rumæ·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Other Empyreumaticall oyles. 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 196 The Flesh had contracted a taste and a smell very empyreumatical. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nutmeg*, To avoid the Empyreumatical Impression it would otherwise take. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ii. 35 The Arabs..prepare their tanned skins with an empyreumatical oil.

†**Empyreu·matism.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Infection with an EMPYREUMA.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 191 Accusing its medical preparations of empyreumatism.

Empyreumatize (empirū·mătəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To infect or taint with an EMPYREUMA. Hence **Empyreu·matized** *ppl. a.*

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 113 The smell of empyreumatised grease..wafted to the nostrils.

Empyric, etc., obs. (erron.) f. of EMPIRIC, etc.

Empyrical (empi·rikăl), *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. ἔμπυρ-ος burnt + -IC + -AL.] **a.** Of or pertaining to burning or combustion. **b.** 'Containing the combustible principle of coal' (Smart 1847).

†**Empyro·sis.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. Gr. ἐμπύρωσις n. of action f. ἐμπυρό-ειν = ἐμπυρεύειν to set on fire.] A general fire, conflagration.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 217 The former Opinion that held these Cataclysms and Empyroses universal. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Emrod(e, obs. var. of EMERALD, EMEROD.

†**E·mrose.** *Obs.*—° 'Probably a garden Anemone (*A. coronaria* L.?)' (Britten and Holland).

1708 in KERSEY, *Emrose*, a flower. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

†**'Emse·lves,** *pron. Obs.* [See 'EM.] = THEMSELVES.

1699 T. C. tr. *Tully's Offices* (1706) 31 They'd hardly ever trouble 'emselves so far.

Emte, obs. variant of EMMET.

Emtory, variant of EMPTORY, *Obs.*

Emty, obs. variant of EMPTY.

Emu, variant of EMEU.

†**Emu·cid,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. E- *pref.*3 + L. *mūcid-us* mouldy.] Mouldy.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**E·mulable,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *æmul-āre* to EMULATE + -ABLE.] Worthy of emulation.

1693 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1st Pet.* iii. 13 (R.) None are so complete but they may espy some .. emulable good .. in meaner Christians. [In mod. Dicts.]

†**E·mulate,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *æmulāt-us* pa. pple of *æmulā-ri* to rival.] Ambitious, emulous.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 82 Prick'd on by a most emulate Pride.

Emulate (e·miŭlēt), *v.* Also 7 æmulate. [f. L. *æmulāt-* ppl. stem of *æmulā-ri* to rival.]

1. *trans.* Of persons: To strive to equal or rival (a person, his achievements or qualities); to copy or imitate with the object of equalling or excelling.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Prose Addit. (1612) 347 So much doe I emulate, not enuie thy glorie. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* V. ix. (1675) 330 The disparity of Circumstances betwixt their own Condition, and that of those they Æmulate. 1694 DRYDEN *To Sir G. Kneller* 80 Contemn the bad, and Emulate the best. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 224 The whole world emulates Athens and Rome. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* I. 12 When will you emulate Sir Archibald in the art of saying pretty things?

2. Implying some degree of success: To vie with, rival, attain or approach to equality with.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. iii. 341 He emulated

the Scottish kings in splendour. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xiii, My royal nephew will soon emulate his father's wisdom. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 52 Many of the Greek states emulated Tyre in commerce and opulence.

b. Of things: To vie with, rival, equal or closely approach in any quality.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 58, I see how thine eye would emulate the Diamond. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 307 They were wont..to emulate..the apparition of Light. 1661 Boyle *Examen* iii. (1682) 21 The Corpuscles..tend to..emulate a spring. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sycomore*, The Liquor emulates that of the Birch. 1833 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. i. 2 Lady Madalina Palmer is working one [a carpet] which emulates the paintings of Van Huysum.

†3. *intr.* To make it one's ambition, strive in a spirit of rivalry (to do or obtain something). Const. *inf. Obs.*

1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 40 Emulate to be nerer there good begynnings. 1619 H. Hutton *Follie's Anat.* 49 Vulcan..did not strive, Or emulate to be superlative. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, ccxvi, He..Emulated more to Dye.

†4. *trans.* To desire to rival (a person, his fortune, achievements, etc.); *hence*, to be jealous of, envy, feel a grudge against. *Obs.*

1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* v. ii, I begin to emulate thy death. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* 207 An opposite faction which emulated his goodnesse. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* lxxiii. 3, I æmulated, and stomached their prosperity.

5. In occasional uses: †a. ? To woo, contend emulously for (*obs.*). ¶ b. To excite the emulation of. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* I. xlvii, We see the early rising Sunne, With his bright Beames to emulate our sight. 1804 Monson in Owen *Wellesley Disp.* 529 Each emulated the other to deeds of glory.

Emulating (e·miŭlĕtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Emulate *v.* + -ing^{2}.] That emulates. Also *fig.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* xiv. iii. (1620) 474 Who is more enuious, contentious, emulating and wrathfull against them then he? *a* 1777 Fawkes tr. *Smart's Wks.* (1791) II. 159 If e'er a lyre at unison there be, It swells with emulating harmony.

Emulation (emiŭlē·ʃən). Also 7 æm-. [ad. L. *æmulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *æmulā-ri*.]

1. The endeavour to equal or surpass others in any achievement or quality; also, the desire or ambition to equal or excel.

In early use the word is perh. more freq. applied to the mental emotion; in mod. use the notion of active effort is always in some degree present.

1552 Huloet, Emulation, *zelus.* 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 59 To prouoke & encorage other forwarde natures to themulation of their vertues. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* v. (1627) 48 Provoking emulation of the Schollers. 1622 B. Jonson *Pref. Verses* in Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.*, This Faire æmulation, & no envy is. 1674 Boyle *Theol. comp. w. Nat. Philos.* 197 Imitation or Emulation oftentimes makes many others addict themselves to it [a branch of study]. *c* 1790 Burke *Sp. Short. Parl.* Wks. X. 85 The spirit of emulation has also been extremely increased. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. xi. 274 Their emulation .. terminated in personal antipathy. 1882 Hinsdale *Garfield & Educ.* I. 36 He was always generous in his emulations.

†2. Ambitious rivalry for power or honours; contention or ill-will between rivals. *Obs.*

1588 in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 97 The dissension and emulation that I have seen..between private captains for vainglory. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. iii. 25 Emulation, who shall now be neerest, Will touch vs all too neere. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 6 (1619) 105 What heart-greife was it to Iacob to see such daily emulation betweene Leah and Rahel? 1646 Buck *Rich. III*, I. 13 Iulius Cæsar, was ..a great Captaine, although his Emulation cost an infinite quantitie of .. humane blood. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton* (1685) 608 A great emulation fallen between the Queens Agent, and the Polish Orator there.

†3. Grudge against the superiority of others; dislike, or tendency to disparagement, of those who are superior. *Obs.*

1561 Eden *Arte Nauig.* Pref., This enuy of emulation proceadeth of some singuler vertue of them that are so maliced. 1596 Drayton *Leg.* iii. 323 For Emulation ever did attend Upon the Great. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 6 Constantine the Great, in Emulation was woont to call him Parietaria, Wall Flower. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 134 Pale and bloodlesse Emulation. 1695 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Gen.* 492 Zilpah's Sons .. were thought to have less emulation to him, than the Sons of Leah. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 127, I am afraid we sometimes palliate this vice [envy], under the specious name of emulation.

¶4. As rendering of *æmulatio* (Vulg.), 'jealousy' (ascribed to God). *rare*$^{-1}$.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ps.* lxxvii. 58 In their gravens they provoked him to emulation.

Emulative (e·miŭlĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *æmulāt-* ppl. stem of *æmulā-ri* (see Emulate *v.*) + -ive.]

1. That results from or is characterized by emulation.

1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 23 Memprise slewe his manly brother..to be out of his emulative danger. *a* 1659 Cleveland *Poems, On Fly* 21 She..in an emulative Chafe..begg'd thy Shrine her Epitaph? 1763 Hoole *Jer. Del.* v. (R.), All, with emulative zeal, demand To fill the number of th' elected band. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. iv. 65 The people were invited to ruin their families in emulative costliness.

2. That tends to emulation; disposed to rival, copy, or compete with. Const. *of.* Also *fig.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxviii. 283 Noble minds, emulative of perfection. 1791 Huddesford *Salmag.* 138 Dick's breast with emulative ardour glows. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* ii, The sound was re-echoed..from precipice to precipice, with emulative thunders. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xi. 11 The peasant's wife..emulative of Queens Penelope, Bertha, and Maud.

Emulatively, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly.^{2}] In an emulative manner.

1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1811) IV. vii. 56 Both hands were so emulatively passive.

Emulator (e·miŭlĕtəɹ). Also 7 æmulator, emulatour. [a. L. *æmulātor* zealous imitator.]

1. One who emulates, in good or bad sense.

†a. A rival, competitor; also, one who enviously disparages. *Obs.*

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 81 You are friendly emulators in honest fancie. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 150 An enuious emulator of every mans good parts. 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 198 George Buchanan, his Emulatour.. set him forth .. as one more mutable than the Chameleon. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 54 The emotions which the death of an emulator or competitor produces.

b. A zealous imitator; one who strives to equal the qualities or achievements of another. Const. *of.*

1652 J. Hall *Height Eloquence* p. lxii, Hyperides is a great Emulatour of Demosthenes. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* App. 30 A happy emulator of the eloquence of Cicero. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. ciii. § 128 A diligent emulator of Grocyn..was..Linacre. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 158 Emulators and disciples of the culture of the Lacedaemonians.

¶2. (In the Douay-Rheims Bible.) Used to render L. *æmulator*: a. One who is zealous for a cause, etc.; const. *of.* b. Applied to God: A 'jealous' being, one who brooks no competitor.

1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) *Gal.* i. 14, I..being more aboundantly an emulator of the traditions of my fathers. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ex.* xxxiv. 14 God is an emulatour. — 2 *Macc.* iv. 2 The..emulatour of the law of God.

†**Emulatory,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec.; see -ory.] Of the nature of emulation.

1621 W. Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 160 Too fond emulatory imitation of, etc. 1627 Bp. Hall *Farew. Serm. Fam. Pr. Henry* Wks. 463 [At Court] you see .. emulatory officiousnesse.

†**Emulatress.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Emulator + -ess.] A female emulator. Also *fig.*

1620 Shelton *Quix.* I. II. i. 65 History, the Emulatresse of Time. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxvii. 436, I was not willing my girl should give way to the noble emulatress. 1832 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Emulatrix.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. L. *æmulātrix*, fem. of *æmulātor* Emulator.] = Emulatress.

1651 Howell *Venice* 198 Genoa, her Sister Republic and old Emulatrix.

†**Emule,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also æmule. [ad. L. *æmul-āri* to Emulate.] = Emulate *v.*

1816 Southey *Poet's Pilgr.* iii. 20 The young Nassau, Emuling that day his ancestors' renown.

Emulge (ĭmʌ·ldʒ), *v. Phys.* [ad. L. *ēmulgē-re* to milk out.] *trans.* To drain (secretory organs) of their contents. Hence **Emu·lging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Emulging vessels or arteries, or veins. 1784 Cullen *First Lines* clxxii. Wks. 1827 I. 625 Vomiting .. emulges the biliary and pancreatic ducts. 1844 T. Graham *Dom. Med.* 325 The pill No. 104 ..does not assist so much in emulging the biliary ducts, and giving tone to the bowels.

Emulgence (ĭmʌ·ldʒĕns). *rare.* [f. as if ad. L. **ēmulgentia*, f. *ēmulgent-em*: see next and -ence.] The action of milking out.

1674 Staveley *Rom. Horseleach* (1769) 48 [Indulgences] for the purpose of drawing money from the people .. have not improperly been called Emulgences. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* I. 254 As though it [a woman's worship] could be bandied to and fro without emulgence of the poetry.

Emulgent (ĭmʌ·ldʒĕnt), *a.* and *sb. Phys.* [ad. L. *ēmulgent-em*, pr. pple. of *ēmulgē-re* to milk out: see Emulge.]

A. *adj.* That 'milks out'; *esp.* 'applied to the vessels of the kidneys, which are supposed to strain or milk the serum through the kidneys' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 82 The Emulgent veynes. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. ii, The branches of the Caua are..inward seminall or emulgent. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2081 Passages, by which the Chyle may come into the Emulgent .. Vessels. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1776) 23 The Fibres..are as it were the Emulgent veins. 1783 W. Keir in *Med. Commun.* I. 130 The right emulgent vein was.. large. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 223/2 The case of the emulgent arteries.

B. *sb.* = *Emulgent vessels.*

1612 S. H. *Ench. Med.* II. 128 An immoderate heate drawing ouermuch bloud by the emulgents. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 188 The Azygos .. in its descent doth furnish the left Emulgent with one veyne. 1788 Baillie in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 357 The right spermatic vein was found to open into the right emulgent.

†**Emulosity.** *Obs. rare* [f. Emulous (as if L. **æmulōs-us*) + -ity.] Rivalry, dispute.

1716 M. Davies *Ath. Brit.* II. 147 Our Pamphlet decides the Emulosity with a short piece of Latin Prose and Verse. — *Ibid.* 175 Historiological Emulosities.

Emulous (e·miŭləs), *a.* Also 6 *Sc.* ymulis, 7–8 æmulous. [f. L. *æmul-us* of same meaning + -ous.]

1. a. Desirous of rivalling, imitating, obtaining. Const. *of.* †b. Of things: Closely resembling, imitative *of* (*obs. rare*).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxiv. (1495) 280 In theym that haue the Lepra that hyghte Elephancia the colour and hewe is emulous. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 822 By strength They measure all, of other excellence not emulous. *a* 1721 Prior *Ep. Mr. Howard* 59 Good Howard, emulous of the Grecian art. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 291 Emulous of the glory of the youthful hero. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* x. (1876) 110 Emulous of Messrs. Aaron Levi & Co. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 135 Kingdoms emulous of free institutions.

2. Filled with emulation; actuated by the spirit of rivalry. †Formerly also in weaker sense: = Rival *a.*

1617 Bp. J. Hall *Contempl.* I. 147 The fire issuing from God upon their [Moses' and Aaron's] emulous opposites. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. v. 164 The two æmulous suiters. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* IV. ii. (1654) 300 The emulous Schools of Sammai and Hillel. 1725–6 Pope *Odyss.* VI. 105 Æmulous the royal robes they lave. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg., School Salerno*, Where every emulous scholar hears .. The rustling of another's laurels! 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* VI. xlv. 421 The stream of emulous admirers.

†3. a. Greedy of praise or power. b. Envious.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 243 He is not emulous, as Achilles is. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 206, I am censured by some emulous accusers. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 111/1 What a Son thou hast, now may All my æmulous Neighbours say.

4. Of actions, feelings, etc.: Proceeding from, or of the nature of, emulation or rivalry. †Also, zealous, earnest (*obs.*).

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 431 Turne all your mad murning In ymulis prayer and [in] grit louing. 1693 Smallridge *Jul. Cæsar* in Dryden *Plutarch* IV. 466 This passion was a kind of æmulous struggle with himself. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* (1819) II. cxvi. 288 The profusion of emulous extravagance. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 408 Poets sang with emulous fervour the approach of the golden age. 1871 Rossetti *Poems, Sonn.* iv. *Kiss*, Till love's emulous ardours ran, Fire within fire, desire in deity.

Emulously (e·miŭləsli), *adv.* [f. Emulous *a.* + -ly.] In an emulous manner. Also *fig.*

1647–8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 2 Emulously getting possession of. 1677 *Life* in *Cleveland's Gen. Poems*, Many intermediate Stages..contended as emulously for his aboad, as the seven Cities for Homer's Birth. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 108 Men emulously strove, who should show the greatest gratitude towards the gods. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. xxiii. 566 Women..emulously drive the spinning-wheel from sunrise until dark.

Emulousness (e·miŭləsnės). *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. Emulous *a.* + -ness.] The state of being emulous.

1721–1800 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

Emulsic (ĭmʌ·lsik), *a. Chem.* [f. Emuls-in + -ic.] Related to Emulsin.

Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 486 *Emulsic acid*

Emulsification (ĭmʌ·lsĭfikē·ʃən). [f. Emulsify *v.* See -fication.]

a. The action of the vb. Emulsify. b. *spec.* in Pathology: 'The last stage of fatty degeneration in which the structures become softened and semi-liquid, consisting of an albuminous fluid containing oil-globules' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 30 The process of emulsification.

Emulsify (ĭmʌ·lsifəi), *v.* [f. L. *ēmuls-* ppl. stem of *ēmulgē-re* to milk out + -(i)fy.] *trans.* To convert into an emulsion. Also *absol.*

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 106/1 The fat had .. been minutely subdivided and emulsified. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/5 Dr. Maddox obtained sensitive photographic plates by emulsifying bromide of silver in liquid gelatine.

Hence **Emu·lsifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 442 No emulsifying substance was contained in the intestine. 1876 Foster *Phys.* II. i. (1879) 231 Bile .. has by itself a slight .. emulsifying power. 1883 Taylor *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* 378 He prefers emulsifying with a very small quantity of it.

Emulsin (ĭmʌ·lsin). *Chem.* [f. Emuls-ion + -in.] A neutral substance contained in almonds; = Synaptase.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 682 The investigation of emulsin was taken up by Mr. Richardson. 1872 Thudichum *Chem. Phys.* 4 Emulsine or synaptase of almonds. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 627 The maceration allows of the solution and reaction of the..emulsin.

Emulsion (ĭmʌ·lʃən). Also 7 emulction. [ad. mod.L. *ēmulsiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *ēmulgēre* to milk out. In Fr. *émulsion*.]

†1. The action of 'milking out'. *fig.* Cf. Emulge *v.*

1658 J. Robinson *Eudoxa* Pref. 4 My wished end is, by gentle concussion, the emulsion of truth.

†2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Emulsions*, the steeping or dissolution by steeping of any seeds or kernels in liquor till it come to the thickness of a jelly.

3. a. A milky liquid obtained by bruising almonds, etc. in water. b. *Pharmacy.* 'A milky liquid, consisting of water holding in suspension minute particles of oil or resin by the aid of some albuminous or gummy material' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also *attrib.*

1612 *Ench. Med.* II. 138 Also an emulction prepared of Almonds. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 Emulsions of the cooler seeds bruised. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 22 Gourd Melons .. are chiefly us'd for Emulsions. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 127 Leaves immersed in an emul-

sion of starch. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 436 A special arrangement upon a gelatine emulsion plate.

Emulsionize (ĭmʌ·lʃənəiz), *v.* [f. EMULSION + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into an EMULSION.

Hence **Emu·lsionized** *ppl. a.*

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 154 Fats are..emulsionized by the bile. 1881 G. L. CARRICK *Koumiss* 46 An emulsionised fluid, in which casein is suspended.

Emulsive (ĭmʌ·lsiv), *a.* [f. L. *ēmuls-* ppl. stem of *ēmulgē-re* (see prec.) + -IVE.] That has the nature of an EMULSION.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 189 Milk is an emulsive fluid.

† **Emu·nct,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ēmunct-us,* pa. pple. of *ēmungĕre* to wipe the nose. The L. phrase, *emunctæ naris homo* a man of 'keen scent' (*fig.*) gave rise to the use of the pple. in sense 'acute'.] Of the judgement: Keen, acute.

1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 5 Your Highness, being of so deep and emunct a Judgment. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* ix. 297 The Nose..as the Emunct Judicious.

† **Emu·nction.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ēmunctiōn-em* a wiping of the nose, n. of action f. *ēmungĕre* to wipe the nose.]

1. The action of wiping the nose; hence *transf.* of clearing any of the passages of the body.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 538 We haue often seen that Medicines applied to the eyes haue through these holes past into the nose, and so haue beene cast out either by emunction or by the mouth. 1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1846) 212 After the use of unctions and emunctions.

† 2. Excretion. *Obs.* Cf. EMUNCTORY.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* ii. (1653) 71 The curious emunctions of the pores.

Emunctory (ĭmʌ·ŋktəri), *a.* and *sb. Phys.* [ad. mod.L. *ēmunctōri-us* excretory, *ēmunctōr-ium* a means of cleansing by excretion (in classical L. used for 'a pair of snuffers'), f. *ēmungĕre*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* a. Of or pertaining to the blowing of the nose. b. That has the function of conveying waste matters from the body.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccxliv. 83 The nosethrylles be the emunctorye places of the brayne. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Musk,* It apparently filtrates thro' the emunctory Glands. 1858 POLSON *Law & L.* 160 He found a sufficient substitute in his emunctory powers. 1864 EASTWICKE *Resid. Persia* I. 11 There was nothing but coughing, sternutation and emunctory movements for the next half hour.

B. *sb.* 'A cleansing organ or canal; a term applied to the excretory ducts and organs of the body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also *fig.*

[1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* Gloss., *Emunctoria* ben the clensyng places, as the flanckes, the armeholes, etc.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Gloss., *Emunctories* be those kernelly places in the body, by which the principall and noble parts doe void their superfluities. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 172 r 234 God hath ordained sufficient Emunctories for any filth whatsoever. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. XX, Blow your noses,—cleanse your emunctories,—sneeze, my good people. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 440 The nose is the emunctory of the brain. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* II. 21/2 A third great emunctory has to be added; namely, the kidney.

† **Emu·nctuary.** *Obs.*, bad form of prec.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 15 a, By the proper emunctuaries, as out of the head, by the nose, mouth, eares, eyes, palate, etc. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 106 The extreme part of the Face..is the emunctuary of the senses.

† **Emu·ncture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēmunct-* ppl. stem of *ēmungĕ-re* to wipe out + -URE.]

a. The action of wiping. *fig.* b. = EMUNCTORY.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.,* The sayd parietalles..are the holes of the eares, and the instrumentes mamylares of ye emunctures. 1674 TURNOR *Case of Bankers & Creditors* § 7. 31 This neat Emuncture or wipe.

† **Emunda·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ēmundātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *ēmundā-re* to cleanse, f. *ē* out + *mund-us* clean.] The action of ceremonial cleansing or purification.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxxxviii. 45 Thou hast destroied him from emundation. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 39 This they apply to the ceremoniall emundations or purifactions. 1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

† **Emu·nge,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēmungĕ-re* to wipe or blow the nose.] *trans.* To wipe out, cleanse; also *fig.* (as in Lat.), to cheat.

Hence **Emu·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 127 The emunging of the people of their mony. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 265, I did indeed spit it forth, and emunge my lips, as who should not?

Emure, a var. of IMMURE *v.* and *sb.*, in the Shaks. folio 1623.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 12 Thou wert emured, restrained. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 9 (1623) To ransacke Troy, within whose strong emures The rauish'd Helen..sleepes.

† **Emusca·tion.** *Obs.* [as if ad. *L. *ēmuscatiōn-em,* n. of action f. *ēmuscā-re* to cleanse from moss, f. *ē* out + *muscus* moss.] The action of cleansing (the trunk of a tree) from moss. Also *fig.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) Advt., Let them read for emuscation, cleansing it of the moss. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 385 They cure it..by emuscation. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Emydian (ĭmi·diăn). *Zool.* [f. Gr. ἐμυδ- stem of ἐμύς the fresh-water tortoise + -IAN.] A tortoise of the genus EMYS.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 69/1 Side-walls..are added in the fresh-water species (*emydians*).

Emydin (e·midin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] 'A substance obtained from the eggs of the tortoise, having probably a similar constitution to vitellin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 487 Emydin forms white, hard, transparent grains, very soluble in dilute potash.

Emydosaurian (e:mido,sō·riăn). *Zool.* [f. *emydo-,* combining form of EMYS, + SAURIAN.] A crocodile.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 162/1 They [Crocodilidæ] form the Loricata of Merrem and Fitzinger, and the Emydosaurians of De Blainville.

Emyr, obs. form of ADMIRE.

‖ **Emys** (e·mis). In *pl.* emydes. *Zool.* [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐμύς the fresh-water tortoise.] The ordinary fresh-water tortoise.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 57/2 Certain Emydes..tend to the Sea-tortoises or Turtles..and yet exhibit characters peculiar to themselves. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* 492 App., Remains of the elephant..the beaver, the emys..and goats.

Emyspery, obs. form of HEMISPHERE.

En, early ME. variant of IN.

En-, *prefix*[1], the form assumed in Fr. (as also in Pr., Sp., Pg.) by the L. prepositional prefix *in-* (see IN-). The Eng. words in which it appears are partly adaptations of Fr. (occasionally Sp.) words, either of L. descent or formed in Romanic, and partly original formations upon Eng. words.

A. Forms.

1. In modern orthography and pronunciation *en-* becomes *em-* before *b* and *p*, and occasionally before *m*. This rule was not fully established in spelling before the 17th c.; in ME., as in OF. and OSp., *enb-, enp-* are more frequent than *emb-, emp-,* though the latter may perhaps represent what was the actual pronunciation.

2. In ME. (as in OF.) *en-, em-,* freq. became *an-, am-* (a form which survives in AMBUSH). This *an-, am-,* like the native prefix AN- 1, was often reduced to *a-*: see APPAIR, APRISE. Conversely, the prefix *a-* of various origin was often changed into *en-,* as in *embraid.*

3. From 14th c. onwards the prefix IN- (IM-) has been frequently substituted for *en-* (*em-*); and, conversely, *en-* (*em-*) has been substituted for the prefix IN- (IM-) of words of L. or It. origin, and for the native Eng. IN-. Nearly every word, of long standing in the language, which is formed with *en-* has at some period been written also with *in-*. Hence it is often impossible to determine whether in a particular word of Eng. formation the prefix *en-* or *in-* is due to the analogy of words of Fr., Lat., or purely Eng. origin; in many instances it must have been applied merely as a recognized Eng. formative, without reference to the analogy of any individual word. In 17th c. the form *in-* (*im-*) was generally preferred; the now prevailing tendency is to use *en-* (*em-*) in Eng. formations, and where the prefix represents Fr. *en-*; and in mod. reprints of 17th c. books, and in Dicts., the *in-* (*im-*) of the original texts is often replaced by *en-* (*em-*). In some words, however, as *em-, imbed, en-, inclose,* the form with *in-* still occurs, but in most cases less frequently than the *en-* forms; in a few instances *in-* has entirely superseded *en-*, even where the latter is etymologically more correct, as in *imbrue, impair, inquest.* In a few words (*e.g.* ENSURE, INSURE) the alternative forms have (in very modern times) been appropriated to express different senses. As a general rule the *en-* and *in-* forms are in this Dict. treated as belonging to one and the same word. A word still surviving in use is treated in the alphabetical place of its now more frequent form. In the case of obs. words, where there is no decided preponderance in usage, the choice of the typical form has been determined by etymological considerations: thus the adapted words from Fr. or Sp. with *en-*, and new formations app. on the analogy of these, are by preference placed under E; while words app. formed on Latin analogies, or prob. originating as compounds of the Eng. prep. IN, will appear under I.

The substitution of *in-* for *en-* has in part been due to notions of etymological fitness, the Romanic *en-* having been regarded as a corrupt and improper form of the L. *in-*, while the Eng. formations in *en-* were either referred to L. analogies or treated as compounds of the native preposition. The phenomenon seems, however, to be partly of phonetic origin. The sound of (e) initial and unstressed has in careless speech a tendency to pass into (é) or (i); cf. the colloq. pronunciation of *effect, ellipse, essential.* Hence such forms as *embed, imbed, enclose, inclose* are in familiar pronunciation really homophones; many persons use the *en-* forms in writing, and (unconsciously) the *in-* forms in speech. From the occurrence of spellings like *inbassed* for *embassade* in the fourteenth century, it may be surmised that the tendency to 'raise' the initial (e) has existed from an early period.

B. Signification and uses.

The applications of the prefix in Fr. (Pr., Sp., Pg.), and hence in Eng., are substantially identical with those of the L. *in-*, which was used to form vbs. (1) from sbs., with sense 'to put (something) into or on what is denoted by the sb.', or 'to put' what is denoted by the sb. 'into or on (something)'; (2) from sbs. or adjs., with sense 'to bring or to come into a certain condition or state, to invest with a certain quality'; (3) from other vbs., with added notion of 'within', 'into', 'upon', or 'against', or with merely intensive force. Many L. or late L. words of this formation came down into Romanic, and have thence been adapted in Eng. In Romanic the prefix was extensively applied in the formation of new words, in strict accordance with L. analogies, exc. that in formations upon vbs. the notion of 'against' rarely or never occurs. In Eng. the analogy of the many words with *en-* adapted from Romanic gave rise to the extensive application of the prefix in the formation of Eng. words, its functions being the same as in Fr.

The compounds of EN- which have been in general use, or which require special comment, are given in their alphabetical place. The following are examples of those which are merely nonce-words, or of very rare occurrence. (See also EM-).

1. Verbs formed by prefixing *en-* to a sb.

a. With general sense 'to put (something) into or on what the latter member indicates':

† **Enambush,** to place in ambush; † **enangle,** to put into an angle or corner; **encell**; **encentre,** to place in the centre of something; **enchair**; † **enchariot**; **encist,** to shut up in or as in a cist or chest; † **encoach,** to seat in a coach; **encoil,** to wrap in or as in a coil; † **encouch,** to lay upon a couch, *fig.*; **encraal,** *intr.* for *refl.,* to lodge in a kraal; **encrochet,** to enclose in brackets; **encup,** to place in or as in a cup; **encushion,** to seat on a cushion; **enfeature,** to exhibit on the features; † **engammon,** to put or (*intr.* for *refl.*) get into the haunch (of a pig); † **engaol** (in quots. *fig.*); **engarb,** to put into a garb, clothe; **engarment,** to case as in a garment; **englamour,** to surround with illusion; † **engown,** to dress in a gown; † **engyve,** to put in gyves or fetters; **enhusk**; † **enjourney,** (*refl.*) to start on a journey; † **enkennel**; **enkerchief**; † **enkernel**; † **enlabyrinth,** to entangle as in a labyrinth; † **enlead**; **enmagazine,** *fig.*; † **ennet,** to entangle; † **enniche,** to set up in a niche, as a statue, *fig.*; **enrib,** to put within the ribs; † **enseat,** to install; **enshadow**; **enshawl,** to wrap in or cover with a shawl; **enshell**; † **enshelter**; † **enslumber,** to lull to sleep, *lit.* and *fig.*; † **ensoap** (see quot.); † **enstage,** to put upon the stage (of a theatre); † **enstock,** to set in the stocks; † **entower,** to imprison in the Tower; † **envapour,** to shroud in vapour; **enwall,** to enclose within walls; **enzone,** to engirdle.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 475 Within a vale..they..*enambush'd them. *Ibid.* X. 257 Enambush'd enemies. 17.. CAWTHORN *Elegy Capt. Hughes* 28 Th' enambushed phalanx. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3782 His enmye..* enangylles abowte oure excellente knyghttez. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1673) 623 App., What a deal of sulphur..was *encelled against that day [Nov. 5]. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. XIII. iii. 272 Here dwells chaste coolness, safe encelled. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Ev.* 111 If when the day was fine..*Encentred in this meadow, one revolved Inquiring gaze. 1859 TENNYSON *Last. Tourn.* 104 Sir Lancelot, sitting in my place *Enchair'd. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.,* Postill for Author, Speculations high, *Enchariot Thee Elijah-like to th' Skie! *Ibid.* X. LXXV. 188 Elijah-like..To be enchärioted in fire. 1888 RHYS *Hibbert Lect.* 173 The dragons continued..*encisted in the subterranean lake. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes' Pilgr.* Wks. (1876) 22 (D.) Tamburlaine..*encoacht in burnisht gold. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 32/1 This world, within whose heartstrings I feel myself *encoiled. 1596 *Edward III,* II. i. 14 *Encouch the word..with such sweet laments. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* May 729/1 The lane where gipsy gang had *encraal'd. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 397 He will..*encrochet [ ] thus what Hyems has to copy. 1881 MRS. H. HUNT *Childr. Jerus.* 144 The convent..lay..*encupped in hills. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 725 Or in gilt equipage *encushion'd sit. 1843 E. JONES *Poems, Sens. & Event* 43 The joy..in his face and eye..*enfeatured. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transpr. Rch.* 23 Ratts *engammon'd in the fat Hanches of the Arcadian Sow. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* I. iii. 166 Within my mouth you haue *engaol'd my tongue. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Sc., Valentia* 200 Engaoled in this unhealthy time. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 139 The canting philanthropist, *engarbed as a quaker. 1859 MISS MULOCK *Romant. T.* 101 The form which *engarmented that pure..soul. 1864 DICEY in *Daily Tel.* 15 July, The memory of a great past still *englamours them [the Danes]. 1613 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Bloody Sweat* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 336 Here saw he lawyers soberly *engoun'd. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. viii. (1632) 224 We..are *engived and shackled

in them [arms]. 1788 BURNS *Ep. H. Parker* 12 A fiery kernel *Enhusked by a fog infernal. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 82 The next day, They would *eniourney them. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* 220 That alwaies in a Tub *enkenell'd lies. *c* 1800 KIRKE WHITE *Poems* (1837) 47 Sleep, baby mine, *enkerchieft on my bosom. 18.. M. ARNOLD *Switzerland* I. ii. 3 in Sel. Poems (1882) 123, I know that soft enkerchief'd hair. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Nondescr.* vi. (D.) A happy metamorphosis To be *enkernell'd thus. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* L liii, My soul, *enlabyrinth'd in grief. 1598 FLORIO, *Impiombare*, to *enlead or fasten or couer with lead. *Impiombatura*, an enleading or fastning with lead. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* July 268 The incendiary material *enmagazined in their pages. 1598 FLORIO, *Irretare*, to ensnare or take in a net or ginne, to entramell, to *ennet. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxviii, He .. deserves to be *en-nich'd as a prototype for all writers. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* iii. 20 The strong *enribbed heart. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 65 Whether base artificers are to be *enseated .. in places of worth. 1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 13 Pendant leaves his head *enshadow'd round. 1882 M. ARNOLD in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 143 The soft mantle of enshadowing hills. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 69 With what an air of tenderness he *enshawls each ivory shoulder. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 302 None In mortal frame *enshelled. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 18 If that the Turkish Fleete Be not *enshelter'd .. they are drown'd. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 399 The guards .. he *enslumber'd. *a* 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 155 Content to enslumber themselves in an opinion. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) When the senses half enslumbered lie. 1598 FLORIO, *Insaponare*, to *ensope, to sope clothes..to lay in suds. 1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 114 The splenative Philosopher..were worthy the *enstaging. 16.. SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (N.), I intend to tye th' Eternal's hands, and his free feet *enstock. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Answ. Object.* Wks. (1711) 214 The *entowering of Henry the VI. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation* 555 (D.) A black fume, that all *envapoureth. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* lvi, His Court with glitterant pearle was all *enwall'd. 1864 *Blackfriars* I. 32 The extent of ground thus enwalled. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 859 The groves that *enzone Greenbank. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 218 Queens in luxury enzoned.

b. With general sense 'to put what the latter member indicates into or upon' (a person or thing).

Enamber, to scent or flavour with ambergris (see AMBER 1); **encap**, to put a cap on; **encolumn**, to ornament (a wall) with columns; **encoronall**; **encoronet**; †**encowl**, to put on (a person) the cowl of a monk; **endiadem**, to crown, in quots. *fig.*; **enfigure**, to adorn with figures; †**enfrieze**, to ornament as with a frieze; †**enfringe**, to sew fringes upon; †**engall**; †**engold**; †**engrape**, to cover with grapes; †**enhoney**, *fig.*; †**enlaurel**, to crown with laurels; **enleaf**, to adorn with leaves, to wrap in leaves; †**enmitre**; **enmoss**; **enrut**; **ensaffron**, to tinge with yellow; **ensand**; **ensandal**, *fig.*; †**enscreen**; †**ensilver**; †**enscarf**; †**enspangle**; †**ensparkle**; **enspell**, to cast a spell upon; †**enspice**; †**enstomach**, to encourage; **ensulphur**; †**entackle**, to furnish (a ship) with tackle; †**entask**; **entincture**; †**entinsel**, to cause to glitter; †**enturf**; **enverdure**; **enwood**, to cover with trees.

1681 in *Phil. Collect.* XII. 105 Buying..Amber and other requisites, and *Enambering therewith .. Sugar. 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 16 Oct. 256/1 His brow *encapt With the gloomy crown of Care. 1808 R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. iv. 27 The regal pride of *encolumned walls. 1858 E. CASWALL *Poems* 170 With .. golden pillars *encoronall'd. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. England* 47 If an alien King *Encoronet thy brow? 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv, King Alfred..Left his Northumbrian crown, and soon became *encoul'd. 1818 SHELLEY *Misery* 439 Lady whose imperial brow Is *endiademed with woe. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 322 Endiadem'd with .. fleecy-silver'd cloud. 1774 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 211 Behold The tissued vestment of *enfigur'd gold. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 233 The Roome is hung with the blew skin Of shifted snake; *enfreez'd throughout With eyes of peacocks trains. 1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* xxxix. 2 White Robes, *enfring'd with Crimson Red. 1611 FLORIO, *Affielire*..to *engall or enbitter. 1382 WYCLIF *Bar.* vi. 7 Trees .. *engoldid and ensiluered. — *Rev.* xvii. 4 And the womman was..engoldid with gold, and with precious stoon. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 656 Vinis *engrapid. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 289 To *enhonny and allure us to these opinions. 1620 DAVIES *Past. to W. Browne*, Foe-men to faire skils *enlawreld Queene. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 99 The bell of the capital .. is *enleaved. 1837 L. HUNT *Bluestocking Revels* iii. 39 Fruit..Enleaf'd on the bough. 1598 FLORIO, *Inmetriare*, to *enmitre, to crowne with a mitre. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 231 Meadows that outskirt the side Of thine *enmossed realms. 1882 H. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* III. II. xix. 153 Over which distance these *enrutted tracks made their uneasy way. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 Phœbus in his chair, *Ensaffroning sea and air. 1879 T. HARDY *Return Native* II. ii, A stratum of ensaffroned light. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 654 With alys *ensandid about in compas. 1853 B. TAYLOR in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 744 Belted with beech and *ensandal'd with palm. 1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* ii. (1672) 530 Heaven might now *enskarfe itself in a scarlet cloud. 1665 R. B. *Comment. 2 Tales* 42 Let night's sable Curtain *enskreen these dark actions. 1382 WYCLIF *Bar.* vi. 7 The trees of hem .. also engoldid, and *ensiluered. 1648 HERRICK *Hespcr., Mistress M. Willand*, Sent T' *enspangle this expansive firmament. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 144 Why *ensparkle they their eyes with spiritualiz'd distillations? 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights* VII. 285 Her glances *enspelled all who looked on her. 1598 FLORIO, *Inspeciare*, to *enspice. 1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans booke* 59 The midwife..*enstomakyng her to pacience. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X. 7 Or opes the gulfy mouth of war with his *ensulphur'd hand. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 565 From the surge of hell's ensulphered sea. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 545 Your storme driven shyppe I repared new So well *entakeled. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 32/1 The Heav'ns have..*entaskt my layes. 1768 S. BENTLEY *River Dove* 6 Windows so Story-bedight: *Entinctur'd, Devotion to aid. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. li, Spangles..*Entinseling like Stars the dew. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 655The bankis *enturfid with singular solas. *Ibid.* 666 *Enverdured with laurel leves continually grene. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 121 Enverduring the green Of every heavenly palm. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* iv. 81 The shade Of some *enwooded field.

2. Verbs formed by prefixing *en-* to a sb. or adj., with general sense 'to bring into a certain condition or state'.

†**Enanger**, to make angry; **enapt**, to make fit, qualify; **enarbour**, to convert into an arbour; †**enazure**, to render azure; †**encalm** = BECALM; †**encanker**; **encannibal**; **encharnel** (see CHARNEL *sb.*[1]), to bury; †**encinder**, to burn to ashes; †**encluster**; **encommon**; †**endoubt** (*refl.*), to feel doubt, apprehend; †**endrudge** (*refl.*), to enslave oneself; †**endry**; †**enearnest**; **enfamous**; †**enfavour**, to take into favour, to get (oneself) into favour, ingratiate; †**enfear**; †**enfertile**; †**enfierce**; †**enfort**, to convert into a fort, fortify; **enfree**; **enfoul**; **enfreedom**; **enfroward**; †**engallant**; †**engarboil**, to throw into commotion; **englad**; **engloom**, to render gloomy, change into gloom; **engod**; **engolden**, to make golden, also *intr.* to become golden; †**engrand**; **engreen**; †**enlength**; **enlife**; †**enlusty**, to delight; **enmass**; †**enripe**; †**enruby**; **enruin**; †**ensad**; †**ensafe**, whence **ensafer**; **ensaint**; **enscroll**; **enseraph**; **enserf**; †**ensober**; †**ensound**, to make sound; †**enstable**; **ensucket** (cf. SUCKET, sweetmeat), to sweeten; **entempest**; †**enthirst**; **entrough**, to hollow out like a trough; **envineyard**; **enwaiter**, to turn into a waiter; †**enwaste**; †**enwine**, to convert into wine; †**enwoman**; †**enworthy**, to make worthy; †**enwrack**, to bring to wrack, ruin.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* I. xxxviii. (1495) 53 a/1 The lorde .. strongly *enangred came to the sayd pytte. 1651 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xvii. in Wks. X. 346 A diligent servant to a .. cruel master .. is thereby well *enapted .. to be diligent. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 946/1 Stairs *enarboured by vines. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlewom.* 301 That [woman] *enazures her seered veines. 1562 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 34 b, Seeinge the ship *encaulmed. 1489 SKELTON *Elegy Earl Northumb.* (Dyce) 142 With my rude pen *enkankerd all with rust. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 131 If Mr. Parkyns had not *encannibaled himself. 1875 MYERS *Poems, Renew. Youth*, The rulers came, *Encharnelled in their fatness. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 31 b, Many goodly streets .. they *encindred. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 130 What Bands (*enclustred) neare to these abide. 1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii, Good becomes more Good, the more It is *en-common'd. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxii. 366 Their Mysteries might not .. be .. encommon'd. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1664 If I ne hadde *endoutet me To have ben hatid. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 29 Such is every one that *endrudgeth himself to any known sin. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 418 My perkes ar stroyed And reveres *endreyde. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 550 Vicissitude doth..*en-earnest my minde. 1613 BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. (1772) II. 39 Padus silver stream .. *Enfamoused by rekeles Phaëton. *a* 1650 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* (1845) I. 377 Some wit, to enfamous the rare confidence of Mr. Felton [made an anagram on his name.] 1639 SALTMARSHE *Policy* 275 How to *enfavour yourself with those you discourse with. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. i. 62 For to *enfavour themselves with the Emperor. *Ibid.* V. ii. 144 If any shall enfavor me so far. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith*, A woman's look his hart *enfeares. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* ii. 46 The rivers Dee .. and Done .. *enfertile the fields. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Africa* (1685) 445 Enfertiles all the Countries through which it passes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 8 More *enfierced through his currish play. 1580 SIDNEY, etc. *Psalm* CXXV, With her hilly bullwarkes Roundly *enforted. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* I. II. ii. 201 So is the stream of every human passion *enfouled or filtered by the heart it flows through. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 170 The Free Cityes .. have .. *enfreed themselves from the Pope. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 38 To render him, For the enfreed Anthenor, the faire Cressid. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 181 Enfreed by God. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 125 *Enfreedoming thy person. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 248 God's .. enfreedoming, ennobling grace. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 195 The only prickles that so *enfroward mens affections. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, If you could but endear yourself to her affection, you were eternally *engallanted. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 67 To *engarboyle the Church upon high termes of Heresie. *Ibid.* 242 To engarboile disputes with needlesse assertions. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 530 The larke..Of the soneshyne *engladid with the lyght. 1604 *Supplic. Masse-priests* § 1 [These things] doe .. exceedingly possesse and englad our hearts. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri. over Death* ii. Th' engladded Spring. 1795-9 SOUTHEY & R. LOVELL *Poems* 89 Night's *englooming sway Steals on the fiercer glories of the day. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 108 We might have been as God, yea .. *engodded. 1825 L. HUNT *Redi's Bacchus* in *Tuscany* Poet. Wks. (1860) 386 That Vaiano Which *engoldens and empurples in the grounds there of my Redi. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 348 Yon wreath'd bower Engoldened with the westering sun. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 521 The whole world was *engoldened with evangelical preachings. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 186 This duke .. by all means endeavoured to *engrand his posterity. 15.. F. DAVISON in Farr *S. P., Eliz.* II. 327 *Engreening .. those pleasant mountagnets. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men Greece* 74 Engreen the hills. *c* 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 1037/1 He hath somewhat *enlengthed it of late. 1603 DANIEL *Panegyr. King* xvii, A new season..Begins to enlength the days. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* Ded., A .. little flame .. to *enlife for aye the same. 18.. LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 403 With wise lips enlife it. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A j, This swete songe *enlustyed me. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xv. 392 The heroes of the great raid are *enmassed in view. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* ii, For I *enripe..Fruits of the earth. *a* 1520 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 2 The sonne..enryped hath our corne. 1611 FLORIO, *Arrobinare*, to *enruby, to make ruddy. 1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 344 That dread shock..Left here *enruin'd .. A city. 1634 SIR S. D'EWES *Jrnl.* (1783) 55 A particular newes which much *ensadded my heart. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 564 To rescue and *ensafe us. *Ibid.* 111 *Ensafers of God's onely begotten Son. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 58 Saint Gildarde..the Pope so *ensainted. 1864 *Spectator* 538 Like Charlemagne a high ensainted king. 1880 *Argosy* XXIX. 469 The aspect of some ensainted phantom. 1842 *Gentl. Mag.* May XVII. 479 *note*, Three ostrich feathers *enscrolled. 1858 E. CASWALL *Poems* 144 The Seraphs..Amidst their songs *enseraph'd me. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Soc. Law Labor* 86 The *enserfed freeholders bought their freedom. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Course Serm.* I. xiii. 170 God sent him sharpnesses..to *ensober his spirits. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Sorenes & Chir.* 23 a, This decoction .. doeth *ensounde .. the member. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* II. (1540) 89 Whan..iustyce.. *enstableth and encreaseth the ryches of theues. 1594 *Zepheria* xxiii, So did that sug'ry touch my lips *ensucket. 1800 COLERIDGE *Poet. Wks.* II. 155 Zeal unresisted *entempests your breast. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Repr.) 14/1 Wine; whereby he is inflamed and *enthirsted the more. 1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 129 The breadth of the *entroughed bed varies. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III. 293 Farewell..ye *envineyarded ruins. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1959. 650/1 The *enwaitered greengrocer. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxvi. 172 But durynge this siege, the Danys eft *-enwasted y^e^ lande of Fraunce. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 86 Christes .. bloud [is] *enwyned. 1595 DANIEL *Sonn.* 42 That grace..doth more than *enwoman thee. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 64 You desire .. to *enworthy, and distinguish your nobility. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* xix. 84 You must study to enworthy your self. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 4 O world *enwrackt and over flown.

b. Verbs formed (with sense as above) on adjs. or sbs. with the prefix *en-* and the suffix -EN[5], as ENLIVEN, ENLIGHTEN. Most of these verbs were formed by prefixing *en-* to an already existing verb in *-en*; but a considerable number seem to be directly f. the adj. or sb. on the analogy of those of the former class. For examples see 3.

3. Verbs, mostly transitive, formed by prefixing *en-* to a verb, with additional sense of *in*, or simply intensive (in poetry often merely to give an additional syllable); also vbs. f. *en-* + adj. or sb. + *en-* (see 2 b).

†**Enaid**, to aid, assist; †**encarve**; †**encheck**, to represent in mingled hues; †**enchequer**, to arrange in a chequered pattern; †**enclaim**; †**encleanse**; †**enclog**; †**encolden**; †**encurb**; †**encurse**; †**endamnify**, to damnify, cause loss to; †**endart**; †**endazzle**; **endiaper**, to dapple, variegate; †**enditch**; **endizen**, to set forth; †**endrench**; †**endye**; †**eneich** (see ECHE *v.*), to improve; **enfasten**; †**enfester**; **enfoil**; †**enforge**, to invent; †**enfreeze**; **enfuddle**; **engarble**, to mutilate; **engaze**, to comprehend in one's gaze; **engerminate**; **engladden**; †**englaze**, to represent on glass; **enguard**; **enhamper**; †**enhang**; †**enhedge**; †**enjangle**, *intr.*; †**enjudge**; †**enlanguish**, to render languid; †**enlap**, to wrap in (something); †**enlengthen**; †**enlessen**; †**enmilden**; †**enmingle**; †**enmix**; †**enorder**; †**enquicken**; †**enrive**; †**enscale**, to climb; †**enscore**, to count; **enseem**, *intr.* = SEEM; †**ensoak**; †**enstuff**; **ensweep**; †**entame**; **enthunder**, *intr.*; †**entoast**, *intr.* to drink a health; †**entwist**, also *fig.*; †**enwallow**, *intr.*; †**enweaken**; †**enwed**; †**enwiden**; **enwisen**, to make wise; **enwrite**; †**enwrong**, to deprive wrongfully *of*; †**enyoke**.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) IV. vi. (1506) 178 Yf we haue poorenes of entencyon hym it shal *enayde. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 22 *Encarving characters of memorie. 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Schisme* (1641) 228/1 Th' artful shuttle did *encheck the cangeant colour of a mallard's neck. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Pal.* 56 Squirrels' and children's teeth late shed Are neatly here *enchequered. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 The ordinaries *enclaiminge such offenders by the liberties of the churche. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 88 She was *enclensed with the clensynge of the holy ghoost. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 70 Traitors ensteep'd, to *enclogge [*Qq.* clog] the guiltlesse Keele. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlvii. (1631) 174 The hands and feet..are by degrees *encoldned to a fashionable clay. 1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 10 The golden graueled springes, thei *encurbed with Marble. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 12, Y durst never telle it..for drede of *encursinge. 1615 SANDYS *Travels* 276 Those who hired the fishing..were *endamnified much by the violent breaking in of the seas. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 98 More

deepe will I *endart mine eye. 1644 MILTON *Areop.*, An eagle..kindling her *endazzled eyes. 1607 *Tragedie Cl. Tiberius* G 2 (N.) The troubled bosome of the maine *Endiapred with cole-black porpesses. 1598 FLORIO, *Affossare*, to ditch..about, to *endich. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxviii, What so else Occurrants..may interrupt .. Our Penne shall not *endizen. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 My soule..will .. *endrench mee in..dolour. *c* 1500 *Elegy Hen. V* in Percy *Reliq.* 117 Grounde..Whiche wert *endyed with rede blode. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* App. 21 A thing .. used to *eneich their health. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy* v. 66 To *enfasten the roots of my floating existence In the rich earth. 1686 CHARDIN *Travels* 370 Rivulets, that .. *enfertilized the neighbouring parts on every side. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 16 (D) Whiche His *enfestered sores exulcerates. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* iv. 347 Resolved In this next cope to foil or be *enfoiled. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2512 Such vntrouth wolde not he *Enforged..haue. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn to Love* xxi, Thou hast *enfrosen her disdainefull brest. 1822 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 113 Punch our powers insidiously *enfuddles. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 73 The *engarbled Anatomie of a damned wretch. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 212 If a man could..soaring sun-ward..*Engaze the radiant round. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 305 Unless..grace *engerminate in what is spoken. *Ibid.* 246 Thee..Who didst..*engladden ..me. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 75 In those windows doth his arms *englaze. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 349 He may *enguard his dotage with their powres, And hold our lives in mercy. 1855–9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 163 Throughout many a year with awe Enguarded. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. England* 279 The sword-hilt in the wound *enhamper'd caught. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monks T.* 677 Thow schalt *enhangid ben, fader, certayn. 1632 VICARS *Virgil* (N.), Matrons .. In heaps *enhedg'd it. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 44 And touch the Harp without *enjangling jar. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1959 Wharfor to 3ow y make my mone; *eniugieþ 3e my foos. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 613 It is pitty a man should bee so..*enlanguished. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* IV. 329 Her eyes, enlanguished by griefe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVII. vii. 617 By reason of the clay wherein they [rubies] be *enlapped. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 80 A smaller thred and more *enlengthened filament. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 127 To *enlessen theyr paynes in [purgatory]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 599 That *enmildens mee. 1781 BURGOYNE *Lord of Manor* I. i. (D.), Sweets bloom *enmingled around. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2540 Fallyble flatery *enmyxed with bytternesse. 1669 EVELYN *Three late Impostors* 70 It seemeth right to these your just debts to *enorder you to make satisfaction. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 145/2 He hath not yet *enquickened Men..with this Deiform life. *Ibid.* 162/2 The lower man is our enquickned body. 1596 SPENSER *Dolef. Lay Clorinda* i, That my *enriven heart may find relief. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, Then with soft steps *enscaled the meeknid vallies. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 640 Other iiii *enscore her place into. 1818 LAMB *Vis. Repent.* Poems 596 *Enseem'd it now, he stood on holy ground. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 23 *Ensokyt with sylt the myry mose. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Aeneid* II. 27 Did *enstuff..The hollow womb with armed soldiers. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1109 *Ensweeping first The lower skies. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 157 The seas Ensweeping in its flight. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 48 'Tis not..your cheeke of creame That can *entame my spirits. 1855–9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 524 Æneas..terribly *enthunders in his arms. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 138 Shall I not to her health *entoast. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 48 So doth the woodbine, the sweet Honisuckle Gently *entwist. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 320 He will..entwist himself with the Envoys. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 14 One sencelesse lumpe..*Enwallow'd in his own blacke bloudy gore. 1672 W. DE BRITAINE *Dutch Usurp.* 23 They are sufficiently *enweakened. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 62 Parys *enwedded the fayr heleyne. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 18, I have..*enwidened Hell mouth to swallow thee. 1623 COCKERAM, *Expatiate*, to enwiden, to enlarge. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 355 We had .. need rather .. seek to lessen than to enwiden our differences. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 427 *Enwisening, rejoicing, enlightening the soul. *a* 1849 POE *To Helen* Poems (1859) 64 Heart-histories seemed to lie *enwritten Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres. *c* 1485 *Plumpton Corr.* 65 Ye *enwrong her of certayne lands. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 154 Be not again *enyoked with the yoke of slavery.

En-, *prefix* 2. The form taken by the Gr. ἐν, etymologically cogn. with the prec. Chiefly in combinations already formed in Greek, as *enallage, endemic, energy, enthusiasm*; occas. in mod. formations as *enderon*. (Before *b, m, p, ph*, it takes the form *em-*; and before *l, r* it becomes *el, er-* respectively.)

-en, *suffix* 1:—OTeut. *-îno(m*, formally the neut. of *-îno-*, -EN 4, is used to form diminutives from sbs. (esp. names of animals), as in CHICKEN, KITTEN, MAIDEN, ME. *ticchen* kid; also in ME. *stucchen* small piece.

-en, *suffix* 2:—WGer. *-innja*, repr. OTeut. *-înî*, occurs in several OE. fem. sbs., a few of which have survived into mod. Eng.

1. It is used to form feminines from sbs. denoting male persons or animals, as in OE. *gyden* goddess (f. *god*), *mynecen* nun (f. *munuc* monk), *wylfen* she-wolf (f. *wulf* wolf). The only surviving instance of this use is VIXEN female fox. 2. It is added in a few instances to the stem of a vb. or to that of a verbal-abstract sb., as in BURDEN, BURIAN, OE. *ríxden* condition.

-en, *suffix* 3, the form assumed in ME. by the OE. *-an*, the termination of the nom., accus., and dat. plural of sbs. of the weak declension, as in *oxa* masc., ox, pl. *oxan*; *tunge* fem., tongue, pl. *tungan*; *éare* neut., ear, pl. *éaran*. In origin the suffix belonged to the stem; but as in OE. the nom. sing. of these sbs. ended in *-a, -e* (levelled in ME. to *-e*), while the OE. *-an* of the oblique cases sing. became *-e* in ME., the termination *-en* came to be regarded as a formative of the plural, and its use was extended in southern ME. to many other words of OE. and Fr. origin. It was also added to the remains of other old plurals, as *brether, childer* (OE. *cildru*), *ky* (OE. *cý*), whence the modern *brethren, children, kine*. Apart from these the sole surviving representative (in standard Eng.) of this inflexion is *ox-en*; but *hos-en* (OE. *hosan*) continued in use until 17th c. In southern and south midland dialects the plurals in *-en* are still of frequent occurrence.

-en, *suffix* 4 (reduced to *-n* after *r* in unstressed syllables), corresponds to OS. *-in*, OHG. *-în* (Ger. *-en*), ON. *-in*, Goth. *-eina-*:—OTeut. *-îno-*, = Gr. *-īvo-*, L. *-īno-* (see -INE), added to noun-stems to form adjs. with sense 'pertaining to, of the nature of'. In Teut. the adjs. so formed chiefly indicate the material of which a thing is composed. Of the many words of this formation which existed in OE. scarcely any survive in mod. use; but the suffix was extensively applied in ME. to form new derivatives. Some of these took the place of OE. words, from which they formally differ only by the absence of umlaut; compare OE. *gylden* with mod. Eng. *golden*, OE. *stǽnen* (early ME. *stenen*) with ME. and dial. *stonen*, made of stone. From 16th c. onwards there has been in literary English a growing tendency to discard these adjs. for the attrib. use of the sb., as in 'a gold watch'; hence many of them have become wholly obs., and others (as *golden, silvern*) are seldom used except metaphorically, or with rhetorical emphasis. It is only in a few cases (e. g. *wooden, woollen, earthen, wheaten*) that these words are still familiarly used in their lit. sense. In s.w. dialects, however, the suffix is of common occurrence, being added without restriction to all sbs. denoting the material of which anything is composed, as in *glassen, steelen, tinnen, papern*, etc.

-en, *suffix* 5, forming verbs.

1. from adjs., as *darken, deepen, harden, madden, moisten, widen*. Most of the words of this type seem to have been formed in late ME. or early mod.Eng., on the analogy of a few verbs which came down from OE. or were adopted from ON.; e. g. *fasten*:—OE. *fæstnian*; ? *brighten*:—ONorthumb. *berhtnia*; *harden*:—ON. *harðna*. In Teut. there are two classes of vbs. formed upon the 'weak' or lengthened stems of adjs. (suffix *-on-*): (*a*) the intransitive (or in sense pass.) vbs. which in Goth. make the inf. in *-nan*, and the pa. t. in *-ôda*; e. g. *fullnan* to be filled, f. *fullan-* full; *gabignan* to be rich, f. *gabigan-* rich; *managnan* to abound, f. *managan-* many; (*b*) the originally trans. vbs. in OTeut. (*i*)*nôjan*, e. g. OHG. *festinôn* to fasten, f. *feston-* (:—*fastjon-*) fast. In Eng. these two classes of vbs. can scarcely be discriminated with precision, but in most cases the intr. sense (as in *deepen* = 'become deeper') appears to be derived from the trans. sense (as in *deepen* = 'make deeper').

2. from sbs. In OTeut. sbs. both of the weak and the strong declension gave rise to intr. verbs in -(*i*)*nôjan*, and this formation is represented by a few examples in OE., such as *hlystnian* to LISTEN. In 14th c. some additional vbs. occur, formed app. on the analogy of these, as *happen, threaten*. The majority of Eng. words f. sb. + *-en*, however, such as *heighten, lengthen, strengthen, hearten, barken*, appear first in mod.Eng., and seem to be due to the analogy of the verbs f. adjs.

3. In one or two cases (e. g. *waken*) the suffix *-en* represents OTeut. *-na-*, the formative of the present stem in certain strong verbs.

Enabit, obs. var. INHABIT.

Enable (enē·b'l), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **enhable, -bel,** 6 **enhabile, inhable, -bile,** 6–8 **inable,** 5– **enable.** [f. EN-1 + ABLE *a.*: cf. ABLE *v.*]

†**1.** To invest with legal status; to habilitate.

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 20 Preamb., It was ordeyned .. that..Lord Roos and his heires shuld be restored, enhabled and have all suche name, dignite, estate, preeminence. 1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. v. 7 Your highness shall be from henceforth enabled in blood. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 199 Constantine .. was .. inabled as heire apparent to the crowne. 1615 WADSWORTH in Bedell *Lett.* (1624) 11 The passions which..moued King Henrie..to disinherite Queene Mary, and enable Queene Elizabeth. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 193 Neither do the goods of the Church inable the Parson. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. xvi. 130 She was restored and enabled in blood.

2. To authorize, sanction, empower; to give legal power or license to. Const. *to* with *inf.*

1526 *Househ. Ord.* 217 If the purveyor shall enable the Beer or Ale to be sent to the Court. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10. § 6 She shall be..inhabeled to pursue haue and demaunde her dower. 1642 MILTON *Argt. Militia* 11 The Law will inable the two Houses of Parliament to put the Kingdome into a posture of warre. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 32 An 'act to enable Jeremiah Langhorn..to build a Court House in the County of Bucks'. 1824 MARSHALL *Constit. Opin.* (1839) 303 Congress cannot enable a state to legislate. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 224 An act was ..passed enabling beneficed clergymen..to hold preferment in England.

†**3.** To give power to (a person); to strengthen, make adequate or proficient. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 532/1, I enable, I make good. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E vj, Now ye can enable his fleshe in good customes. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 232 Exercise to enable the body. 1596 SPENSER *Irel.* Wks. (1862) 523 The English Lords .. greatly encouraged and inabled the Irish. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 496 Her Father .. enabled her in Philosophy, Rhetorique, Poesy, and the other Artes. 1638 O. SEDGWICKE *Serm.* 97 By diligent practise so inable your selves, that, etc. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 208 The devils .. have a faculty and sagacity (both much enabled by long experience in things) above us men. 1888 *Pall Mall. G.* 20 Dec. 6 Irish stew, which is said to be very enabling as well as extremely 'filling'.

b. To impart to (a person or agent) power necessary or adequate for a given object; to make competent or capable. Const. *for, to, unto. rare* in mod. use.

c 1460 *Stans Puer* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 26 First thiself enable With all thin herte to vertuous disciplyne. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 19 Euery thing .. being inhabled therunto through a quickening vertue infused into it. 1613 *Life Will. I* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 10 The people..were well enabled both with courage and skill, for all military atchievements. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 154 It was all that Alexander had to inable him to the conquest of the world. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* III. 2 The great things, our Blessed Saviour hath done..are not intended to excuse his Followers from Action, but to enable them for it. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. ii. § 26. 50 How much of it will enable us best for our work.

c. To supply with the requisite means or opportunities to an end or for an object. Const. *to* with *inf.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iii, Vertue and lernynge do inhabile a man..to be thought worthy. 1597 I. T. *Serm. Paules C.* 33 God hath inhabled them to doe that great and weightie worke. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 1 We are enabled to informe others. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. vii. (1662) 74 They .. freely send the Spirit to inable us to perform these conditions. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 218 A new Recruit of Spirits..inabled me to resume my Pen. 1770 WESLEY *Serm.* lvi. Wks. 1811 IX. 2 God enabled him to awaken several young persons. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 281 A victory which he obtained over the Thebans enabled him to reduce Coronea. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 51 A solitude..which enabled him to work better there.

†**4.** To regard as qualified or competent; to ascribe qualifications to. *Obs.* (Cf. *disable* in Shaks. *A. Y. L.* V. iv. 80.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 72 Euery one enhableth his owne goodes to deserve like dignitie with the beste. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* I vj, That you may..be resolv'd what those good parts are you enable the Doctor for.

†**5.** To make possible or easy; also to give effectiveness to (an action). *Obs.*

1620 O. SEDGWICKE *Christ's Counsell* 198 Things which will much availe to helpe and inable the remembrance of truths heard and received. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. VII. 332 Needful habiliments of War to enable our Defence. 1675 SIR M. HALE *Contempl.* I. (1689) 110 What are these divine truths which really and soundly believed doth inable the victory over the world.

†**6.** *intr.* for *refl.* To become able, gain strength or power. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 834 With stamped squylle embawme..And thai wol soone enable in that jointe.

Enabled (enē·b'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. ENABLE *v.* + -ED 1.] a. Endowed with power, strong, mighty. b. Legally sanctioned or authorized.

1592 A. DAY *Engl. Secret* (1625) II. 114 The..matter wherein his inabled discretion may with greatest singularity be performed. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions Chr.* F iij b, This enabled and famoused Knight at armes. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 260 To justice soon th' enabled heir appeals.

†**Enablement** (enē·b'lmĕnt). *Obs.* [f. ENABLE *v.* + -MENT.] The action or means of enabling.

1. Habilitation, removal of legal disabilities.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 40. § 4 This acte of enhablement and restitucion of Thomas Erle of Surrey. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 28 § 1 The restitucions and enhablementes of the seid persones.

2. The process of rendering able, competent, or powerful; the state of being so; *concr.* something by which one is enabled, a qualification.

1617 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 36 Learning..hath .. efficacie in inablement towards .. military virtue. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 219 Some truths may be said to be .. for strength and enablement. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* I. v. 35 Watson, whose continued diligence .. redounded not a little to the enablement of the army. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ all* 351 We haue spiritual enablement from Christ. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. xvii. 2 Those whom God

singles out for the greatest trials, he will fit beforehand with the best enablements.

b. Support, sustenance, maintenance. *rare.*

1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 368 Others distributed their reuenew in equall portions to Churches, needy persons, and their owne enablement. *Ibid.* 500 So much of my Fathers goods, which was meane inough, yet for my enablement sufficient.

3. An equipment, implement. Cf. ENABLE *v.* 3.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 64 Armours Defensives, as.. Crosbowes and other enhabilmentis of Werres.

Enabler (enē·bləɹ). [f. ENABLE *v.* + -ER.] One who enables.

1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 606 It was wholly by a certaine secret enabler. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 108 God, the onely enabler to so great performances. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 210 The word Habilitador might, if there were such a word, be translated Enabler.

Enabling (enē·bliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENABLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENABLE.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 This..enabling of iudgment. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 348 To depend vpon God's inabling. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vii. § 14 By doing those things, for the enabling of us whereunto it was given us. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 413 The prophets .. espying, by God's enabling, things beyond human ken. 1888 MYERS *Chr. Living* vii. 103 All God's commands are enablings.

Enabling (enē·bliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENABLE *v.* + -ING[2].] That enables: chiefly of legislative enactments. *Enabling statute*: sometimes applied *spec.* to the act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 28, by which tenants-in-fee and certain other persons were 'enabled' to make leases.

1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. viii. 11 (ed. 10) It..wounds him, to the loss of inabling Blood. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xii. (1874) 221 Enabling powers. 1881 *Times* 17 Jan. 13/4 Mr. Crump urged that the statute was 'enabling'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 1/1 The enabling bill..is only a draft measure.

† **Ena·ct,** *sb. Obs.* [f. next vb.] That which is enacted, an enactment; also *fig.* a purpose, resolution.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 390 By the enacte of this present yelde. *Ibid.* 404 This enacte so to endure by force of this present yelde. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 118 The close enacts and counsels of the hart.

Enact (enæ·kt), *v.* Also 5–7 inact. [f. EN-[1] + ACT *sb.* and *v.* Cf. Anglo-Latin *inactitāre* (1432) = sense 1 (Du Cange).]

I. (from ACT *sb.*)

† 1. *trans.* To enter among the *acta* or public records (see ACT *sb.* 6); also, to enter in a record or chronicle. *Obs.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 379 The actes of the yelde.. shullen be enacted and engrossed on a quayer of parchemyn. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 24 It is..enacted in divers cronicles ..that..William the duke of Guien died bethout heire masle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 647 When these agreements were done and enacted, the King dissolved his Parliament. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 69 We have enacted this letter and will requyer and expect ane exact accompt thairof.

2. Of a legislative authority: To make into an act (see ACT *sb.* 5); hence, to ordain, decree. Also with obj.-clause introduced by *that.* (In early examples scarcely separable from 1.)

1464 EDW. IV in *Paston Lett.* 493 II. 165 He shall..haue the said fundacon inacted and auctorised in the parlement next holden. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 21 The tribunes were verie instant that at length lawes might be enacted. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 348 It is enacted in the Lawes of Venice. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Size* iii, Wouldst thou His laws of fasting disanull? Enact good cheer? 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlix. 529 It was now declared and inacted, that the said act and statute..should stand. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 22 The Law of the Sabbath was enacted from the beginning. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. xi. 190 In 1463 it was enacted that no wheat should be imported if, etc. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 557 To..amend the laws..enacted by the Local Legislature. *absol.* 1580 LADY PEMBROKE *Ps.* xcix. (1823) God did daigne to talk with men; He enacting, they observing, From his will there was no swerving. 1642 BRIDGE *Wound. Consc. Cured* § 5. 38 There is an excellent temper of the three Estates in Parliament, there being .. no power of enacting in one or two of them, without the third.

b. Said of the legislative measure. (See ENACTING *ppl. a.*; cf. *ordain, provide*, etc.)

1765–74 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 82 Magna carta .. enacts that, etc. *Mod.* The statute enacted no new provisions.

† c. *nonce-use.* To secure (rights) *to* a person by enactment.

1628 BP. J. HALL in *Rem. Wks.* (1660) II. 21 God's book is the true Magna Charta that enacts both king and people their own.

† 3. To declare officially or with authority; to appoint. *To enact into*: to constitute. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. (1632) 944 Enacting them enemies to their naturall Country. *c* 1677 *Act Securing Prot. Relig.* in Marvell *Growth Popery* 31 The person so consecrated, shall be, and is hereby Enacted to be complete Bishop of the said vacant See. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 362 By slow degrees Transubstantiation was enacted into an Article of Faith.

II. (from ACT *v.*)

† 4. To work in or upon; to actuate, influence. Also, to implant, inspire (a feeling, etc.) *into* a person. *Obs.* Cf. ACT *v.* 1.

1616 W. FORDE *Serm.* 43 Nature itselfe..seemeth to have ..inacted this desire into every one. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 304 The wind of the Spirit doth not always enact the Soul to believe. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xlv, To enact his corps and impart might Unto his languide tongue. *Ibid.* II. iii. II. i, Her phantasie Strongly inacted guides her easie pen.

5. To represent (a dramatic work, a 'scene') on or as on the stage; to personate (a character) dramatically, play (a part); also *fig.* with reference to real life; = ACT *v.* 4–7.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., For they enacted and gilt with theyr sayes Theyr high renowne. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 108 I did enact Julius Cæsar. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 199 Through life he enacted a tragedy, and one of the deepest. 1825 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 155 Marcus Antoninus is a scholar; he enacts the philosopher. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 9 Its main scenes were long enacted there.

b. To perform (a ceremony).

1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 114 She sees him..Dimly enact some awful rite.

† 6. To bring into act, accomplish, perform. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iv. 2 The king enacts more wonders then a man. 1616 R. C[ROWLEY] *Times' Whis.* III. 1155 If ther be handes that dare enact a murder.

† 7. *intr.* To act. Cf. ACT *v.* 9. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 68, I may be the better able to enact with my hands. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 559 They punctually enact according to their commission.

† **Ena·ct,** *ppl.* = *enacted*, pa. ppl. of ENACT *v.* a. Enacted, decreed. b. Actuated, influenced.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 61 That if anything should be enact done by Counsell. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 189 Deception sometimes is by virtue enact.

Enactable (enæ·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. ENACT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be enacted.

1882 *Advance* (Chicago), In the State of Illinois, constitutional prohibition is neither enactable nor enforcible.

Enacted (enæ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Ordained by legislative authority.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 68 It cannot be an enacted trueth, without the consent of the higher house. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 253 Enacted statutes on which this detestable system is built. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 64 We judge by the datum of enacted law.

2. Performed (as on the stage); also, carried out in action, performed, perpetrated.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 7/1, I can seem no better to them then a piece of highly inacted folly. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. ii, Conscience, anticipating time, Already rues the enacted crime.

Ena·cting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENACT in various senses.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 83 The murmuring of his Subiects, vpon the enacting of this Statute. 1782 BURKE *Penal L. agst. Irish Catholics* Wks. VI. 279 In the enacting of which [laws] they do not directly or indirectly vote.

Ena·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That enacts. *Enacting clauses* (of a statute): those in which new provisions are enacted, as distinguished from those which merely contain statements of fact or declarations of the existing law.

1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 39 They have an enacting Authority. 1670–1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 376 A long debate for bringing in an inacting clause. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiii. 323 It stands in no need of a bill either enacting or declaratory. 1867 *Times* 27 Nov. 11/6 The enacting part warranted a dismissal.

Enaction (enæ·kʃən). [f. as prec.: cf. ACTION.] a. The action of enacting (a law); = ENACTMENT 1. b. *concr.* = ENACTMENT 2.

1630 J. CRAVEN *Sermon* (1631) 14 Laudable enactions; but the misery is..lamentable executions. 1645 J. GOODWIN *Innocency Triumph.* 78 Without penall enactions against those that cannot obey. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 316 *note*, His endeavours to prevent the enaction of the stamp act. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* IV. ii. 328 Many a vexatious enaction might be put in force. 1888 A. GUSTAFSON in *Voice* (N. Y.) 15 Mar., For the enaction of good laws we must have good law-makers.

Enactive (enæ·ktiv), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Relating to or concerned with the enactment of law; = ENACTING *ppl. a.*

1658 BRAMHALL *Schism Guarded* 271 (L.) An enactive statute regardeth only what shall be. 1881 *Daily News* 28 May 3/1 They had disposed of the enactive part of the Bill.

† **Ena·ctize,** *v. Obs.*[−1] Used for ENACT *v.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 1207 Lawes of vertue to enactize [*riming with* practize (*sb.*)].

Enactment (enæ·ktmĕnt). [f. ENACT *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of enacting (a law).

1817 EARL LIVERPOOL *Sp.* in Evans Parl. Deb. I. 586 The enactment of the present bill. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 604 The enactment of them only confirmed men in their opinion. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 113 The laws of the State, as well of British as of Colonial enactment. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* viii. 169 The enactment of the Six Articles.

b. The state or fact of being enacted.

1885 *Law Times* 137/1 The draft Criminal Code..appears to be no..nearer to enactment than it was three years ago.

2. That which is enacted; an ordinance of a legislative authority, a statute.

1821 SYD. SMITH *Edin. Rev.* Wks. 1859 I. 334/2 A prison is a place where men .. should be made unhappy by public lawful enactments. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 34 Many general enactments of this reign bear the same character of servility. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 635 Glass manufactories were crippled by harassing enactments. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 2 (1882) 225 A crowd of enactments for the regulation of trade.

b. *pl.* The particular provisions of a law.

1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 83 We know neither the occasion which gave rise to it, nor the precise nature and extent of its enactments. 1845 M[c]CULLOCH *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 353 The enactments were such as might be expected to follow a preamble of this sort.

3. The acting of a part or character in a play. *rare* −[0]. In mod. Dicts.

Enactor (enæ·ktəɹ). Also 7 enacter, ennactor. [f. as prec. + -OR; cf. ACTOR.]

1. One who enacts (a law, etc.).

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 27 The lawes of the Highest Enacter of all decrees. 1695 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* i. 1 The enacter of their laws. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* i. 13 The enactors of this law.

2. One who enacts (a part, scene, ceremony, incident, or transaction).

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 45 The enactors and applauders .. of the first and greatest crime. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 37 Skilful enactor of rites.

Enactory (enæ·ktəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Concerned with or relating to the enactment of law.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 226 Whether Lord Aberdeen's bill were enactory..or declaratory. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* xii. 83 'Laws and Resolves', enactory and re-enactory.

† **Ena·cture.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -URE.] ? Carrying into act, fulfilment.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 207 (*Qq.*) The violence of either grief or joy Their own enactures [*Ff.* ennactors], with themselves destroy.

† **Ena·ge,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 inage. [f. EN-[1] + AGE; cf. OF. *enaagier* to declare (one) to be of full age.] *trans.* To make old; to give the appearance of age to.

Hence **Ena·ged** *ppl. a.*, grown old, inveterate.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 68 Famine should .. inage thee. 1594 *Zepheria* xvi, Disdain should thus enage thy brow! 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. i. (1605–7) I. 276 Neuer frost, nor snow, nor slipp'rie ice The Fields enag'd. 1631 *Celestina* i. 20 O inaged vertue!

Enaid: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

† **Enair,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EN-[1] + AIR *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To 'air'.

1602 DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr.* N ij, Who, when she lists (with Balme-breath's Ambrosie) Shee it [her tongue] enaires in Prose or Poesy.

Enaliosaur (enæ·li,ōsɔ̄·ɹ). [f. Gr. ἐνάλιο-ς of the sea + σαῦρος lizard.] A 'marine lizard': a designation applied to the gigantic fossil reptiles (allied to the crocodiles) forming the orders *Sauropterygia* and *Ichthyopterygia.*

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xx. 403 Remains of an enaliosaur .. in the coal of Nova Scotia.

Enaliosaurian (enæ·li,ōsɔ̄·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the Enaliosaurs.

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 361 The possibility of the present existence of the Enaliosaurian type. 1860 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 875 The Enaliosaurian hypothesis. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* ii. 20 Enaliosaurian reptiles.

B. *sb.* = ENALIOSAUR.

1837 *Penny Cycl., Enaliosaurians*..fossil marine animals. 1881 GRANT ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nat.* viii. 72 The sea swarmed with gigantic enaliosaurians.

Enallage (enæ·lădʒi). Also 7–8 enallagy, enalagy. [a. L. *enallagē*, a. Gr. ἐναλλαγή change, related to ἐναλλάσσειν to change.]

1. *Gram.* The substitution of one grammatical form for another, *e.g.* of sing. for pl., of present for past tense, etc.

1583 FULKE *Defence* 126 In the participle .. is a manifest enallage or change of the gender. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 115 Their Grammarians make it [Elohim] an Enallage of Number .. to express excellencie. 1656 OWEN *Wks.* 1851 VIII. 403 There may be an enallagy of number, the nation for the nations. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (ed. 2) 373 Enallage of tenses, which is frequent in Scripture. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† 2. *Rhet.* (See quot.) *Obs.*−[0]

1736 BAILEY, *Enallage*, a figure whereby we change or invert the order of the terms in a discourse.

† **Ena·luron.** *Her. Obs.* Also 8 enalyron. [perh. a. AFr. phrase **en aileron* (*en* in, by way of; *aileron* pinion, also bordering, braiding of a doublet). If the traditional explanation be correct, cf. ALERION.] A bordure charged with birds. (According to Sir G. Mackenzie and Porny the word is an adv., = '*orlé*, or in manner of a bordure', the use by English heralds from Leigh onwards being erroneous.)

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 111 The fifth [Bordure] is called Enaluron, when it is occupied with any foule or bird. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1660) 29 A bordure, Azure charged with Enaluron of Martlets. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787), English armorists call a Bordure Enaluron if charged with eight birds. [And in mod. Dicts.]

‖ **Enam** (ĭnā·m). *India.* Also enaum, inām, inaám. [Pers. (Arab.) انعام *in'ām*, lit. 'favour', f. نعم *na'ama* to be happy, in 4th conj. انعم

an ṣama to favour, bless.] A grant of land free of the land-tax due to the State as supreme landlord; also, the land so held.

1803 Dk. Wellington in Gurwood *Desp.* V. 361 The Rajah gave him a village in enaum. 1850 W. H. Morley *Anal. Digest* I. 302/1 An Inaámdár is not competent to alienate any part of his Inaám. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 240 Short-sighted sovereigns .. granted away an enormous quantity of land in enam.

Enamber: see En- *prefix*[1] 1 b.

Enambush: see En- *prefix*[1] 1.

‖ **Ena·mdar.** *India.* [a. Pers. انعامدار *in ṣām-dār*, f. *in ṣām* Enam + دار *dār*, stem of داشتن *dāshtan* to hold.] One who holds an Enam; an assignee of land free of land-tax.

1850 [see Enam]. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 52 The dispossessed enamdar .. nurse[s] a sullen .. vengeance against us. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 8 Feb. 4/4 What can his views be upon ..ryotwarree, Enamdars, Indian taxation?

Enamel (enæ·mĕl), *sb.* Forms: 5 innamyl, 6 inamel(l, enamell, 7 enammel, 7– enamel. [f. Enamel *v.*; the etymological senses are 'means of enamelling', 'process or result of enamelling'; the former includes the sense of Amel *sb.*, which became obs. in 18th c.]

1. A semi-transparent or opaque composition of the nature of glass, applied by fusion to metallic surfaces, either to ornament them in various colours, or to form a surface for encaustic painting; also (in 19th c.) used as a lining for culinary vessels, etc.

1463 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 35 A ruby with iiij labellys of white innamyl. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 208 All works of gold, silver, and inammell. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* (1769) 44 Silver, to fill with a certain encaustic or black enamel. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 193 Being finely ground, it is used by the Goldsmiths for Enamel. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. ii. (1871) 5 Wild hyacinths .. spread like patches of blue enamel. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 277 The enamel of these saucepans is quite free from lead.

b. *fig.*; formerly with notion of an additional or perfecting adornment; now chiefly with reference to the hardness and polish of enamel.

a 1680 S. Charnock in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.*, Ps. cxxxv. 13 Unchangeableness is the thread that runs through the whole web; it is the enamel of all the rest. 1678 Jer. Taylor *Serm.* Ded., Those Truths .. are the enamel and beauty of our Churches. 1825 Macaulay *Milton, Ess.* (1851) I. 14 None of the hard and brilliant enamel of Petrarch in the style. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 35 A genuine love of painting and sculpture .. formed a fine and hard enamel over their character.

c. A glassy 'bead' formed by the blowpipe.

d. In recent use applied to any composition employed to form a smooth hard coating on any surface (*e.g.* on pottery, wood, leather, paper, etc.). Cf. Enamel *v.* 2.

2. *Phys.* [after Fr. *émail.*] The substance which forms the hard glossy coating of teeth; the similar substance forming the coating of the bony scales of ganoid fishes.

1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iii. § 2 The Teeth are surrounded with a hard Substance..the Enamel. 1782 A. Monro *Anatomy* 114 Each tooth is composed of its *cortex*, or *enamel*, and an internal bony substance. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 586 Fishes of this order [Ganoidians] are covered by angular scales, composed internally of bone, and coated with enamel. 1863 *Lond. Rev.* 10 Jan. 35/2 To nations good manners are what modesty is to chastity, or enamel to the teeth. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* vii. 250 The enamel is the hardest structure in the human body and almost entirely a mineral, containing but two per cent. of animal substance.

3. An artistic work executed in enamel; an enamel-painting.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 The leather drinking-cup, helmet, and enamels, bespeak a thegn of high rank. 1863 Sir G. Scott *Glean. Westm. Ab.* 61 The execution of these enamels is truly exquisite. 1865 *Reader* Mar. 278/2 Henry Bone .. for a single enamel .. is said to have received 2,200 guineas.

4. *transf.* (*poet.* and *rhetorical*) Applied to any smooth and lustrous surface-colouring (sometimes with added notion of varied colours); *esp.* to verdure or flowers on the ground.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* (J.), Down from her eyes welled the pearles round Upon the bright enamel of her face. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reflec.* iv. i. (1675) 169 The various and curious Enammel of the Meadows. 1814 Cary *Dante's Inf.* iv. 113 On the green enamel of the plain Were shown me the great spirits. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Each & All* Wks. (Bohn) I. 399 The bubbles of the latest wave Fresh pearls to their enamel gave. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 51 Leaf's enamel, blossom's beauty.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *enamel-colour*, *-lining*, *-manufactory*, *-painting*, *-plate*, *-powder*, *-work*; also **enamel-kiln**, a kiln for firing porcelain that has been printed on the glaze; **enamel-painting**, the production of a picture by fusing vitrifiable colours laid on a metal surface; **enamel-paper**, paper covered with a glazed metallic coating. Also (in dental anatomy), **enamel-cell**, one of the cells of the *enamel-organ*, sometimes called collectively 'enamel-membrane'; **enamel-cuticle**, that which covers the outer surface of the enamel; **enamel-germ**, a portion of thickened epithelium, which afterwards developes into the **enamel-organ**.

1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 114 To prepare the flux for *enamel-colours. 1881 *Porcelain Wks. Worcester* 30 Its true character is revealed after it has passed through the *enamel kiln. 1884 *Daily News* 24 July 6/3 The *enamel linings of cooking utensils used in the Royal Navy. 1754 Bp. Pococke *Travels* (1889) II. 69 The china and *enamel manufactory at Battersea. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 558 Enamel developed from the *enamel organ. 1847 Ld. Lindsay *Chr. Art* I. Introd. 209 Miniature and *enamel painting. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 272 All enamel paintings are in fact, done on either copper or gold. 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 267 The *enamel plates in the elephant's grinder. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 273 The *enamel powder is spread with a spatula. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 6 An *enamel-work of the ancient arms of Florence. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 312 Of enamel-work you have splendid relics in the monument of William de Valence.

Enamel (enæ·mĕl), *v.* Forms: 4 enaumayl, (4–5 anamal, -el, -yl, 5 annamal), 4–6 enamyl, (5 ennamel), 6–8 enamell, 7 en-, inammel(l, (enamol, inamil, 8 enamle), 4– enamel. [ad. AFr. *enamayller*, *enameler* (1313 in Godef.), f. *en-* (see En-[1]) + *amayl*, Amel *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To inlay or encrust (metal) with a vitreous composition (see Enamel *sb.*) applied to the surface by fusion. Also *absol.*

In early use chiefly denoting the inlaying or partial covering of a metallic surface in order to ornament it by the contrast between the colour of the enamel and that of the metal; afterwards applied to the process of entirely covering metals with enamel, to form a ground for painting in vitrifiable colours, or for any ornamental or economic purpose.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1457 Brende golde .. enaumaylde with azer. *c* 1400 Maundev. xix. 219 Foules, alle of gold, & richely wrought & enameled. 1420 in *E. E. Wills* 41 & þe cnap of þe couercle ys an-amylyd with blewe. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 634 Anamelede with azoure. 1458 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 226 Silver that is anameled. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 746 Your chaynes enameled many a folde. 1503 *Privy Purse Eliz. of York* (1830) 96 A payre of smalle knyves inamyled for the Quenes owne use. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 38 Jewels of gold inammeld and set with stones of worth. *a* 1691 Boyle (J.), It were foolish to colour or enamel upon the glasses of telescopes. 1716–8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xxxii. 112 A large bouquet of jewels made like natural flowers..well set and enamelled. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 122 It will become fit to enamel with on gold or other metals. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 40 A piece of dial plate enamelled black. 1872 Yeats *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 211 Kitchen utensils of tin and iron are enamelled.

b. To inlay or cover metal surfaces with (figures or ornaments of enamel); to portray with enamel.

1494 Fabyan vii. 538 And therin imagery grauen & enamelyd moste curyouslye. 1558 *Lanc. Wills* I. 88 A ring of gold wth letters one y[e] outside enamyled. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 260 A golden triangle..on which is enamelled the image of the virgin Mary.

c. *transf.* To variegate like enamelled work; to adorn or beautify (any surface) with rich and varied colours.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. vi. 143 The countrey thereof was enamelled with pleasant rivers. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxix. (1663) 156 The Lord..enamels the Firmament with stars. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegies* xxvi. 4 Spring ne'er enamell'd fairer meads than thine. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* ix. 298 Millions of flowers of the most brilliant hues enamel the earth. 1875 J. Bennet *Winter Medit.* II. xi. 387 In Corsica the roadside in the valleys..is enamelled with the purple Cyclamen.

† d. *fig.* To adorn magnificently; to impart an additional splendour to what is already beautiful; to embellish superficially.

1593 Nashe *Christ's Teares* 63 You [preachers] count it prophane to arte-enamel your speech. 1597 Ingmethorpe *Serm. 2 John* Ep. Ded., You have enameld, as it were, and embroiderd that graund benefite with infinite other kindnesses. 1599 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 35, I might enamel and hatch ouer this device more artificially. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* x. 97 And being enameled with that beautiful Doctrine of good Workes too. 1670 Evelyn in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1057 How do such Persons enamel their Characters, and adorne their Titles with lasting and permanent honors!

2. In various extended uses (see Enamelled).

a. To apply a vitreous glaze by fusion to (surfaces of any kind, *e.g.* pottery).

b. To cover (any material, *e.g.* wood, paper, cardboard, leather) with a smooth polished coating resembling enamel.

† c. Used by Holland as transl. of L. *inurere*: To 'burn in' the colours (applied with wax crayons) in encaustic painting. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 546 As touching the feat of setting colours with wax, and enamelling with fire. *Ibid.*, And to inamel by the means of fire.

d. As a cosmetic process: To apply certain preparations to (the face) in order to impart an appearance of smoothness to the skin.

1868 *N. & Q.* 68 Enamelling the face. This practice .. is partly described in a fragment of Ovid

Enamellar, enamelar (enæ·mĕlăr), *a.* [f. Enamel *sb.* + -ar.] Consisting of enamel, resembling enamel; smooth, glossy.

1828 in Webster. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Enamelled, enameled (enæ·mĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. Enamel *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Ornamented or covered with enamel, or with a glossy coating resembling enamel. *Enamelled board*: cardboard with a glazed surface. *Enamelled leather*: a glazed leather used for boots, for parts of carriages, etc. *Enamelled photograph*: a photograph on metal or pottery, covered with a thin layer of enamel; also (in recent use) a photograph on paper, overlaid with a film of gelatine.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iii. (1651) 474 Inamelled jewels on their necks. 1740 Swift *Will* Wks. 1745 VIII. 384 The enamelled silver plates to distinguish bottles of wine by. 1864 S. Beeton *Dict. Univ. Inform.* 712 Enamelled culinary utensils are now both cheap and common. 1879 J. J. Young *Ceram. Art* 39 Walls entirely cased with enamelled tiles of deep blue.

b. *Phys.* Of teeth, etc.: Having a coating of enamel. See Enamel *sb.* 3.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 68 The enamelled scales of Ganoidei. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 423 There are always two sets of enamelled teeth.

2. Having naturally a hard polished surface, resembling enamel.

1590 Shaks. *Mid. N.* II. i. 255 And there the snake throwes her enammel'd skinne. 1591 — *Two Gent.* II. vii. 28 He makes sweet musicke with th' enameld stones. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 101 Those [shells] acquire a glazed or enamelled surface, like the couries.

3. Beautified with various colours.

1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* I. i. v. 20 Delighting themselves in the enamelled walkes. 1633 Milton *Arcades* 84 O'er the smooth enamelled green .. Follow me. 1760 J. Scott *Elegy* Poet. Wks. (1786) 29 Blows not a flow'ret in th' enamel'd vale. 1860 Whyte-Melville *Holmby House* 337 The enamelled meadows .. of that fairyland.

† b. *fig.* Ornate. *Obs.*

1604 T. Wright *Passions* iv. i. 112 Inameld speakers .. condemned others as barbarous and ignorant. 1656 S. Winter *Serm.* Ep. Ded., I have not affected enamel'd phrases.

Enameller, enameler (enæ·mĕlər). [f. Enamel *v.* + -er.] One who enamels, or executes enamelled work.

1623 Cockeram, An Enammeller, *Encasticke.* 1761 (*title*) The Life of Theodore Gardelle, Limner and Enameller. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 64 You may employ funnels formed at an enameller's lamp. 1861 A. B. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vii. 251 Enamellers of tiles are rising in general estimation.

Enamelling, enameling (enæ·mĕlĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 Sc. enamelyne. [f. Enamel *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. a. The action or process of covering or adorning with enamel. b. *concr.* A covering or ornamentation of enamel. Also *attrib.*

Enamelling-furnace, a furnace for fusing the coating of enamel on earthenware, glass, etc. *Enamelling-lamp*, a lamp with blowpipe attached for ornamenting glass with enamel.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 127 Thei schulden leie rather blew enameling than reed or whijt. 1550 Lyndesay *Sqr. Meldram* 123 Wks. 1879 I. 163 Of gold [was] ane garland of her heid Decorit with enamelyne. 1652 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 286, I went to one Mark Antonio, an incomparable artist in enamelling. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 382/1 An Enamelling point..is for the ordering and setling Anmell .. in its place. 1729 Sir J. Clerk in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 258 A sort of enamelling on the gold socket. *c* 1760 Ibbots in *Times* (1884) 18 Apr. 4/3 Many curiosities of bronzes, enamellings, miniatures, etc. 1822 Bewick *Mem.* 56 The latter taught his brother .. enamelling and painting. 1868 *Times* 22 Sep. 9/4 Cosmetics, bath preparations and enamelling.

2. *fig.*

15.. Ld. Burleigh *Advice to Q. Eliz.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 277 A fair enamelling of a terrible danger.

attrib. 1823 Moore *Rhymes on Road* Ext. vii. 49 The small, enamelling touch Of smooth Carlino.

Enamellist (enæ·mĕlist). [f. Enamel *sb.* + -ist.] An artist in enamel.

1885 *Mag. Art* Sept. 479/2 The pale fawn-colour employed by the great enamellists of the age.

† **Ena·melure.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Enamel *v.* + -ure.] An enamelling, covering of enamel.

c 1430 *Pilg. Lyf Manhode* I. xcv. (1869) 51 Eche of them was enameled, and in each enamelure ther was propre scripture.

‖ **Enamora·do.** *Obs.* [Sp., f. *enamorar* to Enamour] = Inamorato.

1677 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 74 (T.) An enamorado neglects all other things to accomplish his delight.

† **Ena·morate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. It. *innamorat-* ppl. stem of *innamorare* 'to enamour, to fall in loue' (Florio).] *trans.* To inspire with love.

Hence **Ena·morating** *ppl. a.* Also **Ena·mora·tion,** ecstasy of love.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Enamorar*, to enamorate. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* VI. 297 The place and object which made him first grow enamorated. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 112 Still upon my Spirit stream, In sweet enamourating Beam. *Ibid. Damoret* Wks. 1721 IV. 529, I felt enamourations sweet.

† **Ena·morate,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 enamoret, -ourite. [ad. It. *innamorato*: see prec.] A. *adj.* Enamoured. B. *sb.* A lover.

Hence **Ena·morately,** *adv.*

1607 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid Exch.* i. Wks. 1874 I. 21, I am a poor enamorate. 1614 COOKE *City Gallant* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 289 A kind enamoret I did strive to prove. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III, Is this no small servitude for an enamourite to be every hour combing his head? 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 38 A third writes passing enamorately, of the nature of white-meats.

Enamorato, enamorata, obs. forms of INAMORATO, INAMORATA.

1756 *Connoisseur* cxxiv. 21, I have lately taken a survey of the numerous tribe of Enamoratos. *c* 1763 *Babler* (1767) I. 164 No. 39 Various were the tricks related of this unhappy enamorato. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1317 Thinking it would be a bad precedent, and an encouragement to other enamouratoes. 1812 R. H. in *Exam.* 25 May 327/2 The kissing of a girl by two enamoratoes. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lv. 198 One of his little fair enamoratas, or 'catch crumbs' such as live in the halo of all great men.

Enamour (enæ·mər), *v.* Forms: 4–5 anamo(u)r, -er, 4–9 enamor (6 ennamor), 5 enamur, 7 enamore, inamor, -our, 4– enamour. [a. OF. *enamour-er*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *amour* love (see AMOUR); equivalent formations are Pr., Sp., Pg. *enamorar*, It. *innamorare*.]

1. *trans.* To inspire or inflame with love. Chiefly pass. *To be enamoured*: to be in love. Const. *of*, † *on*, † *upon*, *with*. Also *fig.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8170 A grete mayster and a syre Was anamourde so on hyre. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1606 She wex enamoured vpon this man. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxvii. 174 Of this Lowys, it is testifyed .. that he shulde enamoure hymselfe vpon a menchon [*i.e.* nun]. 1530 PALSGR. 532/1 She hath as many craftes to enamour a foole upon her as any queene in this towne. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* iii. 8 So is oure soule euerye daye more and more secreatelye enamoured. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 82 Me-thought I was enamoured of an Asse. *a* 1626 W. SCLATER *Sermons Experimentall* (1638) 210 Methinks, therefore, that I might enamore you of love towards this mercy of God in Christ Jesus. 1629 DONNE *Whitsund. Serm., Gen.* i. 2 Wks. 1839 I. 58 Lord, thou hast enamoured me, made me in love. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 211 Should she .. Descend with all her winning charms begirt To enamour. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Solicitude* 5 With her mien she enamours the brave. 1801 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 336 It appears that he was much enamored of one of the Koorg Rajah's sisters. 1858 LONGF. *Epimeth.* x, Him whom thou dost once enamour. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 32 Where that lady lives of whom enamoured was my soul.

2. In weaker sense: To charm, delight, fascinate. Chiefly *pass.* Const. *of*, † *on*, † *with*.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 141 Mine eare is much enamored of thy note. 1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 107 Those only graces that the world can .. be enamoured on in God's people. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 11 Whether .. Anger .. Revenge .. Wantonness .. could have at all affected or enamour'd the mind of the same Socrates. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 55 Lord Davers himself is become inamour'd of your Letters. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 83 They are so much enamoured of your fair and equal representation. 1866 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 262, I am not so much enamoured of the first and third subjects.

¶ 3. To desire passionately, fall in love with.

1854 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 445 The pining spirit Which doth enamour immortality.

Enamoured (enæ·mərd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED[1].] Full of the passion of love; in love. Also, in weaker sense, charmed, fascinated.

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 38 Th' inamour'd fish will stay. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 83 The enamour'd Intellect. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxxvi. 268 This Glass was .. set in our Lord himself, with such an enamoured communication of himself. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 ¶ 6 Love .. had that Effect on this enamour'd Man. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 85 Where the enamoured sunny light Brightens her that was so bright. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. VIII. viii. 23 The enamoured princess could not endure life without him. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 82 The enamoured Venus.

Hence **Ena·mouredness.** *rare.*

a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 56 Sensual loves, or enamour'dness of any earthly person or thing. 18.. MRS. C. CLARKE *On Coriolanus* II. i. 164 Among the most intense utterances of spousal enamouredness.

Enamouring (enæ·mərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENAMOUR *v.* + -ING[2].] That enamours; lovely.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. § 3. 265 The .. enamouring invitations he makes to us. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 460 They enjoy .. infinite and enamouring perfections. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) III. 392 He .. grasped at the most enamouring Proposals of Sin.

Enamourite: see ENAMORATE *sb.*

Enamourment (enæ·mərmĕnt). [f. ENAMOUR *v.* + -MENT; cf. OF. *enamourement*.] The state of being enamoured.

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 25 Pure like the Saints Enamouraments above. 1886 J. PAYNE tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron* II. 23 The countess, beginning with her first enamourment.

[**Enanation:** given in some mod. Dicts. with a reference to R. Brown *Botany* (1874) where it is a misprint for ENATION.]

Enanger, Enangle: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2, 1.

Enantiopathic (enæ:ntiˌoˌpæ·þik), *a. Med.* [f. as next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ENANTIOPATHY; that acts by causing effects contrary to those of the disease.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 The .. enantiopathic .. opposes contrary to contrary. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Enantiopathy (enæ:ntiˌɒ·pəþi). *Med.* [as if ad. Gr. **ἐναντιοπάθεια*, f. *ἐναντιοπαθής* of contrary properties, f. *ἐναντίος* opposite + *πάθος* feeling.] An occasional synonym of ALLOPATHY; the treatment of disease by contraries.

1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discussions* App. iii. C. 682 Enantiopathy, and not homœopathy, is the true medicine of minds. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Enantiosis (enæ:ntiˌōu·sis). *Rhet.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐναντίωσις*, f. *ἐναντιό-εσθαι* to oppose, f. *ἐναντίος* contrary.] A figure of speech in which the opposite is meant to what is said; irony.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 118 *Enantiosis*, a figure when we speak .. by a contrary. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Enantiosis*, contrariety; a Rhetorical Figure. In mod. Dicts.

Enantyr: see ENAUNTER.

Enapt, enarbour: see EN- *prefix*[1] 2.

† **Enarch** (enā·ɹtʃ), *v. Obs.* Cf. INARCH. [f. EN-[1] + ARCH *sb.*; cf. OF. *enarchier*.] a. *trans.* To build or set in the form of an arch. b. To arch in or over, draw an arch over. c. *Her.* In *pass.* of a chevron: To have an arch within its inner angle. Hence **Ena·rched** *ppl. a.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Stor. Thebes* (E. E. T. S.) 1253 A porche bilt of square stonys ful myghtely enarched. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 105 b, The fielde Argent, a Cheueron enarched Sable. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. (1632) 705 Enarching the ayre with a spatious Rainebow. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 57 Sometimes enarched sometimes reuersed. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 842 This enarched Monument.

Ena·rching *vbl. sb.*, variant of INARCHING.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Grafting*, Grafting by .. Enarching. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 117 Grafting by enarching.

Enargite (enā·ɹdʒəit). [f. Gr. *ἐναργ-ής* clear (from its cleavage being apparent) + -ITE.] A black sulph-arsenide of copper, of metallic lustre.

1852 SHEPARD *Min.* 350 Enargite .. massive, granular or columnar.

† **Ena·rm,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *enarme-r* to arm, f. *en-* in + *armer* to arm; cf. ANARMED.] = ARM *v.*

1. *trans.* To put into arms; to fit or equip with armour or weapons. Also *refl.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1351 He was en-armed ful stronge. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vii, The nauye .. Well enarmed and rychely vitayled. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Lament Makaris* vi. Anarmit vnder [Maitland MS. enarmit baith with] helme and scheild. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 60 We exhort your Majesty to enarm yourself. 1584 HUDSON tr. *Du Bartas' Judith* i. 371 (1613) (D.) While shepherds they enarme vnus'd to danger. 1830 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* 128 Dumfries, in mony a chosen band, Enarm'd appears.

b. *fig.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 623 Thei wol .. his courage enarme. 1541 BECON *News out of Heaven* Wks. (1843) 46 And the better enarm himself with courageous valiance to fight against the crafty and subtile assaults of his enemy [the Devil]. 1581 ANDRESON *Serm. Paules Crosse* 61 Our wicked nature .. enarmeth hautie contempt against them.

2. *transf.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 910 The vesare, þe aventaile, enarmede so faire. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 502 And hete eke wol thi hous enarme. 1496 *Bk. St. Alban's, Fishing* 27 The carpe .. is .. stronge enarmyd in the mouthe.

3. *Cookery.* To lard, garnish with bacon.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 29 The crane is enarmed ful wele .. With larde of porke. 1494 FABYAN VII. 599 Bore hedes in castellys of golde and enarmed.

4. *Her.* To depict in various colours the arms (beak, hoofs, tusks, etc.) of a bird or beast. Also *transf.* (*nonce-use*), to describe as if heraldically the 'arms' of (a hawk).

14.. *Praise of Vere* 74 in Todd *Illust. Gower & Chauc.* 306 [His auncestry] Beryth hym [the boar] azure enarmyd with gold. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij b, To begynne at hir fete and goo vpwarde as knyghttis been harnesside and armeed, & so we shall enarme her [the hawk]. 1813 in TODD.

Hence **Ena·rmed** *ppl. a.*, furnished with armour, equipped for battle.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXX. 12262 In company with knightes enarmit. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846. I. 222 With the hole bandis of French men enarmed. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 93 Requyring support of enarmit men for defence of the King's caus.

Enarm, var. of INARM, to embrace.

Enarme (enā·ɹm). [a. OF. *enarme* buckler-strap.] The strap by which a shield or buckler was held on the arm.

1885 H. DILLON ed. *Fairholt's Costume* Gloss. s.v.

† **Ena·rme(e.** *Obs.* [f. OF. *enarmer* to arm (see ENARM *v.*); Godef. cites *masse enarmee* armed body.] = ARMY.

c 1430 LYDGATE *Bochas* (1558) I. viii. 112 She bad Barach .. that he shoulde a great enarme take. But he for drede thys iourney gan forsake. *Ibid.* III. x. 36 Thenarme of Xerxses to sustene, This woman faught lyke a fell woluesse. *Ibid.* III. xxi. 3 With him he had a full great enarmee, Chose out of Cartage in stele armed bryght.

† **Ena·rmoure.** *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ENARM *v.*, after *armour*.] Armour; a suit of armour.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ix. 57 Of als mony enarmouris spul3eit clene.

† **Ena·rrable,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 enarrabulle. [ad. L. *ēnārrābilis*, f. *ēnārrāre*: see next.] That may be related or told.

1623 COCKERAM II, Which may bee Declared, *Narrable*, *Enarrable.*

¶ Used by mistake for *innarrable* [ad. L. *innārrābilis*], that cannot be described.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 47 This gold smyth .. wyth an enarrabulle gestur .. joyde to my leder. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xliv. 76 a/2 This day haue I seen thynges enarrable.

† **Enarrate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēnārrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnārrā-re*, f. *ē-* out + *nārrāre* to relate.] *trans.* To tell out clearly.

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 41 The causes .. it would be useless here to enarrate.

† **Enarration.** *Obs.* Also 6 ennaration. [ad. L. *ēnārrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ē-nārrā-re*: see prec.]

1. An exposition, a commentary.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 48/2 Heraclitus .. first began to write .. ennarations upon the new testament. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xxvi. 37 As witnesseth Eudemus in his booke of Geometricall enarrations. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* cl. *comm.*, S. Augustin in the conclusion of his Enarrations or Sermons upon the Psalmes, explicateth a mysterie. 1647 TORSHEL *A Designe* 8 The Ancients framed their Commentaries, Enarrations, Scholies, etc.

2. A description, detailed story or narrative.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xvii. 7 There is [in the Apocalypse] .. an enarration of the beast. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 68 An Anatomical Enarration of the .. compounding parts of these limbs. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 802 In that enarration which is written, concerning the Rich man and Lazarus. 1717 DAVID WILKINS in Monk *Life of Bentley* (1833) II. 21 The whole discourse contained .. nothing but an enarration of his performances. 1826 G. S. FABER *Difficulties of Romanism* (1853) 301 Augustine's Enarrations on the Psalms.

† **Ena·rrative.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēnārrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnārrāre*: see ENARRATE and -IVE; cf. *narrative*.] a. A story, tale. b. An argument, reasoning.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 256 Me to perswade with wrang enarratiue Lufe to abstene. *Ibid.* 757 Thay all hard Venus enarratiue.

† **Enarra·tor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *ēnārrātor*, agent-n. f. *ēnārrā-re*: see ENARRATE.] He who proclaims or tells forth clearly.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiv. (1660) 241 Not .. only a Spectator, but also a .. Zealous Enarrator of his Wisdome.

Enarthrodial (enaɪþrō·diăl), *a. Anat.* [f. mod.L. *enarthrōdia* (f. Gr. *ἐν* in + *ἀρθρωδία* ARTHRODIA) = ENARTHROSIS + -AL.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, the ball-and-socket joint.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 884/1 A true enarthrodial or cotyloid articulation is developed. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 71 An enarthrodial or ball-and-socket joint.

Enarthrosis (enaɪþrō·sis). *Anat.* [a. Gr. *ἐνάρθρωσις* jointing in, f. *ἔναρθρος* jointed. Cf. *arthrosis*.] The jointing of the ball-like head of a bone into a socket; the ball-and-socket joint.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* VI. xlii. (1678) 166 Enarthrosis, when the head of a bone is wholly received in the cavity of another. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 249 The superior round Head of this Bone of the Arm is articulated by Enarthrosis, with the Glenoid Cavity of the Scapula. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 412 M. Latreille calls the articulation of the head in this genus Apoderus Enarthrosis. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 33 The .. needs of these limbless animals [Ophidia] are met by the 'ball and socket' articulation or enarthrosis of the procoelian bodies of their vertebrae.

Enascent (ĭnæ·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *ēnāscent-em*, pr. pple. of *ēnāsci*, f. *ē-* out + *nāsci* to be born.] That is just coming into being. Also *fig.*

1745 WARBURTON *Occas. Refl.* II. Wks. (1811) 385 An enascent equivocation. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 61 The new annals of enascent time. *Ibid.* I. iv. 489 Enascent leaves expand.

† **Enatant,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *ēnatant-em*, pr. pple. of *ēnatā-re* to float up, f. *ē-* out + *natāre* to swim.] Floating up, coming to the surface.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 552 Then should .. the enatant bran [be] received into a sieve.

† **Enata·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *ēnatātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēnatāre* to swim out.] A swimming out, an escape by swimming.

1731–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Enate (ī·neɪt), *a. Phys.* [ad. L. *ēnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēnāsci*, f. *ē-* out + *nāsci* to be born.] That has grown out: said of the apophysis of a bone.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 176 The Enate parts .. or the Apophyses of the bones. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Enation (ĭnē·ɪʃən). *Bot.* [ad. L. *ēnātiōn-em* outgrowth, f. *ēnāsci*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* VI. § 3 (1880) 179 Outgrowths, mostly from the anterior or sometimes posterior face of organs = Enation.

† **Enau·nter,** *conj. Obs. rare.* Also 4 enantyr. [A variant of *an, in, on aunter*, Fr. *en aventure*: see ADVENTURE *sb.* 1 c.] In case that; lest by chance.

c 1307 *Coer de Lion* 484 Enantyr hym tydde swylk a chaunce. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 200 Anger nould let him speake to the tree, Enaunter his rage mought cooled bee. 1589 *Mar Martine* 5 For men of litrature t'endite so fast, them doth not sitte, Enaunter in them, as in thee, thair pen outrun thair witt.

†**Ena·vigate,** *v. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *ēnāvigāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnāvigā-re* to sail over, f. *ē-* out + *nāvigāre* to sail.] *trans.* To sail out or over.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Enaviga·tion.**

1731-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Enazure: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Enb-, obs. spelling of EMB-.

†**Enbai·ssing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* In 4 enbaissynge, enbasshinge. [corrupt var. of *abaissing*, ABASHING.] Abashment, dismay.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. i. 109 A grete meruayle and an enbaissynge [*v.r.* enbasshinge] wiþouten ende [L. *infiniti stuporis*].

†**Enba·ned,** *pple. Obs.* [Etymology and meaning obscure: Mätzner compares Pr. *embanamen* a kind of defensive work, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *bana* horn.] ? Fortified.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1458 Couered cowpes..as casteles arayed, Enbaned vnder batelment. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 790 Enbaned vnder þe abataylment.

†**Enba·sted,** *pple. Obs. rare*—[1]. Of uncertain formation and meaning; the Parker Soc. editor explains '*basted*' or steeped.

a 1555 PHILPOT tr. *Curio's Def.* in *Wks.* (1842) 375 The Holy Ghost, which may not..permit the same [Scriptures] notwithstanding to be oppressed with superstition, and to be enbasted [L. *imbui*] with vain opinions.

†**Enbe·ne,** *v. Cookery. Obs.* Also enbane. [? var. of EMBAIN to bathe, steep.] *trans.* ? To baste; to steep.

c 1420 *Lib. Cure Coc.* 26 Enbene hit [a capon on the spit] wele withe þy ryȝt honde. *Ibid.* 27 With ȝolkes of eyren enbene hit [þo ox tonge] ay whille þat hit rostes. *c* 1450 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier) 107 Take whit bred and lay it in a disshe, and enbane it with wine. *Ibid.* 118 Enbane it with yolks of eggs.

Enbewte: see EMBEAUTY.

Enbibe, enbibing, obs. ff. IMBIBE, -ING.

†**Enblow',** *v. Obs. rare.* In 4 *pa. pple.* enblowid, enblawen. [var. of INBLOW *v.*]

a. To inflate, puff up. b. To inspire.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep. Jerome* ix, But perauenture Tullyus is to be wenyd enblowid with the spirit of retorik. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 Bischopis, enblawen wiþ enuy of þe fendis temptacoun.

†**Enbo·rd,** *v. Her. Obs.* [? f. Fr. phrase *en bord.*] = BORDURE *v.*

Hence **Enbo·rding** *vbl. sb.* = BORDURE *sb.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B j b, A differens calde enbordyng. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 154 The thirde brother had his coate Enborded. *Ibid.* 155 The fifth brother had his enbordinge checquie of two tracts.

Enbrade, -braid(e, var. ff. EMBRAID. *Obs.*

[**Enbreame,** a misprint for *extreame*, EXTREME; in some Dicts with definition 'sharp, powerful'.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 4 To .. indure the operation of enbreame purges.]

†**Enbreston.** *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1450 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier) 87 Sethe it till it be on enbreston.

Enbusche, -busshe, obs. ff. of AMBUSH.

‖ **Enca·dré.** *Crystallog.* [a. F. *encadré*, pa. pple. of *encadrer* to frame, f. *en-* in + *cadre* a frame.] (See quot.)

1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 212 A crystal is named encadré, when it has facets which form kinds of squares around the planes of a more simple form already existing in the same species.

Encænia (ensī·niă). Also 4 encenia, encennia, 5 encenye. [a. L. *encænia*, a. Gr. (τὰ) ἐγκαίνια dedication festival, f. ἐν in + καινός new.]

†1. A renewal; a dedicatory festival.

138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 105 Encennia is as myche as newinge in our speche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 119 þat halowynge [of the temple] is i-clepede Encenia.

2. The anniversary festival of the dedication of a temple or church: *esp.* (among the Jews) of the Temple at Jerusalem.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxiv. (1495) 370 Encennia is the dedicacion and halowynge of a newe temple. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 285/1 The fest of Encenye .. was the dedycacion of the Temple. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vi. 124 The Encænia of the ancient Church are annual festivals in memory of the dedication of their particular Churches. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Encænia*, among Christians signifies the Consecration or Wake-days of Churches.

3. The annual Commemoration of founders and benefactors at Oxford University, held in June.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 474 Jeremias Wells..spoke in verse in the first Encænia at the dedication of Sheldons Theater. 1870 W. COLLINS *Man & Wife* (1871) 466 App., The Vice-Chancellor announced that if the proceedings were interrupted any more the Encænia would be abruptly closed.

Encage, incage (en-, inkē·dʒ), *v.* [f. EN-[1], IN- + CAGE *sb.*; cf. Fr. *encager.*] *trans.* To confine in, or as in, a cage. Hence **Enca·ged,** *ppl. a.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 12 Such a pleasure as incaged Birds Conceiue, When, etc. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* lxxiii, Doe you him .. in your bosome bright .. encage. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1635) 152 Bajazet encag'd, the shepheards scoffe. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xlii, A cave the winds encaging. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 191 Like as a Bird that hath beene long encaged. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* 37 Noise, the only offence by which a man thus encaged could render himself troublesome. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxi, The generous soul.. Which the stern dotard deemed he could encage. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 675 The Æolus [is there] to recall and encage the tempestuous elements of strife. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 114 The two little canary birds encaged in her window.

†**Enca·gement.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 in-. [f. prec. + -MENT.] The state of being encaged.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxi. 540 Your incagement, and as you imagine, inchantment, in that coop.

Encalendar: modernized spelling of INCALENDAR *v., Obs.*

†**Enca·lf,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. phrase *in calf*: see EN- *pref.*[1].] Of a cow: That is in calf.

1556 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 90 To everye of the sonnes of Evan Haddocke my sonne in lawe one encalf qwye.

Encalm: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Encamp (enkæ·mp), *v.* Also 6-8 incamp. [f. EN-[1] + CAMP *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* In military sense: To form into a camp; to settle or lodge in a camp.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 618 He encamped his armye very stronglye, both with trenches and artillery. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 126 Bid him encampe his Souldiers where they are. 1640 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavelli's Prince etc.* 83 It is almost impossible that an army can lye incampt before a towne for the space of a whole yeere. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 110 The almighty encamping his regiments. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. xiii. (ed. 4) 369 There were large parties of them incamped in the woods. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. II. xxvi. 325 The terrible soldiery were encamped in the Prato.

†b. *refl. Obs.*

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 15 Yee have .. encamped your selfe in field. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 27 Two such opposed Kings encampe them still.

c. *intr.* for *refl.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 111 The French men went to incampe in the wood of Incoronato. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 82 What, is the King encamp'd? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 171 The yong Emperor .. incamped in the same place where he before lay. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. VII. 500 The nobles encamped at St. Ninian's. 1858 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* IV. 394 The Earl of Feversham .. encamped on this morass [Sedgmoor].

2. *transf.* (*intr.* and *pass.*) To lodge in the open in tents or other portable or improvised habitations.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 261 We followed up the stream .. encamping each night. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 191 De la Condamine..was encamped months on the volcanos of Peru. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 170 The place where they encamped .. was the first delightful spot they had come to. 1855 EMERSON *Misc., Tantalus* Wks. (Bohn) III. 321 We are encamped in nature, not domesticated.

†**Enca·mper.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ENCAMP *v.* + -ER.] One who encamps (soldiers); a tactician.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. iii. 152 The best Italian and Spanish encampers.

Encamping (enkæ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also incamping. [f. ENCAMP *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. ENCAMP; an encampment. Also *attrib.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. conc. Weapons* 48 Many encampings of armies .. dislodgings, marchings. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 85 The Romaines reckened their iourneys with their army by their incampings. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 99 (R.) The French knew well enough how to make warre with the English by strong encampings. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 214 A .. Camp, or place of Encamping. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 310 Our incamping ground.

†2. Transl. of Gr. σταθμός: The distance between one encampment and another. *Obs. rare.*

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 7 The Riuer Euphrates .. was about 12 encampings from thence. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 116/2 The distance of the place .. being one hundred twenty two Encampings.

Encampment (enkæ·mpmĕnt). Also 8 incampment. [f. ENCAMP *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of encamping; the state of being encamped.

1686 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 381 The encampment of his majesties forces on Hounslow Heath. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 60 ₱ 9 The whole Art of Encampment. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. iii. 5 During our incampment in Dutch Brabant. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Grecian Hist.* I. 222 They were once more obliged to forsake culture for encampment. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (R.), A square of about seven hundred yards was sufficient for the encampment of twenty thousand Romans. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 245 Two or three days after the encampment in the valley.

2. The place where a body of troops is lodged in tents or other temporary means of shelter, with or without intrenchments; = CAMP *sb.*[2] 1. Also *attrib.* and *fig.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. ii. 150 Strong encampements, if commodities be cut off, not much available. 1713 POPE in *Guardian* No. 173 ₱ 8 A green encampment yonder meets the eye, And loaded citrons bearing shields and speares. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 169 An incampment which was forming in haste. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. i, The immense and murmuring encampment of the Spanish foe.

b. *transf.* The temporary quarters, formed by tents, vehicles, etc., occupied by a body of nomads or men on the march, travellers, etc.; = CAMP *sb.*[2] 4. Also *fig.*

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 64 The creek .. where they had formed their encampment. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* III. 418 Signs of a small Indian encampment. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 127 A lobster .. So old that barnacles had spread Their white encampments o'er its head. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 339/1 Encampments are common ..along the Thames.

†3. A Masonic meeting. *Obs.*

1787 in *Burns' Wks.* (1856) II. 83 *note*, At a general encampment held this day, the following brethren were made Royal Arch Masons, viz.—Robert Burns, etc. 1878 WOODFORD *Kenning's Masonic Cyclop., Encampment*, the name formerly given to the assemblies of Masonic Knights Templar.

Encanker, Encannibal: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Encanthis (enkæ·nþis). *Med.* Also 7 enchanthis, encanthe. [a. Gr. ἐγκανθίς tumour in the inner corner of the eye, f. ἐν in + κανθός the corner of the eye.] 'A small red excrescence in the inner canthus of the eye, growing from the caruncula lacrymalis and semilunar fold of the conjunctiva' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1586 WALTER BAILEY *Preserv. Eye-sight* (1633) 16 Encanthis is an excrescence of the same flesh which is in the greater Cantho. 1657 *Phys. Dict., Enchanthis.* 1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) IV. § 2 i. 193 Encanthe is an increase of the Glandule in the great corner of the Eye. 1708 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1840 LISTON *Surgery* (ed. 2) II. 312 Encanthis is a tumour situated in the corner of the eye. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Encap: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2 b.

Encapsulate, encapsulation, var. forms of INCAPSULATE, -ATION.

Encapsule (enkæ·psiul), *v. Phys.* [f. EN-[1] + CAPSULE.] *trans.* To enclose in a capsule; cf. CAPSULE 2. Hence **Enca·psuled** *ppl. a.*

1877 F. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 64 It may become encapsuled by some dense tissue. 1885 W. K. PARKER *Mam. Descent* (Hunt. Lect.) ii. 52 *note*, The bones and cartilages that encapsule it.

Encaptivate: see INCAPTIVATE, *Obs.*

†**Encaptive** (enkæ·ptiv) *Obs.* Also 6-7 incaptive. [f. EN-[1] + CAPTIVE *a.*] To make into a captive; to captivate, enthral.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* B ij b, These two Earth wormes [Greediness and Niggardize] encaptiued this beautifull substaunce [gold]. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* 59 To..encaptiue him to her trenchour. 1605 DANIEL *Trag. Philotas* L ii, More Than my incaptiv'd Fortune doth allow.

†**Enca·rdion.** *Bot. Obs.*—° [a. Gr. ἐγκάρδιον the heart or core of wood.] 'Old name for the pith of vegetables' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Encarn, var. of INCARN, *Obs.*

Encarnadine, var. of INCARNADINE.

Encarnalize (enkā·rnălәiz) *v.* Also 9 incarnalize. [f. EN- + CARNALIZE.] *trans.* To clothe in flesh and blood; *fig.* to make (an idea) palpable, to embody. Also to make carnal, fleshly, gross, or sensual. Hence **Enca·rnalized,** *ppl. a.*

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 298 Those monstrous males .. Encarnalize their spirits. 1850 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 157 So incarnalise The strong idea. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* ii. 42 The pagan of the East may have fabled of his encarnalized divinities. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* 225 The poor, vain..intellect..is encarnalised and depraved.

Encarnate, obs. form of INCARNATE.

‖ **Enca·rpa,** *sb. pl. Arch. Obs. rare*—[1]. [L. *encarpa*, a. Gr. ἔγκαρπα, neut. pl. of ἔγκαρπος; cf. ENCARPUS.] Festoons of fruit (as an architectural ornament).

1662 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 387 The Berry adorning the Intercolumniations with scarlet festoons and Encarpa. 1709 in KERSEY. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

†**Enca·rpous,** *a. Phys. Obs.*—° [f. Gr ἔγκαρπ-ος (see next) + OUS.] 'Pregnant' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Encarpus (enkā·rpŭs). *Arch.* [ad. Gr. ἔγκαρπος containing fruit, taken as = ἔγκαρπα; see ENCARPA.] 'The festoons on a frieze; consisting of fruit, flowers, leaves, etc.' (Gwilt).

Encarve: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Encase, incase (eŋ-, iŋkē·s), *v.* [f. EN-[1], IN- + CASE *sb.*[2] Cf. Fr. *encaisser.*]

1. *trans.* To put into or enclose within a case or receptacle. Also *fig.*

1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* V. (1840) 45 Souls which have been encased in flesh. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 243 Are not individuals to..incase the dead bodies, in whatever manner they please? 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlviii, The creature was incased [in a violoncello] and mounted on a man's shoulders! 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 240 The body was encased in a decent pine coffin. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 671 A little soul is encased in a large body.

2. To overlay, surround, hem in as with a case.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* V. xxxiv, The glassie wall (that round encasing The moat of glasse is named from that enlacing). 1791 COWPER *Iliad* X. 348 Whose horns I will encase with gold. 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Poet. Wks.* II. 149 Green moss shines there with ice incased. 1827 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 170 The sternum .. is divided by a moveable articulation into two lids, which..completely encase the animal in its shell. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) 321 The sanctuary was..encased with buildings.

b. To clothe, cover, invest. Chiefly *humorous.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 333 In radiant Panoply his limbs incas'd. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXI, His legs were encased in silk stockings. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 13 Well encased in warm sheepskin jackets and felt shoes.

Encasement (enkē·smĕnt). Also incasement. [f. ENCASE *v.* + -MENT.] That which encases; receptacle, covering, sheath.

1741 MONRO *Anatomy* (ed. 3) 152, I have .. described the incasement of the teeth. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 664 Gorgons and dragons .. look grim from out of their stony encasement. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 His .. horn, from the tip to its bony encasement, four feet. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* III. v. 176 Wedge after wedge [was] driven in between his Legs..and the Iron Incasement.

b. *Biol.* = EMBOÎTEMENT. (See quot.)

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man.* I. ii. 36 Encasement .. the false idea that the germs of innumerable generations previously formed and encased one in another, existed in every organism.

Encash (enkæ·ʃ), *v.* [f. EN-[1] + CASH *sb.*[1]: cf. Fr. *encaisser*.]

1. *trans.* To convert (drafts, bills, notes, etc.) into cash; to CASH.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 103 The seller of such a bill .. would send his bill to be encashed. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 7/4 Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co. are prepared to Encash the Coupon, falling due 1st January next.

2. To receive or obtain in the form of cash payments; to realize.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 77 The silver thus encashed is to be actually shipped to England. 1879 R. H. LANG in *Macm. Mag.* Sept., The communication of the revenue encashed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 12/1 A sum which it will take many nights to encash.

Encashment (enkæ·ʃmĕnt). [f. prec. vb. + -MENT.] The action of encashing; *concr.* the amount of cash receipts.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 26 Encashment of dividends or other sources of revenue. 1882 *Standard* 23 Aug. 5/4 The *Moniteur*..publishes the encashment to the 31st of July.

Encastellate, var. of INCASTELLATE, *Obs.*, to make into a fortress.

[**Enca·stic.** *Obs.*—[0] ? Misprint for ENCAUSTIC. 1623 COCKERAM, *Encasticke*, one that can enamell.]

†**Encau·ma.** *Obs.*—[0] [a. Gr. ἔγκαυμα result of burning in.]

1. 'The scoria of silver' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

2. A deep, foul ulceration of the cornea, followed by destruction of the eye.

1708 in KERSEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

3. Formerly used for the mark left by a burn, or the vesicle produced by it' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1708 in KERSEY. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**Encau·se,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 incawse. [f. EN-[1] + CAUSE *v.*] *trans.* To cause.

14.. CAXTON *Chron.* 226 The which disguysynges .. encaused many myshappes. 1527 ANDREW tr. *Brunswykes Distyllacions* F. iv, Thre or foure droppes of the same water put in defe eares..incawseth heryng againe.

‖ **Encaustes** (enkɔ̄·stīz). [a. Gr. ἐγκαυστής in same sense, f. ἐγκαίειν to paint in encaustic.] A painter in encaustic.

1775 in ASH. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 310. 354 Nicias the great encaustes.

Encaustic (enkɔ̄·stik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 in Gr. or L. form encaustice, 8 encaustica. [ad. Gr. ἐγκαυστικός, f. ἐγκαίειν to burn in.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to, or produced by, the process of 'burning in': a. with reference to the ancient method of painting with wax colours, and fixing them by means of fire; also to modern processes of similar nature.

1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 654 The new encaustic painting, or painting in burnt wax. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 2 The revival of encaustic painting. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 193 The processes of the ancient art, now lost .. particularly the Encaustic method. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 184 The great fresco and encaustic pictures.

b. in wider sense, with reference to any process by which pigments are 'burnt in', *e.g.* enamelling, painting on pottery, etc. *Encaustic brick, tile*: one decorated with patterns formed with different coloured clays, inlaid in the brick or tile, and burnt with it.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Encaustick* (encausticus), enameled, wrought with fire, varnished. 1781 HAYLEY *Tri. Temper* VI. 174 The..artist, whose nice toils aspire To fame eternal by encaustic fire. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* ii. 45 The manufacture of encaustic tiles. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 177 The splendid encaustic floor is still perfect.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. V. 232 Those encaustic records which in the mighty furnaces of London life had been burned into the undying memory. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vi. 260 The encaustic lichen on the rock.

B. *sb.*

1. [ad. Gr. ἐγκαυστικὴ τέχνη.] The art or process of encaustic painting. Chiefly applied to the ancient method of painting so called, or its mod. imitations (see A. 1 a); occasionally to enamelling, painting on pottery, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 546 The art of painting with fire (called Encaustice). 1708 KERSEY, *Encaustice* or *Encaustica*, the Art of Enamelling..with fire. 1838 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I. xi. 481 The method of painting in encaustic, practised by the ancients. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iv, 106 The walls..entirely painted in encaustic by the first artists of Germany. 1848 WORNUM *Lect. Paint. by R. A's* 221 *note*, Encaustic .. practised by the later Greeks ..appears to have been nothing more than burning-in with a heater (cauterium) the ordinary wax colours.

†2. A pigment or glaze applied by 'burning in'. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iv. *Misc. Writ.* (1805) 277 A certain encaustic or black enamel.

Encaustically (enkɔ̄·stikăli), *adv.* [f. ENCAUSTIC + -AL + -LY[2].] In encaustic.

1857 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 139 Burnt in, encaustically painted.

†**Encave,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *encave-r* f. *en* in + *cave* cellar.] To put into a cellar; to hide.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 82 Do but encaue your selfe.

-ence, *suffix.* [a. Fr. *-ence*, ad. L. *-entia*, forming abstr. sbs., usually of quality, rarely of action, on ppl. stems in *-ent-*, e.g. *sapient-em* knowing, *sapient-ia* knowingness, sapience; *audient-em* hearing, *audient-ia* the process of hearing, audience. As the ppl. stem had *-ent-*, *-ant-*, the derivative sbs. had *-entia* (*prūdentia*), *-antia* (*īnfantia*); but all these were levelled in OFr. to *-ance*, in words that survived in popular use, or were formed analogically on the pr. pple. in *-ant*; as *aidance, assistance, complaisance, contenance, nuisance, parlance, séance.* These were sbs. of action or process, the value with which the suffix was retained in Fr. as a living formative. But subsequently other L. words in *-ntia*, which had not survived in the living language, were readopted on the analogy of these, but with *-ence* or *-ance* according to the L. vowel, e.g. *absence, clémence, diligence, élégance, présence, providence, prudence, tempérance, violence.* These were sbs. of quality or state; all Fr. words in *-ence* are of this class. Both classes were adopted in ME. in their actual Fr. forms and senses, which they generally still retain; but since 1500, some of those in *-ance* have been altered back to *-ence* after L. All words since adopted from or formed on L., follow L. precedent as to *-ence* or *-ance*. The result is that the modern spelling of individual words, and still more of groups of cogn. words, is uncertain and discordant; cf. assist*ance*, consist*ence*, exist*ence*, resist*ance*, subsist*ence*; attend*ance*, superintend*ence*; ascend*ant, -ent, -ancy, -ency*, condescend*ence*; depend*ant, -ent, -ance, -ence*, independ*ence*; appear*ance*, appar*ent*; pertin*ence*, appurten*ance*. In sense, words in *-nce* are partly nouns of action, as in OFr., partly of state or quality, as in L. The latter idea is more distinctly expressed by the variant *-ncy* (see -Y = *-ie* :—*-ia*) which has been formed in Eng. as a direct adaptation of L. *-ntia*; see -ENCY, -ANCY.]

‖ **Enceinte** (aⁿsæ̆nt), *sb.* [Fr.; f. on late L. type **incincta*, f. ppl. stem of *incingĕre* to gird, surround closely.] An enclosure; chiefly in *Fortification* (see quots.).

1708 KERSEY, *Enceinte*, Compass, Inclosure. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Enceinte*, in fortification, the wall, or rampart, which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of bastions and curtains, either faced or lined with brick, or stone, or only made of earth. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. i, It did not seemingly form part of the enceinte of the mediaeval castle of the Wake. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 136/2 The 'enceinte' or 'body of the place' is the main enclosure of the fortress.

‖ **Enceinte** (aⁿsæ̆nt), *a.* Forms: 6 [insented] 6–8 enseint, 7 einsent, inseint, 8– enceinte. [Fr.; = Pr. *encinta*, Sp. (written as two words) *en cinta*, It. *incinta*:—late L. *in-cincta*, explained by Isidore (6th c.) as 'ungirt', f. *in-* negative prefix + *cincta*, pa. pple. of *cingĕre* to gird.

Others explain the word as the pa. pple. of *incingĕre* to put a girdle on, gird (the It. and Pr. forms of this verb being used for 'to render pregnant'), or as phrase (late L. **in cinctā* = *in cinctū*) in a girdle. See Diez and Scheler.]

Of women: Pregnant. †*Privement enseint* (legal AF.): see quot. 1613.

[1599 *Will of G. Taylard* (Somerset Ho.), Yf my wife be pryvyment insented w[t] a manchilde.] 1602 in J. P. Rylands *Chesh. & Lanc. Fun. Certif.* (Record Soc. 1882), Agnes was priviement enseint w[th] a sonne. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 117 His wife priuement inseint (that is, so with childe as it is not discerned). 1723 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.,) *Wks.* (1753) II. 114 During a possibility of being left enceinte. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xi. 61 Leaving his wife enseint or big with child. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* i. 26 Those Parisian ladies who were fortunately enceinte.

Enceinteship (aⁿsæ·nt∫ip). *nonce-wd.* [f. ENCEINTE *a.* + -SHIP.] The state of being ENCEINTE.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 14 Another anecdote of her in her enceinteship, if such a word may be allowed.

Enceladite (ense·lădəit). *Min.* [f. L. *Encelad-us*, the name of one of the giants + -ITE.] 'A borotitanate of magnesia and iron, with 15 to 20 p. c. of boric acid' (Dana); = WARWICKITE.

1846 HUNT in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. II. 30, I .. would propose for it the name Enceladite.

Encell: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1.

Encendiary, obs. form of INCENDIARY.

Encennia: see ENCÆNIA.

Encens(e, obs. forms of INCENSE.

Encense, variant of ENSENSE *v. Obs.*

†**Ence·nser.** *Obs.* Also 4 enscenser, 5 encensor. [a. OF. *encensier*:—late L. type **incensārium*, f. *incens-um* INCENSE. Hence aphetically CENSER.] A censer.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxvii. 16 And enscensers of most clene gold. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xiii, Eneas .. gaf to the Kynge of his jewels..a moche ryche encensor.

†**Ence·nt,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [? Back-formation from INCENTIVE.] ? *trans.* ? To excite. Only in Ence·nting *vbl. sb.* (*rare*—[1]).

c 1400 *Lay Folks' Mass-bk.* App. iii. 125 Deuoute sterynge þorou3 goostely encentynge of herte.

Encent(i, var. ENSENT, *obs.*, to consent.

Encentive, obs. var. of INCENTIVE..

Encentre: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1.

‖ **Encephala** (ense·fălă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἐν in + κεφαλή head.] A division of Mollusca, including those which have a distinct head.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 24 In the Encephala, the tongue is armed with spines.

‖ **Ence·phali,** *sb. pl. Obs.*—[0] [mod.L., f. as prec.] Worms generated in the head.

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Encephalic (ensĭfæ·lik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐγκέφαλ-os the brain + -IC.] Pertaining to the brain or ENCEPHALON.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 447 Every encephalic nerve is enveloped by an external membrane. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxiii. 159 The .. (encephalic) soul, located in the head. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Nov., Typhoid fever of the encephalic type.

Encephalitic (ensefăli·tik), *a. Path.* [f. next; see -IC.] Pertaining to encephalitis.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 717 This encephalitic softening is generally red in color.

Encephalitis (ensefălə·itis). *Path.* [f. Gr. ἐγκέφαλ-os the brain + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the brain and its membranes. Now chiefly in sense: 'Inflammation of the substance of the brain as distinct from its membranes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* (1871) I. 348 The disorder I am about to consider has been called encephalitis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 717 The terms encephalitis and cerebritis denote inflammation of the substance of the brain. 1880 H. M. JONES in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* July 185 One was complicated with encephalitis.

Encephalocele (ense·fălosēl). *Med.* [f. Gr. ἐγκέφαλο-s the brain + κήλη tumour.] 'Protrusion of a portion of the brain through a preternatural opening in the skull' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 744/1 That malformation termed encephalocele. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 239 In the true encephalocele, the brain itself is pressed out of the skull into the external tumour.

Encephaloid (ense·făloid), *a. Path.* [a. Fr. *encéphaloïde* (Laennec) f. Gr. ἐγκέφαλ-os the brain + -OID.] That resembles the brain or brain-structure; the distinctive epithet of soft cancer (sarcoma).

1846 W. H. WALSHE *Cancer* 8. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 20 The encephaloid variety is more common than the scirrhous.

Encephalon (ense·fălŏn). *Anat.* [a. Gr. (τὸ) ἐγκέφαλον what is within the head.] What is within the skull; the brain.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 14 The Cortex of the *Encephalon*. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 98 The meninges of the encephalon, as well as the brain itself, were in a state of high inflammation. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 259 The .. Encephalon, is that enlarged part of the nervous centres which is contained within the cranium.

Encephalopathy (ensefălŏ·păþi). *Path.* [f. Gr. ἐγκέφαλο-s brain + -πάθεια, f. πάθος suffering.] Disease of the brain in general. Hence **Encephalopa·thic** *a.*, pertaining to encephalopathy.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 767 Saturnine Encephalopathy. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 585 Polyuria had occurred in consequence of violent encephalopathies. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 767 Other manifestations of lead-poisoning..may..precede the encephalopathic attack.

‖ **Encephalos** (ense·fălŏs). *rare.* [a. Gr. ἐγκέφαλος the brain.] = ENCEPHALON.

1708 KERSEY, *Encephalos*, whatever is contained within the Scull. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. App. 411 The female encephalos is considerably smaller than that of the male.

Encephalous (ense·făləs), *a. Zool.* [f. ENCEPHAL- A + OUS.] Of molluscs: Possessing a distinct head; belonging to the ENCEPHALA.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 229 The encephalous orders possess organs of sense. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 243 Encephalous molluscs, with locomotive and prehensile organs.

Encercle, var. of ENSEARCH, *v. Obs.*

†**Ence·rtain,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + CERTAIN *a.*] *trans.* To certify, inform.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur* (1814) 515 At laste she was encertayned that, etc.

Encertin, *Sc.* var. of INCERTAIN *a.* (*adv.*) *Obs.* uncertain, without purpose.

†**Enceu·r.** *Obs.* [a. obs. Fr. *encueur*, *encœur* (? f. phrase *en cœur* in the heart).] A disease of the chest affecting horses and oxen.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 139 The Enceur doth bring present death to horses.

Ench, obs. var. of INCH.

Enchace, obs. form of ENCHASE.

Enchafe (enˌtʃēˑf), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4 enchaufye, 4–7 enchauf(e, 4- enchafe; also 7 inchafe. [ME. *enchaufe*, an alteration of *eschaufe*, ACHAFE.]

1. *trans.* To make hot or warm. Also *fig.* to excite, irritate.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. iv. 73 As fire..ne stinteþ nat to enchaufen [*Camb. MS.* eschaufen] and to ben hote. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 395 The gude, at enchaufyt war Off Ire. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xv, Syr Lauayne was ryden to playe hym to enchauffe his hors. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 43 The legates of Rome being enchafed with such woords. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 225 Hee alone after this maner inchafeth himselfe, and giues an edge vnto his anger. *Ibid.* XVIII. xxx, The Frument..soone catcheth a heat, and is quickly enchaufed. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 174 They are as rough (Their Royall blood enchaf'd) as the rud'st winde. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* 86 Thy embryo form..The dark enlightens, and enchafes the cold.

2. *intr.* To grow hot. Also *fig.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2256 He louaþ þat fyr; let hym enchaufye ynne. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* vi. 17 As thei enchaufe, thei shul be losid fro ther place.

Encha·fed, *ppl. a.* [f. ENCHAFE *v.* + -ED[1].] Furious, excited, irritated. Also *fig.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 16, I neuer did like mollestation view On the enchafed flood. 1801 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg. W. Wallace.* lxxx, Like th' enchafed lion bound.

Enchain (enˌtʃēˑn), *v.* Forms: 4 encheinen, 5–7 enchayn, 7 encheine, 6–8 inchain, 7 inchayn, 6– enchain. [a. OF. *enchaine-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *chaine* CHAIN *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put in or bind with chains; to chain up, fetter.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxx. 26 b/2 Some men broughte to hym a chylde enchayned. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1331 Putting into their [Christian slaves] places the Turkes which had inchained them. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* France IV. 73 The statue of Lewis XIV .. with four slaves enchained, denotes his victories.

† b. To surround or hem in as with a chain.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* II. 129 The Turke..doth inchaine and fortifie the Campe.

2. *fig.* a. To 'fetter', restrain; to impede the free or natural action of.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 159 ¶ 5 Bashfulness..may flush the cheek..and enchain the tongue. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. IV. vii. § 57 He was never enchained by rules. 1880 MAZZINI *Royalty & Repub.* 187 Do not enchain one of its [the intellect's] faculties.

b. To hold fast, rivet (the attention); to bind, attach (the emotions) closely to an object. Hence with personal obj. See ENCHAINING *ppl. a.*

1658 T. WALL *God's Rev. Enemies Ch.* 17 Great affection..believes a possibility of that to the liking of which it is enchained. 1844 A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 46 Thy song enchained a thousand hearts. 1851 C. BRONTË in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* (1857) II. 236 Rachel's acting .. enchained me with interest, and thrilled me with horror. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 48 In a noble library the visitor is enchained to reverence and courtesy by the genius of the place.

† c. *intr.* for *refl.* To become closely united. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 285/2 Dignitie with honour, and reverence, causen harts to encheinen.

† 3. To link together as in a chain. *Obs.*

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (1869) 33 One contracts and enchaines his words. 1768 BP. WARBURTON *Lett. Eminent Divine* (1809) 422 The parts of the argument are so enchained with one another that, etc.

Hence **Enchai·ned** *ppl. a.*

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 297 He..filled not, as his Father, the prisons with enchained Citizens.

Enchaining (enˌtʃēˑniŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCHAIN *v.* + -ING[2].] That enchains.

† 1. Forming a chain or linked series. *fig. Obs.*

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 143 These .. causes are so enchaining one within the other.

2. That holds or rivets the attention.

1823 *Sismondi's Lit. Europe* (1846) I. ii. 55 Scarcely a volume .. contains passages breathing a more enchaining eloquence. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 64 The most enchaining and irresistible is James Mill.

Enchainment (enˌtʃēˑnmĕnt). [f. ENCHAIN *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enchaining; the state of being enchained.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* II. iii. Wks. (1811) VIII. 132 A connection and enchainment of one fact to another. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xxxix. (1875) 298 Passing enchainments of sense or fancy. 1855 *Ess. Intuit. Morals* 101 The doctrine of the necessary enchainment of action with action.

† **Enchai·p**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1] [=**encheap*, f. EN-[1] + CHEAP *sb.* or *vb.*] *intr.* or *absol.* To 'do a trade'.

c 1475 *Rauf Coil3ear* 318 Quhair ony Coil3ear may enchaip I trow till encheif.

Enchair: see EN- *pref.*[1] I.

† **Encha·nce**, *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 enchaunce. [as if OF. **encheance* f. *encheoir* to happen: see EN-[1] and CHANCE] = CHANCE.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 151 Enchaunce movenge [L. *agitante sorte*].

† **Encha·nce**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 enchaunse. [? f. EN-[1] + CHANCE *sb.*] *trans.* ? To adventure. (But prob. a mere mistake for *enhaunsest*: see ENHANCE.)

1483 CAXTON *Cato* C v, Thou takest on the and enchaunsest thyself for to doo hygh and excellent promesses.

† **Encha·nt**, *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. next vb.] Magic, enchantment.

1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 120 By the damsel's enchant [1470–85 enchauntement], the sword Excalibur fell out of sir Accolon's hand.

Enchant (enˌtʃɑˑnt), *v.* Forms: 4 enchaunten, 4–6 enchaunt, 6–8 incha(u)nt, 4– enchant. [a. F. *enchante-r*:—L. *incantāre*, f. *in-* upon, against + *cantāre* to sing; cf. CHANT *v.*, INCANTATION.]

1. *trans.* To exert magical influence upon; to bewitch, lay under a spell. Also, to endow with magical powers or properties. Also *fig.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 376 The frere with his phisik this folke hath enchaunted. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 137 With word the serpent is enchaunted. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXIII. 288 He enchaunted & charmed oure knyghtis. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 122 The Indians thought that the Spaniardes were inchaunted. *a* 1619 DANIEL in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 399 T' inchant your fame to last so long a while. 1635 PAGITT *Christianography* (1646) I. 235 Thus had the Popes by this time learnt to inchant these words of holy scripture, to make them serve for a cloake of disobedience. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xiv. 411 Cockering mothers inchant their sonnes to make them rod-free. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 55 This little Slut has the Power of Witchcraft .. she inchants all that come near her. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 232 Both these amulets have been enchanted. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. VII. 321 The murdered individual had enchanted them.

absol. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* Epil. 13 Now I want Spirits to enforce: Art to inchant.

† 2. *fig.* To influence irresistibly or powerfully, as if by a charm; to hold spellbound; in bad sense, to delude, befool. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1395, I shal hym so enchaunten with my sawes. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4187 Þan was Char[lis] enchanted so With þees traytour, and othre mo. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlvi. 63 To forsake the kyng of Englande, who had enchaunted them. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 40 Speake *Pucell*, and enchaunt him with thy words. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. 69 Philosophers, and Theologers enchanting mens Understandings.

† b. To attract, win over, compel or induce, as if by magic (to do something). *Obs.* (cf. INCENTIVE).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 288 Eueriche busshope.. sholde fere hem [his people] fro synne..And enchaunte hem to charite. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1106/1 Vnlearned men may be inchanted to thinke and iudge those that be things indifferent..to be great treasons. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 128 He..sexes both enchanted To dwell with him in thought.

3. To charm, delight, enrapture.

Originally with conscious metaphor as in 2; now employed more freely, after the mod. Fr. use of *enchanter.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 145 Bid me discourse, I will enchant thine ear. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* II. iii, This time I will absolutely inchant 'em. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 22 ¶ 1 Our eyes inchanted with flowery meadows. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 13 Godolphin was enchanted at this proposal. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 68 Voltaire is enchanted to hear that his niece reads .. Locke.

Encha·nted, *ppl. a.* [f. ENCHANT *v.* + -ED.[1]]

1. Invested with magical powers or properties. Also *fig.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 26 The same which .. in that enchaunted glasse she saw. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 112 Where thou bee'st he or no, Or some inchanted trifle to abuse me. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 932, I know .. thy fair enchanted cup. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 330 So powerfully on every soul That new, enchanted measure stole. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 113 The enchanted rings of the Greeks.

2. Bewitched, laid under a spell.

1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 254 ¶ 1 All is Enchanted Ground, and Fairy Land. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XX. 96 The enchanted castles of ministerial magic. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. XXVI, On Heaven and on thy lady call, And enter the enchanted hall!

† b. Deluded, captivated as by magic. *Obs.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 220 His owne inchaunted and beguiled heart.

3. Delighted, charmed, enraptured.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 83 Therefore that praise which Collatine doth owe Enchanted Tarquin answers with surmise In silent wonder of still-gazing eyes. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 208 Drink the loved cadence with enchanted ear.

Enchanter (enˌtʃɑˑntəɹ). Forms: 4 enchantour, -eor, enchauntur, -or, (enchauntonour), 4–5 enchauntour, 4–6 -ter, 5 -eure, 6 inchaunter, 6–7 inchanter, 3– enchanter. [f. ENCHANT *v.* + -ER; but the ME. forms in *-ur*, *-or*, *-our*, etc., are formally a. OF. *enchanteor*:—L. *incantātōrem.*]

1. One who enchants, uses magic (see ENCHANT *v.* 1); formerly also, a 'conjuror', one who practices sleight of hand.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 28 Þe kyng Baþulf..gret enchanter was. *c* 1305 *St. Lucy* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 104 Myne enchantours bynyme schulle þi wicchinge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 615 Fflatereres been the deueles Enchauntours. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. D. P. R.* XVI. xl. (1495) 566 This stone Eliotrop dyscerneth the foly of enchauntours. *c* 1430 *Pilg. Life Manhode* II. CXXII. (1869) 121 If evere thou seye an enchantour pleye with an hat, how he maketh the folk to wene there be somewhat under. *c* 1450 *Merlin* VII. 113 Now hath the enchauntor well spoken. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 7 Using the counsayle of witches and inchaunters, he made his sacrifice with young children. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 56 He must pay a great summe of money to the inchanter to be purified. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 645 By this means I knew the foul enchanter. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 58 Whether..we consider the Magicians to be philosophers, or..enchanters and conjurers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 215 The art of the enchanter is a mode of charming snakes and spiders.

b. *transf.* A 'charmer', bewitching woman.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Beauties* (1730) I. 42 With sure success each fair enchanter set Toyles for my heart.

2. **Enchanter's nightshade**, *Circæa lutetiana.*

1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. lix. 280 Inchaunters Nightshade hath leaues like vnto Petimorell. 1775 ASH, *Enchanters-nightshade.* The name of a plant, the circæa. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 290 Order *Onagrariæ. Circæa Lutetiana* (common Enchanter's Night-shade).

† **Encha·ntery.** *Obs. rare.* Also 3 enchaunterye, 6 inchauntry. [a. OF. *enchanterie*, f. *enchanteor*: see prec.] Magic, enchantment.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 148 Ac þer was som enchantery þer to, ich vnderstonde. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattam's Geomancie* 37 The Arte of diuination and inchauntry.

† **Encha·nting**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ENCHANT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENCHANT.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 95 a, I maie call it rather an enchaunting then a murther. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. v. (1633) 85 Whom the Bishop ascited to purge the same of inchaunting and Witch-craft.

Enchanting (enˌtʃɑˑntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCHANT *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. That enchants or lays under a spell.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 53 Stoppe thyne eares from .. the inchauntynge mermaydes. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1861) 172 The enchanting forces of the devil. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII. 135 On Pelias .. she hung a deathlike sleepe with her inchanting tongue.

2. Charming, delightful, enrapturing.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 132, I must from this enchanting Queene breake off. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 355 Sin, his faire inchanting Daughter, thus the silence broke. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlviii. 50 It has an enchanting effect. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 120 No spectrum analysis can decompose for us that enchanting ray.

Enchantingly (enˌtʃɑˑntiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an enchanting manner.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 174 Hee's..of all sorts enchantingly beloued. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lvi. (1804) 403 Why are you so enchantingly good? 1766 C. ANSTEY *Bath Guide* xiii. 110 This Place is enchantingly pretty. 1804 MOORE *Poet. Wks.* I. 369 Blessed and bright are thy rays O'er the brow of creation enchantingly thrown.

Enchantingness (enˌtʃɑˑntiŋnės). *nonce-wd.* [f. ENCHANTING + -NESS.] The quality of being enchanting.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. iv. 82 Clara's enchantingness ..assured him she was worth winning.

Enchantment (enˌtʃɑˑntmĕnt). Forms: 4–7 enchaunt(e)ment, 5–8 inchaunt(e)ment, 3– enchantment. [a. OF. *enchantement*, f. *enchanter* to ENCHANT: see -MENT.]

1. The action or process of enchanting, or of employing magic or sorcery.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 10 A clerk þoru enchantement hym bi gan to telle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1943 Thenchauntementz of Medea and Circes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. IV. (1839) 25 It is made be Enchauntement. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. X, By the damoysels enchauntement the swerd..felle oute of Accolons hande. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* XVIII. 23 With thyne inchantment were deceaved all nacions. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXVII. 236 There is no place of Scripture, that telleth us what an Enchantment is. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 ¶ 2, I saw his great Coach..by a strange Inchantment turned into many different Vehicles. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXXIV, That he was under the influence of enchantment, was a solution which superstition had suggested. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 79 Poetical fables have placed Charlemagne in a world of heroism and enchantment.

2. *fig.* Alluring or overpowering charm; enraptured condition; (delusive) appearance of beauty.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. I. 1179 Th' inchantment of her Riches. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunk.* Poet. Wks. 1730 I. 32 The soft enchantment of the vine. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 7 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view. 1823 LAMB *Elia* I. XVIII. (1865) 137 Is there not..some of the child's heart left, to respond to its earliest enchantments. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 60 There is a great deal of enchantment in a chestnut rail. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 The delight of enchantment among ideas of grace and beauty.

Enchantress (enˌtʃɑˑntrės). Forms: 4–6 enchaunteresse, 6 enchanteresse, 6–8 inchantresse, 8– enchantress. [a. OF. *enchanteresse*, fem. of *enchantere*, *-eor* ENCHANTER.] A female enchanter.

1. A female who employs magic; a witch, sorceress. Also *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iv. 123 O feble and ly3t is þe hand of Circes þe enchaunteresse. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xii, Broteon and..Orion wer sones of Mycale the enchaunteresse. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 538 A develish Witch, and a fanaticall Enchaunteresse. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 299 Endor, famous by reason of the Inchantresse. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 157 The fucus which these inchantresses .. have laid upon the features .. of Truth. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 162 The soft Enchantress dame..to whom the powers belong Of dreadful magic. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. XXI. 389 Philosophy becomes a vain babbler, and Religion a superstitious enchantress. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 414 The Enchantress now begins her spell.

2. *fig.* A charming or bewitching woman.

1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 194 There shalt thou meet Of soft Enchantresses th' Enchantments sweet. 1866-8 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* i. 3 The girl he loved was the most capricious little enchantress.

† **Encha·rge,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *encharge*, f. *encharger*: see next.] An injunction.

1595 COPLEY *Wits* (Nares), His trumpetter .. refus'd this encharge and push'd the nobleman himselfe forward.

Encharge (enˌtʃā·ɪdʒ), *v.* Also in-. [a. OF. *encharger*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *charge* CHARGE *sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To impose as a charge or duty; to command, enjoin (an action); to give (a thing) in charge. Const. *to*, or dat. of the person. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 178 Grete necessite of prowesse and vertue is encharged and comaunded to 3ow yif 3e nil nat dissimulen. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 17 So shall he accomplish what is encharged and commanded him. *Ibid.* 20 The Ensigne..the Captaine..deliuereth.. vnto his Ensigne-bearer, encharging him the custodie and defence thereof. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 54 It was beforehand incharged to me to put them from that hope. 1828 LAMB *Lett.* in C. & Mrs. C. Clarke *Recoll. Writers* (1878) 160 Mrs. Hazlitt to whom I encharged it.

† 2. To enjoin or commission (a person) *to* do something. *Obs.*

c 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 897 The whiche hath me commanded and encharged to reduce and to put by writtyng the maner. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xiv. (1622) 26 He encharged the Germanes to breake in. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 130, I have encharged Monsignor Burlemont .. to wait upon you. 1681 P. RYCAUT *Critick* 199 It had [been] better he had encharged us not to suffer, etc.

3. To burden, entrust, commission *with.*

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. i. 220 Encharging them with the flocke over which Christ hath made them Bishops. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 161 It is a..necessary thing, that the more ..gifted, be peculiarly incharged with the inspection of the Clergie. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 6 The magistracy it encharged with their execution. 1868 R. QUICK *Ess. Educ. Ref.* iv. 68 A man..who found himself encharged with the bringing up of a young nobleman.

Enchariot: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1.

† **Encha·rm,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 incharm. [a. OF. *encharme-r*, f. *en* in + *charme* CHARM *sb.*] *trans.* To throw a charm or spell over; to enchant.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. i, She..encharmed them [the herbes] with sorowful and hevy charmes. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* B iij, This wylde beste must be encharmed wᵗ yᵉ scripture of god. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. iv. 206 Rowena .. saluted the King with a cup of gold full of sweet Wine, incharming it with these words.

Encharnel: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

† **Encha·rter,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OF. *enchartrer*, f. *en* in + *chartre* :—L. *carcer-em* prison.] *trans.* To incarcerate.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H ij b, Whiche comforted and vysyted the poure enchartered and emprysoned.

† **Encha·se,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 enchace. [f. ENCHASE *v.*[1]] Chase; hunting.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e. j I shall yow tell which be beestys of enchace.

† **Encha·se,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4–5 enchace, 5 enchasse. [a. OF. *enchacier*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *chacier* (see CHASE, CATCH): cf. It. *incacciare* to drive.]

trans. To drive away, banish; to hunt, pursue.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2906 To the Galwis-warde .. þay enchacede þan baroun. 14.. *Tundale's Vis., Purific. Marie* 128 And then all fylth from hur to enchase. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Aurora .. Is wonte t' enchase the blacke skyes doune. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* V. (1520) 43/2 The folke of Saxon .. you have dryven and enchased. 1491 Act 7 *Hen. VII.* c. 20 § 6 The distres so take to lead dryve enchace and bere awey, etc. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 30, Swans twelue in coompany flushing .. enchast with a murtherus eagle. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. viii. 263 He may lawfully enchase and drive them out.

Enchase (enˌtʃē·s), *v.*[2] Forms: 6–8 enchace, 6–9 inchase, 7 inchace, 5– enchase. [In senses 1–3, 6 clearly a. F. *enchâsser* to enshrine (sacred relics), enclose, set (gems), encase; f. *en* in + *châsse* shrine, casket, case, setting :—L. *capsa* CASE *sb.*[2] Whether senses 4–5 belong to the same word appears doubtful; they may naturally have been developed from 3, but in our quotations 4 appears as the earliest recorded sense, both of this word and of CHASE *v.*[2] which is supposed to be an aphetic form of it.]

I. With the idea of ornamentation.

1. To 'set' as a jewel *in* (gold or other setting); also, of the enchasing material (quots. *fig.* only), to serve as a setting for.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q, A man being a diamond enchaced among men, yet .. quicke and mery amonge women. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. v. 98 Because the Sacrament is not without the word, they are a jewel enchas'd in gold when they are together. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vii. 159 A speaking head .. of the sage Minos, which he had enchased in gold. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 246 A gold ring with a ruby enchased. *fig.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 23 My ragged rimes are all too rude and bace Her heavenly lineaments for to enchace. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 9 Thou hast ..Glosse enough T'enchase in all shew, thy long smothered spirit. 1761 H. WALPOLE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 268 Gray has translated two noble incantations..They are to be enchased in a history of English bards. 1765 GRAY *Lett.* in *Poems* (1775) 314 Four small lakes..whose deep blue waters ..contrasted with the black desert in which they were inchased. 1867 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 420 Interludes..known .. to many ignorant of their original setting, in which they are now again enchased.

2. To set (gold, etc.) *with* gems.

1615 G. SANDYS *Rel. Journ.* I. 75 The ornament of her head..of beaten gold, and inchaced with gems. 1690 *Songs Costume* (1849) 196 In box of beaten gold..Inchas'd with diamonds. *a* 1882 LONGF. *Morit. Salutamus* 199 Golden cups enchased with rubies.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 77 Like to the purest molde, Enchac'de with daintie daysies soft and white. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* I. 38 Whose floore with Stars is gloriously inchased. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* (1857) Pref. 71 Plato .. with his [Homer's] verses, as with precious gems, everywhere enchaceth his writings.

c. Said of the gems.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 725 To drink in Bowls which glitt'ring Gems enchase.

3. To inlay or variegate (metal, etc.) *with* gold or silver.

1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* 18 See those Roofs..the Beams With burnisht gold inchac'd, and blazing Gems. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. x. 36 There was.. a set of fine china for the tea-table enchased in gold. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 129 This silver bowl, whose costly margins shine Enchas'd with gold. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xliii. 603 His armour was enchased with gold.

4. To adorn with figures in relief, *esp.* of repoussé-work. Hence in wider sense, to engrave, ornament with engraved figures or patterns.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 23, I wille she haue..my flat pece enchased to make with a saltsaler of sylver [*in this document freq.* chased *in same sense*]. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 181 Figures of Inchased Work. 1717 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 515 The house .. being enchased with beautiful relievos of antiquity. 1828 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 259 They are not enchased and relieved with the same skill.

b. To engrave (figures) *on, in* a surface; to portray by engraved figures.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 27 Wherein is enchased many a fayre sight. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 566 Within the hollow part and concauitie he inchased the conflict between the gods and the gyants. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 112/2 He [a type-founder] has found means to enchase the points or vowels, without which that character would be unintelligible. 1868 SILL *Poet's Apol.* I. v, Truth enchased upon a jewel rare, A man would keep.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To adorn or variegate with figures resembling engraving.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 24 A wandring vine, Enchaced with a wanton yvie twine. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 47 A thousand colours did the bow enchace. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 117 His manly breast inchaste With sundry shapes of Beasts. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 346 The vegetable creation..inchases the .. volume of the earth with the hieroglyphics of her history.

II. With the idea of inclusion.

6. To enshrine (as a relic) *in.* [The original sense in Fr.]

1643 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 46 Enchased in a crystal covered with gold. 1688 H. WHARTON *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 24 [He] might..have his Bones enchased in Gold. 1823 SCOTT *Romance* (1874) 68 The highly ornamented Church with which superstition has surrounded and enchased it [the famous hut of Loretto].

b. *fig.* (often passing into 7.)

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* II. 415 And if, like him, there be in thee enchac'd Virtue to give words works. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 37 God seemeth to haue enchased all Christian perfection, in Charity. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. vii. 31 Thy holy Humanity inchased in the adorable Divinity. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 100 Thy bright Idea in my Heart Enchase.

† 7. To close in, shut in, enclose. *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 626 The Lyon..Enchaste with chaine and circulet of golde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 626 They [magicians] giue direction..to inchase or inclose it [Chlorites] with a piece of yron. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 56 They charge him close, and stand (as in a tow'r They had inchas'd him) pouring on of darts an iron show'r. *Ibid.* XIX. 346 Herself the skies again enchased. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Hist. Mem. Th.* I. IV. xvi. 219 Samothrace..where was first invented the Art of encircling, or enchasing Iron with Gold [*cf.* 3].

8. To 'let in' to a 'chase' or mortice. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Iabler*, to make the Croes of a Caske: viz. a furrow or hollow..whereinto the head-peeces may be enchased. 1616 J. B. *Sermon* 18 The Soule and the Body are olde friends, so enchased, one into another, that, etc. *a* 1774 GOLDSMITH tr. *Scarron's Comic Romance* (1775) i. 81 His whole head was enchased into his hat.

Enchased (enˌtʃē·st; *poet.* enˌtʃē·sĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb.

1616 LANE *Squire's T.* VI. 53 Bold Camballo..came armd in bright enchaced steele. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* Vain as swords Against the enchased crocodile.

† **Encha·sement.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT; cf. OF. *enchacement* of same meaning.] That in which anything is enchased; a setting, frame.

1651 tr. *Coveras' Hist. Don Fenise* 27 He..prepared the jewell of his soule for a more pretious inchasement. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 100 The Mingrelians have a greater Esteem for the Enchasements, then for the Reliques themselves. 1772 J. R. FORSTER *Kalm's Trav.* II. 222 The enchasement of the doors and windows.

Enchaser (enˌtʃē·səɪ). [f. ENCHASE *v.*[2] + -ER.] One who enchases or engraves metal.

1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* ii. 49 The piety and liberality..of our early .. enchasers. 1873 *Echo* 18 Aug. 4/4 A very skilful enchaser. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 5/1 Mr. Stevenson is not a patient enchaser of far-fetched, costly jewel-words.

Enchasing (enˌtʃē·sɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCHASE *v.*[2] + -ING.] The action of the verb ENCHASE; the putting of a jewel into its setting; in quot. *fig.*

1831 E. IRVING *Expos. Rev.* I. 49 Without such a setting and enchasing in the conditions of time and place.

‖ **Enchâssure.** *rare*$^{-1}$. [Fr.; f. *enchâsser*: see ENCHASE *v.*[2]] The casing of a relic.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. 14 The rich images of the saints, and the enchassures of the relics.

Enchasten (enˌtʃē·sən), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EN-[1] + CHASTEN.] *trans.* To make chaste, purify.

c 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 357 Castaly enchasten'd with its dews.

Enchauf(e, -ffe, -fye, obs. ff. ENCHAFE.

Enchaunt, obs. form of ENCHANT.

Enche, obs. form of INCH.

† **Enchea·son.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 enchesun, -oun(e -own(e, 4–7 encheson(e, (4 encheison, -eyson, 5 enchesen, ? encihoson, inchessoun, 6 enchesson,) 6–7 encheason. Also ANCHESOUN. [a. OF. *encheson, encheison*, f. *encheoir*, lit. to fall in, hence to be in fault (whence *encheement* 'instigation, cause', Godef.). The OF. word was influenced in meaning, if indeed its formation was not actually suggested, by the earlier *acheson* (see ACHESOUN) :—L. *occāsiōn-em* occasion; the two words seem to have been entirely synonymous, *acheson* being more usual in continental OF., and *encheson* in AF. and in Eng.]

1. Occasion, cause, reason, motive.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 111 He ascode hem .. for wat encheson heo come. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* 120 More encheyson hadde oure levedy..blythe for to be. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2237 (Fairf.) Quen we se enchesoun .. we may clymbe vp and doun. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 40 Couetyse contreuede how ich myghte Be holde for holy .. by þat encheison. *c* 1430 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 83 For what enchesson this Dogs skin haue ye borne? *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 56 He made inchessoun for to abyde. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxix. 466 Thanne knew he wel be his owne enchesown that he was a synnere ful grette. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 147 Thou .. blamest hem much, for small encheason. 1597 *Guistard & Sismond* B ij, Ease, rest, and delicates, what great encheason, They give to starre a man to corage. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Eglog.* (1772) 110 Who whilom no encheson could fore-haile. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 135 b, *Encheson* .. signifies .. the occasion, cause, or reason for which any thing is done. 1642 BIRD *Magazine of Honour* 86 Upon divers encheasons and occasions.

2. *By, for encheason of*: by reason of, because of.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* ᵖ 627 The ydel man excuseth him..in somer by enchesoun of the grete heat. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 86 They trowen that by encheson of suche manere temptacyon they ben forgoten of her god. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxxvi. 187 For encheson that yᵉ sayd William ayded a noble man of Pycardy. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 112 The King be encheson [*margin*, Be reason, or because], that the overlord is within his waird, afterward giues that land to any man as escheit.

† **Enchea·t,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *encheoite*, f. *encheoir* to fall in; cf. ESCHEAT.] Revenue derived from escheats or confiscations.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 259 He 3af hym eche day a litel what of enchetes [*parum de fisco*] to lyve by. *Ibid.* 323 Odo wastede and destroyede the kynges rentes and enchetes [*fiscos regios*]. 1494 FABYAN VII. 306 By theyr meanys, yᵉ Kyng loste many forfaytes and encheatis.

† **Enchea·t,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 enchete. [f. prec.; cf. ESCHEAT *v.*] *trans.* To confiscate for the royal treasury.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 288 Ye have stered the Kyng to enchete alle the temporaltes that longyng to the Frensch munkis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 114 To Enchete, *fiscare.*

† **Enchea·ter.** *Obs.* In 4 enchetour, 5 encheter. [f. prec. + -ER.] = ESCHEATOR.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 43 Enchetour [*fisci advocatus*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 114 An Encheter, *fiscator.*

Encheck: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Encheer (enˌtʃī·əɪ), *v.* Also 7 enchear, inchear. [f. EN-[1] + CHEER *v.*] *trans.* To cheer, render cheerful. Hence **Enchee·ring** *ppl. a.*

1605 DANIEL *Philotas* (1717) 311 Ded., That in better place And better comfort they may be inchear'd Who shall deserve, etc. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 38 The flower of princes .. Enchearing all our dales .. Is come. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VIII. lxxv, I' th' Orient Sols enchearing rays. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Christiad* ix, No sweet remain of life encheers the sight.

Enchein, obs. form of ENCHAIN.

‖ **Enchei·ria.** *Obs. rare.* [Gr. ἐγχειρία.] Method of manipulation.

1672 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 346 The want of a good encheiria.

Enchequer: see EN. *pref.*[1] 3.

† **Enche·rish,** *v.* [a. OF. *encheriss-*, lengthened stem of *encherir*: see EN-[1] and CHERISH.] *trans.* ? = CHERISH. Implied in † **Enche·rishing,** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. app. used in sense 'benefit, advantage'.

c 1480 in *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 286 Yt were .. expedyent for oure Kyngs And a gret enscherychyng to all the Comynalte.

†**Enche·st,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 in-. [f. EN-[1] + CHEST *sb.*] *trans.* To shut up in, or as in, a chest.

1632 VICARS *Æneid* (N.), Can thy breast enchest such anger still? 1632 SHERWOOD, To inchest, *encaisser.*

†**Enche·sted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + CHEST *sb.* + -ED.] Furnished with coffers or sunken panels.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 285 The Roof is enchested and waved.

†**Enche·ve,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 *Sc.* encheif. [altered form of *acheve*, ACHIEVE.] *trans.* To win, gain possession of. Also *intr.* To succeed. Hence **Enche·ving** *vbl. sb.*

c 1475 [see ENCHAIR]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii, He is not here..that shall encheue the swerd. *Ibid.* II. iv, The encheuynge of the swerd.

Enchiridion (enkəiri·diŏn). [a. Gr. ἐγχειρίδιον, f. ἐν in + χείρ hand + dim. suff. -ιδιον.] A handbook or manual; a concise treatise serving as a guide or for reference.

1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* Wks. 1844 I. 49 He [Moses] made .. an enchiridion and sum of all the acts of his time. 1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Medit. Lord's Supper* Ded., I have been emboldened to present this small enchiridion..unto the hands and patronage of so..judicious a person. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. ii. 122 The Enchiridion of Hubald..appears first in the volume. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* (1850) 224 The Bible .. is the heavenly enchiridion of those who are beset with the cares, etc. of the world. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* June 775/1 This enchiridion or little handbook was published in 1575.

Enchisel: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

‖ **Enchondroma** (enkɒndrō^{u}·ma). *Path. Pl.* enchondromata. Also (formerly) in adapted form enchondrom. [mod.L., as if a. Gr. *ἐγχόνδρωμα, f. ἐν in + χόνδρος cartilage.] A tumour having a structure resembling cartilage.

1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius's Surgery* II. 674 John Müller has described it most minutely as Enchondrom .. such conglomeration is peculiar to the Enchondrom. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 133/1 Enchondroma exhibits itself as a tumour of moderate size. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 112 Enchondromata..are most commonly met with in connection with bone.

Enchondromatous (enkɒndrō^{u}·mătəs), *a. Path.* [f. mod.L. *enchondrōmat-* stem of prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to ENCHONDROMA.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 121/2 Growths of all kinds .. enchondromatous, erectile, etc. 1872 COHEN *Dis Throat* 140 A case of large enchondromatous tumor on the under surface of the hard palate.

Enchorial (enkō·riăl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐγχώρι-ος in or of the country (f. ἐν in + χωρά country) + -AL.] That belongs to, or is used in, a particular country: a. Used (after Gr. ἐγχώρια γράμματα, occurring on the Rosetta stone) as the distinctive epithet of the popular (as distinguished from the hieroglyphic and the hieratic) form of the ancient Egyptian written character; in technical use now commonly superseded by DEMOTIC. b. In general sense (somewhat *rare.*)

1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 189 A close comparison of the enchorial or demotic character with the corresponding Greek on the Rosetta stone. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 98 The name..transmitted by the enchorial tradition.. is clearly Teutonic. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 4/2 That indescribable enchorial something which is British and not Netherlandish.

†**Enchro·nicle,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 encronicle, incronicle. [f. EN-[1] + CHRONICLE.] *trans.* To enter in a chronicle; to register, put on record.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* (1848) 137 Encronicled foloweth..A briefe compilacion of Kynge Edward seniour. 1537 R. LONG (MS. Brit. Mus.), Yt hath bene th' order of all antiant orators..to..incronicle all such worthye persons. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 115 Let it be enchronicled for one of the..miracles of this age, that, etc.

†**Enchu·rch,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 8 inchurch. [f. EN-[1] + CHURCH.] *trans.* To form into, or organize as, a church. Hence **Enchu·rched** *ppl. a.*

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 64 If Two or three agree, and are..enchurch'd in my Name, I will be in the midst of them. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* V. II. (1852) 283 Its communication to the inchurched Gentiles..is clearly held forth.

Enciclopaidion, bad form of ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* i. 7 Let us..state any one of the Arts and Sciences in the whole Enciclopaidion.

Encincture (ensi·ŋktiŭɪ), *v.* [f. EN-[1] + CINCTURE *sb.*] *trans.* To surround with, or as with, a belt or girdle; to girdle.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iii, [The lake] Encinctured by the dark and blooming forests. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 44 Clusters of fire-flies..encinctured the green foliage.

Enci·ncture, *sb. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + CINCTURE.] The process of surrounding as with a girdle; the fact of being so surrounded; *concr.* an enclosure.

1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* V. (1850) 143 The chancel only showed .. marks of earthly state .. with the Encincture's special sanctity But ill according. 1881 H. G. HEWLETT in *19th Cent.* Aug. 296 The encincture of Kent on two or even three sides with water.

Encinder: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Encipher (ensəi·fəɪ), *v.* Also 6 incipher. [f. EN-[1] + CIPHER *sb.*] *trans.* a. To write (a letter) in cipher; to record in cipher. b. To combine in a cipher or monogram *with.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1229/2, I saw two letters, the one inciphered and the other disciphered. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* 141 That under the Quadragesimale, there were three persons enciphred. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. v. 22 [Napoleon] Permitting his name to be enciphered with the ..name of Jehovah.

Encircle (ensō·ɪk'l), *v.* Also 4 ?ensercle, 7-8 incircle, (7 incircule). [f. EN- + CIRCLE.]

1. *trans.* To enclose in a circle.

a. Of things, bodies of people, etc.: To form a circle round, surround. b. To surround, gird, encompass *with.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3943 The..kynge..Ses theme alle in a soppe in sowte by theme one, With þe Sarazenes unsownde enserchede [*corrected* (? *conjecturally*) *in Gloss. to* enserclede] abowte. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 6 Your Flocke..Encircled you, to hear with reverence Your exposition. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxiv. 116 Incirculing their heads with this word, *æternitas imperi.* 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (1869) 46 Great Britaine being encircled by the Sea..need not feare any one Earthly power. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 106, I found myself incircled in the Arms of my..Father. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* I. 106 The people..were encircling the trunks with tar. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 42 Encircle with a diadem the brows of Mr. Cushing. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 20 Some of the nuns encircle their naked waists with a girdle of thorns. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 295 The close which encircles the venerable cathedral.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 83 Satire and censure encircled his throne. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 46 God of the silver bow, who with thy power Encirclest Chrysa. 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 24 Sense supplies a love Encircling me. *a* 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iv. 171 The divinity which..encircled the hideous form of Attila.

2. To make a circling movement about (a person or thing).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 57 Then let them all encircle him about. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. ii. 48 Till they had twice incirculed the fire. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 137 Jupiter hath four [Moons] that Incircle him with their Motion. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Hesiod, Rise of Woman* (R.), Hermes..Her brows encircled with his serpent-rod.

Enci·rcled, *ppl. a. rare.* Also 7 incircled. [f. prec. + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb.

1632 LITHGOW *Totall Discourse* 416 On the incircled plaine there groweth nothing but Wheate, Rye, Barley, Pease, and Beanes. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* VI. 566 Incircled Wrestlers now their Manhood try. 1789 T. WHATELY in *Med. Commun.* II. 388, I .. attempted to separate the encircled piece.

Enci·rcler (ensō·ɪkləɪ). *rare.* Also 7 incircler. [f. as prec. + -ER.] He who or that which encircles, girds, or surrounds.

1631 *Celestina* VI. 75 O girdle, incircler of so incomparable a creature. 1831 E. IRVING *Expos. Rev.* I. 58 The supporters and encirclers of the throne of God.

Encircling (ensō·ɪkliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCIRCLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENCIRCLE.

1632 LITHGOW *Totall Discourse* 265 About it [this chapel], I meane without the vtter sides of it, and the inward incirclings of the compassing Quiere, there are alwayes burning about fifty Lampes. 1836 ARNOLD *Lett.* (1844) II. viii. 48 An image..of the encircling of the everlasting arms.

Encircling (ensō·ɪkliŋ), *ppl. a.* Also incircling. [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That encircles.

1632 LITHGOW *Totall Disc.* 265 Within incircling bandes of pure Gold. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* V. (R.), The third..is like a grape Which all entwines with his encircling side. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 526 A realm defended with incircling seas. 1832 J. H. NEWMAN *Hymn*, 'Lead, kindly Light,' Amidst the encircling gloom Lead thou me on. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 236 The minster looks down on the encircling stream of the Wear. 1873 W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* ix. 138 The blinding white of the incircling hills.

Encircular (ensō·ɪkiŭlăɪ), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EN-[1] + CIRCULAR.] Circular.

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 20/2 The host of heaven ..adored..nor changed their form Encircular.

†**Enci·rculize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [see -IZE.] *trans.* To surround as with a circle; to hem in.

1624 [SCOTT] *Vox Coeli* Ded. 4 To make his territories and Dominions encirculize great Brittaine and France.

Encist: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1.

†**Encla.** *Obs.* [obscure: prob. some error.] The throat or gullet.

1541 R. COPLAND *Quest. Chirurg.* F ij a, Wherof serueth the encla & the amygdales, and faulses..they serue to prepare the breth. *Ibid.* F ij b, The throte called gulle or encla.

Enclad (enklæ·d), *pple. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + CLAD.] Equivalent to *enclothed,* pa. pple. of ENCLOTHE.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 386 Enclad in the spoils of wolf and of wild cat.

Enclaim: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

†**Encla·ret,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EN-[1] + CLARET.] *trans.* To tinge with claret; to overlay with a claret-like hue.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 192 Cheeks like creame enclarited.

Enclasp (enklɑ·sp), *v.* Also 7 inclasp (inclaps). [f. EN-[1] + CLASP *sb.* and *v.*] *trans.* To hold in or as in a clasp or embrace; to clasp tightly; also *fig.* Hence **Encla·sping** *ppl. a.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 14 Enclaspeth with her winged eminence The worlds orbicular circumference. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 196 You are inclasped in .. inextricable nets. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Bien Venu* Wks. (1876) 5 (D.) O Union, that enclaspest in thyne armes All that in Heau'n and Earth is great or good. 1647 CUDWORTH *Serm. 1 John* ii. 3-4 (1676) 65 He .. inclaspeth the whole world within his outstretched arms. 1783 LEMON *Eng. Lang.* Pref. 1 (Jod.) Why do the ivy and eglantine enclasp so eagerly their oak? 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I. xlix. 5 Thy fond hand still I enclasp. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* V. (1857) 81 Grey lichened rocks, enclasped by sprigs of ivy. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Poems* II. 17 The islands feel the enclasping flow.

‖ **Enclave** (enklē^{i}·v, aŋkla·v), *sb.* [Fr. *enclave,* f. *enclaver* to enclose, shut in, ad. late L. *inclāvāre,* f. *in* in + *clāv-is* key (Scheler), or *clāv-us* nail (Littré).] A portion of territory entirely surrounded by foreign dominions. Also *fig.*

1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 38 Russia looks upon them [the Roumans] as destined to be a mere enclave in a Slavonic empire. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 89 Enclaves in the territory of the greatest-happiness idea. 1884 *Spectator* 2 Feb. 150 Purely human enclaves in an inspired book. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 9/1 Portugal .. possesses an enclave extending from Massabe to Red Point.

Encla·ve, *a. Her.* Also inclave. [a. Fr. *enclavé,* pa. pple. of *enclaver* to dovetail: see prec.] Of the border of an ordinary: Having a contour like that of a dovetail joint. So **Encla·ved** *ppl. a.*

1661 S. MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. i. 8 This chiefe issuing into the sable field of darkness may properly called Inclave, breaking forth into a label of one point. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. Enclave. 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Heraldica, Inclave,* the same as pattée, or dovetailed.

‖ **Enclavure,** *rare*$^{-1}$. [Fr.] = ENCLAVE *sb.*

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 637 In such enclavures as we have named Vermandois did not possess direct authority.

†**Enclaw·ed,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Of uncertain origin and meaning: Robson suggests the sense 'riveted', in which case the word might be for *enclowet,* f. OF. *encloué* nailed.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XXX, His mayles were mylke quyte, enclawet ful clene.

Encleanse: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

†**Enclea·r,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 inclear, inclere. [f. EN-[1] + CLEAR *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make bright or clear; to give clearness to (sight).

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2548 A myrrour incleryd is this interlude. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* CXIX, Encleare my sight: and me reuiue.

2. To light up, illumine. *lit.* and *fig.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 290 Blynde man inclere thy wylfull ignoraunce. *c* 1510 — *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) D ij, Christ hath inclered his minde with inwarde light. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* lxxvii, Light of lightnings flash Did pitchy cloudes encleare.

‖ **En cle·re,** *adv. Obs.* [? OF. phrase *en cler*; cf. CLEAR *a.*] Brightly.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1061 The sonne schonne en clere.

†**Enclin,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *enclin*:—late L. *inclīnis* of same meaning, related to *inclīnāre* to INCLINE.] Bowed down.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manh.* II. xxiv. (1869) 85 If it ne were, alle rude wittes woldin ben enclyn and humble hem.

†**Enclinant,** *a. Obs.* In 4 enclinaunt, enclynaunt. [a. OF. *enclinant,* pr. pple. of *encliner* to INCLINE.] a. ? Doing homage, submissive. b. Inclined, prone (*to*).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5320 Of þritty reomes euery kynge Were enclinaunt til his coronyng. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* XXXII. 22 This puple .. is enclynaunt to yuel. — *Prov.* XXII. 9 Enclinaunt [*v. r.* redi] to merci.

Encline, obs. var. INCLINE *sb.* and *v.*

Enclipse, incorrect form of ECLIPSE *v.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 110 b, The Moone was Enclipsed.

Enclitic (enkli·tik), *a.* and *sb. Gram.* Also 8 enclytick. [ad. L. *enclitic-us,* a. Gr. ἐγκλιτικ-ός, f. ἐν on + κλίνειν to lean.]

A. *adj.* That 'leans its accent on the preceding word' (Liddell and Scott): in Greek grammar the distinctive epithet of those words which have no accent, and which (when phonetic laws permit) cause a secondary accent to be laid on the last syllable of the word which they follow. Hence applied to the analogous Latin particles *-que, -ve, -ne,* etc., and in mod. use (with extension of sense) to those unemphatic words in other langs. that are treated in pronunciation as if forming part of the preceding word.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Enclitick,* that inclines or gives back. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. v. (1786) 85 *note,* The Diversity between the Contradistinctive Pronouns, and the Enclitic, is not unknown even to the English Tongue. 1855 BROWNING *Grammarian's Fun.,* Gave us the doctrine of the enclitic De. 1867 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* IV. iv. 227 The pronouns had in certain cases an enclitic form.

B. *sb.* An enclitic word.

1663 in BULLOKAR. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 ₱ 1 They are busy in making Emendations upon some Encliticks in a Greek Author. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. v. (T.), When we say, 'Give me content', the *me* in this case is a perfect enclitick. 1878 PARRY *Grk. Gram.* 175 If several Enclitics come together, each throws its accent on the preceding.

†**Enclitical** (enkli·tikăl), *a. Obs.* Also 7 (*erron.*) enclytical. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = ENCLITIC *a.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 110 The Enclyticall Coniunction *que.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Enclitical* conjunctions..cast back the accent to the syllable going before.

2. *nonce-use.* That leans against something.

1773 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* II. vii. (D.), A little shed or enclitical penthouse.

Hence **Encli·tically** *adv.*, in an enclitic manner, as an enclitic.

1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 84/1 The Latin *que*, used only enclitically indeed in modern Latin. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 598 (1880), The second and third words lean enclitically upon the first.

Encliticism (enkli·tisiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] (See quot.)

1887 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 254 Accentual leaning on some other word..is Encliticism [*printed* Enclyt-].

Enclog: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

†**Encloi·ster,** *v.* Also 7 encloystre, -ter, incloyster, incloister. [f. EN-[1] + CLOISTER: cf. F. *encloîtrer*, and OF. *encloistre* sb., cloister.]

1. *trans.* To shut up in a cloister or monastery.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv, Maids and widow'd queens Incloister'd that became. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 221 Is .. to be incloystered in an unmarried estate for ever.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To shut in; to immure or imprison; to confine.

1596 R. L. *Diella*, 1596 When day incloistred is In dustie pryson of infernall night. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 208 Poems .. In priuate chambers, that incloistered are. *a* 1638 MEDE *Ch. for Chr. Worship* Wks. II. 336 This notion of encloistering a Deity by an Idol. 1654 SIR R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett. to Card. Richelieu* God hath not conferred such extraordinary endowments upon you, to be for ever encloistered within your self. 1670 PENN *Truth Rescued* 49 They were not there encloyster'd for not agreeing in their Verdict. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III No. 91. 2/1 Such Damps could be.. Encloistered and Pent in.

3. To furnish with cloisters. See ENCLOISTERED 2.

†**Encloi·stered,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 incloistered. [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Shut up in cloisters or monasteries.

1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 73 Settyng abrode incloystred papistes.

2. Surrounded by or furnished with cloisters.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 232 Several Quadrangles, every one encloystered. 1632 LITHGOW *Totall Disc.* 268 Having incloystered lodgings ioyned to the walls thereof. *Ibid.* 444 The eleven incloystered petty Courts.

†**Enclo·se,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. next; in Caxton perh. a. OF. *enclos* or *enclose.*] = ENCLOSURE.

1. The space enclosed by a boundary; the precincts.

1484 CAXTON *Curial* (1888) 16 Wythin thenclose of thy pryue hous.

2. A letter or document enclosed within another.

1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 32 Since my last, I received .. an enclose from Mr. Warcupp.

Enclose, inclose (en-, inklō[u]·z), *v.* Forms: α. (?4 encless), 6 encloyse, 4– enclose. β. 5– inclose. [f. EN-[1] + CLOSE *v.*, after OF. *enclore* (pa. pple. *enclos*) of same meaning. (Cf. INCLUSE.) The majority of recent Dicts. give *inclose* as the typical form; but the preponderance of usage (in England at least), as well as etymological propriety, is in favour of *enclose.*]

1. *trans.* To surround (with walls, fences, or other barriers) so as to prevent free ingress or egress.

α. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2396 Here es a knyghte in theis klevys, enclesside [?*read* enclosside] with hilles. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* vi, A parke, enclosed with a wal. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. iii. 67 The paradies terrestre..is enclosed with fyre brennyng.

β. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 848 In an yle .. This clene flese was inclosede all with clere water, 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 And the felde be inclosed about. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 There is a gulfe of 516 miles, inclosed within the promontory or cape of the mountain Barce. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* i. 34 Then the king inclosing the place, made it holy. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvi. 137 The gardens .. are inclosed with very high walls. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* VII. 185 And incloses it with a Parapet.

b. To fence in (waste or common land) with the intention of taking it into cultivation, or of appropriating it to individual owners. Also *fig.*

1593-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 29 § 2 Landes .. whiche .. be encloysed of newe with a Pale. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 It is at the lordes pleasure to enclose them and kepe them in tyllage or pasture. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 24 Against the Duke of Suffolke, for enclosing the Commons of Melforde. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 305 It was not .. enclosed after the English manner. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xvi, The late bishop improved this spot of ground .. by planting and inclosing it. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* i. 12 An Act of Parliament is to be obtained for enclosing Brook common.

fig. 1562 *Apol. Private Masse* (1850) 8 To enclose that to some one sort of private profit, that ought to remain in common. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St.* (1651) 43 Charles the fifth .. purposed to enclose their [the Netherlanders' priviledges. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 420 This round World, whose first convex divides The luminous inferior Orbs, enclos'd From Chaos. 1668 HOWE in H. Rogers *Life* iv. (1863) 126 It is an enclosed pleasure; a joy which the stranger cannot intermeddle with.

2. To shut up in a room or building; to seclude, imprison. *Obs.* exc. with reference to monastic seclusion.

α. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 334 Of vche clene comly kynde enclose seuen makez. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 219 The quhethir, men said, enclosit he had Ane spirit. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 200 Many a day .. he lay..Withinne walles fast enclosed. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 147 Infinite multitudes were everywhere enclosed. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* (2nd version) 120 In the strongest tower Enclose him fast. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 169 The nuns live in community, but are not enclosed.

β. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 74 Manasses was never reclaimed until he was inclosed in prison. 1632 LITHGOW *Totall Disc.* 451 He caused inclose mee in a little Cabinet within the Parlour.

† b. To put (a jury) in the 'box'. *Sc. Obs.*

1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xxxix. 271 The jury was enclosed, of which the earl of Caithness was chancellor. 1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 610/2 Eleven o'clock..at which time the jury was inclosed.

3. To insert in a frame or setting, or in a surrounding mass of material; to shut up in a case, envelope, or receptacle. Also *fig.*

α. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 965 In the orisoun of the Paternoster hath oure Lord Jhesu Crist enclosed most thinges. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 506 And lettres hym bedes Of credence enclosyde. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxxix. 6 They wrought Onix stones enclosed in ouches of gold. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 435 That lyes enclosed in this Trunke, which you Shall beare along impawnd. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 318 The Apple, Enclosed in Wax was .. Green and Fresh. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 About the middle of this Month quite enclose your tender Plants.

β. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* viii. 9 If she bee a dore, we will inclose her with boards of Cedar. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 1 A robe or mantle inclosed in a circle of foliages. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 147 Whatever extraneous matter it finds is inclosed in the gum.

b. In mod. use *esp.*: To place (a letter or document) for transmission within the cover of another. Also said of the containing letter.

1768 BP. WARBURTON *Lett. Eminent Divine* (1809) 422, I looked over my papers to see if I could explain the matter in another sheet, which I would have inclosed. *Mod.* (*Comm.*) I beg to enclose my price list. I have received his letter enclosing a cheque.

4. In various occasional uses:

† a. To blindfold (the eyes). *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 102 b, [Jason] made them to ere foure mesures of lond, enclosing their eyen.

† b. To harness, put in the shafts. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* III. 658 They went to coach, and did their horse inclose [Gr. ζεύγνυντο].

† d. To fasten (a door). *Obs. rare.*

1563 BECON *Articles Chr. Relig.* xix, We celebrate the mysteryes, the dores beyng shut and enclosed.

5. Of things: To surround, bound on all sides; to envelop, contain.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6610 Þe sese .. encloses alle þe erthe oboute. 1382 WYCLIF *Jonah* ii. 6 Depnesse encloside me. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. IX. 294 A province enclosed between Cilicia and Cappadocia. 1834 M[c]MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 409 The semi-nymph only differs from the larva in the presence of the cases which enclose the wings. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 585 A normal cambium..encloses a large pith. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. i. 1 A house with lawns enclosing it.

b. *Math.* Of lines or surfaces: To bound on all sides (a portion of space); also (loosely) to intercept (an angle).

1762 SIMSON *Euclid's Elem.* Axiom, Two straight lines cannot enclose a space. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 15 The number of degrees in the angle enclosed by the two mirrors. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 63 The space within any closed surface *S'* enclosing *S*.

6. Of an army, a number of persons, etc.: To surround, hem in on all sides.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 27 Titinius is enclosed round about With Horsemen. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xx. 43 They inclosed the Beniamites round about. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 617 They .. half enclose him round With all his Peers. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* I. (1879) I. 125/1 The rest of the forces .. enclosed the enemy's rear. 1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 91 Endeavor to enclose the British army and navy in the Delaware bay.

†**Enclo·se,** *pple. Obs.* In 5 inclose. [a. Fr. *enclos*, pa. pple. of *enclore*: see prec. Cf. ENCLUSE.] Used as pa. pple. of ENCLOSE *v.*

?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 986 It was my stewarde, Syr Maradose, That ye so longe have kept inclose.

Enclosed, inclosed (en-, inklō[u]·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCLOSE *v.* + -ED[1].] In the senses of the verb.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 361 To shew the food of tame and enclosed Lions. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. (1655) 122 Which I shall observe with inclosed Parentheses as I goe along. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 355 They prefer woody and heathy wastes to inclosed ground. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 312 A region .. which contained only three houses and scarcely any enclosed fields.

† b. quasi-*sb.* ? A sealed letter. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 23 Yours of the third of August came to safe hand in an inclos'd from my brother.

†**Enclo·sement.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ENCLOSE *v.* + -MENT.] = ENCLOSURE.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Toute closture*, an enclosement. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 76 Regular and just inclosements of our forests.

Encloser (enklō[u]·zəɹ). [f. ENCLOSE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who encloses; *esp.* one who appropriates common land (see ENCLOSE *v.* 1 b). Also *fig.*

1597 J. KNEWSTUB *Confutation* 596 The number of his perfect ones are become inclosers, and haue taken in this heauen. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* II. iii, Thanks to my dear incloser, Master Morecraft. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* iv, If God had laid all common, certainly Man would have been th' incloser. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way, &c.* IV. i, They call me .. grand encloser Of what was common. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 468 The encloser would appropriate a permanent personal advantage. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 950/2 The rescue of Epping Forest from the enclosers.

† 2. transl. L. *clusor* (Vulg.), a literal rendering of Heb. מסגר *masgēr* 'one who closes', a smith. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xxiv. 16 He ladde in to caytifte fro Jerusalem .. craftise men, and enclosers, a thousand.

Enclos·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCLOSE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. ENCLOSE in various senses.

1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 The recoueringe, inclosinge and inninge of .. Wappinge marshe. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. x. 173, I began my enclosing of this piece of ground. 1832 in Picton *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 355 The necessity of the gradual inclosing of the strand.

† b. The state of being enclosed. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xvi, Þou sholdest .. be mispaid with thy enclosyng.

† 2. *concr.* The setting of a gem. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxviii. 20 They shalbe set in gold in their inclosings.

Enclosing (enklō[u]·ziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCLOSE *v.* + -ING[2].] That encloses.

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vii. (1858) 282 Within these two enclosing walls. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xvi. 311 Within the enclosing colonnade we could find no traces of building.

Enclosure (enklō[u]·ʒ[l]ŭɹ, -əɹ). Also in-. [a. OF. *enclosure* in same sense: see ENCLOSE *v.* and -URE.]

1. The action of enclosing. a. *spec.* The action of surrounding or marking off (land) with a fence or boundary; the action of thus converting pieces of common land into private property. Also *attrib.* in *Enclosure Act, Commissioner.* Also *fig.*

An Enclosure Act is a private Act of Parliament authorizing the 'enclosure' of common land in some particular locality. In many cases, however, the land dealt with by these Acts was not 'common' land in an absolute sense, but was private property encumbered with the right of commoning during a few weeks in autumn; and the usual procedure was to give each of the commoners a piece of land in absolute ownership as compensation for his surrender of this right.

1538 STARKEY *England* 98 To have so grete inclosurys of pasturys. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 49 a, Three causes of disseisin of rente service .. rescous, replevine, and enclosure. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 50 The first needefull thing for a Garden is water. The nexte to that is enclosure. 1611 SCLATER *Key* (1629) 303 There is, then, no enclosure of this blessing of righteousnesse to any nation, person, sexe, or condition of men. 1631-2 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 180 Suffer noe inclosures tending to depopulation. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 86 The gifts and graces of Christians lay in common, till base envy made the first enclosure. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. xi. 160 The advantage of enclosure is greater for pasture than for corn. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 50 [Stow] attributes the decay of archery among the Londoners to the enclosures made near the metropolis. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. viii. (1876) 238 In the case of almost all these enclosures the interests of the poor have been systematically neglected. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* vi. 89 The enclosure commissioner..had set out a wide road. 1883 SEEBOHM *Eng. Village Community* 13 Nearly 4000 Enclosure Acts were passed between 1760 and 1844.

b. *gen.* The action of closing in, surrounding, etc. Somewhat *rare.*

1605 TIMME *Quersitanus* III. C c, Another most excellent lute for the like incloser is made of glasse and vermilion. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 35 The Ægyptians .. by.. handsome Inclosure in glasses, contrived the notablest wayes of integral conservation. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. vii. § 1. 531 The complete enclosure of the glottis .. is .. a part of the act of coughing.

2. The state of being enclosed (in a monastery).

1816 MARY SCHIMMELPENNINCK *Biogr. Jansenius* II. 52 She resolved, therefore, to re-establish that enclosure which the rule of St. Bennet so strictly enjoins. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 179 The nuns keep strict enclosure, and lead the contemplative life.

3. That wherewith something enclosed: a. An encompassing fence or barrier; buildings round a court. Also *fig.*

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 59 There was a boke made and send up to the commyns of Cornwalle and Devynshere .. be cause of their rysynge and pullynge downe of incloseres. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. *Chem. Concl.* 33 Pales and other enclosures. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 145 Th' allotted space of ground, Fenc'd with a green enclosure all around. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 93, I see the circling hunt, of noisy men, Burst law's inclosure. 1754 POCOCKE *Trav.* (1889) II. 72 A court of large buildings .. the enclosure of the court seems..very old. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iii, The second enclosure rising higher than the first.

b. An outer covering or case; an envelope.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. *Chem. Concl.* 2 All the outwarde couers and enclosures whatsoeuer. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* cxxii, O why should such .. enuie dwell, In the inclosures of eternall mould? 1601 CORNWALLYES *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 39 He that aspireth to this flight to the starres, must .. make apt his grosse inclosure of earth. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* I. v, The raw blossome of my youth was yet In my first child-hood's green enclosure bound.

4. That which is enclosed: a. A space included within or marked off by boundaries.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong* s.v. *Pourprendre*, The roote of that tree did occupy in compasse a great inclosure. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* 106 In the greatest enclosure of all, there was a gate. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 413 The whole inclosure was .. converted into a chace. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 131/1 We were seated in the enclosure of St. James's Park. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems*

361, I .. Sell fortress, town, and hill, With servants, rents, inclosures, woods.

b. A document or letter enclosed within the cover of another.

Mod. I have received your letter with its enclosures.

Enclothe (enklōu·ð), *v.* [f. EN-[1] + CLOTHE *v.*] *trans.* To clothe, cover, invest.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 602 It enclothes the banks with a show of light and glory. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 176 Enclothed with wings. 1885 W. K. PARKER *Mammal. Desc.* iii. 60 The three membranes that enclothe the embryo.

Encloud (enklau·d), *v.* Also 6–7 enclowd, 7 incloude, -owd. [f. EN-[1] + CLOUD *sb.*] *trans.* To surround with or envelop in a cloud; to overshadow, darken. Also *fig.* Hence **Enclou·ded** *ppl. a.*

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 571 The heauens on euerie side enclowded bee. 1602 DAVISON *Rhapsody* (1611) 25 Darknesse oft that light incloudes. 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 212 In their thicke breathes shall we be enclowded. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* I. xxi. (1620) 31 Mortall men .. are most commonly inclowded in a mist of ignorance and errour. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 117 Stars are enclowded oftentimes. *Ibid.* 126 Now for the secret and enclouded sense. 1844 A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 11 When death's shadows my bosom encloud. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. ix. iii. 141 Mark the advantage of this enclouded state.

†**Enclow·**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. (see ENCLAWED). [ad. OF. *enclo-er*, f. *en* in + *clou* nail.] *trans.* To nail up.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* I. cxvii. (1869) 61 With the nailes with which was nayled the sone of the smith .. the mailes weren enclowed.

†**Encloy·**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *encloye-r, encloēr* (mod. *enclouer*), to drive in a nail. Cf. prec. and ACCLOY.] *trans.* To lame or maim by driving in a nail. Also *fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 47 And halted, as he were encloied. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1558) VIII. xxi. 18 False ambicion and froward duplicite Hath many a realme & many a land encloied.

Enclude, obs. form of INCLUDE.

†**Enclu·se,** *pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* Also incluse. [a. OF. *enclus*, ad. L. *inclūs-us*, pa. pple. of *inclūdĕre*: see INCLUDE.] Enclosed: chiefly said of monks or nuns.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 42 ȝa and þou sall be safe as ane ankir incluse. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 261 The caules that of seede encluse uppe wynde Wol bygger be. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lx, As done pryncypally ancres encluse and true religyous.

Encluster: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Encoach: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

Enco·ffin, *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 encoffen. [f. EN-[1] + COFFIN.] *trans.* To put into a coffin; hence, to shut up, hide away. Also *fig.*

Hence **Enco·ffining** *vbl. sb.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 54, I had rather be encoffin'd in this chest. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 868 His bones were .. solemnly encoffined in the Chancell. 1670 PENN *Case Liberty Consc.* 15 They condemn the Papists for encoffening the Scriptures .. in an unknown tongue. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* V. 214 The encoffining .. of the dead was regarded as of greater consequence.

Encoffinment (enkɒ·finmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of encoffining.

1882 R. K. DOUGLAS *China* xvi. 294 The encoffinment takes place on the third day after death.

Encoil, Encolden: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1, 3. **Encollar, Encolumn:** see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Encolour (enkʌ·ləɹ), *v.* [f. EN-[1] + COLOUR *sb.* Cf. OF. *encolour-er.*] *trans.* To put colour upon, tinge. Hence **Enco·louring** *vbl. sb., concr.* a tinge or colouring overlaid.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 181 Wings, With thousand rare encolourings. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 309 Oval cheeks, encoloured faintly.

Encolure (enkolīū·ɹ). *nonce-wd.* [a. Fr. *encolure* the neck of an animal.] Used by Browning for: The mane (of a horse).

1855 BROWNING *Statue & Bust* in *Men & Wom.* I. 157 Hair .. Crisped like a warsteed's encolure.

Encomber, -ment, obs. ff. ENCUMBER, etc.

Encomiac (enkō·mi¡ăk), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἐγκώμι-ον (ἔπος) ENCOMIUM + -AC.] Of or pertaining to eulogy; panegyrical.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 230 The study of the Greek of Theocritus, especially in his encomiac and more heroic idylls.

†**Enco·miasm.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [as if. ad. Gr. *ἐγκωμίασμ-α, f. ἐγκωμιάζειν: see next.] A laudatory discourse, panegyric.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xxvii, This author's encomiasm of wisdom.

Encomiast (enkō·mi¡ăst). [ad. Gr. ἐγκωμιαστ-ής, f. ἐγκωμιάζειν to praise, laud, f. ἐγκώμιον ENCOMIUM.] One who composes or pronounces an encomium; a praiser, eulogizer, flatterer.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xlix, Of faire Eclecta .. the .. smooth Encomiast. *a* 1626 BACON *Q. Eliz.* Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 492 The only proper encomiast of this lady is time. 1772 *Let.* in Pettigrew *Lettsom* (1817) III. 394 Having undertaken the office of the biographer, not that of the encomiast. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 132 We hear the encomiasts of Homer affirming that he is the educator of Hellas.

†**Encomia·ster.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [as if ad. Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστήρ = ἐγκωμιαστής: see prec.] = prec.

1676 GROVE *Vind. Conform. Clergy* (1680) 21 You may see by this how far you may trust this eloquent Encomiaster.

Encomiastic (enkō·u·mi¡æ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἐγκωμιαστικ-ός, f. ἐγκωμιάζειν: see ENCOMIAST.]

A. *adj.* That conveys or confers an encomium; laudatory, commendatory, eulogistic.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. iv. 75 To frame some encomiasticke speech upon this our Metropolis. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 306 Doting on nothing more than these encomiasticke bladders of their desertlesse praises. 1795 R. ANDERSON *Brit. Poets* 448 An Ode, which, though less elevated, has some fine encomiastic strains. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. v. 154, I made a slight encomiastic allusion to Fanny Hartopp.

†B. *sb.* A eulogistic discourse or composition; a formal encomium. *Obs.*

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. i, I thank you, master Compass, for your short Encomiastic. 1644 JOHN CARTER *Nail hit on the head* (1647) 39 A sumptuous and magnificent Sepulchre .. and upon it written Encomiastiques, the high praises of his vertue. 1707 HEARNE *Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 25 Sends an 'Encomiastic' to be prefixed to Hudson's edition of Dionysius. 18.. MOORE *Devil among Schol.* 584 Wise Encomiastics Upon the Doctors and Scholastics.

Encomiastical (enkō·u·mi¡æ·stikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = ENCOMIASTIC *a.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 59 This deserveth a more famous encomiasticall oration. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 112 A white marble table, and thereon an Epitaph .. with encomiastical Verses. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 25 Plaudits encomiastical, That stride on stilts, bombastical.

Enco·mia·stically, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an encomiastical manner.

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 32 If I have not spoken of your Majesty encomiastically. 1871 *Athenæum* 9 Sept. 339 A short notice .. written in good taste, if a little too encomiastically.

†**Enco·miate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ENCOMI-UM + -ATE.] *trans.* To pronounce an encomium upon; to extol, commend.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 146 They encomiate Phlebotomy chiefly for that end.

†**Enco·mion.** *Obs.* The Gr. form of ENCOMIUM; occas. used in 16th and 17th c.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. ii. 69 You have a simple servant here, that crownes your beauty with such encomions. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xlvi, Mellifluous encomions of divine love. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 88 How deckt In her Encomions ffollie doth appeare.

†**Enco·mionize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To pronounce an encomium upon; to eulogize.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 23 Tart and galingale..Chaucer preheminentest encomionizeth aboue all .. confectionaries. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 70 Hark .. how I anatomize My Julietta, and her encomionize.

Encomium (enkō·u·miŭm). *Pl.* encomiums; also (now *rarely*) encomia. Also ENCOMION. [a. L. *encōmium*, ad. Gr. ἐγκώμιον (ἔπος) eulogy.] A formal or high-flown expression of praise; a eulogy, panegyric.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xx. (Arb.) 58 The immortall gods were praised by hymnes, the great Princes and heroicke personages by ballades of praise called Encomia. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* III. i, You..Should sing encomiums on't [marriage]. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 139. ¶3 If we consider this wonderful Person, it is Perplexity to know where to begin his Encomium. 1846 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxx, He brought in the bread, cheese and beer, with many high encomiums upon their excellence. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 139 Many tales, and praises, and encomia of ancient famous men.

†b. *abstr. Obs. rare*[−1].

1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 715 Encomium in old times was poets' work.

Encommon: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

†**Encomme·nd,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. Sp. *encomendar* in same sense, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *comendar* to COMMEND.] *trans.* To entrust (a military function).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. i. 121 Encommended and bestowed vpon personages of great grauitie.

†**Enco·mpany,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *encompaignier*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *compaignie* COMPANY.]

1. *trans.* To accompany.

1494 FABYAN VII. 515 The sayd prouost beynge encompanyed with .viii. score or .cc. men. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1088/1 Theyr glose was of faythe not alone, but encompanied with two good felowes perdye.

2. To bring into company, associate. Const. *to.*

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 345 Encompanyed by maryage to ony persone .. ayenst her herte.

Encompass (enkʌ·mpăs), *v.* Also 6–8 incompass. [f. EN-[1] + COMPASS *sb.*; cf. obs. Sp. *encompasar* of equivalent formation.]

1. To encircle as a ring or girdle; to surround, bound on all sides.

a. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. VI. (Arb.) 161 The northe landes which the frosen sea encompaseth vnder the northe pole. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 688 Baleful Styx encompasses around .. th' unhappy Ground. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 130 A kind of a city, encompassed all round, the river making a kind of double horse-shoe. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 423 Some encompassed with a membranaceous border, deeper than half the breadth of the seed. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* 251 Behind are the mountains encompassing Borrowdale.

β. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 527/2 You have very well declared the originall of their mounts and great stones incompassed. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 79 This Dominion .. incompassed their Empire round like a girdle. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lx. 304 Part of Syria which is incompast with Tigris and Euphrates. 1723 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 221 My iron pallisade that incompasses a square court.

2. Of persons: To surround, form a circle about, whether for protection, in attendance, or with hostile intent. Also *fig.* Also *absol.*

a. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. i. (Arb.) 107 Encoompasinge the vyllage where they laye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 149 Th' innumerable sound of Hymns .. wherewith thy Throne Encompass'd shall resound thee ever blest. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 36 Encompassed with a ring of disciples. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxx. 258 His throne was encompassed with domestic enemies. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXVI. ii, I..sleep Encompass'd by his faithful guard.

β. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 24 The Turkes power did incompasse Prester Iohns sonne. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 53 Hag of all despight, Incompass'd with thy lustfull Paramours. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 72, I was now Incompased with misfortunes.

†b. Of right lines: To contain, include (an angle). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xlvii. Probl. 3 The sides *A B, A C*, encompassing the right angle.

†3. To make a circuit about, go all round (anything). *Obs.*

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* vii. (1707) 216 The Planets .. do by their Motion encompass the Body of the Sun. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. iv. 192 Drake encompass'd the world with a ship. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. 179, I encompassed it almost round before I could find a convenient place to land in. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1275 Mr. Gore encompassed the hill, and joined them.

4. To surround entirely, overlay as with an envelope or shell; to contain.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 35 A thinne skinne .. encompassing the shell of the nutte. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxv, This figure .. may be incompassed of a sphere. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 587 A Stalk of Wheat .. encompassed with a case of Wood. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. vii. (1662) 102 Had onely Faith to live upon, and were incompassed with flesh. 1678 HOBBES *Nat. Philos.* ix. 115, I thought nothing had encompassed the Earth but Air. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* I. 56 They are kept together by the air that incompasses them in the receiver. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vii. 192 Walk in the light with which He encompasses you.

†5. *nonce-use.* To outwit, take advantage of, 'get round' (a person). *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 158 Ah ha, Mistresse Ford and Mistresse Page, haue I encompass'd you?

Enco·mpasser. *rare.* [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which encompasses.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 241 Vessels .. which bring home the noble Travellour, the encompassour of the little World.

Enco·mpassing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENCOMPASS.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxi. 166 They meet in some foreign region, where the encompassing of strangers unites them closer.

Encompassing (enkʌ·mpăsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -ING[2].] That encompasses.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxiii, His encompassing Icosaedrons side is an Apotome. 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 121 The encompassing Parts are the Walls and Gates. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 4/2 The Emperor of Morocco has fought his way out of his encompassing enemies.

Encompassment (enkʌ·mpăsmĕnt). *rare.* [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of encompassing; †'talking round' a subject (*obs. rare*[−1]).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 10 Finding By this encompassement and drift of question, That they doe know my sonne.

2. The state of being encompassed.

1882 *Century Mag.* Oct. 945 A sense of absolute encompassment by perfect good.

†**Enco·mpassure.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ENCOMPASS *v.* + -URE.] That which encompasses; environment.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* lxxvii. 536 Fogs, damps, trees, stones, their sole encompassure.

†**Enco·my.** *Obs. rare.* Anglicized form of ENCOMIUM.

1533 CRANMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 114 II. 38 Diverse other encomyes spoken of chyldren. 1542 BECON *David's Harp* Wks. (1843) 285 He will..lift it up with perpetual encomies, lauds, and praises. 1544 BALE in *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 7 Many popish parasites .. have written large commendations and encomies of those.

Encorbellment (enkɒ·ɹbĕlmĕnt). [f. EN- + CORBEL + -MENT; after Fr. *encorbellement.*]

1886 BALDW. BROWN *Schola to Cathedral* iv. 136 *note*, A pseudo arch or vault formed by encorbellment (i. e. the continuous projection of each horizontal course over the one immediately below it).

Encore (aŋkɒ·ɹ, often ɒŋkō·ɹ), *int.* and *sb.* Also 8 encora. [a. Fr. *encore* still, yet (in some contexts translated by 'again'); cf. the synonymous Pr. *encara, enquera*, OSp. *encara*, It. *ancora.* (Usually these words have been regarded as:—L.

(*in*) *hanc hōram* until this hour; but the phonology is not wholly clear, and other explanations have been proposed, e.g. by Havet in *Romania*, VIII. 94.) The use of It. ANCORA occurs in Eng. equally early; the form *encora* in 18th c. is due to confusion between the Fr. and the It. word.

There appears to be no evidence that either the Fr. or the It. word was ever similarly used in its native country. The corresponding word both in Fr. and It. is *bis*; in It. *da capo* was formerly used.]

A. *int.* Again, once more: used by spectators or auditors to demand the repetition of a song, piece of music, or other performance, that has pleased them.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 314 ¶ 9 Whenever any Gentlemen are particularly pleased with a Song, at their crying out Encore .. the Performer is so obliging as to sing it over again. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* (1767) 114 Pray speak to Sir Toby to cry out encore. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1795) I. 189 A Duo .. drew an universal encora from the spectators. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1464 Loud shouts of 'encore' roused him.

B. *sb.* A call for the repetition of a song, etc.; the repetition itself. Also *attrib.*

1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 206 If the Audience were warmed by the Subject of an Opera .. the Encore, instead of being desireable, would generally disgust. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 310 His anguish doubling by his own 'encore'. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxii. That'll be a double encore if you take care, boys. 1883 *Athenæum* 2 June 697/3 There is nothing in the twenty pages .. to warrant an encore. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 192, I know all the words except the encore verse. Mod, No encores allowed.

Enco're, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To call applaudingly for the repetition of (a song, etc.); to demand a repetition from (a performer).

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 341 They encored it. 1754 — *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxxi. 204 The wretches .. encored him [Sir Charles] without mercy. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 268, I got a part of the audience .. to encore my swoon. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 98 The idea of a man pluming himself on the possibility of being encored in a roar. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 182 Lines .. reflecting on Pompey .. were encored a thousand times.

b. *transf.* To go over again (*nonce-use*).

1806 BERESFORD *Miseries* (ed. 5) I. 24 Till you are..necessitated to turn back, and encore all your sufferings.

Encoronall, Encoronet: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Encorownment, var. of ENCROWNMENT, *Obs.*

Encorporate, obs. form of INCORPORATE.

† **Enco'rpore,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 encorpere. [a. OF. *encorpore-r*, ad. L. *incorporāre* to INCORPORATE.]

1. *intr.* in *Alchemy*: To form one body with; to amalgamate.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem., Prol. & T.* 262 Oure matires enbibyng And eek of oure matires encorporyng. *c* 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 13 Putte þe element of watir .. vpon j ℔ of mater and putte by vij daies to encorpere wel.

2. *trans.* To insert in a body of documents; to enrol or enter in the records of a court.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 260 We woll .. that the sayd letters before encorpored, be of none effecte.

† **Enco'rsive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. OF. *encorser* to make flesh, grow fat, f. *en* in + OF. *cors* (F. *corps* body + *-if*, -IVE.] Fat, fleshy.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Cant., Psalter* 516 Encorsyfe is þe lufyd & he kest vp.

[**Encortif,** erroneous f. of *encorsif*, ENCORSIVE. *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* (1869) III. 36 (from Hampole: see ENCORSIVE.)]

Encortin, obs. f. ENCURTAIN.

Encouch: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

Encounter (enkau·ntəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3 encontre, 5 encountre, 6– encounter. Also 6–8 incounter. [a. OF. *encontre* masc. and fem. (cf Pr. *encontre*, Sp. *encuentro*, It. *incontro*), f. late L. *incontrāre*: see next.] A meeting face to face.

1. A meeting face to face; a meeting (of adversaries or opposing forces) in conflict; *hence*, a battle, skirmish, duel, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8051 He vond hard encontre in norþhumberlande. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5083 But than cam encountre strong Folk of higher Inde among. 1575 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 542 How unseemly an encounter is this, wherein the flesh being matched against the spirit..striveth with him for victory. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 104 An incounter of their armies, wherein Cæsar, being at that time the weaker, had the woorst. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 115 To leaue this keene encounter of our wittes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 718 Winds the signal blow To joyn thir dark Encounter in mid air. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 229, I..have no heart to this incounter. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* i, In these vales .. the Saxons .. and the Gael .. had many a desperate and bloody encounter. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 221 We *must* shrink from the encounter with death.

† b. *attrib. Obs. rare.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxix. (1603) 386 [A champion in the lists says] Though my horse fayle me I will not fayle an incounter companion.

2. The fact of meeting with (a person or thing), *esp.* undesignedly or casually. Const. *of, with.*

1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 22 In case he should be put to it upon any incounter of negotiation or otherwise. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 161 We are infinitely defective as to..excuses .. upon sudden and unpremeditated encounters. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 9, I must here relate a little odd Incounter. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 230 The state of calamity to which my..persecutor had reduced me, had made the encounter even of a den of robbers, a fortunate adventure. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 93 There was constant risk of an encounter which might have produced several duels. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 5 The encounter with superior persons on terms allowing the happiest intercourse.

† b. An amatory interview. *Obs. rare.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 161 The Prince .. saw a far off in the Orchard this amiable incounter. *Ibid.* IV. i. 94 Who hath indeed most like a liberall villaine, Confest the vile encounters they haue had A thousand times in secret.

† c. An accosting, address. *Obs.* Cf. ENCOUNTER *v.* 7.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 41 For I would preuent The loose encounters of lasciuious men.

† 3. Manner of meeting another; style of address, behaviour. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 54 That with your strange encounter much amazed me. 1602 — *Ham.* V. ii. 197 The tune of the time, and outward habite of encounter. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. ii. 50 With what encounter so uncurrent I have strained to appear thus.

† 4. An idea that suddenly presents itself, as it were by accident; a happy thought. *Obs. rare.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 34 Many times with encounters of extraordinary Fancy. 1678 — *Nat. Philos.* i. 11 Wonder .. I never thought upon't before, for it is a very happy encounter.

5. The fact of being met with; occurrence. *rare.*

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 203 Things of daily encounter.

† 6. Proposed as a name for the rhetorical figure ANTITHESIS. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 219 Ye haue another figure very pleasant and fit for amplification, which to answer the Greeke terme, we may call the encounter.

Encounter (enkau·ntəɹ), *v.* Also 4 encountre, 6–8 incounter. [a. OFr. *encontre-r*, a Com. Romanic word, = Pr., Sp., Pg. *encontrar*, It. *incontrare*:—late L. *incontrāre*, f. *in* in + *contra* against.]

1. *trans.* To meet as an adversary; to confront in battle, assail. Sometimes *absol.* with reciprocal sense. Also *fig.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 411 And encountrede this lithere fisch and smot to him faste. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 6 They that encountrid hercules. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3261 And ywons king ..Encounterit hyme in myddis of the gren. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 146 But let us suffer the law and the promise to encounter together. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 544 Astonied at the sight of a monstrous bull let loose and ready to incounter him. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 2 He was provided with a Navy able to incounter a Kings power. 1626 MEAD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 336 III. 250 The Duke was hotly encountered by the Sailors about this day sennight. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 125 They challenge, and encounter Breast to Breast. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxviii. 394 The two kings encountered each other in single combat. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. VII. 90 Enemies very different from those she has hitherto had to encounter. 1851 CREASY *Decis. Battles* (1864) 187 To encounter Varus's army in a pitched battle.

† b. *intr.* Const. *against*, usually *with*. *Obs.*

1530 WOLSEY in Cavendish *Life* (1825) I. 324 Against whom the King was constrained to encounter in his royal person. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. I. (Arb.) 107 Encounteryng with them, he was repulsed with shame and damage. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. (1699) 109 That dreadful day wherein the Army of Vengeance .. are to encounter with the Army of Sin. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 18 The single Enemies I have to encounter with.

† 2. *trans.* To go counter to, oppose, thwart; to contest, dispute. Also *absol. Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par., Rom.* 17 But some one will againe encounter and saye. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vi. 32 When they withstand God and incounter his Word. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 276 Nothing is so vnpleasant to a man, as to be encountred in his chiefe affection. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vi. (1657) 99 Saint Augustine incountring that opinion..reasoneth thus. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 79 From the intrinsecal nature of the things that encounter the possibility of an eternal successive duration in them. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XII. 144 The evidence of this man, not having been encountered at the time.

† b. *intr.* Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1677–8 MARVELL *Corr.* No. 340 Wks. 1872–5 II. 604 Lest I should happen to incounter with our proceedings.

† 3. *trans.* To be placed opposite, or in opposite directions, to (each other). *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v. (1660) 405 She beareth..three Swords barwayes proper, the middlemost encountring the other two.

† b. *intr.* Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 34 There are Pins AE, incountring with Pins which are in PH.

4. To meet, fall in with (a person or thing), *esp.* casually. Sometimes *absol.* Also *fig.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 240 'Treys encountre treys,' quaþ he 'in godhede and in manhede'. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 26/1 Pompei and he encountred togyder. 1528 FOX in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 141 Encountering Mr. Silvester Darius in the same place. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 395 Two men should incounter him by Rahel's Sepulchre. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 56 Some rare things in stampi to be encountred amongst the collections of the curious. 1776 JOHNSON in Boswell (1816) III. § 49 The most extraordinary young man that has encountered my knowledge. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 322 We never met before, and never..may again encounter. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 8. 57, I encountered a considerable stream rushing across it [the glacier]. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. iii. 91 He knew the dictionary meaning of every word he encountered.

† b. *intr.* Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 190 A Christian Amaronite, who accidently encountred with vs. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 142 It would be difficult to quote twenty lines in Mr. Bayes but we should encounter with the Roman Empire. 1767 *Babler* I. 67 xv. Some how or other my eye encountered with Miss Maria's at the end of this speech.

5. To meet with, experience (difficulties, opposition, etc.). Also with notion of 1: To face resolutely.

1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 336 The Royal Society..encountered fierce hostilities. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 68 Disease was not, however, the only enemy which the British had to encounter. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5 (1882) 141 From the Church he [Henry III] encountered as resolute an opposition.

† b. *intr.* Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1581 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 450 If..I had not incounter'd with the Hatred of the Spanish Nation. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 14 They had not any Difficulties of Water to encounter with.

† 6. To go to meet. Also *fig. Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 84, I will encounter darknesse as a bride And hugge it in mine armes. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. iii. 32 At the sixt houre of Morne, at Noone, at Midnight, T' encounter me with Orisons.

¶ Bombastically used for: To go to, approach (*nonce-use*).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 82 Will you incounter the house.

† 7. To accost, address. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 36 With .. smiling face .. encountered him on this manner. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 25 Isabel..incountred him thus. Gentle sir, etc.

† **Encou·nter,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *encontre* against.] Opposite, contrary; = COUNTER *adv.*

1660 *Hist. Indep.* 82 The rogue of all the Kingdom ran directly encounter to their designs.

† **Encou·nterable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ENCOUNTER *sb.* + -ABLE: cf. *profitable*.] ? Ready for encounters.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 346 Whiche time, I woulde I had spent,..in the extolling of your..encounterable valiauntnesse.

† **Encou·nterer.** *Obs.* Also 6 enconterer. [f. ENCOUNTER *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which encounters; an adversary, opponent.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxix. 206 They .. rode close togyder in good aray .. but they founde no encounterers. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 310 In another respect arte is as it were an encountrer and contrary to nature. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XX. 151 The earth did groan With feet of proud encounterers. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. x. (1712) 70 The Lion..will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his Encounterer with it.

b. One who meets (another) half-way; a 'forward' person, coquette. *rare*—[1].

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 58 Oh these encounterers so glib of tongue.

Encou·ntering, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCOUNTER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENCOUNTER.

1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* III. vi. 162 a In the enencountrynge & fightynge Brutus..and Aruns..slowgh eyther other. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlviii. 69 And dyuers encountrynges was bytwene them. 1581 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 450 That the Race of [a man's] life be..prosperous without..any wicked incountring. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. 50 By reason of the opposition and encountering of some other current. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 126 So many shadows cast out and caused by the encountring of these superiour celestial bodies. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Author's Apol., The accidental encountering of a single thought.

Encountering (enkau·ntəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCOUNTER *v.* + -ING[2].] That encounters.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. vi. 19 Let us put on our meet encountering minds. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XI. 219 Keepe the bankes that lead Along th' incountring Current to his head. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 220 Millions of fierce encountring Angels fought. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* V. 350 Betwixt th' encountring chiefs. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Winter Piece* 119 The encountering winds shall oft Muster their wrath again.

† **Encou·ntery.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 incountrie. [ad. OF. *encontree* a meeting, f. *encontrer* ENCOUNTER *v.*] The shock of attack or encounter.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* Ded., To him whose frequent vse of mightye incountrie and terrible shocke of shield and launce, is familier in court.

† **Encou·ntrance.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 incountraunce. [f. ENCOUNTER *v.* + -ANCE.] = ENCOUNTERING *vbl. sb.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 94 Great semblaunce And shew of loue made at incountraunce.

† **Encou·rage,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. next.] = ENCOURAGEMENT.

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 23 § 2 To the great animacion and encourage of thoffendours.

Encourage (enkv·rèdʒ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 5 encorage, 6– encourage. *β.* 7 incorage (incurrage), 7–8 incourage. [ad. OF. *encoragier*, Fr. *encourager*, f. *en* (see EN-[1]) + *corage*: see COURAGE.]

1. *trans.* To inspire with courage, animate, inspirit.

α. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* (1889) 31 They were..gretly encoraged wyth goode hope. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 404 God would have Joshua encouraged with all the encouragement that may be. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 203 By encouraging those, who for ..their own interest pretend religion. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 6 That which encourag'd them was, that the City was healthy. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 376 Whatever appeals to the imagination .. wonderfully encourages and liberates us.

β. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 16 This verely is yᵉ chieffe cause, yᵃᵗ hath incouraged me. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 71 Prayers .. that the God of power and goodness, would incourage your hearts. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 24 ₱ 2 Jack was incouraged at this success.

2. Const. *to* with sb. as obj. or with *inf.*

a. To inspire with courage sufficient for any undertaking; to embolden, make confident.

α. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 Yat they mighte ..bee encouraged to do the like. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 158 Presumeth on his force..which encourages him to commit the same again. 1785 COWPER *Lett.* 9 Nov., John Gilpin..first encouraged you to write. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxxv, I feel encouraged to the liberty I am going to take, by the kindness you showed me. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 31 Encourage yourself to say these things now you are in Paris.

β. 1538 STARKEY *England* 153 The wych thyng undowtydly wold incorage basse stomakys to endevur themselfys dylygently. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 3 Ded., To the which I have beene the more incouraged by a Divine Providence. 1743 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. xvii. 53 Incouraged the Protestants to stand upon their defence.

b. To incite, induce, instigate; in weaker sense, to recommend, advise.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* G j b, They encorage somme persone to do euyl. 1612 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 7 *note*, To incurrage his Highnes to undertake a matter of that consequence. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 201 Water him, and .. Encourage him to thirst again, with Bran. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 44 We are not encouraging individuals to make right or wrong for themselves.

† c. *ellipt.* To encourage to come, to invite. *Obs. rare.*

1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* vi. (1739) 86 Ennius.. [was] encouraged to Rome by Cato the Quæstor.

3. To stimulate (persons or personal efforts) by assistance, reward, or expressions of favour or approval; to countenance, patronize; also, in bad sense, to abet.

1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgment* 9 A Book published ..not to abate their [Students'] Industry, but to incourage it. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xi. I. 38 No woman dares..encourage two lovers at a time. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. i, Paying them [tradesmen] is only encouraging them. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xi. 629 Why should we call upon government to encourage those who write our books? 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* I. xxvi. 642 The bailiffs were allowed to encourage venturous boys in bringing young birds for purposes of training. 1876 GREEN *Short. Hist.* vi § 3 (1882) 293 Among the group who encouraged the press of Caxton [was] .. Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

b. To allow or promote the continuance or development of (a natural growth, an industry, a sentiment, etc.); to cherish, foster.

1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 63 If the Iron Manufacture be not incouraged. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* I. v, Hum! I have encouraged a pimple here too. 1783 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. iii. 31 Books of controversy .. are less encouraged. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xviii. 184 Sunshine .. encouraged a perceptible growth of flowering plants. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxiii, [He] grasped at a thought more actively cruel than any he had ever encouraged before.

4. *nonce-use.* a. Humorously: To put spirit into (liquor). b. To make up for, compensate for.

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 71 Encouraging their want of knowledge with store of men. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* v. § 48, 87 Erasmus .. sometimes incouraged his faint Ale with the mixture.

Encouragement (enkʌ·rĕdʒmĕnt). Also 6–8 **incouragement.** [a. F. *encouragement*: see prec. and -MENT.] The action or process of encouraging, the fact of being encouraged (see senses of the vb.); *concr.* a fact or circumstance which serves to encourage.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 257 King Edward purposyng a lyke encouragement of noble and worthie knightes. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 143 For his more incouragement viewing in his mistris countenance, no cloudes of discontent. 1638 LD. GORING in *Hamilton Papers* (1880) 65 What encouragement whatever those ill affected with you may gather. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 62 To the Incouragement of the Iron, and Iron Manufactures. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 319 This riding-master went hence, finding little or no encouragement, of any desirous to learn. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 124 Inward deformity growing greater, by the incouragement of unnatural affection. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* (ed. 4) Introd., Such employments could not long be wanting, if due incouragement were given to them. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, The wooer had begun to hold the refusal of the damsel as somewhat capricious..after the degree of encouragement which, in his opinion, she had afforded. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 186 [Plato] gives no encouragement to individual enthusiasm. 1883 *Law Rep. Queen' B.* XI. 569 The object of the society being the encouragement of saving.

Encourager (enkʌ·rĕdʒəɹ). [f. ENCOURAGE *v.* + ER.] He who or that which encourages.

1562 BP. HOOPER (*title*), An Apologye againste the Report that he should be a Maintainer and Encorager of suche as cursed the Quenes Highnes. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 72/2 To which notable thing and great force of faith, Mauritius himselfe was a great incourager. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 592 My worshipful good friend, and dayly encourager unto all good labours. 1738 *Daily Post* 17 Aug. *Mary-le-Bonne Gardens*, Mr. Gough begs leave .. to return the encouragers of his Musical Entertainment thanks. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 125 They were considered as fomenters of the tumults, and encouragers of heresy. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 209 He was an encourager of letters and the arts.

Encou·raging, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENCOURAGE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ENCOURAGE.

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 539 That I may have a longing to [the true good things] through thine encouraging. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 11 in Milton *Areop.*, For the .. incouraging of Printers in their honest..endeauours. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* i. § 22 (1687) 4 To the incouraging of us in sins.

Encouraging (enkʌ·rĕdʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCOURAGE *v.* + -ING².] That encourages or tends to encourage.

1663 EARL LAUDERD. in *L. Papers* (1884) I. 176 The Bishop .. hath written a brave incouraging Epistle to our Chancellor. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 29 The choice of Mr. John Stables .. was by no means .. an encouraging example to either Service. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 661 He sate down..to write a kind and encouraging letter to the unfortunate general.

Hence **Encou·ragingly** *adv.*, in an encouraging manner.

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* IV. 332 Those about him speak encouragingly to him. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 170 How encouragingly kind was all this! 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiv. 164 We talked encouragingly of spring hopes.

Encover, incover (en-, inkʌ·vəɹ), *v. rare.* [f. EN-¹, IN- + COVER *v.*] *trans.* To cover completely; to enclose and cover. Hence **Enco·vered, Enco·vering** *ppl. adjs.*

1520–30 SKELTON *Garl. Laur.* 1164 Slimy snails Encoverde over with gold of tissew fine. 1596 R. L. *Diella*, The gold encoverd booke. 1851 D. WILSON *Prehist. Ann. Scotl.* (1863) I. 117 The incovering mound is about .. forty-four feet in diameter.

Encowl, Encraal: see EN- *pref.*¹

Encradle (enkrē¹·d'l), *v.* Also 7 **incradle.** [f. EN-¹ + CRADLE.] *trans.* To lay in a cradle.

1596 SPENSER *Hymne Heavenly Love* 225 Where he encradled was In simple cratch, wrapt in a wad of hay. 1655 FULLER *Church Hist.* I. iv. 213 Three Child-Constantines encradled. 1662 — *Worthies, Linc.* II. 165 Though there incradled.

† **Encrain.** *Obs.*—°

1731–36 BAILEY vol. II, *Encrain* [with Horsemen], a horse that is wither wrung or one that is spoilt in the withers.

† **Encra·mpish, -ise,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN-¹ + CRAMP *a.* + *-ish*, after words like *impoverish.*] *trans.* To cramp, hamper. Hence **Encra·mpised** *ppl. a.*, cramped, distorted.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. (1869) 108 I hatte Peresce, þe goutous, þe encrampised, þe boistous, þe maymed. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 15 Encraumpysshed so sore was my conceyte.

† **Encra·ss,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. F. *encrasse-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + *crasse* thick, CRASS; cf. late L. *incrassāre.*] *intr.* To thicken; to become thick.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 241 The .. moysture of the head distilling from aboue, vpon those breathing partes, and there encrassed..breede difficultie of breathing.

Encratism (enkrătiz'm). [f. Gr. ἐγκρατ-ής + -ISM.] The doctrinal system and practice of the Encratites.

1885 G. SALMON *Hist. Introd. N. T.* xi. 240 Several of the Gnostic sects had in common this feature of Encratism.. the rejection..of marriage, of flesh meat, and of wine.

Encratite (enkrătəit). Chiefly in *pl.* [ad. late L. *encratīta*, late Gr. ἐγκρατῖτης (Hippolytus), f. ἐγκρατ-ής continent + *-ῖτης*: see -ITE.] One of those early Christian heretics (chiefly Gnostic) that abstained from flesh, from wine, and from marriage. Also *attrib.*

1587 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1621) 295 The Encratites..use no wine at all. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 500 Justin's scholar, Tatian .. formed a new sect called by the name of Encratites, or Continents. 1883 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XV. 394 By Encratites and Marcionites intoxicating liquors would have been denounced with as much fervour as by Dr. Kerr. 1885 G. SALMON *Hist. Introd. N. T.* 241 The principal apocryphal Acts of the Apostles proceeded from men of Encratite views.

† **Encre·**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [app. a corrupt form of *encrese*, INCREASE.] ? To grow, thrive.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 66 Wel wot this tree Encre in litel moiste and places hie.

Encrease, -crece, -crees(e, -cresce, -cres(e, -cress(e, obs. forms of INCREASE.

† **Encre·dit,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. EN- + CREDIT.] To gain credit for (a person). In quot. *refl.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 436 Thinking to encredit and ingratiate themselves into their affections.

Encrely, var. of ENKERLY *a.*, *Obs. Sc.*

Encrimson (enkri·mzən), *v.* Also 9 in-. [f. EN- + CRIMSON.] *trans.* To make or dye crimson.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* I. 528 Lips encrimson'd o'er With vestal modesty! 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 215 Steps encrimsoned by the uncleansed pools of gore.

Encrimsoned (enkri·mzend), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Dyed crimson; red like crimson. Also *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* xxix, In bloodlesse white, and the encrimson'd mood. 1824 *Month. Mag.* LVIII. 144 Grasping this incrimsoned steel. 1839 POE *House of Usher* Wks. 1864 I. 294 Feeble gleams of encrimsoned light made their way through the trellissed panes. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 10 Bands of gladiators..hacked each other to pieces on the encrimsoned sand.

Encrinal (e·nkrinăl), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRIN-US + -AL.] = ENCRINITAL.

1845 in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. xii. 159 The blue encrinal limestone so abundant at Holy Island. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xi. 205 The rock with its included encrinal stems and shells.

Encrinic (enkri·nik), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRIN-US + -IC.] = ENCRINITAL.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Encrinital (enkrinəi·tăl), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRINITE + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to, or having the character of, Encrinites.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* viii. 177 Living chiefly on the crabs, lobsters, and shell-fish, or on the encrinital animals. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xviii. 298 Encrinital fragments in the greatest abundance.

2. Containing Encrinites.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xiv. 245 The frequent synonym of 'encrinal' or 'encrinital limestone'.

Encrinite (e·nkrinəit). *Zool.* and *Geol.* [f. ENCRIN-US + -ITE.] A fossil crinoid; formerly sometimes extended to crinoids generally.

1808 PARKINSON *Organ. Rem.* II. 153 (in Rees). 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Encrinites*, a kind of columnar extraneous or organized fossil. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. 10 A tribe of plant-like animals .. which, from a supposed resemblance..to the blossom of a liliaceous plant have been denominated Encrinites. 1854 F. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 30 The prevailing characteristic fossils being encrinites and madrepores. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. § 21. 191 A piece of limestone is..made up of the crowded joints of the encrinite or stone-lily—a marine animal.

attrib. 1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast* (1828) 21 Masses of the encrinite limestone. 1847 E. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Mem.* xii. (1861) 413, I went to seek out the localities for the encrinite heads.

Encrinitic (enkrini·tik), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRINITE + -IC.] Containing fossil Encrinites.

1863 *Cambrian Jrnl.* Sept. 154 The carbonate shell marble of South Wales, and the encrinitic of North Wales. 1864 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 482 The metamorphosis of encrinitic limestone.

Encrinoid (e·nkrinoid), *a. Geol.* [f. ENCRIN-US + -OID.] Resembling an Encrinite.

1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 179 An Encrinoid Echinoderm in its perfect condition.

‖ **Encrinus** (e·nkrinŭs). *Zool.* Also 8 encrinos. [mod.L., f. Gr. ἐν in + κρίνου lily. The word was invented by Harenberg (1729) as a name for a fossil which two years before he had proposed to call a 'stone lily'.]

1. † A name formerly applied generally to fossil crinoids; = ENCRINITE (*obs.*). b. Now the name of a particular (extinct) genus of crinoids, the type of the family *Encrinidæ*.

1762 [see 2]. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 181 To convert an Encrinus into an animal capable of locomotion. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 228 In encrinus, it is composed of different-sized circular plates.

† 2. Applied to certain extant animals which were supposed to resemble the fossil encrinus: a. The *Pennatula Encrinus* of Linnæus = the mod. genus *Umbellula* (class *Anthozoa*, sub-kingdom *Cœlenterata*). b. A crinoid described by Ellis as found on the coast of Barbadoes. *Obs.*

1762 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 358 As it comes nearest to the fossils called encrini..I shall keep to that name, and call it encrinus. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* (Rees), *Encrinos.* 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Encrinus.*

† **Encri·sp,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN- + CRISP; cf. late L. *incrispāre.*] *trans.* To curl (hair or wool) tightly or crisply. Hence **Encri·sped** *ppl. a.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 139 Thai shall have softe encrisped wolle. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 289 With heris encrisped, yalowe as the golde.

† **Encroa·ch,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **incroch.** [f. ENCROACH *v.*] Encroachment; gradual approach.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. (1632) 1000 The further incroch of the French. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 99 The insensible encroach of age is no where so soon discovered. *a* 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1717) IV. 393 Grew into it by insensible Encroaches.

Encroach (enkrō·ʊtʃ), *v.* Forms: α. 4–7 **encroch(e,** (6 **engroche**), 6– **encroach.** β. 5–7 **incroch(e,** 6 **incroatch,** (**ingroche**), 6–8 **incroach.** [a. OF. *encrochier* to seize, also *refl.* and *intr.* to perch, fasten upon, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *croc* hook.]

† 1. *trans.* To seize, acquire wrongfully (property or privilege). Also *absol. Obs.*

α. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2036 The renkez..Encrochede alle Cristyndome be craftes of armes. 1494 FABYAN, VII. CCXXX. 262 He wolde haue encroched thynges appertaynynge to yᵉ Crowne of Fraunce.. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., I make this boke..to thentent that the lordes..shuld nat..haue their

landes lost nor imbeselde nor encroched by one from another. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 364 Base-born honours which they have encroached from men. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 115 The Scottish men .. did lastly encroach unto themselves a Kingdome. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* H h 6 a The tribute which Iustinius had couetously enchroched.

β. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Death Edw. IV*, 51 And more euer to incroche redy was I bent. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. 65 Ingroching bootie echewhere plentifullie. 1587 *Myrr. for Mag., Brennus* iv, Hee warned me I should not seeke t'incroatch That was not mine.

† b. *Law.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 135 b, A Rent is said to be encrochedd, when the Lord by distresse or otherwise compells the tenant to pay more rent than he ought.

† c. In good or neutral sense: To obtain, gain. *Obs. rare.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1116 Delyt þat his come encrochedd. *Ibid.* C. 18 For þay schal comfort encroche in kybes ful mony.

2. *intr.* To trench or intrude usurpingly (*esp.* by insidious or gradual advances) on the territory, rights, or accustomed sphere of action of others. Also *transf.* and *fig.* of things: To make gradual inroads on, extend (its) boundaries at the expense of, something else. Const. *on, upon* (the territory, rights, etc. invaded, or the person whose rights are infringed); also *simply.*

α. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 137 Bie littell and littell engroched on the sowthe partes of the Ile. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 423 See you that you suffer him not to encroch vpon you. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 29. 185, I shall not encroach upon your Time. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 357 The sea encroached upon these cliffs. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 260 Restraining both churches ..from encroaching on the functions of the civil magistrate. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 116 He who encroaches shall pay twofold the price of the injury.

β. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 155 b, He woulde not suffer his libertines to incroche vpon his possessions. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 136 Laws made by the Kings of this realm did never incroach upon the ghostly power which our Saviour by divine positive institution left only to his Church. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliv. 201 The nucleus of a spot .. often changes its figure, by umbra incroaching irregularly upon it.

† b. *trans.* To impose (an unfair burden or condition) *upon. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (Doubtful: perh. *what* is used adverbially.)

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 244 What wil they not encroche vpon you?

3. *intr.* To advance, intrude beyond natural or conventional limits. † b. *refl.* in same sense (*obs. rare*).

1555 *Fardle Facions* App. 323 When the coueitous manne will encroche beyonde his boundes. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 48 Lest heate by stealth encroch it selfe too soone. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. v. 181 Lucius Sulla .. shoved the Enemie backe .. from encroaching any farther. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 214 Those that falsly venture to encroach, Where Nature has deny'd them all Approach. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 3 A state which encroaches beyond the boundaries of sleep. [See also ENCROACHING *ppl. a.*]

c. *trans.* To encroach upon.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 660 This [Bramble] taketh roote easily .. incroching grounde with the toppes of his branches. *Ibid.* 648 It incrocheth and winneth more ground.

† 4. *intr.* To get oneself connected *with. Obs. rare.*

1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 73 Penelopes suters ..were glad to encroche with some of her maides.

Encroacher (enkrō^{u}·tʃəɹ). [f. ENCROACH *v.* + -ER.] One who encroaches (*on*).

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 491 Why is Haddon accused .. as an encrocher upon other mens possessions? 1689 R. WRIGHT *Benefice* 16, I am a bold Incroacher on the Gods, And steal their Free-hold. 1720 SWIFT *Run upon Bankers* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 22 The bold encroachers on the deep. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 11, I would not for the World be thought an Incroacher. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June, Those irregular encroachers who border and trespass on the domain of history.

† **Encroa·ching,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ENCROACH *v.* + -ING^{1}.] The action of the vb. ENCROACH.

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* i. 40 a, By thy incrochyng of other mens realms. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxix. (1640) 144 Murder is a sinne .. wronging God extreamely in presumptuous incroching upon his prerogative. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 36 The encroaching of the said royall power to them.

Encroaching (enkrō^{u}·tʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCROACH *v.* + -ING^{2}.] That encroaches.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 96 The House of Yorke thrust from the Crowne, By lofty proud incroaching tyranny. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xi. (1851) 426 It concern'd them first to sue out their Livery from the unjust wardship of his encroaching Prerogative. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 50 Ladies in your Way, are often like incroaching Subjects. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 250 Our nobly-strengthened little craft rose up upon the encroaching floes bodily. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 26 The cold encroaching policy of Sparta.

Encroachingly (enkrō^{u}·tʃiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In an encroaching manner.

1822 *Month. Mag.* LIV. 592 Whether Bodmer availed himself of Wieland's pen too encroachingly.

Encroachment (enkrō^{u}·tʃmĕnt). Also 7–8 in-. [f. ENCROACH *v.* + -MENT: in AF. (1437) *encrochement.*] The action of encroaching, in various senses; *spec.* in *Law* (see quot. 1613).

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 15 But and there shalbe made any new incrochmentes or intackis inclosed or taken in out of the commens. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxi. 49 Ye thus .. Usurpe on vs by meane of encrochement. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Encrochment*, when the Lord hath gotten and seised of more rent or seruices of his tenant then of right is due. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 8 The people .. being ready with open armes to receive the encroachments of Error. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 72 But this Usurper his encroachment proud Stayes not on Man. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 111 Encroachment of jurisdiction, or calling one *coram non judice*, to answer in a court that has no legal cognizance of the cause. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliv. 201 By these incroachments the nucleus of a spot is divided into two or more nuclei. 1830 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1850) II. iv. 199 We .. find the Latin element making undue encroachments. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 433 The intervening strip of land, narrower now than then owing to the encroachment of the waves.

Encrochet: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 1 a.

Encrown (enkrau·n), *v.* Also 6 encroun. [f. EN-^{1} + CROWN *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put a crown on (any one); to crown.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A j a, Aungelis encrowned full hye with precious stones. 1841 T. J. OUSELEY *Eng. Melodies* 49 Whilst Flowers en-crown thy Fairy head. 1854 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 530 Encrowned with peaks of quivering fire. 1884 *Sword & Trowel* Feb. 63 Our fathers were wont to encrown themselves with a tasselled triangle.

† 2. ? To mark or stamp with the figure of a crown. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 110 And one Quene Elenor was buried .. under a flat Stone of Marble with an Image of plaine Plate of Brasse encrounid.

† **Encrow·nment.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 4 encorownment. [f. ENCROWN *v.* + -MENT.] The action or ceremony of encrowning; coronation.

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4198 Encorownmentes of kynges enoynttede.

† **Encru·elize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EN-^{1} + CRUEL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make cruel or savage.

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* IV. 344 Those minds, which, encruelized, had not distinction to know their madnesse.

Encrust, incrust (en-, inkrv·st), *v.* [Prob. of twofold formation: (1) ad. Fr. *incrust-er* or It. *incrustare* (used in sense 1), ad. L. *incrustāre*, f. *in* upon + *crusta* CRUST. (2) f. EN-^{1}, IN- + CRUST, or ad. Fr. *encroûter* (in 16th c. *encrouster*) of equivalent formation. The *en-* and *in-* forms are both in common use, without any differentiation of sense; the Dictionaries mostly favour *incrust*, but *encrust* appears to be the more frequent in actual use.]

1. *trans.* To ornament (a surface) by overlaying it with a crust of precious material. Also *To encrust into.*

α. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xii. 262 The outside of the edifice was encrusted with marble. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 142 As if the whole tree were encrusted with molten jewellery. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 196 A staircase encrusted with jasper. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* xi. 101 The painted and incised bacini, which are encrusted into her church towers.

β. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 35 The church of the Jesuits is..a glorious fabric without and within, wholly incrusted with marble. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. liii. 295 The walls were incrusted with marbles of various colours. 1885 STONE *Chr. bef. Christ* 44 Vases incrusted with diamonds and *lapis lazuli.*

2. To cover with a crust or thin coating (*e.g.* of rust, sedimentary deposits, etc.). Also of scales, shellfish, etc.: To form a crust or hard coating on (a surface).

α. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 313 In those dreary countries, the instruments..that are kept in the pocket..are quickly encrusted. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 535 He now was encrusted with one scab over every part of his face and body. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 482 Scales encrusting the soft part of the dorsal and anal fins. 1854 F. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 87 Sulphur is found .. encrusting the sides in considerable quantities. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 433 The blocks of masonry .. are now encrusted by shell fish and sea weeds.

β. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 73 Let Jove incrust Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlasting rust. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 23 Such..waters..incrust vessels in which they are contained. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 23 Their bare feet being literally incrusted with dirt.

b. *fig.*

α. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 359 Some rejected Christ as unfit nucleus to encrust with their fables. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* iii. 42 The simple fact is .. encrusted over with collateral associations.

β. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 157 How was my heart incrusted by the world! 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III. xvii. 265 Satan .. may incrust it with his own evil creations. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* viii. 80 You get habits of thought and life that incrust you. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* viii. (1875) 326 Many languages .. were still so incrusted with barbarism.

3. To form into a crust, deposit as a crust.

1726 THOMSON *Winter* 756 The winter snow Incrusted hard. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 151 It was sufficiently incrusted to bear a pedestrian.

4. a. *intr.* for *refl.* To form itself into a crust. b. *intr.* To form or deposit a crust *upon.*

1725 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 381 The Pustules..did not incrust yellow. 1754 *Ibid.* XLIX. 26 This chanel of fire..is covered by the..lava, which cools and incrusts on its surface. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 30 A mass of unauthorized traditional glosses .. had encrusted over the Thirty-nine Articles.

5. To shut up, imprison as within a crust. *rare.*

a 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* (1721) IV. 528 Tho' I should .. In Alps of Ice encrusted, freeze. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 79 The statue might be conceived encrusted in its marble envelope.

Encrusted, incrusted (en-, inkrv·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCRUST *v.* + -ED^{1}.] In senses of the vb.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 59 The olive branch in one hand, and the encrusted pike in the other. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 351 Trailing his hind quarters over the incrusted snow. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 121 The first kind, or 'incrusted enamels' is subdivided into two classes. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 292 Solid concretions..of an organized skeleton and incrusted salts.

Encrusting, incrusting (en-, inkrv·stiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCRUST *v.* + -ING^{2}.] That encrusts.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. Pref. 3 The excellence and number of our springs, whether medicinal or incrusting. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 79 Polypary incrusting, formed of stolons. 1861 DICKENS in *All Y. Round* IV. 461, I was content to take a foggy view of the Inn through the window's encrusting dirt. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* v. 81 A kiss cannot reach her through the incrusting alabaster.

Encrustment (enkrv·stmĕnt). [f. ENCRUST *v.* + -MENT.] *concr.* That which is deposited by the action of encrusting; an outer encrusted layer or shell. Also *fig.*

1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 561 That rich .. spirit of drollery..penetrating through all enfoldings and rigorous encrustments into the kernel of the ludicrous. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II. xiv. 211 The trees .. glistened rather with soft moisture than with stiff encrustment.

Encrystal: see INCRYSTAL.

† **Encul3e.** *Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. ACCOIL, which in Sc. form would be **acul3ie.*] ? Coaxing.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, St. Tecla* 34 Quhene he saw he sped nathinge For his encul3e or entysing.

† **Encu·mber,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 encumbre, encumbir, 6 encombre, 7 encomber, encumber. Also 6 incomber, incumber. [a. OF. *encombre* = Pr. *encombre*, It. *ingombro*:—late L. *incumbrum*, f. *incumbrāre*: see ENCUMBER *v.*] The state of being encumbered; *concr.* an encumbrance, embarrassment, trouble, annoyance.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 327 With many grete encumbre of in hard stoure. 1546 GARDINER *Decl. Artic. Joye* 43 Saynt Austen..auoydinge thencombre of these subtyll heretiques. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall of Princes* (1582) 422 b Why they should suffer so many incombers, broiles, and troubles as they do. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *To P. Henry* in *Rem.* (1661) 252 The greater [ship] is slow; unmaniable, and ever full of encumber. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 10 Sleep .. follow'd with a troope of golden Slumbers Thrust from my quiet Braine all base encumbers. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* v. (Arb.) 28 Too great a number of such Friends, is an encomber and may betray him.

Encumber (enkv·mbəɹ), *v.* Forms: α. 4–7 encomber, -bre, (5 encounbre, emcombre), 5–8 encumbre, 6– encumber. β. 6–8 incomber, incumbre, 7 incombre, incumber. See also ACCUMBER. [a. OF. *encombre-r* to block up, obstruct, a Com. Rom. word (Pr. *encombrar*, It. *ingombrare*):—late L. *incombrāre*, f. *in* in, upon + *combrus* barricade, obstacle, prob. repr. L. *cumulus* heap. (In Eng. the fig. uses appear much earlier than the literal.)]

1. *trans.* To hamper, embarrass (persons, their movements, actions, etc.) *with* a clog or burden. Also of things: To act as a clog or restraint upon. Also *fig.*

α. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ℙ 613 Of accidie cometh first, that a man is annoyed and encombrid for to do eny goodnes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. xxiii. 1169 They marched heavily armed and encombered. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* II. (1680) 31 He travers'd..near three hundred (miles)..encombered with a portmanteau. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lii. 261 The royal camp was encumbered by the luxury of the palace. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 44 There were various branches of our trade which it had been thought necessary to encumber with high duties. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 408 He could not be persuaded to encumber his feeble frame with a cuirass. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 407 The study of philosophy..may encumber him.

β. ? 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iii. (1627) 13 Schoolemasters who are incumbred with this inconvenience. 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* (1636) xiii. 17 Lamenesse incombers the legges, but not the resolution. 1688 in Somers *Tracts* I. 306 Such Statutes .. seem to incumber what Papists think his Majesty's Prerogative. 1726 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii, She draws back her garment .. that it may not incumber her in her march. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Relat.* II. 314 They sold their Commodities .. in order to be less incombert when they should go about to conquer.

† 2. To engage, involve, entangle *in. Obs.*

138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 70 Procuratours of þe fend to encombre [mennus soulis] in synne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 508 And lefte his scheep encombred in the myre. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. 128 To deliver him out of that War in which they had incumbred..him. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Poems* (J.) Encumbered in the silken string.

† 3. To cause suffering or inconvenience to. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 3it salle Edward be encombred þorgh dame Blanche schene. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xii. 37 In mannes body whan ony maladye or sekenes encombreth hit. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 51 Sometime these Courtiers them more to incumber Slepe all in one chamber. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 191/2 Greefes wherwith your mind is dailie incombred. 1605

BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 7 (1873) 56 His mind..being no ways charged or incumbered, either with fears, remorses, or scruples.

† **b.** Of enemies, etc.: To press hardly upon, harass, give trouble to. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. i. (1859) 2 To what purpoos had god formed me for to ben encombred with soo moche meschyef. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxxi. 104 The fleshe, the worlde, and the Devil..encomberithe a man. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 120 Ye shal be here encombred and assaylled. 1633 P. FLETCHER in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 197 Much were the knights encumbered with these foes.

† **c.** To overcome, master; said *esp.* of temptations, passions, etc. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 223 That ydelnesse encombre hym nou3t. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 267 The King..Incombred of his lustes blinde The lawe tornith out of kinde. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. v. (1554) 46 b, The auoutour..Thee encumbred of very force.

4. To burden with duties, obligations, or responsibilities.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 355 Martha is sore encumbered with much serving. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 336 It is a burthen to them to bee so employed; they cannot abide to be so encombred. 1781 BURKE *Sp. Repeal. Marriage Act* X. 137 A man that breeds a family without competent means of maintenance, encumbers other men with his children. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 119 Aurelia had objected to be encumbered with a stepson.

5. To burden (a person or an estate) with debts; *esp.* to charge (an estate) with a mortgage. [Cf. OF. *encombrer* to mortgage.]

a. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. ii, Such lands..As are not encumbered. 1729 BERKELEY *Serm.* Wks. 1871 IV. 639 If you were .. encumbered with debt. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* vii. (1878) 46 His large estates, loaded with debt and encumbered by mortgage. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xiv. 95 If he make a mortgage after having otherwise encumbered the estate.

β. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 8 There being so many ways to incumber the Land privately. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 313 The new occasions and necessities.. required means to be devised of charging and incumbering estates.

6. To load or fill (places, things) *with* what is obstructive or useless; to block up; *fig.* to complicate, render difficult.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3007 Thorough the breres anoon wente I, Wherof encombred was the hay. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 310 All iorneys incumbered with continuall waters. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 38 Seruetto and other like .. haue encombred al things with new deceites. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. 34, I have not..encumbered my doctrine with .. difficulties. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 129 Copper Mine River .. is encumbered with shoals and falls. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ii, The ground about the pillar was strewed, or rather encumbered, with many large fragments of stone. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 472 Newton's monument .. adorns or incumbers the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 2 (1882) 276 The Statutes of Apparel .. begin at this time to encumber the Statute-Book.

† **7.** In pa. pple.: Constipated. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iiij b, When yowre hawke is encombred in the bowillis.

† **8.** ? To fold (the arms). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 174 With Armes encombred thus, or thus, head shake.

Encumbered (enkʌ·mbəd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCUMBER *v.* + -ED^{1}.] In the senses of the verb: Hampered, burdened, etc. Of an estate: Charged with a mortgage.

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 498 Society grown weary of the load, Shakes her incumber'd lap, and casts them out. 1847 BRIGHT *Sp. Irel.* 13 Dec., The encumbered condition of landed property in Ireland. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ii. 9 Those who travelled in more dignified and encumbered style. 1884 MACKESON & SMITH ed. *Coote's Law of Mortg.* 473 The Incumbered Estates Court [West Indies].

Encu·mberer. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who encumbers.

Encumbering (enkʌ·mbəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENCUMBER *v.* + -ING^{2}.] That encumbers.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 188 Whosoever .. labours to keep such an incumbring surcharge of earthly things. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 404 From his belt he took The encumbering sword. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vii. 319 *note*, The feeble encumbering pronoun 'which'. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vii. 300 These barren, encumbering branches.

Hence **Encumberingly** *adv.*

Encumberment (enkʌ·mbəmĕnt). Now *rare.* Also **incumberment.** [a. OF. *encombrement*: see ENCUMBER *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The action of encumbering; the state or fact of being encumbered.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 148 God..Saued þam alle þo tymes fro þer encumberment. *a* 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 98 Their numbers growing so great, as bred many incomberments. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 151 Subjecting him [the Deity] to Sollicitous Encumberment. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 454 Escaping from the rich encumberment of the metropolitan port. 1877 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 6 Droves of cattle .. add to the incumberment of the way.

† **b.** Contextually used for: Satanic temptation. *Obs.* Cf. ENCUMBER *v.* 3 c.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 706 It was .. The deuels foule encumbrement. 15.. *Merlin* 645 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 442 Thorrow the ffeendes incomberment.

† **c.** Molestation, disturbance. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 14 Without Saturnus blacke encombrement. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. viii. 38 To let her Sleepe out her fill without encomberment.

† **d.** Misfortune, mishap. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 129, I have thorowe Encomberment slayne a man, and he is here with me.

† **2.** *concr.* Something that encumbers; = ENCUMBRANCE. *Obs.*

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 634 Let us shake off all incumberments. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 29 Devested of those many encumberments of humane inventions both false and useless. 1664 — *Myst. Iniq.* iii. 8 A troublesome and useless incumberment upon Christianity.

Encumbrance (enkʌ·mbrăns). Forms: *α.* 4–5 encombraunce, (-beraunce), 4-6 encumbraunce, 4–7 encombrance, 7– encumbrance; *β.* 6 incomb(e)raunce, 6–7 incombrance, (7 incumberance), 7–9 incumbrance. [a. OF. *encombrance*, f. *encombrer* to ENCUMBER; see -ANCE.]

† **1.** Encumbered state or condition; trouble, molestation, perplexity. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5509 The douke Otous .. His gret encumbraunce him telde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 265 (Wright's text) Care & encombraunce is comen to vs alle. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2657 So I me drede .. To haue som grete encomberaunce. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richm.* (1708) 28 A lyfe voyde of all sorrow and encombrance. 1559 *Homilies* I. *Fear of Death* III. (1859) 103 The great encombrance which our spirit hath by this sinful flesh.

† **b.** Satanic temptation: = ENCUMBERMENT 1 b.

c 1450 *Merlin*, Wyte ye well that this is the encombraunce of the deuell.

2. *concr.* That which encumbers; a burden, impediment, 'dead weight'; a useless addition; in stronger sense, an annoyance, trouble.

1535 *Stat.* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Which..shall be a great incumberance to all such the Kinges subiectes. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* ii. 8 The incomberaunces are .. so great as it would bee vnpossible for vs to ouercome them if God assisted vs not. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 95 To hire incumbents or rather incumbrances for life-time. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. i. (ed. 4) 16 This incumbrance of a convoy gave us some uneasiness. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 172 Housekeepers will be freed from the intolerable incumbrance of beggars at their doors. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ii. 35 Malign dispositions and vindictive habits are .. miserable encumbrances of the mind. 1851 MARIOTTI *Italy in* 1848 iv. 234 The great mass of volunteers, especially Lombards, were looked upon as a mere encumbrance. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 196 Divesting my limbs of every encumbrance.

3. A person dependent on another for support; *esp.* in phrase *Without encumbrance* = 'having no children'.

1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* IV. ii, I will have no more incumbrances brought on us. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 165 § 4. 148 Left the younger sons encumbrances on the eldest. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 109 The widow .. may advertise herself as 'without incumbrance', to undertake any situation. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 10 Coachmen..rarely have children, or, as they say..incumbrances.

4. *Law.* A burden on property: 'A claim, lien, liability attached to property; as a mortgage, a registered judgment, etc.' (Wharton).

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 27 These acts are collaterall encombrances. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* iv. § 269. 120 He hath this Land without encombrance of Action. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 200 That my ancient and lineally descended estate, might without incumbrance fall upon you my elder son. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xl. 204 You accepted the succession with all its encumbrances. 1836 KENT *Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) II. xxxix. 483 If a vendor, knowing of an encumbrance upon an estate, etc.

Encumbrancer (enkʌ·mbrănsəɹ). *Law.* Also in-. [f. ENCUMBRANCE + -ER.] One who has an encumbrance or legal claim on an estate.

1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* viii. 50 A preferable title to any former purchaser or encumbrancer. 1863 GLADSTONE *Financ. Statem.* 22 A large body of mortgageors, incumbrancers, and life-renters.

† **Encu·mbrancy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 in- [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] = ENCUMBRANCE 4.

1554 in *Archæol.* XXXIX. 188 The Quenes Ma^{tie} to dischardge the purchaser of all incumbrauncy.

† **Encu·mbrous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4 encoumberous, 4-5 encomb(e)rous(e, 6– encumbrous. Also *β.* 4 incombrous. [a. OF. *encombros*, f. *encombre*: see ENCUMBER *sb.* and -OUS.] Cumbersome, distressing, troublesome.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 862 Harde langage..ys encombrouse for to here. *c* 1392 — *Compl. Venus* 42 But ful encoumberous [*v.r.* encombrous] is þe vsing. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. xliv. (1859) 50 The mooste encomberous melodye that euer I herde byfore. 1694 STRYPE *Cranmer* II. iii. *note* (D.), To avoid many encumbrous arguments.

† **Encu·mbry.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 incombrye. [f. ENCUMBER *v.* + -Y.] = ENCUMBRANCE.

1546 GARDINER *Decl. Artic. Joye* 82 b, To make the husband amendes for that encombrye, ye teach men .. that they may haue as lawfully two wyues at ones, as one.

Encup: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 1 a.

Encur, obs. form of INCUR.

Encurb, Encurse: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 3.

Encurl (enkɚ·l), *v.* Also **incurl.** [f. EN-^{1} + CURL.] *trans.* To twist, twine, interlace.

1647–8 HERRICK *Poems* (1869) *App. Epithal.* viii, Like streames which flow Encurlld together. — *Hesper* Wks. (1876) II. 253 Be she bald or do's she weare Locks incurl'd of other haire.

Encursion, obs. var. INCURSION.

Encurtain (enkɚ·tĕn, -t'n), *v.* Forms: 4 encortin, 6 encurtine, incorteyn, incurtain, -teyn, 7 en-, incourtaine, 7– encurtain. [a. OF. *encortine-r, encourtine-r*, f. *en-* in + *cortine, courtine* CURTAIN.]

1. *trans.* To surround, or envelop with curtains.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 71 A softe bedde of large space They hadde made and encortined. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 6 To lye in the bed incorteyned wyth sylke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. i, They began at Rome to encourtaine their Theatre with such vailes dyed in colours.

2. *trans.* and *fig.* To surround as with a curtain; to shroud, veil.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 97 Since first these clouds his [the sunne's] face incurtained. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Poet. Wks.* (1837) 71 Encurtain'd in the main. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xviii. 11 Blessed is the darkness which encurtains my God.

† **3.** *Fortification.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [So *encortiner* in OF.; cf. CURTAIN *sb.*]

1598 FLORIO, *Cortinare*, to encurtine, to flank or fortifie about with a wall.

Hence **Encu·rtained** *ppl. a.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* lxxxviii, Bright day is darkned by incurtaind light. 1606 CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 190 Through the encourtaind windowes .. I see light Tapers. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Gamester* 40 At the end of every act, the encurtain'd musique sounds.

Encushion: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 1 a.

-ency, ad. L. *-entia*, the termination of abstract sbs. formed upon pr. pples. (ppl. adjs. or sbs.) in *-ent-* by means of the suffix *-ia* (whence Eng. *-y* in *modesty, fallacy*, etc.: see -Y, -CY). The L. sbs. in *-entia* (like those in *-ia* generally) denoted primarily qualities or states; but some of them came by development of sense to be nouns of action or process, and in late L. and in Romanic the formation of nouns of action became the normal function of the suffix. Consequently the Eng. sbs. in -ENCE (which are adaptations of L. types in *-entia* either through Fr. or according to Fr. analogies) have very frequently the sense of action or process, either in addition to, or to the exclusion of, that of quality or state. The sbs. in *-ency*, on the other hand, being purely English adaptations of the Latin types, have properly only the sense of quality or state, and concrete senses thence developed. As exemplifying this difference of use between the two suffixes, cf. *recurrence* and *currency, confluence* and *fluency, residence* and *presidency*. When the same word exists in both the *-ence* and the *-ency* forms, the tendency is (where the sense of the verbal etymon permits) to restrict the former to action or process (*i.e.* to connect its meaning rather with that of the vb. than with that of the adj.), while the latter is used to express quality; cf. *coherence* and *coherency, persistence* and *persistency*. In a few instances both forms of a word have equally the sense of quality or condition; in most of these cases the one or the other of the forms has become obsolete or archaic; where they are both in current use, the distinction usually is that *-ency* has a more distinct reference to the sense of the related adj. or sb. in *-ent*, considered as the predicate of some particular subject; cf. for example, 'sentience is an attribute of animals' with 'some maintain the sentiency of plants'. See -ANCY.

Encyclic (ensəi·klik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *encyclicus*, an altered form (with substitution of suffix) of *encyclius*, a. Gr. ἐγκύκλιος of same meaning, f. ἐν in + κύκλ-ος circle.]

A. *adj.*

1. = ENCYCLICAL A. 1, 2.

1824 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 195/2 His recovery was followed by the promulgation of an Encyclic letter. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. ix. 438 The encyclic, or liberal education at this period, embraced seven departments.

2. *nonce-use.* Encircling.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* I. 202 Dropping from Heaven's encyclic rim.

B. *sb.* = ENCYCLICAL B.

1851 MARIOTTI *Italy in* 1848 iv. 251 The Papal encyclic of the 19th April, entered into no man's views. 1864 *Q. Rev.* July 127 The terms of the Encyclic imply a separation between liberty and Roman Catholicism.

‖ **Ency·clica.** *rare.* [mod.Lat. fem. of *encyclicus*: see prec.] = ENCYCLICAL B.

1888 *Catholic Househ.* 18 Aug. 5/3 To the Encyclica of September 1883, the Catholics fully responded .. To the Pontifical Encyclicas follow, etc.

Encyclical (ensəi·klikăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late L. *encyclicus* (see ENCYCLIC) + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Antiq.* Used as transl. of Gr. ἐγκύκλιος (παιδεία), *i.e.* general (education); cf. ENCYCLOPÆDIA 1.

1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 301 The learning, which they call encyclical.

2. Of an ecclesiastical epistle: Circular, intended

for extensive circulation. Now chiefly of letters issued by the pope.

1647 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* II. II. § 2 Wks. (1822) XI. 85 Their [the Greeks'] prime and most learned prelate..did ..publish an encyclical epistle against the definition of the council. 1805 Bp. Horsley *Sp. Petit. Rom. Cath. Speeches* (1813) II. 242, The apostolical vicars put forth an encyclical letter forbidding the people..to take the oath. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 35 The encyclical letter from the Church of Jerusalem, of which St. James was the main author.

B. *sb.* An encyclical letter; see A. 2.

1837 J. H. Newman in *British Critic* XXII. 282 When a new Encyclical issues from Rome, etc. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 791 No one can read the Pope's new Encyclical without feeling, etc. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* v. 56 This most deeply spiritual encyclical. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 376 Pius IX..in the Encyclical..condemned.. the separation of Philosophy and Science from revelation.

Encyclopædia, encyclopedia (ensəi:kl*o*pī·diă). Also 7 in adapted forms **encyclopædie-, -y, -pedie, -pedy, -ped(e.** [a. late L. *encyclopædia*, a. pseudo-Gr. *ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία*, an erroneous form (said to be a false reading) occurring in MSS. of Quintilian, Pliny, and Galen, for *ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία* 'encyclical education', the circle of arts and sciences considered by the Greeks as essential to a liberal education (cf. Encyclical A. 1).

The spelling with *æ* has been preserved from becoming obs. by the fact that many of the works so called have Latin titles, as *Encyclopædia Britannica, Londinensis*, etc.]

1. The circle of learning; a general course of instruction.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiii, The circle of doctrine .. is in one worde of greke Encyclopedia. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* a 3 a, To Rdr., In this Encyclopædie and round of knowledge. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 187 Borrowed from the Bank of the Encyclopædia, or generall Learning. 1662 Phillips *Dict.* Advt., A Dictionary for the English Tongue, would require an Encyclopedy of knowledge. 1681 T. Mannyngham *Disc.* 54 They make .. the whole Encyclopede of Arts and Sciences but a brisker Circulation of the blood. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 459 The Student .. who shall think fit to take so useful a Theory in his Encyclopaedy. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xx, In you are lodg'd a Cornucopia, an Encyclopedia, an unmeasurable Profundity of Knowledge. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* 277 An education which aimed at a little encyclopædia of elementary knowledge.

2. A literary work containing extensive information on all branches of knowledge, usually arranged in alphabetical order.

The word in this sense appears first as the title of certain works published in the 17th cent. *esp.* that of Alstedius (see quot. 1819).

1644 T. Diconson in Bulwer *Chirologia* a 2 Thy Enchiridion .. became th' Encycloped. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* (1769) 123 A kind of encyclopedia of all .. and memorable things. 1716 M. Davies *Ath. Brit.* II. 342 Mr. Record had scarce any Precedents or Patterns in his *Encyclopædy of Learning* to copy after. 1768 (*title*) Encyclopædia Britannica. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Encyclopædia*, The first work we have seen under the title of Encyclopædia, is J. H. Alstedii Encyclopædia, which was published in 1632, in two vols. folio. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. ii. 4 The Bible is .. by no means indeed an Encyclopædia. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 24 An ancient Chinese encyclopædia.

humorously. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxiv, Mr. Pickwick ..looked encyclopædias at Mr. Peter Magnus. 1885 *Illust. Lond. News* 19 Dec. 648 Maida [a girl] was an encyclopædia of knowledge.

b. Sometimes applied *spec.* to the French work 'Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des Sciences, des Arts, et des Métiers' (1751–1765), by Diderot, D'Alembert, and other eminent scholars and men of science.

1773 (*title*) Select Essays from the Encyclopedy. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 207 The vast undertaking of the Encyclopædia. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 161 Diderot was busy (1750) with the first volume of the Encyclopædia.

3. An elaborate and exhaustive repertory of information on all the branches of some particular art or department of knowledge; *esp.* one arranged in alphabetical order.

1801 (*title*) The Encyclopædia of Wit. 1807 (*title*) The Vocal Encyclopædia: comprising a variety of popular songs, etc. 1859 Smiles *Self-help* 61 Introduced in the historical part of his [Loudon's] laborious Encyclopædia of Gardening ..The result of which appeared in his Encyclopædias. 1881 (*title*), Hamersly's Naval Encyclopædia.

Hence **Ency·clopæ·diac** *a.* [see -ac], = Encyclopædic; **Ency·clopædi·acal** *a.* [see -acal], = prec.; **Ency·clopæ·dial** *a.* [see -al], of or pertaining to an encyclopædia (see Encyclopædia 2).

1886 *Athenæum* 27 Feb. 298/3 His encyclopædiac knowledge renders it probable he will make an excellent librarian. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 589 It is the object of many .. to render instruction encyclopædiacal. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 216 The tendency of the Alexandrian school was encyclopædiacal throughout. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 658 Our Encyclopaedial lion is fangless and toothless.

Encyclopædian (ensəi:kl*o*pī·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -an.]

A. *adj.* a. Embracing the whole circle of learning; comprising a wide range of subjects. b. Of the nature of or resembling an encyclopædia.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 439 A work of this order .. is in its nature encyclopædian.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** = Encyclopædist 1 b. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1834 Beckford *Italy* II. 249 Voltaireists and encyclopedians have poisoned all sound doctrine.

¶ **2.** app. = Encyclopædia 1. [? Meant for a Gr. accusative.]

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 132 Let them have that Encyclopædian, all the learning in the world.

Ency:clopæ·diast. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Encyclopædia, on the analogy of *Ecclesiast.*] = Encyclopædist 1 b.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 26 Had he been less munificent in his patronage of French encyclopædiasts.

Encyclopædic, encyclopedic (ensəi:kl*o*pē·dik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an encyclopædia (see Encyclopædia 1); that aims at embracing all branches of learning; universal in knowledge, very full of information, comprehensive.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 26 Attempts at bringing knowledge into encyclopedic forms. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. II. viii. 335 So comprehensive a notion of zoology displays a mind accustomed to encyclopedic systems. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 470 Another feature of Lucan's Pharsalia is its affectation of encyclopædic knowledge. 1872 Minto *Eng. Lit.* I. ii. 92 That encyclopædic statistician [Macaulay's father]. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* i. § 4 (1882) 37 The encyclopædic character of his researches left him in heart a simple Englishman.

Encyclopædical, encyclopedical (ensəi:kl*o*pē·dikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1651 Fuller *Abel. Rediv.* 104 Encuclopedicall wisdome .. he esteemed rather a learned sort of madnesse, then etc. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 192 An encyclopedical view of human knowledge. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) X. XXI. viii. 156 The King's encyclopedical conversation enchanted me completely.

Encyclopædism, encyclopedism (ensəi:kl*o*pī·diz'm). [f. Encyclopædia + -ism.]

1. Encyclopædic learning; the possession of the whole range of knowledge.

1833 Carlyle, *Diderot*, Misc. V. 45 This exaggerated laudation of Encyclopedism. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. I. i. 6 Not that he [Gower] sets up for Encyclopædism; on the contrary, he laments .. the scantiness of his knowledge.

2. The doctrines of the Encyclopædists (see Encyclopædist 1 b).

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 102 A time of Tithe Controversy, Encyclopedism, Catholic Rent, Philanthropism, and the Revolution of Three Days! 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II, French philosophy, with us, is still synonymous with Encyclopedism.

Encyclopædist, encyclopedist (ensəi:kl*o*pē·dist). [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. A compiler of or writer in an encyclopædia.

1651 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 278 Curtius..had been scholar to Alstedius, the Encyclopedist. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* § 1. 31 *note*, St. Isidore .. was the Pliny, the Bede, the Encyclopedist of his age.

b. *esp.* one of the writers of the French *Encyclopédie* (see Encyclopædia 2 b); often with a disparaging allusion to the tenets they promulgated.

1796 Hutton *Math. & Philos. Dict.* Pref. 5 To have recourse to .. the still more stupendous performance of the French Encyclopædists. 1800 *Month. Mag.* VIII. 597 The encyclopedists undertook to new model .. the old-fashioned religious..opinions of that country [France]. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 53 What Steam-engine .. did these Encyclopedists invent for mankind?

3. One who attempts to deal with every branch of knowledge, or whose studies have a very extensive range.

1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 132 Aristotle .. like a true encyclopædist, was content to register the gods whom he had not the heart to worship.

Encyclopædize, encyclopedize (ensəi-kl*o*·pīdəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] *trans.* a. To arrange as an encyclopædia (see Encyclopædia 1); to exhibit (knowledge) in a systematic form. b. To describe in an encyclopædia (see Encyclopædia 2).

1824 Byron *Juan* xv. lxviii, Dictionaries Which encyclopedise both flesh and fish. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 32 The attempt to exhibit all Science in one body, the attempt to exhibit all Science to one mind, which are the two forms of the attempt to encyclopedize knowledge.

‖ **Encyliglotte.** *Obs.* [Fr. *encyliglotte* (Rabelais), app. a corruption of Gr. *ἀγκυλόγλωσσον* (*-γλωττον), the condition of being tongue-tied; cf. mod. Fr. *ancyloglosse.*] The string of the tongue.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxiv, The Encyliglotte, which she had under her tongue being cut, she spoke.

Encyse, obs. form of Incise *v.*

Encyst (ensist), *v.* [f. En-^{1} + Cyst.] *trans.* To enclose in a cyst, capsule, or bag; only in *pa. pple.* and *refl.*

1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 272 Gall-stones in the substance of the liver .. are often encysted. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 67 Shell represented by two short styles, encysted in the substance of the mantle. 1882 *Nature* XXVI, The cercaria..soon came to rest, showing a tendency to encyst itself on surrounding objects.

fig. 1873 Symonds *Gk. Poets* xii. 418 Even in Pindar, moral mysticism is, as it were, encysted, like an alien deposit, in the more vital substance of aesthetic conceptions.

Encystation (ensistē^{i}·ʃən). *Biol.* [f. prec. + -ation.] The process (observed in some Protozoa) of becoming surrounded with a cyst, bag, or capsule; = Encystment.

1869 Nicholson *Zool.* 61 Reproduction in Vorticella..by a process of encystation and endogenous division. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 660 The Heliozoa propagate by simple division with or without previous encystation.

Encysted (ensi·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.] That is contained in a cyst or sac. *Encysted tumour*: a tumour consisting of a fluid or other substance enclosed in a cyst. Also *fig.*

1705 T. Greenhill in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2010, I..found it to be of that sort of Wens or encisted Tumors called Atheroma. 1782 S. F. Simmons in *Med. Commun.* I. 102 The dropsy was supposed to be of the encysted kind. 1824 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 256 The encysted venom, or poison-bag, beneath the adder's fang. 1861 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* 222 Encysted griefs, if we may borrow the chirurgeon's term.

Encysting (ensi·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Encyst *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Encyst.

1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 501 An eye may be destroyed while the encysting is going on.

Encystment (ensi·stmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -ment.] a. 'The condition of an encysted tumour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). b. *Biol.* The process of becoming surrounded by a cyst.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 354. 1016/2 The encystment of the parasites. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* ii. 96 These Flagellata .. present various modes of agamic multiplication by fission, preceded or not by encystment.

Encyte, obs. form of Incite.

End (end), *sb.* Forms: 1–7 ende, (2 aend, -e, 4 eende, hende, 4, 6 eande, 4 aend, eond, 5 heynd, 7 *dial.* eend), 3– end. Also 3–5 ȝende, 4 ȝend, 5 ȝynde, 6 yende. [Common. Teut.: OE. *ende* str. masc., corresponds to OS. *endi* (Du. *einde*), OHG. *enti* masc. (also neut.; MHG. *ende* masc., neut., mod.G. *ende* neut.), ON. *ender* (also *ende* wk. masc.; Sw. *ände* masc., *ända* fem., Da. *ende*), Goth. *andeis*:—OTeut. **andjo-z*:—pre-Teutonic **antjo·-s*, cogn. with Skr. *ánta* masc., neut., end, boundary, with And *prep.*, and with OHG. *andi, endi*, ON. *enne* neut. (:—OTeut. **anpjo(m*:—**a·ntjo(m)* forehead.

In some dialects of ME. the *e* became long. The forms *ȝend(e, ȝynd(e, yende* may be merely phonetic developments of *ēnd*, or they may possibly be due to the influence of the vb. Y-end (OE. *ȝeendian*).]

I. With reference to space.

1. The extremity or outermost part (in any direction) of a portion of space, or of anything extended in space; utmost limit. *Obs.* in general sense; retained in phrase, *the end(s of the earth.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* Ps. xviii. [xix.] 4 In alle eorðan uteo de swoeȝ heara and in endas ymbhwyrftes eorðan word heara. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xviii. [xix]. 4 Ofer ealle eorðan endas [færð] heora word. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 150 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 51 Forto pleyen him bi þe wodes ende. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 7 W^{t} oute þe cite townes ende. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 173 All þe erth of Egipt fra end vnto othere Bees conquirid. 1599 ? Greene *George a Greene* (1861) 265 But darest thou walk to the towns end with me? 1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 66 Christ shall..reign from the River to the end of the land. 1713 Pope *Windsor For.* 399 Earth's distant ends our glory shall behold. *Mod.* I would go with him to the world's end.

b. A limit of magnitude or multitude.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* Ps. cxliv. [cxlv.] 3 Micel dryhten and herȝendlic swiðe and micelnisse his nis ende. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 53 Many a man knowes no end of his goods. 1865 Mill in *Evening Star* 10 July, There was no end to the advantages.

†c. A boundary. In *pl.* territorial boundaries [? after L. *fines*]. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif. *Isa.* x. 13 Y haue take awei the endis of peplis. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 72/2 The Ryuer of the endes of the phylisteis. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xvii. 26 And the endes of their in habitacion. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. def. 5. 2 A line is the ende and terme of a superficies.

†**2.** A 'quarter', division, region (of the world, of a country or town). *Obs.* (but cf. East-end, West-end, where this sense blends with 3).

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* II. i, Þas feower heafodricu sindon on feower endum þyses middangeardes. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* (1862) 16 Ant al þe ende þæt tu ant heo habbeð in ierðet. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 377 Al þat aȝt was in Engelond he let somony in ech ende To Salesbury. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 32 Alle þe north ende was in his kepyng. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lii. 540 ȝoure fadir sendeth Into every ende aftyr his knyhtes.

3. One of the two extremities of a line, or of the 'length' or greatest dimension of any object; that part of anything that includes the extremity of its length. *From end to end*: from one extremity to the other; throughout the length.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 He þe well bloweð went þe neruwe ende of þe horne to his owune muðe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23201 (Edinb.) Þe pitte of helle pin, it es sa dep..þat end ne bes þar neuir apon. *c* 1394 J. Malverne *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX. App. 3 Perrexitque ad locum qui Anglice vocatur 'Mile ende.' *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8795 Euer folowand the fell to þe fyngur endys. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxv. 75 Oberon satte at the tables ende. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xiv, In the eande of the other line. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (Arb.) 32 Your Hobby will meete you at the lanes end. 1632 Lithgow *Totall Discourse* 22, I haue trod foure seuerall times from end to end of it [Italy]. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) The Air Ground-pipe, laid the

whole length of the Green-house..and reaching from end to end. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 79/1 The Billberry, or Windberry, is round at the end. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Cann-Hook*, an iron hook made fast to the end of a rope. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 25 Mutton-chops off the worst end. 1760 Wesley *Jrnl.* 30 June (1827) III. 9, I was quickly wet to my toe's end. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* 39 The end of his own nose. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 166 On the floor of the cage or at the ends of a rod passing through its upper bar.

† b. The point of a spear. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9432 He bare hym þurgh the brest with a bright end.

c. (see Land's end.)

d. ? *transf.* In the game of Bowls: The portion of a game which is played from one 'end' of the green to the other (see quot. 1876). Formerly also a definite portion of a game in Billiards and some other sports.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 263/1 Five Ends make a Game by Day light, and three by Candle light. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 37 Playing an End or two at that innocent..Game, called Push Pin. 1876 H. F. Wilkinson *Bowls* in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 181 The bowling generally takes place alternately from the two 'ends' of the green. A 'void end' is when neither side can score a cast.

4. The surface which bounds an object at either of its two extremities; the 'head' of a cask.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 274 b, The hopes kepeth fast the bordes of the vessell.. & holdeth in y^e^ endes that they start not. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 224 Draw lines across each end of the stone. *Mod.* The ends of the cask were stove in. The ends of the box are of hard wood.

5. A piece broken, cut off, or left; a fragment, remnant. Cf. Candle-end. Of cloth: A half-length, or half-piece. Also in *Odds and ends* (see Odds).

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 141 My lord sent to Stoke be the carter ij.c. xxiiij. lb. yren, conteyning xj. endes. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 39 Scraps or shreds or short ends of lace. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. 66 A brokers shop that hath ends of everything. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 13 Give him leave to sell all his rags, and odde-ends. 1704 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3986/4 Lost..5 yards and a half of superfine..Black, 12 yards and a half of refine Black..being both Last Ends. 1712 E. Hatton *Merch. Mag.* 22 An End or Half Cloth, or a Long or Whole Cloth. 1713 Swift *Frenzy of J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. I. 140 On his table were some ends of verse and of candles. 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* xxxii, The bit of candle..was..burnt out, so..he produced a box full of 'ends.'

b. *fig. Obs.* exc. in *Odds and ends* (q. v.).

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 290 Ere you flout old ends any further, examine your conscience. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* Prol. Nor hales he in a gull, old ends reciting, To stop gaps in his loose writing. 1607 R. Wilkinson *Merch. Royall* 26 Euerie Ladie..if her husband haue bribed out but an end of an office, yet she reuels and playes Rex. 1634 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* Wks. (1808) 104 To improve these short ends of time, which are stolen from his more important avocations. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 251 They call.. language of a finer Dresse, Ends of Playes.

c. A part, proportion; only with adjs. of quantity, as in † *micel ende* (OE.) a great part; † *most end*, also *most an end* [? corruption of **mosten ende*, OE. *méstan ende*], used adverbially = 'for the most part', 'almost entirely', 'especially'; † *none end*, no portion; *a good* (*great*) *end* (*dial.*), a large proportion (*of*).

O. E. Chron. an. 1052, Harold..ofsloh mycelne ende þes folces. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 14478 [The Jews] sou3ten him to slone And moost ende for þat resoun þat he vp reised lazaroun. ? *c* 1400–40 *How a Merchande, etc.* 106 in *E. P. P.* (Hazl.) I. 201 To speke wyth none ende of my kynne. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Jeremias..was oft in bands and cast into prison..and bore most an end the peoples sinnes. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 58 The credit of the Relator, which most an end depends upon another's credit. 1739 *Grobianus* 122 Tipplers most an end are roaring Boys. 1869 R. B. Peacock *Lonsdale Gloss.* s. v., It cost me a girt end of a pound. *Ibid.*, *Most on End*..used adverbially; continually, unremittingly. *Mod. Derbysh.*, It cost me a good end of ten pounds. I have been waiting a good end of an hour.

6. In various technical uses. a. *Coal-mining.* The furthest part of a gallery or working. *End of coal* (see quot. 1881).

1865 *Morning Star* 7 Jan. The men are of course usually at work in the 'ends'. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 238 This direction is sometimes called the end of the coal. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *End of coal*, the direction or section at right-angles to the face; sometimes called the butt.

b. Naut. *Cable's end*, or simply *end*: the last length of a cable. *Rope's end*: a short length of rope bound at the ends with thread, used as an instrument of punishment. *Bitter end* (see Bitter).

1663 Pepys *Diary* 23 June, I beat him, and then went up in to fetch my rope's end. 1801 Sir H. Parker *Let.* 6 Apr. in Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 140 They [ships] were riding with two cables end. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Rope's end*, the termination of a fall, and should be pointed or whipped. Formerly much used for illegal punishment. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 145 Have plenty of end in the bows ready to make fast.

c. *A shoemaker's end*: a length of thread armed or pointed with a bristle; = Wax-end. *To pack up one's ends and awls* (*Sc.*): i.e. all one's effects.

1598 Florio, *Lesina*, a shooe-makers ende or awle. 1656 More *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 74 Two strings like two shoe-makers ends come from the hinder parts of the male.

1713 Swift *Elegy on Partridge* Wks. 1755 III. II. 82 Ariadne kindly lends Her braided hair to make thee ends. *a* 1745 Meston *Poems* (1767) 98 Laden with tackle of his stall, Last, ends, and hammer, strap, and awl. 1798 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tales Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 389 Crispin too forgets his End and Awl. 1823 Galt *R. Gilhaize* I. 271 They arrived at Edinburgh, and constrained the Queen Regent..to pack up her ends and awls.

d. Spinning and Weaving. (*a.*) *Card-end*: a sliver or carding. (*b.*) A worsted yarn in a Brussels carpet.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 978 For spinning coarse numbers ..six card-ends are usually converted into one riband.

II. With reference to time or serial order.

7. The limit of duration, or close, of a period of time; the termination, conclusion, of an action, process, continuous state, or course of events; the terminal point of a series; the conclusion of a discourse, book, chapter, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 22 Soðlice se þurhwunað oð ende, se byð hal. *c* 1200 Ormin 4356 Forr seffne dazhess brinngenn a33 þe wuke till hiss ende. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Blisse þat cumeð..withuten ani ende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4236 Es noght his murning mai amend I wen bifor his liues ende. *Ibid.* 26595 If þou þis bok will se till end. 1340 *Ayenb.* 262 Þis boc is ycome to þe ende. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 880 Philip..lofes hire [Olympias] lely to his lyfes ende. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Cor.* xv. 24 Then the ende, whan he shal delyuer vp the kyngdome vnto God the father. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 22 Robert had heard this message unto the ende. 1709 Addison *Tatler*, No. 24 ¶ 3 This Felicity attending him to his Life's End. 1803 R. Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.*, *Calep Crosby*, Frae week en to week en. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. x. 198 The passage of the Jordan was not the end, but the beginning of a long conflict. 1876 Trevelyan *Macaulay* I. i. 13 He worked unceasingly..from year's end to year's end.

b. The latter or concluding part (of a period, action, etc.).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. xx. (1495) 47 In the ende of the worlde the deuyll shall be..moche the more feruent to woodnesse. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* in *E. E. P.* 26 Ac 3if þe ende is euel, al it is uuel. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 82 The Ewes In end of Autumne turned to the Rammes. *a* 1744 Broome *Epic Poetry* (J.), The..designs of an action are the beginning;..the difficulties that are met with..are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties are the end. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr *Hist. Servia* 170 Kara George..towards the end of the summer of 1806, approached the eastern frontier.

8. Termination of existence; destruction, abolition. (The early examples of *end of the world* should perhaps be referred to 7, as *world* may have been taken in its older temporal sense; cf. however Fr. *fin du monde.*)

832 *Charter* in Sweet *O. E. T.* 447 ðet he ðas god forðleste oð wiaralde ende. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 22390 (Edinb.) His dome þate him sale driue til ende. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 8 The world may have an end before he proves his Atoms could give it a beginning. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), There would be an end of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution.

b. The death (of a person); a mode or manner of death.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 590 in *South-Eng. Leg.* (1887) 448 Þe more is bodi ipined was: þe ner he was þen ende. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3905 (Trin.) Rachel bare..beniamyn þat was þe cause of hir ende. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 426 Bed me bilyue my bale stour, & bryng me on ende. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1438 Ffele folke forfaren with a ffeble ende. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 756 The dragon hath tan hys 3ynde. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 650 This ende had the valiant Lorde, Richard Plantagenet Duke of Yorke. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 44 Then if he loose he makes a Swan-like end, Fading in musique. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 338 Great talk of the good end that my Lord Treasurer made. 1732 Pope *Epit. Gay*, Unblam'd through life; lamented in thy end. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 38 Call then a priest and fit him for his end. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* vi. 52 To be murdered was the usual end of exceptionally distinguished Romans.

† c. In phrase *to be the end of* (cf. *to be the death of*).

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. i. 15 Lest..the..King of Kings award Either of you to be the others end. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 130 This Apoplexie will (certaine) be his end.

9. Ultimate state or condition. Chiefly in Bible phrases, in which, however, *end* is often misinterpreted in sense 8 b.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxviii. [xxxix.] 5 Cuð me doa dryhten ende minne. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxxvii. 37 Marke the perfect man, and behold the vpright: for the end of that man is peace.

10. *Latter* († *last*) *end*: variously used in senses 7 b, 8 b, 9. Also Sc. *hinder end.*

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* i. 13 Wel shal be in the laste endys. 1563 Grafton *Chron.* II. 158 The latter ende of this moneth of July..the Legate..tooke his leave of the king. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. v. 30 A good Trauailer is something at the latter end of a dinner. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 The middle or latter end of this month. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. II. 57 Towards the Dukes latter end, I read this History to him.

† 11. A termination of doubt or debate; a resolution, device, expedient; an agreement, settlement. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 169 To London vorte wende, To nyme þer ys conseyl, wuch were best 3ende. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 168 Wel sche saugh ther nas non other ende. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 66 Unto the time his said Kyng had made such End, with him, his Adherents, and Fautours, as he desired. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 82 The dayes men cannot agre us, so Mr. Mydleton to make the end. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 100 Parties, to whome any such offence shall hap to be committed, shall in nowise take any ende or agreement with the offenders.

† 12. The completion of an action; the accomplishment of a purpose: chiefly in phrases, *To have, make, take, bring to, be at* (*an*) *end.* Also, the acme, utmost reach. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10127 Prophecies com al to end. *Ibid.* 25862 þat þou mai noght do to end. *Ibid.* 27783 For drede þat he may noght mak end. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 8580 Al þat his fader be-gynne mu3t salamon til hende hit bro3t. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 660 Feill anoyis thoill 3he sall, Or that 3our purposs ende haf tane. *c* 1440 *Boetus*, *Laud MS.* 559. 10 Withouten hym may hit nought To an eande our purpose be brought. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Massac. Paris* I. ii. 142 To bring the will of our desires to end. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* I. i, To eat and sleep supinely is the end Of human blessings. 1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* Ep. Ded. 3 To have been at the end of their designs.

13. Event, issue, result.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1774 *Lucrece*, What ende that I make, it shal be so! *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 28 Onli in name, & as to 3end & effect is now3t. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 114 AnEnde, *exitus*. 1559 *Myrr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xix, But note the ende. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* III. xix. (1591) 125 The ende went on his side. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 73 The end still crownes the deede. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* ii. 160 It is the end that crownes the worke. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* I. vi. 50 The end shall crown us: The Gods are just.

† b. *To have its end*(*s*) *upon*: to have influence upon. *Obs.*

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 49. 71 The Authority of one holy man, which has apparently no ends upon me. 1736 Butler *Anal.* viii. 396 Religion considered as a probation has had its end upon all persons, to whom, etc.

14. An intended result of an action; an aim, purpose. (Cf. L. *finis.*) *To accomplish, answer, fulfil, gain,* † *make, serve one's end*(*s*: see those verbs.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 72 Hit schal 3ut likie wel bi þan 3e wite þan ende. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 The Sadlers next end is to make a good saddle. *a* 1628 Preston *New Covt.* (1634) 232 A right end never hath a crooked rule leading to it. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 184 They study..not to make their ends on any mans weaknesse. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. x. 174 This answered my end. 1735 Berkeley *Free-think. in Math.* § 6 Wks. 1871 III. 304, I have no end to serve but truth. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 260 She had fully gained her end. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* vii. 88 I am rather afraid of our people mistaking the means for the end. 1857 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* x. 102 [He] was delighted..that the ends of justice would be satisfied. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 323 They may fairly use a little violence in order to accomplish their end.

b. In phrases, *For* or *to this* (*that, what, which*) *end, to no end.* Also in conjunctional phrase, *To the end* (*that*); formerly also, † *To the end to* (with *inf.*).

Now somewhat archaic or rhetorical; the ordinary phrase is *in order* (*that* or *to*).

138. Wyclif. *Sel. Wks.* III. 354 Han power of him to þise ende. *c* 1400 Maundev. v. 51 3ee schulle knowe and preve, to the ende that 3ee schulle not ben disceyved. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* IV. ii. (1860) K iiij b, The faders had dyuerse wyues..to thende whan one was [with] childe, they myght take another. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis Secr.* (1568) 64 a, To thende they may al equally receive of the honnye. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 9 (1873) 17 To the end to peruse the Greek authors. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 28 To which end, King Abbas, sends his Ambassadour to Constantinople. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 70, I am come forth to withstand them, and to that end will back the Lions. 1692 Bp. Ely *Answ. Touchstone* 187 It is to no end to look what St. Austin saith. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 12 To the End that they may be perfect also in this Practice. 1728 Sheridan *Persius* III. (1739) 47 Study..for what end ye were created. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, V. II. 244 For this end he summoned Luther to appear at Rome. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 170 For these ends, and for these ends alone, he wished to obtain arbitrary power.

c. Sc. *End's errand*: the special design.

1821 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* II. 158 Did they say nothing of the end's errand they had come upon?

15. A final cause; the object for which a thing exists; the purpose for which it is designed or instituted.

1534 Whittinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 4 Suche offyces ..pertayne to the ende of felycitie. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvi. 261 And as man is the end of the World, so is God the end of Man. 1648 *Shorter Catech.*, Man's chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy him for ever. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* vii. 147 The end of Society is the common welfare and good of the people associated. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. xxiv. 702 I have considered the happiness of the people as the end of government. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* § 60 The flower is the end or proper object of the seed. *a* 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. IV. ii 375 The highest end of Church union..is quiet and unanimity.

III. Idiomatic phrases.

16. With various prepositions forming advb. phrases.

a. *At the end* (ME. *at pen, atten ende*), † *at end*: at last. † b. *For* (*an*) *end*: in conclusion, finally, 'to cut the matter short'. c. *In the end,* † *in end*: ultimately, in the long run. † d. *To an end*: consecutively, through the whole period specified.

a. *c* 1300 *Beket* 81 Attan ende bi cas; Tho heo com a3e thulke hous ther this Gilbert was. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.*

14879 (Gött.) þai at end him did on rod. 1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Atenende þe zene3ere..is ase þe ilke þet slepþ amide þe ze. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 407 Of þyng þat is him dere Ich man preise at ende. *Ibid.* 3287 þai hadde woundes ille At þe nende. 1632 LITHGOW *Totall Disc.* 127 In end..the slaves ..runne the Galley a shoare. 1872 BROWNING *Hervé Riel*, My friend, I must speak out at the end, Though I find the speaking hard.

b. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 For an end therefore I tel you, etc. 1576 FLEMMING *Panoplie Ep.* 10 For ende, he counselleth Curio to take charge of the common wealth. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 260 For an end, we must etc.

c. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* IX. 19 Nales in ende ofer3eotulnis bið ðearfena. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 165 But in the end the losse fell to the Englishmen. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 25 His [Edward I's] power and influence would in the end induce the different parties to appeal to him. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/5 The match in the end was very narrowly won by Harrow.

d. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* (1877) 50 Never content with one colour or fashion two dayes to an ende. 1657 SERJEANT *Schism Dispach't* 478 Would any government.. remain on foot three years to an end, if, etc. 1717 J. Fox *Wanderer* 160 Octavius .. told him he should not live another Hour to an End.

17. *On end* (see also AN-END): †a. at last; b. consecutively, without intermission; †c. on (one's) way, forward, along; (whence *To come on end*, to come forward; (ME.) *To set spell* or *tale on end*, to begin a discourse); d. in an upright position, resting on (its) end.

a. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Al swa he doð swa þe swica þe bi-swiked hine seolfe on-ende. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1064 Þat foreward on ende wel was i-holde. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 186, I drede on ende quat schulde byfalle.

b. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 32 (1862) I. 111 And was brought, thrice on end, in remembrance of you in my prayer to God. 1836 in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 552/1 The ministerial prints raved for two months on end. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* vii, Working sixteen hours on end at twopence an hour.

c. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 1295 Seeth set tale on ende [*Cott.* spell o-nend] And tolde whi he was sende. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 188 These would be soundly spurred up, and whipped on end. 1630 *Ibid.* II. 266 Others will not come on end chearfully.

d. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25049 þe cros..quen it es sett on end vp euen, It takens pes tuix erth and heuen. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Descr. Germany* vi. (1622) 269 The Sueuians..haue their hair standing on end. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 86 Katerfelto, with his hair on end At his own wonders. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xvi. 383 His dark hair..stands on end on the fore part of his head. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 143 A great hotel in Paris is a street set on end.

18. *Without end* (ME. *buten ende*): endlessly, for ever; also in adjectival sense, endless. *World without end*: used as transl. late L. *in secula seculorum*, 'for ever and ever'; also *attrib.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxi. 44 Þæt micle leoht..is..Ece butan ende. *c* 1200 ORMIN 409 Rihhtwise menn..shulenn habbenn ..A butenn ende blisse inoh. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2417 He 3af to blaunchefloure Wales wiþ outen end Bidene. 138 . WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 24 Helle wiþ-outen hende. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 326 The vyrgyn mary..rayneth with cryste without enden. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Gloria Patri*, As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be: world without end. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* 23 Pleasaunt tunes..are song to thy glory..without all end. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 799 A time me thinkes too short, To make a world-without-end bargaine in. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 67 Torture without end Still urges.

19. †a. *End for end*: (*Naut.*, of a cable) paid out to the full length (*obs.*). b. *To shift, turn end for end*: to put each end of (a thing) where the other was; chiefly *Naut.*, to reverse (a rope), to upset (a boat). *To go end for end*: (of a boat) to be upset. Also in same sense, *End over end*. c. *End to end*: with the ends in contact, lengthwise.

a. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 End for end is when the Cable runneth cleere out of the Hawse, or any Rope out of his shiuer. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Filer le cable bout par bout*, to veer away the cable to the end, to veer out the cable end-for-end.

b. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 2 (1740) 316 We must turn our Style End for End. 1758 in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 284 The axis of the telescope was turned end for end; that is, the telescope .. was turned upside down. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* I. 224 A heavy sea striking the afterpart, it [the boat] went end for end over. 1805 W. HUNTER in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 23 It would turn the Cutter end-over-end. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To shift a rope end for end, as in a tackle, the fall is made the standing part, and the standing part becomes the fall. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 201 He turns commonplaces end for end. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* § 6 (ed. 2) 219 The boat will be thrown..end over end.

c. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 1. 228, 39000 waves of red light placed end to end would make up an inch.

20. a. *End on*: placed so as to present the end directly towards the eye, or towards any object; opposed to *broadside on*. Also *attrib.* Chiefly *Naut.*

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xlvii, She .. being then nearly end on. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxiv. (1849) 373 A single pole end-on is sufficient. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xli, From the end-on view we had of her, we could not count her ports. 1866 BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* iv. (1881) 31 The lifeboat met the next breaker end-on. 1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 229 The accident was caused by a scaffold plank of wood..falling end-on upon the man's head.

b. *End up*: with the end uppermost.

21. *No end*: (*colloq.*) a vast quantity or number (*of*). Also (*mod. slang*) as adv., = 'immensely', 'to any extent'; and (with *of*) qualifying a predicate. Cf. 1 b.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 143 You .. made no end of promises. 1856 READE *Never too late* x, Box at the opera costs no end. 1859 FARRAR *Eric* 55 You are no end cleverer and stronger. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxvii. 321 What comfort have I in a big house, and no end of gardens? 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. i. 9 You will have no end of trouble. 18.. BESANT *All in Garden Fair* viii, Keats was no end of a fellow. *Mod.* I consider him no end of a humbug.

22. With verbs. (See also 12–14.) a. *To be at an end*: (of resources, etc.) to be exhausted; (of periods of time) to be completed; (of an action or state) to terminate. In corresponding senses, *To bring, come to an end.* b. *To be at the end of* (one's resources, etc.): to have no more to spend; *To be at one's wits' end*: to be utterly at a loss, to be quite perplexed. c. *To put an end to*, †*to set end of*: to terminate, put a stop to, abolish. d. *To have, take an end*: to be terminated, concluded. e. *To make an end*: to conclude, finish (*absol.*); also const. *of*, *with*.

a. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 22263 (Edinb.) His rigning es brote til ende. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 155 Then schulde oure trobul be at a nende. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Dido* v. i. 1409 Our travels are at end. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 430 Speake for your selues, my wit is at an end. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 186 A Gard'ner's work is never at an end. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 ¶2 Their affairs will be at an end. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvii. 325 Will these years and years of misery come to an end?—shall we be free? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 49 This part of the festival was nearly at an end. 1877 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 198 Imposture must come to an end.

b. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. i. (Arb.) 140 They were at theyr wyttes endes whither to turne them. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* III. 68 It would make men .. to be at their Wits End if they were not accustomed to such Tumultuous Tempests. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 33 He is at an end of all his cash. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 280, I am..at my wits' end.

c. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25870 Þar has þi schrift sett end o pyne. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 22 Put a quick end to this treaty. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 471 The Day of Judgment..shall..put an End to all their Mischiefs for ever. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt.* III. xlii. 150 If an end is not put to this war there is an end to this country.

d. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. iv. 1137 My sorrows will have end. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 5 This so great a worke now ceased and tooke an end.

e. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. ii. § 1 Biddende þæt hie .. þæs 3ewinnes sumne ende 3edyden. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 241 To make an end, heere was sometime a religious College. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* x. 17 And they made an ende, with all the men that had taken strange wiues. *Mod.* The government has resolved to make an end of the insurgents.

23. Elliptically. *And there (so) an end*: = 'this is, shall be, an end.' *Obs.* or *arch.*

[1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xv. 24 Aftirward an ende, whanne, etc.] 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 65 What I will, I will, and there an end. 1608 S. COLLINS *Serm.* 51 Which I will speak a word or twain unto, and so an end. 1615 JN. DAY *Festivals* 340 As for his Carkasse, a Coffin shall cover it, and there an ende of our great Purchaser.

24. Proverbial phrases: *To begin at the wrong end.* †*Not to care which end goes forward*: to be negligent. †*To get by the end*: to get command of, so as to have ready for use. *To get the better end of*: to get the advantage of. *To have the better*, or *worse, end of the staff*, 'to get the best, *or* worst, of it'. *To have at one's fingers'* or *tongue's end*: to know by heart, be able to quote with readiness. †*At the hinder end of the bargain*: when accounts are settled, *fig. To be at an idle end*, to be unoccupied; (to live) *at a loose end*, with no fixed occupation. †*To live at stave's end*, ? to be unsociable, keep every one at a distance. *To make both, two ends, the two ends of the year, meet*: to live within one's income [cf. Fr. *joindre les deux bouts, les deux bouts de l'an*]. *To come to the end of one's tether*: to do all that one has ability, or liberty to do.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 29 Men of þat side schal haue the worse ende. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 34, I liue here at staues end. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 3 Thai that have the wors end of the staf shal be sure to be wrung to the wors. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 81 Thou hast it .. at the fingers ends, as they say. 1608 WITHALS *Dict.* 86 Negligently, as caring not what ende goes forward. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 97 We have rather cheated the devil, than he us; and have gotten the better end of him. 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Cumberl.* (D.), Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring onely to make both ends meet. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 55 Getting a scripture-word by the end. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Ends*..Tis good to make both ends meet. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 124 The devil will have you at the hinder end of the bargain. 1736 BAILEY, To have the better end of the Staff. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 178 Your Lordship has got a Word by the End, that you seem mighty fond of. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* x, He made shift to make the two ends of the year meet. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 1/1 And living completely at a loose end. 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* II. iv, By five-and-thirty the best of us has pretty well come to the end of her tether. *Ibid.*, Anthony struggling to make two ends meet! 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 6 Most of the elementary works I have seen begin at the wrong end. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Oriel College* (ed. 2) 183 He might sometimes seem to be at an idle end. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 11 Oct. 338/3 She ..had Shakespeare and Milton at her tongue's end. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 198/2 Her mother has to contrive to make both ends meet.

IV. 25. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.* with sense 'placed at the end' or 'last used'; as *end-brush, -bud, -handkerchief, -loop, -man, -parlour, -shoot, -wall, -wheel*; also **end-board** (see quot.); **end-bulb** (see quot.); **end-game** (at chess), (see quot.); **end-fast** *a.*, fixed on end, standing upright; **end-gatherer**, a collector of refuse wool; **end-grain** (*attrib.*) (of wood) placed with the end of the grain turned outwards; †**end-hand**, the hand nearest to the end of anything; **end-hooping**, the hoop that binds the end of a vessel; **end-iron**, a movable plate in a kitchen range which serves to enlarge or contract the grate; †**end-land**, ? a frontier region; **end-making**, conclusion, settlement; **end-organ** (see quot.); **end-piece** (see quot.); **end-plate**, the extreme fibres of a muscle or nerve; **end-rib** (see quot.); **end-shake**, a freedom of motion in a spindle at its end; †**end-sith** [OE. *síð* fate], death-fate; **end-speech**, a speech tacked on at the end, an epilogue; **end-stone**, one of the plates of a watch-jewel supporting a pivot; **end-stopping**, (of blank verse) a division of the lines, such that they end with a pause or stop; so **end-stopped** *ppl. a.*; **end-wool**, refuse wool.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 70 What are the *'end boards'? They are boards which cover and form the ends of the meetings. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gardener* (1719) 152 The same course of pinching off *End-Buds is very profitable in Summer also. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* iii. 42 This terminal expansion [of a nerve] is known as an *end-bulb, or touch organ. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 282 Neir by the boundis of Brigantia thair stude Ane *end fast stane. 1884 HORWITZ in *Academy* 12 Apr. 256/1 The real *end game consists of a position where the method can be analytically demonstrated by which the slightly superior force can win. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 53 All *end-gatherers offending against an act of the 13 Geo. c. 23 .. shall be deemed incorrigible rogues. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Cat.* iii. 41 The flooring is laid in *end-grain sections of pine. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 88/2 End-grain wood pavements, etc. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 17 You must dip your Handle-hand, and mount your *end-hand a little. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 100/2 The *end-handkerchiefs would sell as well as the other ten. 1712 J. JAMES *Gardening* 90 Fixing the two *End Loops upon the Stakes A and C. *a* 1796 BURNS (Jam.), She sprung an *end-hooping. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17916 Nohht ferr þær inn an *endeland þatt wass Ennon 3ehatenn. *c* 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* 82 Beseching your sayd mastership .. to be at the *end-making. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/1 At the ends are Bones and Tambo, the *'end-men'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 42 Sensory organs are the *end-organs of the sensitive nerves. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 228 There is one little *end-parlour, an after-thought of the original builder. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Wall-plates*, the two-side pieces of a timber frame in a shaft. ..The other two pieces are the *end-pieces. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. 393 Between the lingual fibres and the *end-plates of the glossal muscular fibres. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *End-plate, motorial*, the branched, expanded, termination of a nerve fibre or one of its branches on a muscular fibre. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 37 Between the upper and under-board there are six boards, viz. two..called *end-ribs. 1881 HASLUCK *Lathe Work* 169 The face of the pulley forms the bearing to prevent the *endshake. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 89/1 Nearly all the *end-shoots may be safely taken away, for they take up the strength of the plant. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3777 Alle he [Korah, etc.] sunken ðe erðe wiðin..Swilc *endesið vn-biwen hauen. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 101 In most English watches all the escapement pivots run on *end stones. 1881 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 557/2 Mr. Rhoades's blank verse..is distinguished .. by a frequent tendency to *end-stopping. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* iv. 39 At first ..the verse is *end-stopt. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229 The Flue, Shaft, Fire, and Ash-hole to be without, though joining close to the *End-wall. 1848 *App. to Report Dep. Keeper Public Records* IX. 111 The cleft wool to be kept by itself and the *endwool by itself.

† **End**, var. of AND(E, *Obs.*, breath.

1597-1605 POLWART *Flyting* 568 His stinking end corrupted as men knawes. *a* 1600 *Poems 16th Cent.* 29 (Jam.) The sillie saul is quyte foryet, Quhill haistelie gais out his end. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj. Act K. William* 7 Gif blude be drawen (in anie part of the bodie) vnder the end (or mouth) [*L. subtus anhelitum*].

End (end), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 endian, 2–4 endien, enden, endenn (*Orm.*), 3–5 e(ende, (4 endy, hende, eondi, *pa. pple.* 4 ent), 4– end. See also Y-END. [OE. *ęndian*, corresp. to OFris. *endia*, OS. *endôn*, *endiôn*, (Du. *einden*), OHG. *entôn*, *entiôn*, (MHG., mod.G. *enden*), ON. *enda* (Sw. *ända*, Da. *ende*):—OTeut. **andjôjan*, f. **andjo-* END *sb.*]

I. Transitive and absolute senses.

†**1.** *trans.* To carry through to the end; to finish, complete. Also (in ME.), to perform (religious duties). *Obs.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John iv. 34 Þætte ic endigo werc his. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Men þe on þisse liue her hare scrift

enden nalden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Goð biuoren ower weouede & endeð ðer þe graces. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8310 Þis wark .. mai noght thoru þi-self be don, Þin sun sal end it, salamon. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4 Graunt me þi helpe .. þis werke for to ende. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 114 to Ende, *conficere*. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1843 He .. kiss'd the fatal knife, to end his vow. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., When I had ended my booke..I was requested to explaine some thing. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. i. 114 This same day Must end that worke, the Ides of March began. 1738 POPE *Epit. Sat.* ii. 254 Pray end what you began.

b. To be the end or result of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9699 Pes endes al þat wel es wroght.

2. To bring to an end, conclude, come to a termination of (an action, a speech, a period of time, one's life, etc.; formerly sometimes with inf. as obj.). Often with adv. of manner or advb. phrase; also const. *with*.

c 1305 *Pilate* 259 in *E. E. P.* (1862), Þus pilatus endede his lyf. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 47 Eilred at London endid his life. 1340 *Ayenb.* 110 Huet may þe zone betere acsy to his uader: þanne bread wyþoute more uor þane day to endy? *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 10487 Whenne she had endede hir preyere She pleyned efte on þis manere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 115 It is Endit, *explicit*. 1557 NORTH *Diall of Princes* 229 b/2 We neuer cease to behold them, nor yet end to bewayle them. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Esdras* vii. 1 When I had ended to speake these wordes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 560 Not then the drudging Hind his Labour ends. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* viii. Wks. III. 170 He has ended his discourse with a Prayer. 1717 — *Tour Italy* Wks. IV. 530 We ended the day with music at St. Agnes. 1830 TENNYSON *Amphion* 50 Ere his song was ended. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. xii. § 1, I find that I have only now the power of ending this work, not of concluding it. 1862 GRANT *Capt. of Guard* xxxix. He ended his life in misery.

b. *absol.*; esp. with reference to speech: To finish, conclude.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi[i]. 15 End as þou has bygunen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 5459 Whenne he endide of his sawe His sones he blessed on a rawe. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 329, I will therefore add somewhat concerning the disgrace which cometh unto marriage .. and so end. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 31, I know it wel, sir, you alwaies end ere you begin. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 106 He ended frowning, and his look denounc'd Desperate revenge. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 57 Quite tired of the nauseous theme, I end. 1879 FURNIVALL *Rep. E. Eng. T. S.* 24 To end, the Society wants more money. *Mod.* I shall end with a motion.

†**3.** To rid (a person) *of*. *Obs.*

1598 GREENE *Jas. IV* (1861) 211 What may I do to end me of these doubts?

4. To put an end to, cause to cease, abrogate, destroy; formerly also to dissolve (a parliament).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* ix. 6 Ða hi hit endian sceoldan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19797 Þe33 unnderstodenn wel, Þatt .. te33re la3he all endedd ben Þurrh Cristess newe lare. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 214 At þis parlement .. was it ent, aliens to auance. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* viii. 36 The swerde..ended in that hour hir lyf. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 647 The king dissolved his Parliament, which was the laste parliament that ever he ended. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 41 If I were yong againe, the sword should end it. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 53 End all dispute: and fix the year precise. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xxvi, That merciful deed For ever ends thy suffering. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 79 The desperate crew..Resolve at once to end the audacious strife. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 200 To talk of France seeing good to end Protestantism in a night.

†**b.** To make an end of (a person); to kill. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Cant. Psalter* 497 Ffra morne til eueyn þou sall end me. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1064 Hit is riht þat þe rink be reufully ended. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 453 All his enmys in þat erd he endid in a stounde. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 9 This Sword hath ended him. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 300 The Pope mingled powder with Gemens Sugar, which should not End him presently, but Waste him by little and little. 1623 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* IV. iii, Power enough .. To end the murtherer.

II. Intransitive senses.

5. Of a period of time, action, continuous state, series, book, chapter, etc.: To come to an end. Also colloq. *To end up*.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 21 (Gr.) Ær þou endien ealle ȝesceafte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6514 Her endeþþ nu þiss Goddspell þuss. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 166 Forð endede ðat fifte ni3t. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7840 Þat eild bigan at abraham. It endes her in godds nam. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1770 When his lif sal here ende, He what never whider he sal wende. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 540 þis bitter bale botlesse wol hende! 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. ii. (1495) 346 Whan meuynge fayllyth thenne tyme endyth. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij a, Here endyth the proceis of hawkyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Here endeth the prologue, and here after foloweth the fyrst boke. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. i. 25 All's well that ends well, yet. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* IV. iv, All extremities must mend or end. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 289 Thus in disorder the Assembly ends. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 9 The base degenerate Iron off-spring ends. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 245 But that this well-disputed game may end, Sound forth, my brayers. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 654 To-day our woes can never end. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 305 For thinking how all stories end with this. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cii. Introd., It ends up right gloriously with calm confidence for the future. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii. (ed. 5) 124 The line of Charles the Great ended in A.D. 911. *Mod.* The quarter ending June 24.

b. To issue or result *in*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Þe worldes urakele urouren..schulen enden ine sor & ine seoruwe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 194 Couetous þere come knightes full ofte, And endit in auerys to ay lastand sorowe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vii. 30 No Discourse whatsoever, can End in absolute Knowledge of Fact. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1706) 24 Sobbing the Leaves of the Plant..ends in scorching. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 11 There is a contagious Sickness, which, it is feared, will end in a Pestilence. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 380 The controversy .. ended in both parties admitting, etc. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* x. 204 A life of godliness ends in a saintly death. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 4/7 The cricket match..ended in a draw.

c. Of persons, Const. *in*, or *by*, with gerund: To come ultimately to (do something).

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* 101 He, who begins by loving Christianity better than Truth, will..end in loving himself better than all.

6. To die. *rare* in mod. use. Also *To end up* (slang).

c 1200 ORMIN 8347 Affterr þatt tatt Herode king Wass ended inn hiss sinne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 370 Steuene.. suþþe was kyng of Engelond, & endede myd ssame. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6724 Þe beest shal wiþ stonyng ende. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1389, I yeve..To thy doughter alle my lond, Yf that I end there. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 353 Farwell friends, thus Thisbie ends. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) VI. xv. x. 63 A cannon-ball smites the life out of him, and he ended here. 1886 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* ii. 32 We should only end up like my poor friend Silvestre.

7. Of a portion of space, material object, treatise, etc.: To terminate, have its end or extremity.

1611 COTGR., *Aboutir en pointe*, to end sharpe, or pointed. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. v. (1885) 890 It [the glacier] ended off upon the land. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 424 The promontory which ends in the Lizard. *Mod.* His property ends at the fifth milestone. An iron rod ending in a sharp point. The plateau ends abruptly in a precipice.

End, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [perh. a dial. variant or corruption of INN *v.*, influenced by END *v.*[1]

It has been suggested that the word is a corruption of **in-do*, corresponding to Ger. *einthun* used in the same sense; but this seems impossible.]

trans. To put (corn, hay, etc.) into (a barn, stack, etc.); to 'get in'. Also *fig.* Hence **E·nded** *ppl. a.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 37, I .. holpe to reape the Fame Which he did end all his. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 109 His shadowy flail hath threshed the corn That ten day-labourers could not end. 1858 *Hereford Times* 23 Jan. in Dyce *Shaks. Cor.* v. vi. 37 Three well-ended hay-ricks..a rick of well-ended hay.

†**End,** *v.*, var. ANDE *v. Obs.*, to breathe, blow.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21075 Als a slepand aends oft. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 29 Thair mouthis had blawne vpon or endet as we speik.

†**E·ndable,** *a. Obs.* [f. END *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That admits of being ended; terminable.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 530 Endable, *terminabilis*. 1775 in ASH. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

End-all (e·nd-ōl). [f. END *v.*[1] + ALL.] That which 'ends all' (see quot. 1876). Now only *dial.* exc. in Shaksperian phrase, *The be-all and the end-all*. (See BE-ALL.)

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 5 That but this blow Might be the be all, and the end all. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *End-all*, more freely used than customarily, and with a wider interpretation in the sense of an act of completion. Also a finishing stroke. 1883 G. HOWELL in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 345 The latter aim was the be-all and end-all almost of those industrial combinations.

Endamage (endæ·mėdʒ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 6-7 endammage, (-dge), 5-7 -dommage, -domage, (7 -damnage), 4-5 endamage(n, 4- endamage. *β.* 5-7 indamage, 6 -domage, 6-7 -dammage. [In 14th c. f. EN-[1] + DAMAGE *sb.*, or a. OF. **endamagier* (cf. the parallel formation *adamagier* in 13th c.). In 15th c. refashioned as *endommage, -domage*, after the contemporary Fr. *endommagier* of equivalent formation; but this form died out early in 17th c.]

trans. To inflict damage or injury upon.

1. To affect (persons, a community, etc.) detrimentally with regard to property, health, reputation, or general well-being. Also *absol.*

α. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 15 It [coempcioun] schulde greetly tourmentyn and endamagen al þe prouince of compaigne. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 107 The kyng shal contynuelly be endommaged, seke of body and of the soule. *a* 1521 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 12 If I thought to haue endomaged you of one seile [? *read* selie] ferdynge. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. i. 1 a, To euery man .. wer allotted two angels: wherof thone went about to endamage vs. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 38 That never more he mote endammadge wight With his vile tongue, which many had defamed. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. xi. (1718) 47 The Devil smileth that he may endamage. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiii. 101 Inclosure with depopulation endamnageth the parties themselves. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) Pref. 8 No loss is so doleful as that gain, that will endamage the soul. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 211 The Dutch .. will in all probability never endamage this Kingdom by the growth of their Plantations. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 346 That justice is better than iniquity, springs from the powers of men to benefit or endamage one another. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 161 That..neither the proprietor nor the cultivator [be] endamaged by the sudden desertion of the ground.

β. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 Pream., Many..subgettis ben .. lette and indamaged in their bilding and husbondry. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 37 The man could not .. much indammage the Roman Empire. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 16, I am indammag'd in my goods.

b. To damage, injure (reputation, health, welfare); to injure, prejudice, discredit (a cause, etc.).

α. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 98 They might in many sorts endomage the common safetie of Italy. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 187 b, That the majestie of Freewill may not by any meanes bee endamaged. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. viii. (1660) 46 A guilt of endamaging the lives of millions. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 13 The South winde .. endamageth our healths. 1674 BURNET *Royal Martyr* (1710) 43 Nor was Christianity endamaged by all that fury. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 14 There is so much want of Money, and Trade is still endamag'd by it. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 624 These proceedings .. were endamaging their reputation. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 177 Theologians..seriously endamage a sacred cause.

β. 1698 *Christ Exalted* § 10. 9 These Sermons could not indamage the good Correspondence between the Brethren.

†**2.** To damage physically, inflict material injury upon (a person or thing); to spoil (a thing) so as to make it less fit for its purpose. *Obs.*

α. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 30 Tronchonyng their speris upon his shelde, withoute endomagyng his shelde. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 62 Those partes endammaged or grieved with the Goute. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* II. 39 Their substance was light, and Cartilaginous, to be lesse endammaged by outward force. 1583 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 47 Take heede of those graffes, the which many wormes and Flyes doe endomage. 1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 495 The Guns..were not much endammaged by Rust. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 28 A great storm .. had endamaged several of the ships. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 205 The Thames swells..over its banks, and Westminster is a little endamaged in its Cellars. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iii. [Calthrops] to endamage the sitting part of a learned professor of Utrecht.

β. 1583 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) Exhort., Cattell, indomaging your plants or Trees. 1686 *Voy. Emp. China to E. Tartary* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 190 The Bark..was ..indanmaged by the agitation of the Waves.

†**3.** In military sense: To do harm to (the enemy, a hostile country). *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 191 There neuer medled any power with theim, that was able to conquer theim: or muche to endamage theim. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. vii. 404 Then coasting the shore, shrewdly endammaged Kent. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxvi. (1821) 471 To endammage the Enemy that hee may not hinder you. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 151 The Cause of weakening or endamaging my Country.

¶**4.** Used for ENDANGER *v.* 4.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1783) 341 He will endamage the loss of one half of his Realm.

†**Enda·mageable,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of receiving damage, susceptible to injury; perishable.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Enda·mageance.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 endammageance. [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] Harm, injury.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* V. (1596) 55 If the other two [ventricles] remained not sound, and without endammageance, a man should thereby become witles, and void of reason.

Endamagement (endæ·mėdʒmėnt). [f. ENDAMAGE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of endamaging; the state of being endamaged; injury, harm, loss.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Conflut.* 60 That vnaduised indammagement I haue done you. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 167 The inhabitants of Middleborough .. eat thereof [flax-seed] to the great endammagement of their healths. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xvi. 583 To the least indamagement of them. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 60 Who in their Youth refused to be taught, To numerous Endammagements are brought. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. 35 The offence may be termed wrongful endamagement. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 301 The endamagement of their credit.

Enda·maging, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENDAMAGE.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 7 Efestides..keepeth a man safe from all perill and endamaging. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie, Lacye's Nobil.* 31 From the endomaging of his country. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 64 That which was the endammaging onely of their estates was narrowly forbid.

†**Enda·mask,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + DAMASK.] *trans.* **a.** To tinge with an interspersed shade of paler colour. **b.** To paint in various colours. Cf. DAMASK *sb.* and *v.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 298 A prety feare came vp, to endamaske her rosie cheekes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* V. VII. 42 Carrying these rasures on their pictured limbes, as badges of their Noblenesse, thus endamasked.

Endamnify: see EN- *prefix*[1] 3.

Endanger (endē·ndʒəɹ), *v.* Forms: 6 en-, indaunger, 7-8 indanger, 6- endanger. [f. EN-[1] + DANGER *sb.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To subject (a person) to the absolute control of another; to render (an official) liable to dismissal or punishment at the will of a superior. Const. *to*. *Obs. rare.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 60 Another giueth the kynge counsel to endaunger unto his grace the iudges of the Realme. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 489/1 A slaue of Satan, one indangered to the wicked.

†**2.** *pass.* To incur the liability to punishment by another person; to be liable to arrest or seizure of goods on the part of a creditor. Const. *to* (a judge, creditor, etc.). *Obs.*

1477 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 790 III. 179 He .. is

fere endangeryd to dyvers in thys contrey. 1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* xiii. 3 Nowe yf thou be lothe to be endaungered to magistrates or lawes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 172/2 For while we are indaungered to God, we can in no wise stand before him. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. 1805 VIII. 367 Being close hooded..from knowledge of any to whom he is indangered.

†b. To be liable *to* (punishment, evil of any kind.) Also const. *to* with *inf.* *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Jude* II. 23 That he should be endaungered to diseases. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* xiii. (1580) 98 We were fashioned of earth, but not endaungered to turne againe into yearth. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 571 God accuseth vs and pleadeth vs guiltie of sinne, and indangered to punishment.

†3. To put (a person) in peril (of something untoward). Const. *of*, oftener *to* with *inf.* *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc., *Erasm. Paraph. John* 15 The confessing what he was himself endaungered him to lose his owne estimacion. 1603 W. WATSON in Dodd *Ch. Hist. Eng.* (1841) IV. xlix, To live in this miserable estate .. would indanger me of losing quite my senses. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 977 It indangereth the Child to become Lunaticke. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vi. § 13 Where-ever this sin hath possession, it endangers men to fall into any other. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* IX. iv. § 5 That they might not endanger one another to perish, by treading on one another.

†4. To cause the danger of (something untoward happening); to render imminent or probable. Sometimes with gerund or inf. (with *to*) as obj.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 117 Grammaticall translations.. can neuer indanger any waie to make truants. 1644 BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 102 To fling the Hand up and downe to endanger the offending of those that are nigh. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxvii. (1668) 493 The very puff of a confident mans breath doth indanger to make me reel. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 227 Such ill Courses as will endanger his Ruin. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 313 They would have endangered the breaking the glass. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. Spain & Port.* (1808) I. 15 So as to endanger setting it on fire.

†5. To incur the danger of; to chance, risk. *Obs.*

15.. *Quest. Prof. & Pleas. Conc.* 30 a I alwaies..endanger your displeasure with my troublesome speeches. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 16 Endanger it the whiles and see. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 370 But would endanger to be quite destroyed. 1726 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 34 Unless they turned back quickly they would endanger being benighted. 1771 *Muse in Min.* 31 Who dares blaspheme my name, endangers death.

6. To expose to danger, cause danger to. (The only modern sense.)

α. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* (1708) 31 Wrapped and endaungered with the myseres of this wretched Worlde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 133, I hold him but a foole that will endanger His Body, for a Girle that loues him not. 1647 in *Nicholas Papers* (1886) I. 81 The Citty is .. ridden by every party and wilbe so rather then endanger Trade. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1009 Wedlock-treachery endangering life. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 212 Not so great a wind as to endanger us. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvii. 181 It is not an act .. that can ever endanger the liberties of this country. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 211 The convertibility of the note would be endangered.

β. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 136 Lest one day or other the riuer with his violent streame should indanger the city of Babylon. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 322 They would avoid a World that indangers their Innocency.

Hence **Enda·ngered** *ppl. a.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. xlix. (1609) 99, Had he not speedy succour lent To his indangered father. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 85 Ded., The drift [of these discourses] is to carry the most Endangered, and Endangering Truth, above the Safest, when sinfull, Interest. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. I. viii. 235 Protectors of the endangered mariner.

Endangerer (endē·ndʒərəɹ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ER.] One who endangers.

1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand.* iii. 32 Rash..spirits..will be continual endangerers of your liberties. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 89 Scolds and endangerers of the public peace.

Endangering (endē·ndʒəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. ENDANGER.

1585 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* c. 2 § 1 (Ruffhead), The great Endangering of the Safety of her most Royal Person. 1605 *Narr. Murthers Sir J. Fitz* (1860) 13 Also an indangering to Sir John his own life. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 203 Your petition is for the endangering of our peace and liberties. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp.* 27 Oct. *Reform*, The endangering of the Constitution.

Enda·ngering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + ING 2.] That endangers; dangerous.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VII. xv, Peace with more indangering wounds offends Then Warre can doe. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 44 Endangering .. to the Publike. 1692 [see ENDANGERED *ppl. a.*]

Endangerment (endē·ndʒəɹmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of putting in danger; the condition of being in danger.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 160 The endangerment of our souls. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 171 An unmitigated war of insult, alarm, and endangerment. 1871 NICHOLS *Fireside Sc.* 98 Serious endangerment to health.

†**Enda·rk,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 4 endirke-n. [f. EN- 1 + DARK *a.*] *trans.* To render dark, cast into the shade; to dim (the sight). Hence **Enda·rked** *ppl. a.*, made dark, obscure (*fig.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iii. 120 Ne no wickednesse shal endirken it. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel*, xvi. Of such an endarked chapter. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxxxix., For sure the dark so dark: cannot endarke thy louely sight. 1631 *Celestina* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 62 Her skin of whiteness endarketh the snow.

†**Enda·rken,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN- 1 + DARKEN *v.*] *trans.* To obscure, make dark. *lit.* and *fig.*

1595 DANIEL *Sonn.* xxi, My lifes light wholly endarkened is. 1651 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* (ed. 2) xii. 38 Light endarkened causeth the greatest darknesse. 1755 T. H. CROKER tr. *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XXXI. 1, But soon as Sol from th' earth endarken'd went.

Endart: see EN- *pref.*1 3.

†**Endaunt,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [f. EN- 1 + DAUNT *v.* to tame.] *trans.* To tame.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 171 He endauntede a douue.

†**Endaunt,** *v.*2 *Obs.* [f. EN- 1 + DAUNT *v.* to fondle.] *trans.* To caress; to make much of, hold in high esteem.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 127 Ffor her dignesse endauntid of dullisshe nollis. *Ibid.* 351 þe while þe Degonys domes weren so endauntid.

†**Endaunture.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. EN- 1 + OF. *danture* taming; suggested by the phrase *en sa danture* in the original text.] ? Taming, breaking in. (But the passage is nonsense, the translator not having understood his original.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 220 Huo þet tekþ colte endaunture, hyalde hit wyle þerhuyle hit ilest. [Fr. *quaprent poulain en sa danture, il le tendra tant comme il dure.*]

End-away, *adv. dial.* One after another, successively.

1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* (E.D.S.) He won six games end-away.

Endazzle: see EN- *pref.*3 3.

†**End-day.** *Obs.* See END *sb.* and DAY. Also 5 enday. [OE. *ende-dæg*, f. *ende* END *sb.* + *dæg* DAY. Cf. OHG. *endi-dago* (MHG. *ende-tac*).] The last day; the day of one's death.

Beowulf (Gr.) 638 Ic .. sceal .. oþðe ende-dæg .. minne gebidan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 þet he icherre from þan uuelnesse ear his ende dei. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5674 He shall att his endeda33 þurrh Drihhtin wurrþenn frofredd. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 580 in *South-Eng. Leg.* (1887) 448 And þou treweliche at min ende-day: art i-come me to. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 21063 (Fairf.), Quen þat [John] seye his ende-day comande neye .. he did his graue to delue. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. iv. 80 And led hys lyf till hys enday.

†**E·nde.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 ænid, ænit, enid, ened, 3 hende, 4–5 enede, 5 heynde, ende. [OE. *ened* str. fem. = MDu. *aned, anet*, Du. *eend*, OHG. *anat, -et, -it, -ot* (Ger. *ente*), ON. *önd* (Sw., Da. *and*). Cf. Lat. *anat-em.*] A duck.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 17 *Aneta*, ænid [*a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* ænit, *Corpus Gloss.* enid]. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1241 Ne was ther spared gos ne henne, Ne the hende, ne the drake. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibleszw.* in Wr.-Wülcker 143 En marreis ane iaroille [enede queketh]. *c* 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 302 For to make hawke high of astate .. take the weng of an enede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 139 Ende, dooke byrde, *anas.* *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 760 *Hec anata*, a heynd.

Ende, erron. var. HENDE *a. Obs.* gracious.

Endear (endī·ɹ), *v.* Also α. 7 endeere, -deare; β. 7 indear, indeere. [f. EN- 1 + DEAR *a.*]

†1. *trans.* To render costly or more costly; to enhance the price of. *Obs.*

α. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 523 Enhancing the price of the place we raise the price and endeare the desire. 1618 *K. James's Procl. conc. Buildings* in Rymer (1717) XVII. 107 All Victualls and other Provision endeared. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 390 Bread..would be cheapened by the competition, not endeared by the combination of bakers.

β. 1729 *Seasonable Remarks Trade* 11 There are several Accidents which indear a Commodity to the Merchant.

†2. To enhance the value of; to render precious or attractive. *Obs.*

α. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 125 He would endeare his own service. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 92 Love .. endeareth the meanest things, and doubleth the estimate of things that are precious. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 185 Her wit endeared by youth, her affection by birth, and her sadnesse by her beauty. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. 209 All those several motives which might not only serve to justifie, but endear the work.

β. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 103 Making a body of forces of themselves, the more to indear their merit. 1672 DRYDEN *Marr. a-la-Mode* I. IV. i. Dram. Wks. 1725 III. 267 'Tis as Physicians show the desperate Ill T' indear their Art, by mitigating Pains They cannot wholly cure.

†b. To represent as valuable or important, to lay stress upon; also, to exaggerate. *Obs.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xvii. 113, I must leave them here abruptly, since I want words to endear them. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d' Alf.* II. 97 May without indearing be truly said to be a princely and royall seat. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. (1710) II. 443 Not that I'd clear Their Guilt, or mine own Innocence indear. 1661 HOWELL *Twelve Sev. Treat.* 215 In all his declarations ther was nothing that he endear'd and inculcated more often.

3. To render (a person) dear *to* another; to inspire or create affection for (a person or thing). (The modern sense.) Also const. † *with.*

α. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. II. 121 His Majesty exceedingly desired to endear her to the People. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxiii. 218 She endeared herself to me ten times more by her soothing concern for me. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxvii. 56 His gentle and amiable disposition endeared him to his private friends. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. xvi, That which destroys Most love, possession, unto them appear'd A thing which each endearment more endear'd. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 98 It [the Church] endears itself thus to men of more taste than activity. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lxiv. 809 One endeared by long companionship.

β. 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* in Dodsley *Old Pl.* (1780) V. 444 Stand thou propitious, indear me to my love. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. II. 113 To indear himself with that Nation.

†4. To hold dear; to love. *Obs.*

1622 WITHER *Lines* in Farr's *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 221 But to my heart they sit this day as neare As when I most endear'd them. 1639 SALTMARSHE *Policy* 20 Something he endears. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Wks. 1721 IV. 375 God .. most amiable appear'd, Endearing most, and most to be endear'd.

†5. To treat affectionately or fondly; to caress. *Obs.* Cf. ENDEARING *ppl. a.*

1683 LORRAIN *Muret's Rites Fun.* 161 Embraced, hug'd, caressed, endeared and applauded by all the spectators.

†6. To win the affection of; to conciliate, attract. Also, to deepen (affection). *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 247 Leauing no office vnperformed, which might either witnesse, or endeare her sonnes affection. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Weak Man* (Arb.) 58 You cannot endeare him more then by coozening him. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems, etc.* (1633) 354 Not that God is endeared by that, or wearied by this. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 793, I sought by all means, therefore, How to endear .. thee to me firmest. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 57 No law can bind them, and no love endear. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 390 This generous Act endeared the People .. to him.

†b. To bind by obligations of gratitude. Sometimes Const. *to* with inf. *Obs.*

α. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 35, I am so much endeered to that Lord; hee's euer sending. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 81 He must .. frugally endeare Auditors .. dissemble with his enemyes. 1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars of Spain* 21 To endeer the Elector of Brandenburg the more to vote in his behalf. *Ibid.* 280 They gave them ten daies paie more to endear them to go before Tordesillas. 1654 tr. Scudery's *Curia Politiae* 107 Whereby the House of Lancaster .. hath for ever indeared and obliged the House of York.

β. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Indeere*, make bound to one. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant* 12 Early didst thou arise to plant this vine, Which might the more indeare it to be thine.

Endearance (endī·ɹrăns). *rare.* [f. ENDEAR *v.* + -ANCE.] The action of endearing, or the state of being endeared.

1766 ANSTEY *New Bath Guide* (ed. 2) 77, Show it young Lady Betty, by way of Endearance. 1871 BREWER *Eng. Studies* (1881) Introd. 45 His language is so much governed by this feeling of Divine endearance.

Endeared (endī·ɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENDEAR *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Of friendship, etc.: Affectionate, cordial. *arch.*

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 140 Jonathan's endeared love to David. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 14 The Warmest and Indearedst Love. *a* 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 376 Unto you is the Salutation of my endeared Love. 1812 GEN. BROCK *Proclam.* 22 *July* in *Exam.* 5 Oct. 629/1 The endeared relations of its first settlers. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 3 With the son of the master .. Edmund formed a most endeared friendship.

2. Regarded with affection, beloved.

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 698 All solicitations of the author to retrieve his endeared volume proved fruitless.

†**Endea·redly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. ENDEARED *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In an endeared manner.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 119 Both endeeredly affected their husbands. 1663 BAXTER *Divine Life* 306 A Jonathan .. will endearedly love that man .. who is appointed to deprive him of a Kingdome.

†**Endea·redness.** *Obs.* [f. ENDEARED *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The state of being endeared; feeling of affection, fondness.

1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* III. v. 98 The other .. to shew his Indeerednesse, prest often to know the Murderer of his friend. 1679 *Prot. Conformist* 3 That vertue or rather grace of Moderation has graven the most deep and indelible characters of endearedness upon me. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. iii. 17 The endearedness of his person: This is my beloved Son. *a* 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) I. 278 Embrace each other with a cordial endearedness.

Endea·ring, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENDEAR *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. ENDEAR; † *concr.* a caress, mode of showing affection.

1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 106 The .. losse that thereby will fall .. vpon all men in the endearing of all things. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 324 Endearings, minted current, according to the lawfullnesse or unlawfullnesse of the Love they would procure. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* Introd. 3 Intended for the endearing of God.

Endea·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. ENDEAR *v.* + -ING 2.] That endears: a. That wins or inspires affection. b. Manifesting affection, caressing.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 337 Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles Wanted. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 50 This is but a just reward of Thy endearing sufferings upon the Cross. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 266, I have a better and more indearing Husband than ever. 1878 Q. VICTORIA *Let.* in *Lond. Gaz.* 27 Dec., The noble and endearing qualities of her whom all now mourn.

Endearingly (endī·riŋli), *adv.* [f. ENDEARING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In an endearing manner.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 202 Each he endearingly salutes. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxi, We patted them endearingly with our hands. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. ix. 286 Who called him endearingly his son.

Endea·ringness. *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being ENDEARING, exhibition of affection.

1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726) 316 They make up to them with great endearingness.

Endearment (endĭ·ɪmĕnt). Also 7–8 indearment. [f. ENDEAR *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of endearing or the fact of being endeared; *concr.* something that endears, that excites or increases affection.

1663 *Aron-himn.* 3 The Object of all this Care, this Indeerment and joy, is the Ark of God. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. 82 One of the greatest endearments of Abraham to God. 1688 H. WHARTON *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 78 The belief of his endearment to God, made him often presume upon the Favour of Heaven. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 202 The Heathen, to whom the Unity and Agreement of the First Christians was a great indearment. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 164 The enlargement of the faith brings the endearment of the faith.

†b. An obligation of gratitude, a bond of attachment. Cf. ENDEAR *v.* 6 b. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., World's wise man* (Arb.) 61 His deepest indearment is a communication of mischiefe. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 72 That Lust .. which the .. Saviour, upon the Indearment of his own Blood, begs us to Crucifie.

2. An action or utterance expressive of love or fondness; a caress. Also *abstr.*

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 341 Are War and Slavery the soft Endearments With which they court the Beauties they admire? 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 141 His Indearments and Tenderness to his Lady .. was alone worthy of all her Risque. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxxvi. (1876) 401 M. Paul petted and patted her; the endearments she received were not to be wondered at. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 180 A mere name of endearment.

†3. Affection, fondness. *Obs.*

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xliii. 477 Between these two there was a long and great endearment. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 19 If you really love the offspring of your own bodies; if your bowels yearn over those amiable pledges of conjugal endearment. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 60 Travellers returned from foreign ground Feel more endearments for their native earth.

4. The making (a commodity) dearer. *rare.*

1864 *Guardian* 21 Dec. 1218 People bought in provisions against the endearments of Sella's new tariffs.

†5. The action of enhancing the value of anything; also, praise, exaggeration. *Obs.*

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. xiii. 249 It is rather a poetical Endearment, than an approv'd Truth. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. II. 113 If his condition .. were so good that it needed no indearment.

Endeavour (ende·vəɹ), *sb.* Forms: see the verb. [app. f. next verb, which however appears later in our quots.]

1. The action of endeavouring; effort, or pains, directed to attain an object; a strenuous attempt or enterprise.

α. 1417 LD. FURNYVAL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 56 The great laboures, travels, and endevoures made by your said Lifetenaunte. 1440 [See ENDEAVOUR *v.*]. 1549 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 496 Se thou apply the to learnynge Wyth all thy busy endevoure. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 10 (1873) 42 The scope that men propound to themselves, whereunto they bend their endeavours. 1618 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 204, I gave Mr. Richard Archdeacon a young gelding for his endevors about my purchaze of dongarvan. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 79/2 We should employ therein our utmost study and endeavour. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 19 We will use our Endeavours to that End. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 25 ¶ 5 To walk with circumspection .. ought to be the constant endeavour of every reasonable being. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* v. 52 On him and on his high endeavour The light of praise shall shine for ever. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. vi. § 4 The life of Angelico was almost entirely spent in the endeavour to imagine the beings belonging to another world.

β. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A iij b, The firste frutes of my poor attemptes and indeuors. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 10 That hath bene our indeauour, that our marke. 1663 MARVELL *Corr.* xli. Wks. 1872–5 II. 89 You have that fruit of our former indevors. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 12 Both which he studied with the same indifference and infide and falicious indeavour. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 45 Kind indeavours to promote their happiness.

b. *To do one's endeavour(s*: to exert oneself to the uttermost; to do all one can (in a cause or to an end). *arch.*

α. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 42 The Emperoure charged every man to do his endever. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 56 Doynge my endeuoure to plucke out of hys mynde the .. causes of vice. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 182 My best endeuors shall be done herein. 1688 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 281, I did my endeavour with the Lords of the Treasury to be favourable to him. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xiv. 48, I have done my best endeavour to find out something worth writing to you. 1745 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 287 We are to do our endeavours to promote virtue and religion amongst men. 1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* II. xvi. 255 Yes, lad, yes; you would do your endeavours. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 271 Do your endeavour like a man.

β. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 74 There doe your true indeuour. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iii. (1627) 13 Every one is to doe his best indeavour to know how to make it most easie.

†2. *Philos.* Used by Hobbes: (see quot.; in Latin *conatus*). *Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 23 These small beginnings of Motion, within the body of Man .. are commonly called Endeavour. 1656 — *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 206, I define endeavour to be motion made in less space and time than can be given. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 3 Local Motion, or an Endeavour at it, is not included in the nature of Matter.

Endeavour (ende·vəɹ), *v.* Forms: α. 5 endevoyre, endover, (endower, -re), 5–6 endevoir, endever, 5–7 endevor(e, 6 endevyr, endevur, endevre, 6–7 endevour(e, 6– endeavour. β. 5–7 indevor, 6 indevur, 6–7 indever, indevour, 7–9 indeavour. [f. EN-[1] + DEVOIR *sb.*; cf. the Fr. phrase *se mettre en devoir de faire quelquechose* to make it one's duty to do something; hence, to set about, to endeavour. Cf. also the following quot.:

1504 *Nottingham Borough Rec.* III. 325 And þat euery Mair for þe tyme beyng put in devoire to calle .. his said Chaumberleyns..to performe the same.]

†1. *refl.* To exert oneself, use effort. Const. *to* with *inf.*; (rarely) *for*, *to*, with *sb.*; also *simply*.

α. *c* 1400 *York Myst.* iv. 30 So that ye may endower To susteyn beast and man .. Dwell here if that ye canne, This shall be your endowre. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 422/3 He ..moche endeuoyred hym to make hym to lerne the deuyne Scripture. 1485 *Procl. agst. Henry Tudor* in *Paston Lett.* No. 883. III. 319 Like gode and true Englishmen to endover themselfs .. for the defence of them. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 22 Preamb., Endevoir youre self and put to your hand and spare no cost. 1521–2 *Compl. North* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 338 Wherfor I moste, & wyll do evyr, to pray for hys grace my selfe endevyr. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) Pref. 2, I endeuoured my selfe whiles I had leysour, to translate it into Englishe. 1642 J. JACKSON *Bk. of Conscience* 86, I endeavour my selfe constantly both to refuse the evill and choose the good.

β. 1495-6 *Plumpton Corr.* 115, I shall indevor me for you as farre as I can. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* I. 412 If thou wilt indeuer thee vpon thy parte. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 36 They are as it were inforced to indeuour them selues to armes. 1614 LODGE *Seneca* Ep. 166 Indevour thyselfe as much as in thee lieth to the end, etc. 1655 *Francion* VII. 25 In the morning he did indeavour himself to make us friends.

†b. *trans.* To exert (one's power), thoughts, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 397 Marcus Aurelius .. endeuoured his power to persecute the Christians. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 124 b, Euery man endeuored his thoughts how to make his duty, love, [etc.] encrese to him. *Ibid.* Ll. 5 b, Maximilian endeuored al his power against the Turke. 1642 *Lanc. Tracts Civil War* (1844) 18 Our high Sheriff .. will readily .. endeavour the power of the County against our proceedings.

†2. *intr.* for *refl.* To strive, try, exert oneself; to direct one's efforts. *Obs.* exc. as in 3.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) 142 A gourde hath long runnyng branches, whiche naturally indevour upwarde. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 55 The pardon of his Holines, giuen to all .. that .. indeuor in this quarrell. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 100 b, All the realme endeuored after his steps. 1624 BARGRAVE *Serm. agst. Self-Policy* 24 Let us indeuour with words and workes.

3. *intr.* (The only mod. use.) To try, make an effort for a specified object; to attempt strenuously. a. Const. *to* with *inf.* Also (rarely) used impersonally in *passive*.

α. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv, Every man that means to live well, endeavours to trust to himself. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 591 He endevoureth to disperse and distribute the knowledge of his Majesty. 1649 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Senault's Use of Passions* (1671) 306 'Tis endeavoured to part them from themselves. 1651 in *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 269, I will endeavour .. to save something of my estate. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 133 It was even endeavoured to revive the first institution of the college of justice. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. iv. 44 He [the pope] sent the Archbishop of Rouen to England to endeavour to compromise matters.

β. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xv. (1611) 207 The teares of their grieued eyes the Prophets indeuoured..to wipe away. *c* 1620 in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 3 To know God's will and to indever to doe it. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 47 He indeavours to preserve peace.

b. With clause introduced by *that*.

16.. FATHER WALSH in *Scotsman* (1883) 17 Sept. 2/6 It were more charitable to endeavour that the errors might be taken away.

c. Const. *after*, †*at*, †*for*.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 194 All the Chymicall discoveries are .. found out by .. endeavouring after this. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. viii. 113 A bloody king endeavoured for his destruction. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Author's Apol., Which the world never .. gave them any thanks for endeavouring at. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 8, I could heartily wish that more of our Country-Clergy would .. endeavour after a handsome Elocution. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 9 ¶ 9 Every man ought to endeavour at eminence. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. ix. 386 He was endeavouring after that enjoyment of domestic life. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* ii. (1865) 10 If we are endeavouring after more riches.

†4. *trans.* To use effort or pains for; to attempt. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

α. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 468 The Lutherans .. have never endevoured anything more carefully. 1620 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 109 Hate Couetousnesse, but endeuour thrift. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. VII. 288 We shall .. endeavour the extirpation of Popery. 1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Pref. Gen., He is to endeavour the adorning of himself with such accomplishments. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 6 He who endeavours the cure of our intellectual maladies, mistakes their cause. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iii. 530 He was stimulated to endeavour the restoration. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* viii. 17 Had it never been endeavoured until now.

β. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 405 To indevor the spoile of all that is therein. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) A b, I could..indevor a draught of your most Honourable praises. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 146, I have here indeavoured the utmost ingenuity toward Mr. Bayes.

†b. To try to fulfil (a law). *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xx. (1851) 116 Every act of true faith .. as that whereby we endeavour the law.

†5. To make a (hostile) attempt upon; to attack. *Obs. rare.*

1589 NASHE *Almond for P.* 17 a, It is nought but a learned ministry which their champion Martin endeuors. 1606 R. TURNBULL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xv. 5 It [teredo] hath such teeth as endeavoureth and consumeth the hard timber. [But perh. a nonce-wd. f. EN-[1] + DEVOUR.]

Endea·voured, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. ENDEAVOUR *v.* + -ED[1].] That has been tried or attempted.

1595 H. OLNEY in *Sidney's Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 16 Mine endeuored hardiment.

†**Endea·vourer.** *Obs.* [f. ENDEAVOUR *v.* + -ER.] One who endeavours; an aspirant.

1586 W. WEBBE *Disc. Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 15 Your worshyppe cannot chuse, but continue your wonted fauourable benignitie towardes all the indeuourers to learning. 1645 J. LILBURNE in Prynne *Fresh Disc. Blazing Stars* 34 An endeavourer to set the Princes of the earth together by the ears. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 83 'Tis crowded .. with the most burdensome sort of Guests, the Endeavourers to be witty. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 167 ¶ 1 Labour and Industry will but push the unhappy Endeavourer..the further off his Wishes.

Endeavouring (ende·vərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENDEAVOUR.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* L 2 a, Good intencions or endeuoringes of reason. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vi. 35 An indeuoring to renounce the worlde and all his owne affections. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 2 The unhappy endeavouring of Forraign Aid. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 261 No dining at Freemason's Tavern .. and infinite other jangling and true or false endeavouring. 1877 *Mem. Bp. of Argyll* iii. 32 In addition to his other endeavourings.

Endea·vouring *ppl. a.* [f. ENDEAVOUR *v.* + -ING[2].] That endeavours. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1628 MILTON *Poems, Vacat. Exerc.* 2 Hail, native language! that .. Didst move my first endeavouring tongue to speak. 1656 tr. *Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 334 The parts, which are pressed by both the endeavouring bodies. 1850 LYNCH *Theol. Trin.* ii. 20 His net of endeavouring thought. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxiii. 107 The hard, climbing path of an endeavouring artist.

†**Endea·vourment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ENDEAVOUR *v.* + -MENT.] The action of endeavouring; = ENDEAVOUR *sb.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 400 Your endeuorment So have ye done. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 293 The goodman was meanly well content, Triall to make of his endeuourment.

†**Endea·vourous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ENDEAVOUR *sb.* + -OUS.] Full of endeavour, zealous, forward. Hence † **Endeavourously,** *adv.*

1597 BEARD *Theatre Gods Iudgements* 48 Whilst hee thus strongly and endeauourously emploied himself about these affaires. *a* 1631 DONNE *Ess. Divinity* (1651) 28 For no man was euer more endeavourous than he.

Endebt, -ed: see IND-.

Endeca, an incorrect form of HENDECA-, a. Gr. ἕνδεκα eleven; occurring in **Ende·cagon,** a plane figure of eleven sides; **Endeca·gynous** *a. Bot.*, having eleven pistils; **Endecaphy·llous** *a.*, having eleven leaflets; **Endecasylla·bic** *a.*, having eleven syllables; **Endecasy·llable,** a verse of eleven syllables: see HENDECAGON, -GYNOUS, -PHYLLOUS, -SYLLABIC, -SYLLABLE.

Ended (e·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. END *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. That has come to an end.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 479 Every ended year..th' Athenian youths please him with offerings. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 299 When you went onward in this ended action. 1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl.* V. i. (1766) 191 Let not his blood now stain the ended war. 1882 ELLEN M. TAYLOR *Madeira* 59 In bidding the ended day farewell.

2. [From the *sb.*] With prefixed adj. or numeral: Having its end (of a certain kind); having (a certain number of) ends.

Endeictic (endəi·ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐνδεικτικός f. ἐνδεικνύναι, f. ἐν in + δεικνύναι to show.] Serving to show or exhibit; probative.

(A name of one of the classes into which the Platonic Dialogues were divided by ancient grammarians or commentators. Cf. Diog. Laert. III. 49.)

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 175/1 Agonistick [discourse is] Endeictick [or] Anatreptick. 1791 ENFIELD *Hist. Philos.* I. 215 The Agonistic dialogues, supposed to resemble the combat, were either Endeictic, as exhibiting a specimen of skill, or Anatreptic presenting the spectacle of a perfect defeat. 1855 BUTLER *Lect. Anc. Philos.* (1874) 323 Another classification [of Platonic Dialogues] of great antiquity is based vpon the style and purpose of the dialogue, —as maieutick, anatreptick, endeictick, and so forth. 1876 tr. *Zeller's Plato* 97 *note*.

†**Endei·gn,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* In 4 endeyne, endyne. [ad. OF. (*s'*)*endaignier*:—L. *indignāri*: see INDIGNANT.] *intr.* To be indignant. Const. *in*, *upon*.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxi. 4 Thanne Achab cam into his hows, endeynynge, and grutchynge upon the word that Naboth Jezraelite hadde spoken to hym. — *Wisd.* xii. 27 In the whiche suffring thei endeyneden. — *Isa.* lvii. 6 Whether vp on these thingus I shal not endyne.

† **Endei·gn,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. En-[1] + Deign *v.*] *refl.* = Deign.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 87 [He] þat for dule endeynede hym to dye.

† **Endei·gnous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Endeign *v.*[1] + -ous.] Disdainful. Cf. Deignous.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 274/2 If any would [be] endeynous, or prowd, or be envious.

† **Endement.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* (1889) 16 Entendynge to gyue comforte .. and counseyl, to thendementes [*? read* thentendementes] and engynes of the werkmen.

† **Endemete.** *Obs.* Also 4 enedmete, 5 edmette, enmotte. [f. Ende + *-mete* Meat.] Duckweed, *Lemna minor.*

a 1387 *Sinon. Bartl.* 27 *Lentigo* super aquam crescit, anᵉ enedmete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140 Ende mete [*v. r.* endmete, endmette, enmotte], *lenticula.*

Endemial (endī·miăl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐνδήμι-ος of or belonging to a state or people + -al.] = Endemic *a.*

1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. Friend* § 14. (1881) 137 Endemial and local infirmities proper unto certain regions. 1683 W. Harris *Pharmacologia* xiv. 255 The Dutch have a Natural, and Endemial aversion to all Emeticks. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 245 We find them subject to no particular endemial disorder. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 8 Another vice endemial among lawyers. 1830 Godwin *Cloudesley* III. xii. 237 Not one company of these endemial brigands was any longer to be heard of.

Endemic (ende·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. ἐν in + δῆμ-ος people + -ic.]

A. *adj.* Constantly or regularly found among a (specified) people, or in a (specified) country: *esp.*

a. Of plants or animals: Having their ordinary habitat in a certain country; opposed to *exotic.*

b. Of diseases: Habitually prevalent in a certain country, and due to permanent local causes.

1759 Goldsm. *Bee* No. 1 A deformity which, as it was endemic .. it had been the custom .. to look upon as the greatest beauty. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. viii. 77 *note,* Famines are periodical or endemic in Hindostan. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 450 The author .. proceeds .. to show in what sense the plague may be termed endemic. 1830–2 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xli. 413 The endemic, and other species of animals and plants in the Atlantic Islands. 1852 Blackie *Stud. Lang.* 1 An unreflecting habit of routine that seems endemic among official men in our country. 1876 Darwin *Cross-Fertil.* xi. 415 Bees .. visit many exotic flowers as readily as the endemic kinds.

B. *sb.* An endemic disease. Also *fig.*

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 191 It is not manifest, that Endemicks or things proper to people in the Countrey where they live, are drawn by the Arteries. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VII. viii. (1849) 417 That talking endemic, so prevalent in this country. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. 118 European diseases, some of which, such as small-pox, have passed from epidemics into endemics. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 261/2 Snobbishness is an insidious endemic.

Endemical (ende·mikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] = Endemic *a.*

1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 92 Those endemical malignant vapours, which infect the air. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 208 With the Ægyptians .. the Plague is commonly endemical. 1788 Burke *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 424 Bribery was the ancient, radical, endemical, and ruinous distemper of the Company's affairs. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 94, I mean the epidemic, now endemical, of View-hunting. 1870 J. Cameron *Phases Thought* 149 The endemical disorder passing rapidly into epidemical.

Ende·mically, *adv.* [f. Endemical *a.* + -ly[2].] In an endemical manner; as an endemic.

1661 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 100 There is no Countrey Disease..endemically raging throughout the Isle. 1824–9 Landor *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 21 It..prevents the expansion of principles endemically noxious through incalculable ages. 1855 *Househ. Wds.* XII. 71 Goître prevails endemically.

Endemicity (endĕmi·sĭti). [f. Endemic *a.* + -ity.] The quality or fact of being endemic.

1886 Myers *Phant. Living* 298 The sporadic endemicity of certain traditions of folk-lore. 1887 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 206 The limits of the area of endemicity.

† **Ende·mious,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. ἐνδήμι-ος (see Endemial) + -ous.] = Endemic.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 37 The Iapanois..in their endemious Cod-rupture.

Endemnify, -ity: see Ind-.

† **Endemo·niasm.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. ἐν in + δαίμων, δαίμον-ος Demon, on analogy of *enthusiasm.*] Inspiration by a demon.

1751 Byrom *Enthus.* Poet. Wks. 1773 II. 24 The variety of delusion with which a different spirit may then possess its votaries will centre..in endemoniasm.

Enden, var. Henden, *Obs.*, hence.

Endeniza·tion. *Obs. rare.* Also indenization. [f. Endenize *v.* + -ation.] The process of making (a person) a denizen or citizen.

1579 J Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* C j, They..are accompted members with us of thys body by endenization or enfraunchisement. 1643 Prynne *Open. Gt. Seale* 17 Secondly, of Indenization or Enfranchisment. 1685 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 258 There were also another pardon, and two indenizations. 1709 L. Milbourne *Melius Inq.* 8 Our law-books give us an account of endenization.

† **Ende·nize,** *v. Obs.* Also indenize. [altered form of Endenizen, assimilated to verbs in *-ize.*]

1. *trans.* To make a denizen or citizen of; to naturalize, enfranchise. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1598 Florio, *Patriare,* to endenize, or enfranchise into a countrie. 1603 Daniel *Def. Rhime* (1717) 7 Every language hath her proper Number or Measure..which Custom..doth indenize and make natural. 1614 Bargrave (1615) *Serm.* B iij b, Dauid made hast to be indenized, and possessed of the Kingdome of Heauen. 1687 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 404 Several French..are lately gott out of France..and the King hath indenized several of them.

2. To remove into another order of being; to change into a superhuman or supersensuous form, and so to 'spirit away,' to 'translate'. Hence, to metamorphose.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 498 Æneas was not to bee found; some said he was indenized. 1633 J. Fisher *True Trojans* II. iii, in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 172 The perverse and peevish Are next indeniz'd into wrinkled apes.

Hence **Ende·nized** *ppl. a.*, **Ende·nizing** *vbl. sb.*

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 What choice, selected, and endenized Hearbes, Plants, Fruits and Physicall Simples be implanted and bestowed. 1643 W. Burton tr. *Alstedius' Beloved City* To Rdr. 2 The generall welcome and long entertainment, which the other learned workes of this same Authour have had in our Schooles..seemed to me not to deny this piece an endenizing, or freedome.

Endenizen (ende·nizən), *v.* Forms: 6 endenison, 7 en-, indenizon, indenizen, 6– endenizen. [f. En-[1] + Denizen.]

1. *trans.* To make a denizen or citizen of; to naturalize, enfranchise. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1592 G. Harvey *New Letter* 6 Oh that the worthy Du Bartas were so endenisoned. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* Words indenizened, i. e. derived from the Greek, and commonly used as English: as azure, zeal, zephyre, etc. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 195 Liberty to endenizon new citizens in the commonwealth of languages. 1708 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 292, I shall get them either naturalized or endenizened by the Queen. 1823 Lamb *Elia, Detached Th. Bks.* 420 The books..have not endenizened themselves..in the national heart. 1830 Godwin *Cloudesley* III. ii. 33, I would have endenisened myself in a country where I could make myself respected.

† **2.** *intr.* To become a denizen or citizen. *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Inurbare,* to endenizen, to become..a citizen or a ciuill man.

Endent, endenture: see Indent, Indenture.

† **Ende·ntly,** *a.* or *adv. Her. Obs. rare.* Also in 6 endentallye. [f. F. *endenté* indented + -ly.] = Indented.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij b, The fifthe quadrate is calde endently of iij diuerse weis. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 207 The last of the quadrates finall was called endentallye.

Endentus.

1567 *Trial Treasure* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 263 For of mans living here there is no point endentus, Therefore a little mirth is worth much sorrow, some say.

Ender (e·ndəɹ), *sb.* [f. End *v.* + -er.] He who or that which ends.

a. He who or that which puts an end or termination to anything. Formerly also, He who brings a person to his end.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knight's T.* 1918 Myn hertes lady, ender of my lyf! 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 193 The day thou sawste me last, Was ender of my life. 1612 Rowlands *More Knaues Yet* 27 When the ender of all mortals comes, Pale death. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. 131 The maker but not the ender of Controversies. 1879 R. K. Douglas *Confucianism* iii. 76 Destiny is called the giver and ender of life.

b. He that brings anything to completion.

1382 Wyclif *Hebr.* xii. 2 Biholdinge into the maker of feith and ender [Vulg. *consummator*], Ihesu. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* V. xiv. (1483) 108 The hooly ghoost that is the ender and the fulfiller.

† **E·nder,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 endir, -ur, 5 endyr, 3–5 ender. Also 5 endurs, endris, enderes, endyrs, *Sc.* andyrs. [app. a. or f. ON. *endr* adv., 'formerly, else, again', corresp. to Goth. *andiz-(uh)* 'either' (conj.), and perh. to dial. Ger. *ender, ehnder* 'before, sooner'; the OTeut. type **andiz* is an adv. in the compar. deg. related to And. It seems probable that *ender-day, ender-night,* were originally compounds of the adv., though a trace of adjectival flexion occurs in the ON. compound *endra-nxr* 'at some other time'. The forms with final *s* are of obscure origin.]

Only in phrase, *This ender day, night, year,* indicating a day, etc. recently past.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4561 Me thoght in drem, þis ender night, þat i com in a medu slight. *Ibid.* 5672 Wil þou sla me als þou has slain þis endir dai þe egypcian? *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 917 So Y slepe this ender-night Bi me lay a selcouthe wight. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 381 This ender day as I gan fare. *c* 1400 *Thomas of Erceldoune* 25 (*Cambr. MS. c* 1450) As I me went þis Andyrs day [*Thornton* Endres daye, *Lansd.* this thender day], fiast on my way makyng my mone. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 830 I am..the strange squyère, That servyd my lady this endris yere. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C) 2828 He slewe my lordys sone þe emperowre This endurs day in a stowre. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1017 Thinke ye not on this endris day.

Hence **Andersith** *adv.* [OE. *sīð* time, occasion], previously, beforetime.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2110 Affrik .. That andesith [*Fairf.* sum tide] was cald Libi. *Ibid.* 24268 (Gött.) Mi schepe er funden..þat tint war andersith [*Edinb.* andersiþe].

† **E·nder,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? var. of Enter; but cf. **ender* implied in next.] *intr.* To enter.

c 1325 *Sir Tristr.* 323 Ysett he haþ þe long asise And endred beþ þer inne.

† **E·nderest,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [superlative of **ender,* Inder, inner.] Inmost.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 80 Prayse hym..in the enderest of youre harte for the benefytes.

Endermatic (endəɹmæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐν + δερματ- stem of δέρμα skin + -ic.] = next.

In mod. Dicts.

Endermic (endə·ɹmik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐν + δέρμ-α skin + -ic.] That acts on the skin, or by penetrating beneath the skin. *Endermic method* (see quot. 1831).

1831 J. Davies *Man. Mat. Med.* 263 He administers it by the endermic method; that is, applied in the form of a salve on a part deprived of the epidermis. 1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 21 The endermic method is very rarely employed.

Endermical (endə·ɹmikăl), *a.* [f. Endermic *a.* + -al.] = prec. Hence **Ende·rmically** *adv.*, by the endermic method.

1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1260/1 Certain medicines.. applied endermically, may induce a similar condition. 1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 164 Veratria is exceedingly irritating..producing when given hypodermically or endermically severe pain.

† **E·ndermost,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Irregularly f. End *sb.*, after the analogy of Hindermost, etc.] Nearest to the end; furthest.

1803 S. Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 102 Our Cockney has analogy to warrant him in his compounds when he talks of the endermost house in a street.

Enderon (e·ndĕrŏn). *Phys.* [Irregularly f. Gr. ἐν in + δέρ-ος, δέρ-μα skin.] A term introduced by Prof. Huxley to denote the inner derm or true skin, or any homologous structure. Opposed to Ecderon. Hence **Endero·nic** *a.*

1859 Huxley in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 476/1 The entire internal (deep) area of metamorphosis [I call] the Enderon. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 237 The name Enderon is applied to the deeper or dermal layer wherever situate.

Endesith: see End *sb.* 25.

Endetted, obs. form of Indebted.

c 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 181 And yet I am endetted so therby Of gold. 1561 tr. *Calvin's Foure Godlye Serm.* ii. sig. Dv, If we be so endetted and bounde to god.

Endeure, obs. form of Endure.

† **Endew·,** *v. Obs.* In 6 endue. [f. En-[1] + Dew *sb.*] *trans.* To moisten as with dew; to bedew.

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) A iij, Swete showres descending with droppes Christaline Endueth the dry ground.

Endew, Endeyne, obs. f. Endue, Endeign.

† **E·ndfull,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. End *sb.* + Full.] Full of ends or aims; ambitious, busy.

Hence ? **E·ndfully** *adv. rare*$^{-1}$. (But perhaps should be read as two words, *end fully.*)

1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* v. 58 Bend Thy endfull heart to make heav'ns glory th' end. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 61 He is þe midyl, end, ordeyning, & gouerning, He is endfully consuming & keping.

† **Endiablee,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *endiabler,* f. *en* in + *diable* devil.] *trans.* To put a devil into, possess as with a devil.

a 1734 North *Exam.* (1740) 571 Such an one as might best endiablee the Rabble, and set them a bawling against Popery.

† **Endia·blement.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [as if a. Fr. **endiablement,* f. *endiabler*: see prec.] Diabolical possession.

a 1734 North *Exam.* III. viii. ¶ 35 (1740) 608 There was a terrible Rage of Faces made at him [Sir John Moor], as if an Endiablement had possessed them all.

Endiadem, Endiaper: see En- *prefix* [1].

Endict, Endight, etc., obs. ff. Indict, Indite.

Ending (e·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. End *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb End[1]: termination, conclusion, completion; † death, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 39 Soðlice þæt rip is worulde endung. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 God..ȝefe us..riht scrift et ure endunge. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 10 Whan þe Kyng Kynwolf had don his endyng. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 34 Swa sal he [God] mak endyng Of alle thing. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 276 To bryng All thair empress to gud endyng. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1 And ȝeve me grace to breng to godde heyndynge. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 324, I pray god bryng hym to an ille endyng. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 15 § 1 (Ruffhead), The Expiration and Ending of the Statute. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 33 For the ending of strifes touching matters of Christian beleefe. 1629 Milton *Nativity* 239 Time is our tedious song should here have ending. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 139 Her death..did not finally obstruct the ending of St. John's College. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 34 The terms, or times for pleading and ending of causes in the civil courts. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 72 Every lease must contain a sufficient degree of certainty, as to its beginning, continuance, and ending. 1848 Clough *Bothie* 1 The sports were now at the ending. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) II. III. 400 A fair ending crowned a troublous day.

2. The concluding part of a piece of work, a book, etc.; formerly also, of a space of time.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2163 The book is good at the eendyng. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 88 Although we live in the latter ending of the world. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 114 The Dialogue fails in unity, and has not a proper beginning, middle, and ending.

3. The last part or termination of an organic structure; an extremity.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 232

With blind endings only in the growing-points and at the ends of peripheral branches.

4. The concluding part of a word, of a metrical line, piece of music, etc.; also, an inflexional or formative suffix.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 40, I can find out no rhyme to lady but baby .. for scorn, horn..for school, fool..verie ominous endings. 1814 L. HUNT *Feast Poets* (1815) 7 But volumes of endings, lugg'd in as you need 'em, Of *hearts* and *imparts*. 1857 HELMORE *Psalter Noted* Pref. viii, Each of the Tones..has a variety of endings. 1864 *Reader*, 24 Sept. 375 Replacing all the endings of its oblique cases by their prepositional value. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. Introd. 13 The want of case endings.

5. *attrib.*; *esp.* † **ending-day**, the day of death; † **ending-post**, the winning-post; **ending-stone**, (*U. S.*), a particular kind of millstone (see quots.).

Chart. Thurkytel in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 294 Bute he it ðe deppere bete er his ending day. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1672 Her loue mi3t no man tvin Til her endingday. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxii. 520 At last came his endyng day. 1760 R. HEBER *Horse Matches* ix. 29 As she or they come in by the ending-post each heat. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* xv. (1809) 126 One was seen to arrive at the ending Post without his bridle. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* June 76/1 Now the ending-stones are encountered, which break the germinal point off each grain.

Ending (e·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. END *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That ends, finishes, or puts an end to; final.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25863 (Cott.) To ending fir sal þou be send. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 The ending end of all earthly learning, being vertuous action. 1826 E. IRVING, *Babylon* II. vii. 228 This ending act of judgment and desolation may begin.

† **2.** In *intr.* sense: Dying, near one's end. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 80 This bitter taste Yeeld his engrossements To the ending Father.

Hence † **E·ndingly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Periodiquement*, endingly, concludingly, or towards the conclusion.

Endip, obs. var. INDIP.

Endirke(n, obs. form of ENDARK.

Enditch: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Endite, etc., obs. f. of INDICT, INDITE, etc.

Endive (e·ndiv). Forms: 5–6 **endyve**, (5 **endywe**), 6–7 **endiue**, 6– **endive**. [a. Fr. *endive* = Pr., Sp. and It. *endivia*:—late L. **intybea* adj. fem. f. *intibus* (*intubus*, *intybus*, *-um*). A late Gr. ἔντυβον (10th c.) is prob. ad. L.)] The name of two species of Chicory (*Cichorium*, N.O. *Compositæ*).

a. *C. Intybus*, now called Wild Endive, Succory, or Chicory, indigenous in Europe, and common in a wild state in many parts of England. **b.** In mod. use chiefly applied to *C. Endivia*, alleged by some writers to have been imported into Europe from China in the 16th c. Of this there are two varieties, the Batavian or broad-leaved, formerly called also Scariole, and that with a curled or frizzled leaf, which is commonly blanched for use as salad, etc.

Both species have pale blue flowers; the 'blue endive' of the poets is *C. Intybus*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140 Endyve, herbe, *endivia*. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 b, Endyve and Scariole be moche like in their operation to Cykorie. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. xxvii. § 4 Curled Endive hath leaues not vnlike to those of the curled or Cabbage Lettuce. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. i. 21 But in Summer we can allow a moderate use of Herbs..as Endive, Succory, Sorrel. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* iv. 8 Daisies white and Endive blue. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 113 Upon her grave the rosemary they threw The daisy, butter-flower and endive blue. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 302 Endive..cultivated, if not found wild, in China and Japan. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 62/3 Endive, both curled and Batavian, must be got into cold frames and blanched as required for use.

Endizen: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Endleofan, -leofeðа, -lyfta, -leofte, -left, obs. forms of ELEVEN, ELEVENTH.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Endleofte unþeau is folc beo butan steore. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 57 Genner was the endleft [*misprinted* endlest] Feverel the tweolthe.

Endless (e·ndlės), *a.* and *adv.* [OE. *ęndelēas*, f. *ęnde*, END *sb.*: see -LESS.] Having no end.

1. Having no end or limit of duration; unending, eternal.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 3 Þa earmþa beoþ endelease þe ece bioþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Hit scal king bon on þet endelese kineriche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 146 Þi mede þet were endeleas 3if þi god dede were iholen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 152 'Alas!' he seyde, 'þe deolful harm, þat ys endeles!' *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxv. 4 Lightyn- and þou wondirfully fra hilles endles [Vulg. *a montibus æternis*]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 70 Whos name shall be endeles For the merveiles which he wrought. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 321 And I byleue endelesse lyfe. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 222 My..time-bewasted light Shall be extinct with age, and endlesse night. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 374 Eternity .. an Endlesse Succession of Time. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 ¶ 8 Death .. is a short Night followed by an endless Day. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v, Heard the burning of the endless flames. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlvii. iii, And we shall sit at endless feast.

b. *hyperbolically* for: Interminable; perpetual, incessant, constant.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 1 Þat .. is endeleas wundor. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 52 b, To speake of all sortes of hearbes and flowers, were an endlesse labor. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 26 Strife and troubles would be endlesse. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Psalm* 63 There we laid, asteeping Our eyes in endless weeping. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 103/1 How long a night is this, how endless! 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 10 It were endless to recount the shifts to which I have been reduced. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 325 All the multiplied, endless, nameless iniquities. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxi, The lover's endless minutes slowly pass'd. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 213 Hence the endless repetitions, divisions, and illustrations of positions almost self-evident. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. i. 4 Pouring out endless platitudes.

2. Of things extended in space: Boundless, infinite; now chiefly with reference to length. Formerly also of depth: Bottomless. Often *hyperbolical*.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 72 The grete heuen .. is nought endeles, ne infynyte. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 331 In þe west side he haþ þe endeles occean. 1594 R. SOUTHWELL in *Shaks. C. Praise* 14 How endlesse is your labyrinth of blisse. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* I. xxiv, Els had the endlesse pit too quickly caught me. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress* iv. (1669) 42 By Thee the one does changing Nature through Her endless Labyrinths pursue. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xx. 199 Weary of the endless waste of ice to seaward. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 238 An old manor house, with endless passages. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* viii. 129 The endless miles of moor.

3. Of immaterial things, quality, number, etc.: Unbounded, limitless, infinite.

138 . WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 509 Þe reule 3oven of Crist of his endeles wisdom and his endeles charitee to mankinde. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 4 Of the blessyd endeles Trinite. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vi. 12 Thou, and endles night, Haue done me shame. *a* 1658 R. HARRIS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxvi. 1 Mercy..is negatively endless .. because unboundable for being. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. xi. 175 For the amusement of those desires which cannot be gratified, but which seem altogether endless. 1863 E. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 53 A phase in itself endless, as Kant calls it, since no limit can be put to the possible modifications of quality. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 161 The individual man has an endless value in the sight of God.

† **b.** quasi-*sb.* (Arithmetical) infinity. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxvi. (1495) 926 The nombre lineall begynnyth fro one and is wryte arowe and lyne vnto endlesse.

4. Having no definite extremity or terminal point of length. † **a.** *Endless gut*: the colon (perhaps including the rectum). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 574 *Colon*, the endelez gutte. *Ibid.* 603 *Podex*, the endeles gut.

b. *Mech. Endless band, -cable, -chain, -strap*: one whose ends are joined for the purpose of continuous action over wheels, etc. *Endless knife, saw*: a continuous band of steel with either a sharp, or a toothed edge for a similar purpose. *Endless screw*: a short length of screw revolving on an axis, by which continuous motion is imparted to a toothed wheel.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 98 A rapid motion is communicated..by means of an endless strap from a large fly wheel. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 58 Screws with sharp threads, have more friction than those with square threads; and endless screws have more than either. 1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 144 (Cabinet Cycl.) Projecting points..acting in the links of an endless chain. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. (1867) 142 By a slight variation in their positions produced by an endless-screw motion. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 113/1 One Brazing Machine for endless knives. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 101/1 The cloth..being caught in an endless leathern band running over a pulley on the shaft. 1887 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 6/3 The cars will be worked on the successful endless-cable principle.

† **5.** ? Fruitless, profitless. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1625 FLETCHER *Lover's Pilgr.* II. iii, All loves are endlesse.

† **B.** *adv.* **a.** Infinitely, in an infinite degree. **b.** For an infinite period, for ever. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 737 Hit [the pearl] is endelez rounde & blybe of mode. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23326 (Trin.) Þei haue lost hit endeles. 138 . WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 71 Endeles mercyful & goode lord, helpe þi pore wrecchide prestis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. i. (1495) 294 Men saye that a geaunt is endlesse moche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8502 Exiled for euermore endles to sorow.

Hence † **E·ndlesshede** [see -HEAD], the quality or condition of being endless; eternal existence.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Cant. Psalter* 509 Fra þe wayes of his endleshede.

Endlessly (e·ndlėsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an endless manner; everlastingly, for ever; perpetually, unceasingly.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 To be quicknid 3endlesly. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlix. 64 For they ben Goddis endelesly. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 4 Endelesly .. presente in the syghte of hys Godly forknowynge. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* (1708) 36 To whome be laude and honoure endlessly. 1616 LANE *Sqr. Tale* xi. 208 Curious galleries..endlesselie roundinge. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 41 Lest they should endlessly lose Him. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref., The multiform and endlessly shifting phenomena of nature.

Endlessness (e·ndlėsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being endless.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8129 Ffor if endlesnes any end moght hald, þan war it endlesnes unproperly cald. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Infinité*, endlesnesse. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 47 There would be a progresse in endlesnesse. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 382 This dispute for its endlessness was like the mathematical line. 1858 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. 181 Bewildering the eye with the feeling of endlessness.

2. *concr.* Something that has no end.

a. An infinite or everlasting existence. **b.** Something indefinitely extended or lengthened; an infinite space, an interminable length.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* clvii. VI. 258 God hath provided us an Endlessness in the world to come. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 26 (1822) I. 205 Any thing in the starry endlessness of existence. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 6 Fancy decorates him with an endlessness of airy pigtail.

Endlong (e·ndlǫŋ), *prep.*, *adv.*, and *a.* Forms: 3 **andelong**, 3–4 **endelong**, (4 **endelyng**), 4– **endlong**, 4– *north. dial.* **endlang**. [The early southern ME. *endelong*, f. *ende* END *sb.* + LONG, seems to have been substituted by popular etymology for the preposition *andlang* (see ALONG *prep.*), the first element of this having ceased to be intelligible, while the new compound yielded an identical sense (cf. *on end*, *end on*, ENDAWAY). In purely southern English *endelong* did not long survive, its place being taken by ALONG, the reduced form of the earlier *andlang*. But from 14th c. onwards *endlang*, *endlong* appear (as *prep.* and *adv.*) in northern and midland dialects, where they may be f. ON. *endelangr*, *endlangr* adj. (f. *ende-r* END + *langr* LONG), synonymous with OE. *andlang* adj. 'the whole length of'. In our quots. the adjectival use of *endlong* first occurs in a passage of Caxton's ed. of Trevisa's Higden, where it is substituted for *evelong* (= AVELONGE, oblong), used by Trevisa himself. Subsequently (in 17th c.) the adv. assumed the sense 'on end', 'end foremost or downwards', in accordance with the analogy of words like *headlong*, *sidelong*, where *-long* is a perversion of the OE. suffix *-lunga*. This use still occasionally appears in standard Eng.; the other uses are now peculiar to *Sc.* and northern dialects, except as deliberate archaisms.

Prof. Sievers (*Festgaben für Böhtlingk* 1888) considers that the second element in OE. *andlang* is not identical with LONG *a.*, but is directly from the OTeut. vb. **ling-an*, *lang*, *lung-ano-* to reach, extend. The ON. *endlangr*, Eng. *endlong*, he regards as altered from *andlangr*, OE. *andlang* by popular etymology.]

A. *prep.* From end to end of; through or over the length of (as opposed to across), following the line of, onwards by the side of; along. Chiefly of *place*, rarely of *time*.

a 1225 *Juliana* 30 Ant healden on hire heauet þat hit urne endelong hire leofliche bodi. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 Ant droh þa endelong hire ant þwertouer þrefter þe derewurðe taken. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 414 Endlang the louchhis syd..besyly thai socht. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T.* 408 The rede blood Ran endelong [*v. r.* endelyng] the tree. *c* 1450 *Cookery Bk.* 97 Bynde the threde with the frute A-bought a rownde spete, endelonge þe spete. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxiv, Sir Helyus .. drofe sir Palomydes ouerthwart and endlonge alle the feld. 1508– DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* xv, Ladyes to dance full sobirly assayit .. Endlang the lusty rywir. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Aeneid* IV. 328 Like to the foule, that endlong costes and strondes..flies sweping by the sea. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 921 (R.) The singular discipline and order of that nation in old time, was going downward and endlong many yeeres and ages alredie. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 86 Lay them [thir tangs] en'lang his pow or shin.

B. *adv.*

† **1.** Extended at full length; at one's whole length; horizontally. *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 233 And everything in his degre endelong upon a bourde he laide. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. ix. (1554) 175 a, Beaten he was .. Whipped, scourged, endlong and vpright. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, I tummell'd end lang.

2. From end to end, lengthwise, longitudinally, as distinguished from *crosswise* or *athwart*. *arch.* exc. *north. dial.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 2822 Him to binden faste Vpon an asse .. Andelong, nouht ouerthwert. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1133 Dores..I-clenched overthward and endelong With iren tough. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxxxvi. (1816) 153 Thurghoute alle this reame, endlonge and ouerthwart. 1574 HYLL *Planting* 78 Of eyther [vine] pare away halfe endlong upon the pith. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. II. vi. (ed. 7) 382 Foure barley kernels couched close together side by side, and not endlong, are said to make a finger breadth. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* vii, Galloping in full career .. about and around, crossways and endlong. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 162 The street had been pulled down endlong.

† **3.** Of motion in a longitudinal direction: Right along, straight on, straight through. *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 548 Endlang furth held thai thar vay. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxviii. These four knyghtes came into the feld endlonge and thurgh. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 47 An howge .. Serpent .. ranne endlong vpon the ryght Syde of the Chirche wall. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 691 Spurring at full speed, ran endlong on. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* IX. (1857) 186 He was driven endlong against the wall of the kiln.

b. Of speech: Continuously.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, He never could preach five words of a sermon endlang.

4. On end, perpendicularly, vertically.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xxviii. 107 They .. set two of them [speares] pitched in the ground endlong, and the third overthwart. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 148 They stood not up endlong but lay one upon the other. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 667 Full endlong from the roof the sleeper fell, And snap'd the spinal joint.

C. *adj.*

†1. Extended lengthwise, oblong. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) II. 55 Britayne is endlong [1387 TREVISA eve longe] and larger in the myddel than in thendes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Of what shape is the stomacke? .. It is rounde endlong.

2. (Adjectival use of B. 4; cf. *headlong* adj.) Set on end, perpendicular. *rare.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 203 His Grace's Wife being in that end-long Posture [viz., head downwards in a chest] was in jeopardy to break her neck. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 347 Giant rushes..grew Like demons' end-long tresses.

†**E·ndlonges, -gs,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. ENDLONG with adverbial genitive ending, as in *alway(s, betime(s,* etc.] = ENDLONG, q.v.

A. *adv.*

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 22 It flammed Endlonges fro the Est to the Weste. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 63 Many goodly streets end-longs to the very earth they encindred.

B. *prep.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 498 Endelonges is side þat blod him ran. 1515 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 262* To pass endlangis the Cost.

†**E·ndly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 5 eendli, endely(e, endlyche. [f. END *sb.* + -LY[1, 2.]]

A. *adj.* a. Conclusive, final. b. Extreme, excessive.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 201 Ane endely processe of pease by auctorite. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4011 It goth vnto decline, Rather or later to an endly fine. 1494 FABYAN VII. 558 Toke therwith such an endelye fere, that he fell therwith dystraught.

B. *adv.* a. At last, finally. b. Extremely, very.

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* iii. (Gibbs MS.) Sche was endlyche þorgh plente of charyte knytte to hire blessed sone. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4844 The whiche was endly fayre. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. vii. 462 And so fynali and eendli y mai conclude.

Endmete, var. of ENDEMETE. *Obs.*

E·ndmost, *a. rare.* [f. END *sb.* on analogy of *hindmost*; Bosw.-Toller cites OE. *endemæst* from Dicts.] Nearest to the end, furthest, most distant.

1775 in ASH. 1819 in *Pantologia.* 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanov.* 196 And see, a rose-light dyes The endmost snow.

Endo- (e·ndo; before two unstressed syllables endǝ·), *prefix* (before a vowel sometimes reduced to *end-*), employed as comb. form of Gr. ἔνδον within, in many compounds of mod. formation, as **E·ndarteri·tis, E·ndo-arteri·tis** [see ARTERITIS], *Pathol.*, inflammation of the inner coat of an artery. **E·ndochori·on,** *Anat.* [see CHORION], the inner layer of the chorion or membrane that encloses the fœtus. **E·ndochrome** (see quot.). **E·ndocrane** [Gr. κράνιον skull; also in Lat. form *endocra·nium*], the inner surface of the skull. **E·ndocyst** (see quots., also CYST and ECTOCYST). **Endogna·thal** *a., Zool.* [Gr. γνάθ-os jaw + -AL], that is placed within the jaw; *endognathal palp*, a palpiform appendage in certain Crustacea. **E·ndolary·ngeal** *a.* [cf. LARYNGEAL], pertaining to the interior of the larynx; hence **E·ndolary·ngeally** *adv.* **E·ndolith** [Gr. λίθος stone], one of a number of coloured designs on slabs of marble or ivory, sawn from a block on the surface of which chemically prepared colour has been laid, that permeates the material; hence **Endoli·thic** *a.* **E·ndolymph,** *Anat.* [see LYMPH], the fluid contained in the membranous labyrinth of the ear. **Endome·trial** *a.*, pertaining to **E·ndometri·tis,** *Pathol.* [Gr. μήτρα womb + -ITIS (= Gr. -ῖτις)], inflammation of the lining membrane of the womb. **Endo·metry,** *Med.* [Gr. -μετρια; see -METRY], the measurement of an internal part. **E·ndomorph,** *Min.* [Gr. μορφή form] (see quot.). **Endopa·rasite,** *Zool.*, an animal that lives and finds nourishment in the internal organs of another; hence **E·ndoparasi·tic** *a.* **E·ndophlebi·tis,** *Pathol.* [Gr. φλέψ, φλεβός vein + -ITIS (a. Gr. -ῖτις)], inflammation of the lining membrane of a vein. **E·ndophragm** [Gr. φράγμα partition], a. *Bot.* a transverse diaphragm or septum; b. *Zool.* the chitinous covering of the neural canal in the thorax of some Crustacea; hence **Endophra·gmal** *a.* **Endophy·llous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf + -OUS] (see quot.). **E·ndophyte,** *Bot.* [Gr. φυτόν plant], † a. (see quot. 1835); b. a plant growing inside another, an internal fungus. **E·ndoplasm** [Gr. πλάσμα something moulded or formed] (see quot.; cf. ECTOPLASM s. v. ECTO-). **E·ndoplast** [Gr. πλαστός formed], 'a large protoplasmic corpuscle in the external parenchyma of the body of the Infusoria' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Endopla·stic** *a.*; **Endoplas·tule** [see -ULE], 'a bright rod-like mass lying in the interior or on the outside of the endoplast of Protozoa; supposed to be a male sexual organ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Endopleu·ra,** *Bot.* [Gr. πλευρά side], the internal covering of a seed. Hence **Endopleu·rite,** *Zool.* [see prec.], the portion of the apodeme of the thorax in Crustacea, which arises from the interepimeral membrane connecting each pair of somites. **Endo·podite** [Gr. πούς ποδ-ός foot + -ITE], 'the innermost of the two processes appended to the basal process of the hinder limbs of some of the Crustacea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Endo·ptile** *a. Bot.* [Gr. πτίλον feather], 'said of an embryo, whose plumule is rolled up by the cotyledon, as in endogens' (*Treas. Bot.*). **E·ndo(r)-rhiz,** *Bot.* [Gr. ῥίζα root], 'the sheath-enclosed radicle of an endorrhizous plant, which does not lengthen, but gives origin from its termination or from its sides to short rootlets' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Endor(r)hi·zal, -ous,** *adjs.* **E·ndosarc,** *Zool.* [Gr. σάρξ σαρκ-ός flesh], the inner sarcode-layer of certain rhizopods, such as the Amœba. **E·ndoscope,** *Med.* [Gr. -σκοπος watching], 'an instrument so arranged as to give a view of some internal part of the body through a natural canal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Endosco·pic** *a.* **Endo·scopy,** the examination of internal parts by means of the endoscope. **E·ndoske·letal,** of or pertaining to the **E·ndoske·leton,** *Anat.* [see SKELETON], the internal framework of the *Vertebrata*, consisting of bone and cartilage, as distinguished from the bony and leathery integuments of some animals. **E·ndosperm,** *Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], the nutritive element, also called albumen, enclosed with the embryo in many seeds; hence **Endospe·rmic** *a.* **E·ndospore,** *Bot.* [Gr. σπορά sowing], a. the inner coat of a spore in lichens; b. a spore formed in the interior of a theca; hence **E·ndospo·rous** *a.*, a term applied to fungi whose spores are contained in a case. **Endo·steal** *a., Anat.* [see -AL], pertaining to the *endosteum* (q. v. below); hence **Endo·steally** *adv.* **Endoste·rnite,** *Zool.* [Gr. στέρνον breast + -ITE], the portion of the apodeme of the thorax in Crustacea which arises from the intersternal membrane. **Endo·steum,** *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. ὀστέον bone], the internal periosteum. **Endo·stoma,** *Zool.* [Gr. στόμα mouth] (see quot.). **E·ndostome,** *Bot.* [see prec.], the aperture in the inner integument of an ovule. **Endosto·sis** [Gr. ὀστέον bone, on the analogy of ἐξόστωσις], an internal growth of bone. **E·ndostyle,** *Zool.* [Gr. στῦλος column], 'a rigid, hollow, whitish, rod-like structure on the floor of the ventral groove of *Tunicata*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Endosty·lic** *a.* **Endothe·ca** [Gr. θήκη case], a. *Zool.*, the inner layer of the wall of the sac of the gonosome of the *Hydrozoa*; b. *Bot.*, the inner membrane of the wall of the cells of the anther. Hence **Endothe·cal** *a.*, (dissepiments) horizontal plates growing inwards from the septa of a corallite (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Endothe·lial** *a.*, relating to endothelium. **Endothe·lioid** *a.*, resembling endothelium. **Endothe·lium,** *Phys.* [Gr. θηλή nipple], the layer of cells lining a bloodvessel or serous cavity, in structure similar to EPITHELIUM. Also pl. **Endothe·lia,** vessel-cells.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 196 *Endarteritis, 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 161 An habitual use of alcohol .. causes chronic endarteritis. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux Midwif.* 195 The internal or allantoid is essentially vascular, and has been denominated the *endochorion. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 121 *Endochrome, the granular contents of spores and sporidia. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Endochrome .. specially applied to the colouring matter of vegetable cells when any other colour than green. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii. 294 How much more [importance] should we [attach] to its interior or *endocrane? 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 403 In addition to these externally visible sclerites, there is a sort of internal skeleton (*endocranium or tentorium). 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 191 The *endocyst is invariably flexible and membranous. 1880 *Athenæum* 23 Oct. 536/1 Within the cell [in Polyzoa] comes the body-wall known as the endocyst. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 345 The *endognathal palp. 1888 SIR M. MACKENZIE *Frederick the Noble* 191, I had twice done an *endolaryngeal operation on this patient. *Ibid.* 230 By previously removing a portion *endolaryngeally. 1884 *Globe* 29 Apr., Dr. Hand-Smith's *Endoliths at Piccadilly Hall. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 8/2 Dr. Hand-Smith lent a splendid endolith of Lord Beaconsfield and various *endolithic marbles. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 539/1 The *endolymph is in birds as limpid as in the Mammifera. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. iii. § 1. 449 Waves of sound can and do reach the endolymph of the labyrinth by direct conduction through the skull. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 702/2 *Endometrial inflammations have been distinguished .. as croupy .. catarrhal, and the like. 1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 117 Senile *endometritis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 592 Puerperal endometritis. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii. 244 We shall only mention two of them..*endometry and endoscopy. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 2. 61 A mineral which encloses another has been called a Perimorph; one enclosed within another an *Endomorph. 1884 P. GEDDES in *Ency. Brit.* XVIII. 261 *Endoparasites he [Leuckart] divides according to, etc. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Mar. 381/3 Simondsia is a genus of *endoparasitic nematodes. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 400 *Endophlebitis is hardly seen in an acute form. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 333 A complex mass of fibres, which is attached in part to the *endophragms of the thorax in front. *Ibid.* 361 A strong apodeme .. passing inwards and forwards meets with its fellow, to form an *endophragmal arch, which supports the œsophagus and stomach. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 65 Dumortier adds to these names *endophyllous .. because the young leaves of monocotyledons are evolved from within a sheath. *Ibid.* I. 21 A division..separates, in trees, the bark from the internal part, or *endophyte as he [Count de Tristan] terms it. 1854 J. HOGG *Microscope* II. i. (1867)293 Endophytes .. originate from germs which penetrate healthy plants and develop a mycelium. 1883 J. E. ADY in *Knowledge* 15 June 355/2 Its [Amœba's] jelly-like body becomes faintly parcelled out into an outer firm (ectoplasm) and an inner soft (*endoplasm) layer. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 475/1 On the outer side of the line lie the close-set *endoplasts of the deepest layer of the epidermis. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 47 The endoplast may take on more and more definitely the characters of a reproductive organ. *Ibid.* ii. 95 Magosphæra is thus very nearly an *endoplastic repetition of the moneran Protomonas. *Ibid.* 96 Nor do any of them exhibit a structure analogous to the *endoplastule of the Ciliata. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* viii. (1880) 306 The inner coat, called .. *Endopleura .. is always conformed to the nucleus. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 331 The endopleura is generally of a soft and delicate nature. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 310 The *endopleurite, likewise, divides into three apophyses. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 Two multiarticulate filaments representing an 'exopodite' and an *'endopodite'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 281 To this end the joints of the endopodite are greatly expanded, and converted into a hemispherical bowl. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zoology* 43 The *endosarc contains the only organs possessed by the animal. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 659 The line of separation between the endosarc and the ectosarc. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 87 In learning the use of the *Endoscope..commence with the simplest instruments. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 93 If the cervix be dilated, the endoscope may be at once introduced. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 90 An *endoscopic examination is attempted. *Ibid.* 87 Writers on *endoscopy. 1883 HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 3) III. 214 Endoscopy is of very little value in stricture. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 833/1 The muscular and *endoskeletal systems of *Limulus* and *Scorpio*. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 846/2 The .. skeleton and *endoskeleton ..become appendages one of the other. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 30 Some of the fishes..possess no 'endoskeleton'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 53 Old Echinoderms have a calcareous endoskeleton. *c* 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 388 It is also named **endosperm.* 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* XV. 302 The endosperm is not actually united with .. the embryo. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 227 A special mass of tissue, the so-called Endosperm. 1875 COOKE *Fungi* 23 The covering of the spore is double consisting of an exospore and an *endospore. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 277 An external rough dark-brown exospore and an inner endospore. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 537 The *endosteal membrane.. lines the bone. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 39 This merely *endosteally ossified bone. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 309 Each *endosternite is distinguishable into three apophyses. 18.. CARPENTER *Physiol.* (1881) 48 [The shaft of a bone] is lined by a .. delicate layer of the same tissue, to which the term '*endosteum' is applied. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 341 And the plate [in Astacus] which stretches backwards and supports the labrum, within its posterior forked boundary, is the *endostoma. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 21 In the language of Mirbel, exostome in the outer integument, and *endostome in the inner integument. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8 (1880) 277 When the ovule has two coats, the foramen of the outer one is called Exostome, of the inner Endostome; literally the outer and the inner orifice. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 38 Ossified both by ectostosis and *Endostosis. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 345 In Salpa..the dorsal sinus contains the long tubular filament called the *endostyle. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* x. 597 On each side of the endostyle the posterior part of the hæmal wall of the pharynx presents two oval apertures. *Ibid.* 612 The *endostylic cone elongates. 1833 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 188/3 Edwards and Haime described..the absence of *endothecal dissepiments. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 150 The lymphatic capillaries have an *endothelial covering. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 225 The tubercles present the typical *endothelioid and giant-celled structure. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 5 The *endothelium of blood-vessels. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 227 Their endothelia are more easily separated. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 189 The layer of epithelium thus lining a serous cavity is called endothelium.

Endocardial (endǝkā·ɹdiăl), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. ἔνδο-ν (see ENDO-) + καρδία heart + -AL.]

a. That is within the heart. b. Relating to the endocardium.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 139/1 Induration-matter .. appears on the endocardial and valvular surfaces. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 329 Endocardial inflammation 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 7 Abnormal sounds originating within the heart, named endocardial murmurs.

Endocarditis (e·ndo|kaɹdəi·tis). *Med.* [f. ENDOCARDI-UM + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart. Hence **Endocarditic** (-di·tik) *a.*, of or pertaining to endocarditis.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 646/2 Chronic endocarditis affects the valves of the heart. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 335 Simultaneous involvement of the mitral valve in the endocarditic process. 1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XX. 712 Trivial injuries to the mitral-valve curtains by endocarditis.

‖ **Endocardium** (endokā·ɪdiv̆m). *Phys.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἔνδο-ν* (see ENDO-) + *καρδί-α* heart.] The smooth membrane lining the cavities of the heart.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 36 There is an internal .. lining called the endocardium. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 36 It rarely happens that the endocardium is seen in the early period of inflammation.

Endocarp (e·ndokāɪp). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *καρπ-ός* fruit.] The inner layer of a pericarp, which lines the cavity containing the seeds. It is fleshy, as in the orange; membranous, as in the apple; or hard, as in the peach.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 132 Fruit consisting of several capsules..the endocarp separating entirely from the sarcocarp. 1835—*Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 3 In the peach..the stone [is] the endocarp or putamen. 1883 *Evang. Mag.* Oct. 460 The stone in the centre is..not the seed..but the 'endocarp' become stony by thickening and hardening of its cells.

Endoce, variant of ENDOSS *v.*, *Obs.*

Endochorion, -chrome, -crane: see ENDO-.

† **Endo·ctrine**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *endoctriner*: see EN-[1] and DOCTRINE *sb.*] *trans.* To train, instruct; = INDOCTRINATE.

c 1500 MELUSINE (1889) 258 This lady had .. a sone .. whiche was fayre and wel endoctryned. *Ibid.* 186 To endoctrine them, & shew to tham the way of good governance. 1633 DONNE *Hist. Sept.* 2 (T.) Ptolomeus Philadelphus was endoctrined, in the science of good letters, by Strabo.

Endocyst: see ENDO-.

Endoderm (e·ndodəɪm). [f. Gr. *ἔνδο-ν* (see ENDO-) + *δέρμ-α* skin.]

1. *Bot.* a. A layer of large cambium cells lying beneath the liber. b. The inner layer of the wall of a vegetable cell.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 193 The cellular face of the liber..A. Richard distinguishes by the name of subliberian layer, or Endoderm.

2. *Biol.* a. The inner layer of the blastoderm. b. The lining of the internal cavity of the *Cœlenterata*.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 21 The endoderm, whose free surface forms the lining of the large internal cavity. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xix. § 152 (1875) 417 The..blastoderm..divides into two layers..the ectoderm and the endoderm. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iii. 113 The endoderm .. is composed of a layer of very distinct cells.

Hence **Endode·rmal, Endode·rmic,** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an endoderm; **Endode·rmis** [on the analogy of *epidermis*], *Bot.*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 57 The endodermal lining of the enterocœle. *Ibid.* iii. 114 The flagellæ of the endodermic cells. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 121 The endodermis is a sheath consisting in all cases of one single layer of cells.

Endogamous (endo·găməs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἔνδο-ν* (see ENDO-) + *γάμ-os* marriage + -OUS.] Characterized by, of the nature of, or pertaining to, endogamy.

1865 Mc LENNAN *Prim. Marriage* iii. 48 Tribes which we shall call endogamous tribes. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iii. 115 Tribes which have marriage by capture and yet are endogamous. 1880 *Academy* 10 July 26 The opinion of the ancient Arabs—that the children of endogamous marriages are weakly and lean.

Endogamy (endo·gămi). [f. as prec. on the analogy of *polygamy*.] The custom of marrying only within the limits of a clan or tribe. Hence **Endoga·mic** *a.* [see -IC], pertaining to endogamy.

1865 Mc LENNAN *Prim. Marriage* 48 *note*, The words endogamy and exogamy are new. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iii. 95 Some tribes branched off into endogamy, others into exogamy. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 423 The transition..from the exogamic to the endogamic system.

Endogen (e·ndodʒėn). *Bot.* [Fr. *endogène* (De Candolle 1813) f. Gr. *ἔνδο-ν* (see ENDO-) + *-γενής* born, produced. (A Gr. *ἐνδογενής* is found with sense 'born in the house').] A plant in which new wood is developed in the interior of the stem, which is not differentiated into wood and bark; opposed to EXOGEN. Also *fig.*

Hence **Endogene·ity** [badly formed after *homogeneity*], the fact of being ENDOGENOUS.

1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3 (1880) 70 Endogenous, or inside growing, and for such plants the name of Endogenous Plants, or Endogens. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 167 Man is still definable as a mere intellectual endogen. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 76 The peculiarity of the endogen is to be simple and unbranched in all its parts. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 234 What is called Endogeneity.

Endogenous (endo·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] a. Growing from within. b. *Path.* (see quot. 1883). c. Of or pertaining to an ENDOGEN.

Hence **Endo·genously** *adv.*, in an endogenous manner.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot*, Introd. 20 Palms, which are endogenous in the strictest sense of the word. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 No chemist has prospered in the attempt to crystallize a religion. It is endogenous, like the skin. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* iii. 48 Endogenous plants .. are those in which the bud is developed from a sheath-like cavity on one side of the cotyledon. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 250 Oser also holds to the endogenous formation of cells. *Ibid.* The endogenously formed pus-corpuscle is born in the conjunctiva of the rabbit like a young trout. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 177 An endogenous contagion is one that passes direct from the sick body to the sound.

Endognathal, -lith: see ENDO-.

Endolour (endo·ləɪ), *v. rare.* [a. Fr. *endolorir*: see EN-[1] and DOLOUR.] *trans.* To plunge in grief.

1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 101 A heart endolored.

Endolymph, endometrial, etc.: see ENDO-.

† **Endo·re,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 endorre, 5-6 endour. [a. OF. *endore-r* to gild.] To cover with a yellow glaze of yolk of egg, saffron, etc.

Hence **Endo·red** *ppl. a.*, **Endo·ring** *vbl. sb.*, *concr.* a glaze of yolk of egg, etc.

? *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 106 Put yt on a broche and rost yt and endorre yt wyth 3olkys of eyryn. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 199 Ffesauntez enflureschit in flammande silver With darielles endordide, and daynteez ynewe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxvi, Ryche daintes en-doret, in dysshes bi-dene. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 Endore hit wit 3olkes of egges then. *c* 1450 *15th C. Cookery Bks.* 98 Endore the coffyn withoute with saffron & almond mylke. *c* 1450 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 66 When the endoringe is stiff let them rost no more. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 90 Here is to recorde the leg of a goys, With chekyns endorde, pork, partryk, toroys. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 278 Chekyns or endowred pygyons.

Endored, obs. var. of ADORED, *ppl. a.*

Endor(r)hiz, -al, -ous: see ENDO-.

Endorsable (endō·ɪsăb'l), *a.* Also 8-9 indorsable, en-, indorsible. [f. ENDORSE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may or can be endorsed.

1704 *Act* 3 & 4 *Anne* c. 8 § 1 Every such note .. shall be assignable or indorsible. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 467 These also..are made assignable and indorsable in like manner. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 12 A Promissory Note..is endorsible from one person to another. *Ibid.* 20 The latter act..renders them indorsable.

Endorsation, var. INDORSATION, endorsement.

Endo·rse, (endō·ɪs), *sb.* Also 6 endorce, 7 endors. [app. f. ENDORSE *v.*; but the reason for the name in sense 1 is obscure.]

1. *Her.* A vertical division of a shield, one-eighth (others say one fourth) of the breadth of a PALE. According to some of the early writers, so called only when a pale is between two of them; but others deny this.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 An Endorce .. is the fourth parte of the Pallet. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. iii. 33 The Pale..is divided again into the pallet, which is half the pale, and the Endors which is half the pallet. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Endorse*..the eighth Part of a Pale. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* v. 23 A Pale between two Endorses is said to be endorsed.

† 2. ? The reverse of a coin. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 32/1 A Doller of Saxony .. [had] on the Endorse two Mens Heads.

Endorse, indorse (en-, indō·ɪs), *v.* Forms: *α.* 6 endorce, 7– endorse. *β.* 7 indorce, 6– indorse. [Altered form of ME. *endosse* (see ENDOSS), assimilated to the equivalent med.L. *indorsāre* f. *in* upon + *dorsum* back, which was used in law-books in sense 1; cf. the OF. gloss 'indorso, *endorseir*' cited by Godef.

The form *endorse* is more frequent in commercial and general literary use, but *indorse* is more usual in law-books.]

I. To write on the back of something.

1. *trans.* To write on the back of (a document); to inscribe (words) *on* (the back of) a document. a. In general sense: *e.g.* to inscribe (a document) on the back *with* words indicating the nature of its contents, one's opinion of its value, some extension or limitation of its provisions, etc. b. *Comm.* To sign one's name on the back of (a bill, promissory note, or cheque). c. *To endorse* (a sum of money) *off*: to write on the back of a bill, etc. a receipt for a portion of its amount.

A bill, cheque, etc. payable 'to order' must be 'endorsed' by the payee before it can be paid. If *endorsed in blank* (i. e. without the addition of words making it payable to a particular person), it becomes payable 'to bearer'. Such documents may also be 'endorsed' by a subsequent holder, who thereby becomes responsible for their being paid (hence the *fig.* sense 2). Similarly, a bank note is often 'endorsed' to show that it has passed through the endorser's hands.

α. [1381–1613 See ENDOSS.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. vii. (1588) 518 He..should endorce his name upon the backside of it. 1601–2 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 60 An obligation endorsed with this condition. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2144/4 A Note .. for 400*l.* .. with 250*l.* Endorsed off. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4207/4 A Bill drawn by Mr. Henry Jones..endorsed by John Spurstow and Robert Sparke. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Reminin.* ix. 72 Sir Robert always carried them to George II, who endorsed and returned them. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* Introd. 17 The traveller will naturally..not endorse them till he receives the money. 1865 *Morning Star* 28 Jan., He would not now give the defendant the option of paying a fine, but would commit him for a month, and endorse that upon his licence. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. (1876) 21 The bill may be subsequently endorsed by a firm of high character.

β. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 5 § 5 The said Wardens shall cause the Number of the said Horses..to be indorsed..on the Back-side of the said Licence. 1592 WEST *Symbol.* A iij, With & vpon condition thereupon indorsed for the true performance of the couenants. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2051/4 Those Gentlemen..are desired to Indorse their Names and Places of abode, on the backside of their Tickets. 1709 *Tatler* No. 113 ¶ 18 A bundle of letters..indorsed..'Letters from the Old Gentleman.' 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. ii, My friend Brush has indorsed it, and I thought..'twas the same as cash. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* x, Pointing out .. the royal warrant indorsed thereon.

d. To make (a bill, note, cheque) payable *to* another person by endorsement. Also, *To endorse over*: to make over one's rights in (a bill, etc.) *to* another person; also *fig.*

1866 CRUMP *Banking* 122 On endorsing a bill or note to another person, care should be taken, etc. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxix. 162 They would not have the king indorse over to his bishops or anybody else the reverence which they submitted to be due to himself.

2. *fig.* a. To confirm, sanction, countenance, or vouch for (statements, opinions, acts, etc.; occasionally, persons), as by an endorsement. Chiefly mod.; but perhaps implied in the punning quot. *a* 1637, and in quot. 1633 in ENDORSEMENT 2.

α. [*a* 1637 B. JONSON *To Earl Newcastle*, Nay, so your seate his beauties did endorse As I began to wish myself a horse.] 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 344 This book of Montaigne the world has endorsed, by translating it into all tongues. 1861 STANHOPE *Pitt* II. xxii. 404 Such were the statements of Mr. Fox, but is there at the present day even one man willing to endorse them? 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 67 Superstition does a little good by accidentally endorsing rational conclusions in one or two matters.

β. 1862 BRIGHT *Sp. America* 18 Dec., The majority were supposed to indorse the policy. 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 599 This conclusion I unhesitatingly indorsed.

† b. To characterize, describe, entitle. (Cf. *ticket, label.*) *Obs. rare.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 161 He endorseth him the puling Preacher of *Pax vobis* & humilitie. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. i. (R.) This perchance may be your policy, to endorse me your brothir.

II. To put something on the back. (Merely literary, and chiefly humorous or pedantic.)

3. a. To load the back of (an animal) *with.* b. To take (something) upon one's back. c. To pile (something) *upon.*

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 329 Elephants indorsed with towers. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 304 The freemen..Endorse their knapsacks. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 111 The heads of camels 'endorsed' with human beings. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 98 Nightcaps, surmounted by handkerchiefs indorsed upon handkerchiefs.

4. To sit or ride on the back of (a horse). *nonce-use* (with pun on 2).

a 1637 [see 2]. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Bad Rider* i, Why, Mr. Rider, why Your nag so ill indorse, man? — *Desert-Born*, I cannot ride—there's something in a horse That I can always honour, but I never could endorse.

† b. To mount upon. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 63 The Painim troupe this while seekes to endorce, Defeated, flying, chac'd, the Citie wall.

III. 5. *Her.* In pa. pple. *endorsed.*

a. = ADDORSED; 'borne or set back to back' (Porny). b. Of a pale: Placed between two endorses. c. Of wings: Thrown backwards.

α. *c* 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 131 *ibid.* 98 The ix regardand is; The x endorsit. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 Dors an Dors i. e. Backe to Backe or Endorsed. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iii. 14 His armes to be Gules, charged with two lyons rampant endorsed Ore. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Endorsed*, When two Lions are born rampant, and turning their Backs to each other, the Heralds say they are endorsed. 1850 W. D. COOPER *Winchelsea* 161 A griffin passant, wings endorsed. 1864 [see ENDORSE *sb.*].

β. 1611 COTGR., *Addorsé*, indorced; or, set backe to backe; a tearme of Blason. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 581 Crest. On a wreath, a gryphon's head couped..wings indorsed.

Endorsee, indorsee (e:n-, indōɪsī·). [f. ENDORSE *v.* + -EE.] One in whose favour a note or bill is endorsed, or to whom it is assigned by endorsement.

1767 [see ENDORSER]. 1785 ARNOT *Trials* (1812) 318 The point in dispute was, whether this forgery was contrived by .. the drawer and indorser, or .. the indorsee. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 22 They become answerable to their indorsee.

Endorsement, indorsement (en-, indō·ɪsmĕnt). [f. ENDORSE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of endorsing.

1. The action of endorsing (a document); *concr.* a signature, memorandum, or remark endorsed upon a document. See ENDORSE *v.* 1.

1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 5 § 5 The same Endorsement to be signed with the Hand of the said Warden. 1586 SIR A. PAULET in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 220 III. 7 By reason as did appeare by an indorsement, that they had bene mistaken and were sent to Wyndsor. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 34 By his Endorsement he made it his own Bill. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 468 The payee .. may by indorsement, or writing his name *in dorso* or on the back of it, assign over his whole property to the bearer. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Committee on India* Wks. XI. 289 When he made the endorsement, or whether in fact he has made it at all, are matters known only to himself. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. 46 Many bills .. are at last presented for payment quite covered with indorsements. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* 121 An indorsement is a conditional contract on the part of the indorser to pay the immediate or any succeeding indorsee, in case of the acceptor's or maker's default.

2. *fig.* Confirmation, ratification, approving testimony.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sunday* i, Th' indorsement of supreme delight Writ by a friend. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* (1865) 552 It received a most emphatic endorsement from the organic world. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* I. i. (1881) 18 This doctrine .. bears the indorsement of the very highest names.

Endorser, indorser (en-, indǭ·ɪsəɹ). [f. ENDORSE *v.* + -ER. (In law-books sometimes indorsor: see -OR.)] One who endorses. *lit.* and *fig.*

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 57 If an Endorser commit any Error in the endorsing..then the said Endorser is obliged to make good the Loss. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* II. vii, The drawer was not to be found .. and consequently the money was now demanded of the indorser. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 469 The indorsee .. may call upon either the drawer or the indorsor. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, In all cases of slander currency, whenever the drawer of the lie was not to be found, the injured parties should have a right to come on any of the indorsers. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 35 An indorser of a bill is liable in all respects. 1883 J. G. BUTLER *Bible Work, Comm. Acts* xi. 22 We remember him .. first as Joses, and next as the endorser of Saul to Peter and James.

Endosarc, -scope, etc.: see ENDO-.

†**Endo·se.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1461 When that he [a knight newly married] has grete endose, Than war tyme to win his lose.

Endosmic (endǫ·zmik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἔνδο-ν* + *ὠσμό-ς* (see ENDOSMOSIS) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to endosmosis.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 62/2 Gases have an astonishing tendency to mix together, by what is called endosmic action.

Endosmodic (endŏzmǫ·dik), *a. rare.* [f. as prec., after *spasmodic.*] = ENDOSMIC.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 484/1 The original appearance was speedily reinduced, owing to the endosmodic action of the sirop.

Endosmometer (endŏzmǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *ἔνδο-ν* + *ὠσμό-ς* (see ENDOSMOSIS) + -METER.] An instrument for exhibiting and measuring the phenomena of endosmosis.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 98/2 An apparatus to which I gave the name of endosmometer. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.* 77 Endosmometer.—Dutrochet contrived an instrument to which he gave this name.

Endosmose (e·ndǫzmōus). *Phys.* [a. Fr. *endosmose,* formed by Dutrochet as if ad. mod.L. *endōsmōsis*: see next. Cf. EXOSMOSE, OSMOSE.] = next. Hence **Endosmo·sic** *a.*, of or pertaining to endosmose.

1829 *Edin. Rev.* L. 159 Endosmose, or impulsion inward. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. xi. 139 Solubility in the saliva, without which its particles cannot be carried by endosmose through the mucous membrane of the tongue. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 423 The vesicle..swells up strongly in water by endosmose, as is shown in Fig. 293. 1835 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 41/2 These filamentary organs .. were endowed with an endosmosic power.

Endosmosis (endŏzmōu·sis). *Physics* and *Phys.* [mod.L. (quasi-Gr.), f. Gr. *ἔνδο-ν* (see ENDO-) + *ὠσμός* pushing, thrusting. = ENDOSMOSE. (The two forms appear to be equally frequent in use; *endosmosis* is more in accordance with Eng. analogies.)] The passage of a fluid 'inwards' through a porous septum, to mix with another fluid on the inside of it.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 99 All alkalies and soluble salts produce endosmosis. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 428 The well-known phenomena described by Dutrochet, under the terms of endosmosis and exosmosis. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 55 The appearance of sugar in the bile is due to endosmosis from the liver itself.

Endosmotic (endŏzmǫ·tik). [f. as prec. on Gr. analogies; cf. *anastomosis, anastomotic.*] Of or pertaining to endosmosis.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 108/1 Two opposite endosmotic currents. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 537 Albumen possesses endosmotic properties. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 673 The endosmotic force of grape-sugar.

Endosperm, -spore, etc.: see ENDO-.

†**Endo·ss,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4-7 endosse (*pa. pple.* 4 endost, 5 endoost, indoost, indost), 5 endos, 6 endoce, 9 (*rare*) endoss. [ME. *endosse,* a. OF. *endosse-r* corresp. to med.L. *indorsāre* ENDORSE, f. *in* upon + *dorsum* (Fr. *dos*) back].

1. *trans.* To write on the back of (a document); to inscribe (words) *on* (the back of) a document; = ENDORSE, *v.* 1.

1381 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 225 Charters were endost. 1460-70 LYDG. *Ord. Fools* 8 in *Q. Eliz. Academy* 79 Endosyd theyre patente that they shall neuer the. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 119 Wee award yᵗ ether of theym by his obligacion be bounde to other x. li. stg. wyth condycion, endoced. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Endosse,* put on the back, or write on yᵉ back.

2. In extended sense: To inscribe or portray (something) upon any surface. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 145 Mynerve .. Wyth al hir wyt ne coude provide More goodly aray Thow she dede endos Wyth ynne oo web al methamophosyos. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 634 Her name in euery tree I will endosse. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. xi. 53 A shield in which he did endosse His deare Redeemers badge vpon the bosse.

3. a. To put (clothing) on one's back. b. ? To clothe with armour.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 166 Both ye and I Agains the fynde are welle endoost. 1805 W. TAYLOR *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 574 He endosses the black robe.

4. To load the back; in quot. *transf.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 201 For his great boost With knoks he is indoost. *Ibid.* 254 With tormentes keyn bese he indost For ever more.

Endosteal, etc.: see ENDO-.

†**Endo·te,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EN-^{1} + F. *doter,* ad. L. *dōtāre,* f. *dōt-em* dowry.] = ENDOW *v.* 2.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. I. 249 Their own heirs do men disinherit, to endote them [the friars].

Endothecal, -thelial, etc.: see ENDO-.

Endoubt: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 2.

Endow (endau·), *v.* Also 7-8 indow. [f. EN- *pref.*^{1} + F. *douer*:—L. *dōtāre,* f. *dōt-em* dowry. In legal AF. (15th c.) *endouer.*]

1. *trans.* †a. To give a dowry to (a woman) (*obs.*). b. To provide dower for (a widow). Formerly Const. *of.*

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII,* c. 10 § 7 Suche woman shalbe endowed of as muche of the residue of her husbandes tenementes. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 8 b, The wife .. shall bee endowed of the thirde parte of such landes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 139 How shall she be endowed, If she be mated with an equall Husband? 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 106 Lest hee should be thought unable to endowe his Spouse. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 131 An alien also cannot be endowed, unless she be queen consort. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 180 If the wife be past the age of nine years, at the time of her husband's death, she shall be endowed.

†c. To give as a dowry. *fig. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 4 [Death] the dowaire that nature hath endowed to me.

2. To enrich with property; to provide (by bequest or gift) a permanent income for (a person, society, or institution).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 69 How that the Crown may be best endowed. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 150 b/2 Whiche preest is sufficyently endowed for hym and a servaunt. 1569 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony,* With al my worldly Goodes I thee endowe. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 1 Ecclesiastical Persons .. being endowed and possessed of ancient Palaces .. and other Edifices. 1580 STOW *Annales* 559 He indowed them with rents and reuenues taken from the priories .. which hee suppressed. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 136 Let an Hospital be once erected, and endowed. 1772 BURKE *Sp. Ch. Claims Bill* 17 Feb. Wks. X. 146 Not that the Church of England is incompetently endowed. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 64 A testator endows a dog or a rookery, and Europe cannot interfere with his absurdity. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 15 The piety of the wealthy led them to build and endow these [churches].

3. *fig.* a. To invest *with* (privileges, etc.).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 75 All Achaæa generally throughout, Domitius Nero endowed with freedom. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. 126 Justinian did new-found the Patriarchate .. and indow it with ample priviledges.

b. To enrich or furnish *with* († *in,* † *of*) any 'gift', quality, or power of mind or body.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 143 Hym ought endowed be in sapience. 1425 *Paston Lett.* 5. I. 21 Ye are .. of worshepe and cunnyng worthyly endowed. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 34 b, Thinking on the vertues wher in he was endowed they complayned him moche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, He hath endowed vs christians.. with the spiryte of adopcyon. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* v, Our Saviour endowed them with all the fulness of power that mortal men were capable of. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 34 They .. who were indowed with any extraordinary gifts. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 114 Tennyson is endowed precisely in points where Wordsworth wanted. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 212 Inorganic matter becomes first endowed with life and organisation during the growth of plants. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 142 Considered as statuesque figures endowed with speech, Brutus, Cæsar, and the rest are noble and impressive.

c. To invest (imaginatively) *with* a quality.

1888 MISS YONGE *Hannah More* 62 The ladies not only believed in her wonderful genius, but endowed her with all imaginable virtues.

†d. Said of the qualities with which one is 'endowed'. Cf. ENDUE *v.* 9 b. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 24 I do not thinke So faire an Outward, and such stuffe within Endowes a man, but hee.

†4. ? Confused with ENDUE. To put on (garments).

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C ij, The deuylle .. dyde her endowe her gownes.

†**Endow·age.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 endowege. [f. ENDOW *v.* + -AGE.] = ENDOWMENT.

1530 *Proper Dialogue* (1863) 34 Yᵒ people to swere for to maynteyne this endowege of yᵒ clerkes and religious folke.

Endowed (endau·d), *ppl. a.* [f. ENDOW *v.*] In senses of the vb. Chiefly of societies or institutions: Possessing a secured income from property bequeathed or given.

1700 DR. WALLIS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 324 They are schools endowed; with exhibitions .. for the education of youth. 1846 Mᶜ CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 315 The names, free school, endowed school, grammar school, etc., are often used with some degree of confusion. 1870 *Echo* 9 Nov., There are the endowed charities which derive a steady annual income from invested property.

¶b. Used *transf.* of the secured income. *rare.*

1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. 191 The endowed stipend would not yield the master the most meagre support.

Endower (endau·əɹ), *sb.* [f. ENDOW *v.* + -ER.] One who endows.

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xviii. 75 Authors, Restorers, Endowers, and augmenters of the Missall Sacrifice. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 604 The right of visitation of the former results..to the king; and of the latter to the patron or endower. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXI. 139 If the State regarded itself as the endower of the Church.

†**Endow·er,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *endouairer,* f. *en-* (see EN-^{1}) + *douaire* DOWER.] *trans.* To dower (a woman); also *fig.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* Ff 4 a, He maried to a most honorable man the daughter of his enemy Vitellius, being most largely endowred. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 142 (T.) This once renowned church was gloriously deckt with the jewels of her espousals .. and frankly endowered. 1654 R. CODRINGTON *Hist. Iustine* 15 The wife being endowred with the blood of her husband, delivered ..herself to her adulterer.

Endowing (endau·iŋ) *vbl. sb.* [f. ENDOW *v.* + -ING^{1}.] The action of the vb. ENDOW.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xix. (1714) 139 How grete Goode wyll growe of the forme endowyng of the Crowne. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 199 In building and endowing of an Hospitall. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 189 The Building and endowing of Colleges. 1867 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. 167 This endowing of the first adventurers.

Endowment (endau·mĕnt). Also 6-8 indow(e)ment. [f. ENDOW *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of endowing, in various senses.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 78 We have found undoubtydly what maner of Revenuz, is beste for the Endowment of the Crowne. 1494 FABYAN, IV. lxix. 47 Of this firste Indowement of the Churche. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 135 Indowment..signifies properly the giving or assuring of dower to a woman. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 315. 139 Possession of the freehold by the endowment is vested in, etc. 1852 LEVER *Daltons* II. 259 You are anxious about the endowment of the Ursulines, and so am I.

2. *concr.* The property or fund with which a society, institution, etc. is endowed.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. (1611) 429 The goods of the Church are the sacred indowments of God. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* i. 39 O therefore that every Parish had an endowment fit for a learned, laborious, and worthy Pastor. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 411 Alms, and endowments, the usual fruits of a late penitence. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 501 The estates of benefices..were applied to increasing the endowments of parish churches and schools. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Feb., The sacrifice of the endowments of the Irish Church.

†3. a. Commercial advantage, profit. b. Property, possessions. *Obs. rare.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 12 The Lentiske tree, which is wel-nigh onely proper to Sio doth giue it the greatest renowne and endowment. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxiii, Basil Olifant, who had agreed to take the field if he were ensured possession of these women's worldly endowments.

4. A 'gift', power, capacity, or other advantage with which a person is endowed by nature or fortune.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 12 The King's rare natural Endowments. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 6 Though the Catalogue of his endowments had bin tabled by his side. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* I. i. Dram. Wks. 1725 III. 296 A man of my extraordinary Indowments. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 69 No Endowments of the Mind .. were at all necessary. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 362 With this wisdom of life is the equal endowment of imagination and of lyric power. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xv. (1873) 428 All corporeal and mental endowments will tend to progress towards perfection.

†**Endow·ry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ENDOW *v.*, after DOWRY.] = DOWRY.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxvi. 139 Johane, eldest daughter to the duke of Brabant .. went to the lande of Buyche, the which was her endowrie. *c* 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 26 Ye shall gyue to Perron your wyf this nyght yᵉ charter of her endowry.

†**Endra·per,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. irregularly a. OF. *endraper,* f. *en-* (see EN-^{1}) + *drap* cloth.] *trans.* To weave into cloth.

Hence **Endra·pering** *vbl. sb.*

1461-83 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 287 By the endraperyng theroff [of wool] they haue theyre sustynaunce.

Endrench: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 3.

†**Endroi·t.** *Obs. rare.* Also endrayghte, -eyte. [a. OF. *endroit, -ait,* in same sense.] Quality, species.

c 1400 *Beryn* 404 The statis that were above had of the feyrest endreyte. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xii, A yonge Centaure, the moste fayre creatur of his endroit. *c* 1488 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 36 The clerk of kychyn .. shall go see the kings servyse and deyntes of flesshe and fish, that it be alwey chosen of the best endrayght.

Endrudge, endry: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 2.

†**E·ndship.** *Obs.* [f. END *sb.* + -SHIP. Cf. *township.*] A small suburb, a hamlet.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 8 All the picked yoouths straind out of an whole Endship. *a* 1688 BUNYAN *Barren Fig-tree,* They shake the whole family, the endship, the whole town. 1701 DE FOE *Freeh. Plea agst. Stockj. Elect.* 18 They are not to be Nam'd among the List of the most despicable Endships, or Village[s] in the County.

Enduce, obs. variant of INDUCE.

Endue, indue (en-, indiū·), *v.* Forms: *α.* 5-7 endew, 5- endue; *β.* 5-7, indew, (6 yndue), 5- indue. [ad. OF. *enduire* (also in semi-learned form *induire*), corresp. to Pr. *endurre,* Cat. *induir,*

It. *indurre* (cf. the 'learned' forms Sp. *inducir*, Pg. *induzir*, It. *inducere*) :—L. *indūcĕre* (see INDUCE), f. *in* into, on + *dūcĕre* to lead, draw. The etymological senses 'lead into', 'draw into', 'lead on', 'draw on', account for the Eng. senses 1–6, which approximately follow the senses of OF. *enduire*, *induire*. In senses 5–6, however, the word was associated with the nearly synonymous L. *induĕre* to put on (a garment), which it often renders in early translations from Latin. (Perhaps it would not be incorrect to say that the L. *induĕre* was adapted in a form coinciding with that of the verb ad. OF. *enduire*.) Senses 7–9 are of mixed origin: they are partly derived from the fig. use of sense 6 'to clothe' (cf. *invest*); but the forms *endew*, *indew* in 15th c. (sense 8) are etymologically equivalent to ENDOW (cf. OF. *deu* 1 pers. pres. indic. of *doër* to endow). Hence in 16th and 17th c. the verb *endue* had all the senses of ENDOW in addition to those which it derived from OF. *enduire* and L. *induĕre*. In sense 9 the meanings proceeding from the three sources have so completely coalesced that it is often impossible to say which of them is the most prominent in a particular use of the word.

The form *endue* is now the more common in all the living senses, though some writers employ it and *indue* indiscriminately, while others appropriate the latter to those uses (*esp.* senses 5, 6) which suggest an etymological connexion with L. *induere*. The obs. sense 2, when referred to by mod. writers, has commonly the spelling *endew*.

I. To bring in, introduce.

†1. To induct (a spiritual person) into a living, or (a secular person) into a lordship. In ME. const. *in* (=into). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 50 For bischoppis, abbots, or oþer personis, to be putt in þer segis, or prestis to be induyd, or inled in Kirks. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 256 Othir dukes he schal endewe in the lordchippis of Itaile.

II. [after Fr. *enduire*.]

†2. Of a hawk: In early use, app. = 'to put over', *i.e.* to pass (the food contained in the 'gorge') into the stomach; in later use, to digest. (In 15th c. only *absol.*; from 16th c. also, *To endue her gorge, her meat.*) Hence *transf.* of other animals or of persons: To digest. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296 And ye shall say this hawke is ful y-gorged, and hath endewedd, or i-put over. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij a, An hawke enduth neuer as long as hir bowellis bene full at her sedyng. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 216 Your gorge not endewed Without a capon stewed. 1530 PALSGR. 643/1, I mute, as a hauke dothe whan she hath endued her gorge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 161 b, Give them [fowls] no newe, till you perceive..that the olde bee endewed. 1615–33 LATHAM *Falconry* Gloss., *Endew*, is when a Hawke digesteth her meat, not onely putting it ouer from her gorge, but also cleansing her pannell. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* v. ii, A good stomach will endue it easilie. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxviii. 684 Meat..such as they are able to digest and endue. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. ii, They eat and drank like men..endued or digested like men. 1721 in BAILEY.

β. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 327 Shee will have indewed it out of hande. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 85 If the stomacke..do not digest and indue well. 1618 — *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 114 Small birds..are meetest for that purpose, and easiest to be indued.

†b. *fig.* To take in, 'inwardly digest'. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 9 None but she it vewd, Who well perceived all, and all indewd.

†3. *intr.* To be digested. *Obs. rare.*

c 1575 *Perfect Bk. for kepinge Sparhawkes* (1886) 7 Meates wch endew sonest and maketh the hardest panell.

†III. 4. To lead on; to bring up, educate, instruct. *Obs.* [See examples of *enduire* in Godef.]

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 The purpose of God was so to endewe man that he sholde neuer thynke this worlde his fynall habitacyon. 1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* iii. 4 He was indued and brought up in conditions like Catiline. 1580 BARET *Alv.* I 135 To indue, instruct, or teach, *imbuo*. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 323 Paule..endued you at the first with a farre other manner of doctrine.

†b. To bring *to* a certain state or condition. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 146 For let our finger ake, and it endues Our other healthfull members, euen to a sense Of paine.

IV. To put on as a garment; to clothe or cover. [Influenced by L. *induere*.]

5. To assume, take upon oneself (a different form) [cf. L. *induere personam*, etc.]; in later use, to put on (garments, etc.). Also *fig.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 369 A man and a woman be constreynede to indue an other forme. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 35 Infinite shapes of creatures there are bred.. Some fitt for reasonable sowles t' indew. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XI. 232 Next, Phantasus .. indues a tree, Earth, water, stone. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xii, The Baron..had indued a pair of jack-boots of large dimensions. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 122 Could I .. indue i' the spring Hues of fresh youth. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XII. vii, Who had not yet endued his heavy mail. 1859 J. H. STIRLING *Crit. Ess. Tennyson* (1868) 71 How perfectly Tennyson can endue what state of mind he pleases. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. III. v. 209 Regarding..the perfectly new Tweed suit which..he has endued.

6. To clothe (a person) *with.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 239 The victor was induede with the coote of Iupiter. *a* 1700 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Met.* Wks. 1821 XII. 147 Endu'd with robes of various hue. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* viii. (1879) 123 A loose gown..such as elderly gentlemen loved to endue themselves with. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 182 His feet are raised upon the fender..he is endued with slippers and gown.

b. *transf.*

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 136 The spring the woods with new [leaves] indews. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* iv. 27 Every particle of the poor dust that has ever indued us. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii. (ed. 12) 7 John Fry's..hat was indued with a plume of marsh-weed. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* II. iv. 305 This species indued in a thick shaggy fur.

†c. To overlay, cover. [The current sense of Fr. *enduire*.] *Obs. rare.*

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 128 The miraculous Sudarium indued with the picture of our Saviour's face. 1794 BLUMENBACH *Mummies* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 187 The hard compact ones, wholly indued with rosin.

V. To 'invest' or endow with dignities, possessions, qualities, etc.

†7. To invest with honours, dignity, etc. *Obs.*

1565 T. RANDOLPH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 184. II. 201 All dignities that she cane indue hym with, are all reddie given and graunted. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 70 The quenis grace..maid thir personis following knychtis, and indewit thame with the honour thairof.

†8. To invest (a person or body of persons) *with* property; = ENDOW *v.* 2. Const. *of. Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Induyn, *doto*. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 347 Founders and Endewers of eny persounes or comountees, if thei endewiden so richeli .. weren not .. to be blamed. 1494 FABYAN VII. 370 He sette therin monkes of Cisteaux ordre, whyte monkes, and endewed them with ryche possessyons. 1496–7 *Plumpton Corr.* 124 That it wyll please your sayd mastership to indue this woman in some lordship of yours of xx marke duryng hir lyfe. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Noo..Parsonage that hath a Vicar indued, nor any Benefice perpetually appropriate. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 258 The same Jaques had promised the king .. to endue his sonne the Prince of Wales therewith [Flaundyrs]. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 231 To indue his brother with Ecclesiastical reuenues. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* C iij, What substance hath Francesco to endue thee with? 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXX. 20 And Leah said, God hath endued me with a good dowry. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xviii. 102 A man modestly indued with the Goods and Fortune of this world.

†b. To endow (an institution). *Obs.*

α. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 The king hath of late erected..a goodly sumptuous house..and the same endewed with parkes, orchardes, gardein. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 207 Constantinus..liberally did endue the church. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 232 [He] very largely endued..the Abbey of Eynsham. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 838 How to endue the same with lands and revenues sufficient.

β. 1462 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 461 II. 113 Sir John Fastolf ..mad his will in especiall that a college of vij monks shuld be stabilisshed, founded, and indewed. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 10 St. Thomas Hospitale is .. induid with sum Landes, al by the Citisens of Northampton.

†c. To supply *with* anything. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 43 More strong [reasons] I shall indue you with. 1607—*Cor.* II. iii. 147 The Tribunes endue you with the Peoples Voyce.

†d. To bestow, grant. Const. *dat.* of pron.; cf. ENDOW *v.* 1 c. *Obs. rare.*

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 55 Let Clio muse to paint the gifts, which Ioue doth her endue.

9. To invest *with* a power or quality, a spiritual gift, etc. Often in pass. *To be endued with* = to be possessed of (a certain quality).

Nearly synonymous with ENDOW; the two verbs may often be used interchangeably, but in mod. use *endow* suggests that the power or quality is of the nature of a permanent advantage.

a. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 13 With vertuhs ful excellently In hyr soule inward endewyd was she. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* (1708) 8 She being endued with so grete towardness of Nature. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 6 Learning endueth mens mindes with a true sence of the frailtie of their persons. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* II. 37 Was it with what religion is the woman endewed, or with what portion is shee endowed? 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 27 The Apples seemed..endued with a most pleasant Taste. 1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 86 Our sight would be endued with a far greater sharpness. 1736 BUTLER *Anat.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 14 We know we are endued with capacities of action, of happiness and misery. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 898 Two mules with strength for toil endued. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* XXI. 92 Contented with the hue which endues its wings with beauty.

β. 1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 34 Most reuerent lord yn God..ynduyd with all grace and goodnes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 17 An oake in New Forest .. is indued with the same quality, putting forth leaves about the same time. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. (1851) 63 Kings, tho indued with the Supream Power, are not..Lords over the People. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 118 The less a man is indued with any virtue, the more need he has to have it plentifully bestowed. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III. iii. 156 Let us suppose a Scale of a Balance ..indued with a self-moving Power. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* XVII. 305 A heart indued and informed with love for God and man.

†b. Of a quality, etc.: To be inherent in. *Obs.*

1631 MILTON *Sonn.* ii. 8 And inward ripeness doth much less appear, That some more timely-happy spirits endu'th. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 27/2 Whose Souls deceit and vanity endue.

Hence **†Endu·able** *a.*, capable of being invested with, or put in possession of. Const. *of.* **†Endu·er,** one who invests a person or body of persons (with lands, etc.).

1558 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 124 Of the whyc my sayd wyffe schal be endewebl accordyng to comone lawys. *c* 1449 [See ENDUE *v.* 8].

†Endue·ment. *Obs.* Also 7 induement. [f. ENDUE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enduing; *concr.* that with which one is endued.

a. That which is put on or worn; a covering (*rare*). b. *fig.* A qualification, accomplishment, adornment.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XV. viii. 45 They had.. perused the old bookes, the reading whereof declareth by bodily signes the physiognomie or inward induements of the mind. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 23 They prostitute every induement of grace, every holy thing to sale. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxi. 229 Shoes or any other enduements of the Feet are besides Nature. *c* 1674 *Scotl. Grievances under Lauderdale* 1 Our great perswasions of his singular enduements..were the only measures of our concessions.

†Endugine. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? = DUDGEON.

1638 *Gratiæ Ludentes* 118 (N.) Which shee often perceiving, and taking in great endugine, roundly told him, etc.

Endu·ing (endiū·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENDUE *v.* + -ING^{1}.] The action of the verb ENDUE (sense 2).

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 327 The heate [in the liver] ..is the cause of all kindly digestion and indewing.

Endu·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.] That endues.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 143 The enduing ensigne..by evidence ensures the priviledges of investiture.

†Endu·lce, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *endoulcir*, f. *en-* (see EN-^{1}) + *doulx*, *doulce* :—L. *dulcem* sweet.] *trans.* To sweeten, perfume.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xlii. 352 Her body shee endulced with the sweetest balmes.

Endulge, obs. form of INDULGE *v.*

†Endu·ll, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-^{1} + DULL *a.*] *trans.* To render dull; to blunt, weaken; to deprive of sanity.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 28 Endullynge the regalie and power of seculer lordis. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVI. 96 She [Dido] is..endulled and fallen in dysperacyon. 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth.* 51 b His mynde was a lytell endulled and priuate of reason and memorie.

Endungeon (endv·ndʒən), *v.* Also 9 indungeon. [f. EN-^{1} + DUNGEON.] *trans.* To put into or shut up in a dungeon. Hence, to enclose in any receptacle. Hence **Endu·ngeoned** *ppl. a.*

a. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 56 Endungeond in his pocket a tweluemonth. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers Sion* (1630) 31 That Prince of Sin .. shall endungeoned dwell. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 153 By Faith they mock'd, scourg'd, chain'd, endungeon'd lay. 1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) IV. 114 To endungeon through the magistrate the honest and peaceable Quaker. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* IX. 163 'Twas a spectacle for angels .. To see a dark endungeon'd spirit roused.

β. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 41 Who now beneath his tower indungeon'd lies. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* IV. ii. 156 Could you keep her Indungeon'd from one whisper of the wind.

Endurability (endiū:răbi·lĭti). *rare.* [f. ENDURABLE *a.* + -ITY.] The quality of being endurable.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. vi, It begins questioning Lettres-de-Cachet generally, their legality, endurability.

Endurable (endiū·răb'l), *a.* Also 7 indurable. [f. ENDURE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. That can be endured, suffered, put up with.

1800 WORDSW. *Michael* 454 There is a comfort in the strength of love; 'Twill make a thing endurable, which else, etc. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 208 His Iago was the only endurable one which I remember to have seen. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. xi. 458 Life had become at least endurable to her.

2. Able or likely to endure, durable. *rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 434 The mule .. ought to be brought up in..hard places, that so the hoofs may grow hard and indurable. 1616 *Withals' Dict.* 549 Good manners are endurable, but beauty is lost by age. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 328 Rock-rooted castles, that seem endurable till the solid globe shall dissolve. 1885 *Manch. Wkly. Times* Supp. 20 June 4/3 This sheepskin is not nearly so strong and endurable as the material it is made to simulate. 1886 *Northern N. & Q.* I. 51 The author has done a solid and endurable piece of work.

Hence **Endu·rableness.** *rare.* The state or character of being endurable.

1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discov.* 18 If its only excellence, if its whole endurableness consist in motion.

Endurance (endiū·răns). Also 6–8 indurance. [f. ENDURE *v.* + -ANCE; in OF. *endurance*.]

1. The fact of enduring (pain, hardship, annoyance); the habit or the power of enduring; often *absol.* as denoting a quality, longsuffering, patience.

a. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 262 We can create, and work ease out of pain Through labour and endurance. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 449 He was forgiving, and of long endurance. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. XXVI. 267 The disciplined endurance of the men. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 59 Their aged wisdom was constantly in a state of endurance mitigated by sarcasm. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 76 The endurance of the inequalities of life by the poor is the marvel of human society. 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 5 May 3/2 Prolonging his visit beyond all endurance.

β. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 246 O she misusde me past the indurance of a block. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. i. (1765) 137 Not a grain more of Magnanimity, of Candour and Calm Indurance.

† b. Durance, captivity, imprisonment. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1256 Which..composition..made in the absence and indurance of their Generall, was by the Turkes faithfully kept.

2. Duration or continued existence in time. Also, power of lasting, capacity of continued existence.

1494 FABYAN v. cxxix. 111 Some accompt y^s^ enduraunce therof to the laste yere of Burdredus. 1692 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* II. cxxxvii. 112 The joys of eternal endurance. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 74 The leases now commonly granted are of endurance nineteen years. 1811 L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 27 Sermons of four hours' endurance. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 23 (1864) 63 The undying endurance of an electric wire. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 7 This is why Byron's poetry had so little endurance in it, and Goethe's so much.

β. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 2 Others more late and of lesse indurance. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 381 The long indurance of the Siege [of Troy].

† b. ? Protraction of an existing condition. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 122, I should haue tane some paines..to haue heard you Without indurance further.

3. *concr.* That which is endured; a hardship.

α. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 13 If thine consider'd prove the thousandth part Of my endurance, thou art a man. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 158 Wee shall also unyoke our People from all heauie Burthens and Endurances. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 134 The endurances we underwent in conjunction. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 286 Is my present endurance none?

β. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 428 I never had of him which suffered indurance at my entrance to the see of London, one penny of his moveable goods. 1622 J. RAWLINS *Recor. Ship Bristol* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 591 Which he must procure, or incure sorer indurances.

Endurant (endiū·rănt), *a.* [f. ENDURE *v.* + -ANT; in F. *endurant*.] Ready to endure; that endures or is capable of enduring. Const. *of*.

1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 137 Doing good, and endurant of evil. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 314 We should be endurant of evil and subservient to all. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 240 Calm adamantine endurant chief.

Endurate, obs. form of INDURATE.

Endure (endiū·ɪ), *v.* Forms: α. 4 endeure, 5 enduer, 4– endure; β. (5 induyr), 5–8 indure. [a. OF. *endure-r* to make hard, to endure, = Pr. *endurar*, It. *indurare*:—L. *indūrāre*, f. *in* (see IN-) + *dūrāre* to harden, to endure, f. *dūr-us* hard.]

† **I. 1.** To indurate, harden. Hence *fig.* to make callous or indifferent. Also, in good sense, to make sturdy or robust, to strengthen. *Obs.*

α. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 9 Summe weren endurid, or maad hard. 1407 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 58 O thine heart is full hard, endured as was the heart of Pharoah. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 128/3 And she endured and enformed all the other in prayer. 15.. *New Not-broune Mayd, Passion Cryste* 388 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 16 So endured With synne and vyce is he. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 27 And manly limbs endur'd with litle care Against all hard mishaps and fortunelesse misfare.

β. 1578–1600 *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 183 Priests, curse no more, And not your heartes indure. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 146 That suithlie, quhilk maks the mynde of man stubbornlie indured agains gud admonition.

II. To last; to suffer continuously.

2. *intr.* To last, continue in existence. Also, to persist, 'hold out' in any action, etc. † Formerly also, to continue in a certain state or condition, remain in a certain place (with complement expressing the state or place).

α. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man Law's T.* 655 In the castel noon so hardy was That eny while dorste therin endure. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 47 Who so stopped that watre from hem, thei myghte not endure there. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1220 Thou maiste not longe endure. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 14 A wrecche never lyke to thryve But for tendure in poverte all my live. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 10 b, His lordship and power in this worlde may not long endure. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 33 So this great king endured a leper all the days of his life. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 613 Snakes and Adders..will not endure neer those places where they hear their voice. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 Myrtles will endure abroad near a month longer. 1711 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 558 A free and open trade with us whilst the Sun endures. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 65 Such corruptions endure only for a season. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 407 Such a relation was too wide a departure from the ordinary nature and course of human affairs to endure long. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 35Take the hope therein away, All we have to do is surely not endure another day.

β. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 24 Thus it indured longe tyme. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst., Processus Noe* 24 It shalle begyn fulle sone to rayn uncessantle..and induyr dayes fourty. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxviii. (1870) 291 As long as the Agew doth indure. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. i. ii. 5 The floud indured one whole yeare. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 407 If you wash them in salt brine, you shall make them white, and to indure long. 1676–7 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 524 The debate upon the Nine-pences..indured the whole day. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 147 Neither Fermentation, nor Age, can ever disunite or separate such its ill Properties, while the Drink indures.

† b. To keep up *with*. *Obs. rare.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 180 Men..did trauaile with the same [burdens] with so great ease and swiftnes, that the horse could not indure with them.

† c. To be continued through space; to extend from one point to another. *Obs. rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxvii. (1812) 527 Highe wodes and forestes, that endured to the cyte of Constances. *c* 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 303 Thei [woundes] began at his shouldres and endured downe to his thyghes. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 229 These Ilands endured vntill they came vnto a little gulfe. *Ibid.* 328 Many townes of Indians of this nation, the which indured twelue dayes iourney.

† d. quasi-*trans.* with *out*: To last out, persist during the continuance of (an event or action).

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 133 They would sooner accept of the Kings, than endure out the warre.

3. *trans.* To undergo, bear, sustain (continuous pain, opposition, hardship, or annoyance); *properly*, to undergo without succumbing or giving way. Also *absol.*

α. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 475 What more-hond mo3te he a-cheue þat hade endured in worlde stronge. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6865 For-why na whitt of man may endure To se a devel in his propre figure. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 145 One sort founde him more than a Pope, the other felt him more than a King, and they both endured him an intollerable tyrant. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 206 To endure Exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 380 He can brave his cruelty, And triumph by enduring. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8 (1882) 101 Such anarchy as England had endured under Stephen.

β. 1594 H. WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 7 To indure the burning heate. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 169 Your N. C. must indeed be very simple, that he could indure such imposing. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 383 See how you can indure the prospect. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. II. 238 These writers had..to indure..the punishment.

b. Of things: To support (a strain, pressure, wear and tear, etc.) without receiving injury; formerly also *absol.* Also in weaker sense, to undergo, suffer, be subjected to.

1413 LYDG. *Pylg. Sowle* IV. xxx, Gold wylle well enduren under the hamoure enlargyng hymself withouten crasure. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 1 The same endured many a storm of gaine-saying. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 70 Old trees, whose rind being very tough, can endure the wedge without splitting. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 3. 247 The loss [of heat] endured .. through radiation into space.

† c. To withstand as an adversary, support, sustain. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 429 His men..war sa few that thai na mycht Endur the forss mar off the fycht. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ix. 134 That noon myght his strokes endure. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. i, Yet shalle I ryght wel endure you. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 64 We were obliged to endure the whole weight of the imperial army.

4. To suffer without resistance, submit to, tolerate; to contemplate with toleration.

α. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 78 Notwithstanding he endured the malice of Zethephius..a certayn space. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 29 Brutus, baite not me, Ile not indure it. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. i. (1616) 533 He cannot endure a Costard-monger. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 129 Commonwealths can endure no Diet. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xvi. 54 Men endure everything while they are in love. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* ii. § 24 The tendency of your opinions is so bad that no good man can endure them. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 136 The French gentlemen have only so far improved their taste as to be able to endure good things.

β. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 86 Your horse..will not indure their companie. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 342 God .. can indure none but cheerefull Seruitors. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 135, I could never indure him.

¶ Used for: To entertain the possibility of.

1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxvii. (ed. 10) 47 St. Augustine would by no means indure the Antipodes: we are now of nothing more certain.

b. With object inf. (with *to*), subord. cl., or accus. and inf.

α. 15.. *New Not-broune Mayd* (1842) 51 When your pleasure Was to endure To lye my sydes betwene. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 815 The people of Europe in no place.. can endure them to be set on their Tables. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* viii. 6 For how can I endure to see the evil that shall come unto my people? *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Eliz.* (1840) 44 He had openlie reproched the French soldiers, for enduringe their master's enimies to lyve. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 836 Those that have employments should not be endured to leave them humourously. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* i. § 5 We .. cannot endure that truth should suffer through complaisance. 1792 G. WAKEFIELD *Answer to Priestley* 14 But my friends .. must, and will, endure me both to speak and write of them and their opinions, etc. 1798 — *Reply to the Bp. of Landaff's Address* 5 The public ear must endure to vibrate with an incessant application of wholesome doctrine. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenstiel* 1314 The man endured to help, not save outright the multitude.

β. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. vii. (1611) 195 The world will not indure to heare that we are, etc. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 205 They will not indure any of the common people to come neare them. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* iv. 3 Wee cannot indure to hear sweet words from a stinking breath. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 106 They ought not to indure to have their Jurisdiction so much as questioned.

† **5.** Of things: To permit of, be compatible with. *arch.*

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 166 The wordes doe well endure it. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xiii, I have that to say to this youth which will not endure your presence.

† **Endu·red,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* In 6 indured. [f. ENDURE *v.* + -ED[1].] Hardened, callous; = INDURATED.

1540 SURREY *Poems* 103 In blind indured hearts light of thy lively name Cannot appear. 1578–1600 *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 171 Their false indured heart.

† **Endu·rement.** *Obs.* [f. ENDURE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enduring; *concr.* that which is endured; hardship, suffering.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 626 Or too-much idle feare of sufferings and endurements. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. ix. 254 These examples .. should make us couragious in the endurement of all worldly misery.

Endurer (endiū·rəɹ). *rare.* [f. ENDURE *v.* + -ER.] One who endures.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (J.), They are..great endurers of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardiness. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Nice Valour* IV. i, I'll fit you with my scholars, new practitioners, Endurers of the time. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* II. ix. 155 What a man was this sublime endurer!

Endu·ring, *vbl. sb.* Also 7 induring. [f. ENDURE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENDURE.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 98 Acordynge to hyr nature in conservacioun of hyr beynge and endurynge. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 73 Seculum is taken for the endurynge of the world. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 103 The induring of a long siege. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 329 The descent into hell is not the enduring the torments of hell. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 114 His Faith, his Courage, his Enduring, and his Sincerity under all, has made his Name Famous.

Enduring (endiū·riŋ), *ppl. a.* Also 7 in-. [f. ENDURE *v.* + -ING[2].] That endures, lasting.

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Fewe of them .. haue any good or strong horse-harneis of lether, ne any endewringe saddelles. 1816–7 BYRON *Manfred* I. i. 4 My slumbers—if I slumber—are not sleep, But a continuance of enduring thought. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 125 The most enduring incidents of English history.

† **Endu·ring,** *prep. Obs.* Also 6–8 induring. [Orig. the pr. pple. of ENDURE *v.*, in concord with the sb. (e.g. *enduring his life* = 'while his life endures'), afterwards taken as prep.] = DURING.

α. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxv. 172 Endurynge whiche trowbles, the Danys entred the lande. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 987, I wyll obserue, endurynge this lyfe mortall. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 12 a All my lyfe enduryng..to employe, etc. *a* 1615 *Brieue Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 16 Iohne Ila was Erll of Ross..enduring his lyftyme.

β. 1524 *Diurn. Occurr. Scot.* (1833) 9 All the kirkis of thar dyocies wer interdyted induring their wairding. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech. Confess.* 9 Gif being pairted for adulterie lauchfullie prouen, any marie induring the vyers [other's] lyf quhilk is adulterie. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 179 And I promise, indureing the conference, not to countenance any enemies to that religion.

Enduringly (endiū·riŋli), *adv.* [f. ENDURING *ppl. a.* + -LY[2].] In an enduring manner.

1831 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 545 How assiduously and enduringly they toiled. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 378 The great empires which have enduringly impressed themselves upon the world's memory. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 215 The work was done cheaply and flimsily, not massively and enduringly.

Enduringness (endiū·riŋnės). [f. ENDURING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being enduring.

a 1867 JAS. HAMILTON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xc. 16 In so far as it was to have any success or enduringness, it must be God's work. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 155 The enduringness of nerve needed for sane and continuous action.

Enduyce, obs. form of INDUCE.

† **E·ndware.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? perh. some error; OE. **ende-waru* (collect. sing.) would mean 'the inhabitants of an end' (cf. END *sb.* and -WARE). Halliwell gives '*Endware*, a hamlet, *Linc.*'; but it is not in the Linc. glossaries.] ? = ENDSHIP.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 261 The moonkes were authors of manie goodlie borowes and endwares neere vnto their dwellings .. But alas .. they wrought oft great wickedness and made those endwares little better than brodelhouses.

End-way(s, -wise (endwē[1], -wē[1]z, -wəiz), *adv.* [f. END *sb.* + -WAY(S, -WISE.]

1. Of position: With the end (as distinguished from the side) uppermost, foremost, or turned towards the spectator. Also *Endways on.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 87 To dig small holes.. and put in the Plants endwise. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 193 Set obliquely like a pack of Cards, endways or edgways. 1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 2 Distance being a line directed endwise to the eye. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 47 The book lay end-way. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* VIII. 68 The birch canoe stood endwise. 1857 MRS. GASKELL *C. Brontë* (1860) 3 The flag-stones with which it is paved are placed endways. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xiii. (ed. 12) 78 A stone was set up endwise. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., The house standing endways-on to the street. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 13/1 A little town looking endways on to the river from a terraced slope.

b. In the direction of the ends; also, end to end.

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 125 The Poulder..broad-wayes lay due West, and end-ways North and South. 1862 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* X. 327/1 Strips of vulcanised india-rubber cemented endways.

2. Of motion: † a. End on, in a direct line, continuously. (*Obs.* exc. *dial.*) b. End foremost. c. In the direction of the ends, lengthwise; also quasi-*adj.*

a. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 86 Hartes which have bene hunted, do most commonly runne endwayes as farre as they have force. 1641 HOBBES *Lett.* Wks. 1845 VII. 456 As if a footman should run with double swiftnesse endwayes. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Endways*, forward.

b. 1765 GRIFFITH *Storm* in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 277 More than one [splinter] flew end-ways like an arrow. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 480 A large pine has been seen..to pitch over endwise. 1870 BARNUM in R. Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlii. 421 Taking the gun in both hands and striking with it endwise.

c. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 138 Take the tube..and shaking it endways, the mercury will run into the tube. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) 196 The stress upon the legs is always endways. 1819 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (ed. 3) I. 165 The strength of the beam to resist a force applied to it endwise. 1850 *Chubb's Locks & Keys* 13 A compound of both endway pushing and revolving motion. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 599 The endwise action of so large a force.

† **Endwe·ll,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + DWELL. Cf. IN-DWELL.] *trans.* To dwell in, stay in.

Hence **Endwe·ller,** an inhabitant.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 437 Herdde it [the cistern] weel Tyl water wol endwelle it and abyde. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 136 Rich Pallace, and Endweller ever blest.

Endye: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Endy·miony. *nonce-wd.* [f. *Endymion* proper name + -Y.] Sleepiness like that of Endymion.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* vi, Long Endimionie Hath pierc'd the clearenes of thy sight.

† **Ene,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 4 eene, 3ene, 3eeene, yeene, yn. [related to OE. *éanian*, EANV.] Of sheep: With young, in lamb.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxliii. 13 The scheep of hem ben with lambre [*v. r.* eene, yn, ene, 3eeene, 3ene; 1382 ful of frut; Vulg. *fœtosæ.*] — *Isa.* xl. 11 He schal bere scheep with lomb [*v. r.* ene, *ether* with lomb, yeene, *ether* with lomb; 1382 ful of frut; Vulg. *fœtas.*]

† **E·ne,** *adv.* Forms: 1 ǽne, 2–4 ene, (3 æne). [OE. *ǽne*, instr. case of *án* one. Cf. MHG. *eine.*]

1. Once, on one occasion; opposed to *often.*

Beowulf (Gr.) 3020 Ac sceal..Oft nalles æne elland tredan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xviii. 31 Nu ic æne begann to sprecanne to minum Drihtne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Ne beo þu nefre ene wrað þer fore. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1105 Vor hit bitidde ene swo, Ich am the blithur ever mo. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 304 Ene heo [the Danes] him [Edmund] overcome.

2. In phrases. *For ene*: once for all. *At ene*: (*a.*) at one stroke, = AT ONCE 1; (*b.*) in one group or set, = AT ONCE 2. *To make at ene*: to arrange, settle; cf. AT ONE 2. See also BEDENE.

c 1275 LAY. 20462 For ene and for euere. 1297 R. GLOUC. 47 Thou nart one y payed oure tresour to nyme at ene. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 291 Þre wordez hatz þou spoken at ene. *Ibid.* 952 In þat on oure pes watz mad at ene.

Ene, obs. form of EVEN *sb.*; also obs. pl. of EYE.

-ene, *suffix,* in *Organic Chemistry* the termination of many names of hydrocarbons, e.g. *benzene, camphene, napthalene, toluene,* etc. In systematic nomenclature, proper to compounds of the olefine group, with formula C_nH_{2n}, but also more widely used.

† **Enea·ger,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 eneigre. [f. EN-[1] + EAGER.] *trans.* To make eager or fierce; to irritate; to whet (an appetite).

1594 R. CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 26 The thought of this his natiue sauage mood .. Angring eneigres. 1649 AMBROSE *Media* xiii. (1652) 350 If it be .. eneagred with a longing desire.

Enearnest: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

† **Ene·brie,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *inebriāre* INEBRIATE.] *trans.* = INEBRIATE.

c 1430 *Speculum* (1888) 35 This wyne, the king of heven enebried fulle swetely.

† **E·necate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēnecāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnecāre*, f. *ē* out + *necāre* to kill.] *trans.* To kill outright. In quot. *absol.*

1657 *Phys. Dict., Enecated,* killed. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 10 Some .. enecate in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Enecated,* killed.

Hence **Eneca·tion,** *Obs.* [see -ATION], the action of killing outright, destruction.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 182 The enecation of small wormes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 430 Vlcers..are cured if verminose, by extraction, and enecation.

En échelon: see ECHELON.

Ened, enedmete, var. of ENDE, etc., *Obs.*

Eneich: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Eneid, variant of ÆNEID.

Eneigre, variant of ENEAGER *v. Obs.*

Enelpi, variant of ONELEPY *a. Obs.* only.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 On enelpi luttele hwile mon mei underfon ane wunde on his licome.

Enema (e·nĭma, enī·mă). *Med.* Pl. enemas; in techn. use often enemata. [a. Gr. ἔνεμα, f. ἐνιέναι, f. ἐν in + ἑ- stem of ἰέναι to send.

The normal pronunciation is (e·nĭmă), but the incorrect form is in very general use.]

1. A liquid or gaseous substance (either medicinal or alimentary) introduced mechanically into the rectum; a clyster, an injection. Also *attrib.*, as in *enema-apparatus, -instrument, -pump, -syringe.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Enema,* a clister. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Enema* in medicine denotes a clyster. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 32 A dram of it [laudanum] was used as an enema. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 230, I then exhibited a laxative and antispasmodic Enema. 1847 E. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I. 9, I recommended him..the use of enemata. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 87 We can resort to nutritive enemas. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 3 The ..india-rubber enema apparatus .. may be employed. 1886 C. H. FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* II. 208 Enemata may be continued somewhat longer still.

2. Short for 'enema-apparatus'.

Mod. One of ——'s patent enemas.

† **Enemiable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OFr. *anemiable, ennemiable*: see ENEMY and -ABLE, and cf. *amiable.*] Having the disposition of an enemy; hostile.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlvi. 7 A bure he made aȝen the enemyable [*v. r.* enmyable] folc.

Enemicitious, var. of INIMICITIOUS, assimilated to ENEMY.

1691 ED. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xviii. 27 Mortal, and the Properties of it became Enemicitious.

† **E·nemious,** *a. Obs.* In 6 enmious. [a. OF. *enemieux*, f. *enemi*: see ENEMY and -OUS.] Hostile, unfriendly.

1529 S. FISH *Suppl.* 9 An enmious and an enuious laughing. 1547 RECORD *Judic. Uryne* 42 b These [colors] ar the most enmious to nature.

Hence **E·nemiously** *adv.*, in a hostile manner; spitefully.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* IV. ix. 107 b 1 Neuer eny secte .. wolde .. so enemyously blaspheme & oppugne yᵉ church of Cryste.

Enemity, obs. form of ENMITY.

Enemony, obs. form of ANEMONE.

Enemy (e·nĕmi), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4–7 enemi(e, -mye, enmie, -y(e, 4–6 enne-, ennymy(e, 5–7 enimie, -ye, (4 ennymei, en(e)me, 5 annemy, elmy, enmei, 6 ennimie), 4– enemy. [a. OF. *enemi* (Fr. *ennemi*), *anemi, -y*, corresp. to Pr. *enemie*, Cat. *enemig*, Sp. *enemigo*, It. *nemico* :—L. *inimīcus*, f. *in-* negative prefix + *amīcus* friendly, friend.]

A. *sb.*

I. An unfriendly or hostile person.

1. One that cherishes hatred, that wishes or seeks to do ill to another; also in weaker sense, an adversary, antagonist, opponent. Const. *of* (or *genitive case*), *to.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14827 Quar es he þat godds enemy? *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 25350 (Fairf.) Forgiue þine eneme. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 148 He..biddeþ [vs]..Blessen vr enemys. 1398 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 Enpresoned falslich by enme. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 329 Herowde is oure enmye. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. 49 The handys..defend the rest of the body from the iniury of ennymys vtward. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 143 Prodigious birth of Loue it is to me, That I must loue a loathed Enemie. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 18 Within this roofe the enemie of all your graces liues. 1653 *Trial Major Faulconer* in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) V. 359 He was an enemy to himself in spending his estate. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 98 A worke of their enimyes and not of their neighbours and friends. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xi. 242, I had been nobody's enemy but my own. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. ii. 44 An enemy to his fellow-subjects. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 215 A stake was driven into the ground before his door, as a token that he was a public enemy. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 282 Where can I get me..arms to fight my enemy? 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 12 The man of the world, that worst enemy of the world.

b. spec. *The Enemy*: the Devil (cf. *fiend*). Also (*our*) *ghostly* or *great enemy*; *the old enemy*, † *the enemy of hell*; *the enemy of mankind, of souls,* etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 19, I haue 3ouun to 3ou power of defoulinge, other tredinge .. on al the vertu of the enemy. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 131 The olde enemy cryde openliche in þe ayer. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 9 That tentacyoun Betoknyth .. Of oure gostly enmye. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 125 She had vij husbondes, the whiche were mischeued and slayne bi the Annemy of helle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 The prynce of derknes .. our goostly ennemy the deuyll. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 221 Be illusion of the ennimie. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visit. Sick,* Defend him from the danger of the enemy. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ₱ 8 Another Principal Actor in this Poem is the great Enemy of Mankind. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xvi, I defy the Old Enemy to unmask me when I choose to keep my vizard on.

c. *The great* or *last enemy*: death (cf. 1 *Cor.* xv. 26).

1885 *Border Lances* 166 Looking to see the great Enemy arise from the waters, and come up to enter within the house where the knight lay.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* (*a.*) One who hates or opposes (a cause, custom, state of things). (*b.*) Something that operates prejudicially upon, counteracts the action of.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xx. (1495) 237 Eyen ben enmyes and theues. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 263 So mak'st thou faith an enemy to faith. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* II. § 3 (1675) 173 To destroy these Enemies [Palmer worms], you should, etc. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. viii. (1692) 31 Vice, the Enemy of Religion, is at the same time, the Enemy of Humane Society. 1782 *Let.* in Amyot *Windham* (1812) I. 18 One was an enemy to thinking;—the other to drinking. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 229 The true judge..ought to be the enemy of all pandering to the pleasure of the spectators.

2. One belonging to a hostile army or nation; an armed foe.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6592, I ledd 3ou thoru þe strand, Vte of all 3our enmys hand. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1204 And harde hurles þur3 þe oste, er enmies hit wyste 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 15 The higher hond he [Bacchus] hadde And victoire of his enemies. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 121 His Highness schal be .. of Power to subdue his Ennymyes. 1461 J. PASTON *Let.* 23 Aug. in *Paston Lett.* No. 410 II. 42 God .. send yowe vyttorye of yowr elmyes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iv. 22 No Enemy Shall euer take aliue the Noble Brutus. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1843) 581/2 To take charge of those horse whom only their friends feared, and their enemies laughed at. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 350 ₱ 1 The Relief which a Man of Honour would bestow upon an Enemy barbarously treated. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 83 A rebel is not an enemy. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 46 All outside the family, tribe, or nation were usually held as enemies.

3. The hostile force. Originally only as quasi-personified, with concord in *sing.*; now also as *collect.* with concord in *pl.* Also, a hostile ship.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 199 'Tis better that the Enemie seeke vs. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 159 They strike at the enemy in his weakest and most vulnerable part. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 35 To draw the attention of the enemy to this quarter. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. i. (1866) 771 He sprang on board the enemy alone. 1867 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. 471 A storm of arrows completed the rout of the first line of the enemy; and their men-at-arms were, etc.

b. *fig.*

1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* viii. 174 Cold is the real enemy which bars the way towards the Pole.

c. colloq. or slang. *How goes the enemy*: = 'what is the time?'

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. (1848) 154.

† II. 4. [app. a subst. use of B. 1.] = ENMITY. *Obs. rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* VIII. xiii. (1495) 320 Vnder the planete Mars is conteyned werre and batayle, prison and enmye. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 15 þat cursing be ri3twyse longen [þre condiciouns] .. ri3twisnes in þe kirk .. vnri3twisnes in þe man cursid, & enmey of þe obstinat. *Ibid.* 87 On sleþ an oþer bi enemy. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 212 For to him he hadde a prevy3e enmy3e.

B. *adj.* (In many examples the word admits of being regarded as the *sb.* used *attrib.*)

† 1. Adverse, hostile, ill-disposed, unfriendly. Const. *to, with. Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12930 (Trin.) Þe enemy fend þo him [Jesus] sou3t. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xv. 26 Forsoth at the laste, the enemy deeth schal be distroyed. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 63 Enemie to muses is wretched povertie. 1553 N. GRIMALD tr. *Cicero's Duties* (*c* 1600) 131 b To mans nature..cruelty is most enimy. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 447 Your wife..would not hold out enemy for euer. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 100 The enemy beasts to harts:—Harts are opposed by wolves. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 137, I have beene shipwrackt, yet am not enemy with the sea or winds. 1654 EARL OF ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 125 He has nothing that's enemy to us but his name. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii. Some evil genius, enemy to mankind, must have been the first contriver.

2. Of or pertaining to a hostile army or nation; standing in the relation of an enemy, hostile. *rare* in mod. use.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlvi. 7 He made assau3t aȝens the folk enemy [1382 enmyable folc]. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XI. viii. (1622) 149 Being captaines of the enemy nations. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 82 The Countrey is enemy, and we in danger to lose many Souldiers. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* IV. 149 Narses medled not with Ariminum..nor with any other Enemy-towne. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 116/2 The Carduchi, a People Enemy to the Persians. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 429 There is a party of enemy Indians coming that way. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* IV. 25 (1859) Enemy goods are lawful prize. 1881 J. WESTLAKE in *Academy* 15 Jan. 14/3 Distinguishing .. between the enemy character of individuals and of their State.

† **E·nemy,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec.] *intr.* To be hostile *to.* Hence † **E·nemying** *vbl. sb.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxiv. 19 Ouer io3e not to me that enemyen [1388 ben aduersaries] to me wickeli. 1529 S. FISH *Suppl.* 9 So then here was enmying, enuying, laughing, etc.

Enemy, dial. corruption of ANEMONE.

18.. TENNYSON *N. Farmer* ix, They fun 'um theer a-laäid of 'is faäce Doon i' the woild 'enemies.

† **E·nemyful,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ENEMY + -FUL.] Resulting from the action of an enemy; hostile. Hence **E·nemyfully** *adv.*, after the manner of an enemy.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 7 3oure regioun..shal be desolat as in enemyful wastete. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 260 That had enmefully enuye to the glory of them that were made.

† **E·nemylike,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 4 enemylich. [f. ENEMY + LIKE *a.* and *adv.*]

A. *adj.* Resembling an enemy; having the bearing or disposition of an enemy.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 166 To be caried with an enemylike mynd against his aduersarie. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 7 As for Cyrus, where he is..an enemie, no man more sowre, nor more enemie-like.

B. *adv.* After the manner of an enemy; as an enemy does.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* XXV. 18 The Madianytees..enemylich han doo a3eyns 3ow. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. XX. (1634) 739 To defend with warre the dominions committed to their charge, if at any time they be enemy-like assailed. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. ii. 183 They were the first that enemie-like set upon Israel. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 178 But whether he is to be acknowledg'd as a Father, who enemy-like robs his children, judge you.

† E·nemyly, *a.* and *adv. Obs. rare.* Also 4 enmyly. [f. ENEMY *a.* + -LY[1] and 2.]

A. *adj.* Hostile. B. *adv.* In a hostile manner.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xiv. 11 Other frendis hauynge hem enmyly, enflawmiden Demetrie aʒeinus Judee. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 139 b, The Lord is..describyng the enemylie warre agaynst Antichrist.

E·nemyship, *nonce-wd.* [f. ENEMY + -SHIP.] The position or relation of an enemy.

1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 30 Is the nearest and only true way of proving enemyship, if I may so call it.

† Ene·nt, and with advb. gen. suffix *-es* **enentes,** *prep. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4 enent. *β.* 4 enentes, -is, 6 enens. [var. ff. ANENT.] In various senses of ANENT: *e.g.* in the eyes or opinion of = ANENT 6; opposite = ANENT 7; towards; in favour of = ANENT 9; as regards = ANENT 10.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6880 (Gött.) Als enent þis moyses. *Ibid.* 10858 (Cott.) Þou has enent vr lauerd spedd. *Ibid.* 14459 Enentis þe Iuus al was for noght. *Ibid.* 14878 All for noght enent him stode. *Ibid.* 25312 Þou hald wreth enents þi broiþer. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3245 Suld neuir na gome be to glade..Of his neȝbour noy enentis him-selfe. 1516 *Will Rd. Peke of Whd.* 4 June, Even enens my stall.

† Ene·ntise, -ish, *v. Obs.* In 4 ene(y)ntis, -ysch. [var. ff. of ANIENTISE.] *trans.* To bring to nothing, exhaust (the contents of a vessel).

Hence **Ene·ntising** *vbl. sb.*, exhaustion, fainting.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxiv. 8 The groundis that is the pyne of hell is noght enentist [*ibid* enentyscht] that it ne last withouten ende. 1388 WYCLIF *Judith* xiii. 29 Achior.. felde doun on his face..and his soule suffride eneyntisyng.

Enepidermic (enepidə·ɪmik), *a.* [f. EN-[2] *pref.* + EPIDERM-IS skin + -IC.] Of or pertaining to (medical) applications to the skin.

† Ene·rd, *v. Obs.* In *pr. pple.* enerdand, -ond. [Prob. f. EN-[1] + ERD to dwell; but cf. ENHERD.] *intr.* To dwell *in.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4117 A londe þere ledis in dwelt .. byg men with all, Enerdond by hor one. *Ibid.* 12587 Enmys enerdand in ylis aboute.

† E·nergate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ENERG-Y + -ATE.] *trans.* To energize; to give energy to.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 152 Religion must be the foundation of all Policy..cementing all societies, and energating all lawes.

Energetic (enəɪdʒe·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐνεργητικός active, f. ἐνεργέ-ειν to operate, effect. Now treated as if derived from ENERGY.]

† 1. Operative, engaged in action. *Obs. rare.*

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* I. i. (R.) If then we will conceive of God truly..we must look upon him..as a being eternally energetick.

2. Powerfully operative.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 204 An energetick remedy. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* Introd. 33 A most energetic force presiding over the internal constitution of bodies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 20. 141, I .. found an energetic polarity in a mass at some distance below the summit. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vi. 152 The most energetic chemicals.

3. Characterized by energy. Of persons: Strenuously active. Of movements, actions, expressions: Forcible, vigorous, emphatic.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 240 The active and energetick part of the French nation, itself the most active and energetick of all nations. 1845 WHATELY *Rhet.* (1850) 213 Many others, who are allowed to be elegant, are yet by no means vigorous and energetic. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* 126 The active and energetic respiration attendant on cheerfulness and buoyance of spirits. 1876 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 203 The world belongs to the energetic, belongs to the wise. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 99 All men are energetic when they are making a beginning.

Hence **Energe·tics** *sb. pl.* [on the analogy of *mathematics*, etc.], the doctrine or science of ENERGY.

1855 W. RANKINE in *Edin. Philos. Jrnl.*, The basis of the science of energetics. 1881 ARMSTRONG in *Nature* No. 619. 452 That branch of science which .. I may provisionally term 'Animal Energetics'.

Energe·tical, *a.* [f. as ENERGETIC *a.* + -AL.]

1. *Philos.* Operative, that produces effects; active as opposed to passive. *arch.*

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxiii. 506 Their inward formes, and energeticall faculties. 1644–52 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 119 Resembling the passive powers of the intellect to colours, the active or energetical to light. 1678–CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 161 Fate .. ought .. to be looked upon .. as an energetical and effectual principle. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 88 All things are efficient and energetical only in their harmony.

† 2. Powerfully operative. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* i. 8 When it worketh it is energeticall indeed, and powerfull in operation. 1644–52 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 160 As this is more strong and active, so is happiness itself more energetical within us. 1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 73 That most excellent and most energetical part in us which The Scripture calls Spirit.

3. Full of energy; strenuously active; forcible, emphatic. *rare* in mod. use.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 46 A very energeticall phrase, grynding the faces of the poore. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxf.* 23 The energetical fervent prayers of this church's champions. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. 409 This rapid, and energetical method of continuing the war.

Energetically (enəɪdʒe·tikăli), *adv.* [f. ENERGETICAL *a.* + -LY[2].] In an energetical manner.

1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* (1784) Pref. 1 Which he so energetically applauds. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiv. 339 His longest and most energetically delivered speeches. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 86 He did not approve of the plan: but he executed it .. zealously and energetically. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 8 The primitive man .. can exert himself energetically for a time.

‖ **Energi·a.** *rare.* The Lat. form of ENERGY; used in the sense of ENERGY 6.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 184 The colloid possesses Energia.

† Ene·rgial, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ENERGY + -AL.] Of or pertaining to energy; operative, efficacious.

c 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.* 368 A mysticall, Effecte energiall As Greekes do it call.

Energiatype (enə·ɹdʒiătəip). *Obs.* [f. *energia* (see ENERGY) + TYPE.] An earlier name for the photographic process called FERROTYPE.

1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 203 The Energiatype, or, as the discoverer now names the process, the Ferrotype. 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 550/2 Under the name of the energiatype, Mr. Hunt published an account of a process in which the salts of iron were used.

Energic (enə·ɹdʒik), *a.* [f. ENERG-Y + -IC; cf. F. *énergique*, It. *energico.*]

† 1. Powerfully operative; = ENERGETIC 2. *Obs.*

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 7 Not so Energick as to venenate the intire mass of blood in an instant. 1689 — *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xvi. 124 The most Energick Simples. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 13/2 A juice much more energick than the milk of goat, wolf, or woman.

2. Characterized by energy; strenuous, forcible, vigorous; = ENERGETIC 3. Now *rare.*

1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 45 Expressions..not.. energick enough to express such Thoughts. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 65 The energic exertions of ardent minds. 1818 J. H. FRERE *Whistlecraft's Nat. Poem* III. xli, The strong Fryingpan's energic jangle. 1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 32 Caesar, astute, energic, press'd the war.

3. *nonce-uses.* (see quots.)

1796–7 COLERIDGE *Poems, Lines on Friend*, To me hath Heaven with bounteous hand assigned Energic reason. 1834 — *Let.* 1 Mar., My mind is always energic—I don't mean energetic: I require in everything what, for lack of another word, I may call propriety,—that is, a reason, why the thing *is* at all, and why it is *there* or *then* rather than elsewhere or at another time. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXVI. 242/2 The energic faculty that we call Will.

† Ene·rgical, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as ENERGIC *a.* + -AL.] = prec.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 241 Your Figuratiue, Tropicall, & Energicall Doctrine touching this blessed Sacrament. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 85 (T.) The learned and moderate .. confess our polity to be productive of more energical .. preachers than any church in Europe. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. xii. 300 Whose Works of Penitence .. become Powerful and Energical to procure those Great and Extraordinary Graces.

‖ **Energico** (ɛnɛ·ɹdʒiko), *adv. Music.* [It.] With energy. In mod. Dicts.

† Ene·rging, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [?f. **energe* vb. (back-formation from ENERGY) + -ING[2].] ?Powerfully acting. (But perh. misprint for EMERGING.)

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* I. vi. (1777) 15 To stifle and repress Th' energing dictates of my native right.

Energist (e·nəɹdʒist). ? *nonce-wd.* [f. ENERGY + -IST.] A writer who aims at 'energy' of style.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 349 Want of dignity in the mode of chastising the absurdities of the Energists.

Energize (e·nəɹdʒəiz), *v.* [f. ENERG-Y + -IZE: cf. Fr. † *énergiser* (Boiste).]

1. *trans.* a. To rouse into energy or activity, call into active operation. b. To infuse energy into, supply with energy.

1753 Miss COLLIER *Art Torment.* 136 From a desire of energizing this his [Jonathan's] favourite affection. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* Pref. 9 The office of Inspector-General was greatly improved, and energized, during the first administration of Mr. Pitt. 1875 M[c]LAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. viii. 147 Faith will energize us for any sort of work.

2. *intr.* To be in active operation; to put forth energy, exercise one's powers.

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* XI. v. Wks. 1784 IX. 278 The same passion cannot much energize on two different objects at one and the same time. 1818–60 WHATELY *Comm-pl. Bk.* (1864) 23 In attending to an interesting play .. we can energise without much fatigue. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 39 We exist only as we energise. 1871 FROUDE in *Devon. Assoc. Trans.* IV. 20 We have no reason to believe that in the past condition of the earth .. there were functions energizing of which we have no modern counterparts.

Hence **E·nergized** *ppl. a.*

1885 MRS. LINTON *Chris. Kirkland* II. 54 A huge cosmic joke and energized satire.

Energizer (e·nəɹdʒəizəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER.] He who or that which energizes. (Used by Harris for: The agent of an action.)

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. ix. (1786) 174 Every Energy is necessarily situate between two Substantives, an Energizer which is active, and a Subject which is passive. *Ibid.* 175 Brutus loved Portia. Here Brutus is the energizer; loved, the energy; and Portia, the subject. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Social Law Labor* 28 He may be his .. own energizer.

Energizing (e·nəɹdʒəiziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENERGIZE.

a. The action or process of awakening to energy or activity. b. The action of displaying energy; energetic action.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 323 The curbing of our mischievous propensities, and the energizing of our good ones. 1854 HICKOK *Sc. Mind* 241 A *nisus*, or energizing towards a presented object. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iii. (1873) 22 The fruits of the spirit .. are not the result of the energizing of our own will.

E·nergizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] a. That supplies energy, or rouses into energy; exciting, stimulating. b. That is in active operation; that puts forth energy.

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. ix. (T.), As all energies are attributes, they have reference of course to certain energizing substances. 1786 BP. HORSLEY *Serm. Sons of the Clergy* (T.), To taste these nobler exercises of energising love. 1811 BUSBY in *Byron's Waltz* ii. *note*, When energising objects men pursue. 1849 STOVEL *Introd. Canne's Necess.* 21 A practical and energizing spirit breathes through them all. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 743 The energizing light of the sun shining on the earth.

Energumen (enəɪgiū·mĕn). Also 9 (? Fr.) energumene. [ad. late L. *energūmenus*, a. Gr. ἐνεργούμεν-ος, pass. pple. of ἐνεργέειν to work in or upon, f. ἐν in + ἔργ-ον work: cf. Fr. *energumène.* The Lat. pl. *energumeni* sometimes occurs.]

1. One that is wrought upon or possessed by a devil; a demoniac.

[1685 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xiii. 59 If then this Energumenus, hath a thousand lengths and breadthes that are so many Crosses about her.] 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 98 From Catechumens he passes to the Energumens. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxii, If there was ever an *Energumene*, or possessed demoniac .. there is a devil speaking with that woman's tongue! 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 173 Such catechumens as were not at the same time energumens. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. i. v. 69 Of an energumen whose dwelling is among tombs.

2. A 'possessed' person, an enthusiast, a fanatical devotee. Also *attrib.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. iii. (1852) 63 Quakers and Seekers, and other such Energumens. *Ibid.* III. II. xxvi. 493 The man..of an energumen countenance. 1818 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* IV. 451 When General Washington was withdrawn, the energumeni of royalism .. mounted on the car of State. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. civ. 12 Suppose some 'energumene' were to make the declaration, etc. 1885 MORLEY in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 255/2 The seeming peril to which priceless moral elements of human character were exposed by the energumens of progress.

Hence † **Ene·rgume·nical** *a. Obs.*, having the characteristics of a demoniac or 'possessed' person. **Energu·menist** = ENERGUMEN 1.

1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 121 Certain arguments of an energumenical person. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 37 The meerly Passive be simply deemoniacks, but not Energumenists.

Energy (e·nəɹdʒi). [ad. late L. *energīa*, Gr. ἐνέργεια, f. ἐνεργής, f. ἐν + ἔργον work. Cf. Fr. *énergie.* Senses 1 and 2 belong to ἐνέργεια as used by Aristotle, whereas sense 5 answers to that of Gr. δύναμις.]

1. With reference to speech or writing: Force or vigour of expression.

[This sense (found in late L. and in Romanic) is originally derived from an imperfect understanding of Aristotle's use of ἐνέργεια (*Rhet.* III. xi. § 2) for the species of metaphor which calls up a mental picture of something 'acting' or moving. In mod. use it blends with 3.]

[1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 67 That same forciblenes, or Energia, (as the Greekes cal it) of the writer.] 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 42 The frenche Hollybande, not vnderstandinge the true energye of our tongue. *a* 1696 HOLDER (J.), When animated by elocution [Speech] acquires a greater life and energy. 1729 STACKHOUSE *Body Divin.* IV. i. § 2 These are all of them terms of a peculiar energy. 1845 WHATELY *Rhet.* (1850) 203 The transposition of words which the ancient languages admit of, conduces, not merely to variety, but to Energy. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 357 The Liturgy, admired for its energy and pathos.

† b. *transf.* Impressiveness (of an event). *Obs.*

1764 HARMER *Observ.* II. 7 This thunder .. added considerably to the energy of this event [Saul's inauguration].

2. Exercise of power, actual working, operation, activity; freq. in philosophical language. † Formerly also *concr*: The product of activity, an effect.

a 1626 BACON (J.), They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are energies merely. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Gloss., *Energie* .. is the operation, efflux or activity of any being: as the light of the Sunne is the energie of the Sunne, and every phantasm of the soul is the energie of the soul. 1644–52 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VIII. v. (1821) 399 Their life is nothing else but a strong energy of fancy and opinion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 87 The conceited remedy..carryeth often the honour of the capitall energie, which had no finger in it. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (1841) 18 Call every production, the parts of which exist successively..a motion or an energy: thus a tune and a dance are energies. 1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 23 Naturalization had a retrospective energy. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ii. 42 The transition of the passions from momentary energies to settled dispositions. 1859 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect.* (1877) II. xxi. 25 The faculty of which this act of revocation is the energy, I call the Reproductive.

† b. Effectual operation; efficacy. *Obs.*

a 1719 SMALRIDGE (J.), Beg the blessed Jesus to give an energy to your imperfect prayers. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 226 Blows have more energy than airy words.

3. Vigour or intensity of action, utterance, etc. Hence as a personal quality: The capacity and habit of strenuous exertion.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 37 To lose the general and lasting consequences of rare and virtuous energy. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 110 The prudence and energy displayed at this critical juncture by Agesilaus. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 93 The poet admires the man of energy and tactics. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 726 He took his measures with his usual energy and dexterity. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 121 When the hatches were opened, the flame burst out with energy. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 71 Henry, with the full energy of his fiery nature, was flinging himself into a quarrel.

4. Power actively and efficiently displayed or exerted. Sometimes in *pl.* in same sense.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xii. 66 If this motive Energie .. must be called Heat .. I contend not. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 185 Soils .. which act with the greatest chemical energy in preserving Manures. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* Introd. 2 Impress the mind with some notion of the energy that maintains them [the heavenly bodies] in their motions. *Ibid.* iii. 15 The disturbing energy of the planets. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 7. 51 Struggle with the slow energy of a behemoth. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 24 The united energies of two horses, two men, four wheels, and a plum-pudding carriage dog. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 1 Throwing all their energies into worldly concerns.

b. *pl.* Individual powers in exercise; activities.

a 1742 BENTLEY (J.), How can concussion of atoms beget .. powers and energies that we feel in our minds? 1783 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 160 Nature unquestionably abounds with numberless unthought-of energies, and modes of working. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xvi, There might his soul develope best Its strengthening energies. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vii. 184 A measure of license is necessary to exhibit the individual energies of things. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 6 The troublesome energies of Parliament.

5. Power not necessarily manifested in action; ability or capacity to produce an effect.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 26 We find in so small a particle of a created Being this admirable energy. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxiii, Some vain Authors have essayed in print to give reasons for such energy of that Fish. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* IV. ix. (T.), Discoursing of the energy and power of church music. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1869) III. v. 420 An occult principle, which he termed the Animal Power or Energy of the brain. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 36 Institutions which could bear and breed such men as Lincoln and Emerson had surely some energy for good.

6. *Physics.* The power of 'doing work' possessed at any instant by a body or system of bodies. First used by Young (with reference to sense 4) to denote what is now called *actual, kinetic*, or *motive energy*, i.e. the power of doing work possessed by a moving body by virtue of its motion. (Young expressed the quantity of 'energy' in a particle as the product of the mass into the square of the velocity; it is now found more convenient to express it as the *half* of this product.) Now extended (first by Rankine) to include *potential, static*, or *latent energy*, or *energy of position*, i.e. the power of doing work possessed by a body in virtue of the stresses which result from its position relatively to other bodies. Also with adjs., *mechanical, molecular, chemical, electrical energy*, etc.

Conservation of energy: the doctrine that the quantity of energy in any system of bodies cannot be increased or diminished by any mutual action of those bodies, and that the total energy in the universe is a constant quantity.

1807 T. YOUNG *Nat. Philos.* viii. (1845) I. 59 The term energy may be applied, with great propriety, to the product of the mass or weight of a body, into the square of the number expressing its velocity. 1852 THOMSON in *Philos. Mag.* 304 (*title*), Dissipation of Mechanical Energy. 1853 W. RANKINE *Transform. Energy* in *Scient. Papers* (1881) 203 [Defines 'actual or sensible energy', 'potential or latent energy', 'conservation of energy']. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. § 9 Asserting that mechanical energy may be converted into heat. 1876 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* II. v. (1879) 420 The animal body is a machine for converting potential into actual energy. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 199 But whether this is the sole source of volcanic energy or not is uncertain. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 278 In every case in which energy is lost by resistance, heat is generated.

† b. Suggested as a name for MOMENTUM.

1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 130 This modification of power [that of a moving body, 'proportional to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity'] might be called Energy.

c. Veget. Phys. *Energy of growth*: see quot.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 821 If the power of any particular zone to attain a definite length is called its Energy of Growth.

Enerthand, pr. pple. of ENHERD, *Obs.*

Enervate (*ɪnə·ɪvĕt*), *a.* Also 8 ennervate. [ad. L. *ēnervāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēnervāre*: see next.]

1. Wanting in strength of character; spiritless, unmanly, effeminate.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 11 They waxe carelesse, dissolute, and enervate. 1675 DRYDEN *Aurungz.* II. i, The Dregs and Droppings of enervate Love. 1749 J. WARTON *Ode West's Pindar* (T.), Away, enervate bards, away. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Grec. History* I. 176 We are to behold an ennervate and factious populace. 1822 WORDSW. *Eccl. Sonn.* I. ix, Poet. Wks. IV. 201 The Pictish cloud darkens the enervate land By Rome abandoned. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 515 The enervate candidates for place and patronage.

b. of artistic style, etc.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Prol. to 1st Sat. Persius* (1730) I. 51 Nor Virgil's great majestick lines Melted into enervate Rhimes. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. (1763) 209 Certain Greeks .. brought a refined and enervate Species of Music to Rome. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 432/2 Let it not be supposed that this art .. was enervate, monotonous, or slow.

2. Wanting in bodily strength or physical power.

1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i. 335 My cold enervate hand. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 153 On each enervate string they taught the note, To pant. 1741 BETTERTON in Oldys *Eng. Stage* vi. 110 Such a languid and ennervate Hoarsness. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 672 When eastern breezes, yet enervate, rise. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* III. lvi, The enervate slightness of his frail form.

3. *Bot.* Having no rib or nerve; ribless.

Enervate (*ɛ·nəɪvɛ̆ɪt*), *v.* [f. L. *ēnervāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnervāre* to extract the sinews of, weaken, f. *ē* out + *nervus* sinew (see NERVE *sb.*). The later use is influenced by the mod. sense of *nerve*. Cf. ENERVE *v.*

(In 17-18th c. the accentuation was usually *ene·rvate.*)]

† 1. *trans.* To cut the tendons of; chiefly *spec.* to hamstring, hough (a horse). Also (see quot. 1751.). *Obs.*

1638 FEATLY *Transubst. Exploded* 183 You cut your selfe in the hammes, and enervate your maine argument. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Enervate* .. to cut off sinews. 1702 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Josh.* xi. 9 They were wont thus to enervate all the horses they found in the king's stables after his death. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Cutting two tendons on the side of a horse's head .. they thus enervate horses, to make their heads small and lean.

† 2. To emasculate. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1610 J. H[EALEY] tr. *Augustine's City of God* VII. xxiv. 285 If earth were held no goddesse, men would .. not [lay their hands] upon themselves, to enervate themselues for her.

3. To weaken physically (a person or animal); now only of agencies that impair nervous 'tone', as luxury, indolence, hot or malarious climates.

a 1668 DENHAM *Of Old Age* ii. (R.), I feel no weakness, nor hath length Of winters quite enervated my strength. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. (R.), No .. myrtle bowers, The vigorous frame .. of man Enervate. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xlii. 559 The conquerors were enervated by luxury. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 303, I, therefore, the King of Poland, enervated by age. 1805 NELSON *Let.* 1 Oct. in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 243, I have had .. one of my .. spasms, which has almost enervated me. 1855-60 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iii. § 184 Their crews enervated in tropical climates.

† b. To impair the strength of (inanimate things). *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 69 Chapels, Churches, Monuments .. it .. flaked and enervated.

4. To weaken mentally or morally; to destroy the capacity of (a person, a community, etc.) for vigorous effort of intellect or will. Said *esp.* of the effects of luxury or sloth. Also, to destroy or impair the vigour of (sentiments, expressions, etc.).

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 64 Luxury, wherewith most Empires that ever were, have beene enervated. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* lxvi. 665 God shall .. enfeeble and enervate .. that Constancy. 1652 BP. PATRICK *Fun. Serm.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 555 Do not .. enervate your souls by idleness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 290 No Lust enervates their Heroick Mind. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. XXVIII. 118 By imputing vice to nature .. we enervate that detestation which arises .. upon the mention of those things which we denominate unnatural. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 149 The tendency of abstract thought .. to enervate the will is one of the real dangers of the highest education.

† 5. To destroy the force of (arguments, testimony, etc.); to destroy the grounds of (a doctrine, an opinion); to render ineffectual (a law, an authority, an opponent's efforts, etc.). *Obs.* Sometimes expanded into *To enervate the force of.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 271 Because the Glosse is now by some thought to be of equal Authoritie with the Text it is not an inconvenient way to enervate both. 1634 *Acts Durham High Com. Crt.* (1857) 99 To enervaite the testimony of the wittnesses. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 271, I .. have enervated most of those Arguments, which I have found brought against either. 1672 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 318 So acute an objector hath said nothing that can enervate any part of it [my discourse]. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 108 A .. Prince, who hath not enervated those Machinations. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 538 He might .. enervate the force and vigour of all divine injunctions. *a* 1718 PENN *Wks.* (1726) I. 452 Something that can resolve its Doubts, answer its Objections, enervate its Propositions. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 417 In the next year .. this wise provision was enervated, by only, etc. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 82 Enervate the force of legislative sanctions.

† b. To disparage the power or value of (something). *Obs.*

a 1619 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 207 To enervate and maime .. that repentance which is admitted for sufficient in the Romane Church. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 216/1 Not that .. he [Zeno] did enervate Vertue.

Enervated (*ɛ·nəɪvɛ̆tĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. ENERVATE *v.* + -ED[1].] That is deprived of nerve and strength; *lit.* and *fig.*; effeminate, weakly.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. Wks. IX. 162 The gods which they worshipped, those poor enervated demons. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT & POPE (J.), Their enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots. 1841 EMERSON *Addr., Man the Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 241 The enervated and sickly habits of the literary class.

E·nervating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENERVATE. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 277 The method that must be taken towards the enervating those high pretences. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Enervating*, the act of destroying the force, use, or office, of the nerves.

Enervating (*ɛ·nəɪvɛ̆ɪtiŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. ENERVATE *v.* + -ING[2].] That enervates, in the various senses of the verb.

1821 BYRON *Cain* II. i. 57 A most enervating and filthy cheat. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 12 The enervating influence of a tropical climate. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 362 The enervating incense that women are only too ready to burn.

Enervation (*ɛnəɪvē·ɪʃən*). [ad. late L. *ēnervātiōn-em*, f. *ēnervāre* (see ENERVATE *v.*).]

† 1. = L. *enervatio*, used as transl. of Gr. *ἀπονεύρωσις* in transl. Galen *De Loc. Aff.* i. 6 (see quot. 1751). *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 47 A broad Membraneous eneruation. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The fibres of the recti of the abdomen .. are intersected by several nervous places, called by the antients, enervations: though they be real tendons.

2. The action of enervating; the state of being enervated: see ENERVATE *v.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 219 The enervation and evasion of her adversaries intention. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* i. (Arb.) 140 This couler of melioritie and preheminence is oft a signe of enervation and weakenesse. 1639 CADE *Serm. Necess. for these Times* App. 36 An enervation or dissolution of good laws. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 207 To the final destruction and enervation of the Estates of the same Incumbents. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 485 An Enervation of the Romanist's Faith. 1849 GROTE *Greece* VI. II. xlvii. 25 A love for knowledge without enervation of character. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xiv. (1879) 177 The luscious softness of the Italian airs overcame me with a delicious enervation.

E·nervative, *a. rare*—°, [f. ENERVATE *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to enervate.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Enervator (*ɛ·nəɪvɛ̆ɪtəɪ*). [as if a. L. **ēnervātor*, agent-n. f. *ēnervāre* to ENERVATE.] He who or that which enervates.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* Wks. 1879 XVI. 84 Calling our darling romances foolish .. enervators of intellect.

† **Enerve**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? ad. L. *ēnerv-is* nerveless; but the sense is obscure.]

a 1521 *Prol. to Helyas* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Romances* III. 16 Wythout hygh style and enerve industry, I have al onely folowed mine auctour as nyghe as I coulde.

† **Ene·rve**, *v. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *énerver*, ad. L. *ēnervāre*: see ENERVATE *v.*] = ENERVATE *v.* in various senses. Hence **Ene·rved**, **Ene·rving** *ppl. adjs.*

1613 ZOUCH *Dove* 28 Like feeble Miloes armes eneru'd, and dead. 1644 HAMMOND *Loyal Convert* 19 [Their] effeminacies have enerv'd the strength of their declining Kingdoms. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* ii. (1651) 18 A forelaid designe to enerve their authority. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, ccvi, Unsteddy doctrines, which attend Ennerved minds. *c* 1680 EARL DORSET *Antiq. Coquet* (R.), Age has enerv'd her charms. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* Ded., Riot .. Enerv'd those Arms, that snatch'd the Spoil before. 1795-9 R. LOVELL & SOUTHEY *Poems* 109 Beware Luxury's enerving snare. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Ene·rvity.** *Obs. rare*—°. [as if ad. L. **ēnervitas*, f. *ēnervis* nerveless, f. *ē* out + *nervus* nerve.] The condition of being nerveless.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Ene·rvous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēnerv-is* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Bereft of nerve and strength; powerless, futile, spiritless. (Used several times by R. North.)

1677 I. L. & S. D. *Ded. to Cleveland's Poems* A iiij b, We have only an enervous effeminate froth offered. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 93 (1740) 188 After the Plot became enervous, and all farther Use of it was despaired of.

† **E·nes**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 2-3 ænes, enes, *Orm.* æness, (3-5 ens, 3 eanes,) 4-5 enis, -us, -ys). [Early ME. *ænes*, *enes*, var. of OE. *ánes* once, assimilated to *ǽne*, ENE.]

1. Once, on one occasion.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1120 Dises ȝeares com þet leoht to Sepulchrum Domini innan Jerusalem twiȝes, ænes to Eastron and oðre siðe to Assumptio sancte Marie. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Uwilc mon scal beon twiȝen awesscen of his sunne, enes et þam fulhtbeda .. oðer siðe .. et soð scriſte. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 93 in *E. E. P.* 28 Enes drihte helle brac. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1078 þatt wass a33 æness o þe ȝer. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* (1844) 43 At the lest enus a ȝere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 187, I pray the that thou wold kys me enys.

2. At any one time, either past, present, or future; *esp.* to mark the completion of an action; at some time or other, formerly; once upon a time.

c 1205 LAY. 29325 Ænes an ane tide an cniht þer com ride. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is tresor þat beo hit eanes forloren ne beð hit neauer ifunden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 10699 Vou þat es ens mad rightwis to brek aght naman þat es wis. *c* 1308 *Pol. Songs* (Camden Soc.) 203 Be the soule enis ute, A vilir caraing nis ther non. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 3631 For ware he þar-of enys fedde .. his benysoun walde he him gife. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 873 þat I may see thee come sounde to þis sale enys. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Prol. 2 The woman that enis he hathe truli loued.

1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxiii. 2, I was borne in Bion; ens English I was.

3. *At enes*, at one and the same time; = AT ONCE 3.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Ne ne nime, et enes, to ueole disceplines.

[**Enest**, misreading in Cursor Mundi for EVEST, malice, q.v.]

Enetide, obs. form of EVENTIDE.

Eneuch, eneugh, Sc. form of ENOUGH.

† **Enew**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 ennewe, 7 ineaw, 6–7 enew. [ad. OF. *enewer, eneauer*; f. *en* in (see EN-[1]) + *eau* water.]

trans. Of a hawk: To drive (a fowl) into the water. *refl.* Of a fowl: To plunge in the water. (In Shaks. spelt *emmew*; either by confusion with *emmew* ENMEW, or merely by a misprint.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D ij a, Yowre hawke hath ennewed the fowle in to the ryuer. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 150 If your falcon do stoupe them and enewe them once or twice. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 91 This outwardsainted Deputie Whose .. deliberate word .. follies doth emmew, As Falcon doth the Fowle. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. v. (1668) 32 Let her enew the fowl so long till she bring it to the plunge. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xx, Themselves for very fear they instantly ineaw.

Enew, obs. and dial. form of ENOW.

Enew, var. of ENNEW *v.*[1] and [2], *Obs.*

Enewre, obs. var. of INURE.

Enexorable, obs. form of INEXORABLE.

Eneye, var. of INEYE *v. Obs.* to inoculate.

Enface (enfē·s), *v.* [f. EN-[1] + FACE *sb.*, on the analogy of ENDORSE.] *trans.* To write, print, or stamp a form of words upon the face of (a bill, etc.). Also, *To enface* (words) *upon*. Hence **Enfa·ced** *ppl. a.* Also **Enfa·cement**, what is written or printed upon the face of a bill or note.

1861 *Times* 20 Mar. 6/4 With a memorandum enfaced, as the term was, upon them to the following effect 'Interest payable in London by draught on Calcutta'. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., 'Enfaced' rupee paper, 92⅜. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 342/1 Identified by a parcel area and reference number both enfaced on the map itself. 1861 *Times* 20 Mar. 6/4, 6,000,000*l.* [of these notes] bore the simple enfacement 'Interest payable in London by draught in Calcutta'.

† **Enfai·mle**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [obscurely f. EN-[1] + OF. *faim* hunger, or some derivative of that word.] ? *intr.* To suffer from famine (or possibly *trans.*, to starve).

c 1475 *Partenay* 1300 A myghty towne..Which, enfaimling [Fr. *affamee*], Almoste gan purchace The soudan bigly the town beseging.

Enfain: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

† **Enfa·me.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *infame, enfame*, ad. L. *infāmia* INFAMY.] = INFAMY.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 291 The people wol lye & bringe aboute soche enfame. *Ibid.* 292 Some men there been that their owne enfame can none otherwise voide, or els excuse, but be hindoring of other mennes fame.

Enfame, obs. form of INFAME.

† **Enfa·mine**, *sb. Obs.* [f. next vb.] Famine, starvation.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xii. 352 [The castle] myhte neuere i-wonnë be But only thorwgh enfamyne.

† **Enfa·mine**, *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 enfamyne. [f. EN-[1] + FAMINE.]

1. *intr.* To perish by famine.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1194 Faste fayled hem þe fode, enfaminied monie.

2. *trans.* To cause to suffer famine; to starve. Also *fig.*

138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 150 Þes ben euele fadris þat þus cruelly enfamynen here sugetis soulis. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxiv. (1554) 60 b, When men enfamined haue nether grein ne bred. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxi, Within the first yere he had enfamyned the londe.

† **Enfa·mish**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 enfamych, -yssh. [Altered form of AFFAMISH: see EN- *pref.*[1]] *trans.* To famish, starve.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2141 Thay shalle enfamyched be. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2153 (Dubl. MS.) Thare negh was fey for defaute enfamyshyd [*Ashmole*, enfamyschist] hys oste. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) III. xxxv. 327 b/1, They sawe that they were enfamysshed. 1766–1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Enfa·mishment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ENFAMISH *v.* + -MENT.] The action of starving to death.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. § 19 So exquisite a barbarisme, as Richards enfamishment.

Enfamous: see EN- *prefix*[1] 2.

† **Enfa·ntement.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. Fr. *enfantement* child-bearing, f. *enfanter* to bear a child.] Offspring.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 260/3 Where thou arte thenfantemente or fruyte of my wombe.

† **Enfa·rce**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 enfarse, 6–7 infarce, -se. [a. F. *enfarc-ir*, ad. L. *infarcīre*.]

1. To stuff a. (a sucking pig, etc.) with forcemeat; b. (the belly, oneself) with food.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Put alle in body of þo pygge, Rost hit on broche of irne bygge Enfarsed. 1543 BECON *New Year's Gift* Wks. (1843) 322 How doth the glutton .. enfarce it [his belly] with all kind of dainties!

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 12 If the partie .. have not longe afore enfarced himselfe with plentie of meate.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iii. (1883) I. 27 Redynge this warke, infarced througly with suche histories and sentences. *Ibid.* II. vi. II. 55 A man .. by furie chaunged in to an horrible figure, his face infarced with rancour. 1533 — *Cast. Helthe* III. i. (1541) 53 b, The body is infarced eyther with choler, yelowe or blacke, or with fleume. 1542 BECON *Potat. Lent* Wks. 1564 I. 35 b, Souls, replenished and enfarsed with celestiall meate. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 528 Letters enfarced and replenysshed with all humanytee.

3. To stuff (something) *into*. Also *fig.* (contemptuously) to interpolate.

1564 *Brief Exam.* *iiij b, Ye woulde not be so busie to infarce in your bookes the reproche of these men. 1566 DRANT *Horace* a iv. b, Thauthors must be full Of fostred arte, infarst in ballasde breste. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 13 This neither iawe .. hath on eche side propper cauities with marey infarced. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXV. xiv, The earth thus infarced [between planks] continueth a world of yeres. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. 5 The Latin Copy-clarke..hath enfarced these words, Quamvis ipse, etc. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* Pref. 8 He..infarceth here a rapsodie.

Hence **Enfa·rcing** *vbl. sb.*

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref., By the infarcing afterward of these Epistles .. into their bookes of Canons.

Enfasten: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

† **Enfa·t**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 infat. [f. EN-[1], IN- + FAT *a.*] *trans.* To fatten; *fig.* to make gross.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 15 The herte of this peple is enfattid. — *Acts* xxviii. 27 The herte of this puple is infattid [Vulg. *incrassatus*].

Enfatuate, obs. form of INFATUATE *a.* and *v.*

† **Enfau·nce.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *enfaunce*, Fr. *enfance*.] Childhood.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4288 The which devel in hir enfaunce Hadde lerned of Loves arte.

† **Enfau·nt**, *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *enfaunt* (Fr. *enfant*). Cf. INFANT.] A child, a young person.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 644 in *Babees Bk.* 141 Yf that þou be a 3ong enfaunt, And thenke þo scoles for to haunt.

† **Enfau·nt**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OF. *enfaunter* (Fr. *enfant-er*), in same sense. Cf. INFANT *v.*] *trans.* To bear (a child).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 128/2 The place in whych the vyrgyne marye enfaunted and childed Jhesu cryst.

Enfavour: see EN-[1] *pref.*[1] 2.

Enfear, Enfeature: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2 and 1 a.

Enfect, obs. form of INFECT *a.* and *v.*

Enfeeble (enfī·b'l), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 enfebil, 4–5 enfeble, 6 enfeable, -febel, 7– enfeeble. *β.* 6–7 infeeble. [a. OF. *enfebl-ir*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *feble* FEEBLE. Cf. AFFEEBLE.] *trans.* To make feeble, weaken.

α. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 4 Þei þat angirs me vnskylwysly are sekyd that is enfebild. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 12 She was enfeblyd with ouermoche payne. 1533 MORE *Apology* xxvii. Wks. 892/1 They both enfeable and also dishonour the realme. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 203 He was enfeebled of abilitie. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 270 Praise .. Enfeebles all internal strength of thought. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 20. 142 The [magnetic] action was greatly enfeebled. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 293 England was enfeebled..by the Wars of the Roses.

β. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 79 Your owne health .. is much infeebled. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 441 With intent to infeeble them for want of water. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 488 So much hath .. paine Infeebled me.

Enfeebled (enfī·b'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. ENFEEBLE *v.* + -ED[1].] Made feeble, weakened.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clxxiv, Let his enfeebled Temples, for one Night Beat orderlie. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 150 To invigorate the enfeebled knees. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 287 Emotions too violent to be borne by an enfeebled body and mind.

Enfeeblement (enfī·b'lmĕnt). [f. ENFEEBLE *v.* + -MENT.] The action or process of enfeebling; the state of being enfeebled.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xxiii. (1713) 163 The great.. Enfeeblements of Mind and Body. 1805 *Month. Mag.* XIX. 327 The enfeeblement, or smothering of his argument. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* ii. 33 The enfeeblement of the feeling of veracity is one of the most hurtful things to which our conduct can be instrumental. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* ii. 54 The enfeeblement produced by the .. introduction of civilisation.

Enfee·bler. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or something which enfeebles.

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 12 He is his own strengths enfeebler. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 16 Lust .. the azure infeebler of the braine. 1724 A. PHILIPS *Ode Signora Cuzzino* 6 Sweet enfeebler of the heart!

Enfee·bling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENFEEBLE.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 Preamb., The great hurte and enfebelyng of this Realme. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 A great enfeblyng of the kinges saide subiectes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 567 Those Parts .. which Nature hath left liable..to great enfeeblings.

Enfeebling (enfī·blĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENFEEBLE *v.* + -ING[2].] That enfeebles.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 206 Infeebling ryot. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 216 Passion .. does in a trice By th' ear and eie admit infeebling vice. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. v. § 85. 236 The enfeebling expletives 'do' and 'did'. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1300 England survives all things, even..her own enfeebling tolerances.

† **Enfee·blish**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 enfeblesch, -ish, 5 -yssh, 6–7 enfeeblish. [a. OF. *enfebliss-*, lengthened stem of *enfeblir*: see ENFEEBLE.] *a. intr.* To become or grow feeble. *b. trans.* To make feeble, enfeeble.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxii. 14 Who of his neiȝbore eny thing of thes askith to borwe, and it were enfeblished or deed .. he shal be compellid to ȝeeld. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2484 The Fraunche-mene enfeblesches, ne farly me thynkkys! 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) III. xliii. 329 b/1, He was thus enfeblysshed in his membres. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 131 Manly strength, by immoderate heat, is resolved and enfeeblished.

Hence † **Enfee·blishing** *vbl. sb.*

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 91 Vndergoing so many, so continuall mutations, and .. enfeeblishings.

† **Enfe·llowship**, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + FELLOWSHIP.] *a. trans.* To join in fellowship. *b. intr.* To enter into fellowship.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxvii. 315, I wille see sir launcelot and enfelaushippe me with hym. *Ibid.* IX. xix. 367 And they enfelaushypped to gyder. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 25 When good men alike in condicions be enfelowshipt in familiaritie together.

† **Enfe·lon**, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. OF. *enfelonner*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *felon* furious.] *trans.* To make furious, infuriate. Hence **Enfe·loned** *ppl. a.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 101 b, Anon as the monstre had apperceyued Jason he enfelonned him self. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. viii. 48 Like one enfelon'd or distraught. 1864 SIR K. JAMES *Tasso* X. lii, With a less wicked and enfeloned brow.

Enfence, obs. form of INFENCE.

Enfeoff (enfe·f), *v.* Forms: *α.* 5 enfeffe, enfefe, 6 enfeoffe, 5– enfeoff. Also 5 enfeffee. *β.* 5–7 infeof(f, 6 infeffe, 7 infeft. Also 6 infeoffee. See also ENFIEF. [a. OF. *enfeffer, enfieffer* (AF. *enfeoffer*), f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *fief* FIEF. In Anglo-Lat. *infeoffāre*.]

1. *trans.* To invest with a fief; to put (a person) in possession of the fee-simple or fee-tail of lands, tenements, etc. Also *absol.* Const. *in, of*, † *on*, later *with*; also *simply*.

α. 1400–50 *Alexander* 2793 [Alexander] enfeffid þaim belyue, In palais, in prouince, in principall regnes. 1411 SIR T. LANGEFORD in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 18 Y pray alle 3ow þat bene enfeffeed in my londes..þat 3e fulfylle my forseyd wylle. 1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 71 Þay wolde enfeffe Philippe Dene on vj marces of rente. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 172 Karowe and I withe oder waren enfeſed in a howese and land. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xvi. (1638) 86 The grantor enfeoffeth the grantee of one of the said acres. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. 14, I will enfeoff fair Margaret in all. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 614 The Scottish King claimed that Country from King John, who by his deed enfeoffed him thereof. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 13 We .. shall take such tenements into our hand, and shall enfeoffe others therein. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 308 A criminal .. is .. enfeoffed with an estate. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 43 If the lord enfeoffs another of the tenancy, this makes the land frank fee. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 337 The veteran was enfeoffed in the lands and Manor. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xiii. 433 Charles II .. enfeoffed his brother, the Duke of York, with the counties between Pemaquid and the St. Croix.

β. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 12. § 5 Tenementes whereof they by this Acte be infeoffed. 1590 H. SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 93 If a man seased of lande in fee doe infeoffee a straunger. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 33 b, The sonne seeks the death of the father, that he may be infeoffed in his wealth. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 42 b, Whosoeuer is disabled by the Common Law to take, is disabled to infeoffe. 1640 *Canterburians Self-Conviction* 99 They set up a rubricke, feafing and infefling the officiating Priest in the halfe of all the oblations. 1662 FULLER *Worthies Westmorl.* III. 141 Richard Gilpin .. was infeoffed .. in the Lordship of Kentmire-hall by the Baron of Kendal. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 566 He should infeofe her in a jointure of 40,000 crowns a year out of the dutchy of Berry.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

α. 1407 *Will. Thorpe's Exam.* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 57 This office that ye would now enfeoff me with. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 64 For strengthe, ner force, may nat atteyne certayne a wille þat stant enfeffyd in Fraunchise. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 179 The Fathers of our earthly bodies .. cannot .. enfeofe vs in glory perpetuall. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 247 The commodity is yours, for whose good we are enfeoffed with this power.. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xvii. (1857) 251 The fish in which they had enfeoffed themselves at the expense of Nannie Fizzle.

β. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1886) I. 43 To set before us this flesh; and..to infeofſe us in it. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 431 Infeoffing them in a land flowing with milk and honey.

2. To hand over as a fief; to surrender, give up entirely. *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 69 The skipping King.. Enfeoff'd himselfe to Popularitie. 1610 *Histrio-m.* v. 251 Hee that is most infeoft to Tyrannie. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 46 The choicest terms are now enfeoff'd to folly. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* I. ii. 12 The weak lot which is enfeoffed to popularity.

† **Enfeoffee·.** *Obs.* In 5 enfeffe. [a. pa. pple. of AF. *enfeoffer*: see -EE.] One who is enfeoffed.

1424 R. FLORE in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 61, I wul þat my said enfeffez make astate þerof to my said son Thomas.

Enfeoffment (enfe·fmĕnt). Also 5 enfeft-, 6 infeoff-, 8 enfeofment. [f. ENFEOFF + -MENT.] a. The action of enfeoffing. b. The deed or instrument by which a person is enfeoffed. c. The fief or estate, in quot *fig.* d. The possession of a fief.

1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 112 For the in paradyse I ordeynnyd A plase : fulle Ryche was thyn enfeftment. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VII. lxxxii, The King, as husband to the crown, doth by The wifes infeoffment hold. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 190 By their Charters, Enfeoffments, and Testaments recorded in old storie. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 166 Otho..invested the houses of Stolberg and Schwarzburg with the joint enfeoffment of it. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VII. 54 The Spanish ambassador would not be present at the solemnity of his enfeofment. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 238 That an enfeoffment to that effect might be executed.

Enfer, Enferre, obs. forms of INFER.

†**Enfe·rme,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *enferme-r* to shut up.] *trans.* To shut up, enclose.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xviii. 104 That whiche is enfermed and closed in the erthe is helle.

†**Enfe·rmer.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *enfermier* :—late L. *infirmārius.*] The superintendent of a (monastic) infirmary : see INFIRMARER.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 29 A blak munk of an abbaye was enfermer of all.

Enfermerere, var. of INFIRMARER, *Obs.*

Enfermi : see ENFIRM.

Enfertile, Enfertilize : see EN- *pref.*^{1} 2, 3.

†**Enfe·sted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? for **infested*, f. INFEST *a.* bitterly hostile + -ED^{1}; or error for *enfestered.*] Embittered.

1591 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 354 That olde Enfested grudge.

Enfester : see EN- *pref.*^{1} 3.

Enfetter (enfe·təɪ), *v.* Also 7 infetter. [f. EN-^{1} + FETTER *sb.*] *trans.* To put into fetters, *lit.* and *fig.*; also, to enslave *to.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 351 His Soule is so enfetter'd to her Loue. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 581 Those seruitudes wherewith..they were supposed to be enfettered. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. 75 Like a Serpent by an Eagle truss't; Which to his head and feet, infettered, clings. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1. 4 They haue the keys .. of all the prisons .. to infetter any at their beck. 1860 C. LANGSTER *Hesperus*, etc. 186 Love should be enfettered, hand and foot, For the long æon of a human year.

Enfeud, obs. form of INFEUD.

Enfever (enfī·vəɪ), *v.* [f. EN-^{1} + FEVER *sb.*] *trans.* To throw into a fever; *fig.* to exasperate, incense. Hence **Enfe·vering** *ppl. a.*

1799 SEWARD *Horace's Odes* I. i., To blend the enfevering draught with its pellucid waves. 1647 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 6 To enfever the people against him [the King].

Enfief (enfī·f), *v. rare.* [f. EN-^{1} + FIEF.] = ENFEOFF.

1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 153 Enfiefed with spacious places of worship..by Constantine. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Soc. Law L.* 169 The privileges were all enfiefed.

Enfield (e·nfild). The name of a village in Middlesex, near which the Government has a manufactory of small arms. Used *attrib.* with various military terms, as in *Enfield rifle*, etc.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 377 The length of the Enfield bullet is $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. IX. iv. 633 One hundred Enfield riflemen of the 64th. *Ibid.* Covered at discretion by Enfield skirmishers. *Ibid.* 634 The power of the Enfield rifle in British hands.

Enfierce, Enfigure : see EN- *pref.*^{1} 2 and 1 b.

Enfilade (enfilē^{1}·d), *sb.* [a. Fr. *enfilade*, f. *enfiler* to thread on a string, hence to pierce or traverse from end to end, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*^{1}) + *fil* thread.]

†**1.** A suite of apartments, whose doorways are placed opposite to each other. Hence in phrase, *In enfilade.* Also applied to a long 'vista', as between rows of trees, etc. *Obs.*

1705–30 S. GALE in Nichols *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 41 Rooms which..are placed in enfilade. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Garden*, Groves form'd of Rows of Fruit-trees and Forest-trees..make..very agreeable Enfilades. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 265 An enfilade of correspondent gates. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xxxviii, The trees have swelled out beyond the line traced for them, and destroyed the enfilade, by advancing into the walks, or retiring from them. 1805 REPTON *Landsc. Garden.* (ed. 2) 105 A magnificent enfilade through a long line of principal apartments.

2. *Mil.* † **a.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Enfilade* [in Military Affairs] is the Situation of a Post, so that it can discover and scour all the length of a straight line. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

b. A 'fire' from artillery or musketry which sweeps a line of works or men from one end to the other. Also *attrib.* in *enfilade fire.*

1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 175 Its [the echelon's] prolongation shall not be exposed to an enfilade. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 286 You would have iron guns instead of brass for your enfilade. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. xii. 255 Threatening..his batteries with an enfilade fire. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. liv. 425 The space within the works .. was exposed to enfilade.

Enfilade (enfilē^{1}·d), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To set (trees) so as to form an enfilade. *Obs.* (*nonce-use.*)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Quincunx*, Take care that the trees be well squar'd or laid out by a line, and, as it were, enfiladed one with another.

2. *Mil.* To subject to an enfilade; to 'rake' or to be in a position to 'rake' (a line of fortification, a line of troops, a road, etc.) from end to end with a fire in the direction of its length.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Enfilade*, or *Enfile* the Courtin, Rampart, etc., is to scour or sweep the whole length of such a Work with the Shot. *a* 1755 *Expedition to Carthagena* (J.), The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were enfiladed by the Spanish cannon. 1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide*, A work is said to be enfiladed when a gun can be fired into it, so that the shot may go all along the inside of the parapet. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 357 This success made it an operation of no difficulty to enfilade the enemy's position on the left bank. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. v. 237 The bridge..was enfiladed by the enemy's cannon. 1879 Low *Jrnl. Gen. Abbott* iv. 333 Our course..was completely enfiladed by a stone breastwork.

b. *transf.*

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 413 The level beams of the rising or setting sun as they happened to enfilade the gorge. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* (1872) 119 The bow-window of the Club..enfilades Pall Mall.

Hence **Enfila·ded** *ppl. a.*, **Enfila·ding** *ppl. a.*

1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 581/1 Two enfiladed batteries. 1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 33 The continued fire of the first or enfilading batteries. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog. N. L. Abbott* II. 101 The Twentieth..advanced..under an enfilading fire of artillery.

†**Enfi·le,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 infile. [a. Fr. *enfile-r* : see ENFILADE.]

1. *trans.* To put on a string or thread. Also, *To enfile up* : to hang up on a string, etc.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 237 They taughten him [Sardanapallus] to lace a braide..and to enfile A perle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 124 To cut the root..into thin roundles, and to keep them enfiled vp. *Ibid.* II. 133 The swine mushromes .. are hanged vp to dry infiled vpon a rush running through them. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 116 When they had slain my men, they them enfil'd..like fishes hung in ranks.

2. *Her.* In pa. pple. (See quot.)

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald.* Gloss. s. v., When the head of a man or beast, or any other charge, is placed on the blade of a sword, the sword is said to be enfiled with whatever is borne upon it.

†**Enfi·re,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 enfyre. [f. EN-^{1} + FIRE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To set on fire.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 13 The son enfyrit haill, as to my sycht. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1605–7) I. 234 Th' Orbe of Flame..doth not enfire the frame.

b. To inflame.

1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans booke* 79 By the which the bloude is enfyred and chawfed.

2. *fig.* **a.** To kindle (a passion, zeal, etc.). **b.** To fire, inflame (a person) with anger, passion.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn to Love* XXV, So hard those heavenly beauties he enfyred. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXXVIII. (1632) 119 Great cares of sharpe desire Doe carefull man distract, torment, enfire. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 12 (Wks. 1628) 752 The touch of whom hath so much enfired his ghostly zeale. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VI. xiv, Fruition Love enfires. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 260 Cupid ..with the presents should the raging queen Enfire.

†**Enfi·rm,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 3 enfermi. [ME. *enfermi*, a. OF. *enferme-r*, f. *en-* (see EN- 1) + *ferme* :—L. *firm-us* FIRM ; the later *enfirm* prob. a new formation on EN-^{1} + FIRM *a.*]

trans. To strengthen, fortify.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 552 To Gloucetre hii wende, to enfermi þen toun. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, liii, The Gascoynes thus enfirm'd, and noe great feare Of French Invasion.

Enfix, rare var. of INFIX.

Enflame, -flaumbe, obs. ff. INFLAME.

Enflesh (enfle·ʃ), *v.* Also 6–7 inflesh. [f. EN-^{1}, IN- + FLESH *sb.*]

trans. **a.** To make into flesh. **b.** To cause a growth of flesh upon (the limbs). **c.** To plant or establish in the flesh, to ingrain. **d.** To give a fleshly form to. Hence **Enfle·shing** *vbl. sb.*

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 86 No more then the deytie is recompted enfleshed for that it is substancially in us. *Ibid.*, The incarnation or enfleshing of Christes Godhead. 1598 FLORIO, *Incarnare*, to incarnate, to inflesh. *Ibid.*, *Incarnamento*, an enfleshing, an incarnating, incarnation. 1603 — *Montaigne* I. lvi. (1632) 173 Those vices, which are habituated, inbred, setled, and enfleshed in him. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. (R.), Who th' Deity inflesht, and man's flesh deified. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To his Mistresses*, Bring your magicks, spels, and charmes, To enflesh my thighs and armes. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 212 Our love must incarnate, enflesh, and embody itself.

†**Enflou·rish,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EN-^{1} + ME. **flureschen, flurisen*, FLOURISH.] *trans.* To display flourishingly ; to trick out with ornaments.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 198 Ffesauntez enflureschit in flammande silver.

Enflower (enflau·ɪ), *v.* Also 6 enflore. [f. EN-^{1} + FLOWER *sb.*] *trans.* To adorn or deck with flowers. Hence **Enflow·ered** *ppl. a.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1164 The margent Enflorid with flowris. *c* 1598 B. JONSON *Case Altered* v. i, Milan, these odorous and enflower'd fields Are none of thine. *c* 1602 DAVISON in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 327 All engreening and enflowering Those pleasant mountagnets. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 2 The cheerful Lady of the light..Dispersed her beams through every part of this enflow'red globe. 1888 A. J. BUTLER *Dante, Paradise* X. 132 Thou wouldst know from what plants this garland is enflowered.

Enfluence, obs. form of INFLUENCE.

Enfoil : see EN- *prefix* 1 3.

†**Enfo·ld,** *sb. Obs.* [f. next.] A convolution (of the brain or intestines).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 72 The intrels..are circunduced into diuers, and many enfoldes, and turnynges. *Ibid.* VIII. 100 The brayne..seemeth to shew many infoldes and turnynges.

Enfold, infold (en-, infō·ld), *v.*^{1} Also 7 infould. *Pa. pple.* occas. 7 infold, 9 enfolden. [f. EN-^{1}, IN- + FOLD *sb.* and *v.*] To put into a fold, or within folds.

1. *trans.* To wrap up, envelope *in* or *with* a garment, or a surrounding medium of any kind. Also with the garment, etc. as subject.

a. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 192 Seed single..enfolded in the cup. 1860 TRENCH *Mirac.* xvi. (1862) 272 The oak is enfolded in the acorn. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. 34 The royal robes in which the body had been enfolded were borne away.

β. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. XXXVI, She in the body was infold, Of this low life. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. XX. 52 Two Membranes .. infolding the whole bladder. 1713 POPE *Windsor For.* 393 The pearly shell [shall] its lucid globe infold. 1725 — *Odyss.* III. 540 Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold The victim's horn with circumfusile gold. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V. (1757) 137 Gay rainbow silks her mellow charms infold. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. ii. II. 101 Cast o'er The knight your magic mantle and infold him.

b. *fig.*

a. 1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., The kindness.. is wont to be enfolded mainly within the rank or stock.. of the same. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 319 All Plants .. A confluential Loveliness enfold. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* ii, She lay enfolden In the warm shadow of her loveliness. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv. 233 His love enfolded her childish heart with more than mortal tenderness.

β. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 73 Vnlesse the breath of Hartsicke groanes Mist-like infold me from the search of eyes. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* (1851) Pref. 95 That book within whose sacred context all wisdome is infolded. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 58 Night infolds the day.

2. To encompass, encircle ; to clasp, embrace. Also *fig.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* (T.), For all the crest a dragon did infold With greedy paws. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 236 She never knew how to enfold The force of Venus swimming all in gold. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. v. *Poet. Misc.* 119 Her snow-white arms..their now dead lord infold. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 555 His neck with fond embrace infolding fast. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 414 While the Muses hang enfolding Knee and foot with faint wild hands. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 132 [Vines] with lusty stems Their elms infolding. *Ibid.* I. 277 Each snake, inclipping them, infolds. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. XX. 302 Its people, infolding at one extreme the offspring of colonists from Greece, and at the other the hardy children of the Northmen.

†**3.** = INVOLVE. **a.** To imply or necessarily include. **b.** To involve or plunge *in* (disaster). Also *refl.* **c.** To involve in obligation, to oblige.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 250/1 God should infolde vs in one selfe same destruction. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 145 We infold our selves in that fault, which we reproove in others. *Ibid.* 430 All covetous men..infold themselves in many griefs. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 24 That any thing be, infolds necessarily the will and power of God thereto. 1646 N. LOCKYER *Sermon* 11 There be many difficulties about the creature, but may be all infolded in one, to wit, sinne.

4. To put into the shape of a fold or succession of folds ; formerly often *fig.* to render involved or intricate. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 4 Fitter for a Declamation than agreeable to a Treatise infolded as this is. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* i. 4 A great cloude, and a fire infoulding it selfe. 1612 *Drayton's Poly-olb.* Introd. A ij, The verse oft.. so infolds that suddaine conceipt cannot abstract a forme of the clothed truth. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xiv. 324 As the rim is infolded. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 950 The cambium layer..becomes deeply infolded where it extends inwards.

Hence **Enfo·lded** *ppl. a.*, **Enfo·ldedly** *adv.*

c 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 64 The celestial Sirens..That sit upon the nine infolded spheres. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 92 A semblance as of infolded flame. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 280 [It] is neither expresly nor infoldedly taught in holy Scripture.

Enfold (enfōu·ld), *v.*^{2} *rare.* [f. EN- *pref.*^{1} + FOLD *sb.*^{1}] To shut up (sheep, etc.) in a fold.

1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 94 She left the Lovers to enfold her Sheep. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 13 Until the last little lamb had been safely enfolded.

Enfolder, infolder (en-, infōu·ldəɪ). [f. ENFOLD *v.*^{1} + -ER.] One who or something which enfolds ; † in quot. *spec.* an enveloping membrane.

1545 RAYNALD *Womans booke* (1564) 45 Bryngyng from thence the veine of the chylde, betweene his seconde and the innermost infolder. *Ibid.* I. (1634) 79 The third or the inmost infolder of the child..is so thinne that one may easily see through it. 18.. MRS. BROWNING *Wine of Cyprus* Poet. Wks. (1883) 30 That shadow, the enfolder of your quiet eyelids.

Enfolding, infolding (en-, infōu·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{1}.] The action of the verb ENFOLD. Also *concr.* in various applications : (*a.*) a wrappage, envelope, † in *pl.* garments ; (*b.*) a fold, convolution.

1586 W. WEBBE *Disc. Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 The turning of verses ; the infolding of wordes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 755 Seest thou not the ayre of the Court, in these enfoldings ? 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 372 Infoldings of the surface of the organ. 1880 A. WILSON in *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 45 The infolding of this blastoderm. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 533 The cells which contain chlorophyll exhibit

the infoldings of the cell-wall. 1885 W. K. Parker *Mammal. Descent* iii. 88 The embryo and its inner enfoldings.

Enfolding, infolding (en-, infō·ldiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That enfolds.

1669 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 169 An infolding Mystery wrapped up, and inclosed. 1735 H. Brooke *Univ. Beauty* I. (R.), In balm imbosom'd every region lies, Of ambient ether and infolding skies. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y., St. Michael* ix, Waft us heaven-ward with enfolding wing. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 144 An infolding fire and a supernatural sound arrested their progress.

Enfoldment (enfō·ldmĕnt). *arch.* [f. as prec. + -ment.] The action of enfolding; †*concr.* that which enfolds.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 45 That in mine amorous enfoldment, I might whyrle her [Ierusalem] to Heauen with me. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 94 O most divine and holy Mysterie, symbolically discovering those enigmaticall Enfoldments. 1825 Scott *Talism.* ix, His long slender dark fingers were..almost buried in the large enfoldment of King Richard's hand.

†**Enfo·llow,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 4–5 infolewe, en-, infolowe. [f. En- *pref.*¹ + Follow *v.*] a. *trans.* To follow after; *fig.* to imitate. b. *intr.* To follow on; to ensue, result.

Hence Enfo·llowing *vbl. sb.*

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxxii. 23 In his infolewingis he shal ben vndernome [Vulg. *insectationibus arguetur*]. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. vi. 313 In-folewing Crist in the seid pouerte. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 4 Moche good shold therof enfolowe.

Enfonce (enfǫ·ns), *v. rare.* [ad. Fr. *enfoncer*, f. *en-* (see En-¹) + *foncer* to sink.] *trans.* To sink in; to place in a low or retired position.

1834 R. Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 147 The eyes of this one [the screech owl] not being so deeply enfonced as those of most of the others.

Enfondre, var. of Enfounder *v.*, *Obs.*

†**Enfo·rce,** *sb. Obs.* [f. next vb.: cf. Afforce.] Effort, exertion.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 448 Thai that var With gret enforss assaȝeand thar. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patrum* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlii. 68 b/2, All her enforce auaylled her not. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 13 b, We desyre .. with all the enforce and myght of our hertes to be with hym. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1220 A petty enterprise of small enforce.

Enforce (enfōə·ɪs), *v.* Forms: α. 4–7 enforse, (4 ? enforth, 6 enfoarce), 4– enforce. β. 4–7 inforse, (6 infors), 5– inforce. [ad. OF. *enforcier, enforcir*:—late L. *infortiāre, infortīre*, f. *in-* (see In-) + *fortis* strong; see also En- *prefix*¹ and Force *sb.*]

I. To put force or strength into.

†1. *trans.* To strengthen (a fortress) by extra works, (an army, navy, town, etc.) by extra ships, troops, etc.; to occupy in force; to reinforce. *Obs.*

α. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 908 Enforced were þe entres with egre men fele. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxxvii. 177 Morys of Murrawe .. Dat syne enforsyt it [þat Castelle] grettumly. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xlvi. 63 The frenche kynge enforced his great nauy that he had on the see. 1557 Paynel *Barclay's Jugurth* 52 He ordeyned as it were a forward enforced with a threfold subsidie, or socour. 1668 Temple *Lett. Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 61 To enforce the Towns of Flanders by .. our Troops. 1755 Edwards *Wks.* (1834) I. Introd. 209/2 The French were in constant expectation of being greatly enforced by a large body.

β. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 65 [Thai] inforsit the castell sua. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 376 Provided and inforced with men of war in divers forein Parts. 1697 Dryden *Virg.* (1806) IV. 153 The brave Messapus shall thy troops inforce With those of Tibur.

†2. To strengthen in a moral sense; to impart resolution or fortitude to (a person); to encourage (Const. *to* with *inf.*); to strengthen (a resolve, a purpose). *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ℙ 656 This vertu .. enhaunsith and enforceth the soule. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 178/3 Yet was saynt barnabe a man enforced to suffre paynes. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) O vj, By suche exaumples..the good people shoulde enforce them selues. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1677) § 314 To enforce the Spirits by some Mixture, that may excite and quicken them. 1685 R. Berkeley in *Mem.* (1857) III. 275 Sir, if the entreaties of a friend can enforce the resolves of so great a philosopher.

†3. To add force to, intensify, strengthen (a feeling, desire, influence); to impart fresh vigour or energy to (an action, movement, attack, etc.). *Obs.*

α. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 355 Douglass .. enforsit on thame the cry. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4499 Now mote my sorwe enforced be. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ix. 136 And so began the turnement newe to enforse for the rescewe of theire felowes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lxxvi. 97 The next day to enforce the assaut. 1563 Man *Musculus' Commonpl.* 34 a, Enforcing up his noyse littel and littel. 1727 Pope, etc., *Art Sinking* 76 Hang on lead to .. enforce our descent. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (1742) III. xii. 287 He [Cicero] .. used to enforce the severity of his abstinence. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 63 ℙ 12 The temptations to do ill are multiplied and enforced. 1775 T. Sheridan *Art Reading* 102 Their [the consonants'] sound should be enforced.

β. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. ii. 31 Infors thi wyndis. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N iv, He .. inforceth his appetite, to know more. 1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 374 Conviction of the Worlds Vanity .. as an inner spring actuates and inforces all our outward motions. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* I. vi. (R.), The same authority, and evidence, that inforced the former.

†b. To give legal force to; to ratify. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 5 His majesty..always inforces or makes void all the acts passed by them.

4. To press home (an argument, etc.); to urge (a demand, etc.); formerly, also, to lay stress upon, emphasize (a fact, circumstance).

α. *c* 1449 [see Enforcing *vbl. sb.*] 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 90 Against Aumerle we will enforce his Tryall. 1600 Holland *Livy* v. iv. 181 Much against my stomacke, O Quirites, enforce I this point. 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 43 The Warrant for his execution [being] tendered, and somewhat enforced, she [the Queen] refused to sign it. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (J.), Enforcing the ill consequence of his refusal to take the office. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* II. 68 Where infinite rewards are thus inforc'd .. natural motives to goodness are apt to be neglected. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 87 ℙ 14 The preacher .. enforcing a precept of religion. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* ii. 33 In order to enforce what he had said. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. ix. 74 Hoapile enforced his claim by an argument from a reciprocity of rights and duties. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 76 Failed ye to enforce the maxim.

β. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 92 How much every degree is still inforced one above another. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* I. iv, To inforce .. Your cares, your watchings, and your many prayers. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 308 The presence of that doth inforce the absence of the rest. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 24 ℙ 5 This monition might very properly be inforced. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 61 To inforce their musical speech.

†b. With obj. clause, or accus. and inf.: To assert, argue forcibly. *Obs.*

1579 J. Knewstub *Confut.* 5 Upon order taken for procuring things to be done, H. N. will necessarily enforce that the same are done. 1613 *Life Will. Conq.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 8 He inforced it to be a good title.

†5. To exert (one's strength). *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* (1889) 18 By grete myghte and bodyli strengthe enforced his puyssaunce for to arache and plucke vp the same tree.

†b. *refl.* To exert oneself, strive. Const. *to* with *inf.* Also *to* with *sb.*: To strive after, rush into. *Obs.*

α. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 18089 Enforseþ 3ou wiþ my3te & meyn Stalworþely to stonde a3eyn. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melibeus* ℙ 209 Suche as enforcen hem rathere to prayse youre persone by flaterie. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 Eve..enforced her to excuse her of her misdede and synne. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* xv. 20 So have I enforsed my selfe to preache the gospell. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. (1822) 213 He enforcit himself to batall. 1535 Fisher *Wks.* 381 Such soules also as .. enforce them selues to a great loue. 1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* Prol. A 1 *a*, We may enforce our selfes to worke amendes. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 535 To enforce, or strain himself earnestly, *conari.*

β. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 60 [Man] inforsith hymself to be alway gretter and gretter. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* X. vii. 177 Pallas .. Inforcis hym to greif hys fays that tyde. 1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* 43 He .. inforceth him selfe to brenne the houses. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 85 Inforce yourselves to use all diligent .. indeavours.

†6. *intr.* for *refl.* To strive, attempt, physically or mentally. Of a ship: To make way. *Obs.*

α. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 2 It enforthis for to halde besyly in it the swetteste name of Ihesu. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. i. 30 She vseþ ful flatryng familarite wiþ hem þat she enforceþ to bygyle. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* xix. 10 Saul enforside to fitche to gidre with a spere Dauid in the wal. — *Acts* xxv. 15 The schipp was rauyschid, and my3te not enforse into the wynd. 1490 Caxton *How to Die* 4 The deuylle enforseth to brynge to him sorowe vpon sorow. 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) 1 *Thess.* ii. 17 We enforsed the more to se your face. 1595 Spenser *Col. Clout* 482 Thrise happie Mayd, Whom thou doest so enforce to deifie.

β. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. i. 37 Nor we may nocht strife, nor enforce [*ed.* 1557 inforce] sa fast Agane the storme. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 377 False Prophets .. inforce to quench the true vnderstanding of the lawe.

II. To bring force to bear upon.

†7. *trans.* To drive by force: a. by physical force, as a stone *from* a sling, a person *from* a place. Also, *To enforce open*, and *simply.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 938 And enforsed alle fawre forth at þe 3atez. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 94 There come into that coaste, infinite swarmes of Gnattes, without any drifte of winde to enforce them. 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 109 The very nature of fire helpeth to enforce [air] upward. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 65 As swift as stones Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 189 If we be inforced by contrary windes. 1627 Speed *England* xxi. § 8 Yet hath she [Lincoln] not escaped the calamitie of sword, as in the time of the Saxons; whence Arthur enforced their Host. 1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* (1851) 194 Nor can my stronger groans enforce the portals open. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. xii. (1739) 67 Those that would reduce him, he enforces into foreign Countries.

b. by mental or moral force: To drive a person *to* or *from* a belief, sentiment, or course of action.

1542 Henry VIII *Declar. Scots* 192 Beying novve enforced to the warre. 1591 Drayton *Noah* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 119 From remorce In his own nature you doe him inforce. 1635 Austin *Medit.* 101 To this observance [fasting] .. Nature should inforce us. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 1 It..hath enforced them unto strange conceptions. 1664 Dryden *Rival Ladies* II. i. (1725) 209, I am inforc'd to trust you with my most near Concerns.

†8. To use force upon; to press hard upon. Also *fig.* to press hard upon, urge, with arguments, taunts, entreaties, etc. *Obs.*

138. Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 378 [Naaman] enforsid hym þat he schuld haue take þo giftis. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6409 Thou shalt not streyne me a dele, Ne enforce me. 1494 Fabyan VII. ccxlv. 288 Eyther prynce enforsed so straytly that other, that eyther of theym were vnhorsed. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 176 If you thinke not this..truth, I will not enforce you. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 112 The Flint .. much inforced, shewes a hastie Sparke. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 212 He besieged Orleans, and had so enforced it, that the Inhabitants were willing..to yeelde themselves. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1644) 36 It is not the part of a just Civil Prince..to enforce such a Countrey. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 279 He enforced him no further.

b. *intr.* in same sense: *To enforce upon. Obs.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. To Rdr., How much more the sickenesse enforced vpon me, so much lesse I spared myselfe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 98 The French men .. so enforced upon them, that they .. tooke the sayde Arthur prisoner. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 16/1 They still pressing & inforcing vpon him.

†9. To overcome by violence; to take (a town) by storm; to force, ravish (a woman); also *fig.*

a. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ℙ 900 If the womman maugré hir heed hath ben enforced or noon. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* E vj b, He .. enforced their wyues. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* 165 They enforced it in two dayes, and likewise the Castle, making slaughter of all the footmen that were withdrawne thither. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 423 Howsoeuer they labour to enforce (as it were) their conscience. 1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 172 The great authority of Rome Would faine enforce me by their mere suspitions.

β. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 250 A, Inforce theyr wyues and their children. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* 52 Ye shall .. inforce maidens in Jerusalem.

10. To compel, constrain, oblige. Said of both persons and circumstances. Const. *to* with *inf. arch.*

a. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xii. 12 They were xi days in the shyppe, and enforced it to saile as moche as they myghte. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 [They] were at the length, enforsed to departe. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 5 My seruing you..Enforced this to come to pas. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. (1682) 107 Accompanied with two Goddesses; the one was (Eloquence) to perswade them, and the other was (Violence) to enforce them. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. ii. (1739) 15 The Parliament was sometimes enforced to adjourn it self for want of number sufficient. 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 387 [He] had been .. enforced to enter into a bond of a thousand pounds. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* v. xxxv, Only by strong and torturing spells enforced. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* I. (1844) 17 You would have been enforced to compress your missive within..scanty bounds.

β. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Pream., The Parties ..were inforced and constrayned to sue ther Lyverey..oute of the Handes of the seid late Kyng. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* III. (1876) 82 The husbandman was necessarily inforced .. to sel his Victayles dearer. 1691 Locke *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 33 The Bargain being made, the Law will inforce the Borrower to pay it.

III. To produce, impose, effect, by force.

†11. To produce by force, material or immaterial; to extort (tears, concessions, etc.) *from* a person; to force (a passage); to bring on (a quarrel, etc.) by force; to force on. *Obs.*

a. 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, With shivering spears enforcing thunder-claps. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 42 My paper burthened with this long discourse..enforceth an end. 1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glasse* (1861) 131 Dare you enforce the furrows of revenge Within the brows of royal Radagon? 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. iii. (1616) 48 Why, how now, brother, who enforst this brawle? 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* xi. (1821) 134 The White Knight .. condemned both his Sonne and people for their folly, to enforce a fight. 1812 J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 134 The endurances we underwent..enforced many a tear.

β. 1531–46 Elyot *Governour* (1883) II. 215 Iniurie apparaunt and with powar inforced..may be with lyke powar resisted. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* Pref. Ep. 1 The long interceassing of so great a benefite, inforced through the tyrannie of Antichrist. 1611 Lanyer *Salve Deus* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 230 Your cries inforced mercie, grace, and loue, From Him whom greatest princes would not moue. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III. (1651) 212 By the striking of a flint fire is inforced. 1636 G. Sandys *Paraphr. Div. Poems* Ex. xv. (1648) 2 Pharaohs Chariots .. Twixt walls of Seas their way inforce. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. 54 To feign them, or at the least to inforce Notes.

†12. To force, obtrude (something) *on* a person.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 129, I will no more enforce mine office on you.

13. To compel by physical or moral force (the performance of an action, conformity to a rule, etc.); to impose (a course of conduct) *on* a person.

1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. xiii. (1739) 23 This course was .. inforced upon them by a Roman Constitution. 1712 Berkeley *Pass. Obed.* § 3 A supreme power of making laws, and enforcing the observation of them. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xiv, To enforce upon his fiery temper compliance with the rules of civil life. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. I. ii. 143 He declared his determination to enforce obedience to the order. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) II. 63 The bloated tyrant .. enforced payment by scourge and thumbscrew. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 123 They are to enforce the education of their children upon unwilling parents.

14. To compel the observance of (a law); to support by force (a claim, demand, obligation).

a. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 25 A deflowred maid, And by an eminent body, that enforc'd The Law against it! 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 13 There was neither jail nor executioner in his kingdom to enforce the laws. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 131 It should be the business of the legislature .. to enforce this Divine precept. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* V. 265 Sparta .. paid no regard to the sentence, which, after the battle of Mantinea, there was none to enforce. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 503 They sent a body of 1000 infantry and 300 horse to enforce their demand.

β. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 652 This law was inforced..with a rigour at once cruel and ludicrous.

b. *absol. rare.*

1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. 39 If as an individual he is obliged to obey, as one of the public he is entitled to enforce upon other individuals.

Enforceable (enfōˑɹsăb'l), *a.* Also 6 inforcible, 9 enforcible. [f. ENFORCE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being enforced. † Also = FORCIBLE.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* C ij b, See .. what may be brought to reproche the credit of such inforcible proofes. *a* 1677 BARROW Sermon VI. *Wks.* I. 71 (L.) Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and enforcible by good reason. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* II. viii. 495 An obligation enforceable in equity. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 555 Either party .. may .. get damages, enforceable by distress. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* XV. (ed. 5) 245 Feudal rights no longer enforcible.

Enfoˑrced (enfōˑɹst), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].]

1. That is subjected to force or constraint. *rare.*

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 74 This concurse .. of the water doth take down with it into the bottom of the deeps the enforced spirit, and there suffocates and keeps it down, etc. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxlvi. 134 They pleaded themselves enforced agents.

2. That is forced upon or exacted from a person; that is produced by force; forced, constrained.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 203 He hath constrayned such to yeelde to inforced obedience and servitude. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 9 Gastly Lookes Are at my seruice, like enforced Smiles. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. x. 364 The slavery of an inforced marriage. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 128 A country where a degraded class is held to enforced labour. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* v. 68 How Sir John could have endured the enforced silence.

Enforcedly (enfōˑɹsĕdli), *adv.* Also 6–7 inforcedly. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an enforced manner.

† a. By force, forcibly (*obs.*). b. Under compulsion. c. With constrained utterance.

1579 TWYNE *Phisick agst. Fortune* II. lxvii. 244 a, I am enforcedly dryuen into banishment. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 18 She for whom he died [was] inforcedly left alive. 1635 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. § 1. 226 They should doe it of necessity, inforcedly, and compulsorily. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 15 Suppose that Perkin Warbeck .. had inforcedly and so usurpingly gained the Government. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 180 Whose Geography we studied enforcedly at school. 1882 H. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* III. II. x. 7 The oracle spoke—enforcedly—slowly—cruelly.

† **Enfoˑrcely,** *adv. Obs.* In 4 inforcely, enforsaly. [irregularly f. ENFORCE *v.* + -LY[2].] In a forcible manner; violently, furiously.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 314 Saw thaim cum swa inforcely. *Ibid.* v. 324 Than suld thai, full enforsaly .. assale The ynglis men.

Enforcement (enfōˑɹsmĕnt). Also 6–8 in-. [a. OF. *enforcement*: see ENFORCE *v.* and -MENT.] The action or process of enforcing.

† 1. The action or process of increasing the strength of anything (*esp.* an armed force, etc.); *concr.* a reinforcement. *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* IV. 35 Such a force of Irish Rebels now ready to be shipped..for their assistance and enforcement. 1682 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 406 The Prince of Conde was sent in haste out of Flanders, with a great Enforcement. 1762 *Acc. of Bks.* in *Ann. Reg.* 250/1 Something equivalent to those enforcements and lowering of sounds which gives such a pleasant variety.

† 2. Energetic activity; an effort. *Obs. rare.*

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) To Rdr., Their busie inforcement hath kindled in others the like hatred and contempt. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Know.* To Rdr., To accomplishe so haulte an enforcement.

3. The urging a demand, pressing home an argument, representation, or statement.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 33 Forcible reasons, enforcements, rebukes, and perswasions. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 537 What inforcements..to perswade men? 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 165 These preach (as St. John, after, did;) using the same manner of Enforcement. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 162 § 10 Persuaded the tenants .. to entreat his enforcement of their representations. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 160 It cost him many years of arguing, illustration, and enforcement. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 54 How large a space is occupied with the enforcement of this claim.

† 4. The action of bringing force to bear upon, doing violence to, or overcoming by force (a person or thing). Also *fig.* a strained interpretation (of words). *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1061/1 Where he did so much by batterie & other kinds of inforcement. 1583 FULKE *Defence* Answ. Pref. § 10. 28, I marvel at your bold assertions, and abhor your impudent enforcements. 1597 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 8 And his enforcement of the Citie Wiues. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 120 As the Thing, that's heauy in it selfe, Vpon enforcement, flyes with greatest speede.

5. Constraint, compulsion; a constraining or compelling influence. *rare* in mod. use.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 19 b, He dremed of his lady for thenforcement of loue. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 41 The soule..throughe thenforcement of disease had forsaken the bodye. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 57 b, Often tymes the soldiour saieth, his capitaines biddyng was his enforcement. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1851) 125 For any enforcement that Artur with all his Chivalry could make. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 2 O Goddess! hear these tuneless numbers, wrung By sweet enforcement. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lamia* vii. 60 By thy own enforcement [I] come to force thee, Being passion-mad.

6. The forcible exaction of a payment, an action, etc.; the enforcing or compelling the fulfilment of (a law, demand, obligation); † *concr.* a means of enforcing, a 'sanction'.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. lxiv, Though hee had then inforcements of expence Both for offence, retaynements, and defence. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 266 To see the ruine of our Protestation, and the inforcement of a Slavish life. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. (1695) 150 The Rewards and Punishments .. which the Almighty has established as the Enforcements of his Law. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 78 Is it consistent with the divine wisdom to prescribe rules to us, and leave the enforcement of them to the folly of human institutions? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXV, The occasion seemed to require an enforcement of domestic discipline. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7 (1882) 150 [The] weakness [of the Charter] in providing no means for the enforcement of its own stipulations.

Enforcer (enfōˑɹsəɹ). [f. ENFORCE *v.* + -ER.] One who enforces.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Forceur*, a conqueror, an enforcer. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. i. (1739) 6 The Contrivers, Advisers and Enforcers. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 234 A rigorous advocate and unrelenting enforcer of measures of public economy and retrenchment. 1855 GROTE *Greece* II. xci. XII. 20 A paramount obligation of which he was the enforcer. 1885 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 902 Besides its function as enforcer of morality..the State has another office.

Enforcible: see ENFORCEABLE.

Enforcing (enfōˑɹsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENFORCE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENFORCE in its various senses. † *concr.* That which enforces.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 245 Of sich enforsinge mote nedis come mede. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iv. (1495) 31 Aungels dystroye the reeses and the enforcynges of fendes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxi. 116 (Harl. MS.) When the lion had sight of hem, he Ran to him with a cruell enforsynge. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. iv. 446 This hool argument with alle hise enforcingis. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. v. (1883) I. 35 Without any violence or inforsinge. *c* 1610–5 *Female Saints* (1866) 80 After long enforcing she must needes yield nature her due. 1641 H. AINSWORTH *Orth. Foundat. Relig.* 12 Love is the inforcing, or motive of the Will, to the thing loved.

Enfoˑrcing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That enforces or presses upon.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clxiv, The thin-film'd Bladder breakes Prest with the burthen of enforceing Ayre. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* ii. 12 A drink invented by an enforcing necessity.

Hence **Enfoˑrcingly** *adv.*, in a forcible manner; earnestly, impressively.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xliv. 5 Onlesse it bee put enforcingly for assurance sake. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. 9, I am wished to write more enforcingly to you.

† **Enfoˑrcive,** *a. Obs.* [f. ENFORCE *v.* + -IVE.]

1. a. Tending to enforce. b. Urgent, forcible.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 83 b With these and such like inforciue arguments the harts of his souldiors were greatly incouraged. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 212 [An eagle] who seasde in her repayre A sucking hind calfe, which she trust in her enforciue seeres. *Ibid.* X. 128 Why stir ye thus so late? Sustain we such enforcive cause? 1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gospel Truth* 6 Those Attributes of God, that are most enforcive of a gracious Answer.

2. As quasi-*sb.* (nonce-use), after the analogy of *motive*: A means of compelling.

1686 A. HORNECK *Crucified Jesus* (1695) 373 If these Motives cannot prevail, God hath Enforcives which shall.

Hence † **Enfoˑrcively** *adv.*, by compulsion.

1880 WEBSTER cites MARSTON.

† **Enforest** (enfǫˑrĕst), *v. Obs.* Also 7 en-, inforrest. [f. EN-[1] + FOREST. Cf. AFFOREST.] *trans.* To convert (arable or pasture land) into forest or hunting-ground. Cf. AFFOREST.

a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 128 All such as were found to haue beene inforrested since the first Coronation of Henry the Second to bee disafforested. 1627 SPEED *England* vi. § 7 Thirtie miles of circuit inforrested for his game of Hunting. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 174 Henry the Eight enforrested the grounds hereabouts [Hampton Court].

Enforge: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Enform, etc.: see INFORM, etc.

† **Enforsothe,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1].

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* (1866) 153 Whanne y enforsoþe me oþer whilis, and þinke y wolde lyue o trewe lijf.

Enfort: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Enfoˑrth, variant of EMFORTH, *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2128 *Ariadne*, To save a gentilmanne enforthe [*v. r.* emforth] hir might.

Enforth, obs., ? var. of ENFORCE *v.*

† **Enfortuˑne,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + FORTUNE.] *trans.* To invest with a property or quality.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 105 But he that wroght hit enfortuned hit so, That every wight that had hit shulde have wo.

† **Enfouˑble,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *enfuble-r*:—L. *infībulā-re* to buckle in, f. *in* in + *fibula* buckle; cf. F. *affubler*, repr. med.L. *affibulāre* of same meaning.] *trans.* To wrap up, veil closely.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 959 Hir frounte folden in sylk, enfoubled ay quere.

Enfoul: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

† **Enfouˑlder,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. f. EN-[1] + OF. *fouldre* (mod.Fr. *foudre*) thunderbolt.] Implied in **Enfouˑldred** *ppl. a.*, ? charged with thunder-bolts, black as a thunder-cloud.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 40 With fowle enfouldred smoake and flashing fire.

† **Enfouˑnder,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 enfonder. [ad. F. *enfondrer*, f. *en-* in + *fondrer* in same senses.] a. *trans.* To drive in, batter in. b. *intr.* Of a horse: To stumble, drop down.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 25 b, At the thirde stroke he enfondrid ..his helme. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 87 His hors enfoundred vnder hym.

Enfourm, obs. form of INFORM.

† **Enfraiˑn,** *v. Obs. rare. Pa. pple.* enfraint. [ad. OF. *enfraindre* (F. *enfreindre*):—L. *infringĕre*, f. *in* (see IN-) + *frangĕre* to break.] *trans.* To violate (a promise, an obligation).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 63 b, Ofte times they [promises] ben enfrainte and broken. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* xcviii. 129 She hadde .. enfraynt her mariage, for the whiche she shulde be bete with stones. *Ibid.* cxliii. 203 This commaundement I have enfrayned and broken.

Enframe (enfrēˑm), *v.* Also 9 inframe. [f. EN-[1] + FRAME *sb.*] *trans.* a. To set (a picture, etc.) in or as in a frame. b. Of surrounding objects: To serve as a frame to. Also *fig.*

Hence **Enfraˑmed** *ppl. a.*

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 514 The boats and rafts: the floating bodies .. all enframed by the gaping ruin of the fallen dwellings. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* I. i, But all the powers of the house of Godwin Are not enframed in thee. 1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 40 Masses of golden-brown hair inframing the exquisite face. 1886 G. B. BROWN *Schola to Cathedr.* iv. 171 Mosaics, and gold-enframed enamels.

† **Enfraˑnch,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 enfraunch, 7 infranch. [a. AF. *enfraunch-er*, f. *en-* in + *franc* free.] = ENFRANCHISE.

Hence **Enfraˑnched** *ppl. a.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 193 By him we be enfraunched from the captivitie and thraldome of the Divell. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 149 He has Hiparchus, my enfranched Bondman, whom He may at pleasure whip. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 55 The sovereigntie of thy worth infranches Thy captive beautie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IX. xlii, Little caps and shaved head..infranched bondmens guise.

Enfranchisable (enfrantʃizăb'l, -tʃəizăb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] That admits of being enfranchised; capable of being enfranchised.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* i. § 25 It being..competent to enfranchise the twenty-five enfranchisable within the lower numbers.

Enfranchise (enfraˑntʃiz, -tʃəiz), *v.* Forms: 6 enfraunches(e, -ize, 7 -ise, enfranchiz, 6– enfranchize; also 6–7 infranchese, -ise, infraunchise. [ad. OF. *enfranchiss-*, lengthened stem of *enfranchir*, f. *en* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + *franc* free: see FRANK *a.* Cf. AFFRANCHISE.

By Johnson regarded as f. EN-[1] + FRANCHISE, a view of the derivation which has influenced the later use. The pronunciation of *enfranchise*, *affranchise*, has from 18th c. followed the same course as that of *franchise*: Buchanan (1766), an orthoepist of no great authority, has (-tʃəiz) in all three words: Perry (1793) has (-tʃīz); Sheridan, Walker (1790) and the majority of later orthoepists, have (-tʃiz), but (-tʃəiz) reappears in Knowles (1835) and in Ogilvie (1850), and is given as an alternative in many recent Dicts.]

I. To admit to personal freedom.

1. To admit to freedom, set free (a slave or serf).

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vii. (1883) II. 77 Thou in a priuate jugement were ouercommen of a poore man but late infraunchised. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 123/1 He did not onelie baptise them, but also infranchised them of all bodilie seruitude and bondage. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraph. Div. Poems* 1 Sam. ii. 1, Those who served, infranchised. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. III. ii. 393 A villain enfranchised.. could cultivate it only by means of what the landlord advanced to him. 1876 OUIDA *Moths* (1880) III. 119 The Tsar has not enfranchised me.

fig. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 127 He is both blessed and enfranchised from al travayl. 1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* iii. 37 [The] beginning of each Christians Regeneration .. whereby he Infrancheses himself from the world. *a* 1754 W. HAMILTON *Youngest Grace* (R.), Psyche, infranchis'd from all mortal pain. 1888 *British Weekly* 24 Aug. 273/1 The soul..should become mellow and enfranchised.

† b. To set free from political subjection. *Obs.*

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 7 Vntill the Britons enfraunchized themselves by a generall reuolte. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 23 Take in that Kingdome, and Infranchise that. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 556 To be infranchiz'd with full liberty equall to thir Conquerours.

2. To release from confinement; chiefly *transf.* or *fig.* (Freq. in Shaks.)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 93 If you finally refuse to deliuer him, I thinke verily the counsayle will enfraunches hym. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 125 From that wombe where you imprisoned were He is infranchised and come to light. 1598 [see ENFRANCHISED.] 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 160 Break your fetters, enfranchiz your selfe. 1878 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* ix. (ed. 3) 201 Liberate and enfranchise that which is good.

† b. *humorously.* To get (a thing) free.

1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 16 This.. Fierce Blade from peaceful sheath he lugs; For, putting chape betwixt his Feet, He, with much ease, Enfranchis'd it.

3. To release from obligatory payments, legal liabilities, etc. *To enfranchise a copyhold* or *leasehold estate*: to convert it into freehold.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 220 His house shalbe enfranchised in Israel from all maner tribute. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 107 The lord of a manor enfranchised a copyhold .. and then disputed the right of common with the copyholder he had enfranchised.

II. To admit to municipal or political privileges.

†4. To make 'free' of a municipality or corporation. Const. *into*. Also *fig*. *Obs*.

1514 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 The crafte and misterye of Surgeons enfraunchesid in the Citie of London. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 56 If they were enfraunchised of a hundred cities. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 53 This was the first prize which did enfranchise this Master Spirit into the mysteries and affairs of State. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 170 He..must submit to the laws and rules of that Corporation he is free of, whether to be enfranchized or disfranchized.

5. To make (a city or town) 'free' by charter; to invest (it) with municipal rights. Now *chiefly*, to invest with the right of being represented in parliament.

1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* VI. 53 When he cam into Siria he enfraunchised Seleucia. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 2 Verolam-cestre was at this time enfranchised with many Immunities. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiv. (1862) 212 She added no less than sixty-two burgh members, chiefly by enfranchising petty burghs.

6. To admit to membership in a body politic or state; to admit to political privileges; †to naturalize (an alien). Now *chiefly*, to admit to the electoral 'franchise' or right of voting for members of parliament.

1683 *Brit. Spec.* 196 He hath by his Prerogative Power to enfranchise an Alien. 1711 STRYPE *Parker* an. 1595 (R.), He [Dr. Baro] being an alien, ought to have carried himself quietly and peaceably in a country where he was so humanely harboured and infranchised. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 74 He is said to have enfranchised not only aliens .. but slaves. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 2/1 We want..to enfranchise those great masses of the people.

b. *fig*. To naturalize (foreign words; rarely, foreign plants). ? *Obs*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 359 Cherry-trees, Peach-trees, .. are held for aliens in Italy. Howbeit, some of them now are infranchised and taken for free denizens among vs. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. ii. § 2. 8 By enfranchising strange forein words. *a* 1748 WATTS (J.), These words have been enfranchised amongst us.

Enfranchised (enfra·ntʃizd, -tʃəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENFRANCHISE *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* 531 (R.) Fabius Rullus..put from the senate certain bondmen infranchised. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 94 Till her enfranchis'd feet Tread Chrysa under. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* xiii. (1851) 54 The enfranchiz'd life and soul of man. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 49 Where the enfranchis'd soul at ease can play. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 15 Many a mischievous enfranchised Sprite Had long since burst his bonds of stone or lead. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5 Enfranchised occupiers of buildings of 10*l.* clear annual value.

Enfranchisement (enfra·ntʃizmĕnt). Also 6–7 in-. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of enfranchising; the state or fact of being enfranchised.

1. Liberation from imprisonment, servitude, or political subjection. Also *fig*.

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 52 My selfe and them..heartily request Th'infranchisement of Arthur. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 81 Cry out Liberty, Freedome, and Enfranchisement. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* vi. 30 An instrument of manumission, which is an evidence of my enfranchisement. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 147 He hath procured an absolute enfranchisement from hell. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat. III. (R.), False enfranchisement with ease is found. 1848 tr. *Mariotti's Italy* II. i. 7 The enfranchisement of Italy formed the text of all their proclamations. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii, He had commenced the legal formalities for his enfranchisement. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 The enfranchisement of the individual from bondage to a collective religious tradition that had lost its virtue.

2. a. Admission to the 'freedom' of a city, borough, or corporation, or to the citizenship of a state; admission to political rights, now *esp.* to the electoral franchise. b. The conferring of privileges (now chiefly the right of parliamentary representation) upon a town.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 137 b, Enfranchisement..the incorporating of a man to bee free of a Company or Body Politique. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* viii. 83 His .. Maiestie..would confirme vnto me my Patent of Infranchisement. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. i. § 3 (R.), The amplitude and infranchisement of humane reason cannot be said properly to be impair'd by these limits. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xvi. 37 Paul was a Roman by enfranchisment. 1753 MELMOTH *Cicero* III. xxiv. (R.), Certain cities..of which he is desirous to procure the enfranchisement. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 232 The same privileges, immunities, and enfranchisements. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* i. 13 It was not enfranchisement that they wanted, it was simply military protection.

3. The action of making lands freehold.

1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. 396 Enfranchisement..consists in the conveyance of the freehold by the lord to his copyhold tenant.

Enfra·nchiser. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which enfranchises; in senses of the vb.

1632 SHERWOOD, Enfranchiser, *affranchisseur*. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 80 Boasting himselfe to be the sole Infranchiser of Holland. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. 36 He will tell us that the disbelief of God and another life, is the great enfranchiser of mankind. 1796 *Month. Mag.* II. 778 Timoleon, the enfranchizer of Sicily. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 56 The estates of [deceased] latins belong to their enfranchisers.

Enfra·nchising, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENFRANCHISE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENFRANCHISE, in its various senses.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 42 b, The Lorde maye make manumission and infraunchissinge to his villaine. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 870 (R.) The multitude, so augmented by the enfranchising of slaves. 1688 *Addr. fr. Totness* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2347/1 Your most Gracious Declaration of Indulgence, for the enfranchizing of Conscience. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 92 The enfranchising the port of Honfleur at the mouth of the Seine.

Enfraught (enfrɔ̄·t), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. EN-[1] + FRAUGHT.] Laden, charged, filled. Const. *with*.

1866 J. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* II. 818 The regal youth, Enfraught with envy..Burnt with a lover's fires.

Enfray, obs. form of AFFRAY.

Enfree, -freedom, -freeze: see EN- *pref.*[1]

Enfrenzy (enfre·nzi), *v.* Also 7 (after Gr. analogies) **emphrensy.** [f. EN-[1] + FRENZY.] *trans.* To throw into a frenzy. In quot. *absol.*

Hence **Enfre·nzied** *ppl. a.*

a 1656 BP. HALL *St. Paul's Combat* (R.), His tooth like a mad dog's envenomes and emphrensies. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 327 Blanch .. enfrenzied shrieks. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Jarvis's Wig.*, With an enfrenzied grasp.

Enfrieze, enfringe, enfroward, enfuddle: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b, 2, 3.

†**Enfu·me,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 infume. [ad. F. *enfume-r*:—L. *infūmāre*, f. *in* + *fūm-us* smoke.] *trans.* To expose to the action of smoke. a. To give a smoky taste to (wine). b. To dry in smoke. c. To make dingy, obscure with smoke. d. To blind as with smoke. Hence **Enfu·med** *ppl. a.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 406 Other [grapes] they suffer to be dried in the smoke of smiths forges, wherby they get the very tast of infumed wine. 1603 DAVIES *Microcosmos* (1876) 38 (D.) Perturbations..so enfume them that they cannot see. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 21 The brain of an Asse steeped in sweet water and infumed in leaves .. easeth the falling evill. 1658 HEWYT *Serm.* 177 (T.), Let them no more produce their enfumed titles.

†**Enfu·ndying,** *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.* In 4 enfundeyng. [app. f. **enfundy*, a. OF. *enfondre* to be benumbed with cold + -ING[1].] Benumbed with cold.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 75 (Edin. MS.) This malice of enfundeyng [*other texts* ane fundyng] Begouth, for throw hys cald lying .. Him fell that hard perplexity.

Engage (engē·dʒ), *sb.* [f. next vb.; cf. It. *ingaggio*.]

†1. a. Engagement, bargain. b. The state of being engaged or entangled; embarrassment, peril (cf. ENGAGE *v.* 13). *Obs*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 241 Nor that it came by purchase or engage. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.*, XIII. 76 Nestor..implor'd to his ingage Vlysses helpe.

2. In Sword-exercise: (the vb. in the imperative used *subst.*: see ENGAGE *v.* 17).

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 142 Come to the 'Engage'. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Jan., Men .. sat down cheerfully in their saddles, and brought their swords to the 'engage'.

Engage (engē·dʒ), *v.* Forms: *α.* (6 enguage, 7 engadge), 6– engage. *β.* 6–8 ingage. [a. F. *engage-r*, f. *en* (see EN-[1]) + *gage* pledge (see GAGE, WAGE): cf. the equivalents Pr. *engatgar*, *enguatjar*, *engatjar*, It. *ingaggiare*.

The *trans* and *refl.* senses (exc. 19) approximately follow the senses of Fr. *engager*; the *intr.* senses and the *trans.* sense 19 are of English development.]

I. To deposit or make over as a pledge.

†1. *trans.* To pledge or pawn (movable property); to mortgage (lands, houses, etc.). *Obs*.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxiii. [cix.] 322 His brother had before that enguaged the thre forsaid castels for florens. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 28 Duke Robert..engaged a portion of his duchie of Normandie to his youngest brother Henrie for a great sum of gold. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 280 The Ciuilians doe adiudge it theft, if one (that laieth his goods to pledge) do embesell them from the partie to whom they were engaged. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 3 For an armour he would haue ingaged vs a bagge of pearle. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xviii. § 9 Persons, who by their Excess..have deeply engaged their Estates.

2. *fig.* To pledge, offer as a guarantee (one's life, honour, etc.); also, to expose to risk, compromise. *rare* in mod. use.

1568 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall of Princes* (1619) 709, I .. admonish the .. Officers of Princes not to sell, chaunge, nor engage their liberties as they doe, etc. 1599 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* v. The Queene perceiuing in what case she stoode, To lose her Minion, or ingage her State. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 172 This to be true, I do engage my life. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid West* II. III. Wks. 1874 II. 378 My honour, faith and country are ingag'd. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 477/1 All this we say without engaging our Opinion. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 63 By a ridiculous Custom this Admiral..engages his Life there shall be no Tempest that day. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xviii. 493 Others had engaged their doubtful fidelity to the emperor. 1855 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 238 But my honour is engaged.

II. To bind or secure by a pledge.

†3. To make (a person) security for a payment, the fulfilment of an undertaking, etc.; 'to render liable for a debt *to* a creditor' (J.). *Obs*.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 264, I haue ingag'd my selfe to a deere friend, Ingag'd my friend to his meere enemie To feede my meanes. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. iii, Yet detain from us The debt .. We have made you stand engaged for. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 117 He that lendeth it..understandeth those onely for his debtors, that are engaged.

4. To bind by a contract or formal promise.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 493 Hazarding rather to consume, then engage themselves to feminine embracements. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 332 These vowes were the solemne promises, by which he..ingaged himselfe to God. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i. 1644 My Father's Fate dissolves that Truce to which I stood ingag'd. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* V. i. (1866) 659 He declined engaging himself not to recall his foreign soldiery.

b. *spec.* To bind by a promise of marriage; to betroth. Chiefly *pass.* and *refl.* (See also 6 c.)

1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 31 Since nothing else will do, I am engaged by all the strength of vows and honour. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 648 He was engaged to a young lady of gentle blood. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxx. 257 What would you think of a girl who could engage herself to any man under such circumstances?

c. In mod. use often in *pass.* with weaker sense: To have promised one's presence, made an appointment, etc., for any purpose of business or pleasure.

1885 L. B. WALFORD *Nan*, &c. I. 79 He has asked Nan [to dance] before, but she was engaged. *Mod.* I am engaged for to-morrow, but could dine with you on Monday.

5. [With etymological sense of securing by payment of earnest-money: see GAGE, WAGE.]

a. To hire, secure the services of (a servant, workman, agent, etc.). Also *refl.* of a servant, etc.: To enter into an agreement for service.

1753 HANWAY *Travels* (1762) I. Introd. 13 A british subject who engaged himself as a factor to the russia company. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 24. 169 Balmat was engaged at this time as the guide of Mr., etc. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. 100 We have engaged the services of Mr. Aram. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* VI. § 6. (1882) 325 Thomas Cromwell .. was certainly engaged as the commercial agent to one of the Venetian merchants. *Mod.* He has engaged himself to an engineer.

b. To bespeak or secure (something) for one's own or another's use or possession.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 10 The boxes [in the theatre] are engaged by the season. 1820 MOORCROFT *Trav.* (1841) I. 199, I laid in a considerable quantity of wheat flour at Tandi, and engaged carriers and ponies for its transport. *Mod.* I have engaged rooms at the hotel. This seat is engaged. Engage places for us in the coach.

6. *intr.* for *refl.* (in senses 4, 5). a. *gen.* To pledge oneself; to enter into a covenant or undertaking. Const. *to* with *inf.*, or subordinate clause; †rarely *into*, *unto*, with sb. as obj. Also, to 'warrant', pledge one's credit, assert on one's own responsibility *that*.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Ingage*, lay to pledge, binde himselfe. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 127 How proper the remedy for the malady I engage not. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* IV. 57 A manifestation of that love in some promise or other, ingageing unto assistance. 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) I. 184 His Lordship..was to engadge it should be repaid in that time [3 yeares]. 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 100 Renouncing the flesh, etc. And ingageing into the Christian belief. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. iv. (1673) 335 When Christ promises so much to them who engage with him. 1720 *Col. Rec. Penns.* III. 100 Our Indians have repeatedly engaged to me that they would go no more out to War. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 118 ¶ 9 The man..has no other care than to collect interest, to estimate securities, and to engage for mortgages. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 303 The court of London engaged not to abandon Prussia. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 242 Harold further engaged to give his sister in marriage to an unnamed Norman noble. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xviii, Croisic, I'll engage, With Rome yields sort for sort, in age for age.

b. *To engage for*: to be answerable for, guarantee; *later*, to undertake to perform, to promise. Rarely in *indirect passive*.

1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 70 Some near Friend .. engaged for his Honesty and good Behaviour. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test*, How chearfully they engaged for the safety of the nation. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 68 He could not engage for their [Fakires'] Safety among his Countrymen. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 348 Her wishes..were gently intimated, and as readily engaged for. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* I. 2 It is more than I engage for, I assure you. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 171 That is pretty much all I can engage for.

†c. To betroth oneself (see 4 b.). *Obs. rare*.

1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 9 She will know how it is as to that, before she engages.

d. To agree *with* a servant, workman, or employé for hired service. Occas. with *indirect pass.* (Mostly superseded by 5 a.)

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 309 Till proper persons could be engaged with and sent off. 1825 T. COSNETT *Footman's Directory* 217 Many ladies and gentlemen will not engage with any one who does not know town well.

e. Of a servant, etc.: To take service (*with* a master or employer). Cf. 5 a.

Mod. Before I engage with another master, I will, etc.

7. *trans.* In wider sense: To bind by moral or legal obligation. Const. *to* with *sb.* or *inf.*

164. CHAS. I *Answ. Earles of Bristol & Dorset* 5 The municipall and fundamentall Lawes of that Nation ingage the Subject to .. strictnesse of obedience. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xviii. 1 Paraphr. 94, I stand ingaged, most passionately

to love, and bless, and magnifie thee. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist. Pl.* § 8 The present Design will ingage us, to an accurate and multifarious Observation of Plants.

†b. To lay under obligations of gratitude; to oblige. Const. *to* (a person), or *simply*. *Obs.*

1626 D'EWES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 322 III. 214 By which I assure my selfe further ingaged, then by your most kind acknowledgement anye way discharged. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid West* II. iii. Wks. 1874 II. 376 Good gentlemen Ingage me so far to you. 1648 CROMWELL *Lett.* 8 Mar. (Carlyle), I am engaged to you for all your civilities. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 101/1 If thou protect him, thou wilt preserve our friend and infinitely engage us.

†c. In *pass.*: To be 'committed' *to* (certain opinions). *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vi. 339 They are destitute of any satisfactory Evidence, to any person that is not strangely and impotently engaged to them.

8. To urge, exhort, persuade, induce; said both of persons and of motives, etc. In 18th c. often approaching the sense of Fr. *engager* 'to invite'. Now *rare*.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. vii. (1854) 280 That all may be rather convinced and engaged by argument and truth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 963 O .. example high! Ingaging me to emulate. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxii. 66 Her highness .. when I left her, engaged me to write to her. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 166 He engaged the grand-master of the templars by large presents ..to put him in possession of Gisors. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 313 The high wages..did not engage them to secure themselves with a sufficient stock of provisions. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 105 He engaged them to declare in his favour. 1862 KINGTON *Fredk. II*, II. xiii. 171 Enzio had engaged the Castle..to surrender.

†b. with sb. of action as obj. *Obs.*

1742 JOHNSON *L. P., Sydenham*, The author which gave him most pleasure, and most engaged his imitation.

9. To gain, win over, as an adherent or helper. Cf. 5 a. *arch.*

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. vii. (1715) 65 Whom Paris had engagd to his Party by a large sum of Money. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* XV. (1801) 14 Engage the God of truth on our side. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 95 ¶ 19 Such is the hazard of..engaging reason against its own determinations. 1779 — *L. P., Blackmore* Wks. III. 174 To engage poetry in the cause of virtue. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. V. ii. 372 For the sake of the bribes with which the Duan took care to engage him.

†b. To secure for oneself (help, sympathy, approval). *Obs.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 345 Alcinous to persuade, To raise his wonder, and engage his aid. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 8 Those whose approbation we wish to engage.

10. To attach by pleasing qualities; to attract, charm, fascinate. Cf. 14. Also *absol.* Now *rare*; cf. ENGAGING *ppl. a.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 3 This Humanity and Good-nature engages every Body to him. *a* 1721 PRIOR (J.), When beauty ceases to engage. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. ccxlv. 126 If you engage his heart, you have a fair chance for imposing upon his understanding. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett.* 6 Sept. (1788) I. 126 She engaged me so much that I made her a present of Cocker's arithmetick. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 147 If books that could engage Their childhood, pleased them at a riper age. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* i. 22 Their heart is engaged by the amiable morality [of the gospel]. *a* 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. II. iv. 257 Cicero engages our affections by the integrity of his public conduct.

III. To cause to be held fast; to involve, entangle.

[The physical sense 11 (adopted from Fr.) appears to be a development from the sense 'to put in pledge'=1. Senses 12–16 are chiefly fig. applications of 11, but often influenced by the notion of branch II.]

11. In physical senses.

a. To entangle, *e.g.* in a snare or net, in a bog. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 69 Oh limed soule, that strugling to be free, Art more ingag'd. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 266 The Barble fishes, if one of them chance to be engaged. 1652 J. WORDSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars of Spain* 362 The Foot stuck fast, engaged in the mire to the very knees. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 625 Thou mayst..beamy Stags in Toils engage.

fig. 1631 HEYWOOD *London's Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 271 Upon them stand Two dangerous rocks, your safety to ingage. 1638 FORD *Fancies* V. i, Those ties of nature .. How much they do engage. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 347 That thou may'st know I seek not to engage Thy virtue.

b. *Arch.* To fasten, attach. In *pass.* of a pillar: To be let into (a wall), so as to be partly enclosed. See ENGAGED 2.

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 94 Twelve columns engaged in the wall. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 4, I did not engage them to the Brace Beams. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 10. 73 The lowest with its pillars engaged. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1947. 230/3 The columns are 'engaged' to the square outer piers. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Nile* xviii. 495 Engaged in the brickwork on either side of the principal entrance to this hall are two stone door-jambs.

c. *Mech.* (*intr.* for *refl.*) of a portion of machinery, as a cog-wheel, etc.: To interlock *with*, fit into a corresponding part.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 5/2 Engages with the cylinder and locks it for firing.

12. †a. *trans.* To cause (esp. an armed force) to penetrate *into* the interior of a country, into a defile, mountain pass, etc. (so as render withdrawal difficult); also *refl.* (*obs.*). b. *intr.* †To enter *into* a country, etc. (*obs.*); to involve oneself *in* (an intricate path, etc.).

1645 CROMWELL *Lett.* 9 Apr. (Carlyle), Lest we should engage our Body of Horse too far into that enclosed country. 1686–7 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 166 We engage into that Range of Hills that carry the Name of Apennines. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckley* IV. 55 The hardness of the Season, hindered him from engaging himself further into Transylvania. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 127 Mr. Bayham made an abrupt tack larboard, engaging in a labyrinth of stables.

†13. To entangle, involve, commit, mix up (in an undertaking, quarrel, etc.). Const. *in*, less often *into*, *to*, *with*. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), So far had we engaged ourselves..that we listed not to complain. 1625 BACON *Ess. Travel* (Arb.) 523 They will engage him into their owne Quarels. 1635 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 8 When she perceived the peril whereto its excess had engaged her. 1662–3 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 29 For I was deeply engaged w^th^ him upon a planting interest. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 217 These Follies had such Influence on the Rabble, As to engage them in perpetual Squabble. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 440 Into this the King of Sweden, then a child, was engaged: so it was called the triple alliance. 1727 SWIFT *To Very Young Lady*, To engage you, by his insinuations, in misunderstanding with your best friends. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. 272 He had engaged his city in the Achæan league.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* To entangle, involve, or mix oneself up. Const. *in*, less often *among*, *into*. *Obs.*

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 567 Yet hee will needs have mee engage into such questions. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Obscurity*, If we engage into a large Acquaintance .. we set open our gates to the Invaders of most of our time. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 36. ¶ 3 Much earlier than we engage among the actions and passions of mankind. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 208 The nation again engaged in debt.

14. *trans.* To attract and hold fast (attention, interest); formerly also with personal obj., 'to hold by the attention' (J.). Cf. 10.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. x. 286 Their Auditours, generally as engaged as the Disputants, will succour their Champion with partiall relations. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 221 Nothing .. fit to stay or ingage a Soul that is Capable of Enjoying God. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* i. (1737) III. 351 He admires, he contemplates; but is not yet ingag'd or interested. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 ¶ 2 Her form .. engaged the eyes of the whole congregation in an instant. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 2, I will hope that your attention may be engaged, by Truths of the highest importance. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life Wilds* Pref. 12 Will impress the memory and engage the interest.

15. *trans.* To provide occupation for, employ (a person, his powers, thoughts, efforts, etc.). Now nearly always *passive*. Formerly also, † to make use of (an instrument).

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* XX. (1655) 157 Beginning now to repent me of what I was now ingaged in. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 89 It would be necessary to engage a volume of praises. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 219 The Iron Pin in the Hole of the Beam kept it to its due distance from the Center; so that neither hand was ingaged to guide it. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. Author's Apol., Behold how he ingageth all his Wits. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) X. 5 Both Armies..Are in a bloody Fight engag'd. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 31 It [is] a question which has engaged better heads and pens than mine. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 242 Mr. Dibdin is engaged in writing a list of the classical library of the Earl of Spencer. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxvi. 246, I contrived to seem engaged with my guitar. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* App. 11 Many of them are engaged on one subject. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 306 Producing excellent milling ore at a handsome profit to the men engaged in it.

16. *intr.* for *refl.* 'To embark in any business' (J.); to enter upon or employ oneself in an action. Const. *in*, formerly *on*, *upon*, and *simply*. Cf. 13 b.

1646 CHAS. I *Church Govt.* (1849) 43, I will not engage upon new questions not necessary for my purpose. 1671 GUMBLE *Life Monck*, In whatsoever condition he had engaged, he had found or made a great Fortune. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 47 The restored Irish .. will be careful how they engage any more upon a frivolous, impious Undertaking. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm.* Wks. III. 241 Those who at this day engage in the propagation of the gospel. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. ccvii. 292 He engaged young and distinguished himself in business. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* IV. vi, Not desiring to engage Upon the busy world's contentious stage. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* Introd. 18 He had .. engaged deeply in the study of languages. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 191 The government engaged in war with the United Provinces. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 364 If I had engaged in politics, I should have perished long ago.

IV. With reference to combat. [Specialized uses of III.]

17. *trans.* Of combatants: To interlock (weapons). Cf. Fr. *engager le fer*, to cross swords. Also *absol.*, as *To engage in tierce, in quart.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 341 The stooping Warriors ..Engage their clashing Horns. 1833 [See ENGAGING *vbl. sb.*] 1881 WAITE *Sabre, Singlestick*, etc. 101 A man thus armed engages in quarte or tierce.

18. a. *trans.* To bring (troops) into conflict *with* the enemy. b. *To engage a combat* (*rare*; after Fr. *engager le combat*). c. *intr.* for *refl.*: To enter into combat (*with*); also *fig.*

a. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. ii. 30 [They] could scarcely have reached the camp before they found themselves engaged with the enemy. *Mod.* He had taken care not to engage the whole of his troops.

b. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* V. v. (1866) 748 The mortal combat between the Inquisition and the Reformation was already fully engaged. *Ibid.* VI. i. 770 The fierce combat had already been engaged in the darkness.

c. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. 48 The earl of Holland was sent with a body of three thousand horse..to meet it [a party of the Scots army] and engage with it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 509 East and West ingage, And at their Frontiers meet. *Ibid.* III. 418 Ev'n the fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 239 On the outside is Fairfax himself on his chestnut horse, men engaging at a distance. 1783 CRABBE *Village* I. Wks. 1834 II. 81 That hoary swain, whose age Can with no cares except its own engage. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 102 The mob..did not venture to engage against musketry and cannon with their knives. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 59 One day he met a man muffled in a cloak, who engaged with him .. and stabbed him.

19. *trans.* (='to engage with': see 18.) To attack, enter into a combat with (an army, a ship); also (now *rarely*) *fig.*

1698–9 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 47 We lost..a favourable opportunity of engaging the enemy. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 365 Tarquin .. engaged the Romans, and was defeated. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 556 These monsters, Critics! with your darts engage. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4547/2 He.. was obliged to engage her to Leeward. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. xi. 252 We had not been inattentive to the means of engaging her to advantage. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 549, I have engaged the abuses of the tobacco trade on a more general scale. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 68 On the right bank of the river they were engaged by the Earls Edwin and Morcar.

‖ **Engagea·nts,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 7 en-, ængageant(e)s. [Fr.] (See quot. 1694.)

1690 *Songs Costume* (1849) 188 About her sleeves are engageants. 1694 *Lady's Dict.*, *Engageants* are double ruffles that fall over the wrists. 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 94 Sleeves of these Vests..would be much like our Womens Engageantes. 1748 *Earthq. Peru* iii. 257 They are sometimes open like long engageants, worn also in the days of King Henry V.

Engaged (engē·dʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGAGE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. In various senses of the verb. a. †Entangled. b. †Obliged, attached by gratitude. c. Locked in fight. d. That is under a promise to marry; betrothed.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 137 The sands .. with a lingring cruelty swallowed the ingaged. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* I. 99 Not as an engaged person, but indifferently. 1673 *Vain Insol. Rome* 12 Your engaged well wishing Friend and Servant. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. iii, This..is..like an engaged Enemy, to vent one's Spleen upon a Party. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 219 Never man had a more faithful, loving, sincere servant than Friday was to me .. perfectly obliged and engaged. 18.. DICKENS *Edwin Drood* iii, It is so absurd to be an engaged orphan. *Mod.* At a certain party last week, there were six engaged couples.

2. a. *Arch. Engaged column*, one partly let into a wall in the rear. *Engaged tower* (see quot.). b. *Mech. Engaged wheels*, wheels in gear with each other. The driver is the engaging wheel, and the follower is the wheel engaged.

1847 *Engl. Ecclesiology* 154 Of the quadrangular tower there are two varieties: the one where it is engaged, i. e. has the aisles flush with its western face. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* ii. 51 Engaged columns—colonnades walled up. 1880 C. T. NEWTON *Ess. Archæol.* iii. 83 A Doric peristyle with engaged columns. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2859. 212 The later pillars of the nave .. are accompanied by eight engaged shafts. 1886 *Ibid.* 21 Aug. 248/1 The church at Acton possesses what is called an engaged tower.

Hence †**Enga·gedly** *adv. Obs.*, in an engaged or interested manner; with the feeling of a partisan.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 233 (T.) Engagedly biassed to one side or the other.

†**Enga·gedness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being engaged, occupied, or interested; devotion to a purpose.

1668–83 OWEN *Expos. Hebrews* III. 36 Intenseness and engagedness of heart and soul. 1742 MRS. EDWARDS in *Jon. Edwards' Wks.* (1834) I. Introd. 105/2, I felt a great earnestness of soul and engagedness in seeking God for the town. 1763 WHEELOCK *Serm.* 30 June (1767) 5 The engagedness of their hearts for the good of others.

†**Engagee** (engē·dʒī·), *sb. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *engagé*: see ENGAGE *v.* and -EE.] One who is engaged or hired for service.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. 123 A Canoe manned with three engagees of Mr. ——. 1817 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 551 One of our engagees informed us that he had seen them.

Engagement (engē·dʒmĕnt). Also 7–8 in-. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

I. The action of engaging; the state, condition, or fact of being engaged.

†1. The pledging or mortgaging (of property); a mortgage, 'encumbrance'. *Obs.*

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 351 And preserved his patrimony from ingagement. 1656 H. PHILIPPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 58 An House or Land .. free from all ingagements.

2. A formal promise, agreement, undertaking, covenant.

In 17th c. applied *spec.* to various political compacts, *esp.* to the secret treaty negotiated at Carisbrooke in 1647

between Charles I and commissioners representing the Scottish government. See ENGAGER 2.

1624-47 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 24 He had my ingagement to preach the Sunday following. 1646 E. F[ISHER] *Mod. Divinity* 22 The parties that were bound, are freed and released from their ingagements. 1651 *N. Riding Rec.* V. 96 The engagement was in theis words :—'I doe declare,' etc. 1662 D. DICKSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvi, This Psalm is a threefold engagement of the Psalmist unto thanksgiving unto God. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 209 Such is your Will, and such seem to be your Ingagements. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 57 The engagement and pact of society, which generally goes by the name of the constitution. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvii. 178 An engagement was drawn up .. and brought to me with the signatures of all the company.

b. An 'appointment' made with another person for any purpose of business, festivity, etc.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. iii, Starting for a long ride on a dinner engagement. 1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* II. iii. (L.), We damsels shall soon be obliged to carry a book to enrol our engagements .. if this system of reversionary dancing be any longer encouraged. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 24. 170, I .. would have spent the night there were it not for my engagement with the Guide Chef. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 122 If you have no engagement, suppose that you sit down and tell me what passed. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 328/1 On the following morning he [a racehorse] was found to be..incapable of fulfilling an engagement.

c. *Comm.* in *pl.* Promises to pay; pecuniary liabilities. In phrase, *To meet one's engagements.*

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 215 They were consequently unable to meet their own engagements. *Mod.* We regret to inform you that Mr. A. B. is unable to meet his engagements.

d. The fact of being engaged to be married; betrothal. Also *attrib.*

[1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* (L.), She knew her engagements to Horatio.] 1859 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 86 Much excited and pleased by your account of your daughter's engagement. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 10 She [Sarah] held her engagement to him at an end. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 103 Our blessed Engagement Day! A dear and sacred day.

3. The fact of being engaged by an employer; an 'appointment', salaried post.

1884 MRS. KENDAL in *Daily News* 24 Sept. 6/1 He had decided to go on the stage, and all that he wanted was an engagement. *Mod.* Immediately after his engagement as secretary. He has obtained a lucrative engagement.

†**4.** Moral or legal obligation; a tie of duty or gratitude. *Obs.*

1627 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* v. ii, Since my engagements are so great that all My best endeavours to appear your creature Can but proclaim my wants. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 416 There is no engagement from God upon any of his people, to run themselves into sufferings wilfully. 1726 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 257 He is known to lie under deep Engagements to that Party. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 294 Engagement and inclination equally led me to pass a considerable part of every day in this agreeable society.

†**b.** Attachment, prepossession, bias. Cf. ENGAGE *v.* 7 c, 10. *Obs. rare.*

1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 77 The ingagement that People have to their native Homes appears signally here. 1708 SWIFT *Sentiment Ch. Eng. Man*, Impartially and without engagement..to examine their actions.

†**5.** The fact of being entangled; involved or entangled condition. *Obs.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 325 From which mortall ingagement wee shall never be free. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xx. (1655) 158 Who had been the cause of their ingagement in that great danger. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I* 335, I thought it to be a matter of so great ingagement.

6. The fact of being engaged *in* any occupation; a piece of business requiring attention.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 80 By the most close meditation and engagement of your minds. *a* 1700 ROGERS (J.), Play, either by our too constant or too long engagement in it becomes like an employment or profession. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 513 From all his wearisome engagements freed.

7. *Swordsmanship.* The action of crossing swords. See ENGAGE 17.

1881 WAITE *Sabre, Singlestick*, etc. 19 On crossing swords, which should be about nine inches apart, when it is called an equal engagement, press your blade, etc.

8. The state of being engaged in fight; a battle, conflict, encounter; also formerly, a single combat.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xv. (1675) 144 He will never despair of victory in an ingagement, where he may justly hope to have God for his Second. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded., Your supposed death in that engagement was so generally lamented through the nation. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4685/2 We daily expect to hear of an Engagement between the Swedish and Danish Fleets in the Baltick. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 180 It was the first engagement in which they were confronted with the future enemies of their nation.

†**II. 9.** *concr.* in active sense: That which engages or induces to a course of action; an inducement, motive. Cf. ENGAGE *v.* 8. *Obs.*

1642 MILTON *Arg. conc. Militia* 12 What stronger ingagement can there be..to encourage men in any desperate designe? 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 95 The great expressions of his Love in Dying for us are mighty Engagements to Obey and imitate him. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 173 The great Motives and Ingagements to Obedience.

Engager (engē·dʒəɹ). [f. ENGAGE *v.* + -ER.]

1. a. One who enters into an engagement or agreement; †a surety, guarantor. **b.** One who engages in an enterprise or occupation. **c.** One who engages the service of another; an employer.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 125 (L.) Rash motions have lost noble enterprises and their engagers. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.*, II. 293 That [the Italian Opera] might be performed with all decency .. several sufficient Citizens were engagers. 1865 *Reader* No. 143. 342/2 Such pastimes .. the engager in them.

†**2.** *spec.* One of those who signed or approved of the 'Engagement' of 1647: see ENGAGEMENT 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1650 DONNE JUNR. in *Donne's Lett.* (1651) Ded., What of them that were both Covenanters and Engagers too. 1650 LD. CASSILIS in *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 188 The confluence of Malignants and Engagers about him [CHAS. II] in the Army. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lx. 521 An army which admitted any engagers or malignants among them.

Engaging (engē·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ENGAGE, in various senses. Also *attrib.*, as in *engaging guard* (Mil.).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 10/1 The engaging the Parliament in the war. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 111 The ingaging into much Passion. 1803 CAPT. BISSELL in *Naval Chron.* XI. 241 This kind of engaging lasted more than an hour. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 138 Forming quickly his 'Engaging Guard' to any point required. *Ibid.* I. 147 Engaging .. the action of joining the sword of an opponent, either previous to his, or your own attack.

Engaging (engē·dʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGAGE *v.* + -ING².] That engages, in various senses.

1. †**a.** Obliging (*obs.*). †**b.** Absorbing, interesting (*obs.*). **c.** Winning, attractive.

1673 *Vain Insol. Rome* 11, I have not forgot your engaging Charity. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* lxi, These ingaging Virtues are the Tyes, That more oblige, than Arts, or Amorous Eyes. 1713 BERKELEY *Ess. in Guardian* vi. Wks. III. 163 Virtue has in herself the most engaging charms. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* 104 The walk on the old ramparts presents several most engaging views. 1833 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I. ix. 405 She .. has always the same engaging manner. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 250 His countenance was eminently handsome and engaging.

2. That makes an engagement or gives a pledge.

1883 *Glasgow Week. Her.* 8 Sept. 3/2 The father of the infant baptised used to be addressed [in the Scotch baptismal service] as 'the engaging parent'.

3. Mech. *Engaging and disengaging machinery*: that in which one part is alternately united to, or separated from, another part, as occasion may require. (Nicholson.)

Engagingly (engē·dʒiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an engaging manner.

1. So as to involve a pledge; cf. prec. 2.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 124 Were it [baptism] performed more solemnly, particularly, and engagingly.

2. Attractively, charmingly, winningly.

1694 *Pindaric Ode to Sancroft*, How his Rays Engagingly Surprize! 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 104 One more learned .. could not write as you do .. so very ingagingly. 1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 345 Too engagingly peremptory, to admit of any denial from him. 1812 L. HUNT in *Exam.* 4 May 275/1 [He] is..engagingly tolerant.

†**Enga·gingness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being engaging or fascinating; attractiveness, seductiveness.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 313 The engagingness of mischief.

†**Engai·gne.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *engaigne* deception (cf. It. *ingannare* to deceive), also indignation, resentment.] Resentment.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 508 (Edinb. MS.) He had at hym rycht gret engaigne [ed. *Skeat* disdeyne].

†**Enga·lared,** *pple. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also ? engolerid. [perh. f. EN-¹ + *galari* GALLERY.] ? Furnished with galleries.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 460 A palace .. Engolerid [ed. 1568 Engalared] goodly with hallis and bowris.

Engall, -gallant, -gammon, -gaol, -garb, -garble, -garboil: see EN- *pref.*¹ 1 a, 1 b, 3.

Engarland (engā·ɹlănd), *v.* Also 7 engyrland, ingarland. [f. EN- *pref.*¹ + GARLAND; cf. Fr. *enguirlander.*]

1. *trans.* To put a garland upon; to wreathe *with.* Also with flowers, etc. as subj. Also *fig.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 60 Laurels .. to engarland our Poets heads. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, Powers ..Whose milde aspect engyrland Poesie. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Leg. Piers Gaveston* (1748) 205 With funeral wreaths ingarlanding his brows. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* xiv, [A cloth of gold] Engarlanded and diaper'd With inwrought flowers. 1853 F. W. NEWMAN tr. *Odes Horace* 110 To tempt the little gods, whom myrtle Frail and rosemary engarlands.

2. To surround, as with a garland.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* v, You rotten-throated slaves Engarlanded with coney-catching Knaves. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 147 That part of the cornice, where no rim Engarlands its steep fall. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 91 Snowy heights form a water-shed for the low-lying fertility which engarlands their base.

Hence **Enga·rlanded** *ppl. a.*

1858 W. JOHNSON *Ionica* 82 A sister's engarlanded brows.

Engarment: see EN- *pref.* 1 a.

†**Enga·rrison,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 ingarrison. [f. EN-¹ + GARRISON.] **a.** *trans.* To serve as a garrison in. **b.** To protect by a garrison. **c.** To station as a garrison; *pass.* only. **d.** *refl.* To establish (oneself) *in*, as in a garrison or fortification; to entrench (oneself).

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xxxii, They that would hold fair correspondence with the citizens, where they were engarrisoned. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 9 Neptune .. with a flying gard of brave winged Coursers doth engarrison her. 1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1671) 270 There lay engarrison'd the Captain of the Crispinian Horsemen. 1668 W. CHARLTON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* 46 Think it below their Courage to engarrison that Fort. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 27 The giant had .. ingarrisoned himself in the town of Mansoul. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 397, I will not..engarrison myself within crowds of People. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IX. v. (R.), He has engarrison'd himself in a strong hold. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Indians* 314 In the various nations where they ingarrisoned themselves. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Engarrison*, to protect any place by a garrison.

Engastration (engæstrē·ʃən). *rare.* [f. Gr. ἐν in + γαστ(ε)ρ- stem of γαστήρ belly + -ATION.] The action of stuffing one fowl inside another.

1814 *Sch. Gd. Living* 87 Engastration of stuffed pies, one bird within another .. The passion for engastration seems to have had its admirers in all ages.

†**Enga·striloque.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + L. *-loquus* speaking.] = next.

1720 HUTCHINSEN *Witcher.* i. 11 Such People are call'd Engastriloques, or Ventriloquists.

†**Enga·strimyth.** *Obs.* Also 6 engastromith, 7 (*erron.* in *Dicts.* -mich, -imuch). [ad. Fr. *engastrimythe*, ad. Gr. ἐγγαστρίμυθος, f. ἐν in + γαστρί, dat. of γαστήρ belly + μῦθος speech.] One who appears to speak in the belly, a ventriloquist.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. *Deceipt* (1605-7) I. 309 All incenst, the pale Engastromith..Speakes in his wombe. 1623 COCKERAM, *Engastromich*, one possessed, which seemes to speak in his belly. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Engastrimuches* (engastrimuchi), were those, that being possessed, seemed to speak out of their belly. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lviii. (1737) 238 The first, were call'd *Engastrimythes*.

Hence †**Engastrimy·thian** *a.*, that practises ventriloquism; **Engastrimy·thic** *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of ventriloquism.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, The Engastrimythian Prophetess. 1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Illustr. & Enquiries Relating to Mesmerism* I. 58, I cannot help saying that there seems to me to be something engastrimythic in this case. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 125 Upon this, she abandoned her engastrimythic whisperings, and uttered a loud cry of alarm and distress.

Engaze: see EN- *pref.*¹ 3.

Enge, obs. f. ING(E meadow.

†**Engea·l,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 engeyle. [ad. OF. *engiel-er, engel-er*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + *geler* to freeze: cf. CONGEAL.] *trans.* To freeze.

14.. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 11 (Halliw.) Stones engeyled falleth doune arow, Whenne that hit hayleth.

Engel, obs. form of ANGEL.

Engem (endʒe·m), *v. rare.* Also 9 ingem. [f. EN-¹ + GEM.] *trans.* To set with, or as with, gems; to bejewel.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6/2 When clouds engemm'd shew azure, green, and red. 1803-49 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 98 A ring, ingemmed with a chrysolite. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 262, I pray thee, living topaz! that ingemm'st This precious jewel, let me hear thy name.

†**Enge·nder,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 ingender. [a. OF. *engendre*, n. of action f. *engendrer*: see next.] The action of engendering or begetting; *concr.* that which is engendered; offspring, produce.

a 1528 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 365 Withe comons and comon ingenders. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxix. 17 To know his grandam butterflise estate, With all vncles and auntes, of their engender. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 129 From th' rising son, obtaining by just suit, A spring's ingender, and an autumn's fruit.

Engender (endʒe·ndəɹ). Also 4-5 engendre, 5-7 ingender. [a. F. *engendrer*, corresp. to Pr. *engenrar*, It. *ingenerare*:—L. *ingenerāre*, f. *in-* + *generāre* to beget, GENERATE, f. *genus, gener-is*, breed, race.]

1. *trans.* Of the male parent: To beget. Const. *on, of.* Now only *rhetorical* or *fig.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 272 En-gendered on hem Ieauntez with her Iapez ille. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 28 Than schuld he take a yong wif and a fair, On which he might engendre him an hair. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxi. 223 Of his Sone Chuse, was engendred Nembrother the Geaunt. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 The one espoused that other and engendryd on her a daughter. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. Prol. 42 The Fader..His only Son engendris evirmoir. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 625 The sayde Richarde was espoused to Lady Alice .. of which woman he engendered Richard, John and George. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 233 When a man .. engenders his like .. it is no Miracle. 1796 JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn *Life J.* (1853) II. xiii, I haue to seek out some angelic partner, and engender a dozen or two of children. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix. (1870) II. 394 The offspring of experience engendered upon custom.

2. Of the female parent: To conceive, bear.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 587 ȝe were alle..bred of þat modur þat .. storms engendreþ. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 612 Sexty geauntes be-fore engenderide with fendez. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV. xx, Seven doughters .. she had well engendred. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. iii. 71 O Error soone conceyu'd, Thou..kil'st the Mother that engendred thee. 1683

Brit. Spec. 57 The Father and Mother, and simply those that beget and ingender do..rule over all their Children.

3. Of both parents, also vaguely of ancestors, and *transf.* of countries, situations, conditions, etc.: To produce, give existence to (living beings). In *passive*, to be produced, begotten (Const. *between, of*); to be descended.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 215 A rybaud þei engendrede and a gome vnryghtful. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Irel.* (1320) 2/2 Men of relygyon eet barnacles upon fastynge dayes bycause they ben not engendred with flesshe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Q. Mary 2 Illustir princes, engendrit of magnanime genoligie. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 125 b, Of the shee Asse and the Horse, is engendred the shee moile. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 232 For what hath man deserved, why his parents should ingender him such, or such? 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. III. 202 Elevated at some distance from the odious reptiles ingendered in the putrid waters. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* III. 97 The human kind, the place, the time, and seed, That did engender them and give them birth. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. I. ii. 16 [Anaximander has been alleged to have taught that] the first imperfect and short-lived creatures had been engendered in slime.

†4. *absol.* To copulate, have sexual intercourse. Said of both sexes. Const. *with*. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7959 Luff ingendreth with ioye, as in a iust sawle. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 213 Thei ingendered with spirites, & brought furth l. Giauntes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 127 Camel .. engendreth..backward, as the Elephantes. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, His goodness has gone backward, and engendered With his old sins again. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 794 And in embraces forcible and foule Ingendring with me. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 174 With the wild boar .. they are never known to engender. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxviii. 25 That Insecta engender only once in the course of their lives.

¶ *trans.* Misused for: To couple.

1791 PAINE *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 80 By engendering the church with the state.

5. *trans.* †a. To produce by natural processes, develop, generate (plants, minerals, material substances) (*obs.*). b. To give rise to, produce (a state of things, a disease, force, quality, feeling, etc.). †c. To contract (a disorder). *Obs.*

a. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 4 Of which vertue engendred is the flour. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 12 Ther is a stone, which callid is a Jagounce Of olde engendrid within myn entraylle. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 6 Golde .. is engendred almost in al regions neare vnto the *Æquinoctial* line. 1563 T. GALE *Antid.* II. 51 It doeth ingender fleshe on the bones that are bare. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 261 Those brookes .. doe ingendre the river Stowre. 1653 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 144 To..clense the Kidnies from Gravel or Stones ingendered in them. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xiii. 202 The ground and soil of this Mountain..neither ingenders, nor brings forth any fruit, grass, nor grain. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 237 Others resemble the onyx, being engendered of black and thick humours.

b. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1141 Lust and lykyng, that es flesshely Engendres the syn of lychery. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 64 Darknes with hardnes ingendred shall be. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 47 To plucke out all the olde euyll customes that by synne be engendred in vs. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 124 These similitudes..ingender truth. 1646 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* 167 The quotient will shew you the number that engendreth the Progression. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 296 Immoderate Study engenders a grossness in the Mind. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* vii. 118 Taxes..when carried too far, destroy industry, by engendring despair. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlviii. 111 This stupid and useless fashion .. has most unfortunately been engendered on these ignorant people. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. § 10 The heat engendered by the friction.

c. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxviii. 575 They answered howe the kyng of longe tyme had engendred the same malady. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 192 When Italians..eate any quantity thereof, they presently fall into the bloudy fluse, or else ingender some other pestilentious fever.

†6. *intr.* a. Of living things: To breed, multiply. b. Of inorganic substances: To form, originate, be produced. c. Of maladies, etc.: To originate, develop. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 421 He knew the cause of every maladye .. And where thei engendrid. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 308 For causes pestilent Engendring there, and wormes violent. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccviii. 710 Thus ther engendred hatred dayly bytwene Fraunce and Flaunders. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 5 b, The Cristall..engendreth not so much of the waters coldenesse. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxx. 104 Fleas will not come nor ingender where it [Fleabane] is layed. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Instruct. Sonne* ix. (1651) 24 As the worm that engendereth in the Kernel of the Nut. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 195 An illfavourd black cloud began to engender against her in the Levant. 1653 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 62 To cause the stone not to ingender. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Thick clouds are spread, and storms engender there. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 44 a, Damp that may happen to engender or gather under ground. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 53 Bats will engender in thy belly. 1865 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* xx. 471 In Italy .. a dismal disbelief was silently engendering.

Engendered (endʒe·ndəɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. +-ED.] Begotten or produced; (of a disease) arising within the body, non-contagious.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Providence* xiv, Nothing ingendred doth prevent his meat. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 60 Diseases engendered are..leprosy, hectic, epilepsy, etc.

Engenderer (endʒe·ndərəɪ). Also 6-7 engendrer, ingenderer. [f. ENGENDER *v.* +-ER.] One who or that which engenders.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 152 The mothers are called *genitrices*, that is engenderers. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 59 One is an ingenderer and another is ingendred, among men, a father and a sonne. 1596 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 94 These [the prophets] also he strove to forget, and as ingenderers of melancholy to remove them far away. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. v. 45 Ease and idlenesse, the engendrers of all manner of crudities. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* in *Dodsley* (1780) VIII. 481 Thou dull ingenderer; Male rather in the back than in the brain. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 53 Still more disgusting engenderers of filth.

Enge·ndering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. +-ING¹,] The action of the vb. ENGENDER, in various senses.

c 1450 *Merlin* v. 81 The recorde of the engenderinge of the childe. 1580 TWYNE (*title*) Shorte and pithie Discourse concerning the engendering .. of all Earthquakes. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 412 Not only the mere engendring of the young, but the .. methods of providing for them, are all foreknown.

Engendering (endʒe·ndəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. +-ING.²] That engenders.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 267 The excesse, or lack of engendring seed. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 175 Though ingendring force from whence they came Be strong enough. 1646 J. BENBRIGGE *Vsura Acc.* Introd. 3 Anatomizing the engendring wombe of his sinfulnesse against God. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, A bunch of engendering adders.

Enge·nderment. [f. as prec. +-MENT.] The action of engendering; procreation.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 129/1 The engenderment of new individuals.

Engendrure (endʒe·ndriuɪ). *arch.* Also 5 engenderure. [a. OF. *engendreure* (= Pr. *engenradura*), f. *engendrer*: see ENGENDER *v.*]

†1. The action of engendering. a. Generation, procreation. b. Copulation. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 139 Folye hyt hys to meche to thynche Of the engendrure .. Of Fader and Sone. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P 301 Whan he useth his wyf withoute soverayn desir of engendrure. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 51 Be kyndly engenderure To joyen in the lykenesse of ther nature. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. ii. 31 Those [beastes] .. encreased by mutuall engendrure, the varietie, and nombre.

2. Parentage, descent, origin.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 219 Go to Genesis þe Ieaunt engendrure [1377 engendroure] of vs alle. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5750 Off Tristram-is line was hys engendrure. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 380/4 Fortune onely of engendrure and happe doth al. 1884 SALA in *Illust. Lond. News* 16 Feb. 147 It is singular that so many prominent members of the *Times* staff should have been of West Indian engendrure.

Engendure (endʒe·ndiūɪ). *arch.* Also 5 inngendure. [Bad form of prec.] = prec. *lit.* and *fig.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3744 Of siche a engendure fulle littylle joye happyns. *c* 1450 *Merlin* I. 18 My moder..natht knoweth of that thow puttest on hir in thy Inngendure. *a* 1454 OCCLEVE *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134. f. 259 (Halliwell) Leefulle luste is necessarie, Withouten that may be non engendure. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 135 Crown-office Row (place of my kindly engendure). 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 247 Knowledge of the .. engendure and affinities of our noble language.

Engeny, var. of INGENY, *Obs.*

Engerminate: see EN- *pref.*¹ 3.

Enghle: see INGLE *sb.* and *v.*

Engild (engi·ld), *v.* [f. EN-¹ + GILD *v.*] *trans.* To gild; also *fig.* to brighten with golden light.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 85 Trees polist of forgars, & engilt, & siluerid. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 187 Faire Helena; who more engilds the night. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 206 His [Eridanus'] twain horns Engilt on bull-like face.

Engine (e·ndʒin), *sb.* Forms: α. 4-7 engin, 4-8 engyn(e, 4-6 engynne, (5 *pl.* engenys, 7 enging), 4- engine. β. 5-8 ingin(e, 6-7 ingyn(n)e, (5-6 yngyne, 6 injyne, ingen, 7 ingene). See also INGENY. [a. OF. *engin*, corresp. to Pr. *engen, engein, engienh*, Sp. *ingenio*, Pg. *engenho*, It. *ingegno*:—L. *ingenium* (whence INGENIOUS), f. *in* in + *gen-* root of *gignĕre* to beget.

The β forms, some of which are directly influenced by the Lat. *ingenium*, appear to occur after 16th c. only in senses 1-3.]

†1. Native talent, mother wit; genius. *Obs.*

From the middle of 17th c. app. only Sc. in β forms, retaining the older accentuation *ingi·ne*, and prob. regarded as a distinct word from *engine*.

α. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Second Nun's T.* 339 A man hath sapiences thre, Memorie, engin, and intellect also. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* Prol. 2, I ne usurpe nat to haue fownde this werk of my labour or of myn engin. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 276/1 Saynt Augustyn concluded all the other by engyn and by scyence. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. viii. [ix.] (Arb.) 95 Such .. made most of their workes by translation .. few or none of their owne engine. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 379 High press thy [Etna's] Flames..But higher moves the scope of my Engine.

β. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* Proem, in Ashm. (1652) 7 It is no small ingine To know all secreats pertaining to the Myne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 100 It will transcend the strenth of my ingyne, To tell 30w all thair godlines diuyne. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 64 Kennedy ..one of excellent injyne in Scotish poesye. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. iii, If thy master, .be angrie with thee, I shall suspect his ingine, while I know him for't. 1599 JAMES I Βασιλικον Δωρον To Rdr., Which I wrote for exercise of my own ingene. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Colet* (1867) I. 117 Great respect had wont to be had both to the ingine and ingenuity of the intrants. 1785 BURNS *1st Ep. Lapraik* v, A' that ken't him round declar'd He had ingine. 18.. SCOTT *Monastery* 531/2 A man of quick ingine and deep wisdom.

†b. Natural disposition, temper. Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 55 (Jam.), Wikkitness, to which he was given allenarly, through the impiety of his own ingyne. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scot.* in *Scot. Poems* 16*th C.* II. 239 To quhom can I this throuch propyne Bot unto one of excellent ingyne. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. lxxxiii, His fell ingine His grauer age did somewhat mitigate.

†2. Skill in contriving, ingenuity; also, in bad sense, artfulness, cunning, trickery. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2003 Ac now icham from him ifare þrouȝ godes grace & min engyn. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) viii. 1959 Gold and siluer to wille he wan Bi losengerie an bi engin. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 The women were of great engine. *c* 1450 *Merlin* I. 20, I am the sone of the enmy that begiled my moder with engyn. 15.. tr. *Sir T. More's Edw. V* (1641) 2 By what crafty engin he first attempted his ungracious purpose. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Q. Mary 4 Be ane diuyne miracle, rather nor be the ingyne of men. *a* 1628 B. JONSON in Sir J. Beaumont *Bosworth F.* 13 All Monuments of Praise, That Art, or Engine, or the Strength can raise.

†b. In OF. phrase *mal engin* evil machination: see MALENGIN. Also in similar sense, *false, malicious engin. Obs.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 1440 Thought his counsell was fals engyne. 1545 T. RAYNOLD *Womans booke* B. 4 This knowledge also ministreth yet a farther ingyn and polycye to inuent infynitely the better how, etc. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) IV. xii, Brought to the purpose by fals engyn and treason and by false enchauntement. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 156 Their malicious ingyns in conspyreing aganis Kirk, King, and countrey.

†3. An instance or a product of ingenuity; an artifice, contrivance, device, plot; and in bad sense, a snare, wile (cf. 5 c. and GIN *sb.*¹); also, in weaker sense, an appliance, means.

The later instances are partly *fig.* from 4, 5 c, or 7.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 759 He het him telle his engin Hu he to blauncheflur com in. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4549 The develles engynnes wolde me take. *c* 1430 LYDG. *MS. Cott. Aug.* IV. 28 b, By what engyne the fylthes fer nor nere Were borne awaye. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* I. in Ashm. (1652) 20 To make trew..Gold is noe ingin, Except..the Philosophers medicine. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxiv. 724 To fynde way and engin howe to passe the bridge. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 Shee [Juno] soght al possibil engins In surging billows too touze thee coompanie Troian. 1625 BACON *Ess. Superst.* (Arb.) 345 Astronomers .. did faigne Eccentricks, and Epicycles, and such Engines of Orbs. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iii. 9 (D.) The hidden engines, and the snares that lie So undiscovered. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 750 Nor did he scape By all his engins. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 376 The Dutch and the Spaniards set on Foot all the Engines they could. 1719 *Cordial Low Spirits* I. 129 Falshood is the only Engine they have left to defend the Reputation of the Crape. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxiii. 252 The warrior could dexterously employ the dark engines of policy.

4. A mechanical contrivance, machine, implement, tool; in 15th c. also *collect.* apparatus, machinery. *arch.* in gen. sense. (For *fig.* uses see 10.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8816 Geauntz .. sette þem [the stones at Stonehenge] on an hil ful hey With engyns fulle queyntely. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5292 Þis selere was be sorsry selcuthely foundid, Made for a mervall to meeue with engine. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140 Engynne, or ingyne, *machina*. *c* 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 38 He or sche sall be put and haldin in the stokkis or sic uther ingine. 1571 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 309 Ropes and other yngynes. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 48 The Image with all his engines was openly showed at Pauls crosse. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 58 Some thieves (with what engines unknown) .. forced it [a chest] open. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 7 Our modern Engine the Microscope. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 132 He .. extends The little engine [a pair of scissors] on his fingers' ends. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. viii. 87 With ropes and engines, I made a shift to turn it. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 535 Being drawn from his horse by an engine with an iron hook at the end. 1866 BRYANT *Death Slavery* vii, At thy feet Scourges and engines of restraint and pain.

5. *spec.* a. A machine or instrument used in warfare. Formerly sometimes applied to all offensive weapons, but chiefly and now exclusively to those of large size and having mechanism, *e.g.* a battering-ram, catapult, piece of ordnance, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9889 (Cott.), Na maner engine o were Mai cast þar-til it for to dere. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 429 Vespacianus destourbed þe wal wiþ þe stroke of an engyne [Higden *arietis*]. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 859 And they wythowte, yngynes bende, And stones to the walles they sende. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Hebr.* xi. 30 Sodaynely to fall without any violence of Engynes. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 21 They haue expelled Lions, Beares, & such like vntamed beasts, with their bowes, and other engines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 518 Whereof to found their Engins and their Balls. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* v. ii, And I shall make a private Room in your guts for this Engine here [a rapier]. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 409 Bows and arrows, great clubs .. and such like engines of war. 1737 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 292 The stage and the press .. became battering engines against religion. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, (1839) 405 Farnese .. got possession of more than thirty of the enemy's ships, with all the artillery and engines that were on board. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 365 They had no weapons to cope with these terrible engines.

†b. An 'engine of torture'; *esp.* the rack. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 55 Graunt þat þis peynfull engyn be destruyed by þe strook of heuenly thonder & leuen. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 15 a, [He] was commanded to be put in engyne and tormented. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 386 The words..by no engin can be wrested. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 290 Which like an Engine, wrencht

my frame of Nature From the fixt place. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i, What an engine is this fop.

† **c.** A contrivance for catching game; a snare, net, trap, decoy, or the like. Cf. GIN. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 77 The hunters..by their engyns that they haue propire for the same take hym. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Diuers weres & ingins for fisshynge. 1686 N. Cox *Gentl. Recr.* III. 141 Partridges are .. most easily to be deceived or beguiled with any Train, Bait, Engine, or other Device. *Ibid.* III. 145 Make an Engine in the form and fashion of a Horse, cut out of Canvas, and stuff it with Straw, or such light matter.

¶ **d.** App. confused with *henge*, HINGE, or with the synonymous HENGILL. *Obs.*—o

1552 HULOET, Engin of a dore, *vertebra*. 1580 in BARET *Alv.* E 237.

† **6.** Taken as the equivalent of L. *machina* (see MACHINE) in certain specific uses. **a.** *Engine of the world*, after L. *machina mundi* (Lucretius): the 'universal frame'. **b.** The mechanism by which in a Greek theatre gods, etc. were made to appear in the air: cf. L. *deus ex machina*. *Obs.*

a. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 220 The cloyster of mary beryth hym that gouernyth the thre engynes .. heuen, erthe, and helle, 1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 129/1 There was a god, eyther maker or gouernour or both, of al this hole engine of the world. 1539 Bp. HILSEY *Primer* in *Myrr. our Ladye* 349 The governor of the triple engine, The Son of God of mightes most. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiv. (1634) 73 In governing of the so swift whirling about of the engine of heaven.

b. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 107 As if they had beene brought home in a dreame or engine. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* lxviii. 20 He appeareth as out of an Engin, and pulleth us out of Death's jaws.

7. A machine, more or less complicated, consisting of several parts, working together to produce a given physical effect.

As in recent use the word has come to be applied *esp.* to the STEAM-ENGINE (q.v.) and analogous machines (see 8, 9), the wider sense expressed in the above definition has become almost obsolete, surviving chiefly in the compounds *beer-engine*, *calculating-engine*, *fire-engine*, *garden-engine*, *water-engine* (q.v. under their initial elements).

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. i. 12 An artificiall Clock, Mill, or such like great Engine. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Author's Pref., As in a watch, or some such small engine. 1667 in *Phil. Trans.* II. 425 A Glass-Receiver of the above mentioned Engine [an air-pump]. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 28 If the Pit be sunk more than thirty Fathom, then we use the Horse Engin. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 15 I'll rather wheel about the street an engine to grind knives and scissars. *c* 1730 E. BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 106 An engine to chop straw withal. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. IV. viii. 243 The exportation of frames or engines for knitting gloves or stockings is prohibited. 1816 WORDSW. *Thanksg. Ode* (1850) II. 215 The tubed engine feels the inspiring blast.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1633 *Costlie Whore* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, I feele within my breast a searching fire Which doth ascend the engine of my braine. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 4 Those curious and elaborate Engines, the bodies of living Creatures. 1697–8 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 180 Our Sovereign Creator formed our souls, and sent them to inhabit these two engines of flesh. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 347 No life is found..only to one engine bound.

c. *spec.* (*a.*) Short for *beer-engine*, *fire-engine*, *garden-engine*, etc. † (*b.*) = *engine-loom*: see II. † (*c.*) See quot. 1696.

In 18th c. and still later the word *engine*, when used *spec.* without defining word or contextual indication, usually meant 'fire-engine'.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) B iij b, Your Engines to cast water upon the houses. 1670 TRIGG in Bedloe *Popish Plot* (1679) 23 This Fire was most mischievously designed, as being in a place where no Engine could come. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 345 Some [Mills] go with Sails, and serve also to Dreyn the Fens, and are called Engines. 1725 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 6364/3 By Trade a Silk-Weaver on the Engine. 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* III. 234 The engines will soon extinguish the fire. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* iv. (1813) 54 An engine to water the leaves of vines and all other wall trees. 1798 CAPT. MILLER in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 156 A boat that was taking in a hawser .. I filled with fire-buckets .. and was putting the engine in another. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* viii. (1855) 87 'Him wot was drawin' at the engine, as you passed the bar.'

8. = STEAM-ENGINE. (This is now the prevailing sense, and often influences the later use of the word in other senses.) Often with defining word, as *locomotive-*, *marine*, *pumping*, *railway engine*.

1816 *Encycl. Perthensis* XXI. 384 In consequence of the great superiority of Mr. Watt's engines..they have become of most extensive use. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 69 The adhesion of the wheels of an engine upon the rails was sufficient to effect its progression. 1852 CLOUGH *Songs in Absence* I. 2 His iron might the potent engine plies. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 Little is left for the men but to mind the engines, and feed the furnaces. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 26 Mar. 5/2 The goods engines were moderate in weight. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 654 A good engine-man takes a pride now in his engine.

9. Applied to various other machines analogous to the steam-engine; *i.e.* to machines including in themselves the means of generating power. Chiefly with prefixed word denoting the source of power, as *caloric-*, *electro-magnetic-*, *gas-engine*.

10. *fig.* (Chiefly after sense 4.) † **a.** Of a person: An agent, instrument, tool. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 610 He was .. the very organ, engine, and deviser of the destruction of Humfrey the good Duke of Gloucester. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 92 That Politick Engine who..was employed..as a Missionary amongst the Nonconformists. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 54. 344 Sir Francis Walsingham .. was one of the great Engines of State. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 69 Empson and Dudley, the wicked engines of Henry VII.

b. Of a thing: An instrument, means, organ.

1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 56 Now farewell world, the engin of all woe. 1650 MAJOR-GEN. HARRISON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 297 III. 354, I thinke Faith and Praier must bee the cheife engines. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 68 The Animal Spirits .. are the chief Engine of Sight. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vii. (1763) 147 The Exhibition of Plays and Shews was one of the very Engines of Corruption. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 18 The State has two great engines, punishment and reward. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. ix. 244 Never .. had the press been turned into an engine of such political importance. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 73 Logical analysis, the characteristic engine of Socrates.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** attrib. (chiefly in sense 8), as *engine-box*, *-funnel*, *-furnace*, *-house*, *-pump*, *-room*, *-shaft*, *-wheel*, *-work*; **b.** objective with vbl. sb. or agent-noun, as *engine-*† *artificer*, *-construction*, *-driver*, *-maker*, *-tender*, *-tenter*, *-wright*; *engine-less*, *-like*, adjs.; also **engine-bearer** (see quot.); **engine-lathe**, a lathe worked by machinery; † **engine-loom**, one in which the shuttle was driven by a mechanical contrivance, instead of being thrown by hand; **engine-sized** (paper), sized by a machine, not by hand in separate sheets; **engine-turned**, ornamented with engine-turning; also *fig.*; **engine-turner**, one who performs engine-turning; **engine-turning**, the engraving of symmetrical patterns upon metals by machinery.

1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 21 *Engine Artificer: Fee *per diem* 4*d*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Engine-bearers*, sleepers, or pieces of timber placed between the keelson, in a steamer, and the boilers of the steam-engine, to form a proper seat for the boilers and machinery. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 250 As if tired pedestrians should mount the *engine-box of headlong trains. 1887 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 463/3 The gradual improvement in *engine construction. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 66 *Enginedrivers and guards in America sometimes strike when a train is halfway on its journey. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* iii. (1851) 43 The reeking *engine-funnel of an up-train is seen darting out of the tunnel. 1825 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 1217 An *engine-house, belonging to the Hope Fire Assurance Company. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 49 A milled edge is given to earthenware in what is called an *engine lathe. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 11/2 By me swept the trim, *engineless, and almost silent railway carriage, driven by an invisible electro motor. 1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 136 A sort of mechanical or *engine-like twitchings. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* v. i, He that invented the *Engine-Loom. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Enginero*, an *engine maker, *machinarius*. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 150 The power of an engine .. is estimated differently by different engine makers. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlviii, The clanking of the *engine-pumps. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* Introd. 8 We go into *engine rooms. 1807 CARNE *Relistian Tin Mine* in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 293 The *engine shaft .. is situated 8 fathoms north of the widest part of the lode. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 671 Valves, placed out of the reach of the operative engineer, or *engine tender. 1870 *Daily News* 22 Apr., Intimation was given to the *engine-tenter that they wished to be lowered down. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xiii, A gold hunting-watch..*engine-turned. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.*, *Self-made Men*, Your self-made man..deserves more credit..than the ..engine-turned article. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVIII. 12 Pencil-cases elaborately engine-turned. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 102 *Engine turning .. the wavy circular curves cut into the outside of watch cases for decoration. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* Mar. 266 The *engine-wheels could not bite. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* 127 (R.) They would not lend their helping hand to any man in *engine-worke. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 55 George Stephenson was, in 1812, appointed *engine-wright of the colliery.

Engine (e·ndʒin), *v.* [orig. a. OF. *engin-ier*, *engyner*, corresp. to Pr. *engenhar*, OSp. *engeñar*, Pg. *engenhar*, It. *ingegnare*:—med.L. *ingeniāre*, f. *ingenium*: see prec.; in later use f. ENGINE *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To contrive, plan, either in a material or an immaterial sense. Also *absol.* with inf. of purpose. *To engine together*: to frame or fit together by art. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 250 For gygas þe geaunt * with a gynne engyned To breke & to bete doune * þat ben a3eines ihesus. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 79 With fair beheste and yeftes grete Of gold, that they hem have engined To-gider. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. li. (1859) 54 The synne that thou hast done was..not by very malyce engyned of withynne. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 10 With golden lace ful craftely engined. 1609 Bp. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 198 The most horrible designe..that euer was engined. 1611 FLORIO, *Aggegnare*, to frame..to engine together.

† **2.** To take by craft; to ensnare, deceive. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* 249 (M.) Ho may more trayson do, or is loverd betere engine Than he that al is trist is to. 1340 *Ayenb.* 122 Alle þo .. þet habbeþ .. þe herten engined ine þe dyevles nette. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 71 A softe bedde..Where she was afterward engined. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1501 His tung he gan to whet Sotilly to engyne hym.

3. † **a.** To put on the rack; to torture. † **b.** To assault with engines. **c.** *nonce-use.* To find engines or instruments for.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T.* 240 The mynistres of that toun .. the hostiller sore engyned. 1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 29 (D.) We fear not .. professed enemies to engine and batter our walls. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 161 Tell me..How we can war, how engine our great wrath!

4. To fit up (a vessel) with steam engines.

1868 *Express* 20 May, The Victoria, iron-clad frigate .. engined by Messrs. John Penn and Son. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Sept., Build the largest ironclad ships, engine them. 1882 *W. Hedley* 36 On December 3rd [1881] the first vessel built, engined, and masted above Newcastle, passed down the river.

Engineer (endʒinī·ɹ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4 engyn(e)our, 6 yngynore, ingenor. *β.* 6–7 en-, inginer, -are, engyner, ingener. *γ.* 7 en-, ingenier(e, -ir, ingeneer(e, en-, inginier, ingineer, 7– engineer. [ME. *engyneour*, a. OF. *engigneor* (for which mod.F. has the semi-learned form *ingénieur*, perh. influenced by It.), corresp. to Pr. *enginhador*:—late L. *ingeniātōrem*, f. *ingeniāre*: see prec. In 16th c. the word assumed the form *en-*, *inginer*, as if f. ENGINE *v.* + -ER (a derivation which yields the same sense as the Romanic word). Early in 17th c. appear the forms in *-ier(e*, *-eer*. The precise origin of these is uncertain; they may be ad. Fr. *ingénieur*, or perh. ad. It. *ingegniere*, which is a distinct word = Sp. *engeñero* (Minsheu), Pg. *engenheiro*, OF. *engignier* (Cotgr. *enginier*):—L. type **ingeniārius*, f. *ingenium* (see ENGINE *sb.*); on the other hand they may be f. ENGINE *sb.* + *-ier*, *-eer*, this suffix having in 16th c. already become familiar in military words of Romanic origin.]

† **1.** One who contrives, designs, or invents; an author, designer (Const. *of*); also *absol.* an inventor, a plotter, a layer of snares. *Obs.* In the later quots. perh. a *fig.* use of 2.

α. *c* 1420 *Metr. Life St. Kath.* (Halliw.) 14 In hys court was a false traytoure, That was a grete Yngynore.

β. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 8 The dreadfull enginer of phrases insteede of thunderboltes. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 99 a, The Inginer of this practise .. was a Portugall. 1605 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. i, No, Silius, we are no good ingineers. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 36 Yet you cannot deny them to be the deuil's enginers.

γ. *a* 1635 R. SIBBES in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ix. 15 That great engineer, Satan. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 300 Certainly these are the most prime Engineers of Oaths, that ever the World knew. 1702 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 478 The engineers of this bill [a bill before the House of Commons] thought they had obtained a great advantage against me.

2. † **a.** A constructor of military engines (*obs.*) [So L. *ingeniator* in Pipe Rolls 12th c.] **b.** One who designs and constructs military works for attack or defence; also *fig.* Also in *comb.*, as † *engineer-general*.

α. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1387 A tour ful strong, That queyntyly engynours made. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3223 Þe Amyral made his engyneour; þe engyns to sette & bende. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 189 M. William Englebert, an excellent Ingenor.

β. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 144 Expert Enginers and menne of excellente knouledge in the art of Fortification. 1583 T. STOCKER *Hist. Civile Warres Low Countries* I. 50 b, The buylder and Engyner whereof [of the Castle of Antwerpe] was one Pachiotto. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. xxxiv. 532 But a more wonderful enginer for devising and framing of artillerie, ordinance, fabrickes, and instruments of warre. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 206 (Globe), For 'tis the sport to have the enginer Hoist with his own petar. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 591 Sir William Heydon.. a valiant Souldier, and an expert Enginer.

γ. 1551 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* (1858) II. 369 Baron de la Garde had seene it [Portesmouth castell] having an ingenir with him, and, as it was thought, had the platte of it. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 8 The Engineer prouiding the Petar To breake the strong Percullice. 1637 BLOUNT *Voy. into Levant* 31 The Gran Master and a chiefe Engeniere. 1638 SUCKLING *'Tis now, since, etc.* (R.), My tongue was engineer; I thought to undermine the heart By wispering in the ear. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 49 By the advise of Theodorus, a famous Ingineer. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2023/4 Major Martin Beckman, His Majesties chief Ingenier. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* v. ii, Rise thou prostrate Ingineer, not all thy undermining Skill shall reach my Heart. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4706/2 Mr. Secretary Addison and the Engineer-General informed the Committee. 1759 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 150 Captain More one of His Majesty's Engineers. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 29, I hope that he will be able to send an engineer to undertake [the works]. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xviii. 231 She began praising his skill as an engineer.

c. A soldier belonging to the division of the army called *Engineers*, composed of men trained to engineering work. Also *attrib.*, as in *engineer-officer*, *-regiment*, *-warrant*.

1787 *Lond. Gaz.* 24–28 Apr. No. 12850 p. 197 The Corps of Engineers shall in future take the name of the Corps of Royal Engineers. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 63 Colonels of artillery and engineers. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 81 An army composed of divisions..artillery, engineers, etc, complete. 1889 GEN. PORTER *Hist. Royal Engineers* 143 This day [26 May 1716] may therefore be taken as that on which the Engineer branch of the British army blossomed into a distinct Corps.

3. One whose profession is the designing and constructing of works of public utility, such as bridges,

roads, canals, railways, harbours, drainage works, gas and water works, etc. From 18th c. also *Civil Engineer*, for distinction from 2 b.

Not in Johnson 1755 or Todd 1818; the former has only the military senses, to which the latter adds 'a maker of engines', citing Bullokar. In the early quots. the persons referred to were probably by profession military engineers, though the works mentioned were of a 'civil' character. Since 2 b has ceased to be a prominent sense of *engineer*, the term 'civil engineer' has lost its original antithetic force; but it continues to be the ordinary designation of the profession to which it was first applied, distinguishing it from that of 'mechanical engineer' (sense 4). Other phraseological combinations, as *electric, gas, mining, railway, telegraph engineer*, are used to designate those who devote themselves to special departments of engineering.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 249 An Enginer also..promised to bring into the Capitoll huge Columnes with small charges. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1547/1 A new Port at Nizza..A famous French Ingenier..has been consulted about it. *a* 1792 SMEATON *Reports* (1797) I. Pref. 7 The first meeting of this new institution, the Society of civil engineers, was held on the 15th of April 1793. 1793 — *Edystone L.* Introd. 8 My profession of a civil Engineer. *Ibid.* § 101 The engineer and his deputy. 1836 *Hull & Selby Railw. Act* 102 A civil engineer of eminence. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 615 Sir Hugh Myddleton, the enterprising goldsmith, has been called the first English engineer. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 228 Without much assistance from engineers, they will make a network of natural navigable channels.

4. A contriver or maker of 'engines'. The precise sense has varied from time to time in accordance with the development of meaning in ENGINE *sb.*; in present use the *engineer* in this sense (specifically *mechanical engineer*) is a maker of steam-engines or of heavy machinery generally.

In this sense (but not in 3) the term is applied to the working artisan as well as to the employer of labour.

β. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 45 Painterz, Karuerz, Players, Engyners. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 34 There could be no politique Captaine, nor any witty enginer or cunning artificer. 1598 FLORIO, *Macanopoietico*, an ingiuer, an engine-maker.

γ. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 40 A skilful Engenier, an excellent Musician, or any other Artificer of extraordinary fame. 1654 BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* 72 According to the fancy and invencion of the artist or Engineer. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. liv, This Engine was invented by .. an excellent Engineer. 1734 DESAGULIERS *Course Nat. Philos.* I. 69 The skill of a good engineer may be advantageously applied in changing the form or altering the parts and motions of a machine. 1747 R. CAMPBELL *Lond. Tradesman* 248 By engineer I..mean .. the tradesman who is employed in making engines for raising of water, etc. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 62 This celebrated engineer [Robert Fulton] does great credit to the talents of America. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 11/1 The payment of 'tips' ranging from ten to twenty shillings to working engineers and others.

5. One who manages an 'engine' or engines.

†**a.** One who manages engines of war; an artilleryman. *Obs.*

1600 HEYWOOD *Edw. IV*, II. Wks. 1874 I. 101 It was not you, At whom the fatall enginer did aime. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch.-Porch* xli, Wit 's an unruly engine, wildly striking Sometimes a friend, sometimes the engineer. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Lond. Lady* 46 Like the Death-darting Cockatrice (that slye Close Engineer) that murders through the Eye. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), An author, who points his satire at a great man, is like the engineer who signalized himself by this ungenerous practice. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 287 In which are included sailors, marines, and the engineers.

b. *Mod.* One who has charge of a steam-engine; in England only with reference to marine engines; in U. S. often applied to the driver of a locomotive engine.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 174, I am not able to speak of the engineers in Her Majesty's ships. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 75 Steam, from the first .. was dreadful with its explosion .. engineers and firemen .. have been sacrificed in learning to tame and guide the monster. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Engineer*, the engine-driver on our railroads is thus magniloquently designated.

Engineer (endʒinī·ə·1), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act as an engineer.

1681 [see ENGINEERING *ppl. a.*] 1769 J. WATT *Lett. Dr. Small*, Our present magistracy .. have employed me in engineering for them. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 131 What of the grand tools with which we engineer, like kobolds and enchanters.

2. *trans.* To employ the art of the engineer upon; to construct or manage as an engineer.

1843 VIGNOLES *Life C. B. Vignoles* (1889) 294 The..road magnificently engineered through the pass. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 428 The drainage .. had been engineered to admiration. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* ix. 546 The roads are admirably engineered and constructed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 5/1 Mr. Baker .. with Sir John Fowler, engineers the undertaking [the Forth Bridge].

b. *fig.* To arrange, contrive, plan, superintend. Also (U. S.), to guide or carry through a measure or enterprise.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* vii. 99 With good looks, a good voice,..and Mr. Boggs to engineer matters for her. 1882 JAY GOULD in *Standard* 28 Dec. 6/5 The corner in grain engineered by parties in Chicago. 1883 *American* VII. 24 An exhibition engineered by a native prince.

3. *fig. nonce-use.* To assail laboriously (*humorous*).

1781 COWPER *Let.* in Wks. (1837) XV. 64 Unless we engineered him with question after question we could get nothing out of him.

Hence **Engineered** *ppl. a.*; **Engineering** *ppl. a.*, that engineers, contriving, scheming.

1872 *Daily News* 3 Sept., From the safe ledge of a cleverly engineered road. 1681 N. N. *Rome's Follies* 26 Since I have begun to set my engineering brains to work.

Engineering (endʒinī·ərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING1.]

1. a. The action of the verb ENGINEER; the work done by, or the profession of, an engineer. **b.** The art and science of the engineer's profession.

Often used with defining words, as in *civil, mechanical, military engineering; agricultural, electric, gas, hydraulic, railway, sanitary, telegraph engineering*; see ENGINEER *sb.* 2–4.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 262 This [a contrivance in defensive warfare] is..the cunningest piece of Indian engineering. 1829 C. WELCH *Wesl. Polity* 172 A Sunday School Teacher's labour is not much unlike civil engineering. 1840 *Civil. Eng. & Archit. Journ.* 59 There is room for..a school of Engineering on sound principles. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 267 That portion of engineering which would define what power of engine would work a thousand cotton spindles. 1866 *Engineering* 5 Jan. 1 The title of this journal has been chosen..as typifying the business, art, and profession of the Engineer. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiv. 270 An ancient roadway of which the engineering..could be easily traced. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 29 Civil Engineering is the term applied to that science which treats of the construction of canals, railroads, roads, bridges .. aqueducts and such like. 1887 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 2/5. Shipbuilding and marine engineering have lately been doing better.

c. *fig.* Contriving, manœuvring.

1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 321 With some cold moral think to quench the fire; Though all your engineering proves in vain. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Mar. 3/2 Party engineering and the trickery of elections.

2. *attrib.*

1739 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* v, Very great masters in the Building or Engineering Way. 1758 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* Pref. (R.), The Roman Conclave succeeded to the Roman Senate in this engineering work. 1792 BURKE *Consid. Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. VII. 93 One arm is extremely good, the engineering and artillery branch. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VII. xi, Excuse this engineering slang. 1884 *Athenæum* 27 Sept. 397/3 The military and engineering policy of the rulers of the kingdom.

Engineership (endʒinī·əʃip). [f. ENGINEER *sb.* + -SHIP.] **a.** The business, or occupation, of an engineer. **b.** The office, or position, of an engineer.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) To Rdr., Their pretences of great abilities in Engineership. 1661 EARL ORRERY *State Letters* (1743) I. 62, I..pretend something to engineership. 1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* xvi. 288 The railway had been constructed under the engineership of Major Whistler. 1889 *Illust. Lond. News* 23 Feb. 242/3 Mr. Hawksley retired from the joint engineership.

†**Engineery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ENGINEER *sb.* + -Y.] Used by Smeaton for 'the science of engineering'. Cf. ENGINERY.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 39 Mr. Rudyerd's method.. of keying and securing, must be considered as a material accession to the practical part of Engineery. *Ibid.* § 40 The great principle of Engineery, that weight is the most naturally and effectually resisted by weight.

†**Engineful,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. ENGINE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of ingenuity, ingenious.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4869 Hy ben..gode, and engyneful to fighth.

Engineman (e·ndʒinmæn). [f. ENGINE *sb.* + MAN.] **a.** One who works, or helps to work, a fire-engine. **b.** One who attends to a stationary steam-engine. **c.** The driver of a locomotive.

1835 PARSONS *Tourist's Comp.* 243 No gratuity is allowed to be taken by any guard, engineman, porter, etc. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxii. (1885) 171 A fire .. brought out the engine-men. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iv. 81 Stephenson taught himself arithmetic and mensuration while working as an engineman. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* viii. 261 He saw .. only the guards and enginemen.

Enginery (e·ndʒinəri,-nri). Forms: 7 en-, inginarie, 7–8 enginry, 7– enginery. [f. ENGINE *sb.* + -(E)RY; cf. It. *ingegneria* (which may be the source), OF. *engignerie*.]

†**1.** The art of constructing 'engines' (cf. senses of ENGINE *sb.*); also, the art of the (military) engineer. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 2 Astronomie, Cosmographie, Architecture, Inginarie and diuers others. [The corresponding passage *De Augm.* III. vi. has *machinaria.*] 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 20 Some Enginarie aide must bee assistant to mount the water by Screwes, Pullies, Poizes. 1644 HOWELL *Engl. Teares* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh) V. 444 Nor can all thy elaborate circumvallations, and trenches, or any art of enginery, keep him [famine] out of thy line of communication. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 25 The Irish..had [no] Architecture, Enginery, Painting, Carving, nor any kind of Manufacture.

2. Engines collectively; apparatus, machinery. Frequent in *fig.* use.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 261 A feeble Aid! Dedalian Engin'ry. 1774 JOHNSON *Diary* 20 Sept. in *Boswell* xlvi, Boulton .. led us through his shops—I could not distinctly see his enginery. *c* 1840 THIRLWALL in *Rem.* (1878) III. 1 The enginery of war is often brought out. 1851 TENNYSON *Ode Internat. Exhib.* iii. 6 Harvest-tool and husbandry, Loom and wheel and enginery. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 747 An animal is a self-propagating piece of enginery.

fig. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* Wks. (1764) I. 320 The fraudful engin'ry of Rome. 1844 R. CHAMBERS *Vest. Creat., Early Hist. Man*, A complete social enginery for the securing of life and property.

b. *esp.* Engines of war, artillery. Chiefly *poet.* or *rhetorical.* Also *fig.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 54 The impregnable situation of our Liberty and Safety, that laught such weake enginry to scorn. 1667 — *P. L.* VI. 553 In hollow Cube Training his devilish Enginrie. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* (1807) 57 The loud disploded roar Of brazen enginry. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. 322 Not all the brazen engineries of man, At once exploded, the wild burst surpass. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlix. 162 His enginery soon made a breach in the wall.

3. The work of an engine, the application of engine-power. Also *fig.*

1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 370 The article..incurs a smaller charge for the wages of enginery.

fig. 1838 STERLING in Carlyle *Life* II. vii. (1872) 146 A few drawings,—all with the stamp of his [Michael Angelo's] enginery upon them.

†**Enginist.** *Obs.* [f. ENGINE + -IST.] = ENGINEER *sb.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 35 The great fame of Archimedes and other notable enginists. *Ibid.* 185 The Pisans ..had..certain enginists to dresse their fortifications.

†**Enginous,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 engynous. [a. OF. *engineus, engigneus, engignos*, corresp. to Pr. *enginhos*, OSp. *engeñoso*, It. *ingegnoso*:—L. *ingeniōsus*, f. *ingenium*: see ENGINE *sb.*]

1. Clever, crafty, cunning; deceitful.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3945 Thomas, a knyghte engynous, Wente with hys host to Orlyons. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 99 It [coler] maketh a man ben enginous. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii, For that's the mark of all their enginous drifts, To wound my patience. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 452 open force, or projects enginous.

2. Of or belonging to an engine; partaking of the nature of an engine. *lit.* and *fig.*

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* IV. (Arb.) 30 For all the Enginous Wheeles of the Soule are continually going. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii, *Lady F.* Sure, petards To blow us up. *Lord L.* Some enginous strong words.

Engird (engē·ɹd), *v.* Also 7 ingird. Pa. pple. engirt. [f. EN-1 + GIRD *v.*] *trans.* To surround with, or as with, a girdle; to encircle, as a girdle does. Also, *To engird in.*

1566 GASCOIGNE *Iocasta* ii, in Child *Four Old P.* (1848) 190 Let cruell discorde beare thee companie, Engirt with snakes. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* I. i. 7 Round about engirt with a frindge of Gold. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 139 Paches.. arrived at Mitylene and ingirt it with a single wall. 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* II (R.), She saw him smile along the tissu'd clouds..Engirt with cherub wings. *a* 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* xxvii. (R.), A sash of tincture bright..Engirds his loins. 1813 WORDSW. *View fr. Top of Black Comb*, Main ocean..visibly engirding Mona's Isle. 1820 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 385 The hoary mountain tops..that engird the horizon in. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 22 He would manifestly be engirt by heavens having the general aspect of ours.

b. *fig.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Ugly Darkness .. Engirt with tempests, wrapt in pitchy clouds. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 200 My Body round engyrt with miserie. 1798 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Mem.* I. 219 Engird their brows With glittering crowns of praise.

Hence **Engi·rding** *ppl. a.*

1852 D. MOIR *Defeat Winter* viii, Love, with an engirding belt, Hath beautified the solitude.

Engirdle (engē·ɹd'l), *v.* Also 7 ingirdle. [f. EN-1 + GIRDLE.] *trans.* To surround with, or as with, a girdle; to serve as a girdle or enclosure to; to encompass. Also *fig.*

1602 DAVISON in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 325 As mountaines great on euery side Engirdle faire Jerusalem. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 225 He was ingirdled with his enemies. 1785 GLOVER *On Sir Isaac Newton*, Comets..with hideous grasp the skies engirdle round. 1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 665 A metropolitan city .. engirdled with groves. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. ix. 111 To die engirdled by the cord of St. Francis was the sure means of safety.

Engi·rdling, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING1.] The action of prec. vb.; *concr.* that which engirdles.

1598 FLORIO, *Cingolo*, a girdle or a garter, an engirdling.

Engirdling (engē·ɹdliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] That engirdles, surrounds, encloses.

1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 512 Vapour rising up from the engirdling ocean. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks. XII. 14 The people of the engirdling zone are called the Cinghalese. 1883 *Knowledge* 15 June 357/1 The protecting embrace of his [Saturn's] engirdling rings.

†**Engi·rt,** *v. Obs.* Also 7–8 ingirt. [f. EN-1 + GIRT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To gird, encircle *with.* Also *simply.*

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. i, Engirt the temples of his hateful head! 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* VI. xiv. § 1 (R.) The insulting waters..engirting meane while all the townes with a strait siege. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 The coat.. ingirted with a towell of silke and gold.

2. To surround as a girdle does; to encircle. Also *fig.*

15.. in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 423 So feruent griefe engirts the King of Glory. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 33 This flinty ring that ingirts it. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. (R.), She prepar'd to cut the wat'ry zone Ingirting Albion. 1742 COLLINS *Ode* iv. 28 And [God] pour'd the main engirting all.

b. To enclose partially or wholly; to hem in; to envelope.

1627 May *Lucan* III. 591 They make their hornes t'engirt the adverse fleet. 1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* III. iv. (1678) 57 The skin is double..ingirting the whole body.

Hence **Engi·rting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. Engirt; *concr.* that which engirts, the rim.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 17 In the ninth year of the ingirting his anointed brows with the refulgent Ophir circle. 1623 Favine *Theat. Hon.* VI. ix. 159 Another Circle, which made the engirting of the Seale.

Engiscope: see Engyscope.

†**E·ngislet.** *Her. Obs.* [Obscure: possibly a mistake in *Bk. St. Alban's*, which the rest follow.]

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's*, *Her.* B iiij a. Fesy target is whan a scogion or an engislet is made in the myddull of the cootarmure. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 178 A scutcheon of pretence or Engislet borne ouer the foure coates. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 61.

†**Engi·st,** *v. Obs.* In 4 engyste. [f. En-1 + Giste a resting-place.] *trans.* To appoint the resting-places or lodgings in (a journey).

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 445, I salle thi journaye engyste, enjoyne theme my selvene.

Englad, -gladden, -glamour: see En- *pref.*1

England (i·ŋglănd). Forms: 1 **Engla land,** 2 **Engle land,** 3 **Englene, Engle lond,** 3–4 **Engelond(e,** 3 **Enkelonde,** 4 **Engelande, Ingland, Yng(e)lond,** 5 **En-, Inglonde,** 4– **England.** [OE. *Engla land*, lit. 'the land of the Angles': see English, Angle 2.

This word and its cognates, *English*, etc. are the only instances in which in mod. standard English the letter *e* stands in an accented syllable for (i). The change of an earlier (eŋ) into (iŋ) is strictly normal, and in all other examples the spelling has followed the pronunciation. Cf. *wing*, ME. *wenge*; *string*, OE. *strenge*; *link*, OE. *hlence*.]

†1. The territory of the Angles, as distinguished from that of the Saxons. Only in OE. (*rare.*)

c 890 K. Ælfred *Bæda* IV. xxvi. § Dæt mynster Æbbercurnig ðæt is geseted on Engla lande [L. *in regione Anglorum.*]

2. The southern part of the island of Great Britain; usually, with the exception of Wales. Sometimes loosely used for: Great Britain. Often: The English (or British) nation or state.

In the writings of Ælfred and the earlier parts of the OE. Chronicle, the name *Angel-cynn* race of the Angles (= Bæda's *gens Anglorum*) is used to denote collectively the Teutonic peoples in Britain, and also the territories which they occupied. This seems to have been the only general name for the country until the Danish conquest, when it was superseded by *Engla land.*

[*c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* 5 Hu ða ciricean giond eall Angelcynn stodon maðma..gefyldæ. *OE. Chron.* an. 1002 Se cyng het ofslean ealle ða Deniscan men þe on Angel cynne wæron.] *OE. Chron.* an. 1014 And æfre ælcne Deniscne cyng utlah of Engla lande gecwædon. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1131 Swa hit næfre ær ne wæs on manne gemynd ofer eall Engle land. *c* 1205 Lay. 17 Wonene heo comen þa Englene londe ærest ahten. *Ibid.* 6317 Engelondes deorling. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Eresie, God beo iðoncked, ne rixleð nout in Engelond. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* in *O. E. Misc.* 12 On Englene londe [*a* 1275 in Enkelonde] he wes kyng. ? *a* 1300 *O. E. Misc.* xviii. 1 Engle lond is eyhte hundred Myle long. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8 þe first conquerour of Ingland. *Ibid.* 24893 Quen þou cums in-til england. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 24774 (Fairf.), þen bare William þe seigniorie of Ingelonde & of normandie. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 67 Hyt be almost impossybul to..set such a commyn wele among vs here in Englond. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. i. 31 Our bloody Cozens are bestow'd In England, and in Ireland. 1702 *Addr. fr. Lancaster* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3804/5 A Princess born in Old England.

3. *transf.* A country or district peopled by men of English origin, or of a kindred race. *rare.*

1834 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) III. 40 [Belgium], an older England than our own. 1883 W. Sikes in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 342/2 The part of Pembrokeshire which for centuries has been dubbed 'Little England beyond Wales.' 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 1/1 A Conference of all the Englands over sea.

4. Short for *The King of England*, also for the inhabitants of England, or a portion of them, as in 'Young England', for which see Young.

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 482 Speake England first, that hath bin forward first To speake vnto this Cittie.

Englander (i·ŋglăndəɹ). *rare.* [f. prec. + -er (in quots. 1836, 1855, after Ger. *Engländer*).] A native of England, an Englishman.

1820 Scott *Abbot* iv, I marvel what blood thou art—neither Englander nor Scot. 1836 Carlyon *Early Years* 67 Coleridge, being a noticeable Englander, and a poet withal. 1855 Thackeray in Lewes *Life Goethe* VII. vii, The admission of these young Englanders.

‖ **Englanté,** *a. Her.* [Fr. *englanté*, f. *en-* (see En-1) + *gland*: — L. *gland-em* acorn.] Bearing acorns. 1731 in Bailey, vol. II.

†**Engla·ss,** *v. Obs.* [f. En-1 + Glass.] *trans.* a. To fit (a window) with glass; to glaze. b. To figure in coloured glass.

1530 Palsgr. 535/1, I englasse a window with glasse. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 25 b, The cote Armors .. to bee paynted..graued, englassed.

Englaze: see En- *pref.*1 3.

Engle, obs. f. Angel; also of Ingle, *Obs.*

Englechery, -schire, obs. ff. Englishry.

†**Engleim,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **englayme,** (4 **glym**), 5 **yngleym.** [f. En-1 + Gleim slime.]

1. *trans.* To make slimy, clammy, or sticky; to set fast with slime. Also, to clog, choke, surfeit (the stomach).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 56 The man that moche hony eteth · his mawe it engleymeth. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 253 Wiþ aer infecte and engleymed [Lat. *aere corrupto*]. 1398 —*Barth de P. R.* VII. xlix. (1495) 261 Ache and tourment that comyth of humours engleymed in the guttes. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1131 þe guttez and the gorre ..þat alle englaymez þe gresse, one grounde þer he standez! *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 198 Gleymyn, or yngleymyn, *visco, invisco.*

2. *fig.* To set fast, as in slime, or as a bird with birdlime; to entangle, ensnare. Const. *in, with.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xliii. 27 Clemyd [*S.* englymede] is in erthe oure wambe. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 676 Englaymed was in glotenye · & glad to be drounke. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 150 þese prestis and þese clerkis.. ben most engleymed [wiþ coveteise]. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xliii, Yf thy herte be taken & engleymed with a veyne luste. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* liv. ii, The Barons were so with gold englaymed.

3. *intr.* To settle, to stick.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 692 That noon offes white Englayme uppon the rootes of her tonnge.

Hence **Engleimed,** *ppl. a.* Of the tongue: Furred.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 16 b, His tongue engleymed and his nose blacke, etc.

†**Englei·mous,** *a. Obs.* In 4 englaymous. [f. prec. + -ous.] Slimy, venomous.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3685 Som gomes thourgh gyrde with gaddys of yryn Comys gayliche clede englaymous wapene!

Englifier (i·ŋglifəi¸əɹ). *Sc.* [f. next + -er.] One who renders (a work) into English; a translator.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 565, I only wonder how either Foscolo or his Englifier had the wit to pick them out.

Englify (i·ŋglifəi), *v. Sc.* [f. Engl-ish + -(i)fy.] *trans.* To make English; to cause to resemble English persons or manners.

1829 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 394 Our magnates have been Englified in all their notions.

English (i·ŋgliʃ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 Ænglisc, Englisc, 2–4 **Englisch(e,** 3–6 **Englis(s, -ys,** (3 Ænglis, **Engleis, -is(s)ce,** 4–6 **Englissh(e, -issch, -yss(h(e, -yssche, Inglis(s, -ish(e, -isshe,** (4 **Engliȝsch, -ijs, Engelis(sh, -ysch, Ingelis, Ynglisse,** 6 **Englush, Ynglyche**), 4– **English.** [OE. *englisc, ænglisc*:—OTeut. **anglisko-*, f. **Angli-* (OE. *Engle*) pl., the Angles, one of the Teutonic peoples who settled in Britain in 5th c.; see Angle 4.]

A. *adj.*

1. In early uses now only *Hist.* Often with ellipsis of pl. sb. as in 2 d.

When the adj. first occurs in OE., it had already lost its etymological sense 'of or belonging to the Angles' (as distinguished from Saxons). The earliest recorded sense is: Of or belonging to the group of Teutonic peoples collectively known as the *Angelcynn* ('Angle-kin' = Bæda's *gens Anglorum*), comprising the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, who settled in Britain during the 5th c. With the incorporation of the Celtic and Scandinavian elements of the population into the 'English' people, the adj. came in the 11th c. to be applied to all natives of 'England', whatever their ancestry. But for a generation or two after the Norman Conquest, the descendants of the invaders, though born in England, continued to be regarded as 'French', so that the word *English*, as applied to persons, was for a time restricted to those whose ancestors were settled in England before the Conquest. In formal state documents the distinction between the 'French' and 'English' inhabitants of England survived after it had ceased practically to exist; cf. Englishry.

c 880 *Ælfred & Guthrum's Treaty* (Thorpe) ii, Gif man ofslazen weorðe, ealle we læteð esen dyrne, Engliscne & Deniscne. *a* 1000 *Ordinance respecting Dúnsæte* (Thorpe) vi, Nah naðer to farenne ne Wylisc man on Ænglisc lond ne Ænglisc on Wylisc, butan, etc. *a* 1016 *Laws of Æthelred* (Thorpe), Gif Ænglisc man Deniscne ofslea. *a* 1087 *Charter Will. I* in Stubbs *Sel. Chart.* 83 Will'm kyng gret .. ealle þa burhwaru binnan Londone Francisce and Englisce. *c* 1205 Lay. 29404 Þat folc þæt was Ænglis. *Ibid.* 29457 Of Englisce leoden. *Ibid.* 31673 Penda king is Englisc. 1809 Bawdwen *Domesday Bk.* 345 The English have four ploughs in the demesne. 1860 Hook *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. iv. 174 Since the English came into Britain. 1872 E. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 215 The gradual extension of the English name in the course of the 10th century is very perceptible.

2. Of or belonging to England or its inhabitants.

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 73 þe englische barones. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 193 Schyrreffys and baillȝheys maid he [Edward I]..of Inglis nation. 15.. Earl Surrey *Death Sir T. Wyat* Poems (Aldine ed.) 60 A worthy guide to bring Our English youth by travail into fame. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 143 Would I had neuer trod this English Earth. 1645 Fuller *Gd. Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 37 The English ambassador. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 707, I embarked on board an English ship which had sailed round the world. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* IV. xvii, Now every English eye, intent, On Branksome's armed towers was bent. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 125 English wools rose in price. 1852 Earp *Gold Col. Australia* 102 To give the English reader an idea of its present condition.

b. In the names of various trees and plants; as **English Elm,** *Ulmus campestris* (see Elm);

E. Galingale, *Cyperus longus*; **E. Maidenhair,** *Asplenium Trichomanes*; **E. Myrtle,** *Ligustrum vulgare*; **E. Treacle,** *Teucrium Scordium.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xxiii. 346 The roote of Cy[p]erus or *English Galangal, is hoate and dry in the third degree. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* VI. 12 Order. *Cyperaceæ* .. Sweet or English Galingale. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 157 b, Trichomanes (that is our *English Maydens heare) is supposed, etc. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxix (Heading), Of English or Common Maydenheare. 1879 in Prior *Plant-n.* 1846 Sowerby *Brit. Bot.*, *English Myrtle, the Common privet, *Ligustrum vulgare.* 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. I iiij a, Germander, whyche is also called in Cambrige shyre *Englyshe triacle, is called in Greke Chamedrys. 1670 Ray *Catal. Plant. Angliæ* 67 (Britten & Holl.) In agro Cantabrigiensi English Treacle dicitur. 1886 In Britten & Holland.

c. In the names of certain diseases: *English Cholera*, † *English Sweat*: see the sbs. † *English Disease* (*Malady*), *English Melancholy*: the 'spleen'.

[1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* (1734) Pref. 1 By Foreigners .. Nervous Distempers, Spleen, Vapours, and Lowness of Spirits, are, in Derision, call'd the English Malady. 1834 M. Good *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) III. 113 English Melancholy.

d. *ellipt.* = 'English people, soldiers', etc. (A 17th c. Sc. writer has the pl. *Englishes.*)

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 111 O Noble English, that could entertaine With halfe their Forces, the full pride of France. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 221 The violences, wherewith the Englishes, during their Domination among us, can be charged. 1711 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 181 Pray observe the inhabitants about Wexford; they are old English. 1765 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Col. Mass.* I. 146 Freedom might be ..granted to all truly English. 1859 Knight *Pop. Hist. Eng.* V. 165 That terrible battle-field, which the French call Neerwinden and the English call Landen.

3. *transf.* Marked by the characteristics of an Englishman. Often in laudatory sense: Possessed of the virtues claimed as peculiarly 'English'.

1539 Tonstall *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 71 Only take an englyshe hart vnto the. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* Pref. 6 He will find the design to be truly English, that is, sincere and honest. 1883 Phelps *Eng. Style* 40 A mind compact with sturdy and solid English elements.

quasi-*adv.* 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 671 His address .. Not English stiff, but frank and formed to please.

4. As the designation of a language (see B. 1). Hence of words, idioms, grammar, etc.: Belonging to the English language. Of literary compositions, speeches, etc.: Written or spoken in the English language.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 358 (Bosw.) Ic [Ælfric Abbod] gesett hæbbe wel feowertiz larspella on Engliscum gereorde. *c* 1000 — in Sweet *Ags. Reader* 57 Ðu bæde me for oft Engliscra gewrita. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 And seið syon ase muchel on englische leodene ase heh sihðe. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Ich habbe i-sungen þe ðesne englissce lai. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 14 Ut of latin ðis song is drazen On Engleis speche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24 (Cott.) Sanges..Inglis, frankys, and latine. *Ibid.* 233 (Gött.) Þis ilke boke es translate vnto engliss tung to rede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140 Englysshe speche, *Anglicum.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, It was put into my mynde to drawe it in the englysshe tonge. 1580 Bullokar *Orthogr.*, There be eight vowels of differing sounds in Inglish speech. 1611 Bible Dedic., There should be one more exact translation of the Holy Scripture into the English Tongue. 1840 Macaulay *Ranke* (1854) II. 541/2 We now see this book take its place among the English Classics. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 357 Our English Bible is a wonderful specimen of the strength and music of the English language.

b. with limiting words as in B. 1 b.

1579 Fulke *Refut. Rastel* 763 Prayers remaine still in the Saxon or old English tongue. *Mod.* An Old-English grammar. Middle-English literature. It is not a modern English word.

B. *sb.*

1. The English language. First in the adverbial phrase, † *on* (now *in*) *English.* Also in phrase, *the king's, the queen's English*, app. suggested by phrases like 'to deface the king's coin'. Also *attrib.* as *English scholar.*

In 9th c., and prob. much earlier, *Englisc* was the name applied to all the Angle and Saxon dialects spoken in Britain. The name *English* for the language is thus older than the name *England* for the country. In its most comprehensive use, it includes all the dialects descended from the language of the early Teutonic conquerors of Britain; but it is sometimes popularly restricted to the language since the close of the 'Anglo-Saxon' or fully inflected stage; sometimes to the language and dialects of England proper, as distinguished from those of Scotland, Ireland, U. S., etc.; and sometimes to the literary or standard form of the language as distinct from illiterate or ungrammatical speech, etc.

[The use as sb. seems to have originated, not in the ellipsis of any particular word (e. g. *gereord*) meaning 'language', but in a vague absol. use of the neuter adj. A similar use is found in the other Teut. langs. and in Romanic; cf. Ger. *auf deutsch*, Fr. *en français*, Sp. *en castellano.*]

c 890 K. Ælfred *Bæda* III. xix, On sumre ceastre þe is nemned on Englisc Cneoferisburh. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 46 Heli, Heli, lema zabdani? þæt ys on Englisc, Min God, min God, to hwi forlete þu me? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 On [sin] is icweden, *Gula*, þet is ȝifernesse on englisc. *c* 1205 Lay. 6317 Wrat þa laȝen on Englis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* p. 988 *Resurrection* 240 (Cott.) Raboni (þat is on englis maister). *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 26545 (Fairf.) Þat now in Ingelis [v.r. *Cott.* englis] wil I rede. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 429 þe same sentense in engliȝsch. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd. 4 Wych I purpose now to declare On ynglysh. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, The mater is spirytuall, and requyreth moche declaracion in englysshe. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners (*title*) The hystory of the moost noble and

valyaunt knyght Arthur of lytell brytayne, translated out of frensshe in to englushe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 6 Abusing of Gods patience, and the Kings English. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4046/4 Maurice Roberts .. a Shropshire Man, speaking very bad English. 1782 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) IV. 267 Why has he then bad English on every page? 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxxv, They..put the king's English to death so charmingly. 1869 ALFORD (*title*), Plea for the Queen's English.

b. The 'English' of a special period or district, or that which appears in the writings of an individual author. *Old English*: in popular use applied vaguely to all obsolete forms of the language. According to the nomenclature now generally adopted in this country, the *Old English* period ends about 1100–1150, the *Middle English* period about 1500, when the period of *Modern English* begins. The name *Early English* is often used vaguely for Early Middle English, or for Middle and Early Modern English.

a 1225 *St. Marher* 23, I þe moneþ þat on ure ledene is old englisch efterlið inempnet, iulius o latin. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7672 Yn a prouerbe of olde englys. 1340 *Ayenb.*, Engliss of Kent. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 257 To these books of Euphues, tis said, that our Nation is indebted for a new English in them. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. x, Hooker's English was the perfectest existing model.

†2. The 'English' at an author's command; means of expression in English. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 66 *Prol.*, Allas, that I ne had Englyssh, ryme, or prose, Suffisant this flour to preyse aryght! *c* 1386 — *Sqr's. T.* 29 Myn Englissh eek is insufficient. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 553, I will set downe in such English as I haue in the said Legend, or Agon.

3. †a. An English sentence to be rendered into a foreign language. †b. An English equivalent for a foreign word. c. (*School slang*) An English translation; a 'crib'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 259 Ealle ðas habbað an Englisc, þeah hi for faegernysse fela synd on Ledenspræce. 1552 HULOET, *Englyshe* or vulgare geuen by a maister to scholers to be made in latine. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 49 The Englishes of our [Latin] Prepositions. *Ibid.* 53 When an English is given to be made Latine, what must you do first? 1679 W. WALKER *Dict. Eng. Particles* Pref., The first column contains some Englishes. 1862 H. C. ADAMS *First June* 66, I sometimes have half suspected him of learning his lessons with Englishes.

4. *ellipt.* for 'The sense expressed in plain English', the plain sense; also, *Plain, true English*; †*English out*; and in phrase, *In plain English*: to speak plainly.

1645 *Liberty of Consc.* Pref. A iij, The plain english of the question is this: whether the Christian Magistrate be keeper of both Tables. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 12 The true English of all .. their false Latine, is nothing but a generall Toleration of all Opinions. 1659 SCOTT in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 377 That is English out. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. § 5 (1692) 184 This is the English of their Doctrine. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* III. 376 The plain English of what he thanks God for is in effect but Thus much. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. v. (1840) 86 The English of all which is ..that I am in the wrong. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* vii. 121 When they unmask cant, they say, 'The English of this is', etc.

†5. A Flemish coin (see quot.). *Obs.*

?*a* 1500 in *Athenæum* (1867) 7 Dec. 767 Viij mytis ys an englishe, that is the iij^de parte of jd. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 A piece of flemmishe mony called an Englyshe.

6. *Printing.* a. The name of a size of type smaller than Great Primer and larger than Pica.

English Type.

1598 *Ord. Stationers' Co.* in *Hist. O. E. Lett. Foundries* (1887) 129 Those in pica Roman and Italic and in English. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 8 The Stem of English Capitals is 6 parts. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 78 English is called Mittel by the Germans.

b. *Old English*: a form of 'Black Letter' resembling that used by early English printers; now occasionally employed for ornamental purposes.

C. *Comb.* a. Prefixed to ppl. adjs., as *English-born, -bred, -built, -managed, -manned, -rigged, -speaking.* b. Forming parasynthetic derivatives, as *English-hearted, -minded.* c. Prefixed to other adjs., as †*English-Indian*, †*-Irish*, †*-Popish*; †**English-Saxon**, = ANGLO-SAXON; also *English-French, -German, -Latin*, etc., said of dictionaries in which English words are followed by their renderings into other languages.

18.. LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* (1851) 6 But I am *English-born. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 155 A large body of French words in our language .. pronounced as English-born words. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 80 Such ingenuity is not wanting to *English-bred technicalism. *c* 1677 *List Ships* in Marvell *Growth Popery* 61 The John and Sarah, of 120 Tun, *English Built. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. i, Many of Godwin's noblest foes sighed for the *English-hearted Earl. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr., Descr. India* (1864) 127 Our *English-Indian Societie. 1700 TYRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 888 All the *English-Irish Knights..ran away. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlii, Three English-Irish peers. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 37 Such sort of *English-Latin Dictionaries. 1888 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 2/5 This estate has always been what has been called an *English-managed estate. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 162 Thoroughly *English-minded men such as Gardiner. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 97 An *English-manned Frigate. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 8 This clamouring against *English-Popish ceremonies. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxvi, She is English built and *English rigged. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. Pref., The most ancient British and *English-Saxon tongues. 1695 *Enq. Anc. Const. Eng.* 33 As all his English-Saxon predecessors. 1777 NICOLSON & BURN *Westmoreland* I. 309 Our English-Saxon word *evil* seems to spring from the same source. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 146 The *English-speaking people. 1883 LOWELL in *Daily News* 5 July 6/2 We continually hear nowadays of the 'English-speaking race,' of the 'English-speaking population'. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 300/1 Of this happy gift .. Mr. Lowell has among English-speaking men almost a monopoly.

Hence **English-hood** (*rare*).

1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Ione* II. xxiii. 260 The English-hood of long walks in the lanes and fields.

English (i·ŋgliʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 **Englysch**, 4–6 **-isshe, -ys(s)he**, 4– **English**. [f. prec. adj.]

1. *trans.* To translate into English (a book, passage, etc.); to give the English equivalent for (a word or phrase).

1388 WYCLIF *Bible* Prol. xv, To Englisshe it aftir the word wolde be derk and douteful. *Ibid.*, I Englishe it thus. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 18 Out of frenssh how that hit englisshid be. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* (1889) 4 For hym, I knowe for suffycyent to expowne and englysshe euery dyffyculte that is therin. 1533 MORE *Apol.* v. Wks. 854/2 Howe be it the preacher englisheth it thus. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xvii. (1700) 106 Purchas'd for a Ransom, the Original Word English'd Redemption. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 19 It fully excuses my not Englishing them from the Greek my own self. 1807 *Ann. Rev.* V. 510 All German verses can be Englished in fewer syllables. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxii. 1 If we Englished the word, by our word 'verily'.

b. To render in English orthography. *rare.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 284 The common word .. is *ruadh*, or as it is englished *roy*.

†2. To render into plain English; to describe in plain terms. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 51 The hardest voice of her behauiour (to be english'd rightly) is, I am Sir John Falstafs. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* v. 44 Those gracious Acts .. may be english'd more properly Acts of feare. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* viii. 22, I am ashamed that my pen should English what mine eyes have seen.

3. To make English, to anglicize. a. To adopt (a word) into the English language; to give it an English character or form. b. *nonce-use.* To subject to English influence.

1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 157 *Liqueur* is not yet Englished. 1879 WALFORD *Londoniana* II. 99 The word 'Comfort' originally Norman and afterwards englished. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 21 When a foreign word has been transplanted into our speech and has taken firm root there, it should be thoroughly Englished. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* II. *Clive* 9 The man Clive—he fought Plassy .. Conquered and annexed and Englished!

E·nglishable, *a. Obs.*⁻° [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being translated into, or expressed in, English. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Englished (i·ŋgliʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGLISH *v.* + -ED 1.] That is translated into English.

1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* II. i. 389 Is not his Doctrine here given you in his Englished words? 1879 FURNIVALL *E. E. T. S. Rep.* 20 Trevisa's englisht Higden's Polychronicon. 1881 *Academy* 16 Apr. 277 Which the testator got in exchange for a copy of an englished version.

Englisher (i·ŋgliʃəɹ). [f. ENGLISH *a.* and *v.* + -ER.]

1. [f. the adj.] An English subject; a native or inhabitant of England. Chiefly *Sc.*

1683 G. MARTINE *Reliq. Divæ Andreæ* ii. § 1. (1797) 10 Within twentie two years as some Englishers grant. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxix, That .. the young Englisher should pay dearly for the contempt with which he seemed to regard him. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. xii, William the Bastard could scarce have found the hardy Englishers so easy a conquest as, etc. 1861 RAMSAY *Scot. Life & Char.* vi. (ed. 18) 187 Not in very good humour with the Englishers.

2. [f. the vb.] One who translates into English.

1800 *Month. Mag.* X. 319 The most fortunate englisher of Klopstock. 1879 FURNIVALL *E. E. T. S. Rep.* 8 The englisher of the French Romance, probably a clergyman of .. Exeter. 1881 *Academy* 12 Mar. 187 Few Englishers have been so successful in giving the flavour of French verse.

Englishing (i·ŋgliʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENGLISH *v.* + -ING 1.] a. The action of the vb. ENGLISH. b. *concr.* An English rendering or version.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Metr. Pref. 42 This holy man .. in all his englysching ry3t aftur the latyn taketh cours. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 The englishing of Æneidos of Virgill. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) To Rdr., The second exception taken against the former Treatise, was the not Englishing or translating of the Latine Verses. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 199 Which [word] they have stuck so closely to in their Englishings of Latine. 1886 *Athenæum* 9 Jan. 65/1 Some of Mr. Sieveking's 'Englishings' seem to have stopped rather short of English.

Englishism (i·ŋgliʃiz'm). *rare.* [f. ENGLISH + -ISM.] In various occasional senses: The characteristics peculiar to the English; English modes of procedure; a manifestation or product of English character; attachment to what is English.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 177 He .. certificated his patriotism when only an excess of English-ism was imputed. 1865 J. W. KAYE *Sepoy War* (heading of chapter) The Progress of Englishism [i.e. the remodelling of land tenure in India according to English notions]. 1868 MAYNE REID *Child Wife* xix. (1888) 101 In his own features .. there was an unmistakable expression of 'Englishism'. 1879 *Indian Daily N.* 2 Oct., An Englishism..which foreigners note.

Englishly (i·ŋgliʃli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an English manner. †a. By means of an English word; in English (*obs.*). b. After the manner of the English people, like an Englishman or Englishmen. (*rare* in mod. use.)

1529 MORE *Dial. Heresyes* I. Wks. 221/1 If he wold call the priestes englishly. 1565 J. HALLE *Hist. Expost.* 113 Scarificatio, uel cutis Sculptura, englishly Scarification. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxii. (1612) 300 Arm'd be euery hand and heart hence, Englishly, to beat Spaine. 1641 SIR B. RUDYARD in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 315 It behoves us..to be Englishly sensible of the Injustice. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (F. Hall). 1818 JAS. MILL *Let.* 30 Apr. in *Macvey Napier's Corr.* (1879) 19 Englishly-educated people are all hostile to him. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xv. 168 Voices anything but (Englishly) human.

Englishman (i·ŋgliʃmăn). [f. ENGLISH + MAN.] A man who is English by descent, birth, or naturalization. The historical senses of course follow those of ENGLISH *a.*; in mod. use, unless otherwise determined by context (as in *Englishman by descent, naturalized Englishman*), the word means one born in England or of English parents.

c 950 *Laws of Æthelstan* i. prm. (Thorpe), Ic wille ðæt ge fedaþ ealle wæga an earm Engliscmon. *c* 1205 LAY. 1973 Ah Engliscemen [*c* 1275 Englissemen] hit habbed awend. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 242 (Gött.) Of ingland þe nacione Er englijs men in comune. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* 33 To calle the men of the londe englisshmen. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. 267 Thurugh helpe and comfort of our englysshmen. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cvii. 129 Ther was no Englysshman of armes, but that had ii. or iii. prisoners. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 309 Though banish'd, yet a true-borne Englishman. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iv. 80 Many Englishmen, conuertentur ad Dominum Deum. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* I. 310 Englishman's the common Name for all. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, That Englishman that used to come with his master to our house. 1863 *Lond. Rev.* 10 Jan. 35/2 A thoroughly vulgar Englishman is as offensive an animal as the human mind can well imagine.

b. *Englishman's Foot* (American): see quot.

1687 CLAYTON *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 145 Our Plantain .. they call the Englishman's-foot. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 109 Plantain .. has been named, by the natives in some of our settlements, 'the Englishman's Foot'.

E·nglishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being English, or of displaying English characteristics.

1804 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 512 The Englishness of several fairy-tales supposed to be French. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 118 The Englishness of everything about man, woman, and child born in the island. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 93/3 The attraction of the face of the Hon. G. Seymour Conway .. lies in its Englishness.

Englishry (i·ŋgliʃri). Forms: 5 **Englisherie**, 7 **englechery, -esherie, Englichiré, -ishiré, -ishrye**, 8 **Englecerie, -eschiré, -escyre, -icherie**, 7– **Englishry**. [ad. AFr. *englecherie*, f. *englesche*, ad. ME. *englisch*, ENGLISH; see -RY.]

1. The fact of being an Englishman. Chiefly in legal phrase *Presentment of Englishry*: the offering of proof that a slain person was an Englishman, in order to escape the fine levied (under the Norman kings) upon the hundred or township for the murder of a 'Frenchman' or Norman.

Bracton, followed by the legal antiquaries of the 17th c., represents this as the continuation of a similar practice under the Danish kings; but no evidence to that effect seems to be known.

[*c* 1292 BRITTON I. vii. (1865) 38 Et volums qe nul murdre soit ajugie par la ou acun parent al mort peuse estre trové, qi peuse monstrer qe il fust Engleys, et issi presenter de ly Englescherie]. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Treat. Coroners & Sherifes* 8 By a statute made 14 E. 3. c. 4 the presentment of Englechery was wholly abrogated and annulled. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xl. (1739) 62 This custom lasted long after the Normans time, the Dane being only changed into the Norman, and was called Englishire. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. ix. 275 Before the Presentment of Engleschire was taken. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 280 Unless proof of 'Englishry' were made by the four nearest relatives of the deceased. 1883 FREEMAN *Impress. U. S.* iv. 16 All accepted the statement of what I may call their Englishry.

2. That part of the population, esp. in Ireland, that is of English descent. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxxxi. iv, Loue of all the land He [the duke of York] had amonge the Englisherie alwaye. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 6 Such good lawes as tende to the preservation of the Englishrye. 1792 BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 552 The popery laws .. as applied between Englishry and Irishry. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8 (1882) 434 The .. English law..made treasonable any marriage of the Englishry with persons of Irish blood.

b. An English population; English people generally. In a town: An English quarter. *rare.*

1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 165 There was, beside numerous Englishry in detached bodies, a troop of Germans. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. v. 310 There was an English and a Welsh town, an Englishry and a Welshry.

E·nglishwoman. [f. ENGLISH + WOMAN.] A woman who is English by descent, birth, or naturalization: see ENGLISHMAN.

1530 PALSGR. 217/1 Englysshewoman, *anglesche.* 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 23 Never was any people under the

Sun so sick .. of new fashions as English-women. **1817** Byron *Beppo* lxxxix, Where an Englishwoman sometimes faints, Italian females don't do so outright. **1860** Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. 42 Above all things let her remember to be a good English-woman.

E·nglishy, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec- + -y.] Characteristic of what is English (as opposed to American, etc.).

1880 *Scribn. Mag.* Feb. 633 'A fogger going to fodder his cattle' .. 'before the summer ricks are all carted' .. how Englishy such sentences sound!

Englobe (englō·ub), *v.* Also 7 in-. [f. En-[1] + Globe. Cf. Fr. *englober*.] *trans.* a. To form into a globe, make globular; to round; in quot. *refl.* and *fig.* b. To enclose in, or as in, a globe; in quots. *fig.*

1611 Florio, *Agglobare*, to en-globe or make round. **1641** Milton *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 53 Prelaty .. must be forc'd to dissolve and unmake her own pyramidal figure .. inglobe or incube her self among the Presbyters. *a* **1843** Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 184 If .. it [youthful energy] could be englobed .. within the bosom of the young adventurer. **1858** Sears *Athan.* II. x. 235 The degree in which the heavens are englobed within us.

Engloom: see En- *pref.*[1] 2.

† **Englo·se,** *v. Obs. trans.* ? To paint, polish.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, In his chambre englosed bryht and cleare That shone full shene with gold & with asure.

† **Englue·,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 engleue. [a. Fr. *englue-r*, f. *en-* (see En-[1]) + *glu* birdlime.]

1. *trans.* To fasten down or close with, or as with, glue. *lit.* and *fig.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 312 He sighe and redy fonde This coffre made and well englued. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Bochas* II. xxviii. (1554) 65 a, And that theyr iyen by none yllusions Be not englued. **1475** Caxton *Jason* 81 But whan their mosels ben englued.

b. To attach, connect closely. *fig.*

c **1430** Lydg. *Bochas* VI. xii. (1554) 159 a, Euery surfet englued es to other And one misrule bringeth in an other.

2. To fix to the spot, as (a bird) with birdlime; hence, to ensnare, fascinate.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 331 He hath my lady so engleued She woll nought that he be remeued. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Bochas* II. xxx. (1554) 66 b, Deceit, that .. Folkes englueth.

Englut (englv·t), *v. arch.* Forms: *α.* 5 englot, 6 engloutte, 6– englut. *β.* 6 inglutte, 7, 9 inglut. [Really two words: (1) ad. OF. *englotir* (Fr. *engloutir*):—L. *ingluttīre*, f. *in-* (see In-) + *gluttīre* to gulp, swallow; (2) f. En-[1] + Glut *v.*]

1. *trans.* To swallow, swallow up; to gulp down.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. li. 108 a/1, Bounden with the boundes of the deuyll, and englotted in his bely. **1534** Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R viij, Wyll ye .. entre agayne into the swalowe of the see, for to engloutte you? **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 320 b Themselves engluttyng Partriches, Peacockes, Woodcockes. **1607** Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 175 How many prodigall bits haue Slaues and Pezants This night englutted. **1814** Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 169 Inveterate wolf! whose gorge ingluts more prey, Than any beast beside. **1832** L. Hunt *Transl.* Wks. 262 Night .. hath got thee; To clutch and to englut thee.

2. To glut, satiate. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *refl.*

1571 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 50 Being once inglutted with vanitie, he will streight way loth all learning. **1593** Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 157 Whosoeuer englutteth himselfe, is guilty of his owne death. **1610** *Histrio-mastix* v. 183 To englut Their bestiall and more brutish appetites. **1619** *North's Guevara's Diall Pr.* 701/2 Hee hadde inglutted himselfe with the variety of meates hee did eat at the feast. *c* **1800** Downeman *Ragnar Lodbrach*, There the wild beast inglutted stood. **1872** Blackie *Lays Highl.* 53 Hungry war Engluts his tiger-maw.

Hence **Englu·tted,** *ppl. a.*

1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 86 Wretched ventricle, That turns th' englutted aliment to dross.

† **Englu·te,** *v. Alch. Obs.* [app. ad. med.L. **inglūtāre*, corresp. to F. *engluer*: see Englue. Cf. Pr. *englutir*.] *trans.* To close with slime or glue; to seal up (a vessel), make air-tight; implied in **Englu·ting,** *vbl. sb.* (See Enlute.)

c **1386** Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 213 What sholde I tellen .. Of the pot and glasses englutyng [*v. r.* enlutyng] That of the Eyr myghte passe out no thyng. **1584** R. Scot *Disc. Witchcr.* XIV. i. 294 Mysticall termes of art, as .. their subliming, amalgaming, engluting [*marginal note*, enluting]. **1692** Coles, *Engluting*, gluing or glued, stopped.

‖ **E·nglyn.** Sometimes in Welsh pl. **englynion.** [Welsh.] In Welsh poetry, a stanza (now always a quatrain) of a certain metrical structure.

1612 Drayton *Polyolbion* iv. 59 In Englins some there were that on their subiect straine. *Ibid. note* p. 67 Englins are couplets interchanged of 16 and 14 feet called Paladiries and Pensels. **1866** *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 28 About 2000 englynion or epigrammatic stanzas. **1875** *Anderida* I. xii. 236 Bards, your choicest englyns sing.

‖ **Engobe** (engō·ub). [Fr.] (See quot.)

1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 326 An engobe or white coating of pipe-clay, with which the potter has covered the vase. **1875** Fortnum *Maiolica* i. 9 The translucent coat through which the white 'slip' or 'engobe' became apparent.

Engod, -gold, -golden: see En- *pref.*[1] 1 b, 2.

Engore (engō·ı), *v.*[1] Also 6 engoar, ingore, 7 ingoar. [f. En-[1] + Gore *sb.*] *trans.* To steep in gore; to make gory, stain with blood.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 39 He shall .. Oxen, Sheepe, Cammels, idely engore. **1597** Daniel *Civ. Wares* VIII. ii. This new chosen Lord .. with the sword .. Ingor'd his new-worne crowne. *c* **1611** Chapman *Iliad* XII. 212 A high-flown eagle .. sustain'd a dragon all engor'd In her strong seres. *Ibid.* XXI. 22 (D.) The flood blush'd to be so much engor'd With such base souls. **1615** W. Hull *Mirr. of Maiestie* 86 This bloud, wherewith I am ingoared. *c* **1800** Downman *Ragnar Lodbrach* in Evans *O. Ball.* III. iv. 113 With hunger keen the trenchant sword Wide the Scarfian rocks engor'd.

Hence **Engo·red,** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. iv. (Arb.) 69 There shall engoared venom be my inke.

† **Engo·re,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. En-[1] + Gore *v.*] *trans.* To gore, wound deeply; *fig.* to 'goad', infuriate. Hence **Engo·red,** *ppl. a.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. viii. 42 As salvage Bull .. When rancour doth with rage him once engore. *Ibid.* III. v. 28 By the great persue which she there perceav'd; Well hoped shee the beast engor'd had beene. **1596** *Ibid.* IV. ix. 31 As when an eager mastiffe once doth prove The tast of bloud of some engored beast.

Engorge (engō· udʒ), *v.* Also 6 ingurge, 6-8 ingorge. [a. F. *engorge-r*, f. *en* in + *gorge* Gorge, throat.]

1. *trans.* To fill the gorge of; to gorge, feed or fill to excess; chiefly *refl.* Also (rarely) *intr.* for *refl.* Prob. first used (in Eng.) with ref. to hawks; see Gorge.

1515 Barclay *Egloges* II. (1570) A vj/1 A birde well ingorged kepes well her nest. **1549** Coverdale *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* viii. 4 Engorge and pamper vppe themselues with flesh offered to idolles. **1557** North *Diall of Princes* 62 a, To ingurge themselves with wyne. **1603** Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1213 You sit downe to meat .. but touch not one dish, leaving them afterwards for your servants to engorge themselves therewith. **1667** Milton *P. L.* IX. 791 Greedily she ingorg'd without restraint.

fig. *a* **1559** Dolman in *Mirrour for Magistr.* (1568) N 8 b, With pleasures cloyed, engorged with the fyll. **1689** T. Plunket *Char. Gd. Commander* 16 A Cur engorged with asperity.

b. *transf.* in *passive*: To be filled to excess, crammed. Chiefly *Path.* of animal tissues or organs: To be congested with blood.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* i. 6 Virulent letters .. ingorged with impudent lies. **1632** Lithgow *Trav.* x. 499 The Riuers are ingorged with Salmond. **1834** J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 213 The surrounding pulmonary substance .. was red and engorged. **1869** H. Ussher in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 272/2 These vessels are congested, or engorged with blood.

2. To put (food) into the gorge; to devour greedily. Also *transf.* and *fig.* to swallow up (as a vortex).

1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 72 b, Also ingorgeyng meate upon meate. **1609** Holland *Amm. Marcel.* XXIII. vi. 237 Neither doth any man, after he hath once satisfied his hunger, engorge superfluous meats. **1798** *Month. Mag.* VI. 366 Prepare not to ingorge The eternal pyramids. **1850** Neale *Med. Hymns* 48 Engorg'd in former years, their prey Must Death and Hell restore today.

absol. **1739** *Grobianus* 142 Ingorge once more. *Ibid.* 179 Largely ingorge, and labour thro' the Treat.

Hence **Engo·rged** *ppl. a.*, **Engo·rger** *sb.*, **Engo·rging** *vbl. sb.*

1562 Bullevn *Def. agst. Sickness, Sicke men, &c.* 65 a, This will not helpe to digest your ingorged full stomack. **1598** Florio, *Dinoratore*, a deuourer, a glutton, an engorger. **1611** Cotgr., *Ingorger*, A rauener, glutton, gulch, ingorger. *Engorgement*, a glutting, rauening, deuouring, ingorging.

Engorgement (engō·ɹdʒmĕnt). [f. Engorge *v.* + -ment.] a. The action of engorging. b. The state of being engorged, in various senses, esp. *Path.* the congestion (of a tissue or organ) with blood, secretions, etc.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 844 The warre eates on still in the body of France, but not with so sharpe teeth, nor so full engorgement as before. **1866** A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 163 The period during which the affected lobe is in the state of active congestion or engorgement. **1872** Darwin *Emotions* xiii. 325 The engorgement of the face, ears, and eyes with blood. **1873** Holland *A. Bonnic.* vii. 118 His aim was .. never to press to engorgement the receptive faculties. **1878** Napheys *Phys. Life Woman* II. 233 Averting the violent rush of the milk .. and the consequent engorgement of the breast. **1881** Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Engorgement*, the clogging of a furnace.

† **Engo·tish,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. En-[1] + Got(h) + -ish.] *trans.* To class or designate as 'Gothic'.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* Pref. 5 To Engotish .. after their own capricious humour an infinite many which do all pass under this appellation.

‖ **Engouement** (ãgūmañ). Also 9 engoument. [Fr.: lit. obstruction in the throat.] Unreasoning fondness.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxiv. (1866) 280 She repaid Miss Crawley's *engoument* by artless sweetness and friendship. **1851** Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. Introd. 44 Swayed by the *engouement* for classical literature.

Engouled (engū·ld), *a. Her.* [ad. Fr. *engoulée*, fem. pa. pple. of *engouler*, f. *en* in + OF. *goule* (F. *gueule*) mouth (of a beast). The mod. Dicts. give the Fr. form **engoulé**ə.]

An epithet applied to bends, crosses, saltiers, etc., the extremities of which enter the mouths of animals. **1830** Robson *Brit. Her.* Gloss.

† **Engou·ted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 engowted. [? f. En-[1] + Gout drop.] ? Marked with spots like drops of blood.

c **1450** *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296 This hawke is engowted into braell ende. **1677** N. Cox *Gentl. Recreation* II. (1706) 58 Her Brail feathers are engouted betwixt red and black.

Engown: see En- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

† **Engow·schede,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Etymology and meaning uncertain: cf. OF. *engoussé* stout, fleshy.]

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2053 A dragone engowschede.

Engrace (engrē[1]·s), *v.* Also 7 in-. [f. En-[1] + Grace *sb.*] † a. To introduce into favour (cf. *ingratiate*) *obs.* b. To put grace into.

Hence **Engra·ced,** *ppl. a.* **Engra·cer,** one who or that which engraces.

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 74 Ingrac't into so high a favour. *a* **1641** Bp. R. Mountagu *Acts & Monum.* (1642) 235 His intent was .. to ingrace his service with King Herod. **1874** Pusey *Lent. Serm.* 109 He .. made it a violence to their engraced nature, not to choose Him. **1866** — *Mirac. Prayer* 5 God is its Engracer, its Indweller.

† **Engra·ded,** *ppl. a. Her. Obs. rare*[−1]. Also in-. [f. En-[1] + Grade + -ed.] (See quot.)

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* D ij b, Off a cros engraylid or engradid. *Ibid.* Thei ar calde armys engradit for they ar made of ij colouris the wich graditly ar broght to gedir oon coloure into another coloure. *Ibid.* D iij b, Ther is also a partyng of armys of ij colours ingradyt.

† **Engra·ff, ingra·ff,** *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. En-[1], In- + Graff *v.*]

1. = Engraft *v.* 1.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 33 He .. nygh the roote ingraffeth his sarment. **1590** Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II. iii, That Zoacum, that fruit of bitterness, That in the midst of fire is ingraff'd. *a* **1617** Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 140 Before wee engraffe a Science, wee cut it, and set it for incision. *a* **1667** Cowley *Shortness Life* Wks. (1688) 138 Who does a slight and annual Plant engraff Upon a lasting stock.

2. *fig.* = Engraft *v.* 2.

c **1449** Pecock *Repr.* 563 He is ouer greet to be ingraffid here. **1542** Becon *Christm. Banq.* Wks. (1843) 74 He is 'the vine,' in whom we being ingraffed must needs bring forth much fruit. **1561** T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 145 He did after a certain maner engraffe them into y[e] household of Abraham. **1605** *Answ. Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr. &c.* 46 They be matriculated and ingraffed to the University. **1641** Milton *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 20 How many surreptitious works are ingraff'd into the legitimate writings of the Fathers. **1660** R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 83 That there is a God .. is .. naturally ingraffed into the minds of all men. **1695** E. Welchman *Husbandm. Manual* (1707) 43 There are too many, who, tho' engraffed into the Church, live no better .. than many Heathens. **1739** *Grobianus* 224 The better to ingraff In Mem'ry ev'ry useful Paragraph.

b. To beget. *rare.*

1864 Swinburne *Atalanta* 963 [Children] All holy born, engraffed of Tantalus.

† c. In *passive*: To be closely attached *to*. *Obs.*

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 67 You haue beene so lewde, and so much ingraffed to Falstaffe.

Hence **Engra·ffed,** *ppl. a.* **Engra·ffer, Engra·ffing,** *vbl. sb.* **Engra·ffment** = Engraftment.

1586 T. Rogers 39 *Art.* (1621) 125 Before men be regenerate, they are .. not engraffed, but wild olives. **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 145 With one of an ingraft Infirmitie. *a* **1619** Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 81 This first ingraffed and inborne desire. **1643** T. Goodwin *Trial Chr. Growth* 8 He is the ingraffer, and implanter of all the branches into this Vine. *a* **1655** Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 285 The one seals our engraffing and implanting into Christ. **1705** Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 52 Engraffing .. incorporates one sort of Plant with a Tree of another. *a* **1638** Mede *Wks.* I. xlii. 236 By their spiritual engraffment into him.

Engraft, ingraft (en-, ingra·ft), *v.* In 7 *pa. pple.* engraften. [f. En-[1], In- + Graft.]

1. *trans.* To graft in; to insert (a scion of one tree) as a graft *into* or *upon* (another). Also *absol.*

a **1677** Barrow *Serm.* III. xxiii. (R.), Upon the wildest stock divine husbandry can engraft most excellent fruit. **1701** Cunningham in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1206 When they ingraft, they do not slit the Stock as we do, but cut a small slice off the outside of the Stock. **1732** Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 14 If upon a plum-tree peaches and apricots are engrafted. **1797** Holcroft tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lx. 367 Trees .. which, by engrafting, bear two kinds of fruit. **1816** J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 640 Pear-trees are propagated by engrafting .. upon free stocks.

b. *transf.* To set firmly *in*.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 83 The foundation stones of every course were engrafted into, or rather rooted in the rock. *Ibid.* § 245 A socket, whereby the courses would have been mutually engrafted.

2. *fig.* (Often with express reference to a metaphorical 'tree', 'stock', etc.) a. To implant (virtues, dispositions, sentiments) *in* the mind; to incorporate (a thing) *into* a previously existing system or unity, (an alien) *into* a race or community; and the like. b. Const. *on, upon*: To superadd (something adventitious) to something already existing which serves as a basis. † c. *Comm.* To add to the stock of a trading company (cf. Engraftment 3.)

a. **1585** Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 114 This word .. would root out vice and ingraft virtue. **1633** Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 203 This ardent Love engrafting me into God by her uniting vertue. **1634** T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXIV. ii. (1678) 538 Lest that their sad .. and pensive cogitations, should be .. engraften in the issue. **1635** Swan *Spec. M.* v. § 2. (1643) 161 Finding that some false tenets were engrafted amongst the ignorant. **1642** Rogers *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 3 Yet God hath ingrafted your Honour into another stocke. **1643** Milton *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 70 This cannot be lesse then

to ingraft sin into the substance of the law. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* XVII. xii. § 1 A certain young man..ingrafted himself into the kindred of Herod by the resemblance of his countenance. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Remedy Afflict.* Wks. 1775 IX. 247 Acquiring solid lasting habits of virtue, and ingrafting them into our character.

b. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 35 All his works on mee Good or not good ingraft, my Merit those Shall perfet, and for these my Death shall pay. 1736 BERKELEY *App. Querist* II. § 106 It may..be fatal to engraft trade on a national bank. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 232 You can..ingraft any description of republick on a monarchy. 1800 DUNDAS in J. Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 563 The addition made to your European infantry..being engrafted on old disciplined well seasoned regiments. 1827 J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 245 An executory limitation [is] engrafted on an alternate contingent remainder in fee on another. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) I. Introd. § 18 On the decayed stock of urban liberty they ingrafted the vigorous shoots of pastoral freedom. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 524 A bill of pains and penalties..should be..engrafted on the Bill of Indemnity. 1881 GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 14 It had been added to, or engrafted on, the tall, old, square baronial tower.

c. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 164 Whether they would admit talleys and their own notes to be engrafted upon their stock.

3. To graft (a tree), to furnish with a graft.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vii. 73 Fruit-trees are somewhat in the same case, by being ingrafted.

†b. To introduce small-pox virus into (a person's system); = INOCULATE. *Obs.*

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1887) I. 228 The boy was engrafted last Tuesday..I cannot engraft the girl.

Engraftation (engrɑftē·ʃən). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ATION.] The action of engrafting.

1816 G. S. FABER *Origin Pag. Idol.* II. 432 Engraftation. 1817 — *Eight Dissert.* (1845) III. 372 Ingraftation. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xxviii. 213 The result of that engraftation was, that the fruit..savored partly of the new graft, and partly of the old stock.

Engrafted (engrɑ·ftĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGRAFT *v.* + -ED[1].] In the senses of the vb. *lit.* and *fig.* † *Engrafted holding*: = EMPHYTEUSIS.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXVII, I make my love engrafted to this store. 1611 BIBLE *Jas.* i. 21 Receiue with meeknesse the engrafted word. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 21 The Tree is certainly good, an ingrafted Tree. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5934/2 The Proprietors of the ingrafted stock are required to make the Payment of 3*l.* per cent. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xi. (1763) 186 On their first Entrance into Rome, these dramatic Shews were no longer in their natural, but in an ingrafted State. *c* 1766 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. IX. 391 The Romans..therefore invented this species of engrafted holding. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 35 He found a layer of new wood under the engrafted bark.

†**Engra·fter.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who engrafts.

1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Soliloq. Soul* XVI. 235 He is the Lover and the Ingrafter of Cleanness.

Engrafting (engrɑ·ftiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENGRAFT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENGRAFT in various senses.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 553 The curious engrafting of oranges. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXV. 130 The small-pox..is here entirely harmless by the invention of ingrafting, which is the term they give it.

Engraftment (engrɑ·ftmĕnt). Also in-. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action of engrafting. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *concr.* the shoot engrafted, a graft.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 165 The engraftment and plantation of Christian principles in the heart of an Infidel. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Ep. Dyer* 46 Those trees.. Which from our own engraftment fruitful rise. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* IV. XXIX, I engaged to give directions about ingrafting of vines, and preserving the ingraftments. 1774 BP. HALIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) Pref. 21 The laws of England have received great improvements by ingraftments from the Roman. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 370 The consequent ingraftment of Norman French upon the previous Saxonish dialects. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Aug. 166/1 On that fatal day [Bosworth Field] the White Rose withered for ever, and he cannot stomach its engraftment on the rival stalk.

†2. = INOCULATION. *Obs.* Cf. ENGRAFT *v.* 3 b.

1722 NETTLETON *Inoculation* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 210 This Distemper is raised by an Ingraftment from the Small Pox.

†3. The issuing of additional stock in a trading company. *Obs.* Cf. ENGRAFT *v.* 2 c.

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5934/3 The 7*l.* per cent. which was due..pursuant to the Terms of the Ingraftment. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. II. ii. 319 The Bank was allowed to enlarge its capital by an engraftment of 1,001,171*l.* 10*s.*

†**Engra·fture.** *Obs.* In 7 ingrafture. [f. as prec. + -URE.] The action of engrafting; the state of being engrafted.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 104 It is compared to an ingrafture of a branch in a tree. 1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supp.* xi, We often read..of his more peculiar presence with and in his people, and of our spiritual ingrafture into him by faith.

Engrail (engrē·l), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 engrele, 5 engreyl, -grale, 6–7 engraile, -ayl, 6– engrail. *β.* 5 ingrayl, 6–7 ingrail, -ale, -eyl, (6 ingrele). [ME. *engrele*, a. OF. *engresle-r* (mod.F. *engrêler*), commonly believed to be f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *gresle*, *grêle* hail.

The original sense would thus be 'to pit or indent as by a shower of hail.' The writer of the Book of St. Albans (see quot. 1486 s. v. ENGRAILED) supposed that the word was derived from *gree* (L. *gradus*) step, and hence he gives *ingradatus* as the Lat. equivalent of 'engrailed.' Cf. ENGRADED.]

1. a. *Her.* To indent the edge of (an ordinary) with a series of contiguous curvilinear notches. b. Hence *gen.* to ornament the edge of (anything) with an indented pattern of this kind.

Almost exclusively in pa. pple.: see ENGRAILED *ppl. a.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xl, With his griffuns of gold engrelet fulle gay. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1030 He beres in cheef of azour Engrelyd with a satur [*i.e.* saltire]. *c* 1500 *Sc. Poem Her.* 136 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 99 The first, hole croce; the tother, engrelit be. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 27 The quarters in the division of the Escocheon be engrayled. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 214 They bare for their Armes Argent a Bend ingreyled Gules. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3081/4 A Lyon Rampant with Ermine in a border ingral'd. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Engrailed*, This word signifies a thing the hail has fallen upon, and broken off the edges, like the leaves of a tree notched by hail-stones. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Pref. 4 The Ingoldsby escutcheon, a saltire engrailed Gules. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XV. (ed. 3) 186 They also engrail the bend itself. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 248 A curious ring was exhibited..It is engrailed.

2. *transf.* To give a serrated appearance to; formerly sometimes, to roughen, render prickly.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* 286 Their bodyes..engrayled with lothsome blisters. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 53 The eighth had all his armour throughout engrayled like a crabbed brierie hawthorne bush. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxix. (1748) 380, I [the river Wear] indent the earth, and then I it engraile With many a turn and trace. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. ii. 23 Ingraling the earth by the waved lines of water. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace Art* xxix, Or over hills with peaky tops engrail'd.

†3. To indent, sculpture in intaglio. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII*, 73 A fountayne of enbowed woorke, gylte with fine gold, and bice, ingrayled with anticke woorkes. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* III. Fviij b, The executours of Staberie engraylde on his grave, What were his ample legaces. 1567 *Ibid.*, *Arte Poet.* B v, Lawes to ingrale in during brasse. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* VI. 26 The famous conquest of so woorthie a potentate should be ingrailed in perpetuall memorie. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 63 Their countenances were resembled and engrailed in their Armorie.

†4. ?To variegate, adorn with mixture of colours.

In the first two quots. possibly: To surround with an indented border.

1483 in *Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 50 Rede cloth engreyled with vj yerdes of white woolen cloth. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 516 Cloth of golde set with redde roses ingreyled with gold of brouderye. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 761 Æacides then shows..a caldron new, engrail'd with twenty hues.

5. In mod. poetry sometimes used for: To ornament *with* (metal).

It is not clear whether any more definite sense is intended in the examples here quoted.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* I, White turbans, glittering armour, shields engrail'd With gold. 1823 BOWLES *Grave Last Sax.* IV. 552 The lion ramps Upon his mailed breast, engrailed with gold. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. X. 318 The car Engrailed with brass.

Engrailed (engrē·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGRAIL *v.*]

1. (See ENGRAIL *v.* 1.) a. *Her.* Of an ordinary: Having a series of curvilinear indentations in the edge. b. *gen.* Of the edge of any object, of a line, a circle, etc.: Ornamented with a series of curvilinear indentations. c. Of a coin: Having a margin formed by an engrailed circle, or with a ring of dots. d. *Entom.* **Engrailed moth**, *Tephrosia biundularia*; **Small engrailed moth**, *T. crepuscularis* (Newman *Brit. Moths* 66).

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4183 He had sothely for-sakene þe sawturoure engrelede. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* E ij b, Sych a bordure is calde a bordure ingraylit for the colowre of hym is put *gre* by *gre* into the felde of tharmys. 1830 E. HAWKINS *Anglo-Fr. Coin.* 128 Legend..within two concentric engrailed circles. 1848 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* XX, The nail-head, and engrailed ornaments. 1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 97 A well struck engrailed coin of excellent workmanship. 1871 W. H. TURNER *Publ. Harl. Soc.* V. 86 A cross engrailed between four water bougets.

†2. (See ENGRAIL *v.* 3.) Incised, carved in intaglio. *Obs.*

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* i. (1848) 69 The intaglio or engrailed figures on our Gothic tombs.

†**Engrai·ling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENGRAIL. Also *concr.* an engrailed edge.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* C vj a, This engraylyng is no propur langage aftir the sight of thys cros, bot rather an endentyng. 1611 COTGR., *Engreslure*, an ingrayling, or inuecking; a kind of small indenting..in a coat of Armes. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 61 Those regular engralings (as the heralds express it) which displeased the eye before. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 150 This ridiculous carved work and engrailing.

Engrai·lment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] a. *Her.* The state of being engrailed or indented in curved lines. b. The engrailed circle round the margin of a coin, etc.

1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 31 The laureated and ringletted profile of Apollo within an engrailment.

Engrain, ingrain (en-, ingrē·n), *v.* Also 4 engreyne, 6 engrene. [f. EN-[1], IN- + GRAIN.

Palsgr. 1530 gives a Fr. *engrainer* to dye. The word, whether first formed in Fr. or Eng., was suggested by the Fr. phrase *en graine* (adapted in Eng. as *in grain*) where *graine* means the cochineal dye. Hence *to engrain* and *to dye in grain* meant originally to dye with cochineal, and subsequently to dye in any fast colour. But afterwards they came to be associated with the word *grain*, a. Fr. *grain*, the 'fibre' or minute structure of a thing; so that in mod. use 'to dye in (the) grain' means to impregnate the very substance of the material with the dye, to dye the wool before it is woven; and the present senses of the vb. *engrain* have distinct reference to *grain* 'minute structure.' On the whole the form *engrain* is now preferred to *ingrain*; see however the note on ENGRAINED *ppl. a.*]

†1. *trans.* To dye scarlet or crimson with cochineal; hence, to dye in fast colours, dye in grain. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

Already regarded as an archaism in Spenser's time, as the glossary to *Shep. Cal.* explains *engrained* by 'dyed in grain.'

α. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 15 Hire robe was ful riche of red scarlet engreyned. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 162 Fyne crymysyne engreyned. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 264, I delyuered my clothes engrened to Mayster Foster. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Clothe of the colours of scarlet, crimosen, or violet engrayned. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 131 With Leaues engrained in lusty greene. 1591 — *Virgils Gnat* 666 The Rose engrained in pure scarlet die. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 35 His worth in honours purest dye engraine.

β. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 144 b They shall not be clothed in soft or precious apparell, as veluet, sattin, or damaske, or crimosine ingrayned but in sackecloth. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. CXVII, Our fields ingrayn'd with blood. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 695 A colour in-grained with the dung of a Crocodile. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 171 It being true blew Gotham or Hobbes ingrain'd. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 163 Milesian wools..ingrained With Tyrian crimsons.

2. To cause (a dye) to sink into the texture of a fabric; to work (a foreign substance) into the 'fibre', the intimate structure of anything. Chiefly *fig.* to implant ineradicably (habits, convictions, prejudices, tastes) *in* a person.

α. *a* 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Monum.* (1642) 129 When the spots are engrained, and will not out by scouring, etc. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXV, The stain hath become engrained by time and consuetude. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. i. 43 With such force had the circumstance just narrated engrained superstition in the Scotch character. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. ix. 184 The feeling..is so deeply engrained in human nature.

β. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 42 Evil habits..thoroughly ingrained in the disposition. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 20 This republicanism the Talmudists have ingrained in him.

3. In *passive*: To be indelibly marked *with.*

1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 160 A post very old, and ingrained with filth.

4. †a. To give a certain kind of texture to (*obs. rare*[−1]). b. *nonce-use.* To form a granular surface on (the skin).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 147 She was wont in Asses milke to bathe her, to engraine her skin more gentle, plyant, delicate and supple. 1862 BURTON *Bk.-Hunter* 32 The countless little wrinkles which engrained his skin.

†**Engrai·n,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *engrener*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + *grain* lit. 'grain']

intr. Of a toothed wheel, etc.: To fit into a corresponding toothed piece of machinery.

a 1774 GOLDSMITH *Exper. Philos.* (1776) II. 52 By means of the toothed wheel F engraining in the toothed rack Dd.

Engrained, ingrained (en-, ingrē·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGRAIN *v.*[1] + -ED[1]. In the ppl. adj. used attrib., though not in the vb., the form with *in-* is more common than that with *en-*. In sense 2 the word is often heard with secondary (sometimes even with primary) stress on the prefix *in-*.]

†1. Dyed in grain: see ENGRAIN *v.*[1]

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iv. 189 Ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips, Are not so soone discoloured.

b. *fig.* with sbs. characterizing persons: Thoroughly permeated with the characteristic qualities; thoroughgoing, incorrigible. Cf. 'a rogue in grain'.

1630 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xii. (1862) I. 62 The bloody tongues, crafty foxes, double ingrained hypocrites shall appear as they are. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 53 Multitudes of engrained enemies of the succession, under the cloak of the Abjuration, served the interests of the Pretender. 1857 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 329 Many ingrained beggars certainly use the street trade as a cloak for alms-seeking. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 277 He is an ingrained sceptic.

2. Of a dye, or foreign matter of any sort: Wrought into the inmost texture of something. Chiefly *fig.* of habits, sentiments, prejudices: Deeply rooted, inveterate.

1843 GLADSTONE in *For. & Col. Q. Rev.* II. 567 Deeply engrained mischiefs and corruptions. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 22 (1864) 109 A receiver of posted letters acquires an engrained sensibility to half an ounce. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* viii (1880) 140 The engrained absolutism and egotism of Louis XIV..were at their acme from his earliest years. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 142 From others, underneath the wasteful gulf, Their ingrained wickedness is washed away, Or is burnt out by fire. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vii. 129 It had its usual ingrained element of cant. 1869 *Echo* 20 Mar., His sinewy hands have got an odd, grimy appearance, as of ingrained coal-dust.

Hence **Engrai·nedly** *adv.*

1869 *Athenæum* 16 Oct. 495 She is a liar by instinct and by principle—designedly and undesignedly a liar; an utterly ingrainedly untrue creature.

†**Engrai·ner, ingrai·ner.** [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who engrains.

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 17 Chemistry may hope one day to publish the scarlet dyer's vade-mecum, or every man his own ingrainer.

† **Engra·lee,** *a. Her. Obs.* [a. OF. *engrallé* (mod. *engrêlé*): see ENGRAIL *v.*] = ENGRAILED.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Wks. Armorie* II. 27 b, To beare the same [colours] plaine, and neither engralee, rasie, enueckie or dentellie.

Engrand: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

† **Engra·ndize, -ise,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 ingrandize. [a. Fr. *engrandiss-* extended stem of *engrandi-r,* ad. It. *ingrandire*:—late L. *ingrandīre,* f. *in-* (see IN-) + *grandi-s* great (see GRAND). Cf. AGGRANDIZE.] *trans.* To make great, increase in estimation, importance, power, rank, or wealth.

1625 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 159 Curing the Kings Evil..a device to ingrandize the vertue of Kings when Miracles were in fashion. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I,* 55 To ingrandize all, the King created him..Viscount Rochester. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 95 He engrandiz d his own Nephews amongst them. *Ibid.* III. I. 225 Alexander..endeavoured what he could to ingrandize the Title of Cardinal. 1883 tr. *Allocution Pope Leo XIII* in *Daily News* 1 Sept. 2/2 Many..who are led away by the idea of constituting and engrandising the nation.

Hence **Engra·ndizing,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 192 He began..to bend his mind to the ingrandizing this Kinsman. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I,* 52 With this Ingrandizing Title the King added a great Revenue. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 83 Elate..imaginating, engrandising, preheminencies.

† **Engra·nge,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *engrange-r,* f. *en* in + *grange* barn.] *trans.* To put (crops) into a barn; to store, fill (a treasure-house).

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. xii, Them .. I shall enrych, and shall engrange theire tresoure with fruyt delytable.

Engrape: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Engrapple, variant of INGRAPPLE *v. Obs.*

Engrasp (engrɑ·sp), *v.* [f. EN-[1] + GRASP.] *trans.* To take, or try to take, in one's grasp; to embrace, grasp, seize. Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 123 Who shall engraspe and bound the heauens body? 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* V. xviii. (1713) 469 Without any design of engrasping great Mysteries. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 274 Ulysses, too .. engrasped The holy image.

Engrate, var. of INGRATE *v. Obs.* to regrate.

Engratiate, obs. form of INGRATIATE.

Engrave (engrē[1]·v), *v. Pa. pple.* engraved, engraven. Also 6–8 ingrave; *pa. pple.* 6–8 ingraved, 6–9 ingraven. [f. EN-[1] + GRAVE *v.*; after the equivalent Fr. *engraver* (13–17th c.). (The strong pa. pple. *engraven* is now somewhat archaic or formal.)]

† 1. *trans.* To sculpture; to portray or represent by sculpture. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Apophth.* 305 b, For his surname, Cicero, he engraved the figure and proporcion of a cicer. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. (R.), For he shall make ye no image (saithe the Lorde) nor engrave non (nor set vp non). 1583 LYLY *Ep. T. Watson* in *Poems* (Arb.) 30 Lysippus engraued Vulcan with a streight legge. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 904/2 The kings my predecessors and ancestors, whose pictures are ingrauen and set heere in order within this hall. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* II. ii. 15 Vpon the which Shall be engrau'd the Sacke of Orleance. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 312 His Sepulchre remained in S. Hierome's time, and over it the Sunne engraven.

† 2. a. To cut into (a hard material) (*obs. rare*). b. To mark by incisions; to inscribe with incised characters; to ornament with incised marks.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 37 That seemes rough masons hand with engines keene Had long while laboured it to engrave. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Others that yeeld to iron may be Ingraven. 1859 SMILES *Self-help* v. 104 To engrave spoons and forks with crests and ciphers. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 72 Behold this fruit, whose gleaming rind ingrav'n 'For the most fair'.

3. a. To carve (an inscription, figures, etc.) upon a surface; hence, to record by engraved or incised letters; also *fig.* † b. To make (wounds, cavities) by incision.

α. 1542 UDALL *Apophth.* 42 A golden aple with this poysee written or engraved about it. *Ibid.* We have perfecte knowelage of no more then is engraven in our memorie. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 The first & extremest ribbes .. haue likewise lesser cauities or gutters, to their substaunce engraued. 1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 285 But we shall soone with our fine tempered swords, Engrave our prowesse on their burganets. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 127 (R.) The decemvirall lawes, they set up openly to be seene, engraven in brasse. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii. (1857) 6 As he had engraven upon his wife's tomb. 1802 MAR. EDGWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 94 His coat of arms engraven upon the seal. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 43 A cross engraven along its whole length.

β. 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) *Epist.* *iij, In all partes of the worlde, he..as it were ingraued the glorie of his might. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. 251 The fatall steele .. he waues Deepe in his guts, and wounds on wounds ingraues. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 41 The old Carver..had ingraven his own Name and Portraiture..in the Shield of Pallas. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 63 If their Crimes had been ingraven in some Plate of Iron or Brass. 1738 WESLEY *Short Hymns* (1762) I. 355 Ingraven with an iron pen My name upon Thy hands is seen.

c. *fig.* To impress deeply; to fix indelibly.

α. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXX. xii, In my mynde .. I had engraved Her goodly countenaunce. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Nature* iii, O smooth my rugged heart, and there Engrave thy rev'rend law. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 56 Whose penetrating style has engraved..in our hearts the words and spirit of that immortal law. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* iii. 30 To engrave them on his memory.

β. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 240 By love or by grudge ingraved and imprinted in your heart. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* i. 2 And in your dreadfull verse ingrau'd the prophecies. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vii. § 2 (1622) 52 It is naturally ingrauen into the mindes of all men, to beleeue There is a God. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V,* Wks. (1711) 115 A prince's name is surer preserved, and more ingraven in paper than in..rusting medals.

4. To represent (a figure, landscape, etc.) by lines incised upon metal plates (in mod. use, also by lines carved in relief on wood blocks) with the view of reproducing it by printing. Also *absol.*

1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 199 Cause the best of your statues .. to be .. engraven in copper. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 59 He hath caused distinct Maps to be made of every Barony..engraven in Copper. 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 132 Whether he designs to engrave and publish any of those icons. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 20 Dr. Sacheverell's Picture has been ingrav'd several Times. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* Advt., Prospects of the Church and Monuments curiously engraven. 1821 R. TURNER *Arts & Sc.* (ed. 18) 73 How do people engrave on wood? 1827–32 J. M. W. TURNER (*title*) Picturesque Views in England and Wales, engraved by the best artists.

Engrave, var. INGRAVE *obs.,* to entomb.

Engra·ved, *ppl. a.* [f. ENGRAVE *v.* + -ED[1].] In the senses of the verb.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Heb.* i. 3 Which Sonne beyng the bryghtnes of the glorie, and the ingraued forme of his personne. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 29 b, Should very vnproprely yea fondly be called the engraued form of him. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 439/1 One of the first books illustrated with designs on engraved plates was the production of Italian artists.

† **Engra·vement.** *Obs.* Also 7 ingravement. [f. ENGRAVE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of engraving; that which is engraved, an incised figure or inscription; also *fig.* an imprint, record, trace.

1604 BROUGHTON *Corrupt. Handl. Relig.* 99 The Patriarks engrauement in the twelv stones. 1617 *Janua Ling.* 118 Ingrauements in cleere plates endure long. 1637 J. RUTTER tr. *Corneille's Cid* I. i, The furrowes in his forehead seem to be Th' ingravements of his noble actions. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. vi. 141 If such writing or engravement were made by Cham.

† **Engra·ven,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6–7 in-. [str. pa. pple. of ENGRAVE *v.*] = ENGRAVED.

1583 HARSNET *Serm. Ezek.* (1658) 130 God .. had his Son, the Ingraven Image of his Father. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 2 That ingraven gift and facultie of wit and reason. 1593 *Tell-trothes N. Y. Gift* (1876) 34 But engrauen thoughtes will not be rubbed forth. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 535 Was not the Temple full of Lyons and Cherubims, and ingraven forms? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 325/2 I have procured..some..since my former engraven ones.

† **Engra·ven,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 in-. [perh. f. prec.; perh. an alteration of ENGRAVE, due to analogy of vbs. with prefix EN-[1] and suffix -EN[5].] = ENGRAVE. *lit.* and *fig.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 27 A name which was ingravened in the revestiarie of the Temple. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 59 To engraven a similitude. 1704 *Gentleman Instructed* 250 (D.) Our Maker .. has also engraven'd the knowledge of Himself in our souls. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* 5165/4 Lost..Two silver Trencher Plates of Her Majesty's Engraven'd A. R.

† **Engra·vening,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ENGRAVEN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENGRAVEN; the characters in which anything is engraved.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 12 The engravening of free grace. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 129 These places whose engravening is too curious to be long pored on by a weak eye.

Engraver (engrē[1]·vəɹ). Also 6–8 ingraver. [f. ENGRAVE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who engraves; one whose business it is to cut devices, figures, or letters in wood, metal, stone, etc. Now often *spec.* one who engraves pictures on metal or wood from which prints are to be taken.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 47 From what paterns doe Painters and Ingrauers take the fashion and forme of those Images and pictures. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxxviii. 23 Aholiab, son of Ahisamach, of the tribe of Dan, an engraver. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Mar. To see the famous engraver, to get him to grave a seal for the office. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 215 This Odin was ..the first Engraver of the Runick Letters or Characters. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 18 Aug. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 30 Cole the Ingraver. *a* 1779 WARBURTON *Lett. Literary Property* (R.), Could we easily think that a printseller or engraver should be able to obtain that for his baubles? 1815 *Scribbleomania* 192 (*note*), His engraver..undertook to procure a similar stone. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, His eyes are like the over-tried eyes of an engraver.

2. An engraving tool, a graver. *rare.*

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 371 The implements for this species of art are five or six engravers of various lengths and thicknesses.

† **Engra·very.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 ingravery, -ie. [f. as prec.: see -ERY.] The art or work of the engraver; *concr.* the productions of the engraver's art; also (*rarely*) an individual work of the kind, a piece of engraving.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (18..) II. 533. 1611 COTGR., *Manequinage,* anticke ingrauerie, or caruing, in Wainscot, or Stone-worke. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) IV. 44 He hath in charge to present you with my..small Ingravery. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 554 The Cabinets, copper Cuts and Engravery of Monsieur de Marolles. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 4 They wonder to find the art of ingravery so ancient upon pretious stones and signets. *Ibid.* (1684) 210 Some handsome Engraveries and Medals.

Engraving (engrē[1]·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENGRAVE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb ENGRAVE; the art of the engraver.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 569 There is in marble of his portraying and ingrauing, an old woman drunken. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xxxii. (1697) 632 Interpreters take it [a Heb. word] here for an Instrument of Engraving. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 397 The elegance of his designs and engraving. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 439/2 In Germany engraving made more rapid strides towards excellence.

2. *concr.* That which is engraved; an engraved figure or inscription. *rare.* † Also *fig.* a deep impression (*e.g.* on the mind).

1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxviii. 11 The worke of an engrauer in stone; like the engrauings of a signet. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vii. 355 The Fall of Man did [not] wholly raze out the Engravings of those common Notions. 1738–41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. v. (R.), It appears .. from the engravings on Aaron's breast-plate, that letters were in common use. 1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 243/1 Beautiful specimens of Doulton's ware, salad bowls and servers, with silver mounts and a suitable engraving.

3. An impression from an engraved plate.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 187 Two painted Engravings of Cow-Pock and other Eruptions. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 224 It was not until the latter part of the sixteenth century that engravings on copper were used as embellishments for books in England. 1860 SALA *Hogarth* 117 A handsome cabinet of paintings, drawings, and engravings.

† **Engra·vure.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f ENGRAVE *v.* + -URE.] An engraving.

1716 MYLES DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 90.

† **Engrea·se,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. EN-[1] + GREASE, after Fr. *engraisser.*] *trans.* To fill with grease; to fatten.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1843) V. 615 They are fatted and engreased like swine.

† **Engrea·ten,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + GREAT *a.* + -EN[5].] *trans.* To make great; to increase, aggrandize; also *fig.* to aggravate (an offence). Hence **Engrea·tening** *vbl. sb.*

c 1614 CORNWALLYES in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 156 The late working of these conjunctions between them, to the engreatning of them, and peril of us. 1641 *Relation Answ. Earl Strafford* 4 He had engreatned and advanced the Kings Revenues. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 186 To engreaten the King against the Interest and Liberty of their own Country. 1684 *Contempl. State Man.* II. x. (1699) 238 Sin is .. much engreatned by the circumstances which attend it.

† **En-gree,** *adv. Obs.* Also en gre. [F. *en gré.*] In good part.

14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 38 Beseching you, Dere heret, as Enterly as y cane, to take en gre this poure giste. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3819 Off aduersite en-gree take the porte.

Engreen: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

† **Engre·ge,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 engredge, -gge. [ad. OF. *engregier,* f. late L. **ingraviāre* (cf. L. *ingravāre* ENGRIEVE), f. *in-* + *gravi-s* heavy. See AGGREGE.] *trans.* a. To make heavy or dull; hence, to harden (the conscience, heart). b. To increase the importance of; to aggravate.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* vii. 14 Engregid is the herte of Pharao. *Ibid.* viii. 15 Pharao forsothe seynge that there was ȝeue rest, his herte engredgide. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 905 Alle thise thynges after þat they been grete or smale engreggen [v.r. engregen] the conscience of man. — *Melibeus* ¶ 321 Everych of hem encreseth and engreggith other. *?a* 1600 *Dial. betw. Clerk & Courtier* 4 (Jam.) Ye wald lufe it, And not engrege the case sa hie.

Engreif(f, Sc. var. of ENGRIEVE *v. Obs.*

Engrele, -greyl, var. of ENGRAIL *v. Obs.*

Engrene, -greyn, obs. forms of ENGRAIN *v.*

† **Engrie·ve,** *v. Obs.* Forms: α. 4 engreve, (*Sc.* engrief(f), 4–5 engreive (*Sc.* engrew), 6 engreue, -eeue, 6–7 engreve, 6– engrieve. β. 4 ingreve, 6 ingreeue, -ieue. [ad. OF. *engrever*:—L. *ingravāre,* f. *in-* (see IN-) + *grav-is* heavy; cf. EN-[1] and GRIEVE.]

1. *trans.* To cause grief or pain to; to annoy, hurt, vex. Also *absol.* To do harm, be troublesome.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 504 Myscheif..that suld swa engreiff, That na hys vorschip suld thame releif. *Ibid.* XIII. 210 The scottis archeris..Ingrevand [*v.r.* engrewand] thame so gretumly..That thai vayndist a litell we. *Ibid.* XX. 200 For it, he said, mycht nocht releif, And mycht [thaim-self] gretly engreif. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3444 Yit no thyng engreveth mee. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXV. 190 He þat mast engrewyt þere..Suld have þe grettast Prys, wyth þi Dat he engrewyt honestly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xiii. 19 Bot pryncipally Mezentyus all engrevit. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1651) § 828 Aches, and Hurts, and Cornes, do Engrieve, either towards Raine, or towards Frost.

2. To make grievous; to represent as grievous; to aggravate.

1535 CROMWELL *Let. Gardiner* in Burnet *Collect.* 460 In which part ye shall somewhat engrieve the matter. *a* 1555 BP. GARDINER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 734 b, To engreue it to be an importable burden. 1592 *Conspir. Pretended Ref.* 40 Seeking also to engreeue their faultes.

3. To make a grievance of; to take as a ground of accusation or reproach.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1111/2 Mine owne confession is ingreeued against me. *Ibid.* III. 1114/1, I am sorie to ingreeue anie other mans doings.

Hence **Engrie·ved**, *ppl. a.*

1591 SPENSER *Vis. World's Van.* 159, I gan in my engrieued brest To scorne all difference of great and small.

† **Engri·n**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. EN-[1] + GRIN snare.] *trans.* To ensnare.

1340 *Ayenb.* 154 Alle þo .. þet habbeþ zuo þe herten engrined ine þe dyeules nette.

Engroce, obs. form of ENGROSS.

Engroche, obs. form of ENCROACH.

Engroove, ingroove (en-, ingrū·v), *v.* [f. EN-[1], IN- + GROOVE *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* a. To work (something) into a groove. b. To form a groove in.

a 1842 TENNYSON *Love thou thy land* xii, Let the change which comes be free To ingroove itself with that which flies. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* II. iii. 39 A narrow glen, engrooved with sliding water.

Engross (engrō·us), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 engrosy, 5–7 engrose, 6–7 engrosse, 5 engroce, 5– engross. *β.* 5–8 ingrosse, 5–7 ingrose, (5 ingroos), 5–6 ingroce. [Three distinct formations, from elements ultimately identical. (1) In senses 1–2 a. AF. *engrosse-r* (med.L. *ingrossāre*) to write in large letters, f. *grosse* = med.L. *grossa* large writing, a transcript in large letters (fem. of *grossus* large, thick: see GROSS *a.*). (2) In senses 3–7 f. phrase *in gross*, Fr. *en gros* = 'in the lump, by wholesale'. AF. *engrosser* and Anglo-Lat. *ingrossare* in sense 3 are found in the Statutes. (3) In senses 8–11 a. Fr. *engrosser* to make big, thick, or gross, corresp. to Pr. *engrossar*, Sp. *engrosar*, It. *ingrossare* :—late L. *ingrossāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *gross-us* stout, thick, GROSS.]

I. To write in large.

1. *trans.* To write in large letters; chiefly, and now almost exclusively, to write in a peculiar character appropriate to legal documents; *hence*, to write out or express in legal form. Also *absol.*

α. [1304 *Year-bks.* 32–33 *Edw. I*, 315 Quant une fin est engrossé em ne resortira james a bref ne a note chalanger.] *c* 1430 LYDG. *Story Thebes* 2098 Engrosed vp..And enrolled only for witnesse In 3oure regestres. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 379 The actes of the yelde .. shullen be enacted and engrossed in a quayer of parchemyn. 1557 *Ord. Hospitalls* F vij, The whole accompt .. yow shall engrosse and write faire into a Booke. 1591 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 199 For engrossing his will, twice unto paipar, after unto parchment. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 636 Her name..I will .. in the ground..engrosse, And fill with stones. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 164 Bampton and his wife brought their answere readie drawen to him and desired him to engrosse it. 1664–5 PEPYS *Diary* II. 337 The story of the several Archbishops of Canterbury, engrossed in vellum. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 18 A clerc..Who pens a Stanza when he should engross. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* v. 79 The fine being engrossed and completed as a fine of Michaelmas term. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, The Clerk of Court, proceeded to engross in the record the yet unknown verdict. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 213 That the Declaration should be duly engrossed, and again brought in..the next day.

β. 1564 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Feuer Pest* (1888) 21 Wee haue drawen and ingrossed his bookes. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) I. 176 They will haue the bille ingrossed, that is to saie, put in parchment. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. 147 This was openly ingrossed in publicke Tables. 1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 350 The Charge ingrossed against Inigo Jones upon the Complaint of the Parishioners of St. Gregories. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. vi. 25 The Bill, upon reading the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 314 Instructions .. fairly ingrossed.

† b. Hence, to put into regular shape; to arrange (a matter). *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiv, To call his lordes .. And his lyeges to assemble yfere Fynally to engroce this mattere. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2467 Yet, let us se thys matter thorowly ingrosed.

† c. To name in a formal document, to write the name of; hence, to include in a list. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE in Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) Introd. 6 Mongst this kinde of men .. I can but ingrosse some deepe read Grammarians. 1605 *Answ. Supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* 2 Engrossing him in the Catalogue of censured, excommunicate and denounced Hereticks. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 36 T'ingross their names within his Register. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 2 They stand aloof from the knowledge of most of the particulars therein to be ingrost.

† 2. *transf.* To portray in large. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 3 An High Tumbe of Marble, but no Image engrossid on it.

II. To deal with 'in the gross'.

† 3. To buy up wholesale; *esp.* to buy up the whole stock, or as much as possible, of (a commodity) for the purpose of 'regrating' or retailing it at a monopoly price. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 353 No regratour ne go owt of town for to engrosy þe chaffare. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1857) 9 Their nobilitie..use to engrosse it. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 71 Some one or few .. doe ioine together to engrosse and buy in a Commodity. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* (1881) 73 Fucus, you That engrost our Hony deaw, Bought wax and honey up by th' great. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. ii. 17 Disarming the people by engrossing of Gunpowder..and setting so high a rate upon it. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 35 One man was fined and set in the pillory for engrossing corn. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 379 Edicts..against engrossing the market.

β. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 77 Forstallyng, regratyng .. ingrossing of marchaundise. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 123 Salt .. they by authoritie did ingrosse for the king. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 262 You have so ingrossed and bought up all the ammunition of Railing.

† b. with reference to land. *Obs.*

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 172 The false .. notion .. induces them to Engross great Tracts of Land. 1728 SWIFT *Answ. Memorial*, Grasiers .. were ready to ingross great quantities of land. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farm. Lett. to People* 53 Complaints are every where made of engrossing farms.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* † a. To get together, collect from all quarters; also *to engross up* (*obs.*). b. To gain or keep exclusive possession of; to concentrate (property, trade, privileges, functions) in one's own possession (often with the notion of unfairness or injury to others); to 'monopolize'.

α. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 148 Percy is but my Factor..To engrosse vp glorious Deedes on my behalfe. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. ii. 16 An' you engrosse 'hem all for your owne use. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. i, You, Aretus, and I engross .. The affairs of government. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 5 (1656) With my friend I desire not to share or participate, but to engrosse his sorrowes. 1694 DR. SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 218 He..engrossed all the Pyrites or Copperas-stone to himself. *a* 1740 TICKELL *To Addison on Cato* (R.), Too long hath love engross'd Britannia's stage. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. iii. 34 The men being allowed to engross as many women as they can maintain. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 243 In most actual societies the sovereign powers are engrossed by a single member of the whole. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iv. 212 Seeing a single person engross the conversation.

β. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 203, I haue .. ingross'd opportunities to meete her. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 37 Your Marriners are Militers, Reapers, people Ingrost by swift Impresse. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. xi. (1648) 75 Abundance of wealth .. was then ingrossed in the possession of some few particular persons. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 153 Som .. would ingrosse to themselves the whole trade of interpreting. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 310 Alms-giving .. is so eminent a part of Charity that it has in a Manner ingross'd the Name of it. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 457 Our rulers ought not to allow .. the Mushohge to ingross this vast forest. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 309 Grasping at an opportunity to ingross this trade to themselves.

† c. *nonce-use.* To attribute exclusively *to*.

1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* § 7. 95 A power of remitting sinnes, which we hope he will not ingrosse to Bishops excluding Presbyters.

5. Of things: To require the entire use of, take altogether to itself; to occupy entirely, absorb.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. (1612) 304 Skarlet Hats, Stoles, and Coules too much ingrost the sport. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. i. § 21 Norfolke Rebellion, as nearer London, engrossed all warlike provisions. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. (R.) Pondering on former days by guilt engross'd. 1804 COLEBROOKE *Husb. & Comm. Bengal* (1806) 154 From this country [India] .. Europe was antiently supplied with it [indigo] until the produce of America engrossed the market. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 527 Potatoes engross the whole manure of the little farmers. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxx. 8 The old trees, which long had engrossed the soil.

b. Of an object of thought or feeling: To draw entirely to itself, occupy exclusively, absorb (the affections, attention, mind, time, etc.).

α. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* viii. 46 Philosophy would not have engrossed our pen. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 119 If man alone engross not Heaven's high care. 1746–7 COLLINS *Poems* (1796) 112 They, whose sight such dreary dreams engross. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xi. 44 A measure so singularly daring that it .. engrosses all our resentment. 1781 COWPER *Let.* 2 Apr., My morning is engrossed by the garden. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 4 Letting the generation we live in engross nearly all our admiration. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. iii. 45 The captain obtained his audience, and engrossed the watchfulness of the retainers.

β. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. i. (1675) 147 Without leaving behind them any thing that can .. entertain our Sight in the very place, where before they Ingross'd it. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 148 This will so ingross the dear Lady's Pen. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I. IX. II. 368 The attention of the French king was ingrossed.

6. To absorb or engage the whole attention or all the faculties of.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 50. ¶ 1 Orlando believed himself ..not to be engross'd by any particular Affection. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. (1874) II. 135 The degree in which self-love engrosses us. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* XX. (1879) 247 The folly of the young man and the confusion of Frederica entirely engrossed him. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 219 Marsumah and Meteh had been engrossed with their bird-catching. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* viii. 118 He was entirely engrossed in attending to her wants.

¶ 7. In certain strained fig. uses, app. derived from 3: † a. To include altogether (*obs. rare*—[1]; suggested by the rime). † b. In 17th c.: To get hold of (an idea); to conceive (a sentiment) (*obs.*).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 170 Almyghty God in persons thre, Alle in oone substance ay ingroost. 1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* II. v. Wks. 1874 III. 429 Proiects .. for which I haue ingrost a mortall enuy here. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* III. iii, Thou hast there engross'd Some rarity of wit to grace the nuptials Of thy fair sister. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *To King on Return fr. Scotl.* (R.), Your prolong'd delay .. made our jealousy engross New feares.

III. To render gross, dense, or bulky.

† 8. To render (fluids) gross or dense; to condense (vapours). Also *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

1561 EDEN *Art. Nauig.* II. xix. 51 Rayne is made or engendred of moyste vapours which .. are ingroced. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I. xl. 49 The liuer..not beyng able to disgest them [crude humours]..they ingrose and become maligne. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxli. (1636) 271 Vapours and fumes..being ingrossed by coldnesse of the braine, distil to the lower parts. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 46 The waves thereof..were Engrost with mud.

9. † a. To make (the body) gross or fat; to fatten (*obs.*). b. To make (the mind) gross or dull (*arch.*); formerly also *intr.* for *refl.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 142 They [the Scotch] .. so ingrosse their bodies. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 76. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 120 It happeneth to soules, which are great louers of sensuall pleasures, to engrosse, thicken themselues. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Humane Learn.* liii, Poems (1633) 33 Engrosse the minde. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VI. 89 They were in the last stage of the heart's ossification, their faculties engrossed and imbruted.

† 10. *trans.* To make thick or bulky; to increase in size. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 640 Fire, invading city roofs, is suddenly engrost And made a wondrous mighty flame. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 27 Though Pillars by channelling, be seemingly ingrossed to our Sight. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 47 Materials of weight, as Sauder, wherewith an unconscionable Plummer can ingrosse his Bill.

† 11. *Mil.* [Cf. It. *ingrossare* in same senses.] To increase the numerical strength of (an army); also, to draw up (a battalion) in a compact body.

1526 *St. Papers, Hen. VIII*, VI. 376 Our armye was ingrocyd by the newe comyng of thies lanceknightes. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* I. 26 The companies being thus doubled & the battailes ingrosed .. euerie ensigne maie seeke out his owne band. *Ibid.* I. 27 Then doubling y' ranks of these hargubuseirs .. they must bee ingrossed. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 53 They went on in ingrossing the militia. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 202 His Camp was not then very great, but he hoped to have it speedily ingrost by some Germans.

Engrossed (engrō·ust), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGROSS *v.* + -ED[1].] In various senses of the vb.: *e.g.* a. Written out large, written in a legal hand; expressed or incorporated in a legal document. † b. Collected from various quarters, amassed in large quantity (*obs.*). † c. Thickened, swollen (*obs.*).

a. 1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 59 The Ingrossed Articles were again presently read in the House. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 14 Such a Monotony as Attorney's Clerks read in when they examine an engrossed Deed.

b. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. 227 Nere his tongue shall lie Till his ingrossed iests are all drawne dry.

c. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 20 Where the body of the Vertebre should be, that is to say, the engrossed part. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 613 When the engrossed waves Boil into foam.

Hence **Engro·ssedly** *adv.*, in an engrossed manner; with absorbed attention.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. v, Bella's eyes dropped more engrossedly over her book.

Engrosser (engrō·usəɹ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENGROSS *v.* + -ER.] One who engrosses.

† 1. One who buys in large quantities, esp. with the view of being able to secure a monopoly. Also, one who buys up large quantities of land, or obtains possession of many tenements, to the detriment of his neighbours. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1875) 135 The said brogers and engrossers of offices. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 33 Ingrossers of tenamentes and landes, throughe whose couetousnes, villages decaye and fall downe. 1636 HEALEY *Life Epictetus'*, That is, to the unlearned engrosser of books. 1692 TRYON *Good Housew.* xix. 171 The first Ingrossers and Buyers thereof [Canary] were Apothecaries. 1778 R. H. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 216 An artificial scarcity, created in the midst of plenty, by an infamous set of engrossers. 1783 BURKE *Report Affairs India* Wks. XI. 144 The engrossers of opium.

b. One who 'monopolizes' or obtains exclusive possession of (anything).

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 52 My Lord of Essex .. was noted for too bold an ingrosser both of fame and favour. 1729 GAY *Polly* III. Wks. (1772) 198, I am too no engrosser of power. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* 119 (R.) The engrossers of that part of the creation which God and nature have constituted free. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* v, You should, in compassion, cease to be such an engrosser.

2. One who copies (a document) in large fair character, or in legal style; † an engrossing clerk.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 20 Euery market day you may take him in Cheap-side, poorely attyrde like an ingrosser.

Engrossing (engrō·usiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENGROSS *v.* + -ING.[1]] The action of the verb ENGROSS.

1. The action of buying (any article) in large quantities with the view of obtaining a monopoly; the action of buying up (land).

1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* ii. 10 The latyng and engrossing of..leassys. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. IV. 250 The ingrossing Gunpowder, and suffering none to buy it without Licence. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 25 Restrain those engrossings of the Rich, that are as bad almost as Monopolies. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. III. ii. 386 This original engrossing of uncultivated lands.

b. *fig.* (See ENGROSS *v.* 4, 5.)

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* v. lxxii, Griev'd at such in-

grossing of Command. 1625 BACON *Ess. Envy* (Arb.) 514 An vnnecessary, and Ambitious Ingrossing of Businesse. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* 39 The abatement of interest tends to the engrossing of trade into a few rich mens hands.

2. The action of writing out a document in a fair or legal character. Also *attrib.*

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 7, § 1 After the engrossing of every Fine .. the same Fine shall be openly and solemnly read. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* Pref. 5 The gathering of these sermons and the ingrosing of them faire again afterwarde. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 183 It..passes through the same forms as in the other house (except engrossing, which is already done). 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) 196 A sort of flourish .. adopted in engrossing as a safeguard against the intrusion of a forged line. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 262 The enrolment and engrossing of the acts of parliament.

attrib. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26. ¶ 4 All Ingrossing Work..is risen 3s. in the Pound for want of Hands. *Mod.* It was written in a sort of engrossing hand.

Engrossing (engrō^{u}·siŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.^{2}] That engrosses.

1. † a. That claims a large share; presumptuous, pretentious (*obs. rare*).

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. vi. 84 A term so engrossing gave offence and handle to ridicule.

b. That fully occupies or absorbs the attention, faculties, etc.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i, The engrossing nature of his occupation. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 20, I had one deep, engrossing, yearning desire. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Aids Contentm.* 12 An alternation of the engrossing pursuit.

† **2.** That makes gross or brutish. *Obs. rare.*

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* vi. *Repentance & Fast.* 147 The Devil's only way, to rid Hypocrisie, by engrossing Epicurisme.

Hence **Engro·ssingly** *adv.*, in an engrossing manner. **Engro·ssingness,** the quality of being engrossing.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 6, I intend to surprise the world whenever politics .. draw less engrossingly on its attention. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 672 India has of late ..engrossingly occupied the English mind. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 682 They temper in his mind the engrossingness of present things.

Engrossment (engrō^{u}·smĕnt). [f. ENGROSS *v.* + -MENT.] The action of engrossing; the state of being engrossed.

1. The action of buying up in large quantities, of collecting greedily from all quarters: *concr.* that which is so bought up or collected.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 80 This bitter taste yeelds his engrossements, To the ending Father. 1598 FLORIO, *Monopolo*, an engrossement of any merchandize into one mans handes. 1648 *Regall Apol.* 31 Ingrossement of all Places and Offices of profit into Members hands. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 530 *note*, He kept the grain on board the ships, to make his profit out of its engrossment. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 4 Feb. 4/7 The gradual engrossment of the ancient common lands.

2. The state or fact of being engrossed or absorbed in occupations, thoughts, etc.

1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* IV. ii. (1862) 332 Graceful and happy in the engrossment of her simple duties 1851 CAIRNS *Mem. J. Clark* 29 Amidst the engrossment of other studies. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xv. (1879) 608 The entire engrossment of the mind with whatever may be for a time the object of its attention.

3. The action of writing out in a fair or legal character. Also *concr.* what is thus written; a record; *fig.* in quot.

1526 *Ord. R. Househ. Hen. VIII*, 140 The Clerkes of the Green cloath or one of them, be dayly attendant in the compting-house for the engrossement of daily bookes of the expences of the day before. 1638 JACKSON *Creed* IX. xii. Wks. VIII. 259 The true belief or persuasion of our interest in this promise is but the ingrossment of our former apprehension in our hearts. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Life* II. 495 (T.) Which clause being afterwards added to the engrossment it [the bill] was again thus reformed. 1710 H. BEDFORD *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 123 Was not this Ingrossment subsequent to that Paper? 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Fr.* i. (1844) 17 The shred or remnant .. of the membrane previously used for the engrossment of some charter.

Enguard: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 3.

Engulf, ingulf (engv·lf), *v.* Also 6–9 en-, ingulph. [f. EN-^{1} + GULF; cf. Fr. *engouffrer*, earlier *engoulfer* (which may be the source).]

1. *trans.* To swallow up in a gulf, abyss, or whirlpool; to plunge into a gulf; to plunge deeply and inextricably into a surrounding medium. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

α. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 261 They were engulfed by chance in the great sea. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* clxii. (R.) In destruction's river Engulph and swallow those Whose hate, etc. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XV. xxiv. 271 Now deepe engulphed in the mightie flood They saw not Gades. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 425 A city .. having formerly been engulphed by an earthquake. 1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* i. (1882) II. 151 Not upon the quicksand, where resting will but engulph you deeper. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 235 In that dangerous passage the careless traveller might easily be engulfed.

β. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 34/1 Her [Earth's] surface shakes..Towns them ingulf..Now nought remaineth but a Waste of Sand. *a* 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* (1721) IV. 29 They expire, Ingulfing in infernal Fire. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 135 Another in the treach'rous Bog Lies flound'ring, half ingulph'd. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 365 A cavern there .. Ingulphed the rushing sea. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* x. 323 Shelley was overtaken by a Mediterranean thunder-storm, and ingulfed in the deep waters.

b. *refl.* and *pass.* Of a river: To discharge itself into, be lost in, the sea; also, to disappear underground.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 43 Made by the River Indus which their ingulfes herselfe into the Indian Seas. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 225 A River .. through the shaggie hill Pass'd underneath ingulft. 1772 MASON *Eng. Garden* II. (R.), That hallow'd spring; thence, in the porous earth Long while ingulph'd. 1821 BRYDGES *Lett. Continent* 12 [The Rhone] makes itself a passage among the rocks at the extremity of Mount Jura, ingulphs itself for some time, etc.

2. *transf.* (chiefly *humorous.*) To swallow up like an abyss; to bury completely.

1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 124 The autumnal glutton who engulphs their [oysters'] gentle substances within his own. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 58 Shirt gills which absolutely ingulfed his black visage. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 182/2 To procure these insignificant morsels, he engulfs a whole shoal of them at once in his capacious jaws.

3. *fig.*

α. 1603 HAYWARD *Answ. Doleman* viii. (T.) Upon every giddy and brainless warrant to engulph ourselves. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. 264 That holy Soul went wholly immersed and engulfed in God. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 62 The power which mere sensual pleasure has of engulphing us in the vulgar sensation of life.

β. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Pref., To leaue that unbrought to an end, in the which I was so farre ingulfed. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 57 Into what importable headtearings and heart-searchings you will be ingulfed. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 816 London ingulphs them all. The shark is there And the shark's prey. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 126 O Death, thou ever roaming shark, Ingulf me in eternal dark!

† **II. 4.** To cut into gulfs or bays. *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 496 Because of the Sea ingulfing the Land, and cutting it in so many Angles.

Engulfed (engv·lft), *ppl. a.* [f. ENGULF *v.* + -ED^{1}.] In senses of the verb.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 32 Like an huge Aetn' of deepe engulfed gryefe, Sorrow is heaped in thy hollow chest. 1636 HEALEY *Cebes* 135 Her owne receipt..purgeth out all their ingulphed evils, as by vomit. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 22 The bittern knows his time, with bill ingulpht To shake the sounding marsh. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 8. 267 We should find the engulfed rocks in the body of the glacier.

Engulfing (engv·lfiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENGULF *v.* + -ING^{1}.] The action of the verb ENGULF.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* ii. § 4 (1684) 87 It is .. the ingulfing him..in that most tormenting passion of jealousie. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 27 Love .. Strove her ingulfing to prolong. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 195 The engulfing or burying of extant species.

Engu·lfing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.]

a 1777 FAWKES *Eulogy I. Newton* (R.), Waves .. bare the dangers of th' engulphing sand. 1852 D. MOIR *Thomson's Birth-pl.* iv. Wks. I. 213 The rapturous lark .. less and less visible..'mid heaven's engulfing blue. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 304 The list of myths of engulphing monsters.

Engulfment (engv·lfmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of engulfing; the process of being engulfed. Also *fig.*

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. V. 69 And the most frightful abysses, up to the very last menace of engulfment. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxvi. 3 The cone [of Etna]..has more than once been destroyed either by explosion or engulphment. 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 399 What shape soever, bloody or bloodless, the descent and engulfment assume. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 26. 367 The successive engulfments and disgorgings of the blocks ..have broken up the moraines.

Engyre: see INGYRE.

Engyscope (e·ndʒiskōup). Also 9 (incorrectly) engiscope. [f. Gr. ἐγγύ-s near at hand + -σκοπος looker: see -SCOPE.]

† a. In 17th and 18th c.: = MICROSCOPE (*obs.*). b. Subsequently variously employed in narrower sense. Goring (1830) applied it to denote a compound microscope of any kind; but as the term was most frequently used by him in his description of the Amician and similar reflecting microscopes, it is now commonly understood as a distinctive name of that class of instruments.

1684–5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 73 With differing Engyscopes, and in differing Lights. 1692 COLES, *Engyscope*, an Instrument to discern the proportion of the smallest things. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* iv. 167 Engyscops, Microscops, and other Optick Glasses. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Engyscope*..the same as a microscope 1832 *Optic Instr.* (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) xiv. § 92. 48 The section of this Engiscope. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 70 The ocular end of the engiscope.

Engyve: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 1 a.

Enhabil, -bile, -ble, etc., obs. ff. ENABLE, etc.

Enhabill, obs. form of INHABILE, unqualified.

† **Enha·bit,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EN-^{1} + HABIT dress.] *trans.* To clothe; in quot. *refl.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 683, I wol en-abyte me with humelyte.

† **Enha·bit,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 *pa. pple.* enhabyte. [bad form of INHIBIT.] To forbid.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men.* II. xv. 122 All rauayne & couetousness is enhabyte.

Enhabit, -ant, obs. forms of INHABIT, -ANT.

† **Enha·ch,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. Fr. *enhacher* to fit into, be attached.] *trans.* To fit, inlay, adorn.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 40, I saw a pavylyon .. Enhachyde with perle and stones preciously.

Enhale, obs. form of INHALE.

Enhalo (enhē^{i}·lo), *v.* [f. EN-^{1} + HALO.] *trans.* To surround with, or as with, a halo; to throw a halo round. Also *fig.*

1842 LOWELL *Forlorn* Poet. Wks. (1879) 16/1 Enhaloed by a mild, warm glow. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. IV. § 10 That dim circlet of light Which enhaloes the moon. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 41 Such admiring interest as that with which we enhaloed some larger boy.

† **Enha·lse,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-^{1} + HALSE *v.* in same sense.] *trans.* To salute, greet.

1559 BALDWIN in *Myrr. Mag.* (1563) M iij a, The other me enhalse With welcum coosyn.

Enhamper: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 3.

Enhance (enhɑ·ns), *v.* Forms: α. 4–7 enhaunce, 4–8 enhaunse, enhanse, (4 enhawse, enhawnse, 5 henhawnes, 7 enhaunch), 5– enhance. β. 5–6 inhaunse, 6–8 inhaunce, inhanse, inhance. [a. AF. *enhaunce-r*, prob. a mere corruption of OF. *enhaucer* = It. *innalzare*:—late L. **inaltiāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *alt-us* high. Cf. ENHAULSE.

Formally, the AF. *enhauncer* might correspond to Pr. *enansar* to advance, enhance, repr. late L. type **inantiāre*, f. phrase *in ante* before (cf. ADVANCE *v.*); but this word is not known to have existed in OF.]

† **1.** *trans.* To lift, raise, set up; also, to raise the level of (ground). *Obs.*

By lawyers of 17th c. used *spec.* in the sense 'to raise (a weir in a river) to an (excessive) height', after AF. *enhancer* in certain statutes. See ENHANCER, ENHANCING *vbl. sb.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxiv. 5 Nyle 3e enhaunce the horn. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 26 Wher as the pol is enhawsed vp on the orisonte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. viii. (1839) 95 Thei [the Walles] han ben so filled agen, & the ground enhaunced. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5068, I, Alexander þe athill .. þine pilars en-haunsid. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xv. 31 Cruelly he gan enhaunce his honde With his sweorde to yeue her a wounde. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 206 It was a stone..the whyche was enhaunced vpryght. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xvi. 100 b, The cause why .. was to enhaunce you to heauen. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 78 But father Anchises his palms from strond plat inhauncing. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 17 Who, nought agast, his mightie hand enhaunst. 16.. tr. *Act* 1 *Hen. IV*, xii, Them [Weares] that they finde too much enhanced or straited [orig. *trop enhancez ou estretiez*] to correct, pull downe, and amend.

b. *Her.* To put (a bend, etc.) in a higher position in the field.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. 359 Three bendlets enhanced arg.

† c. *transf.* To 'lift up' (the voice, a prayer).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 33/2 Thirdly it [the church] is halowed by cause that the orysons be enhaunsed there. *Ibid.* 441/2 The preest enhauncyng hys voys sayth, etc.

¶ d. ? Misused for: To surpass in height.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 191 Their circle-spred tops, do kisse or enhance the lower clouds.

† **2.** In various *fig.* or immaterial senses, with personal obj.: a. To exalt in dignity, rank, estimation, or wealth. b. To elevate spiritually or morally. c. To lift up with pride; *refl.* to exalt oneself, assume superiority. d. To praise, extol.

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iii, Oonly bounte and prowesse may enhawnse euery man ouer oþer men. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xii. 58 So is pruyde en-hansed In religion and al þe reame, among ryche and poure. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 112 To wurshyp I wyl enhaunsen the. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xv. 276 Fortune enhaunceth men att her owne plaisire. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout.* 359 The Shepheard of the Ocean Unto that Goddesse grace me first enhanced. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* 29 He enhaunsed men of low birth to great honours. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 40 To inhaunce with favours this thy reign.

b. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 42 Þis haþ maad 3ou pore in þingis & enhaunsed 3ou in vertues. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 7 Praiers to God makithe man and woman to be enhaunsed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* 12 This gyfte .. enhanceth or lyfteth vp the mynde of man to goostlynes and heuenly meditacyons.

c. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 396 Freris falsely enhansen homself aboſe Crist and his apostils. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 540 Flaterie makith a man to enhaunsen his hert and his countenaunce. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xii. 63 That noon of 3ou .. enhaunce 3ou silf aboue alle othere Cristen. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 47 There also was king Crœsus, that enhaunst His hart too high. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 170 So content to enlarge Grace, that therewith she will enhaunse her selfe.

d. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2498 Þe mare I spek him dispite ..Þe hi3ere I here him enhansed. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 71 That the name of our lord Ihesu cryst were more sayntefyed and enhaunced. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 289 Erthe mote blesse the lorde .. and enhaunce hym on wythouten ende. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia*, Those [poets] more ancient do inhance Alcides in his fury.

3. To raise in degree, heighten, intensify (qualities, states, powers, etc.).

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* v. 7 My lucky spede mine honor did enhaunce. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxv. 209 Such a shameful thanklesnesse as inhaunceth their rebelliousnesse a hundredfold. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. 450 That which enhanses this Injury, is that it is irreparable. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxi. 201 These delights were enhanced by the memory of past hardships. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxi. (1876) 223 This dusky wrapper..enhancing by contrast the fairness of her skin. 1872 YEATS *Hist. Comm.* 94 Strawberries, bilberries, and currants, enhance their flavour in this zone to an excellence unknown in England.

1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 245 They had what greatly enhanced their effective force—four brass field pieces.

b. To magnify subjectively, make to appear greater; to heighten, exaggerate.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7248 And where is more wode folye Than to enhaunce chyvalrie. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* 315/1 Enhauncyng the merite and goodnes of Christs passion. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 5 How much wil their Divine Majestie .. be enhansed thereby? 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 275 Beyond the reach of fiction to inhance. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 211 He did, in the libel aforesaid, enhance his services. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 438 The satirist wished to enhance the infirmity of Philip.

4. To raise (prices, value); to increase (charges, etc.).

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 To mittigate, and enhaunce the price of wynes .. as .. occasion shall require. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 135 Their freends are brought unto pouertie by their rents inhanced. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* I. 694 Enhaunce The faire revennewes of the English crowne. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* I. lviii. 25 Why could not hungery Esau strive t' enhaunce His price a little? *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. 173 Taxes and customs daily enhansed. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* i. 6 The Value of the Denarius was inhaunced from .. ten Asses to that of Sixteen. 1712 HEARNE *Coll.* III. 430 The Price should be rather inhanc'd than lessen'd. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* I. xx. 511 The price was considerably enhanced by the charge of conveyance.

†**b.** *intr.* Of prices: To rise. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 463 Corne the yere folowynge was scant, whereof the pryce this yere began to enhaunce. 1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 235 Upon complaint of enhancing.

5. a. To raise or increase *in* price, value, importance, attractiveness, etc. †**b.** Formerly used *simply*, = 'to increase in price or value'; *esp.* to raise the intrinsic value of (coin). Also (*rarely*) = 'to increase in attractiveness,' to beautify, improve.

1526 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (ed. 1875) I. 15 This yeare, in November, the Kinge enhaunsed his coyne. 1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* ii. A vij, They neuer inhaunsed theyr landes, nor toke so cruell fynes. 1598 STOW *Surv.* vii. (1603) 57 The Angell was enhaunced to vii.*s.* vi.*d.* 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 76, I honour them .. more, that study wisely and soberly to inhance their native language. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 130 Base Mony, may easily be enhansed, or abased. 1699 WAFER *Voyage* (1729) 263 Thereby .. to enhaunce a part of the mines. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XII. 376 Our feasts enhanced with music's sprightly sound. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 250 The Poet enhances By beautiful fancies The strain. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 44 The book has been .. greatly enhanced in value by the profuse edging of manuscript notes.

Enhanced (enhɑ·nst), *ppl. a.* [f. ENHANCE *v.* + -ED[1].] In various senses of the verb.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 10 Nothir the feir of deith, nor present calamite, micht draw thaim fra thair inhansit sinne. 1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 232 To .. save himselfe from his enhanced hand. 1796 BURKE *Wks.* VIII. 566 Giving the enhanced price to that war. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 379 Buying up the stock of any commodity to sell it again at an enhanced price.

Enhancement (enhɑ·nsmĕnt). [f. ENHANCE *v.* + -MENT.] The action or process of enhancing; the fact of being enhanced. (See senses of the vb.)

1577 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 388 W[th]owt any further inhansem[t] or raysing of rents. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 261 If Venus deserved her enhansement .. why then is Minerva famous? 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 323 The said Lyon Doller (albeit decreed after the former enhancement) is still valued at fortie stiuers. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* (T.), Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an enhancement of guilt. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4686/3 To .. enquire of the Reason of the Dearness and Inhauncement of the Price of such Book. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury*, A few per cent. enhancement upon the price of goods is a matter that may easily enough pass unheeded. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xxxvi. 128 Augmentation of ritual .. without any corresponding enhancement of devotion.

attrib. 1883 *19th Cent.* Sept. 430 After having obtained an enhancement decree.

Enhancer (enhɑ·nsəɹ). [f. ENHANCE *v.* + -ER.[1]]

1. *gen.* One who, or that which, enhances.

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxii. 15 And Moises bildide an auter and clepide the name thereof The Lord myn enhaunsere. 1568 *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 316 Thou art the enhancer of my renown. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 65 Pride is the inhaunser of all our miseries. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* iv. 96 Errors of life as well as foibles of characters are often the real enhancers of celebrity.

2. *spec.* **a.** One who sets up or raises a weir to an excessive height. (Cf. quot. 1622 s.v. ENHANCING *vbl. sb.*)

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 205 It gives the like penalty against him which shall relevy the annoyance, as against the inhauncer.

b. One who raises or seeks to raise prices. † Formerly also *absol.* (cf. *engrosser, forestaller*).

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb) 111 Money makers, inhauncers, and promoters of them selues. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 47 In no wise to be a raiser or enhaunser of rentes. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 46 Yet he was adjudged an inhauncer for but advising the same. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 151 The Jew, Forestaller and Enhancer To him for all their Crimes did answer.

Enhancing (enhɑ·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENHANCE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENHANCE.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 109 Dydo hath defyled vylaynsly the good name and the enhaunsynge of the cytee. 1495 *Will Spilman* (Somerset Ho.), The bylding & the henhawnesyng of the Rooffe. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1292/2 Reseruynge theyr actuall enhaunsynge into heauen vntyll the great mistery of Christes passyon shoulde bee perfourmed. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 963/2 For the inhancing of gold to eight & fortie shillings, & siluer foure shillings the ounce. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 304 For the enhancing of such weres, mills, stanks, stakes, and kiddels. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 71 Enhaunsing of fees, trucking for expedition.

†**Enha·ncing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That enhances.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxi. 24 The proud man and the enhaunsende hymself [Vulg. *arrogans*] is cleped vnta3t. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1861) 90 Saba, whose enhancing streams Cut 'twixt the Tartars and the Russians. 1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 44 The engrossing merchant, the enhaunsing husbandman. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 10 A gradual and more enhauncing Augmentation of the Expression.

Enhang: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

†**Enha·ppy,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + HAPPY.] *trans.* To make (a person) happy; to make (an enterprise) prosperous.

1626 SIR S. D'EWES *Journal* (1783) 34 Do but enhappie him that sent it [a carcanet] in the ordinarie vse of it. 1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* P 3 What better then .. to see our Kingdom enhappied? 1645 *City Alarum* 12 The pretious Elixar, which we must seeke out to enhappie this war. 1742 OWEN *Nat. Hist. Serpents* 83 That Tree, so enhappy'd flourishes all Winter.

†**Enha·rbour,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 inharbour. [f. EN-[1] + HARBOUR *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* **a.** To harbour within itself. **b.** To dwell in, as in a harbour.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 21 Spenser, whose hart inharbours Homers soule. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii, O true delight, enharbouring the breasts Of those sweet creatures with the plumy crests.

†**Enha·rd,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + HARD; in early use possibly ad. Fr. *enhardir*, f. *en-* + *hardi* bold, HARDY.] *trans.* **a.** To make bold or hardy; = ENHARDY. **b.** To make hard, harden.

Hence **Enha·rded** *ppl. a.*, hardened.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 That worde .. enharded hym [the develle] to speke to her. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 27 Accustumyng hem ayene to werre, were by experience lerned and enhardid. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* IV. 333 b/2, I haue an herte so enharded that, etc. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 305 Enharded adyment the cement of your wall.

Enharden (enhɑ·ɹd'n), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 inharden. [f. EN-[1] + HARDEN *v.*] *trans.* To make hard, harden. *fig.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* v. i. (1506) 355 The dampned may by length of eternyte be enhardened. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin's Serm. Deut.* lxvii. 407 Wee may well inharden our selues in our wicked customes. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 40 Nor hath conversation, age or travell, been able to effront, or enharden me. 1875 MYERS *Poems* 26 She .. Whom very stripes enharden.

¶ Used in sense of ENHARDY.

1779 T. A. MANN in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* (1843) 417 Your friendship for me enhardens me to try your advice on this head.

†**Enha·rdy,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + HARDY *a.*; cf. F. *enhardir.*] *trans.* To make hardy, embolden.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 233/4 Alle the other bysshoppes that Eusebe had enhardyed. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* III. iii. (1506) 156 To comforte and to enhardy those to do well the whiche ben weyke in speryte. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cciv. [cc.] 630 Than this kynge .. enhardyed himselfe to the warre with these barones.

†**Enharmo·niac,** *a. Obs.*[-o] [f. as next + -AC.] = ENHARMONIC.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Enharmoniack.*

†**Enharmo·nian,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. Gr. ἐν- ἁρμόνι-ος + -AN.] = next.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 Olympus .. is reputed .. the inventor of the Musicke called Enharmonian.

Enharmonic (enhaɪmɒ·nik), *a.* and *sb. Music.* Also 7 enarmonic, enharmonique, 8 -ick. [ad. L. *enharmonic-us*, Gr. ἐναρμονικός, f. ἐν in + ἁρμονία: see HARMONY. Cf. Fr. *enharmonique.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to that genus, style, or scale of music current among the Greeks, in which an interval of two and a half tones was divided into two quarter tones and a major third.

[1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., *Enharmonicum* is that which riseth by *diesis*, *diesis* .. and *ditonus.*] 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 These were the beginnings of the enharmonique Musicke. 1726 SWIFT *London strewed with Rarities* Wks. 1841 I. 827 He sings .. with equal facility in the chromatic, enharmonic, and diatonic style. 1774 STEELE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 71 The enharmonic genus requires intervals of the *diesis*, or quartertone. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 656 Greek music .. in its most approved form, the enharmonic, proceeded by quartertones.

2. Pertaining to, or concerned with, intervals smaller than a semitone; *esp.* with reference to the interval between those notes (belonging to different keys), which in instruments of equal temperament are rendered by the same tone: e. g. between G♯ and A♭. *Enharmonic change* or *modulation*: see quots. 1879.

a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Mus. Modes Hindus* in *Asiat. Res.* III. (1799) 75 Those, it seems, were the first enharmonick melodies. 1865 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* No. 1975. 312/2 An enharmonic organ. 1879 PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Change*, Changes are of three kinds .. 1. The Diatonic .. 2. The Chromatic .. 3. The Enharmonic, where advantage is taken of the fact that the same notes can be called by different names, which lead different ways, and .. into unexpected keys.

fig. 1876 J. C. MORISON in *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 93 The modulation and enharmonic change with which writers of a totally different cast of genius .. surprise the ear.

3. quasi-*sb.*

1883 DAVENPORT *Elem. Music* (1887) 30 Each of the three sounds [C, ♯B, ♭♭D] is called the Enharmonic of the one next above or below it alphabetically.

B. *sb. pl.* Enharmonic music.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 Thus you see what were the first rudiments and beginnings of Enharmoniques. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 10 Others seem sanguine that congregations can be got to sing anything—close enharmonics, perhaps.

Hence **Enharmo·nical** *a.* = prec. **Enharmo·nically** *adv.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Diesis*, Enharmonical Diesis is the difference between a greater and lesser semi-tone. 1879 *Sat. Mus. Rev.* 6 Sept. 506 It roves through seven keys in fifteen bars, and such keys as G major, F minor, E flat, A flat minor, G flat major, F sharp major (enharmonically).

†**Enha·rness,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 enharnash, -ysh. [ad. F. *enharnacher*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *harnaschier, harneschier* to harness: see HARNESS.] *trans.* To harness (a horse).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxviii. 128 A honderd fayre horses welle rychely enharnyshed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 9 Oon of her seruaunts .. ledd a palfroy richely enharnashed.

†**Enha·rped,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [? f. EN-[1] + med.L. *harpa*, Gr. ἅρπη sickle + -ED.[1]] ? Shaped like a sickle or scimitar; hooked.

a 1529 SKELTON *Dethe Erle Northumberland* 125 With thy sword, enharpit of mortall drede.

Enhart(e, variant of ENHEART *v. Obs.*

†**Enha·ste,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *enhaster*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *haster* (mod. *hâter*) to hasten.] *trans.* To hasten, hurry; also *refl.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii. Many worthy in knighthode .. Enhasted were unto their deth. *c* 1430 — *Stor. Thebes* III. (R.), They enhasted hem, making none abode.

†**Enhau·lse,** *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. [ad. OF. *enhalcer, enhauser.*] *trans.* = ENHANCE, q. v.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. lviii. 468 The horsemens raunsome was somewhat enhaulsed .. above that summe.

Enhaunce, -ch, -se, obs. ff. ENHANCE.

†**Enhau·nt,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 inhaunt. [ad. Fr. *enhanter*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *hanter* to haunt.]

1. *trans.* To practise, exercise.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xix. 6 3e [jugis] enhaunten [Vulg. *exercetis*] not dome of man, bot of the Lord. — *Esther* ix. 12 Hou myche sla3ter wenest thou them to enhaunten in alle prouyncis?

2. a. *trans.* To frequent, haunt. **b.** *refl.* To betake oneself to a haunt, accustom oneself. **c.** *intr.* To keep company *with.*

1530 PALSGR. 535/2, *I enhaunte*, I haunt ones companye. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) XII. 185/2 Better it is to liue solitary, Then to enhaunt much company. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xciv. 20 Wilt thou inhaunt thy selfe and draw, With wicked men to sit. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 4 b, I neuer sawe in anye place .. more inhaunted then they [the baths near Baden] be. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 16 It argueth they do inhaunt with traitors.

Hence †**Enhau·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* liv. 3, I am maad al sory in myn enhaunting [1388 exercising, Vulg. *exercitatio*].

†**Enha·voc,** *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. In 6 enhavac. [f. EN-[1] + HAVOC *v.*] To make havoc, devastate.

Hence **Enha·vocking** *vbl. sb.*, devastation.

1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* I. 87 Our concealings have been close, our enhavacings ravenous, our transportations lavish.

Enhawnse, -hawse, obs. ff. ENHANCE.

†**Enha·zard,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + HAZARD *sb.*] *trans.* To expose to hazard, to risk.

Hence **Enha·zarding,** *vbl. sb.*

1562 SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 8 They were willing to avoide the danger of anye more enhazarding their force. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 154 How often his State hath beene afflicted by him [the Turke], and sometimes enhazarded. *Ibid.* 201 With the utter enhazarding of both Christendome and Christianity. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ii. § 17 The Citizens, and souldiers .. to secure their liues from the fire, did enhazard them on the fury of the sword.

Enhearse, inhearse (en-, inhɜ·ɹs), *v.* Also 7 inhearce. [f. EN-[1] + HEARSE.] *trans.* To put into a hearse. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxvi, You .. did my ripe thoughts in my braine inhearce. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacrifice* V. iv. 444 The shrine Of fairest purity which hovers yet About these blessed bones inhearsed within. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* II. 20 Enhearse thy sable soule in lasting feares. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 6 We My godlike sire's remains and bones inhearsed In earth.

†**Enhea·rt,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 enhart(e, 7 inhart. [f. EN-[1] + HEART.] *trans.* **a.** *fig.* To put heart into, make hearty; to encourage, inspirit. **b.** To enclose within the substance of the heart.

1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* 71 She must be .. strengthened with good comfortable meates & drinkes, which may enhearte her. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 86 No more then the sayd holy ghost is adjudged embodied or enharted, for yt he is wholly in us and in our hartes. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 113 Others may be inharted to rush carelesly forward into vnbrideled libertie.

Enhearten (enhā·ɹt'n), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 inhearten. [f. EN-[1] + HEARTEN *v.*] *trans.* To make hearty or courageous; to strengthen, cheer.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 33 Their Commaunder's

inuinceable constancy against yeelding, which enheartened the better sort, dismayed the baser. 1656 Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 120 The Venetian poet incouraged and inheartned Juvinal. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 131, I seek to enhearten myself for a labour so arduous. 1881 Palgrave *Vis. Eng.* 241 O names that enhearten the soul, Blenheim and Waterloo.

transf. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 25 Sommer-eating doth greatly enhearten weake Medowes.

Hence **Enhea·rtening** *ppl. a.*

1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 270 This enheartening visitant. 1861 I. Taylor *Spirit Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 248 That modesty, that calm philosophic balance of the mind..enheartening especially to those who bear testimony for wisdom and goodness.

Enheaven, inheaven (en-, inhe·v'n), *v.* [f. En- [1] + Heaven.] *trans.* To place in or raise to heaven, *lit.* and *fig.*; to entrance.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* I. lxxii, Their perfume Enheav'ns the sense. 1839-48 Bailey *Festus* 60/1 He Himself Conceiving, bearing, suffering, ending all, Affiliating and inheavening. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* III. (1871) 358 The one circumflows and inheavens us.

Enhedge: see En- *pref.*[1] 3.

[**Enhendee**, *a. Her.* A spurious word found in some heraldic and other Dicts. in the phrase *cross enhendee* (given as synonym of *cross potenee*) where the adj. appears to be a corruption of OF. *enheudée* having a handle.]

† **Enhe·rd**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 aneherd, (*pr. pple.* enerthand), 4–5 anerd, (6 annerd), 5–6 enherde. [a. OF. *enherdre*:—late L. *inhærĕre*, altered form of L. *inhærēre* (see Inhere), f. *in-* in, upon + *hærēre* to stick. The OF., and hence the Eng., word correspond in sense with L. *adhærēre* (late L. *-ĕre*) to Adhere, whence the synon. OF. *aherdre*; prob., as in other instances, the OF. words with prefixes *en-* and *a-* have been confounded in use.]

intr. To adhere, assent. Const. *to*; also *simply*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 1090 Vthir womene .. aneherdit to Petir and Paule. *Ibid., Andreas* 207 Myne barne, þat þis has me done, To þis aldmane enerthand is [L. *adhæsit*]. *c* 1375 Barbour *Troy-bk.* II. 1404 Kynges sere That to hys will anerdande were. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxix. 164 Hys wil wes til enherde To þe Scottis mennys Party. *c* 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems Repr.* II. 8 (Jam.), Thare anerdis to our nobill to note ..Tuelf crounit kingis in feir. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. xi. 164 Plat he refusis, enherding to his entent. *Ibid.* XII. xiii. 118 Juno anerdit [*v. r.* annerdit], and gaif consent thareto.

Hence **Anhe·rdand** [the pr. pple. used subst.], an adherent.

1478 *Acta Dom. Audit.* 71 (Jam.), That James of Lawthress..salbe harmless & scathless of thaime, thair freindis, partij and anherdandis. 1480 *Acta Dom. Concilii* 54 (Jam.) That Johne M'Gille sall be harmeles of the said Williame and his anherdens bot as law will.

† **Enhe·re**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Of uncertain formation: perh. f. En- [1] + Heir.] *trans.* ? To possess as an inheritance.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1132 Sir, anec .. That þe erth of egipt enhered some tyme.

Enherit, etc.: see Inherit, etc.

† **Enhi·gh**, *v. Obs.* In 5 enhie. [f. En- [1] + High.] *trans.* To make high, exalt.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxii. 123 That I and al my kin myght be enhied & honovrid.

Enhoney: see En- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

† **Enho·nour**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 in-. [f. En- [1] + Honour.] *trans.* To put honour upon; to honour.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 2 Tytles to enhonour God withall. 1583 — *Calvin's Serm. Deut.* iv. 22 Euerie of them ought to considir..howe greatly God hath inhonored him. 1578 *Priv. Prayers* 547 Thou hast inhonoured me with the co-partnership of the everlasting inheritance.

Enhoril: see Enourle.

† **Enho·rt**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 enhurte, 4–5 enort. [a. OF. *enhort-er, enort-er*:—L. *inhortāri*, f. *in-* (see In-) + *hortāri* to exhort.] *trans.* To exhort, encourage, incite. Const. *to* with *inf.*, and *simply*. Also with sb. as obj.: To recommend, suggest, insist upon.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xi. 25 Coumfort thi fiȝters aȝens the cytee .. and enhurte hem. 1388 — *Ep. Jerome* iii, To Tymothe .. he [Paul] wryteth, and enorteth the studie of lessoun. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* G iij, Euery good woman ought to enhorte her husbond to serue God.

Hence **Enho·rting**, *vbl. sb.*; **Enho·rtment**, the action of exhorting, an exhortation.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 150/2 Eue by thenhortyng of the deuyl gaf her consente to doo the synne of Inobedyence. 1475 — *Jason* 124 Peleus sente you into colchos by his enhortement.

† **Enhou·se**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 in-. [f. En- [1] + House.] *trans.* To settle or establish in a house.

1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 99 O Death inhous'd in hells profundities. 1597 Middleton in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* II. 535 These raigne enhoused with their mother night.

† **Enhui·le**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *enhuilier*, f. *en-* (see En- [1]) = *huile* oil: see Enoil.] *trans.* To put oil upon, anoint with oil; to oil.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 409 With a barbars brasen bason well enhuiled. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1138 He approched nere unto her house all enhuiled and anointed as he was.

Enhunger (enhv·ŋgəɹ), *v.* Also 5 enhongre, **inhungre**. [f. En- [1] + Hunger.] *trans.* To put into a state of hunger, make hungry. Only in *pa. pple.*

1480 *Robt. Devyll* (1828) 34 He gate the bone alone, and laye and gnewe it; for he was sore enhongred. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* 38 We, being inhungred and also ouerioyed. 1845 J. Martineau *Relig. Enq.* 7 Those animal passions which vice had..enhungered to feed on innocence and life. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Feb., What a terribly big maw Paris has, especially when she is enhungered.

Enhusk: see En- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

Enhydrite (enhəi·drəit). [f. as next + -ite.] A mineral containing water occluded in its cavities.

Hence **Enhydri·tic** *a.* [+-ic], of the nature of an enhydrite.

1812 Pinkerton *Petralogy* I. 60 Enhydritic agates found near Vicenza.

Enhydrous (enhəi·drəs), *a.* [f. Gr. ἔνυδρ-os (f. ἐν in + ὕδωρ water) + -ous.] Having water within; containing water or some other fluid.

1812 Pinkerton *Petralogy* I. 90 Chalcedonies..are sometimes enhydrous, or contain a drop of water.

Enhypo·statize, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. En- [2] + Hypostatize.] *trans.* To unite in one 'hypostasis' or 'person'.

1882-3 Schaff in *Herzog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 458 His humanity was enhypostatized through union with the Logos, or incorporated into his personality.

Enigma (ĭni·gmă). Forms: 6–9 ænigma, 7 æ-, enigm(e, (anigma, inigma), 6– enigma. *Pl.* enigmas; also 6–7 æ-, enigmata. [a. L. *ænigma*, Gr. αἴνιγμα (pl. αἰνίγματα), f. αἰνίσσεσθαι to speak allusively or obscurely, f. αἶνος apologue, fable. The adapted forms *æ-, enigm(e* in 17th c. may be due to the Fr. *énigme*.]

1. a. A short composition in prose or verse, in which something is described by intentionally obscure metaphors, in order to afford an exercise for the ingenuity of the reader or hearer in guessing what is meant; a riddle. † b. In wider sense: An obscure or allusive speech; a parable (*obs.* exc. as *transf.* from 1 a.)

1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* 69 He pronounced also many Enigmata or Symboles. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 128 Some enigma, some riddle, come, thy Lenuoy begin. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1354 Hidden under darke ænigmes and covert speeches. 1644-52 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* VI. iii. (1821) 201 Those ænigmata of Joseph's sun, moon, stars, and sheaves. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* vi. 159 Delivering the matter without any Prophetick Ænigm or Parable. 1684 — *An Answer* 249 Symbols, Parables, or Enigmes. 1715 Pope *Let. Sir W. Trumbull* 16 Dec., It was one of the Enigma's of Pythagoras, 'When the winds rise, worship the Eccho' .. when popular tumults begin, retire to solitudes. 1781 Harris *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 441 Nor ought a metaphor to be farfetched, for then it becomes an enigma. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xxiv, You speak in enigmas, father. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 158 In a complex enigma the greatest ingenuity is not always shown by him who first gives the complete solution. 1849 W. Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 186 Ænigmas which Œdipus himself could never solve.

2. *fig.* Something as puzzling as an enigma; an unsolved problem.

c 1605 Rowley *Birth Merl.* v. i. 349, I will erect a monument..A dark enigma to the memory. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, All which to me are problematique mines, Obsurde inigmaes. *a* 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm.* (1678) 340 A person both God and Man, an ænigma to all Nations, and to all Sciences. 1795 Burke *Let. Dr. Hussey* (1844) IV. 325 As to Spain, it certainly has been, and long will be, an enigma. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xiv. 200 If the fleet .. could be supposed to solve this enigma. 1875 Farrar *Silence & V.* ii. 33 Separated from the thought of God, the conscience becomes an idle enigma.

Enigmatic (ĭnigmæ·tik), *a.* [ad. late L. *ænigmatic-us*, f. *ænigmat-* stem of *ænigma* (see Enigma). Cf. Fr. *énigmatique*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an enigma, containing or resembling an enigma; ambiguous, obscure, perplexing. Of persons: Mysterious; baffling conjecture as to character, sentiments, identity, or history.

1628-1677 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxvii. (1677) 47 These fruitless and ænigmatic questions, are bones the Devil hath cast among us. 1648 Jos. Beaumont *Psyche* ix. 59 (R.) That ænigmatick foe, whose ammunition Is nothing else but want of all provision. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 11 Plato's usual way [was] .. to wrap up those Jewish Traditions in ..enigmatic Parables. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* I. (1857) 137 Being excessively reserved withal, he becomes not a little enigmatic. 1876 G. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. xxxiv. 297 He saw the figure of the enigmatic Jew.

Enigma·tical, *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] = prec.

1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 399 Sydonius is so enigmaticall..that a man can scarse tell where to finde out his meaning. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 44 The mud of Nile..that enigmaticall vast river. 1723 S. Mather *Vind. Bible* 218 They did use ænigmatical discourses. 1823 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 75 The meaning of this enigmatical remark was not disclosed till eighteen months afterwards. 1850 W. Irving *Mahomet* vi. (1853) 34 The enigmatical career of this extraordinary man.

Enigmatically (ĭnigmæ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly.[2]] In an enigmatical manner; after the manner of, or by means of, an enigma; ambiguously, obscurely.

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 106 For young men 'tis too soone, for olde men too late to marry; concluding so enigmatically, it were not good to marry at all. 1641 French *Distill.* i. (1651) 15 Philosophers when they wrote any thing too excellent for the vulgar to know, expressed it enigmatically. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 365 He writes .. enigmatically and briefly in the following terms. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. iii. (1871) 82 So ends abruptly as is usual and enigmatically this little incipient romance.

† **Enigma·ticalness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being enigmatical.

1684 H. More *An Answer* 257 Plainness, in opposition to ænigmaticalness.

† **Eni·gmatist.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ænigmatista*, ad. Gr. *αἰνιγματιστ-ής*, f. *αἴνιγμα* Enigma.] a. A writer of enigmas. b. One who speaks enigmatically.

1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat. Num.* xxi. 27 In Greeke, Ænigmatists, they that speake riddles. 1710 Addison *Whig-Exam.* i. P 3, I shall deal more ingenuously with my Readers than the above-mentioned Enigmatist has done.

Enigmatize (ĭni·gmătəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. **αἰνιγματίζ-ειν* (implied in *αἰνιγματιστής*, see prec.), f. *αἰνιγματ-* Enigma.]

1. *trans.* † a. To symbolize. b. To render enigmatical or puzzling.

a 1631 Donne *Polydoron* 71 Acteon pursued by his houndes .. may ænigmatize a lover chased and Devoured by his Thoughts. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* X. 437 Manuscripts .. so ænigmatised with insertions and repetitions and alterations. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 213 A poetic tissue of visual symbols..by which the Apocalypt enigmatized the Neronian persecutions. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 151 It is precisely the disregard of details that enigmatizes humanity to Michelet.

2. *intr.* To utter or talk in enigmas; to deal in riddles. In mod. Dicts.

Enigmato-, combining form of Enigma, as in **Enigmato·grapher** [Gr. -γράφ-os writer + -er], a maker or explainer of enigmas. **Enigmato·graphy** [Gr. -γραφία writing], the making or collecting of enigmas. **Enigmato·logy** [see -logy], the study of enigmas.

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

Enimicitious, etc., var. of Inimicitious, etc.

Enimity, obs. form of Enmity.

Enisle, inisle (en-, inəi·l), *v.* [f. En- [1], In- + Isle.] a. To make into an isle. b. To place or settle on an isle. Also *fig.* To isolate, sever, cut off.

α. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Sextain*, Mine eyes en-isle themselves with floods. 1848 M. Arnold *Poems* (1877) II. 17 In the sea of life enisled..We mortal millions live alone. 1887 Browning *Parleyings, F. Furini* x, My self-consciousness 'Twixt ignorance and ignorance enisled.

β. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* viii. 357 Into what sundry gyres her wondered self she [a river] throws, And oft inisles the shore. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 91 This Chazaria or Gazaria .. almost inisled by the Seas Delle Zabache and Maggiore. 1812 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 366 Knots of curds inisled by interjacent whey at irregular distances. 1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 156 Let the wild sea inisle thee.

Hence **Ini·sled**, *ppl. a.*

1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 38 The base of the inisled Ararat. 1880 Betham-Edwards *Forestalled* I. i. ii. 19 Far away lay many an inisled kingdom of fisherfolk.

† **Eni·xed**, *pple. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. late L. *ēnixus* brought forth, born, pass. pple. of *ēnītī* to bring forth (orig. to strive: see Enixly).] Brought forth, born.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 69 A Calf, is a young or late enixed Bull or Cow.

† **Eni·xibility.** *nonce-wd.* (*bombastic.*) [f. *ēnix-* ppl. stem of *ēnītī*: see prec.; after *visibility*, etc.] ? Possibility of being brought forth.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 210 With parturiencie for greater births, if a malevolent time disobstetricate not their enixibility.

† **Eni·xly**, *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *ēnixē* with strong effort (f. *ēnixus*, pass. pple. of *ēnītī* to exert one's strength) + -ly.[2]] Forcibly, stringently.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 92 They are .. enixely commanded the lowliest humility.

Enjail, injail (en-, indʒē·l), *v.* See also **engaol** (En- *pref.*[1] 1). [f. En-, In- + Jail. Cf. OFr. *enjaioler*.] *trans.* To shut up in, or as in, a jail; to imprison.

a 1631 Donne *Progr. Soul* 18 (R.) Her firm destiny .. enjail'd her .. Into a small blew shell. 1855-9 Singleton *Virgil* II. 245 One of the kine returned The sound .. And, [though] injailed, the hope of Cacus balked.

† **Enja·mb**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 iniamb. [ad. Fr. *enjamber* to stride, encroach, f. *en-* in (see En- *pref.*[1]) + *jambe* leg.] *intr.* To encroach.

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. i. 33 In Juliers and Italy the Spaniard hath iniambed vpon others right.

Enjambment (endʒæ·mbmĕnt). *Pros.* Also **enjambement**. [ad. Fr. *enjambement*, f. *enjamber*: see prec.] The continuation of a sentence beyond the second line of a couplet.

1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. v. II. § 54. 216 Du Bartas almost affects the enjambement or continuation of the sense beyond the couplet. 1880 E. Gosse *Eng. Poets* II. 271 Waller was the first English poet to adopt the French fashion of writing in couplets, instead of enjambments. 1881 Saintsbury *Dryden* 17 It [the couplet] was turned by enjambements into something very like rhythmic prose.

Enjangle: see En- *pref.*[1] 3.

†**Enjea·lous,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 injealous. [f. EN-[1] + JEALOUS *a.*] *trans.* To make jealous.

1619 SIR H. WOTTON in *Eng. & Germ.* (1865) 49 The King will thereby..be soe injealoused, as maie..keepe him from molesting thease nearer seas. 1689 *Irreg. Actions Papists* in *7th Collect. Papers Pres. Affairs* 13 Two or three gentlemen of Estate may..enjealous a whole County.

†**Enjea·lousy,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + JEALOUSY.] *trans.* To plunge into or provoke to jealousy.

1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 140 They .. enjealousied them one against the other.

†**Enjeo·pard,** *v. Obs.* In 6 enjubarde, 7 enieopard. [f. EN-[1] + JEOPARD *v.*] *trans.* To put in jeopardy, jeopardize, endanger.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 130 Ere His Grace wold enjubarde his people in thenfection thereof. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 317 May it not Be his too much Affection to the Scott Enieopards him?

Enjewel (endʒi·ŭ·ĕl), *v.* Also 7 injewel. [f. EN-[1] + JEWEL.] *trans.* a. To set jewels upon, adorn with jewels. b. To rest upon or adorn as a jewel does. In quots. *transf.*

Hence **Enjew·elled,** *ppl. a.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper. Nupt. Song Clipseby Crew*, Faire injewel'd May Blowne out of April. *a* 1849 POE *Al Aaraf* Wks. (1859) 198 The many star-isles That enjewel its breast.

Enjoin (endʒoi·n), *v.* Forms: *α.* 3 enjunʒe, (anjoyni, ? angeonni), 3-4 enyoyn, 4-8 enjoyn(e, 4 (enjon), enjoign, (6 enjun), 7 enjoine, 7- enjoin. *β.* 6-7 inioyn(e, injoyn(e, (7 inoyne), 6-9 injoin. (See also ADJOIN ¶.) [a. Fr. *enjoign-* stem of *enjoindre*, corresp. to Pr. *enjunher*, It. *ingiugnere* :—L. *injungĕre* to join on, to impose (a penalty or duty), f. *in-* + *jungĕre* to join.]

†1. *trans.* To join together. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xix. 6 Therfore a man departe nat that thing that God enioynyde, or knytte to gidre. 1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. XI. 130 With wynd and water wittyliche en-ioyned. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* v. ii. (1506) 366 To enioyne hete and colde in one selfe torment. 1559 *Homilies* I. *Adultery* II, Through whoredome to be enjoyned [1547 joined] and made all one with a whore. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Cornwall* in Johns *Week Lizard* (1848) 224 The forces of manie strong men enjoyned can doe no more in moving it. 1684 CIARNOCK *Wks.* (1864) I. 115 A reflection upon what God hath done should be enjoined with our desires of what we would have God to do for us.

†b. To take part in; also, to attach oneself to, join (a company). *Obs.*

1546 GARDINER *Decl. Articles Joye* 59 His ministers ..enioyning his glory and his honour. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref., Enjoyning the company of Euclide, Archimedes, etc.

†c. *intr.* for *refl.* To join, make common cause *with*. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* II. VII. 382 Theron enjoined [1739 (ed. 2) joined] with his father-in-law.

2. In early use: To impose (a penalty, task, duty, or obligation); said *esp.* of a spiritual director (*to enjoin penance*, etc.). Hence in mod. use: To prescribe authoritatively and with emphasis (an action, a course of conduct, state of feeling, etc.). Const. *on, upon* (a person); formerly *to*, or *dative* (or *acc.*: see 2 b); also *simply*.

'It is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command*' (J.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 346 Al þet vuel þet tu euer þolest uor þe luue of Iesu Crist, wiðinnen þine ancre wowes,—al ich on iunne [*better readings* enjunʒe, angeonni] þe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 172 þet he habbe power..him penonce to anioynj be þe zenne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 43 þo mynystris ..schullen wiþ mercy enyonye hen penaunce. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 412 Penaunce þat þe prest enioigneth. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 It semiþ þat God enioniþ to doctors & dekunis þe minstri of presthed & of dekunhed. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxv. 223 That was eniunyd hym on payne of deth. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 503 And enioyned him no other punishment. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* II. 31, I perswade not a neglect of reading; nay, I intend and inioyne these. 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr.* CXXXVI. Wks. 1872-5 II. 302 The Lords..have enjoyned their clerks secrecy. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 30 [The Romish Church] enjoyns these Practices to all her Members. *a* 1778 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 22 Pythagoras enjoined his scholars an absolute silence for a long noviciate. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 5. 17 A law enjoining all that ought to be done by man. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. America* 26 Mar., In spite of all that morality may enjoin upon them.

b. The construction with dat. of person and acc. of thing is formally identical in mod. Eng. with the construction with double acc. Hence sometimes in *passive* with acc. of the thing.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* 54 But to be enjoyn'd the reading of that at all times.

†c. *To enjoin* (a person) *to* a penalty, observance, etc. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 149 þei enioynen hem to brede & watur & to go barefote. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 291 Not much greater punishment than the Nunne was enjoyned to. 1678 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 163 He wispers it about as a great secret, injoyning all persons to privacy. 1693 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 372 He wold Enjoine the Senecas to peace and friendship with them.

†d. To impose rules on (oneself). *Obs. rare*—.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 292 Monkes and Philosophers, and such as do continually enjoyne themselves.

e. with personal obj. (orig. indirect, in dative or preceded by *on, to*; afterwards direct) and inf. or subord. clause.

1297 R. GLOUC. 234 He hem enyoynede bocsomnesse do To þe herchebyssop of Kanterbury. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxlvii. 126 Atte last the pope..enioyned to the bisshops of englond that they sholde done general enterdyting thurgh oute al Englond. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XV. 5 To inioyne them to keepe the lawe of Moses. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 173 We enioyne thee..that thou carry This female Bastard hence. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 8 There are several canons enjoyning bishops to visit. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 7 They injoined me to bring them something from London. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 18 They were enjoined .. to do nothing which should impede that object. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. iii. 42 The pope .. advised and even enjoined him to return to his duties.

f. without personal obj. and with inf. or subord. clause. Hence impersonally in passive.

1547 *Homilies* I. Pref. 5 A Sermon according as it is injoined in the book of her Highness Injunctions. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON (T.), Enjoining that truth and fidelity be inviolably preserved. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* ii. 74 In his will he enjoined that his image on his tomb, etc. *Mod.* Christianity enjoins that we love our enemies.

3. To prohibit, forbid (a thing); to prohibit (a person) *from* (a person or thing). Now only in *Law*: To prohibit or restrain by an INJUNCTION.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 30 Sore agreeued..for that he had enioyned them from their wiues. 1814 LD. ELDON in Vesey & Beame *Reports* II. 412 The Court .. would..injoin that action for ever. 1884 SIR C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* Chanc. Div. XXVI. 709 We are now asked to.. enjoin him for ever from infringing a right which does not exist.

Hence †**Enjoi·nance,** an injunction, command. **Enjoi·ned,** *ppl. a.* **Enjoi·ner,** one who enjoins. **Enjoi·ning,** *vbl. sb.* **Enjoi·nment,** the action of enjoining, injunction.

1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* III. ii. 132 That is thy father's own enjoinance. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. viii. (1611) 78 That which the bond of..enioyned duty tied him vnto. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 97 Of inioyn'd penitents There's foure or fiue, to great S. Iaques bound. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 532 The founder or Inioyner thereof by Lawe. 1662 FULLER *Worthies Sussex* III. 101 He was a great punisher of Pluralists, and injoyner of Residence. *a* 1570 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. (1844) 217 The enjoining of this outward baptism doth not save. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (J.), Critical trial should be made by publick enjoinment. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, Letters of more strict enjoinment and more hard compulsion. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. IV. 777 Her putative parents had impressed On their departure, their enjoinment.

†**Enjoi·nt.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *enjoincte*, f. *enjoindre*: see prec.] That which is enjoined; a charge, duty.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. XXV. (1859) 30 He has done his enioynte withouten ony peyn.

†**Enjou·rn,** corruption of ADJOURN: see EN- *pref.*[1] A. 2; = ADJOURN 3.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 593 And y^e^ foresayd parlyament was eniourned vnto y^e^ xx. day of Cristemas.

Enjourney: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

†**Enjoy·,** *sb. Obs.* [f. next. vb.] = ENJOYMENT.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 249 As true loue is content with his enioy.

Enjoy (endʒoi·), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4-7 enjoye, (4 enyoie, 5-6 enyoy), 5 enjoye, 7 enjoie, 6- enjoy. *β.* 5-8 injoy, 6-7 injoye, injoie. [a. either OF. *enjoie-r* (cf. It. *ingiojare*) to give joy to, *refl.* to enjoy, f. *en-* in + *joie* JOY; or OF. *enjoir* to *enjoy, rejoice*, f. *en-* + *joir* (Fr. *jouir*) :—L. *gaudēre*; cf. *rejoice*.]

1. *intr.* To be in joy, or in a joyous state; to manifest joy, exult, rejoice.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Tracts* Wks. (1880) 243 Enyoie ʒe to him wiþ quakynge. 1382 — *Luke* i. 14 And manye schulen enioye in his natyuite. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1878) 122 (Harl. MS.) He enioyed and was glad in al his herte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 250/3 He sechyng the kyngdome of heuen enioyeth as a vaynqueur. 1549 LANEHAM *Let.* Pref. 41 Yet he neuer enioied after, but in conclusyon pitifully wasted his painful lyfe.

†b. *To enjoy of*: = sense 3 or 4 [Fr. *jouir de*.] 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* (1570) C iv/3 Likewise mayst thou inioy of our science. 1557 NORTH *Diall of Princes* 238 a/1 Of all that I haue had, possessed, attained, and whereof I haue enioyed, I haue onely two thinges, etc.

†2. *trans.* To put into a joyous condition; to make happy, give pleasure to. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* C j, For to gladde and enjoye the people. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 150 Whos taryeng enjoyed her moche. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* IV. XXVII. (1506) 324 That it hym may enioye & recomforte in his spyryte. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. li. 107 No meat will enioy or do good vnto him.

b. *refl.* To experience pleasure, be happy; now chiefly, to find pleasure in an occasion of festivity or social intercourse, in a period of recreation, etc.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (J.), Creatures are made to enjoy themselves, as well as to serve us. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. § 2 (1737) I. 310 When I employ my Affection in friendly and social Actions..I can sincerely enjoy myself. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 422 ¶ 2 The agreeable Man makes his Friends enjoy themselves. *Mod.* Did you enjoy yourself at the party? He is enjoying himself at the seaside. They have nothing to do but enjoy themselves.

3. *trans.* To possess, use, or experience with delight. Also with reference to the feeling only: To take delight in, relish. Also *absol.*

1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 457 II. 109 Iche off us all schuld injoy the wylleffar off odyr. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. 67 No one can long Enyoy plesure. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 108 Such are the Rich, That haue aboundance, and enioy it not. *a* 1639 *Reliq. Wotton.* 12 Both well enough injoying the present. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 829 Adam wedded to another Eve, Shall live with her enjoying, I extinct. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* (T.), I could enjoy the pangs of death And smile in agony. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 137 How he..injoys..the Relations of his own rakish Actions. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. ii. 10 William enjoyed the novelty very much. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 85 It is appointed for all men to enjoy, but for few to achieve.

b. with inf. as obj. *colloq.* or *vulgar.*

1864 *Realm* 22 June 3 She would greatly enjoy to dance at a ball once more.

4. In weaker sense: To have the use or benefit of, have for one's lot (something which affords pleasure, or is of the nature of an advantage).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 144 We schal now enjoye our own Goods [in peace under Edward IV]. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxiii. 28 Latteth him enioye the light of y^e^ lyuinge. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 811/2 He had of so long continuance inioied the name of iust and vpright. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xiv. 67 Mony is thrown amongst many, to be enjoyed by them that catch it. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 88 As long as I enjoy my life. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. iv. (1840) 3/2 It [Allworthy's house] stood .. high enough to enjoy a most charming prospect. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 300 Anne..shall hold and enjoy the same as a place of inheritance. 1830 DISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. iv. 52 Wentworth had not enjoyed the royal favour. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* (1879) I. vii. 324 Animals enjoying a much lower degree of intelligence.

¶ Sometimes used *catachr.* with obj. denoting something *not* pleasurable or advantageous.

Chiefly in expressions like 'to enjoy poor health,' 'to enjoy an indifferent reputation', where the sb. has properly a favourable sense, qualified adversely by the adj. (Cf. the similar use of *jouir de*, censured by Fr. grammarians). Uses like those in quots. 1577, *a* 1633, to which this explanation does not apply, could not now occur.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 469 What shall I speake of Pertinax and what of Iulian? Enioyed not both they one kinde of death? *a* 1633 MUNDAY *Palmerin* (1639) I. liv. His Father, Mother and all his friends..were not a little sorrowfull to enjoy his absence. 1834 VENN *Life & Lett.* (1835) 407 At best she enjoys poor health. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* ii. 148 The reigns of Alexander Severus and Caracalla..enjoyed an unhappy distinction for their grinding taxation.

†b. To have one's will of (a woman). *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 265 You shall, if you will, enioy Fords wife. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1032 Never did thy Beautie..so enflame my sense With ardor to enjoy thee.

Enjoyable (endʒoi·ăb'l), *a.* [f. ENJOY *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being enjoyed.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* (R.), Unfitness and contrariety..leaves nothing between them enjoyable. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 269 A portion enjoyable only through such a fortuitous term. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 309 Enjoyable only by the young and active. 1839 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 24 The last gratification is enjoyable all our lives.

2. Affording pleasure, delightful.

a 1744 POPE *Lett.* (T.), The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most enjoyable of them. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 304 This passage in winter time cannot be said to be an enjoyable excursion. 1882 BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 95 Plymouth seemed a very enjoyable place.

Enjoy·ableness, [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being enjoyable.

1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 10 Would that things would keep their first fresh feeling and racy enjoyableness! 1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 July 445 A cold rain detracted somewhat from the enjoyableness of the occasion.

Enjoyably (endʒoi·ăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2]: see -ABLY.] In an enjoyable manner.

1877 BIGG-WITHER *Pion. S. Brazil* I. II. iv. 288, I passed my first night..uneventfully, but yet supremely enjoyably. 1887 *Charity Org. Rev.* III. Aug. 324 The meeting, which was throughout enjoyably informal, dissolved.

†**Enjoy·ance.** *Obs.* [f. ENJOY *v.* + -ANCE.] = ENJOYMENT.

1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 267 They had but a very small enjoyance of the light of God's word.

Enjoyer (endʒoi·əɹ). [f. ENJOY *v.* + -ER.[1]] One who enjoys. Const. *of*.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonnets* lxxv, A miser..proud as an inioyer. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 101 Many enioyers of Gods blessing. 17.. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (1869) 315 Enjoyers of y^e^ drained lands in their parishes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. 79 We..use the names [Saxon and Norman]..one to represent the worker, and the other the enjoyer. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 734/2 A nation cannot be a mere .. placid enjoyer of the dividends on the savings and gains of its forefathers.

Enjoy·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENJOY *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENJOY; enjoyment.

1536 ANNE BOLEYN *Let. Hen. VIII* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 149 Must bring you the enjoying of your desired happiness. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 495 All enjoyings are not alike. 1651 HOBBES, *Leviath.* III. xli. 264 The enjoying of Immortality, in the Kingdome of the Son of Man. *pl.* 1621 LADY M. WROATH *Urania* 148 Those loose and wicked enjoyings which we coveted. *Ibid.* 229, 297, 371.

Enjoying (endʒoi·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENJOY *v.* + -ING[2].] That enjoys; cheerful, happy.

1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 5 An enjoying Lover. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. VII. 97 In the same cheerful and enjoying frame of mind did Bentley sit by his happy fireside in Trinity Lodge. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* XXXIV. He was .. less bright and enjoying than usual.

Enjoyingly (endʒoi·iŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an enjoying manner; with enjoyment.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 568 To recognise most enjoyingly 'original' reflections and 'novel' remarks. 1877 FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 114 Shakspere..took enjoyingly the pleasures..that the fates provided.

Enjoyment (endʒoi·mĕnt). Also 7–8 injoyment. [f. ENJOY *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action or state of deriving gratification from an object. Also, in weaker sense, the possession and use of something which affords pleasure or advantage. Const. *of.*

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 119 (R.) Why do you doubt for the enioyment of those thinges to breake out of this imprisonment? 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 378 Injoyment of many Lands. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. lvi. 86 The honest English squire..believes..that..there is no perfect enjoyment of this life out of Old England. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 212 He would protect the Established Church in the enjoyment of her legal rights. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xxiii. 312 The depth of the peace which flows from the enjoyment of his love.

2. Gratification, pleasure; *concr.* something which gives pleasure.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. iii. (1675) 305 He cuts them off, in the height of their Injoyments. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 9 Food, drink, sleep, and the like animal enjoyments being what all men like and love. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 154 Such a life might have had its enjoyments even in London. 1874 LADY BARKER *Stat. Life in N. Z.* iv. 25 We ..were only fit for the lowest phase of human enjoyment—warmth, food, and sleep.

† **Enjoy·se,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *enjoiss-* extended stem of *enjoir*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *joir* (mod. F. *jouir*) to enjoy.] *refl.* and *intr.* To make oneself joyful; to be delighted, rejoice. Const. *of.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XVI. vi, Of euill gotten good the third should not enioyse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430 Of whiche good lyf and chyldehode his debonayr moder enioysyng hirself sayd ofte tymes, etc.

Enjubard, var. of ENJEOPARD *v. Obs.*

Enjudge: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

† **E·njury,** obs. form of INJURE *v.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. lxvi. 115 a/1 He was euyll content wyth hym, estemyng to be eniuryed bi the wordes aforesayd.

Enk, obs. form of INK.

† **Enke·nnel,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 inkennel. [f. EN-[1] + KENNEL.] *trans.* To lodge as in a kennel.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1029/2 Comming to S. Leonards hill..they [Ket's followers] inkennelled themselues there on the same hill. 1603 DAVIES *Microcosmos* 84 (D.) [Diogenes] that alwaies in a tub enkennell'd lies.

† **E·nker,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *encré* lit. 'inked,' in phrase *vert encré* dark green.] In ME. phrase *enkergrene*, dark green.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 150 Ouer-al enker grene. *Ibid.* 2477 Þe knyȝt in þe enker grene.

Enkerchief: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

† **E·nkerly,** *adv. Obs.* In 4 encrely, enkerly, enkrely, ynkirly, -urly, 5–6 inkirly. [Origin uncertain; possibly a. ON. **einkarliga* (cf. mid.Da. *enkorlig* adj. especial) f. *einkar-* prefix; specially, very (=*einkan-* whence *einkanliga* especially). But this is not quite satisfactory with regard to the sense. Cf. Sc. *inkirt* 'anxious' (Jam.).] Earnestly, heartily, fervently.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 301 For he thocht ay encrely To do his deid awysily. *Ibid.* VII. 183 The kyng..slepit nocht full ynkurly. *Ibid.* X. 534 He has seyn The Erll sa ynkirly hym set Sum sutelte or [wile] to get. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Andreas* 678 For þat I has luffit þe lange enkrely. *? a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 507 Thene the emperour was egree, and enkerly fraynes þe answere of Arthure. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. i. 8 The kyng .. inkirly from his hart Maid this orisone.

Enkernel: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

Enkindle (enki·nd'l), *v.* Also 6 enkendle, 6–8 inkindle. [f. EN-[1] + KINDLE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To cause (a flame, etc.) to blaze up. Chiefly *fig.* to excite (passions, war, etc.).

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 63 Whose sight thy passion angrye Enkendleth. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 38 A short blazd straw-fire, to tinde or inkindle Hell-fire. 1652 BP. PATRICK *Fun. Serm.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 533 He who inflames our souls with love to God, will certainly enkindle a subordinate love within us to himself. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 531 (R.) The apprehension .. ran .. of its [the Fire of London] being inkindled with design by the French and Dutch. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 185 ¶ 7 Fresh remembrance of vexation must still enkindle rage. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 307 All parties had cautiously avoided enkindling a civil war. 1819 *Month. Mag.* XLVIII. 307 This poetic fury appears to have been first enkindled in Bodmer by the appearance of the five first books of Klopstock's Messiah. 1858 KINGSLEY *Andromeda* 329 In her heart new life was enkindled.

2. To set (a combustible) on fire. In lit. sense *Obs.* or *arch.*

1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* xiii. (R.) Nor let us extinguish the smoldering flaxe, but enkendle it. 1638 WILKINS *New World* iii. (1707) 29 Such solid Orbs, that by their swift Motion might heat and enkindle the adjoining Air. 1747 HALES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 582 (2) Some Means .. to inkindle the sulphureous Vapours. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* I. 43 But then the pieces of wood..were enkindled without fire.

b. *fig.* To inflame with passion, desire, etc. † Former const. *to* (an action, object of pursuit).

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xvi. (1634) 662 They shall hereby be the more inkindled to the endevor of renuing. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 120 That trusted home, Might yet enkindle you unto the Crowne. *a* 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 25 The King .. inkindled with this affront, spared not his Person, to auenge his wrath. 1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* 34 He is inwardly inkindled to an indeauour of good. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* III. xiii. 10 That voice that like a trump Their blood enkindled.

c. *transf.* To light up, illuminate.

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 114 That literary heaven.. artificially enkindled from behind. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 1372 And the light of their eyeballs enkindled so bright with the lightnings of death.

† 3. *intr.* To take fire; to burst forth in flame.

1553 GRIMALD tr. *Cicero's Duties* (*c* 1600) 87 a, Those things wherunto most men inkindled with greedinesse bee haled. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xxxvii. 84 Wet Hay laid together ..soon inkindles. 1747 HALES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 584 Those who have been on high Hills have observed Lightening to inkindle among the Clouds.

Enkindled (enki·nd'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] In the senses of the verb.

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cvi. 29 And in his so inkindled wrath the plague upon them broke. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 163 Eyes as red as new enkindled fire. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* I. iii. 21 Lightening, and other enkindled Vapours. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 257 The enkindled summits of the soul.

Enkindler (enki·ndlə1). [f. ENKINDLE *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which enkindles.

1853 BOWRING in *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 350 A lamp.. when enkindled, is Th' enkindler of a thousand. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 563 The Irish Government..has been.. not the enkindler, not the leader, not the abetter of aggressive Protestantism in Ireland.

Enkindling (enki·ndliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That enkindles.

1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 93 The enkindling tinder of his lust. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 121 Until this loses its enkindling leavening strength. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 297 For this is really a species of animal magnetism, in which the enkindling reciter..lends his own will and apprehensive faculty to his auditors.

Enlabyrinth: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

Enlace (enlē·s), *v.* Also 4–6 enlase, 6, 9 inlace. [a. F. *enlace-r* = Pr. *enlassar*, Sp. *enlazar*, Pg. *enlaçar*, It. *inlacciare*:—late L. **inlaciāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + **laci-us* (OF. *las* LACE, snare = It. *laccio*, Sp. *lazo*):—L. *laqueus* noose. Cf. L. *illaqueāre*. In later use taken as f. EN-[1] + LACE.]

1. *trans.* To lace about, encircle tightly with many folds or coils. Also *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 13 Þat man..enlaceþ hym in þe cheyne wiþ whiche he may be drawen. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxx, To perce nerfe and vayne And them enlace in his [Cupid's] fyry chayne. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 17 To breke the bondes of the deuyll, of y[e] whiche he hym helde enlasyd. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 163 And felt himselfe enlaste in love. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. IX. vi. 520 The figs, and particularly the banyan..speedily seize upon the palmyra, enlacing it with their nimble shoots. 1877 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 3/1 They will enlace him in the coils of their red tape.

b. *transf.* To surround closely, enfold, embrace.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. xi, The second all the city round enlaces. — *Elisa* ii. 49 While he again her in his arms enlac'd. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. v. 78 The old Town .. is enlaced..by a set of lakes and quagmires.

2. To interlace, entwine, entangle. Also *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. i. 149 Þe questioun of þe deuyne purueance is enlaced wiþ many oþer questiouns. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 241 The violet..in bosome by me alway I beare, The same oft time inlased with my heare. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 65 The leafy boughs and twigs of the underbrush enlace themselves. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 200 His fingers lovingly enlaced By other fingers.

3. To cover as with a network.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XXXVI. (1879) 375 The vast plains of Hindostan, enlaced with myriad silver rivers and canals.

† 4. [See UNLACE, LACE *vbs.*] To take off (the wings of a bird) in carving. *Obs.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 142 Take capoun or hen so enlased, & devide.

Hence **Enla·ced** *ppl. a.*

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* 56 Doth he..Keep house..with inlaced Bare brawny arms about his favourite child.

Enlacement (enlē·smĕnt). [f. ENLACE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enlacing; the condition of being enlaced.

1830 SOUTHEY *Yng. Dragon* I. 87 His tail about the imp he roll'd, In fond and close enlacement. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 174 Joyce detached herself suddenly from that close enlacement.

Enla·cing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] = prec.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* 55 The moat of glasse is named from that enlacing.

Enlaik: see INLAKE.

† **Enla·ngoured,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. OF. *enlangouré*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + *langour* (mod. F. *langueur*):—L. *languōr-em* languor.] Languid, pale.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7401 Of such a colour enlangoured, Was Abstinence.

Enlanguish, Enlap: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

† **Enla·rd,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 inlard. [f. EN-[1] + LARD.] *trans.* a. To lard, fill with lard or fat; in quots. *fig.* b. = INTERLARD.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxix. 351 Inlarded is their hart with pride. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 205 That were to enlard his fat already pride. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. i, A fifth part of the world..so inlarded and interlaced with several superstitions.

Enlarge (enlā·ɹdʒ), *v.* Also 4 enlargen, 7 enlardge, 6–8 inlarge. [a. OF. *enlarge-r*, *enlargir*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *large* (see LARGE). Some of the mod.Eng. uses are influenced by those of Fr. *élargir*, OF. *eslargir*, *alarger* (see ALARGE).]

I. To make larger.

1. *trans.* To render more spacious or extensive; to extend the limits of (a territory, enclosure, etc.); to widen (boundaries).

In later use this merges in the more generalized sense 2; the fig. applications in 3 however remain distinct.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 45 Thei may not enlargen it [Egypt] toward the desert, for defaute of watre. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 316 The fundament enlarge it half a foote Outwith the wough. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XXXI. 38 The cite of y[e] Lorde shalbe enlarged from the towre of Hananeel, vnto y[e] gate of the corner wall. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* 72 Any Prince willing to inlarge his Territories, will give, etc. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. § 1. 123 Grinding inlarges the sphere of their attractions. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. XV. 164 He will rear himself upon his hind-legs to enlarge his circle of vision.

2. To increase the size of (a material object); to add to, augment (a literary work, a person's wealth, the number or amount of anything). Formerly also (cf. uses of *large*) with reference to intensive magnitude: to increase (a person's renown, the force of anything, etc.). † Sometimes with *out* (*obs. rare*). Also, to increase in apparent size, magnify. Also *absol.*

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 120 Þe deuyl shal enlarge his taile more wickudly in þe eende of þe worlde. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 117 That the dignitie of Plancus might be augmented, & his honour inlarged. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 745 T'enlarge his breath, (large breath in armes most needfull). 1594 CAREW tr. Huarte *Exam. Wits* (1616) 280 By means whereof it extendeth and enlargeth out the naturall heat. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. IV. vii. § 1. 246 He .. enlarged the Centurions of Horsemen. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 57 The Athenians much enlarged their own particular wealth. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 155 It inlarges its Narcotick Force. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* X. 116 Selling of Lands to Foreigners for Gold and Silver, would inlarge the Stock of the Kingdom. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i. 202 Enthusiastick Passion..Enlarg'd her Voice. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* I. 35 Fancy's beam enlarges, multiplies, Contracts. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 462 O how is man inlarg'd, Seen thro' this medium. 1774 MONBODDO *Language* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 10 In this second edition, so much inlarged. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. XXXIV, Slowly enlarged to giant size. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 126 The spleen is found enormously enlarged. 1866 WALCOTT *Cathedr. Reform.* in *Ch. & World* 15 At the very time when the numbers and learning of parish clergy were rapidly being enlarged. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 5/1 Their salaries will be enlarged out of the episcopal and capitular incomes.

† b. To magnify, exaggerate in statement. Also, to set forth at length. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) A ij b, To .. enlarge my paines taken in publishing the other. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 23, I shall not enlarge this now particularly. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 15 The Asiatick way of enlarging. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 52 Report generally inlarges matters.

† c. intr. *To enlarge on*: to make an addition to (a plan); to amplify (a hint). *Obs.* (Cf. 5 b.)

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 13 It is so very easy to enlarge upon a good Hint. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 8, I have so far enlarged upon this plan, as to take into it, etc. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 233 Those gentlemen .. will .. enlarge on the plan I have hinted thus lightly.

3. Figurative applications of 1.

a. To extend the range or scope of. † Also, to spread, promote the diffusion of (a belief) (*obs.*).

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Title (Arb.) 3 God is glorified and the Christian fayth enlarged. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii, We somewhat more enlarging the sence thereof. 1656 H. PHILIPPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 139 To enlarge this Table, that so it may shew not only .. half inches, but the quarters, or tenth parts of Inches. 1668 in *Phil. Trans.* II. 3 The endeavours of the Authour for the improving and enlarging his Philosophical Commerce. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 102 Till I have catch'd her a little inlarging her innocent Freedoms, as she calls them. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corr. of Christianity* II. x. 244 Justinian greatly enlarged this kind of authority. 1884 EARL SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep.* New Ser. L. 3 He cannot..enlarge in his own favour the legal..operation of the instrument.

b. To widen, render more comprehensive (a person's thoughts, sympathies, affections); to expand, increase the capacity of (the mind).

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 74 Science indeed inlargeth: But there's a knowledge that only puffeth up. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 51 His mind enlarg'd, and boundless as the sky. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i, Persons' notions of what is natural, will be enlarged. 1850 M[c]COSH *Div. Govt.* II. i. (1874) 152 Geologists would enlarge our conceptions of Time. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 41 His own mind was enlarged and enriched by foreign travel.

c. *To enlarge the heart*: to 'expand', 'swell' the heart with gratitude or affection (in this sense sometimes with personal obj., after 2 *Cor.* vi. 13); now usually, to increase the capacity of the heart for affection, widen the range of the affections.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* vi. 11 O yee Corinthians, our mouth is open vnto you, our heart is enlarged. *Ibid.* 13 Be ye also

inlarged. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* v. x. (1702) 151 Be thou enlarged in thy return of Thanks and Glory to Him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 590 Love refines The thoughts, and heart enlarges. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 156 My Heart is .. more inlarg'd with his Goodness and Condescension. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 162 All hearts..were enlarged and softened. 1852 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 177 Enlarge your tastes, that you may enlarge your hearts as well as your pleasures.

d. *To enlarge the hand*: to open the hand wide, be liberal. *Obs.* or *arch.* Cf. *large-handed.*

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 63 It was thought necessary for him to enlarge his hand to those that managed Bread and wine.

† e. To extend (the time allowed for an action); to grant or obtain an extension of time for (a lease, bankruptcy, etc.). *Obs.*

1656 H. PHILIPPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) B vij b, Leases .. lately inlarged to 60 years. 1677 MARVELL *Corr.* cccv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 548 We shall perceive whether his Majesty thinke fit to .. inlarge the adjournment. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6435/3 The .. Time was .. enlarged for Joseph Lacy .. for surrendring himself. 1812 *Exam.* 24 Aug. 537/1 *Bankruptcy Enlarged*, J. Chatterton..flour-merchant, from June 27 to September 9. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vi. 36 An Act .. for enlarging the time of continuance of Parliaments.

f. Law. *To enlarge an estate*: said of the effect of a release which, e.g. converts a life-interest, or a tenancy for a term of years, into a fee-simple or fee-tail. (The sense may perh. belong to branch II.)

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 97 b, Releases .. sometime have theire effecte by force to enlarge the estate [AF. *enlarger lestate*] of them, to whome the release is made. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VIII. lix, To confer First, how he might have her estate inlarg'd. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 321 If Popham..should not enlarge his estate to an estate tail.

4. *refl.* (in senses 1–3.) To increase or widen in extent, bulk, or scope.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxx. (1483) 77 Gold wylle well enduren under the hamoure enlargyng hymself withouten crasure. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 134 Glory is like a Circle in the Water, Which neuer ceaseth to enlarge it selfe. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. (1865), Enlarging themselves, if I may say so, upon familiarity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28 Our ideas will have to enlarge themselves.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. i. 132 Yf therthe were gretter than the sone, thenne the shadowe of þe sone shold goo enlargyng. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Fro whiche cometh a corde that thre fyngre brede fro the elbow enlargeth and compriseth all the elbow. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. vii. 406 The figure of Fame enlarging and growing every moment. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) IV. 265 The hollow very fine, but soon enlarging by the shrinking of the spongy flesh. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 352 His belly began to enlarge. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 281 As our knowledge increases, our perception of the mind enlarges also. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 61. 62 A sort of core .. which enlarges in the parts of the Cord that give off the nerve-trunks.

† c. Of the wind, thunder: To increase in force. *Obs.*

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 15 If the wind had not suddainely enlarged. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 436 Loud, and more loud, the rolling peals enlarge.

† 5. *refl.* To expand (oneself) in words, give free vent to one's thoughts in speech. Also, in similar sense, *To enlarge one's heart. Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 441 It will appeare more commendable in wise men, to enlarge themselues, and to publish, etc. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Bradford* (1867) I. 221 He enlarged himself in a most sweet meditation, of the wedding garment. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 154, I found he began to inlarge his heart to me. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 39. 48 The Platonists frequently take occasion from hence to enlarge themselves much in the disparagement of Corporeal things.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To speak at large, expatiate. Const. *on*, *upon*; formerly also *simply*.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* 3, I shall not here inlarge to insert. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 68, I shall enlarge upon the Point. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 283 [He] enlarges with rapture upon the importance of his services. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 500 He was somewhat disposed to enlarge in praise of himself. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 323 Respecting Southern Italy, Sicily, and the Lipari Isles, we need not enlarge here. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* vi. 99 He enlarged once more on the avarice and cowardice of the banks.

II. 6. To set at large; to release from confinement or bondage. Somewhat *arch.* Cf. Fr. *élargir*.

1494 FABYAN VI. cxlix. 136 In this passe tyme, Gryffon, the yonger brother, was enlargyd frome pryson. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 453 b, The captiue Cardinalles at the length putting in suerties are inlarged. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 329 Like a Lionesse lately enlarged. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 22 Edward the third enlarged them first from that bondage. 1616 J. LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* IX. 277 Algarsifes soldiers .. demaundes theire General enlardgd. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvii. 108 No man, after being enlarged by order of court, can be recommitted for the same offence. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 39 He was enlarged upon sureties.

b. *spec.* in Hunting.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Oct., We are close to the spot where the stag is to be enlarged.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 B. BARNES in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 43 Deare Davids Sonne [who should from hell] .. poore sinners both inlarge and save. 1597 SIR W. SLINGSBY in Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 252 If we [wind-bound sailors] be not inlarged within these 20 dayes. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. viii. (1840) 130 King Richard would not enlarge him from the strictness of what was concluded. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 796 The friendly Gods a springing gale inlarg'd. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 683 A round ball .. in the heat of summer, opens and enlarges a number of male insects.

† III. 7. To bestow liberally; to endow with bountiful gifts. [So OF. *enlargir*; cf. L. *largīrī*.]

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xliv. 73 b/1, He enlarged to the poore grete quantite of his goodes temporall. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1669 Clothes of Dyaper, Rychely enlarged with syluer and with golde. 1607 H. ARTHINGTON *Goodl. God* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 263 How much are we, Lord, bound to thee, For all thy favours every way, Inlarged so aboundantly. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* I. i. 2 The great Artifex of Nature hath enlarged the smaller creatures with wisdome, and invention.

IV. 8. *To enlarge a horse* (see quot.) [after OF. *élargir*].

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Enlarge*, in the manege, is used for making a horse go large, that is, making him embrace more ground than he before covered.

Hence **Enla·rge** *sb.*, the action of setting free. **Enla·rgeable** *a.*, capable of being enlarged. **Enla·rgeableness**, the quality of being enlargeable.

1608 T. MIDDLETON *Fam. of Love* (1885) I. ii. 127 My absence may procure thy more enlarge. 1653 SHIRLEY *Crt. Secret* II. iii, I may entreat her grace's mediation To the King for his enlarge. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* Pref. 11 The more large or enlargeable are their technical powers. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 457 If the negative is well defined—that is, if it possesses the quality of enlargeableness.

Enlarged (enlā·ɪdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENLARGE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Increased, widened, dilated, extended; also *fig.* free from narrowness, liberal.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* Ded. 3 The enlarged contynuance of Youre honorable fauour. 1674 N. MATHER in Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) Pref. 2 Abundant Cause of Enlarged Thankfulness. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. xxxi. 206 His enlarged heart can rejoice in the happiness of his friends. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 95 More sober minds and more enlarged understandings. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 109 A sinner for whom the most enlarged charity could hardly plead.

2. Liberated, set free.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 155 Som delightfull intermissions, wherein the enlarg'd soul may leav off a while her severe schooling. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxxii, The enlarged captive.

Hence † **Enla·rgedly** *adv.* in an enlarged manner; a. with extended meaning; b. with free utterance. † **Enla·rgedness**, the state or condition of being enlarged in heart, speech, etc.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar.* 172 Iustification is taken .. enlargedly for that Act of God, etc. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ix. § 2 (1669) 105/1 Thou hearest how enlargedly they pray. 1642 G. HUGHES *Serm.* To Rdr., If, of truth and enlargednesse of heart to Christ, etc. 1646 LILBURNE & OVERTON *Out-cryes Oppr. Commons* (ed. 2) 9 So say we in the inlargednesse of our soules. *a* 1688 BUNYAN *Solomon's Temple* xviii, God's true Gospel Church should have its enlargedness of heart still upward.

Enlargement (enlā·ɪdʒmĕnt). Also 6–8 inlargement. [f. ENLARGE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enlarging; the state of being enlarged.

1. Increase in extent, capacity, magnitude, or amount; an instance of such increase.

1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* VI. 53 He gave the Daphnenses a percell of lande for the enlargemente of theyr groves or copyes. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi, The enlargment or abridgement of functions ministeriall. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 4 The repetition of graffing, for the inlargement and melioration of fruit. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. 18 The vast enlargement of their locomotive powers. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 46 An enlargement of the chapel..absorbed all extra funds and left none for the enlargement of the minister's income. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 330 Malarial enlargements of the spleen.

b. *concr.* Something added so as to enlarge.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 587 (R.) Divers notes..to be inserted here and there, as inlargements in the next edition.

† 2. Diffusion, propagation. *Obs.* Cf. ENLARGE 3 a.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 247 We haue not laboured the inlargement of Gods truth. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 135 A great furtherance to the enlargement of a truth.

3. The widening or expanding of the mind, of a person's thoughts, sympathies, or affections; the quality of being 'enlarged' in mind, thought, etc.

1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 96 His own enlargement of mind may raise him above..Judaism. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 331 His judgments are those of a Swedish polemic, and his vast enlargements purchased by adamantine limitations. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. iii. 182 It prepared them for a certain enlargement of mind, which is the natural consequence of seeing affairs under various aspects.

4. Copious discourse or expatiation on a subject; also, verbal amplification. *arch.*

1659 O. WALKER *Instr. Art Oratory* 95 Doubled Sentences and enlargements by Synonymal Words..are but necessary. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 5 You must not from me look for much inlargement. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 97 The old Men take occasion to entertain those about them, with some useful and pleasant Enlargements. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 162 The Subject little needs Enlargement. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* Ded., I shall therefore forbear those usual Enlargements. *a* 1765 MALLET *To Dk. Marlb.* (R.), I restrain my pen from all enlargement.

5. Release from confinement or bondage.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 9 After his enlargement and commyng out of pryson. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* iv. 14 Then shall there enlargement and deliuerance arise to the Jewes from another place. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 250 That Enlargement from the Slavery of Lusts and vicious Habits.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. 157 The enclosed animal ..by repeated efforts, at last procures its enlargement. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. II. ii. § 1. 153 The enlargement of the deer. 1883 TREVELYAN in *Daily News* 24 Feb. 2/7 The enlargement from prison of Mr. Parnell.

† b. Freedom of action; *concr.* a right of free action, a privilege. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 125 Yet you are curb'd from that enlargement, by The consequence o' th' Crown. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 3 The enlargements bestowed upon this person. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 556 Such freedoms and enlargements, as none of their Ancestors could ever merit.

c. In religious use: Conscious 'liberty', absence of constraint, in prayer, etc. *arch.*

1648 TH. HILL *The Strength of the Saints* 19 Ministers find they have preached such a Sermon in such a place with very much enlargement. *a* 1733 D. WILCOX in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxvii. 4 What entertainments I have had! what enlargements in prayer, and answers thereto! 1739 J. TRAPP *Serm. Righteousn. over-m.* (1758) 61 They talk much of .. their enlargements in devotion. 1766 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 31 July, I preached with great enlargement of heart. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xviii. 147 Church members had wonderful enlargement and assistance in prayer.

Enlarger (enlā·ɪdʒəɹ). Also 7 inlarger. [f. ENLARGE *v.* + -ER.] He who or that which enlarges.

1. In senses of ENLARGE 1–5.

1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* (1548) *Luke* 191 a, See ye what maner ministers and enlargers of his dominion .. he chose out for the nons. 1612 BRERewood *Lang. & Relig.* xxi. 185 Jacobus .. was in his time a mighty inlarger of Eutyches sect, and maintainer of his opinion. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iii. § 4 If religion be the .. enlarger of kingdoms. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness.* (1805) 424 The right reverend and very learned enlarger of Camden's Britannia. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 269 The author of the Odyssey is not identical either with the author of the Achilleis or his enlargers.

† 2. One who sets (a person) at large. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 8 Whereby the maine drift of his enlargers was not much aduanced.

Enla·rging, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENLARGE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of ENLARGE *v.* in its various senses.

1494 FABYAN V. CXV. 89 He releuyd greatly the poore people, by enlargyng of his liberall almes. *Ibid.* VI. clxxxvii. 189 For the enlargynge of the Kyng. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 37 They fyght not for the enlargeing of theyr dominion. 1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 41 The inlarging of our Understanding by so ample Experience. *a* 1717 PARNELL *To Ld. Bolingbroke* Wks. (1810) 413 Where mean acrostics .. control The great enlargings of the boundless soul. 1843 BROWNING *Blot 'Scutcheon* I. iii, Thorold's enlargings, Austin's brevities.

attrib. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 729 The hammer used for beating the first packet [of gold-leaf] is called the flat, or the enlarging hammer.

2. *concr.* An expansion, swelling.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 111 b, The herbe .. healeth the enlarginges of wind or puls veynes.

Enlarging (enlā·ɪdʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENLARGE *v.* + -ING[2].] That enlarges, in various senses.

Hence **Enla·rgingly**, *adv.*

1694 VAN LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 196 A much more enlarging Microscope. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 177 Your deep, prolonged, enlarging, aggravated roar. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 65 While round before the enlarging wind it falls. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 87 So that this was an enlarging statute. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 109 With patriotic and still enlarging generosity. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 19 The power was to be used enlargingly.

† **Enla·rgisse**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 enlargise. [ad. OFr. *enlargiss-* lengthened stem of *enlargir*: see ENLARGE *v.*] *trans.* a. To make larger, enlarge. b. To bestow bountifully; to vouchsafe.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. li. (1869) 31 He wolde..yiue almesse and enlargise it to poore erraunt pilgrimes. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) Advt., The Kyng of Scottes hadde leve enla[r]gissid, and had saufecondit of his maister the kyng of England, (for so the Kyng of Scottes clepid hym,) to return safe and sownde ayene ynto his region of Scotteland. *c* 1448 in *R. Glouc.* (1724) II. 483 His fader in his tymes enlargissed his marches.

Enlaurel: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Enlay: see INLAY.

Enlead, Enleaf: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a, b.

Enleague (enlī·g), *v.* Also 7 inleague. [f. EN-[1] + LEAGUE *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To unite in or as in a league.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. lv. (1612) 244 Not for Maries Title, or her any virtuous Giftes, Think that they her inleagued. 1628–1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxi. (1677) 54 To inleague ourselves with an undividable love. 1633 FORD *Broken Hrt.* III. iv, I..Could..with a willingness inleague our blood With his. 1759 W. WILKIE *Epigon.* I. (1769) 14 Greece enleagued a full assembly held. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems*, Now it doth appear That he, enleagued with robbers, was the spoiler.

Enlegeance, corruption of ALLEGEANCE[1], *Obs.*

Enlength, -en: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2, 3.

Enlepi, variant of ONELEPY *a. Obs.* only.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Ich ileue on þe helende crist · filium eius unicum · his enlepi sune.

Enlessen: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

† **Enle·ve**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *enleve-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *lever* to raise.] *trans.* To raise (a figure) in relief; to represent in relief.

c1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. 188 In the Plates ben Stories & Batayles of Knyghtes enleved [orig. *enleues*].

‖ **Enlevé** (aⁿlɔ·ve), *a. Her.* [Fr. *enlevé*, pa. pple. of *enlever* (see prec.).] Raised or elevated, = *enhanced*: see ENHANCE 1 b.

In mod. Dicts.

Enlevement (enlī·vmĕnt, aⁿlɛvmaⁿ). *Sc. Law.* [Fr. *enlèvement*, f. *enlever* to carry off, f. *en-*:—L. *inde* away + *lever* to lift.] A carrying off (of a woman or child); an abduction.

Sometimes employed by mod. Eng. writers merely as Fr., without reference to its earlier adoption.

1769 LD. PRESIDENT in *Scots Mag.* Sept. 687/1 As to the enlevement of Mignon's child .. such enlevement happened in July 1748. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, The development, *enlèvement*, the desperate wound etc. .. become a mere matter of course. 1852 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* xvi, All the town being up about the *enlèvement*.

Enle(v)en, -enth, obs. ff. ELEVEN, -TH.

† **Enli·berty,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 enlyberte. [f. EN-¹ + LIBERTY.] *trans.* To put within the 'liberty' or absolute control of; to give up entirely.

c1500 *Melusine* (1889) 99, I enlyberte & habaundonne it to them [the monkes] for theire vse.

Enlife: see EN- *pref.*¹ 2.

† **Enlight** (enlə·t), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 inlíhtan, -léhtan, -lýhtan, 4 ynliȝte-n, 7 inlight, 6– enlight. [OE. *inlíhtan*, f. *in-* + *líhtan* (see LIGHT *v.*) to shine. But the word in 17–18th c. is prob. independently f. EN-¹ + LIGHT *v.* Cf. ALIGHT *v.*³]

1. *trans.* To shed light upon, illuminate. Also *fig.* and *absol.*

c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke xi. 36 Swa leht leȝedes in-lihteð ðec. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 70 (Gr.), Siððan hine inlyhte, se þe lifes weȝ gæstum ȝearwað. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iv. 6 God .. hath ynliȝtid in oure hertis. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1605–7) I. 143 Seeing the Lampe which doth enlight the Whole. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 137 The Cymmerians, whom no ray Doth ere enlight. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 84 Some who have been in a good measure inlighted. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 24 How dark 's the Lesser Worlds sad Winters Night, When Reasons radiant Rays do not enlight. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* II. 403 That sun .. Enlights the present, and shall warm the last.

2. trans. *To enlight up*: to light up, kindle, cause to shine.

1818 LAMB *Sonn.* iii. Wks. 603 What rare witchery .. Enlighted up the semblance of a smile In those fine eyes.

Enlighten (enlə·itən), *v.* Forms: *α.* 6– enlighten. *β.* 4 inliȝten, 6–8 inlighten, (7 illighten). [f. EN-¹ + LIGHT *sb.* + -EN⁵: see EN- *pref.*¹ 2 b.

(As in many vbs. with the same prefix and suffix, the precise mode of formation is doubtful. Possibly *inlighten* (14th c.: see sense 4) was a secondary form of *inlight* (see prec.); formation on IN-, EN-¹ + LIGHTEN *v.* is also possible. Cf. ALIGHTEN.)]

† 1. *trans.* To put light into, make luminous.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 1 Which should take vpon them to enlighten the Sunne wᵗ a Candle. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. (1612) 323 One Sunne inlighteneth euery Light. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 350 Thou rollest round the Heavens, enlightnest the Sun. *a* 1763 BYROM *Thanksg. Hymn* Wks. (1810) 254 And the Moon is enlighten'd to govern the night.

† b. To light, set light to (a lamp, a combustible). *Obs.*

1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii, Now had .. all the lamps of heav'n inlightned bin. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge Hon.* Wks. 1873 III. 322, I ere long enlightened by my anger Shall be my own pile and consume to ashes.

2. To shed light upon, illuminate (an object, scene, etc.); to give light to (persons). Also *absol.* Now chiefly *poet.* or *rhetorical.*

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xcvii. 4 His lightnings inlightned the world. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iii. § 2 (1643) 48 The element of fire..whose act and qualitie is to enlighten. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 372 Vital treasures which inlighten and invigorate the surrounding worlds. 1761 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 109 Ranelagh .. enlightened with a thousand golden lamps. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 348 Shadow and sunshine..darkning and enlightning..ev'ry spot. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. iv. 80 The sun .. enlightened some such clouds near him. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* II. x, Thou moon..all night long enlighten my sweet lady-love! 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 162 What fiery marvel the billows enlightens.

† b. *fig.* To throw light upon, elucidate (a subject). *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxi. 505 Which end of the Law ..is greatly inlightened vnto vs by the comming of our Lord. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 464 The difference of Regions do very much enlighten the discription or history of Sheep. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 150 This Discourse ..will seem a little Mysterious; and, therefore, to Inlighten it, etc. 1738 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* 54 By whose bright Genius..we see the Theory of Medicine enlightened and illustrated.

† 3. a. To light, give light to (a room or building) by lamps, etc., or by windows. b. To light (a district, town, etc.); to furnish with lighting apparatus. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 179 Enlightened with 44 apertures or windows, artificially disposed. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4292/3 Letters Patents for Enlightening the Suburbs of London .. by new invented Lights. 1737 in Picton *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 142 An Act .. for enlightening round the Dock. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 73/1 The bill for enlightening .. the parish of St. Mary le bone in the county of Middlesex. 1773 NOORTHOUCK *Hist. Lond.* 599 The body is enlightened by a single series of large gothic windows. 1817 HUGHAM *Walks through London* 292 A plain brick building, well enlightened.

† 4. In Biblical phrase: To remove dimness or blindness from (the eyes, and *fig.* the heart). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ephes.* i. 18 The yȝen of ȝoure herte inliȝtened. *c* 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1883) 439 He must beseche our sauiour Christ to enlighten his harte by clere faith. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 29 See .. how mine eyes haue beene enlightened, because I tasted a little of this honie. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark x. 52 He stood still, he called him, and enlightened his eyes.

5. *fig.* To supply with intellectual light; to impart knowledge or wisdom to; to instruct. In mod. use often humorously in trivial sense: To inform, remove (one's) ignorance of something.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 115 Reveale To Adam what shall come .. As I shall thee enlighten. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ₱ 5 Before the World was enlightened by Learning and Philosophy. 1763 JOHNSON *Ascham* Wks. IV. 621 To inlighten their minds, and to form their manners. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ii. 28 As much as you please in enlightening those who are unaware of them. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 9 The moment they [slaves] are in any degree enlightened, they become unhappy. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 4/7 The letter which follows his own .. will enlighten him on this point.

b. In religious use: To supply with spiritual light.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 517 Blasphemie against the Sonne of man is committed of the ignorant, which are not yet inlightned. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 5 (The Seuentie) were .. enlightened with propheticall grace. 1644 *Jus Pop.* 4 When Civilitie began to be illightned by Christianitie. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* IV. iv. (1662) 677 That heavenly Light, wherewith your own souls were never illightened. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. 141 Outward nature cannot of itself enlighten man's conscience.

† 6. Contextually: To revive, exhilarate. (Cf. *lighten, brighten*, in similar connexion.) *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 497 He [Satan] ended, and his words thir drooping chere Enlightn'd.

Enlightened (enlə·it'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENLIGHTEN *v.* + -ED¹.]

† 1. That has been made luminous; blazing, light-giving. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Fouldroyer*, to blast with lightning, or (inlightened) thunderbolts. 1803 PIGOTT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 152 The enlightened stars are those that have already attained the highest degree of perfection.

2. That receives light from a luminous object; illuminated.

1638 WILKINS *New World* v. (1707) 39 The nearer any enlightened Body comes to the Light. 1789 HERSCHEL *Saturn* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 8 We must .. see the rounding part of the enlightened edge. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* IV. 236 Part of the enlightened surface of the flesh.

3. Possessed of mental light; instructed, well-informed; free from prejudices or superstition.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 498 Prolongers to enlightned stuff [1689 snuff]. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 9 The select spirits of this enlightened age. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 448 Many enlightened bishops sided with the philosopher [Hobbes]. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* vii. 80 The most enlightened culture was bestowed on the bed of the Galway rivers.

Hence **Enli·ghtenedness.**

1847 SOUTHEY *Doctor* VI. 373 Where your enlightenedness (if there be such a word) consists..it would puzzle the Devil to tell.

Enlightener (enlə·it'nəɹ). Also 8 inlightener. [f. ENLIGHTEN *v.* + -ER.¹] One who, or that which, enlightens; one who imparts intellectual light, informs or instructs. Rare in physical sense.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* III. 225 O mine Inlightener, it is thou that hast taught and instructed me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 271 O sent from Heav'n, Enlightner of my darkness. 1750 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace*, Is it possible, then, to suppose them [the Apostles] to be deserted by their divine Inlightener? 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc., Civiliz.* (1859) I. 187 Literature .. has almost entirely abandoned its mission as an enlightener and improver of them [the current sentiments]. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) The great Enlightener of Life and Immortality.

† b. In pl.: The party of enlightenment, the 'illuminatists'. *Obs.* (*? nonce-use.*)

1800 *Month. Mag.* VIII. 597 The first practical victory won by the Enlighteners over their antagonists, was the suppression of the Order of Jesuits by Clement XIV.

Enlightening (enlə·it'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENLIGHTEN *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb ENLIGHTEN, in various senses.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 82 To whome the Holy ghost by his enlightening shall make a new minde. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v, Whose new inlightning will be quench'd with teares. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 67 My Rush-candle may perhaps occasion the enlightning of many Torches hereafter. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 16 To shine..for the further enlightening the world.

Enli·ghtening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That enlightens, in various senses of the verb.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Pref. (1851) 96 The supreme inlightning assistance. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 101 'Twas a Crime to taste th' inlightning Tree. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* X. 236 Where sets The all enlight'ning sun. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 5 This seeing light, this enlightening eye, is reflection.

Enlightenment (enlə·it'nmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action of enlightening; the state of being enlightened. Only in fig. sense (see ENLIGHTEN *v.* 5). The imparting or receiving mental or spiritual light.

1669 LE BLANC in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxiv. 13 His lightnings, that is his divine enlightenments, are best seen. 1798 *Month. Mag.* VI. 554 A truth .. the power of comprehending which implies a high degree of enlightenment. 1846 W. H. MILL *Five Sermons* (1848) 5 The highest spiritual enlightenment. 1855 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 398, I should be ready to receive enlightenment from any source. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 3 He imagined..that an age of enlightenment was at hand. 1881 W. COLLINS *Bl. Robe* I. ii. 16, I needed no further enlightenment.

2. Sometimes used [after Ger. *Aufklärung, Aufklärerei*] to designate the spirit and aims of the French philosophers of the 18th c., or of others whom it is intended to associate with them in the implied charge of shallow and pretentious intellectualism, unreasonable contempt for tradition and authority, etc.

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* p. xxvii, Deism, Atheism, Pantheism, and all manner of *isms* due to Enlightenment. *Ibid.* p. xxviii, Shallow Enlightenment, supported on such semi-information, on such weak personal vanity, etc. 1889 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 69 The individualistic tendencies of the age of Enlightenment.

† **Enli·mn,** *v. Obs.* In 5–6 en-, inlymn. [f. EN-¹ + LIMN: see ENLUMINE.] *trans.* a. To illuminate (a book); = ENLUMINE 4. b. To paint in bright colours.

1453 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 190, j par of tables enlymned with Seyntes. 1530 PALSGR. 536/1, I enlymnye, as one enlymneth a boke, *Ie enlumine.* This boke is well written and richely enlymned, *Ce liure est bien escript et richement enluminé.* 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* ii. 71 Origen called heauen a booke, in which God hath as it were inlymned all that his pleasure is should come to passe in this world.

Enlink (enli·ŋk), *v.* Also 6 enlincke, -lynck, inlin(c)k. [f. EN-¹ + LINK.] *trans.* To fasten as with links; link together as in a chain; to join in company *with*; to connect closely; *lit.* and *fig.* Const. *in, to, with.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 193 a, Cities of the Empire inlincked with the Protestantes. 1567 DRANT *Horace' Epist.* To Rdr. *iiij, Maruaile that I wil now any longer enlincke my selfe in things so small. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iv. 3 That lovely payre, Enlincked fast in wedlockes loyall bond. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. iii. 18 Fell feats, Enlynckt to wast and desolation. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxx, Maids enlinked in sister-fold. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Christianity* Wks. XII. 264 The one idea is enlinked with the other. 1883 T. WATTS in *19th Cent.* Mar. 415 Coleridge was enlinked to modern life and thought.

Hence **Enli·nked** *ppl. a.*; **Enli·nkment** (*rare*), a linking on.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 50 The inlinked consanguinity betwixt him and Lady Lucar. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 370/2 The enlinkment of Condate with the camp at Kinderton near Middlewich.

Enlist (enli·st), *v.* Also 8 inlist. [f. EN-¹ + LIST *sb.* or *v.*

If from the sb., possibly suggested by Du. *inlijsten* to inscribe on a list or register. So far as our quots. show, the vb. *list* (now usually written *'list* as if aphetic) occurs considerably earlier than *enlist*, and may possibly be its source. The form *inlist*, now wholly disused, was in 18th c. much the more frequent.]

1. *trans.* To enrol on the 'list' of a military body; to engage as a soldier.

1698–9 E. LUDLOW *Mem.* III. 99 That the like number was enlisted [ed. 1751 inlisted] under my command in the western parts of England. 1755 JOHNSON, *List*, to enlist [the word is not under *En-* or *In-*]. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 1 The Dutch .. were very busy inlisting men. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xiii. 272 The bravest of their youth he enlisted among his land or sea forces. 1858 FONBLANQUE *How We are Governed* 99 The number of soldiers to be employed, and the terms upon which they shall be enlisted.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To engage (a person) for domestic service (*humorous*); to secure (a person or his services) as an aid in any enterprise; to range (persons) in a particular class, or (feelings, etc.) in support of a cause; to make (natural forces, science, etc.) available for a special purpose.

1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 90/1 He likewise inlisted another footman and valet de chambre into his service. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 205 A graver fact, enlisted on your side, May furnish illustration well applied. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1738 He was .. inlisted by Mr. Cave as a regular coadjutor in his magazine. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 117 It was clever to inlist on his side those venerable prejudices. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* IV. ix. (1871) 259 So he resolved to enlist the aunt as his friend. 1842 W. MORGAN in Abdy *Water-cure* (1843) 218 The continued use of such liquors .. enlists the moderate man into the ranks of the drunkard. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ii. (1880) 31 The Reformers early enlisted music in their service. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 4 June 5/1 To enlist public interest in the wretched lot of the Dorsetshire labourer.

3. *refl.* Chiefly in sense 1. Now *rare*: superseded by 4.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 19 ₱ 4 That class in which he should inlist himself. 1774 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. 72 The people .. refused to enlist themselves in military service. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 57 [He] persuaded many of his countrymen to enlist themselves under his banners.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To have one's name inscribed in a list of recruits; to engage for military service. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. vii. 137 His victory was rewarded by .. a permission to inlist in the troops. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 274 Part of them inlisted with the Corsicans. 1793 BURKE *Conduct of Minority* Wks. VII. 265 The former class .. would be ready to enlist in the faction of the enemy. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxi, A carter in a smock-frock seemed wavering and disposed to enlist. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 100 Specie was also proposed as a bounty to induce men to enlist.

Hence **Enli·sted** *ppl. a.*, enrolled for military service. **Enli·ster**, one who enlists men for military service; a recruiting officer. **Enli·sting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. ENLIST; also *attrib.*

1724 *Briton* 118 The enlisted Men were, for the most part, Irish Papists. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* 431 The majority of the twenty-five thousand enlisted men in the army are native-born citizens. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. xix. ix. 272 The whole German Reich was deluged with secret Prussian Enlisters. 1807 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* iv. (1839) 50 The mere enlisting of men without assembling them is not levying war. 1846 M^CCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 443 The enlisting money and other expenses.

Enlistment (enli·stmĕnt). [f. ENLIST *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of enlisting men for military service; the action of engaging oneself for military service. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* i. 139 Lest there should not be a voluntary inlistment. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 78 The enlistment of persons of this description in the corps of this army. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 July, By enlistment huts and rendezvous tents for the army and navy. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* viii. 108 Different subjects for the enlistment of their immortal energies. 1879 *Soldiering* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 139 The smooth-sounding title of 'lowering the standard of enlistment'.

2. 'The document by which a soldier is bound' (Webster). ? *U. S.* only.

†**Enli·ve,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 inlyve, -live. See ENLIFE (EN.[1] 2). [f. EN-[1] + LIFE; cf. the pl. *lives.*]

1. *trans.* To impart natural or spiritual life to, animate (a body, an individual). Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christs' T.* (1613) 158 The diuel, who .. goes and enliueth such licentious shapes. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 45 Seruants of the Lord, quickned and enlived with the spirit of grace and power of godlinesse. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 233 The body of the first man .. was informed and enlived by a living and reasonable soule. 1642 J. BALL *Answ. Can* ii. 71 The true church of God, all whose members were not .. spiritually enlived.

transf. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 110 There wanteth .. the formall power that should actuate and enlive the worke. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Queries* Wks. (1673) 606 The Spring by which a small Watch is Inlived.

2. To impart freshness and vivacity to; to make lively; to cheer. Also to revive (beauty).

1617 [see ENLIVING]. 1628 C. POTTER *Consecr. Serm.* (1629) 71 His speech should be .. quickned and enlived with action. 1647 J. COTTON *Sing. Ps.* i. 5 The sound of the Harpe .. quickned and enlived as it were by a spirituall song. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 19 Loÿsa's pencills .. With which she now enliveth more Beauties, then they destroy'd before.

Hence **Enli·ving,** *vbl. sb.*

1602 HIERON *Answ. Popish Rime* To Rdr., The well neere breathlesse body of poperie beginneth to entertaine some hope of a new enliuing. 1617 — II. 60 The singing of a psalme .. is a notable meanes for the enliuing and stirring vp of our dull spirits. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xx. 334 Wanting that vivification, inlightning and inliving, which is from that Sonne of Righteousnesse.

Enliven (enlәi·v'n), *v.* [f. EN-[1] + LIFE + -EN[5]; see ENLIVE.]

†1. *trans.* To give life to; to bring or restore to life; to animate (as the soul the body). *Obs.*

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 14 Death .. is but a departed breath from dead earth, inlivened at first by breath cast upon it. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 28 That ghostly being which enlivens the body of man. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxviii. § 12. (1689) 248 Leaving it [i. e. spawn] to be enlivened by the sun's heat. 1732 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 478 When God hath raised this body, he can enliven it with the same soul that inhabited it before.

2. To give fuller life to; to animate, inspirit, invigorate physically or spiritually; to quicken (feelings), stimulate (trade, etc.).

1644–52 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. iv. (1821) 333 The Divinity derives itself into the souls of men, enlivening and transforming them into its own likeness. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxix. 29 Paraphr. 598 To inliven me to a pious virtuous life. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 127 There is no way .. to inliven Trade .. but this way. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 384 For enlivening old trees. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 51 They came out of that Bath .. much enlivened and strengthened in their Joynts. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), A small quantity of fresh coals .. very much enlivens it [the fire]. 1799 DUNDAS in J. Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 640 The bullion which has been sent from this country .. has tended to enliven your circulation. 1827 C. BRIDGES *Expos. Ps.* cxix. (1830) 15 What is the motive that enlivens the believer in the pursuit of more extended spiritual knowledge?

3. To make 'lively' or cheerful, cheer, exhilarate; to impart liveliness to, relieve the monotony of, diversify agreeably (circumstances, conditions); to brighten, render cheerful in appearance.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 179 Their eminent Ends and Uses in illuminating and enlivening the Planets. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 ¶ 1, I shall endeavour to enliven Morality with Wit. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 27 A serener blue With golden light enlivened. 1760 J. SCOTT *Elegy* i. Poet. Wks. (1786) 25 The Voice of Song [shall] enliven ev'ry Shade. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1784) II. i. 3 Our house has been enlivened to-day by the arrival of a London visitor. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 516 He is a sage to consult, rather than a companion to enliven. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 61 The Jews themselves employed jesters to enliven their own wedding feasts. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 504 A picture, which is well drawn in outline, but is not yet enlivened by colour.

Hence **Enli·vened,** *ppl. a.*; **Enli·vener,** he who or that which enlivens.

1640 W. BRIDGE *True Souldiers Convoy* 9 Enmity being nothing els but enlivened contrariety. 1665 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Destiny* i, Lo, of themselves th'enlivened chesmen move. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 793 This Enlivened Terrestrial Body, or Mortal man. 1663 BOYLE *Consid. Exper. & Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 43 He calls Him the Preserver, or .. the enlivener of them all. 1774 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* Ser. II. II. 34 The deer .. are beautiful enliveners of every scene. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 332 He was the enlivener and inspiriter of conversation. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* iv. 38 Echo, the charming enlivener of the silent glen.

Enlivening (enlәi·v'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] a. The action of the vb. ENLIVEN. b. *concr.* Something that enlivens.

1628–1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxiv (R.), The good man is full of joyful enlivenings, 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 141 Without insouling or inlivening of it [the body]. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 48/1 One of the greatest objects of his [Sully's] policy .. was the enlivening the provinces by agriculture, the true source of riches. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 21 Central Africa .. appeared upon the maps a blank of white paper, with enlivenings of ostriches and elephants.

Enli·vening, *ppl. a.* [f. ENLIVEN *v.* + -ING[2].] That enlivens; in the senses of the verb.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* iv. 9 The sincere doctrine and enlivening spirit of the Gospel of Christ. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 107 Does the grape refresh you with its enlivening juices? *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 105 This enlivening quality in air is also destroyed by the air's passing through fire. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I. 34 The enlivening talk has made a guest forget 'The lang Scots miles'.

Hence **Enli·veningly,** *adv.*

1867 *Morning Star* 19 July, The people .. became more numerous, and at times enliveningly demonstrative.

Enlivenment (enlәi·v'nmĕnt). [f. ENLIVEN *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enlivening; the state or fact of being enlivened; *concr.* something that enlivens.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 688/1 Not to mention an occasional kermesse and other enlivenments.

Enlock (enlǫ·k), *v.* Also 7-9 inlock. [f. EN-[1] + LOCK *v.*] *trans.* To lock up, shut in, enclose, hold fast. Also *fig.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. Prol. 4 My soveraigne Queene, In whose chast brest all bountie naturall And treasures of true love enlocked beene. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xxi. Wks. 1834 V. 248 He observed .. His friend enlock'd within a lady's arm. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 123 Inlock both Editor and Hofrath, in the labyrinthic tortuosities and covered-ways of said citadel. 1870 MYERS *Poems* (1875) 75 Lamps enlock the tomb in golden glamour.

† b. (See quot.)

1632 SHERWOOD, To Inlocke (mortaise in), *enclaver.*

Enlo·dge, *v. rare.* In 7 inlodge. [f. EN-[1], IN- + LODGE *v.*] *trans.* To locate or lodge in a place or within a given space. Hence **Enlo·dged** *ppl. a.*; **Enlo·dgement,** the action of locating in a place.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 69 Some more inlodg'd excellence. 1884 *Punch* 16 Feb. 75 The history of a writ from the original lawyer's letter to enlodgement in Holloway.

†**Enlo·ng,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + LONG *a.*] Implied in **Enlo·nging** *vbl. sb.*, app. meaning 'prolongation, extension'.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1554) Cc j b, God graunt the mercy, but no tyme enlongyng. — *Conv. Swearers* 27, I do graunte mercy but no tyme enlongynge.

†**Enlo·ngate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? Mistake for ELONGATE *v.* 2 b.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xvii. 113 The Quadrates of ♀ are consider'd under another Name, viz. when she is enlongated from the Sun.

†**Enlu·mine,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 enlumyne, enlomyne. [a. OF. *enlumine-r*, ad. late L. *inlūmināre* (in classical Lat. *illūmināre*), f. *in-* (see IN-) + *lūmen, lūmin-is* light. Cf. ILLUMINE, ILLUMINATE, ALLUMINE. In sense 4 the word assumed the aphetic forms LUMINE, LIMN, the latter of which survives with modified sense.]

1. *trans.* To light up, illuminate; also *transf.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 228 Thair speris, thair pennownys, & thar scheldis Of licht Illumynit [*v.r.* enlumymyt] all the feldis. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xix. 176 The Sonne .. enlumineth alle the other by his beaulte. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 488 So were y' powers of her soule enlumined with the orient beames of his divine inspiration. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. Prol. 7 That same great glorious lampe of light, That doth enlumine all these lesser fyres.

b. To give sight to.

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) III. viii. 320 a, How fyue lyty'll lyons beyng blynde were enlumyned by an holyman.

2. *fig.* To enlighten (ignorance, etc.); to throw light upon (a subject).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 Theorike principalle .. is enlumined Of wisdome. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 272 b/2 Worldes and cloud atweene us twey woll not suffer my thoughts of hem to be enlumined. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Lyfe & Pass. St. Albon* (1534) A. ij, In hope his influence shall shyne My tremblyng penne by grace to enlumyne. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 121 Strengthynge the body, the herte enlumynynge. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 56 This kinde of people, enlumined by the Prince of darknes .. did rayse out of hell, this newfangled monster of Transubstantiation.

3. To light, kindle (a fire).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 19 Whiche enlumyned in him so terryble a fyre.

4. [Cf. med.L. *lumina* (lit. 'lights') the paintings in a MS.] To illuminate, adorn (MSS.) with coloured designs or miniatures. Also *fig.*

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 73 Kalendeeres enlumyned ben þei. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1695 For it so welle was enlomyned. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., For he enlumineth by craft and cadence, This noble storye with many freshe coloure Of Rethorik. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cc. (cxciv.) 609, I had engrosed in a fayre boke well enlumyned.

5. *fig.* To shed lustre upon, render illustrious or brilliant.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerke's T.* Prol. 33 Fraunces Petrark .. Enlumyned al Ytaille of poetrie. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xx. 326, Xij sones, where-of the londe of Bretaigne was after enlumyned. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded., Those rough and harsh tearmes enlumine .. the brightnesse of brave and glorious wordes.

†**Enlu·re,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 inlure. [f. EN-[1] + LURE *sb.*; cf. ALLURE.] *trans.* To entice (a hawk) by a lure; hence *fig.* to draw on, entice; also *absol.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij b, And thyse ben not enlured ne reclaymed bycause y^t they ben so ponderous to the perche portatyf. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 297 b, The other .. enlured Henry the 5 .. unto lyke outrage agaynst his own Father. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 20 Whereby he might the better her inlure. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 13 Euery pleasant fountaine .. that may enlure to returne.

Hence **Enlu·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861–2) I. 311 (D.) Provocations, heats, enlurings of lusts.

Enlusty: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

†**Enlu·te,** *v. Alch. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + L. *lūt-āre* to plaster with clay, f. *lūt-um* clay.] *trans.* To stop or cement with clay. (See ENGLUTE.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 213 The pot and glas enlutyng, That of the aier mighte passe no thing. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchr.* XIV. i. 294 Enluting [*marginal note to* engluting].

Enlyance, by-form of ALLIANCE.

†**Enly·me,** *v. Obs.* [? f. EN-[1] + **lyme*, LEME; cf. ME. *alime*, ALEME. But perh. var. of ENLIMN.] *trans.* To illuminate, brighten.

c 1440 *Partonope* 1920 Alle the feelde Was enlymed wyth the bryghtnesse.

Enmagazine: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

†**Enma·nché, emma·nché.** *Her. Obs.* Also 6 emaunche. [a. Fr. *emmanché*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *manche*, masc., handle.

In Fr. heraldry the word is used (1) of an axe or other weapon, having the handle of a certain tincture different from that of the blade; (2) of the field, denoting what Eng. heralds call *barry-pily.* Neither of these senses is recognised in England, though the former appears in some recent Eng. Dicts. The Eng. senses given below are of doubtful authenticity; sense 2 is perh. founded on the erroneous derivation from *manche*, fem., sleeve.]

1. Of the field: (Sir J. Ferne's engraving represents 'per fesse dancetté of two points').

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* I. 199 He beareth Emaunche [*printed* Emanuche] Arg. and Gewles.

2. Of a chief: (see quot.).

1736 BAILEY, *Enmanché* [in Heraldry] is derived from *manche*, F. a sleeve, and is when the chief has lines drawn from the upper edge of the chief on the sides, to about half the breadth of the chief, signifying as if it had sleeves on it. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Enmantle, var. of IMMANTLE.

Enmarble, Enmarvel, -vail: see EMM-.

Enmass: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

‖ **En masse** (ãnmas'). Also 9 en mass. [Fr.] In a mass or body; bodily, all at once.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 334 The transition from gneiss to granite *en mass*, is not uncommon. 1815 *Scribleomania* 53 The public *en masse*, Hath affirmed that these Lays other efforts surpass. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* v, The things were .. lifted *en masse* to the drawer.

Enmesh, emmesh, immesh (enme·ʃ, eme·ʃ, ime·ʃ), *v.* Also 7 enmash. [f. EN-[1] + MESH.]

1. *trans.* To surround with meshes; to catch or entangle in, or as in, a net. Also of the net, and *fig.*

α. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 367 The Net that shall en-mash them all. *a* 1669 LE BLANC in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 61 A gladiator with net and sword .. endeavouring to enmesh any one who comes near him. 1831 CAPT. TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 202 They have here a ring-fence of posts, in which the King of Candy is enmeshed. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xi. III. 132 Declining to haul up the net when the fish were already enmeshed. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 499/1 Vines .. enmeshing every stone in their tenacious threads.

β. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 606 A past song .. Emmeshed for ever in the memory's net.

γ. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 236 Spider .. careful to observe when the fly is completely immeshed. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xvi. (1855) 160, I got immeshed in a network of turns unknown.

2. *fig.* To entrap, entangle; to make (thought) complicated.

α. 1822 SHELLEY *Let. Hunt*, Debts, responsibilities, and expenses will enmesh you round about. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xviii. 469 Buckingham's career with Richard contains an impressive lesson on weakness enmeshed by unscrupulous strength.

β. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 242 Such things emmeshed his dying troubled thought.

γ. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, The undesigning Boffin had become so far immeshed.

Hence **Enme·shment,** the state or condition of being enmeshed; entanglement.

1885 'C. E. CRADDOCK' (Miss Murfree) in *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 434/2 In that enchanted enmeshment were tangled all the fancies of the night. 1885 *Punch* 30 May 258 As concerns Egyptian darkness, and the Muscovite enmeshment.

Enmew: see IMMEW.

Enmie, -y(e, obs. forms of ENEMY.

Enmilden, enmingle: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

†**Enmi·nd,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EN-[1] + MIND *sb.*] *trans.* To put in mind, remind.

1644 J. FARY *Gods Severity on Mans Sterility* (1645) 1 Upon the hearing of this newes, our Saviour en-mindes them of what hapned even in their owne City.

†**Enmi·ne,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [App. f. EN-[1] + MINE *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To fix in a hole in the ground.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 768 Yf the lacke a welle, a winche enmyne.

Enmious: see ENEMIOUS.

Enmitre: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Enmity (e·nmĭti). Forms: 4–6 enem-, enmyte(e, ennemite, -yte, 4 enmit(y)e, 5 enymyte, 6 enem-, enimitie, ennimitie, enim-, inimity, 6– enmity. [ad. OF. *enemistié, ennemistié* (Fr. *inimitié*), = Pr. *enemistat*, Sp. *enemistad* :–late L. **inimīcitāt-em*, f. *inimīcus*: see ENEMY.]

1. The disposition or the feelings characteristic of an enemy; ill-will, hatred.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4078 (Gött.) Ne wald þai neuer apon him se, Fra þat day bot wid enmite [*Trin.* enemyte]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 301 For enemyte þat þei han to a man. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I viii b, For enymyte and hate are contrary to frendship and concorde. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xi. 13 The hatred of Ephraim, and y^e^ enmyte of Iuda shalbe clene rooted out. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 92 The .. inimity borne toward thair parents to instil in the hartes of thair barnes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 431 Can .. works of love or enmity fulfill. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Riddle* (1778) II. 115 A man who values a good night's rest will not lie down with enmity in his heart, if he can help it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 353 He hated me, and his enmity was shared by several who were present.

2. The condition of being an enemy; a state of mutual hostility; *esp.* in phrase *at* or *in enmity*.

?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1843-7) 31 And enmitye betwene you towe .. I shall make. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 379/3 By cause there shold noo debate ne enemyte falle betwene the brethren. 1579 NORTH *Plutarch* 541 So civill and temperate were mens enmities at that time. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 68, I will dispaire, and be at enmitie With couzening hope. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* I. iii. 4 When the Romanes were divided, one faction labouring to oppresse another .. such enimitie was called Sedition. 1611 BIBLE *Jam.* iv. 4 Know yee not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 479 It will prevent much trouble by having of him out of their enmity. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), In an age at enmity with all restraint. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 188 The growing enmity of opinion to the punishment of death. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 407 Provided their parents were not at the time in enmity with our sovereign. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 581 The adventures, the attachments, the enmities of the lords and ladies who, etc.

b. *transf.*

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. ix. 300 That system of patronage .. is at irreconcilable enmity with the very principle of good government.

†c. *To be of (a person's) enmity*: to be at enmity with (him). *Obs.*

1641 W. HAKEWIL *Lib. of Subject* 123 All Merchants Denizens and Forreins (except those which be of our enmitie) may, etc.

†3. Something that is prejudicial; a baneful influence. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 99 It is grete enemyte [*inimicissimum*] to werriours forto norsche sleuþe and leccherie. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 A fortunat assendent clepen they whan .. no wikkid planete haue non aspecte of enemyte up-on the assendent. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* liii. i, The water myght not the enemytee Kepe of [warre] from his trewe Britayn lande. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 212, I abiure all roofes, and chuse To wage against the enmity oth' ayre.

Enmix: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Enmoised: see EMMOISED, *Obs.*

†**Enmo·ntery.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *émonctoire*, f. mod.L. *ēmunctōrius*: see EMUNCTORY.] = EMUNCTORY *sb.*; in quot. *spec.* the armpit.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* X. V. § 12 He was shot through the Enmontery of the left Arm.

†**Enmo·rtise,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 enmortese. [ad. OFr. *enmortiss-* lengthened stem of *enmortir*, var. of *amortir*: see EN- *pref.*[1] A. 2 and AMORTIZE.] *trans.* To convey (property) to a corporation; = AMORTIZE 3.

1439 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 119, I woll that myn executours enmortese vnto the howse of Tewkesbery C mark.

Enmoss: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Enmove, var. of INMOVE *v. Obs.*

†**Enmu·ffle,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + MUFFLE *v.*] *trans.* To muffle up. Hence **Enmu·ffling** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Imbauagliamento*, an enmuffling.

†**Enmu·se,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [var. of AMUSE: see EN- *pref.*[1] A. 2.] *trans.* To bewilder, confound; = AMUSE 2.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* III. iii. (W. de W. 1506) 159 The deuyll dysceyueth, enmuseth, and entyseth the pore creature humayne.

Enmyable, var. of ENEMIABLE *a. Obs.*

Enmye, -myze, obs. forms of ENEMY.

Enmyly, var. of ENEMYLY *a. Obs.*

Ennated, var. of INNATED, innate.

[Ennation, enneation, 'the ninth segment in insects', for which mod. Dicts. cite 'Maunder', is a blunder for *ennaton* (a. ἔννατον late spelling of Gr. ἔνατον ninth) which appears in Maunder's *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 1848–54, but not in later editions. We have no evidence that the word was ever in Eng. use.]

E:nneacontahe·dral, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ἐννεήκοντα (erron. for ἐνενήκοντα; see Dindorf in *Stephani Thes.*) ninety + ἕδρα base + -AL.] Of a crystal: Having ninety faces.

1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 202.

Ennead (e·niæd). [ad. Gr. ἐννεάς, ἐννεάδ-os, f. ἐννέα nine.]

†1. The number nine. *Obs.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 384/1 The Ennead is the first square of an odd number.

2. A set of nine persons or things (discourses, points, etc.); *spec.* one of the six divisions in Porphyry's collection of Plotinus' works, each of which contains nine books.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 186 In his fifth Ennead .. he makes the Universe a necessary Emanation of God. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 213 Though Tertullian be yet more Liberal, and encrease the Number to an Ennead. 1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 58, I disposed them, he [Porphyry] says, into 6 Enneads, gladly availing myself of the perfect numbers (6 and 9). 1870 PROF. CAYLEY in *Nature* 29 Dec. 178/1 The name 'ennead' is given to any nine points in plano which are the intersections of 2 cubic curves: or to any nine lines through a point which are the intersections of two cubic curves. 1881 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 172 The exquisite language of the prophecy of Isaiah, especially in its last three enneads. 1884 E. W. BUDGE *Babylon. Life & Hist.* ix. 128 The most important ennead [of Gods] among the Babylonians was as follows.

Hence **Ennea·dic** *a.*-pertaining to an ennead.

Enneaeteric (e:nĭă,ĭ·te·rik), *a. rare.* [f. as if on Gr. **ἐννεαετηρίς* a cycle of nine years (f. ἐννέα nine + ἔτος year, after the analogy of τριετηρίς, etc.) + -IC.] Consisting of nine years.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. ii. II. 353 *note*, The fact .. does not establish a knowledge of the properties of the octaeteric or enneaeteric period.

Enneagon (e·ni,ăgŏn). Also 7 -one. [f. Gr. ἐννέα nine + γωνία angle.] A plane figure with nine angles. Hence **Ennea·gonal,** *a.*, having nine angles.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* IV. xi, Then is *AB* the side of Enneagone. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 92 The regular pentagon, heptagon, and enneagon.

Enneagynous (enĭæ·ginəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐννέα nine + γυν-ή woman + -OUS.] Having nine pistils. In mod. Dicts.

Enneahedral (e:nĭăhī·drăl), *a.* Also 9 enneaedral. [f. Gr. ἐννέα nine + ἕδρα base + -AL.] Having nine faces.

1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 253 Which .. render the pyramids enneaedral.

†**E·nnealogue.** *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἐννέα + λόγ-os word, after the analogy of DECALOGUE.]

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 42 When this [commandment] was wanting, the Decalogue was but an ennealogue.

†**E·nnean,** *a. Obs.*, —° [f. Gr. ἐννέα + -AN.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Ennean number*, the number of nine.

Ennea·ndrian, *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *enneandria* one of the Linnean classes (f. as next) + -AN.] = next.

Enneandrous (enĭæ·ndrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐννέα nine + ἀνδρ- male + -OUS.] Having nine stamens.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 246 A flower having 9 stamens is Enneandrous.

Enneapetalous (e:nĭăpe·tăləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐννέα nine + πέταλ-ον leaf + -OUS.] Having nine petals. So **Enneaphy·llous** *a.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], having nine leaves or leaflets. **Ennease·palous** [SEPAL], having nine sepals. **Enneaspe·rmous** [Gr. σπέρμα seed], having nine seeds.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Enneatic (enĭæ·tik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ἐννέ-α + -ATIC.] Occurring once in nine times, days, or years, etc.; ninth.

Ennea·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. †*Enneatical day*: every ninth day of a disease. †*Enneatical year*: every ninth year of life.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Ennet: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

†**Ennew·,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 ennue. [f. EN-[1] + NEW.] *trans.* a. To make new; to restore. b. To make anew; to repeat.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxvi. 6 Ennewe thou signes, and chaunge merueiles. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 389 Maister Chaucer .. nobly enterprised How that Englishe myght freshely be ennewed. 1623 COCKERAM, Made New, *Ennued.*

†**Ennew·,** *v.*[2] *Painting. Obs.* Also 5–6 ennue, enewe. [perh. f. EN-[1] + F. *nuer* to shade, tint (see quots. s. v. *nuer* in Godef.).] *trans.* To tint, shade; to graduate (colours). Also *fig.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, The medlynge in conclusion So was ennewed by proportion That fynally excesse was there none. *Ibid.* II. x, I must procede with sable and with blacke And in ennuyng where ye fynde a lacke. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* III. ix. (1889) 110 The one shylde was enewed with whyte and the other shelde was reed. 1507 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 123 Roses ennued moost swetely By dame nature. 1530 PALSGR. 536/2, I ennewe, I set the laste and freshest coloure upon a thing, as paynters do whan their worke shall remayne to declare their connynge, *Je renouuelle.* 1573 *Art of Limning* 5 This colour shalbe enewed (that is to say) darked or sadded with blacke ynke.

Enniche: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

Ennoble (enō·u·b'l), *v.* Also 7–8 enoble, 6-8 innoble, 7 inoble. [ad. F. *ennoblir*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + *noble*, NOBLE *a.*] *trans.*

1. To give the rank of nobleman to (a person).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 81 To ennoble those That scarse, some two dayes since were worth a Noble. *a* 1638 MEDE *On Deut.* xxxiii. 8 Wks. I. 179 Levi was enobled .. specially as being of kin to Moses the Prince of the Congregation. 1791 *Gent. Mag.* LXI. 1105 His [Columbus'] family was ennobled. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 122 Virtue builds herself a throne, Ennobling whom she touches. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) II. xxxviii. 146 Most of the Executors ennobled themselves, or took a step in the Peerage.

2. To impart nobility to (a person or thing). Formerly also, to attribute nobility to.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. iv. (W. de W. 1506) 43 Enryched and ennobled with holy mysteryes. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 103 The more to innoble and set foorth the excellencie of this honorable calling of a bishop. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 179 She .. so ennobled, Is as 'twere borne so. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 149 Cicero innobled the meannesse of his birth. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Cambr. Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 191 He who does a good deed, is instantly ennobled. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § i. (1882) 451 The meanest peasant felt himself ennobled as a child of God.

3. To impart a higher character to (a person or thing); to dignify, elevate, refine.

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 511 Mens hands and tongues two of their worthiest instruments to ennoble them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 992 Much won that he his Love Had so enobl'd. 1713 BERKELEY *Ess.* ix. in *Guardian* No. 70 Wks. III. 174 The Christian Religion ennobleth and enlargeth the mind. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 603 The loss of all That can enoble man. 1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 441 These palaces [are] now ennobled into a refuge. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* I. (1862) 118 The Son of God .. ennobling all that He touches.

†4. To render famous or illustrious. *Obs.*

1565 GOLDING *Caesar* 266 b Surus, a Heduan, a man both for manhood and birth greatlye ennobled. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), The Spaniards .. ennobled some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 407 Tho' the place .. were enobled with the martyrdoms of a 1000 Christians. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 313 Bear Thy death, ennobl'd by Ulysses' spear. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 378 They have .. enobled themselves by war actions.

5. Of light: To render conspicuous. *Obs. rare.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* V. iv. (1675) 310 The light that ennobles him, tempts Inquisitive men to keep him .. from sleeping. 1667 — *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Stiriæ, that enoble the darker Body.

Ennobled (enō·u·b'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Made noble in rank, nature, or character.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) A ij, Your L. may please of your owne ennobled condition to wel-doing .. to vouchsafe your liking to this latter. 1607 ROWLANDS *Hist. Guy Warw.* 3 Right worthily Enobled and truly Honourable Lord. 1793 SOUTHEY *Tri. Wom.* 393 Raised supreme the ennobled race among. 1858 ROBERTSON *Lect.* I. 25 The newly ennobled looks down upon the newly rich.

†2. Celebrated, famous, noted. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxii. 14 The hill of Basan was ennobled for battling and rank pastures. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 136 Other cities there are .. in Mesopotamia .. innobled for their learning.

Ennoblement (enō·u·b'lmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of ennobling; the state or fact of being ennobled. †*concr.* Something that ennobles.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 15 He added to his former creations, the Innoblement or aduancement in Nobilitie of a few others. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* I. 2 Æternal Wisdome .. inrich't us with all those enoblements. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* XXX, They look to ennoblement in the Academy. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 243 They never heard of the man's name .. before they heard of his ennoblement. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 266 The .. faculties .. necessary for the flawless ennoblement of so serious a subject.

Ennobler (enō·u·blə1). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which ennobles.

1782 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 188 The prime ennobler of th' aspiring mind. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 318 Ennobler of thy nature. 1875 LOWELL in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 357 But the sweetener and ennobler of the street and the fireside.

Enno·bling, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENNOBLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENNOBLE.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) For the enobling of this rare invention. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Pref., Particular ennobling, by the Princes autoritie, came in vse.

Ennobling (enō·u·b'liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That ennobles; elevating, refining.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 255 He feels no ennobling principle in his own heart. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxvii, Ye Elements!—in whose ennobling stir I feel myself exalted. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 167 The ennobling influences of the pursuit of knowledge.

Hence **Enno·blingly** *adv.*

1823 MOORE *Rhymes Road* v. 14 All that in man most ennoblingly towers.

† **Enno·blish,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 ennoblessh, 7 enoblish. [ad. F. *ennobliss-* lengthened stem of *ennoblir*: see ENNOBLE.] *trans.* = ENNOBLE in various senses; also, to distinguish by favours or gifts.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 219/2 He ennoblesshed seynt John to fore al other with the swetnes of his famyliarite. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 16 b, Because they .. ennoblish their owne Houses, whereof they descended. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 16 That I so vile a creature, am so ennoblished by thee to so honourable an husband. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 75 These streames and barges do ennoblish very much the City, and make it..seeme another Venice. . 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 37 His other acts haue enoblished him for a most worthy soldior. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. ii. (1660) 14 To persons ennoblished by the Soveraign, by precious Stones. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* Irel. II. 94 To augment his honour by more enoblishing him with honourable Armes. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 402 Ennoblished it [Saros Patak] is besides with the greatest College belonging to the reformed religion in all these parts.

Hence † **Enno·blishment,** *Obs.* = ENNOBLEMENT.

1591 (*title*), A Reuocation of all such Letters for Ennoblishment, as haue not been verified in the Chamber of accountes of Normandy. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 175 He that hath obtained such letters of ennoblishment is enabled to be dubbed knight.

† **Enno·blize,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 enoblize. [ad. Fr. *ennobliss-* lengthened stem of *ennoblir*, assimilated to vbs. in -IZE. See ENNOBLISH.] *trans.* To confer nobility upon, make noble; *lit.* and *fig.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 263 Let him endevour to ennoblize himselfe by his owne vertue. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* (1863) 32 If the king purpose to make any man great by enoblizing him. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* (1643) Ep. Ded. 2 Many Heroicall Ancestours..have ennobliz'd your potent Family. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* II. 111 He was the most celebrated King .. that enoblized the Glories of his bloud, by the wonders of his Vertue.

[**Ennoisies,** misreading for ENVOISIES.]

† **Ennoy·,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5-6 ennoye. [Variant of ANNOY *sb.* (q. v.)] A troubled state of mind, grief, vexation; also *concr.* a cause of trouble.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 272 a/1 That other heuynesse that corrupteth the soule .. tholde faders called it ennoye or greuaunce. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Contents Bk. 3 The secund buik schawis the finale ennoy The great mischeif, and subversioun of Troye. *Ibid.* XI. iv. 54, I mycht haue 3ald this saule full of ennoy.

† **Ennoy·,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 enoye, ennuye. [Variant of ANNOY *v.*, after OF. *ennoyer*.]

1. *trans.* in *pass.* To be ruffled in mind, troubled, vexed; = ANNOY 3. Const. *of*; also const. *to* with *inf.* To find (a thing) irksome.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 36 Whereof he was sore ennoyed in hymself. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. i. 6 a/2 He was ennoyed to contynue his prayers. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 192 Many one were wery and ennuyed [*misprinted* enimyed] of theire harneys.

2. *absol.* a. To do harm; = ANNOY 4 b. b. To be irksome, produce tedium.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 163 Yf Est or Southeryn wyndes nought enoye. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cliii. (1869) 76 With oute jntervalle alle thing enoyeth; both the faire weder, and thicke of reyn.

Hence **Enno·ying,** *vbl. sb.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxvi. (1869) 101, I am þilke þat shortliche maketh the time passe with oute enoyinge.

Ennoynt, obs. variant of ANOINT.

† **Ennoy·ous,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 ennoyes. [ad. OF. *ennoyeus, ennieus* (mod.F. *ennuyeux*): see ANNOYOUS.] Annoying, troublesome; harmful.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 612 Yf amites unto thayme ennoyes be. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxvii. 120 The tempeste .. is greuous & ennoyous to many thynges.

† **Ennoy·sance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Var. of ANNOYSANCE.] A state of ennui; weariness.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* IV. xxx. (W. de W. 1506) 350 By heuynes in all thynges falleth in languour & in ennoysaunce of his lyfe.

‖ **Ennui** (añnüi), *sb.* [a. Fr. *ennui*, OF. *enui* :—L. *in odio*: see ANNOY, ENNOY, which are older adoptions of the same Fr. word.

So far as frequency of use is concerned, the word might be regarded as fully naturalized; but the pronunciation has not been anglicized, there being in fact no Eng. analogy which could serve as a guide.]

The feeling of mental weariness and dissatisfaction produced by want of occupation, or by lack of interest in present surroundings or employments.

[1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 161 We have hardly any words that do..fully express the French naivete, ennui, bizarre, etc. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 17 They should prefer doing anything to the *ennui* of their own conversation.] 1758 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. 117 In less than a month the man, used to business, found that living like a gentleman was dying of ennui. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 388 Muse! prepare some sprightly sallies To divert ennui at Calais. 1801 MAR. EDGWORTH *Angelina* I. 10 She felt insupportable ennui from the want of books and conversation suited to her taste. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ii. 42 Animals manifestly enjoy excitement and suffer from ennui.

b. Personified. c. *concr.* A cause of ennui.

1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 290 It would entirely subdue the dæmon Ennui. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Cui Bono* i, The fiend Ennui awhile consents to pine. 1847 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 208 We drove to a first-class hotel .. a stylish, comfortless temple of ennui. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* vii. 87 Every stitch she put in was an ennui.

Ennui, *v.* [f. prec. sb.; only in pa. pple., which is occas. spelt with *y*, after Fr. *ennuyer*.] *trans.* To affect with ennui; to bore, weary.

1805 SYD. SMITH *Moral Philos.* xviii. (1850) 266 They [animals] rejoice, play, are ennuied as we are. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 360 If the common people are ennui'd with the fine acting of Mrs. Siddons. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 58 The Shoddy lady .. ennuied with the superb house and uncongenial surroundings. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 1/1 The Roman public, jaded and ennuyed, found life not worth living without the stimulus of the sight of death.

Hence **Ennuying,** *ppl. a.* (*rare.*)

1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 388 Evenings .. sacred to reading on his part, and mortally ennuying to myself.

† **Ennu·mber,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN-¹ + NUMBER; cf. ANNUMBER.] *trans.* To number.

1535 *Goodly Primer* Expos. Ps. li, That I may be ennumbered among them.

‖ **Ennuyé** (añnüiye), *a.* [Fr.: pa. pple. of *ennuyer* to bore.] Affected with ennui.

1757 GRAY *Let. Hurd*, 25 Aug., I am alone, and *ennuyé* to the last degree yet do nothing. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 18 A sort of ennuyé, triste, pitiable busy-idler. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* V. vii. (1871) 394 He must be terribly ennuyé here.

b. quasi-*sb.* (also *fem.* ennuyée), one who is troubled with ennui.

1826 MRS. JAMESON (*title*), Diary of an Ennuyée.

Enoculate, obs. f. INOCULATE.

† **Eno·dable,** *a. Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *ēnōdabilis*, f. *ēnōdāre*: see next.] Capable of being made clear, or of being freed from knots.

1623 COCKERAM II, To be Loosed, *Enodable.*

† **Eno·date,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēnōdāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnōdā-re*, f. *ē* out + *nōd-us* knot.] *trans.* To free from knots; also *fig.* to unravel, clear of difficulties.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Enodate*, to unknit, to cut away the knot, to declare or make manifest, to untie. 1681 *Relig. Clerici* 51 When they cannot enodate your argument, they serve you .. the same trick that Alexander did with the Gordian knot.

Hence † **Enoda·tion,** the action of loosing or unravelling.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1024 Thus much for the enodation of this knot. 1623 COCKERAM, *Enodation*, a declaration. 1653 W. SCLATER *2nd Fun. Serm.* (1654) 28 Scarcely any thing, that way, proved too hard for him, for his enodation or descision. 1736 in BAILEY.

Enode (*i*nō·u·d.) *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *ēnōdis* free from knots (f. *ē* out + *nōd-us* knot).] Free from knots. In mod. Dicts.

† **Eno·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ēnōdāre*: see ENODATE.] *trans.* To loose, untie (a knot); also *fig.* to solve (a riddle).

1623 COCKERAM, *Enode*, to declare. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Enode the knot, and throw open the gates 1684 WILLARD *Mercy magn.* 4 Riddles which require great study to enode them.

† **Eno·dous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ēnōd-is* (see ENODE *a.*) + -OUS.] Free from knots.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 373 Others [orenges] are enodous and sterile.

† **Enoi·l,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–7 enoyle. [f. EN-¹ + OIL *sb.* Cf. ANOIL, ENHUILE.]

1. *trans.* To put oil upon. a. To anoint, *esp.* a king, etc. b. To mix with oil. Cf. ENHUILE.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 687 Half a strike Of barly mele enoyled. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* V. iii. 100 b, Priestes and also Kynges .. oughte to be enoyled. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 279 She may..enoyle hir feathers with hir beake. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 93 Other kings persons .. who are not annointed, are as sacred .. as those who are enoyled.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115 Thou shalt enoyle & mollifye his herte that enuyeth the. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 216 To enoil a rotten post with a glistering varnish.

† **Enoi·ling,** *vbl. sb.* [f. ENOIL *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. ENOIL. a. The action of anointing, *esp.* a king. b. The sacrament of extreme unction. Also *concr.* The oil used for anointing.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 222 He ordeyned also the sacrament of extreme vnccyon or enoylynge. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 279 The godfathers, to the ende the enoilyng [in confirmacion] should not droppe awaie..clappe on a faire filette on the foreheade. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 93 This enoyling .. derives no personall Prerogatives or Immunities at all to kings.

† **Enoi·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *enoign-* present stem of *enoindre, enuindre* :—L. *inung(u)-ĕre*, f. *in* on + *ung(u)-ĕre* to anoint. Displaced by the form *enoint*, ANOINT, from the pa. pple.] *trans.* = ANOINT.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 410 Fonde wiþ fals craft hure face to enoine.

Enoint, obs. form of ANOINT.

† **Enoi·sel,** *v. Obs.*⁻° [a. OF. *enoisel-er*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + *oiseler* 'to flye out at birds, like a giddie Hawke' (Cotgr.), f. *oisel* (mod. *oiseau*) bird.] *intr.* Of a hawk: To fly at a bird.

c 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 952 To enoisel as a hauke.

Enology: see ŒNOLOGY.

Enomotarch (enǫ·mŏtaɪk). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. ἐνωμοτάρχ-ης, f. ἐνωμοτ-ία + ἄρχειν to command.] The commander of an ENOMOTY.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 54 The Coronels .. appointed Captaines ouer them .. Penteconters, and Enomotarches. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. VII. 109 The [Spartan] soldier thus received no immediate orders except from the enomotarch.

Enomoty (enǫ·mŏti). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. ἐνωμοτία a band of sworn soldiers, f. ἐν in + ὀμόνναι to swear.] A division in the Spartan army.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 54 They filled the middest .. if very wide by Enomoties. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xxxviii. 75 The *enomoty*, of thirty-six men, stood in three files.

Enoptromancy (enǫ·ptromænsi). In Dicts. erron. enopto-. [ad. F. *énoptromancie*, f. Gr. ἐνοπτρο-ν mirror + μαντεία: see -MANCY.] Divination by means of a mirror.

1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 321 Enoptromancy, is a species of divination by the mirror.

Enorder: see EN- *pref.*¹ 3.

Enorganic (enǫrgæ·nik), *a. rare.* [f. EN-² + ORGANIC.] Inherent in the organism.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissert.* in Reid *Wks.* 864 The mental effort to move..I would call the Enorganic volition.

Enorm (ĭnǫ·ɪm). Forms: 5–7 enorme, 6- enorm. [a. Fr. *énorme*:—L. *ēnormis*, f. *ē* out + *norma* mason's square, pattern.]

† 1. Deviating from the ordinary rule or type; unusual, extraordinary, extravagant. *Obs.*

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) D iiij, A pure minde and simple .. With none enorme maners, nor grieuous spot of crime. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 53 Seand the se so furius and enorme. 1638 READ *Chirurg.* xxiv. 180 If any enorme wound fall out whereby there is a solution of unity in the jaw bones. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xxii, Nought scorching, nought glowing, nothing enorm. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. ¶ 163 (1740) 420 The Author .. should have .. said not a Word of the Matter, much less given in the enorm Depositions in the very Words.

† 2. Of sins and crimes (rarely of persons): Abnormally wicked, monstrous, outrageous. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 82 The grete and enorme synnes that they [Sodom and Gomorrha] commysed. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 17/2 Heere commeth the enorme and horrible abuse of excommunication. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 447 The said desperate & enorme persons. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIII. lxxi, The neast of treason false and guile enorme. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 318 The enorm crimes..whereof he was guilty.

3. Abnormally large, vast, monstrous; = ENORMOUS 3. *arch.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 188 But there is beside a huge and enorme tract of ground. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel* XXXI. ii. 402 The Alani .. wander..in..enorme and huge cantons [*pagos immensos*]. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 286 Expecting to see an enorm spectre. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* II. 281 Condensed blackness and abysmal storm..Arms the Grasp enorm. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 169 Mocking the enorm Strength on its forehead.

b. Sc. Law. *Enorm* †*hurt, lesion* (in Roman Civil Law *læsio ultra dimidium vel enormis*). An injury (sustained by one of the parties to a contract) which amounts to more than one-half the value of the subject-matter.

c 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 179 (Jam.) All contractes,—made by minoris in thair les age, to thair enorm hurt and skaith, ar of nane avail. 1888 LD. HALSBURY in *Law Times Rep.* (N.S.) LIX. 2/2 Validity, subject to reduction on the ground of enorm lesion, of the contract in question.

4. quasi-*sb.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 356 It sould proceid .. As neidfull war withoutin ony enorme.

† **Eno·rm,** *v. Obs.* In 7 also inorm. [f. prec.] *trans.* To make monstrous. Frequent in Davies.

1602 J. DAVIES *Mirum in Mod.* C iii, Then lets hee Fiends the fantacie enorme With strong delusions and with passions dire. 1612 — *Muse's Sacrifice* (Grosart) 15 To help my hatefull hands that sinne inorm'd.

† **Eno·rmance,** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? = ENORMITY.

1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 142 Tho he each Sabbath bangs his Desk, In laying the Enormance home, And preaching Torments are to come.

† **Eno·rmand,** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? = ENORMITY.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I 200 When Lawn Sleeves, and Plays Were cry'd down, an equal enormand.

† **Enorma·ntic,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 enormontick. [app. f. as if Gr. *ἐνορμαντικ-ός f. ἐν (see EN- *pref.* 2) + ὁρμαίνειν to set in violent motion.] That sets in motion; impulsive.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 114 Awakened by enormantick power of an exotick motor. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's The. Earth* I. 29 Typhoeus being that Enormontick Spirit.. or that protrusive Impetus, still reigning in the Chaos.

† **Eno·rment.** *Obs. rare.* = ENORMENT.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 549 The people .. Gaue diuers enormentes vnto this place. *Ibid.* II. 1226 Endowed it with riches and enormentes many on.

Enormification (ĭnɔ̄ːɹmifikē¹·ʃən). *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ēnormi-s* ENORM + -FICATION.] The action or process of making enormous.

1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & Within* vii. 205, I mused wondering .. upon that sad gradual enormification by which she passed from a tall blooming beauty into her present tremendous proportions.

† **Enoˑrmious,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 -iouse, -eous, inormious. [f. L. *ēnormi-s* (see ENORM) + -OUS.]

1. Deviating from ordinary rule or type, irregular, extraordinary; = ENORMOUS 1 and 3.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Enormious*, out of square, vnorderly. .1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 151 And I have .. beheld much enormious proceedings .. both in the Commissioners and in their Officers. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 60 (T.) The enormious additions of their artificial heights.

2. Of persons or their actions: Extraordinarily wicked, outrageous, monstrous; = ENORMOUS 2.

1545 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Par.* Luke 67 a, Enormeous.. sins. 1552 BALE *Apol.* 99 That detestable professyon of a lyfe so enormiouse. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 47 To give the King to vnderstand the inormious abuse thereof. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* l. comm., God..is severe when he punisheth enormious sinners. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 420 To prevent some enormious act. 1656 EARL OF MONMOUTH *Advert. from Parnassus* 24 Those inormious and hatefull loathsomenesses. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 91 If the motions he had to keep him good were very strong and efficacious, he is still more enormious.

Hence † **Enoˑrmiously,** *adv.*

a 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 59 Those many errors and mistakings, whereinto they so often and enormiously fell. *Ibid.* 68 Thousands of bad Christians, who have .. profaned enormiously that sacred name of Unction.

† **Enoˑrmitan.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ENORMIT-Y + -AN.] One who exceeds ordinary bounds; one who behaves extravagantly.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) A ij, What St. Augustine said of some enormitans of his time.

Enormity (ĭnɔ̄ːɹmĭti). Forms: *α.* 5–6 enormyte(e, -ie, -ye, 6–7 -itie, 6– enormity. *β.* 7 inormitie, -y, innormity. [ad. Fr. *énormité*, ad. L. *ēnormitātem*, f. *ēnormis* (see ENORM).]

† 1. Divergence from a normal standard or type; abnormality, irregularity. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 84 The partys in proportyon not agreyng..leue much enormyte..in thys polytyke body. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lxx, The strange absurd enormity Of staggering motions in the azure skie. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* v. 95 Pure, boundless enormity, then is itself incredible.

† b. *concr.* Something that is abnormal; an irregularity, extravagance, eccentricity. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VI. cxlix. 135 For his dulnesse and his other enormytes in hym exercysyd. *Ibid.* VII. ccxxiv. 251 That tyme clerkes .. rode with gylte spurres, with vsynge of dyuerse other enormytees. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 26 And yet we can not remedie this enormitie. 1687 *Death's Vis.* ix. (1713) 41 *note* 4 The Irregularities and Enormities that appear in the Mundane System. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 250 ¶ 1 Enormities in Dress and Behaviour. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xxxix. 432 Keep the citizens from reflecting on .. the enormities of the new form of government.

2. Deviation from moral or legal rectitude. In later use influenced by ENORMOUS 3: Extreme or monstrous wickedness.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* II. (1859) 537 Our natural uncleanliness and the enormity of our sinful life. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 138 Stained an illustrious name by deeds of peculiar enormity and rigour. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 30 June, The protest .. against the enormity of the odious system. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvi. 358 Lecture her two boys on the enormity of telling a fib.

b. *concr.* A breach of law or morality; a transgression, crime; in later use, a gross and monstrous offence.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 134 b, Certes Madame sayd yet Jason for these enormytes know that I have left and repudied her. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Hebr.* 16 Beware that we fal not agayne into our olde enormyties. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 10 Provided there be but found a colour for these gross enormities. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 116 ¶ 1 There are many little enormities in the world which our preachers would fain see removed. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiv. 267 A single look is construed into I know not what enormity. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. 28 The enormities of Debi Sing, one of the worst agents of Indian tyranny. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 119 Other enormities Catiline had been guilty of.

† 3. Excess in magnitude; hugeness, vastness. *Obs.*; recent examples might perh. be found, but the use is now regarded as incorrect.

1792 *Munchhausen's Trav.* xxii. 93 A worm of proportionable enormity had bored a hole in the shell. 1802 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 204 Notwithstanding the enormity of its bulk. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 752 Of the properties of the Peak of Teneriffe accounts are extant which describe its enormity. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. III. 183 The whitish gleam was the mask conferred by the enormity of their remotion. [*Mod.* '"You have no idea of the enormity of my business transactions", said an eminent Stock Exchange speculator to a friend. He was perhaps nearer the truth than he intended'.]

b. *concr.* Something enormous. (*humorous.*)

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 436 This waxen enormity [an enormous taper] was lighted.

† **Enormly** (ĭnɔ̄ːɹmli), *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. ENORM *a.* + -LY².] Enormously, monstrously. Also in *Sc. Law*: (cf. *enorm lesion.*)

1538 *Prymer Salisb.* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 273 How enormely thou hast synned. 1540 *Acts Jas. V* (1597) § 70 And therethrow we ar greatumlie and enormelie hurte.

Enormous (ĭnɔ̄ːɹməs), *a.* Also 6 innormous. [f. L. *ēnorm-is* (see ENORM) + -OUS.]

† 1. Deviating from ordinary rule or type; abnormal, unusual, extraordinary, unfettered by rules; hence, mostly in bad sense, strikingly irregular, monstrous, shocking. *Obs.*

1531 FRITH *Judgm. on Tracy* (1829) Pref. 246 So shall this enormous fact be looked upon with worthy correction. 1590 BARROW & GREENWOOD in *Confer.* 43 Innumberable enormous Canons & Constitucions of Antichrist. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 168 Whether the appetite be enormous, or too irregular. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 297 Nature here plaid at will Her Virgin Fancies, pouring forth more sweet, Wilde above rule or Art; enormous bliss. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 242 The enormous faith of many made for one. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xvi. II. 370 Entered the choir in a military habit, and other enormous disguises. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 149 The absurd and enormous provisions of the spurious constitution.

b. Extending beyond definite limits; redundant. *Obs.*

1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (1721) 88 The enormous part of the Light in the circumference of every lucid Point ought to be less discernible in shorter Telescopes than in longer.

† 2. Of persons and their actions: Departing from the rule of right, disorderly. Of a state of things: Disordered, irregular. Hence, excessively wicked, flagitious, outrageous. *Obs.*

Expressions like 'enormous wickedness' are now felt as belonging to sense 3, perh. with some slight mixture of the older sense.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 146 Avoyd the companie of such enormous persons. 1612 SHAKS. & FL. *Two Noble K.* v. i, Oh great corrector of enormous times. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 363 The Popes rapines and enormous proceedings in those dayes. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 168 Constantine..chose Christianity as the only religion, that promised impunity and pardon for his enormous practices. 1737 HERVEY *Mem.* II. 241 Speaking of the enormous behaviour of the City of Edinburgh in this transaction. 1744 JOHNSON *L. P., Savage* Wks. III. 321 The enormous wickedness of making war upon barbarous nations because they cannot resist. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VI, Some last, enormous, monstrous deed of guilt. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 65 The enormous wickedness with which they abused their victory. *Ibid.* II. 112 The enormous guilt of destroying the city and its inhabitants.

3. Excessive or extraordinary in size, magnitude, or intensity; huge, vast, immense.

This is the only current sense, and appears to have influenced the later use of senses 1 and 2.

1544 PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) I iij, Paine of the stone is one of ye moste enormous paynes that the body of man is vexed with. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 511 Titan Heav'ns first born With his enormous brood. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 31 The urus .. of the large enormous kind of Lithuania. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* I, Worn and wasted with enormous woe. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxvii. 421 The line of enormous cracks and fissures. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 190 The fortress of Tangier .. was repaired and kept up at an enormous charge. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 11 These avalanches .. consist of enormous blocks of ice.

† b. Overgrown in power or importance. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 11 Doe wee suffer misshapen and enormous Prelatisme .. thus to blanch and varnish her deformities. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. 97 This great princess and her enormous subject.

4. quasi-*adv.*

1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim.* K viij, My peoples crymes .. were more innormous vyle Then Sodom sinne.

Enormously (ĭnɔ̄ːɹməsli), *adv.* [f. ENORMOUS + -LY².] In an enormous manner.

† 1. a. Abnormally, eccentrically, irregularly. b. Lawlessly, criminally, immorally. *Obs.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 289 He, that preacheth most enormously, professeth the cleane contrarie. *a* 1619 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 94 There Bull-baytings, to which they are so enormously addicted. 1686 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 260 From which the monster does enormously deviate. 1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 20 Popery.. provides for their living as enormously as they please. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (1786) I. 408 Had man's body been made..too enormously gigantic, it would, etc.

2. To a vast extent; vastly, hugely, prodigiously.

a 1728 WOODWARD (J.), A notion so enormously absurd and senseless. 1741–2 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xviii. 66 It will be enormously long, but I have prepared you for it. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 381 The rise in the last year..is enormously out of all proportion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 20. 338 The alleged temperature was so enormously below the freezing point. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 306 The city has increased enormously.

Enoˑrmousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

† 1. Divergence from a right moral standard; also in stronger sense, gross wickedness, heinousness; = ENORMITY 2. *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xvi. 159 Such is the infinitenesse and Enormousnesse of our rebellious Sin. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ii. § 5. 210 Those who have not opportunity to examine our faith, see the enormousness of our works.

2. The quality of being excessive in size; vastness, hugeness.

1885 W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* II. vii. 110 The enormousness of the ocean.

† **Enoˑrn,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–6 enn-, enourne(n, (4 enhorne, en(n)urn(e, ennowrn), enorn(e, 5 enoorne, 6 -ourne. [Altered form of ANORN, q.v.]

1. *trans.* To adorn, deck, trim; to set out (a table); = ANORN; also *fig.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1026 Þe wonez with-inne enurned ware Wyth alle kynnez perre þat mo3t repayre. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2027 His cote..Ennurned vpon veluet vertuus stonez. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margarete* 15 Til enhorne vchis & cronis. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxix. 33 Go, gest, and enourne the bord. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1675 An auter enournet in nome of a god. *a* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* III. li. (1869) 162, I was oones arayed and enoorned with you riht queyntliche. 1513 BRADSHAW. *St. Werberge* I. 3431 This sacrat relique .. Enowrned with riches sumptuous.

2. To adore, worship. (See ANORN ¶.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 666 Al þai knychtis a-pone kne Ennornyt hyme.

Hence † **Enoˑrning** *vbl. sb. Obs.*, the action of the vb. ENORN; in quot. *concr.* ornamentation. † **Enoˑrnment,** *Obs.*, adornment, ornamentation.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxii. 23 As grauely enournynge [*v. r.* Enuyrownynge] in a bri3t wal. — *Jer.* ii. 32 Whether for3ete shal the maiden of hir enournement? *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 145 We hald swilk enournement grete foly. *c* 1483-4 *Will Taylour* (Somerset Ho.), Item, I bequeth to my Cosyn Robert Sturmyn..all the enournamente belonging vnto my Chapell. [1513 see ENORMENT.]

Enoˑrthotrope (enɔ̄ːɹþŏtrɔˑp). [f. Gr. ἐν in + ὀρθό-ς upright + -τροπ-ος turning.] A toy consisting of a card on which confused objects are transformed into various figures or pictures, by causing it to revolve rapidly. In mod. Dicts.

† **Enoˑse,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 enoyse. [? a. OF. *enosse-r, enoisse-r*, lit. to choke with a bone, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*¹) + *os* bone.] *trans.* ? To choke. Only in Lydgate, in somewhat obscure fig. senses; ? to baffle, perplex, hamper.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., Falshed with trouthe that makethe men enosed To which parte that they shall theym holde. *c* 1430 — *Bochas* II. xxviii. (1554) 65 With suche false craft neuer to be enoysed. *Ibid.* III. xxi. 93 b, His indigent hert so streitly is enosed To Erebus. *a* 1460 — *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 4 (Halliw.), For ayther muste y playnely hire accuse Or my gilte with this gilt ennose. 1530 PALSGR. 536/1. I ennose, I abuse (the monk of Berye Lydgate). *Ie abuse.*

Enostosis (enɔstōuˑsis). [f. Gr. ἐν in + ὀστέον bone, on the analogy of ἐξόστωσις.] (See quot.)

1874 JONES & SIEV. *Anat.* 145 If, as occasionally happens, a bony tumour grows inward into the medullary canal of a bone, it is termed an Enostosis.

Enough (ĭnʌˑf), *a., sb.*, and *adv.* Forms: 1 ȝenóȝ, ȝenóh, 2–3 ȝenoh, (2 onoh), 2–5 inoch, 3 anoȝ, inouh, inooȝ, 3–5 in-, ynogh, -oȝ(h, -oh(g, -ouȝ -owȝ, -ug(h, 4 enogh(t, -oȝ, -oh, enohw, ynowh, 5 inowhe, 6 in-, ynowghe, enohut, (4 anough, -ouȝ, inoht, inogh, 5 enoghe, ynought), 4–7 an-, in-, ynough(e, (4 ynowþ3, 5 inowge, ynoughf, 6–8 enoff, inoffe, 6 yenough, 7 eno', -ouch, -out, 8 enought,) 7–8 enufe, -uff, 6– enough. Also *north.* 4–6 in-, yneuch, -ewch(t, (6 aneuch(e, -gh, en(n)ewche, 7 æneuche), 8–9 *Sc.* eneuch, -gh. See also ENOW¹. [OE. *ȝenóg*, later *ȝenóh* adj. (used in acc. neut. as adv.), corresp. to OFris. *enôch*, OS. *ginôg* (Du. *genoeg*), OHG. *ginuog* (MHG. *genuog, genuoc*, mod.G. *genug*), ON. *gnógr* (Sw. *nog*, Da. *nok*), Goth. *ganôh-s*:—OTeut. **ganôgo-z*, related to the impers. vb. (pret.-pres.) OE. *ȝenċah*, OHG. *ginah*, Goth. *ganah* 'it suffices', f. OTeut. **ga-* (see Y-) + **nah*, occurring also with different prefix in OE. *beneah* he enjoys, requires, Goth. *binah* it is right or needful. The OTeut. root **nah*:—Aryan **nak* appears also in L. *nancisci* (pa. pple. *nac-tus*) to obtain, Skr. *naç* to reach.

The earlier OE. form *ȝenóȝ*, and the forms with inflexional termination, have their normal phonetic representative in ENOW. In later OE. the ȝ when final after a long vowel became in most dialects *h* (=χ), but when medial remained unchanged; thus in this adj. the nom. sing. and the acc. sing. masc. and neut. became *ȝenóh*, whence the mod. *enough*, while the nom. and acc. pl. were *ȝenóȝe*, yielding ENOW as their regular mod. form. Hence in many dialects, though not in all, the word *enough* (or its local equivalent), is employed in the sing. and in the advb. uses, while ENOW serves for the plural. In 18th c. this distinction was recognized (e.g. by Johnson) as standard English; now, however, *enow* is in literary use entirely superseded, exc. as an intentional archaism, by *enough*.

The frequent ME. forms with final *t* may possibly be due to influence of the ON. neut. *gnógt*; cf. however forms like *boght* for BOUGH, *borcht* for *borch*, BOROUGH, etc., where the *t* is merely excrescent.]

A. *adj.* Sufficient in quantity or number.

1. in concord with sb. expressed or implied: a. with sb. in sing., which it usually follows. Also with ellipsis of sb. in sing. Also, with intensive force, † *enough and enough*. (For advbl. phrase † *time enough*, see TIME.)

a 1000 *Andreas* 1536 (Gr.) Þær wæs ælcum ȝenoȝ fram dæȝes orde dryne sona ȝearu! *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 235 Hi hem deð wa inoch. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3365 Anoȝ adden he ðanne drinc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4799 (Gött.) Tresur enohut wid 3u 3e take. *c* 1330 *Roland & V.* 162 Thow byrd to haue nurtour aneuch. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13119 Past of his pouer to pouert ynugh. 1475 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 754 III. 130, I have pytte yow to cost, charge, and losse i nowge. 1518 *Dispatch* in Ld. Berners *Froiss.* Pref. I. 12 With payne and trauayle anough, we made toward the.

Cowrte. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* (1858) I. 40 It stude rycht stark quhair it had strenth aneuche. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 314 There's wood enough within. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, He had not resolution enough to give any man pain by a denial. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Feb. The play has wit enough and enough, but .. incidents don't appear to me interesting. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 36 That thought is happiness Enough for me. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § II. 74, I .. thought that we had light enough, and ought to make use of it.

b. with sb. in plural. Also with ellipsis of pl. sb. (The OE. and ME. forms with pl. inflexion will be found under ENOW; the early examples below should perh. be regarded as belonging to the absol. use with gen. pl.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Mið oðre wowe inohg. *a* 1330 *Rom. Alexander* in *Roland & V.* (1836) Introd. 23 About him com barouns anough. *c* 1500 *God Speed Plough* 78 Then commeth the tipped-staves for the Marshalse, And saye they haue prisoners mo than Inough. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. viii. (1675) 124 'Tis not many, or few, that are requir'd, but enough. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 108 Now, there are candidates enough, who will pretend that they are for Reform. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 12 Two, enough and none to spare.

2. predicatively.

c 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 92 Genoh bið munece twa tunican. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 389 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 232 Crist sal one ben inoȝh alle his derlinges. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 995 This is y-nough, Grisilde myn. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 16 It is ynough, holde now thy hande. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 79 Enough is me to paint out my vnrest. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxxiii, Is't not ynough to torture me alone. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref. B., It is anough to remember them the truth of what they know. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 93 Is't not enough w'are bruised and kicked With sinfull members of the wicked? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 213 It was enough for him that those bills seemed, etc.

3. *absol.* in *sing.* That which is sufficient; as much as is requisite or desired. Often const. *of* (in OE. partitive genitive). Also const. *to* (†*at*) with inf., or *for* with sb., indicating the purpose. *To have had enough* (*of* anything): to have become tired of (it), desire no more.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 4 He hæfþ on his aȝenum ȝenoh. *a* 1000 *Genesis* 619 (Gr.) Þonne gife ic him þæs leohtes ȝenoȝ. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 387 Inoh he haued þe hine haueð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13501 (Gött.) All þai had enoght at ett. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1466 Now haf we ynogh, now haf we noght. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 86 He hath ynough þat hath bred ynough. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. vii. (1495) 417 They arere not vp theyr heedes whanne they drynke or they haue dronke inough. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 446 Quhen thou wantts gud, cum fech ynewch fra me. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXV. 9 Not so, lest there be not ynought for vs and you. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 159 As good ynough as a feast. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 300, I have and shall have inough to mainteine my poore estate, as long as I live. *c* 1645 *Roxb. Ballads* (1886) VI. 321 And Captain Puff will have enuff To make him brag and vapor. 1697 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VI. 126 Carrying enough and enough about him to assure his final doom. 1704 *London. Gaz.* No. 3989/3 The French Man having enough of it, sheared off. 1705 TATE *Warrior's Welcome* ii, Enoff is Dar'd; Secure the Lawrels won. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 241, ..I had had enough of fighting. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 294 The plea of growing enough for family use of wheat, oats, &c. is a mistaken one. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 65, I have had enough of the family for one morning. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 189 Augustine! Augustine! .. I'm sure you've said enough. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 369, I am in want, and he has enough.

b. *To have enough to do* (†*ado*) *to* (accomplish something): to have great difficulty, have to exert all one's powers. (In ME. the explanatory *to do* was not expressed.)

a 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Thre men hadden onoh to bæron onne. *a* 1340 *Cursor M.* 16906 (Cott.) A mikel stan to turn i-nogh had tuent. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 265 They thought they should have ynough to do to defende the towne. 1622 BACON *Henry VII.* 246 He had enough to do to saue and helpe. 1746 SIR J. COPE *Rep. Cond.* 126 She would have enough ado to get home.

c. *elliptical* = 'Enough has been done, said, etc.'; quasi-*interj.*; also followed by *of* in interjectional phrases.

c 1340 *Sir Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1948 Inoȝ..I þonk yow, bi þe rode. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. viii. 34 And damn'd be him that first cries hold, enough. 1645 CHAS. I *Let. Wife* in *Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* App. 6 But anuf of this, I know thy affection. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 354 But enought of this, since it was not our Fortune to take her. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 357 Enough! enough! the raptur'd monarch cries. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xvi, Enough of him.

d. Idiomatically, † *His enough* = 'enough for him' (*obs.*). Also (nonce-uses) as sb. with article.

1651 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* lix. 176 It's his enough. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. iii. § 3 If some Courtiers were to stint the enough of Clergy-men. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 149 There is no enough short of a little too much.

B. *adv.* (In mod. Eng. *enough* normally follows an adj. or adv. which it qualifies; in OE. and ME. it often preceded it, and occasional instances of this order occur in writings of the present century.)

1. Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies a desire, meets a want, or fulfils a purpose.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 3 Genoȝ sweotole me is þæt ȝesæd. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 Þis chirche is riche inoh. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 600 It adde lested long a-noȝ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8103 Bi-halden vs inogh has þou. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 59 To assy gif thair ladderis wer convenient and lang aneuch. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxiii. 1 He [Dauid] himselfe was olde, and had lyued ynough. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 3 Soone ynoughe yf well ynoughe. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729), Your choice Tulips .. will be more secure, and forward enough. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 124 Yet not anough had practised to deceive Uriel once warnd. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xix. 59, I hope you know me enough to take my word. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 231 They have vex'd me more than enough. 1804 W. MILFORD *Harmony* 238 Enough aware that, etc. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 61 You are not always quick enough to parry as has been recommended. 18.. COLERIDGE *Ch. & State* (1839) 206 Enough thankful. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 161 He who is moderately good, and does no evil, is good enough for me.

b. quasi-*adj.* qualifying a sb. used as predicate.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 1 The Butler has been Fool enough to be seduced by them. *Mod.* He was not man enough to confess the truth.

c. *elliptical*, with omission of *done*, i.e. *boiled, cooked, roasted*, etc. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 432 When thai arne ynoughf, take hem up, and let hem kele. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* III. iv. (1675) 294 You shall discover, if it be enough boyled, by putting into it a Hens egg; if it sink, it is not yet enough. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Tart*, Bake it in the oven, and when enough, strew Sugar again over it. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 29 As soon as you find the greens are shrunk and fallen to the bottom .. they are enough. 1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby, Eneugh*, adv., sufficiently cooked, enough done (of any article of food).

2. In vaguer sense (qualifying an adj. or adv.).

a. With intensive force: Fully, quite, abundantly, as much as well could be. Now only in certain customary (chiefly *colloq.*) phrases, as *sure enough, you know well enough*, etc. Also in weaker sense, implying 'a slight augmentation of the sense of the positive' (J.), as in *aptly enough, oddly enough.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 3 Ða cwæþ ic; Genoȝ open hit is. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 God wot ȝenoh ȝeare ȝif ȝe of þan treowe aeteð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Sum wummon inouh reaðe wereð þe brech of heare ful wel i-knotted. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 101 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 Ihsu was sikir inoȝ. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 286 Hys landis that war fayr Inewch Thai to the lord off clyffurd gave. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iv. 68 And these othir tymes I parceyved it wele I-nough. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1204/1 This poynte is..metely playn inough. *a* 1568 *Sempill Ballates* 237 The Quhyt is twiche and fresche ennewche. 1594 *Battell Balrinness* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 351 For weill aneugh they understood. 1630 LANE *Sqr's T.* p. 151 *note*, This heard, Leyfurco with his mates thus prate, theare wheare weare safe enuff topp of the gate. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Double Transf.* 28 Though she felt his usage rough, Yet in a man 'twas well enough. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* ii. 15 Which, aptly enough, might be denominated the journals of the senate. 1871 BROWNING *Hervé Riel*, You shall look long enough ere you come to Hervé Riel.

b. Implying disparagement of the importance or relevance of a conceded proposition.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. i. 57 An honest fellow enough .. but he has not so much Braine as eare-wax. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xvi. 327 Good bread enough, but baked as biscuits. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 69 Calashes are good things enough, when the weather's wet and muggy. 1831 MACAULAY *Essays, Johnson*, Wks. (1866) V. 509 The conceit is wretched enough, but, etc. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 286 A good enough man in his way—sober and laborious, and all that.

† **Enou·ghbote.** *Obs.* [f. ENOUGH + BOTE, BOOT *sb.*[1]] Satisfaction for an injury.

1340 *Ayenb.* 180 After þe ssrifte comþ ynoȝbote, þet is þe amendinge þet me ssel do..bi þe rede of þe ssrivere.

† **Enou·ghly,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 ynoȝliche. [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] Sufficiently.

1340 *Ayenb.* 55 An hondred poure miȝten libbe and ynoȝliche by ueld.

Enoumbre: see ENUMBER.

Enounce (*ĭnaun·ns*), *v.* [ad. F. *énoncer*, ad. L. *ēnuntiā-re* (see ENUNCIATE), after the analogy of ANNOUNCE.]

1. *trans.* To state (a proposition, principle, opinion) in definite terms; = ENUNCIATE.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV. iii. 152 Whatever sentences will justly enounce them. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XV. (1866) I. 281 The Antecedent comprises the two propositions, the one of which enounces the general rule. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 199 The proposition is incontestable yet incompletely enounced. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 144 Wordsworth's theory..was perhaps not enounced with perfect clearness.

2. To state publicly; to proclaim.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 222 Landriani .., enounced the alteration of lime-water by it [carbonic acid gas] as a proof of his opinion. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 233 [To] enounce without disguise the most revolutionary sentiments. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 722 Plunkett enounced .. the following to be his deliberate sentiments.

3. To utter, pronounce (words, etc.); cf. ENUNCIATION.

1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IX, At his command the Chorister Enounced the Prophet's song. 1852 A. M. BELL *Elocut. Man.* (1859) 58 The student should be able to enounce these [sounds] independently. 1857 C. BRONTË *Professor* I. xiv. 235 Language enounced with such steam-engine haste.

Enouncement (*ĭnaun·nsmĕnt*). [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of enouncing; a definite statement, proclamation, utterance.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXVIII. (1870) II. 353 The enouncement of this criterion was..a great discovery in the science of mind. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* III. ii. 139 An enouncement of the laws of thought.

† **Enou·rle,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 enhoril. [as if a. Fr. **enourler*, f. *en* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + *ourler* to edge.] *trans.* To border; ? to surround.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 19 Þe kyng þat al weldez ..With angelez enourled in alle þat is clene. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3244 Enhorilde with arborye and alkyns trees.

Enourn: see ENORN.

Enow (*ĭnau·*), *a.* and *adv.*[1] Now only *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: α. (with apparent traces of pl. inflexion) 1 ȝenóȝe, 2 inóȝe, 3-5 in-, ynoghe, -ogh3e, -o3e, -o3he, -ohe, -ou3e, in-, ynowe, -ow3e, 4-5 anowe, (5 enoghe, enughe, inowhe), 3-6 ynowe, 6 enowe. β. (without traces of inflexion) 3-5 in-, ynou, 3-7 in-, ynow, (4-6 inew, ynew, 4 aney, 6-9 *Sc.* anew, 8-9 *dial.* enew, enoo), 4- enow. [See ENOUGH. The forms of ENOUGH and *enow* cannot always be discriminated with certainty, as the phonetic value of the ME. and early mod. 3, *gh*, was not uniform. The same graphic form, indeed, may sometimes represent two different pronunciations, one belonging to each series.]

A. *adj.*

1. 'The plural of ENOUGH' (J.). (The recent literary use is almost peculiar to Sc. writers.)

Beowulf 3103 (Gr.), Þæt ȝe ȝenoȝe ne on sceawiað beagas and brad gold. *c* 1033 *Charter Cnut* in *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 183 Leofric eorl, and Osgod Clape, and Ðored, and oðre ȝenoȝe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ic eou wille ȝeuen wela and westme inoȝe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7932 Þatt witenn menn inoȝhe. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 514 Ah wordes þu hauest inohe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4563 (Gött.) In a medow sliht, floures and gress i-now i fand. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 921 He kest the bor doun hawes anowe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 558 His Systir Son him slew, And gud men als, ma then Inew. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3931 Bernes was dizt þe deth with dintis enoghe. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 76 God haþ mercies y-now in stoore For a þousand worldis. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C j b, Yeue hir birdis Inow both morow and euyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vii. (vi.) 23, I than, by cleir takynnis anew, Manifestlie all the Greikis falsheid knew. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxix. 10 They shall haue weapens ynew to burne. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 He would be sure to name windes enovve. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XX. 24 His mere looks threw darts enow t'impress Their pow'rs with trembling. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 266 The Devil will be sure to suggest enow of these pretensions. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 24, I think there are at Rome enow modern works of Architecture to employ any reasonable man. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 23 There are enow of zealots on both sides. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii, Take with you enow of men. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 254 Enow was formerly used as the plural of enough; but it is now obsolete. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 253 Accidents enow will happen, without aggravating them by carelessness. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Eng. Antiphon* 210 Without yet having generated thoughts enow concerning the subject itself.

b. predicatively.

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* Pref. 5 Any English man, whose yeares have been enow to make him know the Actions that were done. 1760 STERNE *Serm. Yorick* (1773) IV. 31 As if the causes of anguish in the heart were not enow. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xii. (1813) 154 Three or four [fruits] on a long and strong branch are quite enow. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xix, Those charges, which there are enow to bring against him in his absence.

c. *absol.* = 'persons enough'.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 25 There are inow, and more than a good meanie. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps Temple* 74 There are enow, whose draughts, as deep as hell, Drink up all Spain in sack. 1669 SHADWELL *Royal Shepherdess* I. i, Thou wilt surely have Enow to court thee. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* V. (1851) 91 Enow there are on earth to take in charge Their wives, their children, and their virgin loves.

2. As *adj. sing.* = ENOUGH *a.* 1 a.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 388 Þe kyng and Roberd..wyþ gret ost and strengþe ynou to Engelond come. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2190 (Gött.) Of þat nacion sprang foli enou. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XV. 139 Ich haue mete more þan ynowe. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 130 Plenteythe of fysshe þey hadden ynowe. 1471 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 670 III. 7, I have hey i new of myn owne. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 90 And hence we see we have Reason enow to confess our Sins.

b. predicatively; = ENOUGH *a.* 2.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 385 in *Lamb. Hom.* 183 Crist scal one beon inou, alle his durlinges. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* V. i, That's enow a' conscience! 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. XXVIII, It was enow To seal his lip, but agonise his brow.

c. *absol.* = ENOUGH *a.* 3.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27601 (Cott.) Inow no mai man find o þaa. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. lvii. (1859) 56 Ynowe to doo for many a day herafter. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1024 Whedur he wol tornay or fy3the, He shal have i-now! 1597 DANIEL *Trag. Philotas* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 275, I know t'have said too much, but not ynow.

B. *adv.* = ENOUGH *adv.* in various senses.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 83 Þat folk was þo of þis lond y payed wel ynow. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2213 Honurede that holi bodi: and custe hit ynoȝe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1404 (Fairf.) Lorde I-noghe [*Trin.* Inouȝe] now liued haue I. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 893 *Tisbe*, To make myn wounde large I-now I gesse. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 295 It may weel ynowȝ accorde with resoun. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 14 Bee of good cheere; anon ye shall doe well ynow. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XIII. 271 Or if you had been hurt 'tis sure enow, Nor in your back nor neck had been the wound. 1814 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* I. 19 A few firm stakes..Circling a narrow space, yet large enow. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Rom. Ganges* xxiii, None are frail enow For mortal joys to

borrow! 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 235 Bright enow With gold and gems.

b. *ellipt.* = ENOUGH *adv.* 1 c.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 451 When hit is innowe take hit up.

Enow (ĭnɑu·), *adv.*[2] *dial.* [? Short for *e'en* (=*even*) *now*. (But cf. Ger. *im nu*, Sw. *i detta nu*.)] Just now (*Sc.*); by and by; presently.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, 'We canna howk for't enow.' 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, I will come enow.

Enoy, -ing, var. of ENNOY, -ING, *Obs.*

Enoynt, obs. var. ANOINT *ppl. a.* (*obs.*) and *v.*

Enoyse, var. of ENOSE *v. Obs.*

Enp-: see EMP-.

Enpair, obs. form of IMPAIR.

† **Enpa·relling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*, var. of APPARELLING *vbl. sb.*

1496 *Will Snaw* (Somerset Ho.), Towards the garnesshing & enparellyng of the Image of saynte Mary Magdalene in the chapell of Yelde Hall of London.

‖ **En passant** (aǹ pasaǹ), *adv.* [Fr.]

1. In passing; by the way; in the course of a narrative, etc.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl., Disc. Medit.* (1675) 57 Having given you this Advertisement, *en passant*, we may now proceed. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 162 We ought not to receive them but *en Passant*, and by the way. 1838 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, His pursuer .. gave a back-handed slap at the window-bottles, *en passant*. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* viii. 161 It is sufficient .. to indicate .. *en passant* the existence of the histories in question.

2. Chess. *To take* (a pawn) *en passant*: to take with one of your own pawns an adversary's pawn that has been moved forward two squares, passing over the square on which it would by the general rule have been liable to capture by your pawn.

† **Enpay·n,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OF. *enpain-er*, f. *en* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + OF. *paine* (mod. *peine*) trouble.] *refl.* To put oneself to pains; to exert oneself.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 633 Eyber enpaynede him other to slo.

† **Enpe·r,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? corruptly ad. OF. *aperir*, ad. L. *aperīre* to open.] *trans.* ? To open, make plain.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xix, Prophetes haue told, And enperit to the pepulle in hor preching.

† **Enpi·te,** *v. Obs.* [? f. EN-[1] + *pite*, PITY.] *trans.* ? To affect with compassion, touch the heart of.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 284/2 Yet I am glad and greatly enpited, how continually thou haddest me in mind.

Enplant, enpowder, etc.: see IMP-.

† **Enpray·nt.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *empreinte* (see IMPRINT), f. *empreindre* :—Lat. *imprimĕre*, f. *in-* upon + *primĕre* to press.] A shock, encounter.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes Aymon* xx. 453 Eche of them overthrew vii knightes at that enpraynt.

Enprent, obs. var. IMPRINT.

† **Enpresoné.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also enpresowné; pl. -eis, -eys. [a. F. *emprisonné* put in prison.] A prisoner.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxvii. 14 Na man..durst say ..þat he Wes yholden before Enpresowné. *Ibid.* VIII. xxvii. 141 þe Kyng gert cry All þe enpresowneys slayne to be.

† **Enpre·ss,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 4 enprece. [a. OF. *enpresse-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *presser* to PRESS. See IMPRESS.] *trans.* To press hard upon; to oppress. Also *absol.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 43 As pouert enpresses. *Ibid.* 528 When pouerte me enprecez.

Enpress, obs. var. of EMPRISE.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1096 þis noble cite of ryche enpresse Watz sodanly ful with-outen sommoun Of such vergynez.

Enprint, enprison, enproper: see IMPR-.

Enprowe, obs. form of IMPROVE.

Enpugne, obs. var. IMPUGN.

† **Enqua·rter,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 inquarter. [f. EN-[1] + QUARTER *sb.* Cf. Ger. *einquartieren*, = sense 1.]

1. *trans.* To put (troops) into quarters; to billet. Also *absol.*

1642 CHARLES I *Declar. about Brentford* 10 Part of it [the army] was inquartered at Brainford. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* To Rdr. 9 Neither could the Captain General .. enquarter in any City, without the Consent of the Province.

2. *Her.* To place (armorial bearings) in a quarter of the shield; to quarter.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 204 Varying the Coat of France, which they enquartered with their own. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 135 The arms of this see..and Bishop Hampton's own coat-arms enquartered together.

Hence **Enqua·rtering** *vbl. sb.*, the action of placing (troops) in quarters, or of going into quarters.

1639 *Lawes & Ord. Warre* 14 Their marching, retreating, or enquartering in or thorow any townes or countryes.

Enquere, obs. var. ENQUIRE, INQUIRE.

† **Enquerouresse.** *nonce-wd.* [f. OF. *enquereour* one who holds a judicial inquiry + -ESS.] A female inquisitor.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. viii. (1869) 78 Art thou meyresse? or a newe enquerouresse? Shewe thi commission.

Enquest, obs. form of INQUEST.

† **Enque·stion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *enquestion.*] Question, inquiry.

a 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 55 Three Divines of Spaine..haue of purpose defended and explained that Doctrine without taxe, enquestion, or imputation.

† **Enquey·ntance.** *Obs.* = ACQUAINTANCE 1.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 330 þat ne wylnede enqueyntance of hym.

Enquicken: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Enquiet, -ation, etc.: see INQUIET, etc.

† **Enqui·le,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *encueillir* (written also *anqillir*) to take. See AQUILE.] *trans.* To obtain.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 39 And by quest of her quoyntyse enquylen on mede.

Enquire (enkwəi·ǝi), *v.* An alternative form of INQUIRE. The mod. Dicts. give *inquire* as the standard form, but *enquire* is still very frequently used, esp. in the sense 'to ask a question'. For the relation in history and use between the two forms, see INQUIRE. Hence **Enquirer, Enquiry,** etc., for which see the forms with IN-.

† **Enra·ce,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + RACE *sb.*] *trans.* To introduce into a race of living beings; to implant. Hence **Enra·ced** *ppl. a.*, that is implanted in the race, inborn, inbred.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 56 The enraced love of tenants..to such Noblemen. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 52 He it fetcht out of her native place, And did in stocke of earthly flesh enrace. 1596 — *Hymn Beauty* 114 When she in fleshly seede is eſt enraced.

† **Enra·ch,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OF. *enrach-ier*, corrupt var. of *esrachier*: see ARACHE.] *trans.* To tear out, ravish.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 137 Myne only lady and maystres also, Whose goodly beaute hath my harte enrached.

† **Enra·cined,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Fr. *enraciné*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + *racine* root.] That has taken root, rooted.

1656 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherl.* 295 (Jam.), A quarrell .. deiplie grounded, and enracined for many other preceiding debates.

† **Enra·ge,** *sb. Obs.* [f. next.] Rage, fury.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iii. 377 Is multyplyed the enrage of enuy of those the whiche ben dampned.

Enrage (enrē·dʒ), *v.* Also 6–8 in-. [ad. OF. *enrage-r*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + *rage* rabies, RAGE.

The Fr. word is used only intr.; the trans. use in Eng. appears to have arisen (*c* 1600) from the pa. pple. *enraged* (= Fr. *enragé*) taken as passive.]

† 1. *intr.* To be distracted, 'driven wild' (by hunger, thirst). Const. *for* [after Fr. *enrager de faim, soif*]. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii. 364 Nor never shall cease to..enrage for thyrste. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvi. 174 So sore strayned that we haue nat to lyue withall, but .. muste all dye, or els enrage for famyn. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 95 Serpentes whiche were so muche more violent and fiers for lacke of meat .. as al other wilde beastes be wont to inrage for honger.

† 2. To get into a rage, become very angry. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* civ. 345 He enraged & was nere out of his wyt. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 466 Whereat the Alcalde, inraging, set my teeth asunder with a payre of iron cadges. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. x. V. 192 My father ..will only enrage at the temerity of offering to confute him.

† 3. Of famine, persecution, etc.: To rage. *Obs.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ex.* Arg., The more that the tyranny of the wicked enraged against his Church. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xcii. (1612) 372 Such famine had inrag'd within the walles so sore.

† 4. *Pa. pple.* Maddened (with anger, love, pain, etc.); inspired with poetic frenzy. Also, affected with rabies.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. v. 20 And sine, half deill enragit..in ruschis he Amyd the rowt. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 317 His love, perceiving how he is enraged, Grew kinder. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xiv. § 3 (1622) 151 Yea one that is inraged, not with frenzie, but with furie. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 252 Such as are enraged by the biting of a mad dog. 1650 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Senault's Man become Guilty* 65 Poets droop, when not inraged. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 388 To battel Tygers move; Enrag'd with Hunger, more enrag'd with Love. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 293 The poor beast, enraged with the wounds, was no more to be governed.

5. *trans.* To throw into a rage; to make furious, exasperate; also with *on*, and *absol.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXX. (1612) 149 Successlesse therefore, and inrag'd. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 17 Therewith enrag'd she loudly gan to bray. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 211 Like an offensive wife, That hath enrag'd him on, to offer strokes. 1605 — *Macb.* III. iv. 118 Question enrages him. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iv. 77 The Protestants making the Pope Antichrist..is a point that inrageth much at Rome. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 698, I reing King, and to enrage thee more, Thy King and Lord. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 531 Shall we be inraged and impatient for Affronts and Disgrace. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 103 He [the dog] stands enraged and barking. 1864 *Blackfriars* II. 224 Little the worse for..his fall, but madly enraged at the galling mischance. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* x. 240 A man may intensely hate another, but until his bodily frame is affected, he cannot be said to be enraged.

† 6. *transf.* a. To add fury or violence to; to make violent or virulent; to exacerbate. b. To cause heat or fever in (the blood, a wound). *Obs.*

a. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 164 The see was enraged thrugh the stormes and horryble tempeste. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. i. § 1. 457 Great rivers are at once swollen, fast running inraged. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xv. (1840) 269 Unwholesome diet enraging the climate against us. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 49 A double poyson, one putrifying which is enraged by suppurating remedies. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* xxi, To tell him he's mistaken will inrage His grief. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 248 Angels drive on the wind's impetuous course, T'enrage the flame. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng., Somerset* I. 84 Enrages the Gout or strikes it in.

b. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 144 My Limbes (Weak'ned with greefe) being now inrag'd with greefe, Are thrice themselues. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. 119 In-bred lust Inrag'd his blood. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* v. 215 They will .. rather enrage the wound, then weaken the rage. 1693 R. LYDE *Recov. Friend's Adventure* in Arb. *Garner* VII. 449 My left thumb .. was very much swelled and enraged.

Enraged (enrē·dʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

† 1. In various senses. Of matter: Enfevered, vitiated. Of creatures: Made furious, maddened. Of men: Savage. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvii. (1495) 173 Bones often tymes ben greuyd of fretynge and gnawynge of wode and enragyd matere. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 449 Bot the place and hichtis quhare thay dwell has maid thame sa enragit and wilde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 226 All the horses..become inraged. 1652 HOWELL *Masaniello, 2nd Part* 47 Like so many enraged lions.

† 2. Of desires, passions, etc.: Inflamed, ardent, furious. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 166 With the sword of reuerent dutie gaine-stand the force of so many enraged desires. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 103 But .. she loves him with an inraged affection, it is past the infinite of thought. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 50 Such an inraged hatred.

3. Of persons: Thrown into a rage, infuriate.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 16 Would you help an enraged man to his sword? 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 466 He was unwilling to keep pace with the violence of that enraged bishop. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 526 The prosecutors had with difficulty escaped from the hands of an enraged multitude.

Hence **Enra·gedly** *adv.*, in an enraged manner, furiously. **Enra·gedness,** the state or condition of being enraged.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 178 Then more enraigedlye, thei cry, 'We shall never departe till that we see him'. 1639 CHARLES I *Declar. Tumults Scot.* 37 The barbarous multitude run most inragedly upon them. 1611 COTGR., *Furie*, enragednesse, frenzie, madnesse.

Enragement (enrē·dʒmĕnt). [f. ENRAGE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enraging; the state or condition of being enraged. † Also in good sense: Rapture.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 286 With sweete enragement of celestiall love. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 8 They .. were now under a great additionall enragement. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 78 By symptomatical enragements of that furibund animal. 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* I. viii. 169 Examining the drawing there to John's satisfaction and George's enragement.

Enraging (enrē·dʒiŋ), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. ENRAGE *v.* + -ING[2].] That enrages; provoking, exasperating. (So Fr. *enrageant.*)

1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xii. 47 Myra was always unmoved and enraging from her total want of sensibility.

† **Enrai·l,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 inrayl, 7 inrail. [f. EN-[1] + RAIL *sb.* and *v.*] *trans.* To enclose with, or as with, a railing. Also *fig.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 656 The bankes .. Enrailid with rosers. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xiii. (1604) 200 The same if any part doe wilfully violate, it may be reformed and inrayled againe. 1607 F. MASON *Authoritie of Ch.* 9 God hath inrailed their authoritie with certaine bounds and limits which they may not passe.

Hence **Enrai·led** *ppl. a.*

1714 GAY *Trivia* II. (R.), Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread, An enrail'd column rears its lofty head.

† **Enra·nge,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 enraunge. ? In Spenser only. [f. EN-[1] + RANGE *sb.* and *v.*]

1. *trans.* To place in a range or rank; to arrange.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 5 After whom marcht a jolly company, In manner of a maske, enranged orderly. 1596 — *Hymn Heav. Beauty* 83 More faire is that, where those Idees on hie Enraunged be, which Plato so admyred.

2. To range or ramble in (a forest).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 9 In all this forrest and wyld wooddie raine Where, as this day I was enraunging it.

Enrank (enræ·ŋk), *v.* Also 7 enranck. [f. EN-[1] + RANK *sb.*] *trans.* To set in a rank or row; *esp.* to draw up (soldiers) in order of battle.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 115 No leysure had he to enranke his men. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 585 Hee begat the sonne who is enranked in this genealogicall rolle. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, His rusty teeth ..Did through his pallid cheekes .. Bewray what number were enranckt within. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 119 Her sons, thus side to side Enranked.

‖ **En rapport** (aǹrapɒr). In relation (*with*); in mesmeric 'rapport': see RAPPORT.

Enrapt (enræ·pt), *pple.* [f. EN-[1] + RAPT.] 'Carried away' by prophetic ecstasy; hence, absorbed in contemplation, enraptured.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 65, I myself Am like a Prophet suddenly enrapt. 1790 A. WILSON *Invocation* Poet.

Wks. (1846) 53 Enrapt with the prospect, the bard gazed around. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* x. (1850) 289 On the fulgent spectacle..I gazed Enrapt.

¶ This sense is in some applications undistinguishable from the fig. sense of *enwrapt* (see ENWRAP *v.*, and cf. Shaks. *Twel. N.* IV. iii. 3). Hence a frequent confusion between the two words. In the following passage Johnson regards *enrapt* as erroneously written for *enwrapt*:

c 1730 POPE, etc. *Mart. Scriblerus* (1742) 130 Nor hath he been so enrapt in these Studies as to neglect, etc.

Enrapture (enræ·ptiŭr), *v.* Also 8 inrapture. [f. EN-[1] + RAPTURE.]

1. *trans.* To throw into a rapture, inspire with overmastering poetic fervour. Only in *passive.*

1742 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace' Odes* IV. ii. (1807) New words he rolls enraptur'd down Impetuous through the dithyrambic strains. 1827 [see ENRAPTURED 1].

2. To delight intensely.

1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 134 The brow We gain enraptur'd. 1821 MOORE *Irish Mel.* Poet. Wks. (1850) 200 Such eyes, As before me .. enraptured I see. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 12 She had not been enraptured when her son had written..that, etc. *Mod.* He quite enraptured his audience.

Enraptured (enræ·ptiŭrd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. Full of poetic rapture.

1751 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 389 The inraptured strains of Philocles. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Circumcision* xii. 4 One high enraptured strain.

2. Rapturously delighted; entranced, ravished.

1757 HURD *Poet. Imitation* Wks. (1811) II. 146 Hardly considered by the inraptured thought as fiction. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Poems* Chalm. XIII. 308 Oft gazing on her shade, th'enraptured fair Decreed the substance well deserv'd her care. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 62 They broke forth in strains of enraptured admiration. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) 26 Its glories..pour in melody upon the enraptured ear.

Enrapturer (enræ·ptiŭrəɹ). [f. ENRAPTURE + -ER.] One who or that which enraptures.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. viii. 300 Evil .. is .. the crown of patience, the enrapturer of the embraces of joy.

Enrapturing (enræ·ptiŭriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENRAPTURE + -ING [2].] That enraptures, or transports with delight; entrancing, ravishing.

1801 MOORE *Catalogue* ii. 13 This lesson of dear and enrapturing lore I have never forgot. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 299 An unutterable and enrapturing expectation.

† **Enra·se,** *v. Obs. rare* −[1]. [var. of ARASE: see EN-[1] A. 2.] *trans.* To erase, obliterate.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 159 b/1 For the loue of Johan my seruaunte thy synne is enrased oute.

† **Enra·vel,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 inravel. [f. EN-[1] + RAVEL, *Sc.*, rail.] *trans.* To enclose within railings. Hence **Enra·velled** *ppl. a.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 410 A gaudy beede inraueled betweene fiue small fast made irons. *Ibid.* X. 441 Two milk white Hennes, enraueled in an Iron Cage. *Ibid.* I. 32 The inravled images with sparrets of iron.

Enravish (enræ·viʃ). *rare* in mod. use. Also 6–7 inravish. [f. EN-[1] + RAVISH.] *trans.* To transport with intense delight; to enrapture.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Love* 119 What wonder then if with such rage extreme, Fraile men..so much enrauisht bee? 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 25 Whose Muse is so inravish'd with the lookes Which from your Mistresse ivorie browes do fall. 1677 HALLYWELL *Saving Souls* 88 (T.) Which cannot but enravish every generous breast. *a* 1714 ABP. SHARP *Serm.* (1829) II. 458 We shall..spend the whole eternity..in loving God..in being enravished with all his wise contrivances.

Hence **Enra·vished** *ppl. a.*

1662 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 45 The divine Love and Beauty descending into their enravished Souls. [Not in ed. 1656.]

† **Enra·vishing,** *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING [2].] That enravishes; enrapturing, delightful.

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* V. 30 The most sublime and enravishing objects. 1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 376 Such enravishing news. *a* 1714 ABP. SHARP *Serm.* Wks. (1829) I. 55 These [the pleasures of religion] are of so excellent a kind, so delicious, so enravishing that, etc.

Hence **Enra·vishingly** *adv.*

1687 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 221 The subtilty of the Matter [spiritual matter] will more .. enravishingly move the Nerves, than any terrestrial Body can possibly.

Enravishment (enræ·viʃmĕnt). *rare.* [f. ENRAVISH *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The state of being enravished.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Ep. Ded. 2 Plato, if he were alive again .. to the enravishment of his amazed Soul might behold Vertue become visible.

2. An emotion that forms part of such a state; an ecstatic or rapturous feeling.

1663 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xxiv. (R.), The enravishments of her [Nature's] transported admirers.

† **Enrea·son,** *v. Obs. rare* −[1]. In 3 enreson. [a. OF. *enresoner, enraisonner* to address, talk to, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + *raison* REASON.] *trans.* To address in words.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 34 [Canute] enresonede hys men, as hii byuore hym stode.

Enregiment (enre·dʒ'mĕnt), *v.* [ad. Fr. *enrégimenter*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + *régiment* REGIMENT.] *trans.* To form into a regiment or organized body; hence, to bring under rule and discipline.

1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 206 Enregiment and organise them [knaves] as cunningly as you will. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 560 The writers .. enregimented in the service of diffusion. 1874 T. G. BOWLES *Flotsam & Jetsam* 118 An atom in a mass of other men to be..enregimented.

Enregister (enre·dʒistəɹ), *v. rare* in mod. use. Also 6 enregester, 6–7 inregister, 8 enrigister. [ad. Fr. *enregistrer*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + *registre* REGISTER *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To enter in a register or official record.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 525/2 Our sinnes .. he [God] hath not forgotten .. they are all inregistred before him. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) App. 350 Enregistred by the agent in writing. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 9 Fixed a copious Scedule ore his head, Where all his mischiefes are inregistred. 1795 tr. *Barruel's Hist. Clergy Fr. Rev.* 240 Enregister their names. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xiii. (1853) 60 The Syrian Greeks came in .. to have their names enregistered in the book of tributaries.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. i. 1 That the honorable and noble aventures of feates of armes .. shulde notably be inregistered. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 130 As in a brasen booke, To read enregistred in every nooke His goodnesse. *a* 1631 DONNE *Hist. Septuagint* (1633) 217 He hath himself written and inregistred his own proper faults. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 323 We now have the wild follies of those Alchemists enregistered as a warning.

2. To put on record as law; to ratify and put on record.

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 88 The Court .. do their uttermost endeavour to enregister and authenticate the exclusion of Princes. 1702 *Anguis in Herba* 31 He obliged himself to enrigister the Renunciation in the Council of State. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i. 147 Executioners Of his decree enregistered in heaven. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. vii. 364 Letters patent .. which the Parliament of Paris enregistered with great reluctance.

Hence **Enre·gistering** *vbl. sb.*

1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vi. 222 The first discovery and inregistring of the Mines of Potozi. 1791 PAINE *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 100 The Parliament .. ordered the enregistering to be struck out.

Enre·gistrate, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ATE.] Placed on permanent record.

1599 JAMES I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) 117 Your writing which is nothing else but a forme of en-registrate speech.

† **Enre·gistry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ENREGISTER *v.*; cf. *registry.*] The action of enregistering (a law).

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 70 The determined opposition of the Parliament to their ['the taxes'] enregistry.

† **Enrheu·m,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *enrheum-er* (mod. *enrhumer*), f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + *rheume*, ad. Gr. *ῥεῦμ-α* RHEUM.] *trans.* To affect with rheum or catarrh; to give a cold to.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 170 The party .. hath taken could, and is enrheumed.

Enrib: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

Enrich (enri·tʃ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 enrych, 6 enriche, (enritch, *Sc.* enreache), 5– enrich. *β.* 6 inrych, 6–8 inrich(e. [a. Fr. *enrich-ir*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + *riche* rich.]

1. *trans.* To make rich, wealthy, or opulent. Also *absol.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXX. 20 The Lord hath enrychide me with a good dower. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 142 He hath than enryched his Corowne with such Riches and Possessions, as never Kyng schal may take from yt. 1530 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 Denizens..after they be so inriched .. convey themselves, with their said Goods, to their own Country. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 398 Nor yitt to enreache the Crowne .. with your substance. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 61 Set all the poor in England at work, and much inrich the Country. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 2 Many men are enriched by all the forementioned ways of trade. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Camb. Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 191 Thefts never enrich; alms never impoverish. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 209 Enriching them in return with needles and beads.

b. *refl.* and (rarely) *intr.* for *refl.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xcii. [lxxxviii.] 273 Their desyre is euer to enryche and to haue all themselfe. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* B i b, But and we beyng wery of pouertye woulde seke to enryche ourselues we shold go, etc. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 654 That they were able to enrich themselves by so odious a trade. 1880 B. PRICE in *Fraser's Mag.* May 677 Enabling industry to expand and enrich.

2. *fig.* To make rich, endow, with mental or spiritual wealth.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. 43 Sacerdotales the whiche is as moche for to saye as enryched and ennobled with holy mysteryes. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxviii, Men specially enritcht with the gifts of the Holy Ghost. 1604 *Bk. Com. Prayer, For R. Family*, Enrich them with thy heauenly grace. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1353 Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works. 1838 WORDSW. *Sonn. to Planet Venus*, Are we aught enriched in love and meekness?

3. To fill or store with wealth; to add to the valuable contents of.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 112 Enrich thy cofers. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 141 Till twice fiue Summers haue enrich'd our fields. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 632 Italy.. inriched with captaines, souldiers, and slaues. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 505 All the fleecy wealth That doth enrich these downs. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, Was enriched by a collection of the best books. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 347 Who is travelling to enrich the Zoological Museum.

b. *fig.* To increase the wealth or copiousness of (a language); to add to, improve (a science, etc.).

1598 F. MERES in *Shaks. C. Praise* 21 The English tongue is mightily enriched. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 537 Hee alone did illustrate and inrich it [sculpture] as much, if not more, than all his predecessors. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 Without inriching his discourse with any real Experiment or Observation. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 136 Chaucer has been accused of having enriched the language with the spoils of France. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 256 In that year [1679] our tongue was enriched with two words, Mob and Sham. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 Richard Owen has..enriched science with contributions of his own.

4. To make (the soil, etc.) rich in productive power; to fertilize.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. vi. I. 505 They have a great opinion of the same [Marle] that it mightily enricheth it [the ground] and maketh it more plentifull. 1622 WITHER *Sonn.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 216 The hony, milky plaine, That is inricht by Jordan's watering. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 359 Substances, which in their use and decomposition must enrich the land.

5. To make 'rich' or splendid with decoration; often with added notion of costliness. Also *fig.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 456 The Gaules .. were wont to goe to the wars brauely set out and inriched with gold. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii. 34 The hilt and scabbard were gold enriched with diamonds. 1742 COLLINS *Eclog.* III. 3 While ev'ning dews enrich the glitt'ring glade. *a* 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 67 A lofty dome, the sides of which are enriched with agate.

6. To make 'richer' in quality, flavour, colour, etc.; to heighten, enhance (excellences).

1620 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Jonah*, When heaven's bright favours shone upon my face, And prosper'd my affairs, inrich'd my joyes. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 11 The sugar cane..requires abundance of vegetable mould to inrich its sap. 1849 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 207 The green fern and purple heather have enriched the colouring since the spring. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 46 You take a wild-flower And plant it in a garden to enrich Its life and beauty.

Hence **Enri·ched** *ppl. a.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Temperately enrich'd Water, such as is impregnated with Neat and Sheeps-dung. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 158 The Tudor flower..forms a most beautiful enriched battlement.

Enricher (enri·tʃəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER.] One who or that which enriches.

c 1610 *Women Saints* 30 [Helena] the builder and enricher of churches throughe the worlde. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 493 Because Turneps, Nauets, and Fetches are enrichers, and (as it were) manurings of the ground. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns, Come Holy Spirit, send down those Beams* i, Come, Thou enricher of the Poor. 1776 T. BOWDEN *Farm. Direc.* 20 Juicy plants, that much shade and cover the ground, are found to be enrichers of land.

† **Enrichesse,** *v. Obs. rare* −[1]. [f. EN-[1] + *richesse* RICHES.] *trans.* = ENRICH 1.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. (1869) 47 But i haue riht priuely hid it, for to enrichesse with the poore folk.

Enriching (enri·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENRICH *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb ENRICH.

1494 FABYAN VI. cxci. 194 Lothayr spoyled the kynges paleys and other places, to the great enrychynge of hym and his hoost. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 This enritching of memory .. which .. we call learning. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 144 Made here of our own growth, to the Nations great enriching. 1812 COBBETT in *Exam.* 19 Oct. 671/2 The enriching and pampering of those who render no public service. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 101 The wise legislator .. will shun the enriching of priests.

Enriching (enri·tʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That enriches; in the senses of the vb.

1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harv. Home* iv. 25 Rain down from heav'n enriching floods. 1674 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 587 Your advice and assistance will be obliging and enriching to the commonwealth of learning. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 268 Or lay enriching manure on the most barren ground. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* v. 250 The enriching neighbourhood of the sea of Galilee to Naphtali.

Hence **Enri·chingly** *adv.*

1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intellect. Patrimony* 111 The operation is at first toilsome; but it is enrichingly profitable. 1865 R. PAUL *Let.* in *Mem.* xix. (1872) 322 Let the word of Christ dwell in you enrichingly.

Enrichment (enri·tʃmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of enriching, in various senses; the condition of being enriched.

a 1626 BACON *Holy War* Wks. VII. (1859) 14 Not without great and ample additions, and enrichment thereof. 1631 MARKHAM (*title*), The Inrichment of the Weald of Kent. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 247 To behave themselves valiantly..would not onely be for their everlasting Honour, but Enrichment. 1724 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 1 A vast hindrance to the enrichment of our understandings. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. i. 8 It was not principally intended for the enrichment of the Agents. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 120 Material..which furnishes notable enrichment to speech. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 342 The smaller gentry shared in the general enrichment of the landed proprietors.

b. *concr.* A means of enriching; an addition of wealth.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 45 He [the merchant] fetches it from farre, and tis a gallant Inrichment to this Nation.

2. *spec.* The imparting of 'richness' of effect by decorative additions. Also *concr.* in sing. and in pl., the ornament used for enriching a building, etc.

1654 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* (R.), Neither did they often fill the pedestals with relieuo .. and rarely euer allow the corona any enrichment. 1708 *New View Lond.* I. 101/2 A large Column .. having Enrichments of Fruit, Leaves. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 231 Filigree working is a kind of enrichment on gold or silver. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. 316 The Effigy of Edward II.. still retains..its sculptured enrichments.

†**Enridged,** *ppl. a. rare*$^{-1}$. Thrown into ridges, ridged : see quot.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 71 *Qo.* 1 & 2 He had a thousand Noses, Hornes weal[k]'d, and waued like the enridged [1 *Fol.* enraged] sea.

†**Enri·ght,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 inright. [f. EN-[1] + RIGHT *sb.*] *trans.* To put (a person) into (his) right; to invest *with* a right or title.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 58, I my selfe enright thee with the conquest of the fielde. 1654 J. SPITTLEHOUSE *Vind. Fifth Monarchy Men* 7 Our principle doth not lead us forth to entitle our selves to such Offices; it being the Word of God that inrights us thereunto. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 2 All the people must perish, to inright one unrighteous man.

Enring (enri·ŋ), *v. poet.* Also 7 inring. [f. EN-[1] + RING *sb.*] *trans.* To put within a ring.

1. To form a ring round; to surround, encircle. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, to form into a ring.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxiii. (1612) 162 Inringed by his complices, their chearefull Leader said. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 63 For Tancred and Reynold brake through the traine, That thicke of men and armes enringde tofore. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii, She rais'd the youth, then with her armes inrings him. *Ibid.* II. i, Sweet rest inrings The tyred body of the swarty clowne. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.* Poems 1850 I. 188 The deep glooms enringing Tartarus! 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xxi. 267 Like the pure pearl-wreath which enrings thy brow.

2. To put a ring or rings on; to adorn with a ring. In quots. *transf.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 49 The female Iuy so Enrings the barky fingers of the Elme. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 434, I will leave..the enringing with eternal shackles One's right-hand fingers,—to whoever likes.

Enripe: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Enripen (enrəi·p'n), *v. rare.* Also 7 inripen. [f. EN-[1] + RIPEN.] *trans.* To make ripe; to mature. *lit.* and *fig.* Hence **Enri·pened** *ppl. a.*

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 92 The summer how it inripened the yeare. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 66 Vintager of your enripened bough.

Enrive: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Enrobe (enrō^{u}·b), *v.* Also 7 inrobe. [f. EN-[1] + ROBE *sb.* Cf. OF. *enrober.*] *trans.* To put a robe upon, dress in a robe. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 41 The Sun .. shall enrobe himselfe in scarlet. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 41 Quaint in greene, she shall be loose en-roab'd. 1614 SIR W. LEIGHTON in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 265 This leprous corps of sinne with rags enrobe. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* civ. 2 With Light Thou dost Thyself enrobe. 1850 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 30 The Nepaulese envoy, all sumptuously enrobed and glittering with jewels. 1862 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 138 Enrob'd in earthly frame.

Hence **Enro·ber,** one who enrobes.

1598 FLORIO, *Inuestitore,* an inuestor, an installer, an enrober, an endower, a presentor.

Enro·ckment. [f. EN-[1] + ROCK + -MENT.] A mass of large stones thrown into water at random to form the bases of piers, breakwaters, etc.

1846 WORCESTER cites FRANCIS. 1864 in WEBSTER.

†**Enro·ll** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. next vb.] That in which anything is enrolled, a register.

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII,* c. 21 § 9 One sufficient clerke ..shall intitle in his bokes and enroll of recorde such other writinges.

Enrol, enroll (enrō^{u}·l), *v.* Forms: 4 enrolly, 6-7 enroule, (7 enrowle), 5- enrol(l; also 5-8 inrol(l, (7 inrowle). [ME. *enrolly,* ad. OF. *enroll-er,* (mod.F. *enrôler*), f. *en* (see EN-[1]) + OF. *rolle, roolle* (mod. *rôle*) ROLL.]

I. To write upon a roll.

1. *trans.* To write (a name), inscribe the name of (a person) on a roll, list, or register; to make a list of. Also † *To enrol up.*

c 1350 *Usages Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* 359 Euerych soutere .. shal .. þe clerke a peny for to enrolly hys name. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 938, I, iwus, Endeuoure me Yowr name to se It be enrolde Writtin with golde. 1572 T. CARTWRIGHT in Whitgift *Answ. Cartwright* 91 Their Names written and enrouled vp. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. xc, Our Sea-men and their numbers were carefully enroll'd. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XIII. 19 Myriads, in time's perennial list inroll'd. 1777 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 93 The soldiers..were emulous to have their names enrolled for that dangerous service. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 595 Many also of the menial servants..are enrolled in the official returns in other classes.

2. To place upon a list; to incorporate as a registered or acknowledged member (*in* a society, corporate body, etc.). Also *fig.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* I. ii. 119 This man .. was enrold 'mongst wonders. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1830 I. 351 To be deemed considerable in this faculty, and enrolled among the wittes. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 27/1 When more were enroled in their body, [they were called] Conscript Fathers. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 233, I now determined ..to enrol myself in the fraternity of authorship. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* ii. (1877) 33 They were permitted to enrol themselves in any guild or art.

3. *esp.* To place on the list of an army; to enlist, incorporate in the ranks of an army; to levy (an army). Also *refl.* to enlist, take service.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 77 If he..had not .. enrolled, and mustered an armie of tried souldiours. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* x. 36 There be enrolled amongst the kings forces about thirtie thousand men of the Iewes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 112 He that inrowleth himselfe a Souldier. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxi. 109 In Asia any man that is rich is forced to enrol himself a janisary. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 173 Those who are .. tempted to enrol themselves as soldiers. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 77 They were enrolled as guards to the Caliph.

†4. To write (an agreement, deed, obligation, etc.) upon a roll or parchment; to engross, give legal form to. *Obs.*

Most of the instances may possibly belong to sense 5.

c 1430 LYDG. *Story Thebes* 1141 Thaccord enrolled in the toune. 1458 *Lease* in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. xxii. 322, My dede enrolled and subscribed with myne owne hande. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII,* c. 6 § 5 The saide person so to be assigned .. to write make and enroll suche obligacions. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 38 Which I hope well is not enrolled there. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 309 b, By Deed indented and inrolled according to the Statute.

5. To enter among the rolls, *i.e.* upon the records of a court of justice.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* c. 38 Pream., Indentures..inrolled in your Courte of the Chauncery of recorde. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xv. 278 Euerie Maister shall enrolle the Indentures of his aprentice in the comon chartres office. 1660 MRQ. WORC. in Dircks *Life* xiv. (1865) 229 Having this Commission inrolled or assented unto by his Council. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* IV. 230 Where the deed was directed to be enrolled in a particular court, it must be enrolled in that court. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 263 By which time..the really important petitions..were enrolled.

6. To record, *lit.* and *fig.*; also, to record with honour, celebrate.

1530 PALSGR. 357/1, I enrolle, I fyxe a thynge in my mynde. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* III. xxi, Be it enrold .. how firm thy courage stood. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Praise* vii, Small it is, in this poore sort To enroll thee. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 157 It had bin long agoe enroul'd to be nothing els but a pure tyrannical forgery. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 373 Dubb'd historians by express command To enrol your triumphs o'er the seas and land. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 48 He..in heav'n's register inrolls, The rise, and progress, of each option there. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xliii, So that still garden of the souls In many a figured leaf enrolls The total world.

II. To form into a roll.

7. a. To form into rolls or coils. b. To wrap up or enfold *in* or *with*; also *transf.* and *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 537/1, I enrolle, I rolle up a writyng, or any other thing rounde. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. iii, Bullets..Enroll'd in flames and fiery smouldering mists. 1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 257 [A snake] Now more and more hauing himselfe enrolde. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. iii. 41 Great heapes of them, like sheepe in narrow fold For hast did over-runne, in dust enrould. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 5/2 Nor snow of cheeks with Tyrian grain enrol'd. 1659 C. NOBLE *Moderate Answ. Immod. Queries* 2 Wherein their own welfares and concerns were inrolled and bound up. 1694 ADDISON *Ovid's Met.* Wks. 1726 I. 196 Now in a maze of rings he lies enrowl'd. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 158 The folding reefs in plaits inroll'd they lay. 1836 G. S. FABER *Answ. Husenbeth* 17 Folds in which the small limbs of the Refutation itself have been..enrolled.

Hence **Enro·lled** *ppl. a.* (sense 2).

1840 G. S. FABER *Regeneration* 234 Her acknowledged, and enrolled, and accredited members. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl., Enrolled Pensioners,* the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, who are formed into companies for garrison and colonial duty. *Mod.* The society has a thousand enrolled members.

Enro·ller. [f. ENROLL *v.* + -ER.] One who enrols or registers.

1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* II. 30 Enrollers of the ancient vertue. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Enrolling (enrō^{u}·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENROL *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENROL.

1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 402 Item, for inrollynge of the forseid wrytt uppon the patent of lyvelode, ijs. iiij*d.* 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 15 Fees for enrollings, exemplifications, bails, vouchers, returns, caveats, etc.

attrib. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxvi, How do our numbers stand since last enrolling-night?

Enrolment (enrō^{u}·lmĕnt). [f. ENROL *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enrolling.

1. The action of enrolling soldiers, citizens, etc.; the process of being enrolled.

1552 HULOET, Enrolemente or engrosement, *conscriptio, Perscriptio.* 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* Annot. (1591) 51 The number of souldiers in a Legion..at the first enrolment. 1619 SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 442 Enrolement in the number of the predestinate. 1640-4 *Parl. Orders* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 744 Their first Inrollment of any such Horse and Horse-men. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 480 The enrolment, organization and equipment of this large force. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 83 Many may need that education who are not of that religious enrolment. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 15 Sched. iii. Precept. § 8 Premises .. which would qualify him for enrolment as a burgess.

2. The action of recording in official archives; *esp.* the registering a deed, judgement, recognizance, acknowledgement, etc. in a court of record.

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII,* c. 27 Which regester of enrollementes, shall remaine and be safelie kepte in the said courte. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 55 This needeth no inrollment as a bargaine and sale doth. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 190 Inrolment is the registring, recording, or entring of any act or deed in the Chancery or else-where. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* IV. 131 All conveyances or incumbrances .. prior to the enrolment, are..void. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 262 To view the enrolment and engrossing of the acts of parliament.

b. *concr.* The entry or official record of a deed, etc.; a record in general.

1603 *Eng. Mourn. Garment* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 506 In no inrollment such a king is found. 1607-13 DAVIES *Hist. Tracts Irel.* (J.), The king..delivered the enrolments, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury. 16.. *Dryden's Patent* in *Prose Wks.* I. App. (R.), These presents, or the inrolment thereof, shall be..a sufficient warrant.

3. Honourable celebration.

1602 *Metamorphosis Tabacco* (Collier) viii, [It] merits enroulement with Mæonian quill.

Enrood, var. of INROAD *v. Obs.*

Enroot (enrū·t), *v.* Only in pa. pple. Also 5 enrot, 9 inroot. [f. EN-[1] + ROOT.] *trans.*

1. To fix by the root.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* (1889) 17 Smalle busshes or lytyll trees, by humydite and hete, depely enroted in the erthe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 22 And eke enrooted deepe must be that Tree, Whose big embodied braunches shall not lin Till they to hevens hight forth stretched bee. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 553/1 In old persons close to the entrance [of the ear] hairs..are enrooted.

b. *fig.* To implant deeply in the mind; to fix firmly in custom or habit.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 24 The guilt of that infected cryme Which was enrooted in all fleshly slyme. 1688 JAS. II *Let. Feversham* in *4th Coll. Papers Pres. Juncture Affairs* 28 Your former Principles are so enrooted in you. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 255 It has not the courage of the antient parliaments, because it is less inrooted.

2. To entangle root with root.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* IV. i. 207 His foes are so en-rooted with his friends, That plucking to vnfixe an Enemie, Hee doth vnfasten so, and shake a friend.

Enrough (enrv·f), *v.* Also 7 inrough. [f. EN-[1] + ROUGH *a.*] *trans.* or *refl.* To make (the sea) rough. Also *fig.*

1601 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 295 In vaine this sea shall..enrough It selfe. 1635 VALENTINE *Foure Sea-Serm.* 39 Our life inroughed with some tempests. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* 257 He snuffs The aroused hurrican, ere it enroughs The sea.

†**Enrou·nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + ROUND *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To surround, encircle.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 590 And other while an hen wol have the pippe, A white pellet that wol the tonge enrounde. 1580 SIDNEY etc. *Ps.* xlvi. Kings with siege her walls enround. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* IV. Prol. 36 How dread an Army hath enrounded him. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* lxii, And spies the multitude that him enround.

2. To 'compass,' try to bring about. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perfect Relation* Bbb j a, A crafty pate, enrounding violently the ruine of our Soueraigne.

‖ **En route** (aṅrut). [Fr.] On the way, in the course of the journey: see ROUTE.

Enruby, Enruin: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Enrut: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

‖ **Ens** (enz), *sb. Pl.* entia (e·nʃiă). [LateL. *ēns*; a neuter pr. pple. formed from L. *esse* to be, on the supposed analogy of the compds. *absēns, potēns,* etc.]

1. *Philos.* a. Something which has existence; a 'being', entity, as opposed to an attribute, quality, etc.

1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ciii. 19 Eternity is properly the duration of an uncreated Ens. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 71 An ens is such naturally, that it should act or suffer something. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mankind* 323 Men have needlessly multiplied *Entia.* 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 113 For it's necessary that every ens or being be derived from the first Being.

b. An entity regarded apart from any predicate but that of mere existence. Also, the predicable 'ens' regarded as an abstract notion.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poet.* (Arb.) 55 The quiddity of Ens. [1628 MILTON *Vacation Exerc.,* Ens is represented as father of the Predicaments.] 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 41 Ens without weight, and substance without shade. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 90, I cannot see why ens is not thinkable.

†2. = ESSENCE. *Obs.*

1649 J. E. tr. *Behmen's Ep.* 9 The dark fiery soule conceiveth the Ens and Essence of the Divine light in her selfe. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 288 It is the very Ens, or Being most pure of Flame.

† b. *Alch.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 109. 178 Weigh its weight of fresh Ens well ground together. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 327 Reduce the Mercury of the Vulgar into its first liquid Ens. 1715 KERSEY, *Ens Primum,* the most efficacious Part of any natural Mixt Body. *Ens Veneris,* sublimation of equal Parts of the calcin'd Powder or Cyprus Vitriol, and of Sal Armoniack. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Ens, var. of ENES *adv. Obs.* once.

†**Ensa·cre,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + SACRE.] *trans.* To consecrate to an ecclesiastical office.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. cliii. 158 a/2, I was promoted to the dignytee of Archebysshopp ensacred & receyued in the holy chyrche of Alexandrye.

Ensad, Ensafe, -er, Ensaffron: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2 and 1 b.

Ensaigne, obs. variant of ENSIGN.

Ensaim, var. of ENSEAM *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Ensai·ned, *ppl. a.* [ad. OF. *enseignié, ensagnié*, marked, blazoned, instructed, skilled, adept.] Skilled, trained, learned.

1484 Caxton *Curiall* (1888) 10 And alleway emong us courtyours ensayned [*printed* enfayned] we folowe more the names of thoffyces than the droytes and ryghtes.

Ensaint: see En- *pref.*[1] 2.

†**Ensa·lve,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. En-[1] + Salve *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To put salve upon; to anoint.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 916, I haue bought here oyntmentes..To ensalue his body.

†**Ensa·mpial, ensau·mplal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Ensample + -al: it is uncertain which of the two forms was written by Pecock.] Only in phrase *historial ensampial* (*ensaumplal*): of the nature of a historical example.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 293 Or it is historial ensampial of the now bifore seid Moral Conversacioun. *Ibid.* III. vi. 309 No parti..being historial ensaumplal, lettith the seid endewing.

Ensample (ensɑ·mp'l), *sb. arch.* Forms: 4 ensamp-, ensaumpel, -ul(le, -il(l)e, (insampil, -saumpill, 5 emsampelle), 4–5 ensaumple, -nple, ensawmp(i)l(e, -yl, 3– ensample. [Altered form of Asaumple, a. OF. *essample*: see Example *sb.* (An AF. *ensample* occurs in some editions of Britton, but Nichols reads *essaumplarie.*)] = Example in various senses.

The mod. archaistic use is almost wholly due to reminiscence of the passages in which the word occurs in the New Testament. In four of these passages it is used in sense 2, and is retained unaltered in the R. V.; in the remaining two it has the sense 3, and has in the R. V. been replaced by *example.*

1. An illustrative instance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10595 (Gött.), Be þis ensampil may men sy, Godd wald scho grew and clamb on hij. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 138 Wherof ensample if thou wilt seche, Take hede. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 98 A gode Ensampille y wille telle. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 174 An emsampelle of deseytte. 1485 Caxton *Pref. Malory's Arthur,* Also certeyn bookes of ensaumples and doctryne. 1548 W. Patten *Exp. Scot.* in Arb. *Garner* III, 80 That if, for ensample like to this, I should rehearse to you out of the Old Testament, how the seven plentiful years, etc. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 20 Here is an ensample, peruse it. *a* 1850 Rossetti tr. *Dante's Vita Nuova* I. (1874) 81 By which ensamples this thing shall be made manifest.

†b. quasi-*adv.* = 'for example'. *Obs.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 45 Ensampulle as thus: the 3ere of ovre lord 1400, etc.

2. A precedent which may be followed or imitated; a pattern or model of conduct.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 446 And, vor ensample of hem, oþere ensentede þerto. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxliv. 22 Bi myn ensaumpill all fleyss..loue him wiþouten end. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 520 To drawen folk to heuen..By good ensample. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 86 Here schall I sette 3ou for to see þis 3onge childe for insaumpills seere. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 295 A worthy capytayn is the myrrour & ensaunple to thother for to doo well. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xxvi. (1638) 42 It seemeth that he doth against the ensample of God. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 90 He .. askyd them mercy and foryefnes for his evylle insampulle. 1611 Bible *Phil.* iii. 17 Marke them which walke so, as ye haue vs for an ensample. — 1 *Thess.* i. 7. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 85, I have Esay for an ensample. 1847 Emerson *Poems, To Rhea* Wks. (Bohn) I. 403, I make this maiden an ensample To Nature.

b. Phrases: † *In* († *to*) *ensample*; *to give, set* (*an*) *ensample*; *to take ensample* († *at, by, of*).

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 Þer-of us yeft ensample þo þrie kinges of heþenesse. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 498 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 84 Þis holi man euere nam his ensample bi seint Thomas. *Ibid.* 522 Nym ensample of me. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288. 175 (Cott.) Ensaumple at him he toke. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvii. 1 Crist..settand him ensaumpile til rightwismen. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 324 What sorwes he suffrede in ensample of ous alle. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiv. 111 To giffe his men ensaumple and will to feight. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxvii. (1510) H iij, He prayeth to ensaumple of us that we shulde oftsyth pray. *c* 1440 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* (MS. C.), Grete ensaumple he settes þereto. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C iij b, I pray yow that ye take ensample here at me. 1568 Grafton *Chron. Edw. III,* III. 284 Ye shall geve by this an evill ensample. 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 160 The ensample which He gave us in His Holy Childhood.

†c. *In ensample*: after the model (*of*); in imitation of the fact (*that*). *Obs.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 21 In ensample that the zodiak in hevene is ymagened to ben a superfice contienyng a latitude of 12 degrees. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1610 In Ensample of this Cite [*sc.* Troy]..Rome on a Riuer rially was set.

3. A deterrent instance of punishment, or of the evil consequences of any course of conduct; a practical warning. Const. *to, of* (the person to be warned), also with possessive pronoun. Phrases, *For,* † *in ensample.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 47 (Trin.) Ensaumpel herby to hem I sey, þat rage in her riot al wey. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 119 Walys ensample micht have bene To 3ow, had 3e It forow sene. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cclvii. 336 They .. were sore punysshed in ensample of other. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccl. 561 They shulde neuer haue peace with him, in ensample to all other townes. 1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* 232 May not the ruine of y^e^ Grekes..suffyce for your ensample? 1611 Bible 2 *Peter* ii. 6 Making them [Sodom and Gomorrha] an ensample vnto those that after should liue vngodly. 1858 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* I. xlviii. 189 Now these things happened for our ensamples.

†**Ensa·mple,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* a. To authorize by example; also, to set forth as an example.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 10 Dedis ben nou3tis þat ben not ensaumplid and wrou3t by þis fadir. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 1 Some matere Ensampled of the old wise.

b. To give an example or instance of.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 512 3if þes newe reules weren [etc.]..[he] shulde have taught hem boþe and ensaumpled, boþe in his lif and spekinge. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 148 In what maner it is grevous, Right fain I wolde ensample here. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. vi. 311 Crist ensamplid thilk greet pouerte. 1589 Spenser *F. Q.* Pref., Homere..hath ensampled a good governour and a vertuous man. *a* 1599 — in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 16 He..Ensampled it by this most righteous deede.

2. To give an example to; to instruct by example. Also, to model (something, oneself) *by, upon.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 360 For Cristis lyf was þe beste, þat shulde ensaumple alle oþir. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 241 Wherof all other..Ensampled hem upon the dede. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 47 Of him that had the view of the Temple (for I cannot ensample you in all) take this small account. *Ibid.* III. iv. 86 But if ever he had a true one [*sc.* sword], it must be made and ensampled by that of Chinons of England.

b. *intr.* To give an example (*to*).

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. v. 168 Forto ensaumple to othere men. *Ibid.* 314 For strengthe of her ensaumpling .. tho circumstauncis for which thei so ensampliden.

Ensampler (ensɑ·mplәɹ). Forms: 4 ensamplaire, 4–5 ensaumpler. [ad. OFr. *essamplaire*:—L. *exemplārium,* f. *exemplum* Example. Cf. Exemplar *sb.*]

a. A copy, pattern. b. A 'copy' of a book.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. ix. 87 Þou drawest alle þinges of þi souereyne ensampler. 1388 Wyclif *Joshua* Prol., Men of my language, the whiche oure ensaumpleris deliten. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xix. 412 Thei ou3ten be ensaumplers of moral vertues.

†**Ensa·mpling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Ensample *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Ensample.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. vi. 309 If eny ensaumpling schulde lette the seid endewing, it schulde be the ensaumpling of Crist. 1598 Florio, *Rasempiatura,* an ensampling.

Ensand, Ensandal: see En- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Ensanguine (ensæ·ŋgwin), *v.* [f. En-[1] + L. *sanguin-em* blood. Cf. It. *insanguinare.*] *trans.* To stain with blood.

1667 [see next]. 1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 509 In tyrannizing over, desolating, ensanguining, and dishonouring France. 1878 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cv. 29 The beloved Nile and other streams were all equally tainted and ensanguined.

Ensanguined (ensæ·ŋgwind), *ppl. a.* [f. Ensanguine *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Blood-stained, bloody.

1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 654 Now scatterd lies With Carcasses and Arms th' ensanguind Field. 1726 Thomson *Winter* 828 He lays them [the deer] quivering on the ensanguined snows. 1803 *Ann. Reg.* 706 The ferocity of an ensanguined rabble. 1816 Byron *Parisina* xvii, The dust, which each deep vein Slaked with its ensanguined rain. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxix. 216 His eye was caught by the ensanguined object upon the rock.

b. *fig.*

1806 *Naval Mag.* XV. 243 The ensanguined fury with which it was fought. 1829 K. Digby *Broadst. Hon.* I. *Godefridus* 128 The most ensanguined pages of profane history. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 10/2 The turbulent and ensanguined history of Ireland.

2. *transf.* Dyed or stained blood-colour; crimson.

1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 217 Ensanguin'd hearts, clubs typical of strife. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Drury's Dirge* ix, Jealousy's ensanguin'd chalice, Mantling pours the orient wave. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Metempsychosis* 132 Liquid of the same ensanguined hue.

Ensate (e·nse·it), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *ensātus,* f. L. *ēnsis* sword: see -ate.] Sword-shaped.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 277 The ensate or grassy ones [leaves] of Asphodeleæ.

Ensaumpel, -ul(le, etc., var. of Ensample.

†**Ensay·,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [prob. ad. Sp. *ensayar*; cf. OF. *ensayer.*] = Assay *v.* 4.

1740 tr. *Barbas' Metals, Mines, & Min.* 103 The people ..brought me some of the Oar to ensay it.

Ensayme, var. of Enseam *v.*[1] *Obs.*

†**Ensca·le,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. En- *pref.*[1] + Scale (in music).] *trans.* ? To attune.

1638-48 G. Daniel *Eclog.* V. 115 When the flood Of devine fury, might enscale our Ears T' astonishment.

Enscance, obs. var. Ensconce.

Enscarf: see En- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

†**Ensche·dule,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. En-[1] + Schedule *sb.*] *trans.* To insert in a schedule; to write down on a list; to schedule.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V,* V. ii. 73 Whose Tenures and particular effects You haue enschedul'd briefely in your hands.

Enscheryching: see Encherish.

†**Ensclau·ndre,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Corrupt var. of Esclandre.] *trans.* To bring scandal upon.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Eny riotour, oþer contekour, oþer such by whom þe fraternite myght be ensclaundred.

Ensconce (enskɒ·ns), *v.* Forms: 6 enscance, 7 ensconse, 6–7 inskonce, -se, 6–8 insconce, -se, 6– ensconce. [f. En-[1] + Sconce *sb.*, small fortification, earthwork, prob. ad. OF. *esconse* hiding-place, place of shelter, whence *esconser* to hide, shelter, which may be the source of some of the uses of this verb. Cf. Sconce *v.*

The form *enscance* in Barret suggests derivation from Du. *skans* = Sconce.]

†1. *trans.* To furnish with 'sconces' or earthworks; to fortify. Also *absol. Obs.*

1590 Sir J. Smythe *Disc. Weapons* 12 b, A vaine opinion of insconsing of Sconces in the drie grounds of England. 1611 Florio, *Bastionare,* to ensconce, to blocke. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 674 To insconce the bridges, to stop the fords. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Ensconce,* to intrench; to protect by a slight fortification.

absol. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 16 He is to enscance and fortifie as commodity and the place will permit.

†2. To shelter within or behind a fortification; also *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 38, I must get a sconce for my head, and Insconce it to. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1515 He entertain'd a show, so seeming iust, And therein so ensconc't his secret euill, that, etc. *a* 1628 Denison *Heav. Banq.* (1631) 80 The Israelites were insconsed with strong bulwarkes. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 1349 A Fort of Error, to ensconce Absurdity and Ignorance. 1686 W. de Britaine *Hum. Prud. Convers.* 21 'Tis my Complacency that Vest to have, T' insconce my Person from Frigidity. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. viii. ¶ 79 (1740) 644 His Person .. is insconsed.

†b. *refl.* Also *fig. Obs.*

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 13 Wet grounds where they may ensconce themselves with small cost within little Ilands. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. 6 Inskonsing my selfe euery two dayes, where I would leaue Garrisons for my retreat. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 1115 He .. Insconc'd himself as formidable As could be underneath a Table.

fig. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xlix, Against that time do I insconce me here Within the knowledge of mine owne desart. 1627 Speed *England, etc., Wales* xiv. § 3 The Country hath not naturall prouision to ensconce her selfe against the extremitie of winds and weather.

†c. *intr.* for *refl.*

1600 Capt. Smith in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 257, I would haue holden this course of insconsing euery two dayes march. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 416 The Fort where he ensconc'd. 1721 D'Urfey *New Operas* 250 E'er I could Ensconce, comes up this Devil agen.

3. *trans.* To establish in a place or position for the purpose a. of concealment; b. of security, comfort, 'snugness', etc. Chiefly *refl.*

a. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 97, I will ensconce mee behinde the Arras. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* viii, He must discover where this Stewart hath ensconced himself. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxi. 155, I have been closely ensconced in an earth-covered wig-wam. 1849 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 329, [I] ensconced myself behind the sheltering bank blinds. 1877 Clery *Min. Tact.* xii. 147 Bodies of French skirmishers ensconced themselves in the undulations of the ground.

b. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 126 The parson, who was deeply ensconced in a high-backed oaken chair. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xviii, Ensconcing themselves, in the warm chimney-corner. 1847 Ld. Lindsay *Chr. Art.* I. 121 A vine, emblematical of the church..the four doctors of the Latin church ensconced among its branches. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* II. 73 His guest had ensconced himself in Forman's old study.

Hence **Ensco·ncing** *vbl. sb.*

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 13 Their ensconcings in the drie grounds upon the Havens of England, are to small purpose. *a* 1652 Brome *Mad Couple* II. i. Wks. 1873 I. 31, I need no more insconsing now in Ram-alley.

Enscore, Enscreen, Enscroll: see En- *pref.*[1] 3, 1 b, 2.

Ensculpture: see Insculpture.

Enseal (ensī·l), *v. arch.* Forms: 4–5 ensele, (5 enceyl), 6–7 enseal(l)e, 5– enseal. Also 5–7 inseal. [a. OFr. *enseel-er, enceel-er, enseal-er,* f. *en-* (see En-[1]) + *seel* (mod. *sceau*) Seal.]

1. *trans.* To affix a seal to (a document); to attest or confirm by sealing.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 258 Boþe to hold couenanz with scrite enselid þe dede. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 112 In þe date of þe deuel þis dede I assele [*v.r.* ensele]. 1443 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 134 A speciall wille enceylyd with the seale of myn armes. 1466 in *Paston Lett.* No. 554. II. 284 Divers old deeds, some without date, insealed under autenticke seales. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 107 b, The heire of the disseysour that ensealeth the deede. *a* 1709 Atkyns *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 175 The Statutes..require Indentures ensealed by the Electors to be tack'd to the Writ.

fig. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1016 For every thing he said there, Seemed as it insealed were. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 444 That one onely Sacrifice, which Christ .. did enseale, and Ratify with his owne precious body.

b. To put a seal or stamp upon (a measure or weight) in token of its being up to the standard.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 383 That it be made after the wyght ensealed accordynge to the kynges standard. *c* 1610 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 15 That every Vintner have their pots and their measures sized and insealed after the standard of the University.

2. To close with a seal, seal up.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol., Þis boke is cald garthen closed wel enseled. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 502. II. 187 A box enselyd with hys owyn seall. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 22 A boxe insealed with charters. 1714 Scroggs *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 110 A Box ensealed with writings. 1886 Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abridged) I. 78 A well-shut house With keyless locks and doors ensealed.

fig. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* V. 151 But this enseled [*v.r.* ensealed] til an other day.

Ensea·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENSEAL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb ENSEAL. *lit.* and *fig.*

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 8 At the tyme of ensealynge of the proces for execucion. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 100 He himselfe geeveth them faith and his spirite, which is the insealyng of their mynds. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 386 At the Ensealing and Delivery hereof.

† **Ensea·ling,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ENSEAL *v.* + -ING 2.] That enseals or confirms.

1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 278 b, They [Sacraments] doe confirme us, not as the very ensealing spirite himselfe doth, but as ensealing signes.

† **Ensea·lment.** *Obs.* [f. ENSEAL *v.* + -MENT.] The action of ensealing; that which enseals or confirms; a confirmation.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 92 Our Baptime is a certaine ..ensealement and Sacrament of our attonement with God.

† **Ensea·m,** *sb. Obs.* In 5 ensayme. [? f. next vb.] That which is enseamed or cleansed away; superfluous fat; scourings.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j a, Ensayme of an hawke is the grece.

† **Ensea·m,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 5 enceym, 5–7 ensayme, -seame, (7 ensaim, -sayn), 6– enseam; also 7–8 inseame. [ad. OF. **ensaime-r* (cf. *ensemer* in Cotgr.), altered form of *essaimer* (mod. *esseimer, essimer*), f. *es-*, L. *ex-* + OF. (**saim*), *saïn* grease (mod. *sain-doux* lard):—med. L. *sagīmen* stuffing. Cf. SEAM *sb.* grease, lard.]

1. *trans.* To cleanse (a hawk, later also a horse) of superfluous fat.

c 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 308 Withdrawe his mete in the mewe sevennyghe and wasch it eche tyme, and sumtyme with vinegre til he be enceymyd. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j a, It is tyme for to fede hir with wash mete and to begynne to ensayme hire. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Ware Hawke* 78 She was not clene ensaymed. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* in *Edin. Rev.* (1872) Oct. 356 How you shall enseame a hawke, or give her castings and scourings. 1598 FLORIO, *Alenare*, to enseame a horse. 1611 COTGR., *Ensemer*, to inseam; unfatten. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 55 Till you have enseamed him [your hunting horse], hardned his flesh, taken away his inward grease. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 340 If you bee in the way of ensayning your horse. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 69 Twenty days before we enseam a falcon.

¶ b. (See quot.: perh. only a misapprehension.)

1611 COTGR., *Affener*, to feed or inseame with hay; to stall-feed.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* of the hawk: To become clear of superfluous fat, etc.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij a, As she ensaymeth hir fete will wax yolow and smothe. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 62 Reasonable time .. that she may inseame inwardly, and outwardly together.

Hence **Ensea·ming** *vbl. sb.*

c 1575 *Perfect Bk. Sparhawkes* (1886) 15 Ensayming is to take her gresynes and foulnes awaye. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 45 No one of the other sort of hawks is in a quarter of that danger in their inseaming that she is in.

† **Ensea·m,** *v.*2 *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *enseimer* (now *ensimer*); OFr. *ensaimer*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + OF. **saim, saïn*: see ENSEAM *v.*1] *trans.* To load with grease. Hence **Ensea·med** *ppl. a. fig.*

The Fr. word is now used only in sense 'to grease (cloth)', whence perh. the fig. use in Shaks.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 57 Hee is not enseamed with much fatnesse, but is all of muscles and senues. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 92 In the rancke sweat of an enseamed bed.

Enseam (ensī·m), *v.*3 Also 7–8 inseam. [f. EN-1 + SEAM *sb.* and *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To sew or stitch up in. *Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 35 A jewel .. which one stale away and enseamed it in his thigh. *Ibid.* (1657) 66 Jupiter halted when Bacchus was enseamed in his thigh.

2. To mark as with a seam. Cf. SEAM *v.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. 4 *Plays in One, Triumph of Death* vi, Take him dead-drunk now, without repentance, His lechery inseam'd upon him. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 544 Deep o'er his knee inseam'd, remain'd the scar. 1856 T. AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 79 Gray men enseamed with many a scar.

† **Ensea·m,** *v.*4 *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure etymology: cf. ME. *in same, inseme* together; also ON. *semja* to put together.] *trans.* ? To bring together. a. To include or contain together. b. To introduce to company.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 35 And bounteous Trent, that in him selfe enseames Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streames. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 16 Beaupres, come I'le enseame thee: Ladies .. I haue heere a friend that I would gladlie enter in your Graces.

† **Ensea·r,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-1 + *sear*, SERE *a.*] *trans.* To dry up.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 187 Enseare thy Fertile and Conceptious wombe.

† **Ensea·rch,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. OF. *encerche*, f. *encerchier*: see next vb.] The action of the vb. ENSEARCH; search.

a 1509 *Instr. Hen. VII to Ambass.* in *Brit. Mag.* II. 403 The kings..servants..shall make inquisician, and enserche. 1529 MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 191/2 The churche by dilygent enserche, fyndeth the life of a man holy. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 3 After enquery and ensertche made for them, dyvers came unto my handes. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 11 Such insearch and enquirie as he most diligently made.

Ensearch (ensə·ɹtʃ), *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 4–5 encerche, 4–6 enserch(e, -searche, (6 ensertche), 6– ensearch. Also 6 inserch(e, -search(e. [ME. *encerche(n, enserche(n*, ad. OF. *encerchier, enserchier*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + *cerchier* (Fr. *chercher*) to SEARCH.]

1. *trans.* To look carefully through (a country, place, book or document); to examine, pry into, scrutinize, search. Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxi. 37 Thou .. hast enserchid alle my necessaryes of hows. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxxi. (1839) 314 For to encerche tho Contrees. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiii. 71 It is no nede me forto..encerche the writingis of Doctouris. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. ix. (1883) II. 110 He folowing with his swerde redy drawen wolde therwith enserche the bedde, cofers, and all other places of his chambre. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 965/2 Studiously to ensearch and peruse the places of holy Scripture. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. Ep. Ded., If it shall stand with your honor his pleasure..at vacant houres to insearch it, you shall find therein etc. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 124 But to ensearch the cursed cold [soil] is hard.

fig. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 117 Graunte þat we may oure silf to enserche & se. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* M vj b, But if he diligently enserche his own harte. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* F iij b, An ungodly curiositee to ensearche the secrets of Nature. 1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim.* K vj b, Let us insearche and trye our selves, and turne to God againe. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xvii. 29 If we giue repulses, we are presently .. insearched for the cause.

2. To seek for (a person or thing); to inquire after. Also with *out*.

1382 WYCLIF *Zeph.* i. 6 Whiche souȝten .. not the Lord nether enserchiden hym. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 203 Pease men shulde enserche with besinesse. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 3, I dyd my effectuall devoire to ensertche out suche bokes. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 39 We must now seke out and enserch the veray true commyn wele.

3. To search into (facts, errors, etc.); to inquire into, investigate. Also with obj. sentence: To inquire.

c 1400 *Prymer in Eng.* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 130 That thou enquere my wickidnesse and enserche my synne. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* IV. iii. Wks. III. 171 Then we will ensearch whether it may be a sacrament or no. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gou.* 61 Than wolde he diligently ensearche, of what perfection their woorkes were. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 35 Cambrensis insearcheth diverse philosophicall reasons in finding out the cause. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 30 Would ensearch the default, and then certifie the good man of the house thereof.

4. *intr.* To make search; to inquire.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xix. 18 Whanne moost bisily enseerchynge thei synden, etc. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 232 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 306 Enserche no fyr þen falles to the. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. x. 152 Tholomeus .. was he .. that most enserched of the sterres. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxxv. 184 Enserchynge thorugh his landes for suche a knyght. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 6 To enserch or make any inquerie thereof. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 15, I wil that ye ensearch foorthwith, and it reueale to me.

† **Ensea·rcher.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 enserchere, 5–6 enserchour, 6 enserchere, insearcher. [f. ENSEARCH *v.* + -ER: in ME. a. OF. *encerchere, -eor.*] One who searches, pries, or inquires into.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiv. 22 Who thenketh out the weies of hym in his herte..goende aftir it as enserchere. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 55 (Add. MS.) The first of you is a stronge werriour, The second best counseiloure, and the thirde the sotelest enserchour. *a* 1535 MORE *Wks.* 3 A desirous enserchour of the secretes of nature. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 9/1 Cambrensis..was a curious insearcher therof.

† **Ensea·rching,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ENSEARCH *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb ENSEARCH; the action of looking for, or inquiring into.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* I. iii, What auailiþ grete enserching of hidde & derke þinges? 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 The inserchinge, finding and wasshinge of the saide tinne. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 11 Tacitus a man curious in the insearching..for the originall of the Germans.

Enseat: see EN- *pref.*1 1 a.

† **Enseel** (ensī·l), *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 ensile. [f. EN-1 + SEEL *v.*] *trans.* To stitch up the eyelids of (a hawk).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij b, He most take with hym needell and threde to ensile the hawkes that ben takien. 1678–1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721–80 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Enseem: see EN- *pref.*1 3.

† **Ense·er,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 inseer. [f. EN-1 + SEER.] One who sees or looks into (anything).

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 293/1 This leude book..by a good inseer may be understande. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 20 God..is onely the enseer and sercher of herte and mynde.

Ensege, -segge, var. of ENSIEGE.

Enseigne, -eyne, -eygne, obs. ff. ENSIGN.

Enseignment, var. of ENSIGNMENT.

† **Ensei·se,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *enseisir, ensaisir*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *saisir* to SEISE.] *trans.* To put (a person) in possession.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxiii, That segge schalle ensese him atte a session.

Ensemble (aⁿsäⁿb'l), *adv.* and *sb.* Also 5 insamble. [a. Fr. *ensemble*:—late L. *insimul*, f. *in* in + *simul* at the same time.]

† A. *adv.* Together, at the same time. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 457 And when hit is boylet ensemble in the settynge doune, put therto a lytel vynegur. 1494 FABYAN VII. 482 The .ii. cardynallys ensemble sped theim vnto Parys. *Ibid.* VII. 574 Vpon the .vii. daye in lyke wyse played insamble an Henauder, and one Iohn Standysshe, esquyer. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 417 For ffrantiknes and wylfulnes and braynles ensembyll, The nebbis of a lyon they make to trete and trembyll.

‖ B. *sb.* (Only as Fr.)

1. All the parts of anything taken together so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; the general effect (of a person's appearance, a whole work of art, etc.). Also **Tout ensemble** (*tu*taⁿsäⁿb'l) [Fr. *tout* all] in same sense.

1703 TATE *Portrait-Roy. H. M. Picture* Notes 22 There must be, what Painters call, an agreement of the Tout Ensemble. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 70 All these trifling things..collectively form that pleasing *je ne sçais quoi*, that *ensemble* which they are utter strangers to. 1782 POWNALL *Antiq.* 81 The *ensemble* of the piece will be hid from us and unintelligible. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. xl, The 'tout ensemble' of his movements wore a Grace. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Cr.* V. 108 One might almost call his ensemble slovenly to-day. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. ix. 126 The proportions of its body and limbs in their ensemble and details, are nearly the same. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* iii. 37 A shaggy beard and moustache completed the toutensemble of his really striking face.

2. *Mil.*

1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Ensemble*, together; the exact execution of the same movements, performed in the same manner, and by the same motions.

† **Ense·mble,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *ensemble-r* in same sense. Cf. ASSEMBLE.] *trans.* To bring together, assemble; also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

a 1300 *Leg. St. Gregory* 982 Þe cardinals al togider come, Ensembled þai were alle þo. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5467 Þay ensemblede þanne to-gadre anon. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (1495) II By very charite were they [the hermits] ensembled, alied and unyed. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xlvii. Wks. 920/2 Openly by day they ensembled themselfe together to the noumber of an hundred.

† **Ense·mbly.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 ensemble. [a. OF. *ensemblee*, f. *ensembler*: see prec.] = ASSEMBLY.

c 1480 *Kyng & Hermit* 21 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 13 With ryall fests and feyr ensemblè, With all yᵉ lordys of that contrè: With hym ther gan thei dwell.

† **Ense·mplary.** *Obs.* Also 4 ensamplarie. [app. a doublet of ENSAMPLER; Gower's use suggests that he regarded it as f. ENSAMPLE + -ERY.] Examples collectively; example in the abstract.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 292 A tale .. Which is of olde ensamplarie. *Ibid.* III. 48 [History] is of great ensemplary Agein the vice of sorcery.

Ensence, -ense, obs. forms of INCENSE.

Ensense, obs. form of INSENSE *v.*, to instruct.

† **Ensent,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [f. next.] Assent.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 317 Þoru ensent of hyr tueye sones.

† **Ense·nt,** *v. Obs.* In 3–4 encent, -senti. [var. of ASSENT.] *intr.* To assent or consent *to.*

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 280 Þe pope makede him dauncherous: and nolde ensenti þer-to. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 171 Þe kyng þoru ys conseyl encented wel her to. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 81 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 73 He ne dude neuere lecherie: ne neuere ensentede þerto.

Ensenȝe, -ȝhe, -ye, -yhe, obs. ff. ENSIGN.

Ensepulchre (ense·pŭlkəɹ), *v.* [f. EN-1 + SEPULCHRE.] *trans.* To put into a sepulchre; to entomb. Also *transf.*

1820 MILMAN *Fall Jerusalem* (1821) 160 The vast common doom ensepulchres the world. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII, Cities .. ensepulchred beneath the flood. 1841 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* L. 390 The oblivious gulf, whose mazy gloom Ensepulchres so many things. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin Poems* 146 Let the wolves' black maws ensepulchre Their brother beast.

Enseraph: see EN- *pref.*1 2.

Enserch, obs. form of ENSEARCH.

† **Ense·rchise.** *Obs.* [as if a. OF. **encerchise*, f. *encerchier* to ENSEARCH.] A search, inquiry.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 195 Thus was he wonte..One suche enserchise busily to abyde.

† **Ense·rred,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. EN-1 + SERE + -ED 1.] Furnished with 'seres' (defined in *Bk. St. Albans* as 'the skin on the legs').

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij a, This hawke has..a faire enseryd legge.

Enserf: see EN- *pref.*1 2.

Ensew(e, obs. forms of ENSUE.

Enshade (enʃē·d), *v.* [f. EN-1 + SHADE *sb.*] *trans.* To envelop in shade.

18.. HALL CAINE *After Sunset* in Sharp *Sonnets this Cent.* (1886) 38 While we lie Enshaded, lulled, beneath heaven's breezeless sky.

Enshadow, Enshawl: see EN- *pref.*1 1 a.

Ensheath(e (enʃī·þ, -ð), *v.* Also 7 insheath. [f. EN-1 + SHEATH *sb.*, SHEATHE *v.*] *trans.* To enclose in, or as in, a sheath.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 50 My throat..hath quite swallow'd vp and ensheath'd my tongue. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III. xxxiii. III. 39 The velvet scabbard that insheatheth it. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 8/2 By the triple partition of its tendon, it ensheaths the lumbar muscles. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. vi. § 9 In the young heart .. A love large as life, deep and changeless as death, Lay ensheathed.

Hence **Enshea·thing** *ppl. a.*

1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 317 The ensheathing columns were roughly handled.

Enshell, Enshelter: see EN- *pref.*1 1 a.

† **E·nshield,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Usually taken as = *enshielded,* pa. pple. of next, which suits the apparent sense; but the accent is peculiar. Perh. f. EN-[1] + SHIELD *sb.*] ? Shielded, concealed.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 80 These blacke Masques Proclaime an en-shield beauty.

Enshield (enʃī·ld), *v. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + SHIELD *v.*] *trans.* To guard or screen as with a shield.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 293 This altar will Enshield us all. 1859 MISS MULOCK *Romant. T.* 301 The frail, trembling child stood still enshielded by Olof's arms.

Enshore, obs. form of INSHORE.

Enshrine (enʃrəi·n), *v.* Also 6–8 **inshrine,** (6 enshryne, 7 inscrine). [f. EN-[1] + SHRINE.]

1. *trans.* To enclose (a sacred relic, the image of a deity or saint) in a shrine; to place (a revered or precious object) in an appropriate receptacle.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xiii. (1612) 60 Philoctes .. His ashes did conuay To Italy, inshrined in his Temple there to stay. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. i, Though but a ducat, We will enshrine it as a holy relic. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 719 To inshrine Belus or Serapis thir Gods. *a* 1744 POPE *Wife of Bath* 249 [The tomb] where enshrin'd the great Darius lay. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.* I. 267 The remains of those saints and monarchs which lie enshrined in the adjoining chapels. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 413 The snake-devouring ibis these inshrine.

fig. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* III. ii. 119 Burgonie Inshrines thee in his heart. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. vii. 98 Next to his bosom in whom she [Eve] was inscrined. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 598 True image of the Father..enshrined In fleshly tabernacle. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Verses to Knight* (R.) In whose transcendent mind Are wisdom, purity, and truth enshrined. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 264 Papal orthodoxy sat enshrined in the Escurial.

humorously. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* ix. 89 He was, ere the church-bell ceased, enshrined in the family pew.

† **b.** To conceal as within a shrine. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 Thee stars imparted no light..And the moon enshryned with closet clowdye remayned. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Beauty* 188 What booteth that celestiall ray, If it in darkness be enshrined ever.

2. To contain as a shrine does; to serve as a shrine for (something sacred or precious). Also *fig.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII. 128 The greatest God of all My brest inshrines. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. iii. (1866) 41 A poetical shape..enshrining an inner and a deeper truth. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 266 The first warm snows..enshrine the flowery growths.

Hence **Enshri·ned** *ppl. a.* **Enshri·nement,** the action of enshrining, in quot. *fig.*; also *concr.* that which enshrines or envelopes; in *pl.* the surroundings. **Enshri·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 135 The slant sunbeam Falls on the arms inshrined. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 717 This mystery, in all its enshrinements, has the ædes of Egypt striven to express. 1872 HOLLAND *Marb. Proph.* 8 The enshrinement of the Christian faith In sign and symbol. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 271 The enshrining of his glorious divinity in them.

Enshroud (enʃrau·d), *v.* Also 7 **inshrowd.** [f. EN-[1] + SHROUD.] *trans.* To cover as with a shroud; to envelope completely; to hide from view. Also *fig.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 31 Venus enshrowds theym with a thick fog. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, In gloomy vaile of night, Inshrowd the pale beams of thy borrowed light. 1761 CHURCHILL *Apol.* 4 They lurk enshrouded in the vale of night. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 200 Trails of thick blue mist enshroud The green far-gleaming glens. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xxiii. 243 The crimes..were enshrouded in the deepest mystery.

Hence **Enshrou·ded** *ppl. a.*

1830 TENNYSON *Dirge* ii, Nothing but the small, cold worm Fretteth thine enshrouded form.

† **Ensie·ge,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 **ensegge.** [f. next vb.] Siege; in phrase *to lay ensiege.*

? *a* 1500 *MS. Lincoln* A i. 17 f. 4 (Halliw.) He went unto the citee of Tyre, and layde ensegge abowte it.

† **Ensie·ge,** *v. Obs.* In 4 **ensege, -segge.** [a. OF. *enseger, -segger* (mod.F. *assiéger*). Cf. ASSIEGE.] *trans.* To besiege. Also *fig.*

c 1389 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 25 Titus and Waspasian ..ensegiden Jerusalem. *Ibid.* II. 155 Þei ensegen þe soulis of men. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1337 Ensegge all þa cetese be the salte strandez. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XIII. 58 When twa rewmes er at were and owþer party ensegez citee, toune or castell.

Ensient (ensie·nt), *a. Law.* Later spelling of *enseint* = ENCEINTE.

1827 J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 359 A natural child of which a particular woman is ensient. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 181 If..his said wife should be ensient with one or more children.

Hence **Ensie·nture,** the state of being with child, pregnancy. 1775 in ASH.

Ensiew, obs. form of ENSUE.

† **Ensi·ferous,** *a. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *ēnsi-s* sword + *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] That bears a sword.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Ensiform (e·nsifōrm), *a. Biol.* [f. L. *ensi-s* sword: see -FORM.] Sword-shaped. (Often said of leaves.) *Ensiform cartilage,* a cartilage appended to the sternum or breast-bone.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.,* Belowe in the furcule is an addycyon cartylagynous called Ency forme. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiv. 155 Linnaeus calls them Ensiform or sword-shaped. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiii. 324 Ensiform antennæ. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 151 Leaves ensiform, with parallel veins. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 300 The diaphragm is attached to the ensiform cartilage and several ribs.

Ensight, obs. form of INSIGHT.

Ensign (e·nsəin). Forms: 4, 6 **an-, as-, ensenʒe, -ʒhe, -ye, -yhe,** 4 **ensaigne,** 5–7 **ensigne,** 5 **ensygne,** 6 **enseigne, essenʒe,** (6 **insigne,** 8 **insign**), 6– **ensign.** See also ANCIENT *sb.*[2], INSIGNE. [a. OF. *enseigne, enseine, ensaigne, ansigne,* corresp. to Pr. *enseigna, ensegna, essenha,* Cat. *insignia,* It. *insegna*:—L. *īnsignia,* pl. of *īnsigne,* neut. of *īnsignis* adj., f. *in* + *signum* sign.

The INSIGNE used in sense 4 by some writers late in 18th c. and in 19th is prob. intended as Lat., and is therefore treated as a distinct word.]

† **1.** A signal; a rallying or battle-cry, watch-word. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 378 Hys assenʒhe gan he cry. *Ibid.* V. 323 His ensenʒhe mycht heir him cry. *c* 1450 *Merlin* X. 161 The Duke..cride his ensigne. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3347 Thar essenʒeis lowd thai gon to cry. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ix. 86 The hyrdis ensenʒe loud wp trumpis sche.

2. A sign, token, characteristic mark. *arch.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 85 Entyse them to lawghe and jape by ony dysordynate ensignes or tokenes. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. i. 3a/1 In exposynge to hym very ensygnes of his vysage and clothynge. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. vi, We see no Ensigns of a Wedding here. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* I. i, Are these the ensigns of so coarse a fellow? 1644 *Jus Pop.* 48 The prime ensignes of Majestie, which consists in making Laws. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xii. 132 The Beard is the ensigne of manhood. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 84 From these three strong marks and ensigns of superiority. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 206 A well-dressed man, with all the ensigns of respectability and good-fellowship about him.

¶ *humorously.* Cf. 5 and Fr. *enseigne* signboard.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 90 There was never a card in her window, whilst those ensigns in her neighbours' houses would remain exposed..for months together.

3. A conventional sign; an emblem, badge.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 123 The Oliue was wont to be the ensigne of peace. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 46 Whether this fillet..was a badge of Religion, or only an Ensign of piety. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 55 P 4 My mother appeared again without the ensigns of sorrow. 1825 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II. x. 209 She left those ensigns of authority, the keys, in his possession. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 22. 33 The Sculptor raises a tomb, and covers it with the ensigns of piety and death.

4. *esp.* A badge or symbol of dignity or office; chiefly *pl.* = L. *insignia*; also, heraldic arms or bearings.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 53 Sceptour and croun, And of justice wthir ensenʒeis seyr. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII,* c. 16 § 3 Thoffice .. of an archebyshop .. with all tokens, insignes and ceremonies thereunto lawfully belongyng. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 15 Having in his hands the Ensigne meet .. A Golden Scepter and a Crown of Bays. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2653/3 Then the King put on the Blue Ribon with the George, Garter King at Arms reading the usual Admonitions upon the putting on each of the said Ensigns. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 359 The ornaments and insigns of a family. 1750 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 125 There is nothing .. but a black marble table, ornamented with ensigns armorial. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 77/2 A new order was instituted by her Danish Majesty..the ensign of which is a cypher of her Majesty's name. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvi. 428 A white robe was the ensign of their dignity. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xii. 226 Two fine Saker falcons..his pets, the ensign and crest of his tribe.

5. A military or naval standard; a banner, flag.

In British nautical use applied *spec.* to a flag with a white, blue or red field, and the union in the corner. Since 1864 the ensign of the Royal Navy and the Royal Yacht Squadron has been white, that of the naval reserve, of ships in the service of public offices, and of certain yacht clubs, blue, and the 'merchant ensign' red. (See *Encycl. Brit.* ed. 9 s.v. *Flag.*)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1200 And that was he that bare the ensaigne Of worship. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. ix. 45 Charge thame thar ensenʒeis for to rais on hycht. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 65 The valiant Alfierus with his ensigne in one hand and his sword in another. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* 79 We are wont to fight cheerfully under this ensign abroad. 1707 *Royal Proclam.* 28 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4356/1 We have..thought fit..to Order and Appoint the Ensign Described on the .. Margent hereof, to be Worn on Board all Ships. 1838 *Hist. Record 3rd Regt. Foot* 27 And each Company had a colour which was designated an ensign. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Poems* (1877) I. 85, I still bear on The conquering Tartar ensigns through the world.

b. *transf.*

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 175 Lycia, where Xanthus doth display The silver ensigns of his waves. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems* 26 Then flowers their drowsy eyelids raise, Their silken ensigns each displays.

† **6.** A body of men serving under one banner; a company, troop. Sometimes used to render the L. *cohors* or *ordo. Obs.*

The number of men in an 'ensign' seems to have varied from 100 to 500.

1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. x. 328 The Bishops of Colen and Treves..did send unto the Emperor 1500 horse, and six ensigns of foot. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* (1591) Annot. 51 The Hastati were diuided againe into ten Enseignes, or *ordines.* 1584 BALNUIS *Lett.* in Keith *Hist. Ch. & State Scotl.* (1734) App. 44 (Jam.) The payment of our futemen extendis monethlie everie Ansenye (whiche are now sex in number) to 290*l.* sterl. 1590 J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 8 b, Our English Milicia of footmen monie yeares past, did consist of bands but of 100 to an Ensigne. *Ibid.* 9 b, At which time their bands did consist of five hundred to everie Ensigne. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xl. 51 Valerius .. set forth from mount Cœlius certaine ensignes [*cohortes*] of his best and choice souldiors. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VI. 17 She commanded Count Mansfeldt to goe before with 16 ensignes, of her best Foote.

7. The soldier who carries the ensign; a standard-bearer. See ANCIENT *sb.*[2] Formerly commissioned officers of the lowest grade in the infantry bore this title, which has been replaced by that of sub-lieutenant.

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 225 Alexander Bog ansenyie to capitane Daniel Meluile with the said enseynie, and lxx suddartis. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 89 Let the Ensigne be a man of good accompte. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 19 Ensign Savage, that young Martial Spark. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 51 His Ensign was Mr. Thunder. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 309 The sons of many of the noblest and wealthiest families are ensigns and lieutenants. 1846 M·CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 559 The mortality of captains from battle is double that of ensigns.

8 † **a.** transl. Fr. *enseigne de vaisseau,* midshipman (*obs.*). **b.** In the U.S. navy, the designation of the lowest rank of commissioned officers.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4420/7 Mr. de Villeville, Ensign of the Ship. 1886 *Encycl. Amer.* III. 819 Officers of the Navy ..Ensign, ranking with Second Lieutenant in the Army.

9. *Comb.,* as *ensign-staff* (in sense 5).

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/2 His Boltsprit carried away our Ensign-Staff. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 269 Nailed the Flag to the ensign staff.

Ensign (ensəi·n), *v. Obs.* exc. *Her.* Forms: 5–6 **ensigne, -sygne,** 5 **enseigne, -seygne, enseyne,** (6 **ensine, -syne,** 7– **ensign**). Also 5 **inseygne,** 6 **insygne,** 6–8 **insigne.** [a. OF. *ensignier, enseigner,* corresp. to Pr. *enseignar,* Cat. *ensenyar,* Sp. *enseñar,* Pg. *ensinar,* It. *insegnare*:—med.L. *insignāre,* f. *in* (see IN-) + *signum* sign.]

† **1.** *trans.* To indicate, point out, show. Also *absol.* to give indications. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 37 b, As to the waye that he had holden he enseigned to the lady. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 288/3 Why callest thou them traitours whiche ben Doctours and enseygne the lyf perdurable. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 C iij, But I can nat coniect what may shewe and ensygne the tyme. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 67 a, He did ensigne theim in time to come a terrible iudgemente. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 29 a, The matter ought afore to be put into the vessels, as this letter X insigneth to us.

† **2.** To direct (a person) *to* an object; to instruct, inform. Also with double acc.: To teach (a person, a thing). *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 16 He is taught, enseygned and norisshed in his yougth. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 74 b, Wylle ye that I enseygne and teche you howe ye shal mowe escape from alle euyll. 1508 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 236 A folysshe Father full hardly shall ensyne His sone to good lyfe. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 16 [The Caporall] himselfe ensigning and teaching the Bisognios. *Ibid.* III. i. 33 Ensigning them the vse of their weapon.

3. † **a.** To mark with a distinctive sign or badge; also, to serve as a badge of (*obs.*). **b.** *Her.* To distinguish (a charge) by a significant mark or ornament placed upon it, as a crown, coronet, or mitre.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 71 The Cocke aboue other birdes is ensigned with a peculiare Creste. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 138 Princes..which do insigne their chapeau and helme with a crowne of flowers and crosses. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. i. (1660) 5 Osyris bare a Scepter royall, insigned on the top with an Eye. 1610 JONSON *Prince Henry's Barriers,* Henry but join'd the roses, that ensign'd Particular families. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 150 The sixteenth is Argent, a man's Heart Gules, ensigned with a Crown Or. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 272 A warrior ensign'd with a various crown. 1842 M. LOWER *Eng. Surnames* (1875) II. App. 148 A cross ensigned by XP. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiii. 96 Archbishops and Bishops..ensign their Shields with their Mitres.

† **E·nsign-bea·rer.** *Obs.* One who carried a company's ensign; = ENSIGN 7.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 89 The ensigne bearer ought, when the warre is ended, to deliver up to hys captayne agayne hys Ensigne. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 134 Alexander Bog ansenʒie bearer to Capitane Meluill. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 72 An Ensigne-bearer..was slaine. 1672 VENNE *Mil. Observations, Exercise Foot* 177.

Ensigncy (e·nsəinsi). [f. ENSIGN *sb.* + -CY (cf. *captaincy*).] The rank or position of an ensign in the army.

1767 HUGH KELLY, etc. *Babler* II. 166 A paltry little ensigncy. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 227, I purchased an ensigncy. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 239 Recommended for the first vacant ensigncy in the 33rd regiment. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Quodlibet* xvii. 227 Accepting an ensigncy from the hands of Washington.

Ensignhood (e·nsəinhud). *nonce-wd.* [f. ENSIGN *sb.* + -HOOD.] The state of being an ensign.

1842 MRS. GORE in *Tait's Mag.* IX. 569 The first fortnight of escape from cubhood to ensignhood.

† **Ensi·gnment.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *enseignement,* f. *enseigner* to teach; cf. ENSIGN *v.* and -MENT.]

1. a. The action or process of showing or teaching, instruction; **b.** *concr.* that which is taught, a lesson; also, a means of instruction.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. iii. (1495) 107 He that hath the brayne nesshe, thynne and clere is swifte and good of enseynement and techynge. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour*

Liij, I shalle telle yow what Salamon therof seyth in the book of thenseygnement. **1493** *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 154 And whan all y^e people come soo togyder at this ensygnement. **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. vi. 177 A ryght profytable insygnement of the practyse that the confessour ought to holde. **1575** in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) 93 He ensued not the ensygnementes nor the doctryne of the dyuyne sapyence. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* v. li. 212 We are made an example and ensignement [*documento*] to the whole world.

2. A badge or symbol of office; = ENSIGN 4.

1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* 121 A white quoife of silke: whiche is the principal and chief insignement of habite wherewith serjeantes at lawe in their creation are decked. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. (1632) 703 King Edward also deuised..distinctive habites and ensignements, whereof the principall was the azure Garter.

†**E·nsignship.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ENSIGN *sb.* + -SHIP.] = ENSIGNCY.

1745 *Observ. Conc. Navy* 44 Sales of Ensignships, Adjutancies, Quarter-Master-ships, etc.

Ensilage (e·nsilédʒ), *sb.* [a. F. *ensilage*, f. *ensiler*: see ENSILE *v.*]

1. The process of preserving green fodder in a silo or pit, without having previously dried it.

1881 *Salem* (Mass.) *Gaz.* 10 June 1/2 On ensilage of Green Forage Crops in Silos. **1882** *Macm. Mag.* No. 278. 114 Ensilage is the packing of green forage in air- and water-tight structures. **1882** *Times* 30 Nov. 11 The object of ensilage is to maintain the sap as nearly as possible in its original state. **1884** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 20 Nov. 2/4 Norfolk is the county where the ensilage of fodder is most practised.

2. The material resulting from the process.

1881 *Echo* 11 June 1/6 Ensilage..is produced by cutting green fodder of different kinds when well matured..and pressing it down in water-tight pits, subsequently also made air-tight. **1882** *Times* 30 Nov. 11 About 3 in. of the ensilage was found to be mouldy.

3. *attrib.*

1883 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 150 Five separate manufacturers advertised ensilage cutters. **1888** *Times* 24 July 13/1 Those who were prepared to make ensilage stacks.

Ensilage (e·nsilédʒ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To subject to the ensilage process; to convert into ensilage. Hence **E·nsilaged** *ppl. a.*

1883 *West Chester Pa. Republican* VI. No. 37. 4 An ensilaged crop. **1883** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 274 Pease, oats, maize, and vetches might be ensilaged together. **1883** *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 149 Preserving green fodder by ensilaging it.

Ensilate (e·nsile·t), *v.* [f. Fr. *ensil-er* + -ATE.] = ENSILAGE *v.*

1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 5 May, Green forage should be ensilated without mixture of any dry substances.

Ensile (ensəi·l), *v.* [ad. F. *ensile-r*, ad. Sp. *ensilar*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + *silo* (see SILO) pit for preserving green fodder, repr. L. *sīrus* a. Gr. *σῖρός*, *σειρός* underground granary.] *trans.* To put (forage) into a silo for preservation; to convert into ensilage. Hence **Ensi·led** *ppl. a.*, **Ensi·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/3 Of the 24 tons of grass ensiled in June it was calculated that there was at least 21 tons available for winter use. **1885** *Spectator* 21 Feb. 249 Lucern, red clover, and spurrey have all been successfully ensiled. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 29 Apr. 5/1 Alcoholic silage is produced by the action of the cells of the ensiled plants. *Ibid.*, The ensiling of immature fodder.

Ensile: see ENSEEL.

E·nsilist. [f. ENSILE + -IST.] One who preserves his crops by ensilage.

1883 *Hibernia* July 103/2 Concrete has been adopted by many ensilists.

Ensilver: see EN- *pref.*¹ 1 b.

†**Ensi·ndon,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EN-¹ + SINDON.] *trans.* To wrap in a sindon or linen cloth.

1609 DAVIES *Holy Rood* I. vi, Now doth this..Synaxie.. Ensindon Him with choicest Draperie.

Ensine, obs. form of ENSIGN.

†**Ensi·se.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [var. of ASSIZE.]

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Ensise*, quality, stem *O[ld word]*.

Ensisternal (ensistə·rnăl), *a.* [f. L. *ensi-s* sword + mod.L. *stern-um*, Gr. *στέρν-ον* breast-bone + -AL.] 'Relating to the ensiform cartilage' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Ensky (enskəi·), *v.* [f. EN-¹ + SKY.] *trans.* To place in the sky or in heaven; *pass.* only.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 34, I hold you as a thing en-skied, and sainted. . *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Odes* Wks. 1765 I. 255 Thou seem'st chang'd; all sainted, all ensky'd. **1814** CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 226 Of seraphim he who is most ensky'd. **1858** PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* 136 This truth 's a star, Too deep-enskied for all to see.

Hence **Enskie·d** *ppl. a.*

1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 109 The most majestic of the enthroned and enskied Madonnas.

Enslave (enslē·v), *v.* Also 7–8 **inslave.** [f. EN-¹ + SLAVE.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to slavery; to make a slave of. Also *absol.*

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* II. (1710) I. 348 Enslav'd, and sold to Ashur by his Sins. **1793** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 539 Much less can it give a right to kill, torture, abuse, plunder, or even to enslave, an enemy, when the war is over. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 277 Prevent them from .. enslaving their brethren, of whatever complexion. **1867** PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 50 The ungrateful freedman might be enslaved again. **1878** Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 348 Scipio .. had moved forward from his head quarters at Tunis, plundering and enslaving as he went.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. To reduce to political 'slavery', deprive of political freedom.

a. **1643** PRYNNE *Treachery & Disloy. Papists* II. 43 (R.) Corrupt publicke officers and judges of late times..have.. endeavoured to enslave both us and our posterities. **1660** R. COKE *Just. Vind.* 18 A nation may enslave it self by its too much wit. **1775** JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 64 May with the same army enslave us. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 297 Such an army..was not very likely to enslave five millions of Englishmen. **1877** MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* x. 241 She [Florence] was enslaved, she, once the freest of the free.

β. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 384 Joseph .. Who by a dream inslav'd th' Egyptian land. **1767** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* IV. 425 Confederating..to inslave the Dutch.

b. In moral or intellectual sense: To render (a person) a 'slave' to passion, habit, superstition, etc.

a. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* III. xxi, Who doth enslave himself too strictly to words. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 28 Those whose consciences are not wholly enslaved to their fancies. **1738** WESLEY *Hymn, From whence these dire Portents around* vi, Let Sin no more my Soul enslave! **1821** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 110 All spirits are enslaved which serve things evil. **1825** LYTTON *Zicci* 24, I am enslaved by her beauty. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 5 (1882) 315 Luther declared man to be utterly enslaved by original sin. **1884** CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 223 His Latin, without enslaving itself to Ciceronian types .. is singularly forcible and expressive.

β. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. viii. (1675) 218 To which unbridl'd Passions hurry the criminally unhappy Persons they have Inslav'd. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 301 Pleasure inslaves us by often indulging. **1746** HURD *Remarks Weston's Enquiry* (R.), Inslaved to the tenets of a conceited philosophy.

Enslaved (enslē·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENSLAVE *v.* + -ED¹.] Reduced to slavery. Also *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 797 The conquerd also, and enslav'd by Warr. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 34 France and other inslaved countries. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 139 The enslaved minister of that captive king. **1817** COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves*, Not yet enslaved, not wholly vile, O Albion! **1859** LD. BROUGHTON *Italy* II. 224 The enslaved subjects of the Cæsars.

Hence **Ensla·vedness.**

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Enslavement (enslē·vmĕnt). [f. ENSLAVE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enslaving; the state of being enslaved.

1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 474 Returning to a fresh Enslavement to their Enemies. **1821** *New Monthly Mag.* II. 136 The unjust enslavement of Italy. **1839** J. BRENAN (*title*), Old and New Logic, shewing how Lord Bacon delivered the Mind from its 2000 years' Enslavement under Aristotle. **1844** LORD BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* (1862) Introd. 21 No alternations of enslavement and emancipation. **1849** GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. (1862) VI. 67 How lamentably they [Greek philosophers] were hampered by enslavement to the popular phraseology.

Enslaver (enslē·vəɹ). [f. ENSLAVE *v.* + -ER.] One who enslaves; *esp.* the woman by whose charms a man is 'enslaved'.

1727 SWIFT *To Stella*, Enslavers of mankind! Base kings, and ministers of state. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lxv. (1804) 474 The delicate nerves of my fair Enslaver. **1816** BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxvii, The earth Forgets .. The enslavers and the enslaved. **1818** PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 243 Hail, fair Enslaver! at thy changing glance Boldness recedes. **1849** LYTTON *Caxtons* 15 A name..borne by the enslaver of Athens. **1856** WHYTE-MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* iii, Young fledglings pining madly for their enslavers.

Enslumber: see EN- *pref.*¹ 1 a.

Ensmall (ensmō·l), *v. rare.* [f. EN-¹ + SMALL.] *trans.* To make smaller. Hence **Ensma·lled** *ppl. a.*

1857 THOMSON *Land & Book* IV. xl. 612 To reconcile my previous anticipations with the vastly ensmalled reality.

Ensnare (ensnē·ɹ), *v.* Also 6–9 **insnare.** [f. EN-¹ + SNARE.] *trans.* To catch (animals, etc.) in a snare; to SNARE. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* to entangle (persons) in difficulties; to entrap, beguile, lure. Also *absol.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 243 That Bottel'd Spider, Whose deadly Web ensnareth thee about. **1768** BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xxviii, Spiders ensnare, snakes poison, tigers prowl. **1782** V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. liv. 288 Would rather shoot a pheasant or insnare a trout. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 133 These people .. ensnare the waterfowl of the ponds and rivers.

transf. and *fig.* **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 485 Thy beauty hath ensnar'd thee to this night. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. ix. (1611) 199 That which hath..insnared the iudgements of sundry good..men. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IV. 717 She ensnar'd Mankind with her faire looks. **1685** BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xxii. 16 They sought to insnare Christ. **1730** THOMSON *Autumn* 1292 Let these Ensnare the wretched in the toils of law. **1749** SMOLLETT *Regicide* IV. iii, Curse on these faithless drops Which fall but to ensnare! **1866** FREER *Regency Anne Austria* II. 18 Ensnared by her beauty and so egregiously duped. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxix. 466 A troop of horse, insnared by a false guide in an ambush among large trees.

Hence **Ensna·red** *ppl. a.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. xiv. (1851) 56 Committing two ensnared souls .. to kindle one another .. with a hatred inconcileable. **1658** J. ROWLAND *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 1068 The ensnared little creatures..do lie still.

Ensnarement (ensnē·ɹmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of ensnaring; the state or fact of being ensnared; *concr.* that which ensnares; an allurement, enticement, bait.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 259 And to beware of insnarement with the desire and loue of earthly things. **1649** ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 367 The only Antidotes against worldly ensnarements. **1678** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 97 God leaves men to the Blandishments, Allurements, and Ensnarements of an heart-bewitching world.

Ensnarer (ensnē·ɹəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who ensnares.

1631 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirrour Mindes* I. 63 They account all strangers .. as enemyes & ensnarers of their liberty. **1651** J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 399 The Tempters and Ensnarers have the last place. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 13 These ensnarers of the mind.

Ensnaring (ensnē·ɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ENSNARE.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 97 All the Acts made before ..for the ensnaring of the Subjects.

Ensna·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That ensnares, entraps.

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 174 Th' ensnaring Lawes let Crowes goe free, While simple Doves entangled bee. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* II. xiv. (1851) 98 The debtor .. flattered with insufficient and insnaring discharges. *a* **1704** T. BROWNE *Satire Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 56 Gay laughter now, then sighs, with an ensnaring tear. **1826** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 328 The insnaring seductions of the tap-room at the King's Head.

Hence **Ensna·ringly** *adv.*, in an ensnaring manner.

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* VI. 151 Till wisdom free us, we are insnaringly and slavishly dependent.

†**Ensna·rl,** *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 ensnarle, 7 insnarl. [f. EN-¹ + SNARL *sb.*¹] *trans.* To catch or entangle in, or as in, a 'snarl' or ravelled knot. Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 148 As an Angler ensnarleth his hooke amongst weedes. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ix. 9 They would closely him ensnarle, Ere to his den he backward could recoyle. **1608** TOPSELL *Serpents* 782 Untill they [Spiders] have throughly insnarled him within their clammy and viscous gins. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 657 The ensnarling our own thoughts, by thinking to fathom the bottomlesse depths of God's justice, with the short cordage of our reason. **1675** J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 66 The Roman Empire is ensnarl'd in some or other War.

†**Ensna·rl,** *v.*² *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. EN-¹ + SNARL *v.*] *intr.* 'To gnash the teeth' (Cockeram 1623).

Ensoak: see EN- *pref.*¹ 3.

Ensoap, Ensober: see EN- *pref.*¹ 1 a, 2.

†**Ensoi·gne,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 ensoyne, -soygne, -soyngne, 5 ensoigne. [a. OF. *ensoigne*, var. of *essoigne*: see ESSOIN.]

1. Excuse, delay: only in phr. *without ensoigne.*

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 1467 Forth they wente, withouten ensoyne. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 945 So þat euerech with-oute ensoygne haþ a-slawe his. *Ibid.* 2827 And Gy Answerede wiþ-oute ensoyngne as he him stod afforn.

2. Embarrassment, inconvenience.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 42 Certes the sekeness is of grete ensoigne and payne.

†**Ensoi·gne,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 4 ensoyne. [ad. OF. *ensoignier*, f. *ensoigne*: see ESSOIN.] *trans.* To excuse.

a **1400** *Leg. Rood* (1871) 132 Mi sone from þe schulde þeon ensoynet. *a* **1400** *Sir Degrev.* 275 There myght no sege be ensoynd That faught in the ffeld.

†**Enso·phic,** *a. Obs. Cabbala.* [f. late Heb. אין סוף *ēin sōph* 'no end, infinity' + -IC.] (See quot.)

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 801 The Ensophick, or Infinite World, from which all the other do spring.

Ensorcell (ensō·ɹsĕl), *v.* [a. OF. *ensorceler*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + *sorceler*, f. *sorcier* SORCERER.] *trans.* To enchant, bewitch, fascinate.

a **1541** WYATT in Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 232 Your Princely happes..ensorcell all the hearts Of Christen kings. **1855** G. MEREDITH *Shav. Shagpat* (1872) 93 A sorceress ensorcelled. **1886** BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (Abridged) I. 24 The damsel..whom this gazelle had ensorcelled.

Hence **Enso·rcelling** *ppl. a.*

1883 PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* III. 104 His eyes were more ensorcelling than Haront and Maront.

†**Enso·rde,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a **1528** SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 2585 Ensordyd with the wavys savage wode, Without our shyppe be rare, it is lykely brast.

†**Enso·rdid,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = SORDID.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. iv. 5 Vice .. in her bared skin, or her own ensordid rags!

†**Enso·rrow,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **insorwe-n.** [ME. *insorwen*, f. IN- + *sorwen* SORROW *v*; in 16th c. independently f. EN-¹ + SORROW *sb.*] a. *intr.* To be in pain or sorrow; to sorrow. b. *trans.* To render sorrowful; to annoy, distress.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* viii. 22 Ech creature insorwith, and childith, or worchith with angwis, til 3it. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 78 To the ensorrowing the frontiers of sinne. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* III. iii. (1632) 46 The body ..is wasted, and ensorrowed.

†**Enso·rte,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-¹ + Fr. *sort* spell:— L. *sort-em* lot.] *trans.* To enchant, bewitch.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 135 Ymagined lyghtly that Medea hadde ensorted or bewicched him [Jason].

Ensoul, insoul (en-, insō·ul), *v.* [f. EN-¹ + SOUL.]

1. *trans.* To put or take into the soul; to unite with the soul; †*refl.* to be absorbed into, become part of, the (Divine soul).

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 201 They laboured .. to insoule themselves in God. **1652** BP. PATRICK *Fun.*

Serm. in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 544 He had incorporated, shall I say, or insouled all principles of justice and righteousness. 1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog., etc.* Poet. Wks. III. 175 Only in some few faithful memories Insoul'd. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 333 Insoul us to the nobler part, The chivalrous loyalty of thy life and word!

2. To infuse a soul into; to fill with 'soul'. Also, to dwell in, animate, as a soul.

1652 W. DENNIE *Glance at Theoph.* in Benlowes *Theoph.*, The hallowed air Seems all ensould with sweet Perfume. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 653 He ensouls all dead insensate things. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 78 The soul is wholly embodied, and the body is wholly ensouled. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xii. 177 The one visible symbol informed and insouled of the eternal. 1888 C. GORE *Ministry Chr. Ch.* 24 *note*, An organism ensouled by the indwelling word.

Hence **Ensou·led** *ppl. a.*; **Ensou·ling** *ppl. a.*

18.. *Nal. Encycl.* I. 901 Christ was ἔνσαρκος, 'incarnate', but not ἔμψυχος 'insouled'. 1865 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* iv. 71 He [Thales] taught that the world is an insouled thing. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 490 Infinitely penetrating—ensouling. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 459 The Word itself became the ensouling principle.

Ensong, obs. variant of EVENSONG.

Ensound: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Ensourge: variant of INSURGE. *Obs.*

Ensoyne, obs. form of ENSIGN.

Ensoyne, -soygne, variants of ENSOIGNE.

Enspangle, Ensparkle: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

† Enspe·cial, *adv.* and *a. Obs.* [Phrase *in special,* OFr. *en especial.*]

A. *adv.* Especially. **B.** *adj.* Especial.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 24 She that fro hensforth wyl be your enspecyall louer and frende. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 26 Ayde of this lyfe is due to them enspecyall.

† Enspee·r, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 enspere. [f. EN-[1] + SPEER.] *intr.* To enquire. Const. *of.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 317 (Harl. MS.) The Emperour enspered of the prioress.

Enspell: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Ensphere (ensfī·ɪ), *v.* Also 7 en-, insphear(e, 7–9 insphere. [f. EN-[1] + SPHERE.]

† 1. *trans.* To place in a (celestial) 'sphere'.

1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) B iij a, Eternal peace Insphear thy soul, and mount it to the stars. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 3 Where those immortal shapes Of bright aereal spirits live inspheard.

2. To enclose in, or as in, a sphere; to encircle, enclose. Also *fig.*

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns, To Hermes* 394 His ample shoulders in a cloud enspher'd Of fierie chrimsine. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 13 As that high circle, which the rest enspheres. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Sonn.* iii, None like Homer hath the world enspher'd, Earth, seas and heaven fix'd in his verse. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To King on Taking Leicester,* Victory do's rest, Enspher'd with palm on your triumphant crest. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 345 The clear strong stars .. insphere Our habitation. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelberta* II. 98 Being completely ensphered by the fog.

b. To contain as a sphere does.

1612 DONNE *Elegy Mrs. Drury, 2nd Anniv.* 78 Wks. 1872 I. 133 Shee whose eyes ensphear'd Star light inough, t' have made the south controll..the star-full northern pole.

3. To make into a sphere, give spherical form to. Also *fig.*

1640 T. CAREW *Poems, Obseq. Lady A. Hay,* Virgins .. Shall draw thy picture..One shall enspheare thine eyes. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 24 His true emblem is the hedgehog ensphered in his prickles. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 1007 Who .. turning grandly on his central self Ensphered himself in twenty perfect years.

Hence **Enspher·ement, Enspher·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 153 Man's belief..received by historic tradition and customary enspherement. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 13 A visible insphering in flesh. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* iv. xxii, Twining Embraces with 's ensphearing arm of love. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* 3 *Devils* 73 The ensphering atmosphere and the storms that rage in it.

Enspice: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Enspire, Enspirit, obs. ff. INSPIRE, INSPIRIT.

Enspiritualize (enspi·ritiuălәiz), *v. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + SPIRITUALIZE *v.*] *trans.* To give a spiritual character to.

1886 SHORTHOUSE *Sir Percival* iii. 85 [A building] Enspiritualised, it seemed to me, by the fleeting clouds that swept over the sky.

Enspisse: see INSPISSE.

Enstable: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

† Ensta·ff, *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. EN-[1] + STAFF.] *trans.* To put (a flag) on a staff; to hoist.

1611 FLORIO, *Alberáre*..also to enstaffe as a..banner.

Enstage: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

Enstall, enstalment: see INSTAL, -MENT.

Enstamp (enstæ·mp), *v.* Also 7–8 instamp. [f. EN-[1] + STAMP *v.*] To stamp, imprint (marks, figures, etc.) *on* anything. Also *fig.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vi. 31 Cunobeline (for so upon his coines his name is instamped). *Ibid.* v. vi. (1632) 32 Many coynes instamped of him. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* iv. viii. Wks. III. 135 There must be such a correspondence as is between the character and the letter enstamped. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 106 A natural power enstamped on them by God their Creator. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. (1852) App. 221 On the other side were enstamped the towers of Zion. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 79 Nature is a system.. instamped with the goodness of the Deity. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 33 Our Gray had likewise enstamped upon his imagination the forms and shadows of things which are presented to us in this visible creation. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 86 The ploughman .. on his cattle hath enstamped the brand.

Hence **Enstamped** *ppl. a.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xxxvii, Make, that instamped Characters may send Abroad to Thousands, Thousand Men's Intent.

Enstar, enstate: see INSTAR, INSTATE.

Enstatite (e·nstătəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. ἐνστάτ-ης adversary (from its refractory nature) + -ITE.] A variety of diallage, tinted variously from greyish- or greenish-white to olive-green and brown.

1857 C. SHEPARD *Min.* 425 Enstatite .. in prisms, resembling pyroxene or scapolite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 120 Enstatite also affords two other directions of less perfect cleavage.

Hence **Enstati·tic** *a.* [+-IC].

1885 *Geol. Mag.* Feb. (*Title of Article*), The Enstatitic Lavas of Eycott Hill.

† Enstee·p, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EN-1 + STEEP *v.*] *trans.* To immerse, station under water.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 70 Congregated Sands, Traitors ensteep'd, to enclogge the guiltless Keele.

Enstock, enstomach: see EN- *pref.*[1] a. and b.

† Ensto·re, *v. Obs.* Also 4 enstoore, 4–7 instore. [Probably two formations: (1) var. of ASTORE *v.*, influenced by L. *instaurāre* to fit up, repair, restore; (2) f. EN-[1] + STORE *sb.* or *v.*; but the two cannot be accurately distinguished in the examples.]

1. *trans.* To renew, repair (transl. L. *instaurare*).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xii. 5 And enstoore thei the coveryngis of the hows. — *Ezek.* xxxvi. 10 Ruynouse thingis shaln be instorid, or maad a3ein. — *Ephes.* i. 10 For to instore [1388 enstore] alle thingis in Crist. — *Rom.* xiii. 9 If there be ony othir maundement, it is instorid or enclosid [Vulg. *instauratur*] in this word.

2. To fit up, provide, store *with.* Also const. *of.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxv. 585 And for his Maner .. Enstored ful wel it was. 1494 in Blyth *Hist. Notices & Rec. Fincham* (1863) 155 Enstored with all my catail of shepe. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 215 He [the Keper] shal yelde to the eyer whan so he come to ful age all his lande instored of husbondry. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 98 Thys castle was .. instored with men, wepyn, vitayles, and with all other ordinaunce. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* III. xxxii, He that is with life and will instor'd, Hath for revenge inough. *a* 1633 MUNDAY *View Sundry Examples* 79 Of mony and riches sufficiently instored.

† Enstrai·t, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 enstreit, 6 enstreighte. [f. EN-[1] + STRAIT *a.*] *trans.* = STRAITEN. **a.** To make narrow. **b.** To bring into straits or difficulties.

c 1475 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* I. xxiv, Coueitouse men shul be enstreited wiþ most wrecchid nede. 1581 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxf.* 413 To enstreighte or make narrowe the way.

† Enstrai·ten, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + STRAITEN.] *trans.* **a.** To make strait or narrow; to curtail (property). **b.** To bring into straits; to put under constraint.

1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 11 He hath already to plesure his countrie instraightned his demeanes. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xvii. (1636) 142 But the Romans had enstraitned her before she was aware thereof.

† Enstra·nge, *v. Obs.* Also 5 enstraunge. [f. EN-[1] + STRANGE.] *trans.* **a.** To remove far *from.* **b.** To make strange or a stranger *to.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 253/2 She was as fer enstraunged fro the payne of the flesshe as she was fro corrupcion of her body. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XIX. 55, I smile, but from a soul enstrang'd to peace.

† Enstra·ngle, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [var. of ESTRANGLE, *Obs.*] *trans.* To strangle.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xviii. (1839) 194 Whan thei ben thus enstrangled, thei eten here Flesche.

† Enstre·ngth, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + STRENGTH.] *trans.* To endow with strength, strengthen.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 122/2 Thys vyncent was tormented for to dwelle wyth God..he was beten to be enstrengthed.

† Enstre·ngthen, *v. Obs.* [f. EN-[1] + STRENGTHEN.] *trans.* To strengthen, make strong.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 75 A famose Toun or Castelle apon a very Torre or Hille, wunderfully enstrengthenid of nature. 1539 *Proclam. Hen. VIII* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. 366 Until such time as they, enstrengthened, may be able to go in like pace with them. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* II. 162 Enstrengthening himselfe to receive that soule which by the right of Love he supposed belonged to him.

Enstruct, obs. form of INSTRUCT.

Enstuff: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

† Ensty·le, *v. Obs.* Also 7 enstile. [f. EN-[1] + STYLE *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To style, denominate.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. viii. 30 Our eye doth reade thee (now enstil'd) our Crites. 1623 *Vox Graculi* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 38 Vulgarly enstiled Shrove Tuesday. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 112 Why the Apostle should chuse to enstile Almighty God from these two [attributes] of Patience and of Consolation. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Pal.* 92 By some enstyl'd The luckie omen of the child.

† Ensu·able, *v. Obs.* [f. ENSUE *v.* + -ABLE; for the sense cf. *conformable, suitable.*] That logically ensues; likely to result.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 93 An issue..resonable an[d] ensuable. It is nothing ensuable, because the apostles sacrificed, they sacrificed Christes bodye and bloud. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 183 Which they would not have done, if they had but considered or foreseene their ensueable inconveniences.

† Ensu·ance. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] The fact of ensuing.

1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 114 Upon the insuance of peace, and due observation of all things on this side the line.

† Ensu·ant, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ENSUE *v.* + -ANT. Cf. OFr. *ensiwant.*] Appropriately following, sequent *to.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x. [xi.] (Arb.) 104 If .. the maker do .. make his dittie sensible and ensuant to the first verse in good reason.

Ensucket: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Ensue (ensiū·), *v.* Forms: 5–7 ensew(e, 5 ensiewe, -yew, 5–6 insue, 6 insew(e, 6–7 inshow, 5– ensue. [ad. OF. *ensiw-, ensu-,* stem of *ensivre, ensuivre* (mod.F. *ensuivre*), corresp. to Pr. *enseguir,* It. *inseguire*:—late L. *insequĕre,* L. *insequi* to pursue, follow close upon, f. *in* (see IN-) + *sequi* to follow.]

† 1. *trans.* To follow in (a person's steps); to follow (a leader, etc.). *Obs.*

? *a* 1500 *Flower Womanhede* in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 43 Whos stepes glade to ensue Ys eueri woman in their degre. 1509 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiii. 255 And xv. ladyes her dyd ensue. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 5 Whom straight the Prince ensuing in together far'd. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* 147 All that have ensued the steppes of their faith.

b. *absol.* and *intr.*

c 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* 235, I must ensue Where fortune doth me lede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii. [xi.] 77 Neir at our bak Crewse, my spous ensewis. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 56 Which pricketh forward to ensue in their fathers steps.

† 2. *fig.* To follow the guidance of (a person, etc.); to imitate (an example); to follow (inclination, passion, etc.), conform to (advice, orders).

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x, I am so dull certayne that I ne can Guido ensewe. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. 47 Tho philosophres ensieweth better Plato than Aristotle. *c* 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts* in *Poet. Tracts* (1842) 7 Seruauntes ought not to ensue Theyr owne wyll. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 23 In this they ensued Christes lawyng and his doctrine. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 13 All honourable women ensued the Empresses exaumple. 1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* (1876) I. 99 While these receiv'd opinions I ensue.

† b. Of things: To take after, correspond to.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. Prol. (1495) 3 The proprytees of thynges folowe and ensewe their substaunces. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII,* c. 21 § 19 An ordenance .. insewing muche the olde auncient customes of this realme in that behalfe. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 13 a, The recompense shall ensue the loss.

† 3. To follow with the intention of overtaking; to pursue. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1079 This venerable prynce ensuynge this great harte approched to his cell. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 125 b, To ensue them that flee.

b. *fig.* To follow or seek after, strive to obtain, aim at. *arch.* Also † *intr.* with *after.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 b, Eschewe alle vyces and ensiewe vertue. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxiii. 14 Let him seke peace and ensue it. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 To affect and ensue the meanes of it owne safety. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. 119 For him I desire to ensue courage. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 113 They have sought truth and ensued it.

† 4. To follow out (a plan, course of life, profession, etc.); to follow up (a train of thought), 'pursue' (a subject). Also *catachr.* to spend (a period of life). *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXI. xii, But that in joye you may your youth ensue. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iv. (1883) I. 28 Semblable ordre will I ensue in the fourmynge the gentill wittes of noble mennes children. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iv. (1602) 136, I will ensue that also. 1590 SPENSER *Ep. Sir John Norris,* And Precedent of all that armes ensue. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 172 They are not pauled with insuing idle cogitations.

† 5. *trans.* Of an event, state of things, portion of time, portion of a book or discourse: To follow, succeed, be subsequent to. Also of persons: To succeed (some one) in an office, or in the performance of an action. Chiefly implying *immediate* sequence: To come next to. *Obs.*

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII,* c. 20 § 5 By the space of ij monethes next ensuyng any of the seid festis. 1542 in W. H. Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxford* 168 The feast .. next insuying the date herof. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 159 How long it was ere that the flood insued the creation of the world. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 54 And let the rest in order thee ensew. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 16 What are these Aggreeuances..that..ensued that desperate Plot? 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv. (1748) 360 Him Erkenwald ensues th' East-English Offa's son. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* (1739) Pref. 8 For three hundred years next ensuing the Normans.

b. *intr.* Of a portion of time, part of a book or discourse: To be subsequent. Of an event, a state of things: To occur or arise subsequently. Chiefly implying immediate succession. Cf. ENSUING *ppl. a.*

The phrase *next ensuing*, now somewhat pleonastic, is still in formal use with reference to dates.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 5 Thre partyes by chapytres ensyewyng declared. 1494 FABYAN 5 The Cronycle shall ensewe, In his dewe ordre. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 265 To be disposed in maner and forme that ensuyeth. 1559 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 139 Gouernors of the sayd hospytalles for the yere now next insuynge. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 91 The yeare insuing. 1591 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 96 The copie of wch said Letter ensueth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 991 Now dreadful deeds Might have ensu'd. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 195 These and the words ensuing. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 74 ¶ 11 On Saturday the 15th of October next ensuing. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, etc.* 36 Bleak Winds and Storms ensue, they [the Flowrs] droop, they dy. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 204/1 Several skirmishes ensued in the difficult passes. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii. 216 Conversations ensued thereon between Baldwin and his courtiers.

† c. In *pr. pple.*; In succession, 'running'. *Obs. rare.*

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 107 b, Then they should giue two nights ensuing at midnight a signe with fire, etc.

6. † a. *trans.* To follow as a result or consequence; to result from. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) p. xlvi, Surfet ensuing gluttony. 1566 DRANT *Horace' Sat.* II. A viij, Such lyke blame That doth ensue outragiouse spence. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 701 The accidents that follow, are like to those which ensue the bitings of Vipers. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (Wks. 1716) I. 1 By peace [may be meant] the content..ensuing such a course of actions. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Conversation* Wks. 1784 IX. 364 Nor would any inconvenience ensue the admittance of such exceptions.

b. *intr.* To follow as a result; to result. Const. † *by, from,* † *of, on, upon.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* B iij, The grete multitude of synnes whyche ensueth and cometh therof. 1525 E. LEE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 71, I need not advertise your Grace what infection & danger may ensue hereby. 1598 BARKCLEY *Felic. Man* (1631), The service of God, whereof ensueth the enjoying of his heavenly kingdome. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. Wks. 1821 XII. 167 From the wound ensued no purple flood. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 318 What devastation might not ensue were the elephant..as fierce..as the tiger. 1837 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 238 Decomposition of water will, of course, ensue, and hydrogen will be evolved. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxvii, That out of distance might ensue Desire of nearness doubly sweet.

¶ To proceed, issue *from.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 208 Soules of men, from that great soule ensue.

7. *intr.* To follow as a logical conclusion. Usually *impers.* with virtual subject-clause. *rare* in mod. use.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. 399 It doeth of necessitie ensue, that he, etc. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 31 Doth it therefore ensue that you should loue his Sonne deerelie?

Ensuer (ensiū·əɹ). *rare.* [f. ENSUE *v.* + -ER.] One who ensues, a follower.

1550 PAYNEL *Notable Sayings Script.* Ded. Ep., Diligent ensuers of his will and steps. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* 736/2 The poor ensuer of the peace.

Ensu·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ENSUE, in various senses.

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorbodue* I. i, In right ensuynge of your life. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 103 b, The ensuyng of whose studious industry we do not neglect. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 242 A iust insuing of the vse of reason.

Ensuing (ensiū·iŋ), *ppl. a.* etc. [f. ENSUE *v.* + -ING².] **A.** *ppl. adj.*

1. In various applications of the sense of ENSUE *v.* 5. a. Coming afterwards, subsequent, posterior in time or order (? *obs.*). b. Immediately subsequent, coming next; also *next ensuing.* c. That is shortly to happen, approaching, imminent.

a. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainm.* 270 To a more royall and serious ensuing entertainment. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. i, A great example of their justice To all ensuing eyes. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxiv. 43 Men, rather than they will want insuing memory, will be spoken by the branded Statue. 1680 *Life Edw. II* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 49 A perfect mirror, wherein ensuing kings may see, etc.

b. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 20 What conceipt I have ..I will partly make manifest by this insuing circumstance. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 112 Th' ensuing Season, in return, may bear The bearded product of the Golden Year. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) Introd. 27, I have had many Opportunities of trying the Virtues of the ensuing Remedies. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, For the three ensuing days I was in a state of anxiety. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 11 In the two next ensuing Lectures.

c. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 306 By the small number of their army divining their ensuing overthrow. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 158 There is appearance of an ensueing rupture. 1734 *Grub St. Jrnl.* 2 May 4/3 The ensuing Elections of Members to serve in parliament. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, To make some arrangements for the ensuing combat.

2. In sense of ENSUE *v.* 6: Resulting.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 III. 75 To guard you safe from all ensuing danger. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 290 Their manifest crimes serve to bring forth an ensuing good. 1665 EARL ROTHES in *Lauderd. Papers* (1884) I. 216 To prevent ffurdier inshowieng danger.

† **B.** *pple.* (quasi-*prep.*). With respect to. *Obs.*

1645–62 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 6) 201 Ensuing this voice, we see that St. Peter calls it, etc.

† **Ensu·ingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. ENSUING *ppl. a.* + -LY².] In an ensuing manner. a. Congruously, fittingly. b. In due order or sequence.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) A ij, After mine estate My stile and my writing ensuingly to sounde. *a* 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1321/1 Linked and cheined ensewinglye together. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxi. 112 What waie was had? ensueth ensuingly.

‖ **En suite** (aṅ swīt, Fr. aṅ sɥit), *adv.* So as to form a 'suite' or set: see SUITE.

Ensulphur: see EN-¹ *pref.* 1 b.

† **Ensu·rance.** *Obs.* exc. in form INSURANCE. [a. OF. *enseurance*: see ENSURE *v.* and -ANCE.]

1. The action of ensuring or making certain; *concr.* a means of ensuring.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 143 Were some mens Petitions to men, as non-sensicall as their Prayers to God, they would need no other ensurance of their deniall. 1688 *Objection agst. Repeal Penal Laws & Tests* 16, I will never seek or value an Ensurance by Oaths and Tests.

2. Betrothal. Cf. ENSURE *v.* 4.

1469 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 601 II. 340, I have non very knowleche of your ensuraunce.

3. *Comm.* The securing against loss in return for a fixed payment; = INSURANCE.

1661 T. MUN *Eng. Treas.* (1664) 6 To be well acquainted with the laws..of the Ensurance office. *a* 1695 MRQ. HALIFAX (T.), There will be no ensurance here to make you amends, as there is in the case of fire. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Ensu·rancer.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 insurancer. [f. ENSURANCE + -ER.] He who or that which gives assurance or confidence.

1665 STILLINGFL. *Grounds Prot. Relig.* 162 Our Ensurancer in the main Principle of Faith concerning the Scriptures being the Word of God, is Apostolical Tradition.

† **Ensu·re,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. AF. *ensur*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + *sur* SURE; but perh. to be taken as phrase *en sur* in a state of security.] Sure, confident.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 18 In þis world is hard auenture: Who-so þerof is moost ensure, Sunnest schal he be schamed and schent.

Ensure (enʃūə·ɹ), *v.* Forms: 5 ensuer, -sewer, 4– ensure. See also INSURE. [ad. AF. *enseurer*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + OF. *seur* (mod.F. *sûr*) sure: the AF. vb. may be regarded as an alteration of OF. *asseurer* to ASSURE.

The word freq. occurs in individual MSS. of Chaucer, but the better attested reading in these passages is app. *assure.*

The form INSURE is properly a mere variant of *ensure*, and still occasionally appears in all the surviving senses. In general usage, however, it is now limited to the financial sense (with reference to 'insurance' of life or property), in which the form *ensure* is wholly obsolete.]

† 1. *trans.* To make (a person) mentally sure; to convince, render confident. Followed by *subord. clause.* Chiefly *pass.* and *refl. Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 68 They were ensured that they wold & sought but good. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron. Hen. V*, II. 495 The French enemies..ensured themselves to gaine..whatsoever before they had lost. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 147 That the body do not lock up [souls] there for the sake of its hardfastness or closeness, we are ensured.

† 2. To give security to, pledge one's faith to (a person) for the execution of a promise. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxxviii. (1859) 63, I ensure you feythfully, I shall brynge you to a place where ye shalle sene hym. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) II. xiii, Here I ensure you by the faithe of my body neuer to departe.

† 3. To pledge one's credit to (a person); to tell (a person) confidently *that* (something is true).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2115 *Ariadne*, I swere & yow ensure This sevent yer I have youre servaunt be. *c* 1450 *Why I can't be a Nun* 364 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 147 So God me spede, I yow ensewer, Ellys yowre habyte ys no trew token. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* C iiij, I ensure you that it is trouthe. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Z viij, I ensure the, the worme in the tymbre..doth not so muche domage. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xv. 314 She advised him rather to marry, ensuring him that no Lady in the land.. would refuse him.

† 4. To guarantee (a thing) to a person; to warrant (a fact). Const. *to* or *dat. Obs.*

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 62 Nay, that I you ensure. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 424/1 Testefyeng and ensuryng that the holy man fiacre was ful of wicked & euyl arte. 1528 ROY *Sat.*, I durst ensure the one thynge. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 574 All which he ensured upon his royal word.

† b. To guarantee (an expense). *Obs.*

1738 JOHNSON *Let. Cave* in *Boswell* (1887) I. 122 And since the expense will be no more, I shall contentedly insure it.

† 5. To engage (a person) by a pledge or contract.

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 160 He es ensurede to myn eme & mee. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 9 Yn the same wise bene ye sworne and ensurid to kepe youre peple.

† b. *esp.* To engage by a promise of marriage, or (rarely) by marriage itself; to betroth, espouse. Cf. ASSURE 4. *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 1019 So that ensured thanne bothe they were, And for the Mariages they ordeyned there. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxl. *heading*, Howe the yonge erle of Flaunders ensured the kynges doughter of Englande. *c* 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 237 Let vs .. sende for the archbysshop, to thentent to ensure you togyther. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* i. 18 After his mother Mari was ensured to Joseph. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xxviii. 177 When the two parties .. haue sayde these woordes, then bee they ensured and iustly married together.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 79 b, No other maide should be contracted and ensured to any husband, etc.

6. To secure, make safe (*against, from* risks).

a 1704 L'ESTRANGE (J.), A mendicant contracted with a country fellow..to ensure his sheep for that year. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 424 Sufficient to ensure us from all error and mistake. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 426 To ensure her friends against any sort of reaction. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 5/3 The Swiss lake steamers are..too toylike to ensure their passengers against reasonably probable risks.

† 7. *Comm.* To INSURE (a person's life, property, etc.). *Obs.*

1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 602 The price of ensuring the Life of a Man of 20. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 40 'Tis natural for us to ensure our Effects.

8. To make certain the occurrence or arrival of (an event), or the attainment of (a result); = ASSURE 5.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 633 All promise, some ensure, a second scene. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 380 Whether the authority..can ensure their execution. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 339 Having taken no precautions to ensure regular supplies. 1879 W. H. WHITE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 80/1 By this arrangement it is ensured that there shall be no leak.

9. To make (a thing) sure *to* or *for* a person; to secure.

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 518/2 Ensuring them the victory. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 48 The only rule, which..can ensure for the officers..the conveniences which they have a right to expect. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* x. (1848) 138 It ensures us an intercourse with a nation we esteem. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 12 A constitutional government ensures to the King a wide authority.

Ensu·rer. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ER.] He who or that which ensures. † a. One who vouches for, guarantees. † b. One who guarantees another against loss; an underwriter; = INSURER. c. One who or that which renders (anything) certain.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 35 Wouldest thou have a Policy on Heaven?..make the Poore thy Ensurers. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1684) IV. 481, I will once set up the Ensurer's Office, that whatever goes out on that Voyage, shall never miss to come home with gain. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 29, 9 merchants on the Exchange, great ensurers, are all withdrawn for considerable summs. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* I. 5 The Pulpits were the Ensurers of the King's Word. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 91 (1740) 490 Just as if the Ensurers brought in a Catalogue of Ships lost, taking no Notice of Ships arrived.

Ensurge, var. of INSURGE *v. Obs.*

† **Ensu·ring,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ENSURE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb ENSURE; *attrib.* in *ensuring-office* = *insurance-office.*

1709 E. W. *Life Donna Rosina* 12 The Ensuring Office in the Spanish West Indies.

† **Enswa·mp,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EN-¹ + SWAMP *sb.*] *trans.* To plunge into or entangle in a swamp. Implied in **Enswa·mped** *ppl. a.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. (1852) App. 183 They were like to make no weapons reach their enswamped adversaries.

Enswathe, inswathe (enswē¹·ð), *v.* [f. EN-¹ + SWATHE *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To bind or wrap in a swathe or bandage. Also *refl.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 49 Letters sadly pend in blood, .. Enswath'd and seald to curious secrecy. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Last Days Kant* Wks. III. 116 Nesting and enswathing himself in the bedclothes. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 340 Then did they bathe thee in a fresh pure stream..and enswathed thy limbs In a white robe.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1830 AIRD in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 821 A lucid air enswathed her head. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simeon Stylites* 74 Inswathed sometimes in wandering mist. 1857 J. PULSFORD *Quiet Hours* 174 Dense vapours were enswathing the soul. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 235 Your smile enswathes me in beatitude.

Enswathement (enswē¹·ðmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of enswathing, or the condition of being enswathed; *concr.* that in which anything is enswathed or enfolded. Also *fig.*

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 65 All vital power..in moist enswathement grows. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* vii. (1884) 225 We..define the soul as an invisible enswathement of the body. 1887 E. C. DAWSON *Life Bp. Hannington* 27 The cramping enswathements of the Roman system.

Ensweep: see EN- *pref.*¹ 3.

† **Enswee·ten,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 insweeten. [f. EN-¹ + SWEETEN *v.*] *trans.* To infuse sweetness into; to sweeten. Also *fig.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 58 Which more ensweeteneth the breath. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. viii. 11 The bitterness of Reprehension is insweetned. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxv. Wks. X. 477 The very name of peace would ensweeten our thoughts.

Ensynopticity (e·nsinɒptiˑsĭti). *rare*⁻¹. [f. EN-² + SYNOPTIC + -(I)TY.] A capacity for taking a general view of a subject.

1855 WHATELY *Select. Writings* 38 There is, perhaps, no faculty so much the gift of nature as Totality (or ensynopticity).

Ent¹. *Obs.*⁻⁰ [a. Fr. *ente*:—late L. **impota*: cf. IMP.] A scion or graft.

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Eester*, an Ent, a Scion, a Sprig, or a Graft.

Ent[2] (ent). *a.* (quasi-*sb.*) *Metaph. rare.* [ad. late L. *ens, ent-is*: see ENS.] See quot. (rendering of Gr. τὸ ὄν).

188.. H. JACKSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 315 Starting from the formula 'the Ent (or existent) is, the Nonent is not', Parmenides attempted, etc. *Ibid.*, The Ent, *i. e.* the existent unity..which reason discovers beneath the variety and mutability of things.

-ent, *suffix*, a. Fr. *-ent*, ad. L. *-ent-em*, the ending of pr. pples. of vbs. of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th conjugation, as *rīdent-em, currentem, audientem.* (In the pples. of the 3rd and 4th conjugation this ending represents OAryan *-nt-*, or perh. *-ent-*, of the ablaut-series *-ent-, -ont-, -nt-*; cf. Skr. *-ant-, -at-*, Gr. *-ovτ-*, Goth. *-and-*, OE. *-end-*; in those of the 2nd conjugation it represents this suffix combined with the thematic *-e-* of the vb.; similarly the *-ant-* of the 1st conjugation includes a thematic *-a-*.) In OFr. this suffix and the corresponding *-ant-em* of the 1st conjugation were levelled under *-ant*, the sole ending of the Fr. pr. pple., as *riant, courant, mourant, levant* (:—L. *levantem*). At a later time many L. forms in *-ent-*, which had acquired an adj. sense, were adopted in Fr. as adjs. with the *-ent-* unchanged, as *diligent, évident*; some of these were duplicates of living ppl. forms in *-ant*, as *convénient = convenant, provident = pourvoyant, confident = confiant.* The Fr. words in *-ant, -ent*, which were adopted into Eng., have generally retained the form of the suffix which they had in Fr.; but since 1500 there has been a tendency to refashion them after Lat., and hence several words in *-ant* have changed that ending for *-ent*, either entirely or in certain senses. In mod. Eng. also many Lat. words in *-entem* have been directly adopted, always in the form *-ent*. The conflict between Eng. and Fr. analogies occasions frequent inconsistency and uncertainty in the present spelling of words with this suffix; cf. e. g. *assistant, persistent; attendant, superintendent; dependant, -ent, independent.*

2. In sense the words in *-ent, -ant* are primarily adjs., sometimes distinctly ppl., as *convergent, obsolescent, errant, peccant*; some, however, are, like many words of the same type in Lat. and Fr., used as sbs. (either in addition to the adj. use or exclusively), meaning (*a.*) a personal agent, as *agent, claimant, president, regent*; (*b.*) a material agent, as *coefficient, current, ingredient, secant, tangent, torrent*; *esp.* in *Medicine*, as *aperient, astringent, emollient, expectorant.*

Entablature (entæ·blătiŭr). Also 7–8 in-. [ad. (? through Fr.; see quot. 1611) It. *intavolatura*, f. *intavolare*, f. *in* in + *tavola* table.]

1. *Arch.* That part of an order which is above the column; including the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice.

1611 COTGR. *Entablature*, an intablature. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* xiv. 38 The Entablature [orig. Fr. *entablement*] (that is to say, Architrave, Freeze, and Cornice). 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 13 b, Columns, Architraves, Intablatures, and Coverings. 1760 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 203 Large Corinthian columns of fine alabaster..bear up an entablature, and form a sort of canopy over it. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 223 In the classical orders, the entablature overpowered the columns. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxviii. (1877) 665 He was allowed to engrave his own name upon the entablature of the temple.

2. *Mech.* a. In the marine steam-engine: A strong iron frame supporting the paddle-shaft. b. The platform which supports the capstan.

1867 *Times* 23 Jan. 10 Among other repairs..has been that of the engine entablature, which was split across. 1886 J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 3 Parts of the Capstan ..Throw off, spindle, entablature.

Entablatured (entæ·blătiŭrd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Furnished with an entablature.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 22 An entablatured mask cloking an arched body. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 199 No entablatured colonnade, with nothing to support.

Entable (entē·b'l), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EN-[1] + TABLE.] *trans.* To set up or inscribe on a table.

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 277 A letter of thanks which he requested should..be entabled and hung up.

Entablement (entē·b'lmĕnt). [a. F. *entablement*, f. *entabler*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *table* TABLE.] a. = ENTABLATURE. b. The horizontal platform or graduated series of platforms supporting a statue and placed above the dado and the base.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* (R.), They differ nothing either in height, substance, or entablement from the feminine Ionic, and masculine Doric. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 492/1 Columns and Entablement of the Corinthian Order. 1800 *Month. Mag.* XIII. 18 Dado..means (1) the cubic part of the pedestal of a column, or of a statue, included between the base and the entablement. 1865 *Reader* 9 Dec. 662 The figure..standing upon a series of entablements.

†**Enta·ch, ente·ch,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 entech, -tecch, -tetch, 5 entatch, (entachch), 5–6 entach. [a. OF. *entachier, entechier*, to imbue with any quality, infect (cf. mod.F. *enticher* to infect), f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *tache, teche*, spot, mark, contagion, 'trait' of character, etc.; perh. ultimately identical with *tache*, **tac* TACK: see ATTACH.]

1. *trans.* To stain, defile; to infect.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iii. 120 Who so þat euer is entecched and defouled wiþ yuel. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* l. 259 Non Of hem Entachched was with non Maner Synne. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. x. 156 Alle we abyde entetched and soylled therby [by Adam's sin]. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* D iij, And of this manere the moost parte of the world is entatched and ouercome. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 137 With fervent love and fyry lemes entached.

2. To imbue with any quality, good or evil. See ENTECHED *ppl. a.*

3. ? To link together. [? var. ATTACH.] *rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 288 Thei were so thikke and so entacched ech amonge other, that mo than a thousand fill in to the river.

Hence **Ente·ched** *ppl. a.*, imbued with certain qualities or dispositions; only with qualifying advbs. [So OFr. *bien, mal entechié.*]

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 832 On of the best enteched creature, That is or shal, while that the world may dure. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 150 A croked hors never the better is entecchede, Althoughe his bridelle glistre of golde and shyne.

Entackle: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

†**Entai·l,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4 entaille, 4–7 entaile, -yle, (4 *Sc.* eyntayill, 5 entaylle, -eyle). [a. OF. *entaille* fem., n. of action f. *entailler* ENTAIL *v.*[1]; cf. Pr. *entalh*, OSp. *entalle*, Pg. *entalho*, It. *intaglio* masc., of similar meaning.]

I. Cutting, carving; pattern or shape.

1. Ornamental carving; sculpture. Also *concr.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4671 A schryne, Of entaile riche and fyne. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 412 Ane helme of riche entayle, Of precyouse stanes the appayrayle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1630 Caruen in Cristall by crafte of Entaile. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, A ryche ymage of sylver..of meruaylous entayle. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 139 Foure condytes meruaylously wrought by subtyll entayle.

concr. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xv. (1554) 54 b, Nothing seyn of all the whole entaile.

2. *transf.* 'Cut', fashion of a garment; shape, pattern, outline; figure, stature. Also, guise, semblance.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2671 Honge we him in his entaile. *c* 1325 *Poems temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lvi, A new entaile have thei i-fend..The raye is turned overthwart. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1081 Aboute hir nekke of gentyl entayle Was shete the riche chevesaile. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxvii. (1554) 63 a, Among which hilles..Been craggy roches most hidous of entaile. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.*, Another was there, much of his entaile.

3. The phrase *of good (rich) entail* (sense 1, 2) was app. taken as = 'of good quality'. Hence (Persons) *of entaile*: of 'quality' or rank.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace. c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 730 A smot him on þe helm an he3 þat was of god entaille. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3608 With ix hundreth knightes of good entaile. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 188 Cytryne of colour, lyke garnettes of entayle. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3273 And yiffe we may wyth spechys spede Wyth trew trowthes of entayle.

II. The keeping accounts by tallies.

c 1488 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 70 He [Chief Pantrer] receivythe the brede of the Sergeaunt of the bake-house by entayle. *Ibid.* 77 Ale or beer..pourveyede by entayle.

Entail (entē·l), *sb.*[2] *Law.* Forms: see ENTAIL *v.*[2] [f. ENTAIL *v.*[2]] The action of entailing; the state of being entailed.

1. The settlement of the succession of a landed estate, so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by any one possessor; the rule of descent settled for any estate; the fixed or prescribed line of devolution. Also in phrases: *To break, cut (off) the entail, Statute of entails, Entail male.*

c 1380 [see transferred use 2 a.]. 1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 47, I wylle that myn executo'rs and myn feffeis see the best mene that they can in restoryng ageyn to the olde intaile of the seid place. *Ibid.* 50 Not conteynyd in myne dede of entayle. 1580 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 138 To his heires male by an especial Entaile aforesaid. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 313 For a Cardceue he will .. cut th' intaile from all remainders. 1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 54 In passing of Fines and cutting of the Entails. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 49 His sister Peg's name being in the entail, he could not make a thorough settlement without her consent. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 405 My father too .. might have cut off the Intail. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1802) I. I. 223 By introducing entails .. to render their possessions unalienable and everlasting. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1833) 268 This son was to join in cutting off the entail. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 252 The statute of entails .. is also to be referred to this reign. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. iii. 341 Entails were not perpetual; land was always in the market.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* in various senses: a. The securing (an office, dignity, privilege) to a predetermined line of successors; a predetermined order of succession. b. The transmission, as an inalienable inheritance, of qualities, conditions, obligations, etc. c. Necessary sequence. d. *concr.* That which is entailed; a secured inheritance.

a. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 391 Men supposen þis entaile [of tithes] was not expresly confermyd bi criste. 1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 131 Thoughe the Quene .. disheryt the right heyres apparent, or breake her fathers intayle. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (Bohn) 315 So as the entail might seem rather a personal favour to him and his children, than a total disinherison to the house of York. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* II. i. (R.), How comes the entail to be made to all his [St. Peter's] successors? 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 182 Harley..zealously supported the entail of the crown on the princess Sophia.

b. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* VIII. 188 They're Traytors else to the Entails of Sense. 1780 BURKE *Econ. Ref.* Wks. 1842 I. 246 An intail of dependence is a bad reward of merit. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 218 The natural entail of disease and character. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 36 That entail of social ignorance.

c. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 10 If God by his immediate hand of providence did not cut off the entail of effects upon their natural causes. *a* 1847 R. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* ii. (1853) 82 The entail of vice upon the circumstances of the present life.

d. 1822 BYRON *Werner* II. ii. 305 Ignorance And dull suspicion are a part of his Entail will last him longer than his lands.

†3. *pl.* (See quot.; app. humorous use of phrase belonging to 1.)

1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (E. D. S.) s.v., When the reapers come near to the finish, they cut off each other's entails, or ends of the lands: the whole finish together.

†**Entai·l,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 entaille, entaylle, *Sc.* entailze, (6 entally), 4–7 entaile. Also 6 intaile, -yle. [a. OF. *entaille-r*, corresp. to Pr. *entalhar, entaillar*, Sp. *entallar*, It. *intagliare*:—late L. *intaleāre*, f. *in* into + *taleāre* (Fr. *tailler*) to cut.]

1. *trans.* To carve, sculpture; to make carvings upon, ornament with carvings; to portray or represent by carving.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 167 A curious cros craftly entayled. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 140 Wel entailled With many riche portraitures. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xi. 158 In thyse grete colompnes or pylers .. were entaylled & grauen the vii scyences. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 355/3 They wold not entaylle ne kerue hit [an ydolle]. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. i. 117 Plate ..curiously wrought and entallied. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 27 Golden bendes, which were entayld With curious antickes. 1637 J. ANCHORAN *Porta Linguarum* 183 A Carver or an image maker, graves, carves, and entailes a statue.

absol. a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 11 Couth well entayle in imagery.

b. *transf.* with reference to embroidery.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 612 Tortors and trulofez entayled so þyk.

c. In *passive* (cf. *mould, carve*, etc.) of a living body.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xxxix, His bodie weill entailȝeit euerie steid.

2. To engrave in intaglio. *rare* as distinct sense.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 57 [Cornelines] and other Stonys wel entaylid for Seales. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* in *Holinshed* xxiii. 128 Costlie stones alreadie intailed for seales.

3. To cut into, make an incision in.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 259 Leafed after the maner of passe-floures .. but that they be intailed or indented deeper.

b. *absol.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 29 The mortall steele despiteously entayld Deepe in their flesh.

4. To cut notches in a 'tally'; to keep an account by tally.

c 1488 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 78 The yomen of the pycher house..intayle with both buttlers of wyne & ale.

Entail (entē·l), *v.*[2] Forms: *a.* 4-6 entaile, 5 entayle, 7– entail. *β.* 5–6 intaile, -yle, 7–8 intail. [f. EN-[1] + AF. *taillé* TAIL *a.* or *taile* sb., entail. In legal Anglo-Lat. (16th c.) *intalliāre.* See further under TAIL *a.*]

1. Law. *trans.* To convert (an estate) into a 'fee tail' (*feudum talliatum*); to settle (land, an estate, etc.) on a number of persons in succession, so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by any one possessor. Const. *on, to, upon.*

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 390 Lande entaylid by mannys lawe. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 341 The said Herry schalle bye and entayle v. markes worthe of londe to hym and his eyres. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 60 Pream., Londes and tenementis whiche were intailed to him and to his Auncestres. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 55 What Lands to sel, how they were either tied by Statute, or Intaild? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xiv. 45 The old man being onely Tenant for life, and the lands entaild on one young Gentleman. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* VI. Wks. (1851) 241 An old craft of the Clergy to secure thir Church Lands, by entailing them on some Saint. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 Pream., [They] should convey, settle, and intail the lands so to be purchased. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 87 The house and park .. were entailed on a distant cousin. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 86 They cannot sell them [houses], because they are entailed.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To bestow or confer as if by entail; to cause to descend to a designated series of possessors; to bestow as an inalienable possession.

1509 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xii. 240 The other gardyn is

celestyall .. And is entayled to vs in generall. 1513 More *Edw. V*, 3 The Crowne of the Realme [was] entayled to the Duke of Yorke and his Heires. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B, Neuer entaile thy wit to the eldest. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 194, I here entayle The Crowne to thee and to thine Heires for euer. 1630 Prynne *God no Impostor* 2 The benefits of the Gospell are intayled vpon them alone. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. xii. (1739) 22 Nor then had the Pope the whole power herein intailed to his Triple Crown. 1682 Burnet *Rights Princes* ii. 57 Bishops might have entailed their Sees to their Kinred or Friends. 1703 Pope *Thebais* III Thou Fury, then, some lasting curse entail. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* II. iii, Can I bear to think of entailing beggary on the posterity of my Amelia? 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* Pref. 7 Intails distress and obloquy on an innocent offspring. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 214 Luther .. entailed upon us the responsibility of private judgement.

† b. In occasional uses: To make (a person) 'heir' *to* a possession, condition, etc.; to cause a person to become permanently (something). *Obs.*

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxxvi. 61 Either of these intail a mans mind to misery. *a* 1659 Osborn *Characters, &c.* (1673) 639 For he did undo By writing them, what Wit entayl'd thee to. 1683 *Penn. Archives* I. 79 Amount to soe vast a sume as will entail me yor Perpetuall Debtor.

† 3. To attach as an inseparable appendage *to, upon*, an estate or inheritance; hence *gen.* to 'tack on', attach. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe 4 *Lett. Confut.* 63 It hath pleased M. Printer ..to intaile a vaine title to my name. 1607 Heywood *Woman Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 94 All his mad trickes were to his land intailed, And you are heyre to all. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 17 Upon the latter of which the Musulman empire is entayld. 1669 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 89 His Name was always so entailed to that Doctrine. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* IV. 188 The allotment of Food is .. entailed to the very Constitution and Nature of Animals.

4. To impose (inconvenience, expense, labour) *upon* a person. Chiefly said of circumstances or actions; hence occas. of personal agents.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* IV. xix. (1675) 281 Yet Custom has so Entail'd some ways of Expence upon some Stations in the World. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlii. 223 What an enormous expense is entailed .. upon this unhappy country. 1826 Scott *Provinc. Antiq.* Which shall, so long as the building stands, entail disgrace on all who have had to do with it. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* I. i. 95 The long wars .. which a disputed succession entailed on the country. 1851 Gladstone *Glean.* IV. lxi. 42, I..shall not entail upon your Lordship the charge of handing to and fro replications and rejoinders. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 16. 104 The great amount of labour which this [assistance] might entail upon him.

5. *Simply.* To bring on by way of necessary consequence. Of premises: To involve logically, necessitate (a particular conclusion).

1829 Southey *Sir T. More* I. 267 A conquest which brought with it no evil and entailed no regret. 1839 E. D. Clarke *Trav.* 134/1 The scheme .. was found to entail greater evils than those he was labouring to put down. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 32 The weight of business which this present affliction entails. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. 4 That failure would not entail the conclusion that, etc.

Entailable (entē'·lăb'l), *a.* [f. Entail *v.*2 + -able.] Capable of being bequeathed or transmitted by entail.

1689 *Consid. Succession & Alleg.* 16 The Crown has..been declared entailable. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 627 [In Virginia] Slaves as well as lands were entailable during the monarchy. 1807 *Ann. Rev.* V. 176 The entailable amount might be proportioned to the rank of peerage.

Entailed (entē'·ld). *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.] Of land, an inheritance, etc.: Transmitted by entail. Also *fig.*

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xxix. (1638) 52 The..recovery must be taken in this case .. as recoveries of other lands intailed bee. 1767 Mrs. S. Pennington *Lett.* IV. 38 To restore to his destitute family an entailed estate. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 78 To claim and assert our liberties, as an entailed inheritance derived to us from our forefathers. 1818 Cruise *Digest* VI. 21 If B. claimed a share of the entailed lands. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 125 Owners of entailed estates. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 14 Until the entailed curse be cut off by repentance.

† **Entai·ler** 1. *Obs.* [f. Entail *v.*1 + -er.] A carver, engraver.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.*, More then the common Sculptor, Entayler, Kerver. 1611 Cotgr., *Burineur*, intayler.

Entailer 2 (entē'·lər). [f. Entail *v.*2 + -er.] One who entails an estate; one who executes an entail.

1779 Arnot *Hist. Edin.* iv. (1816) 128 The will of the entailer. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* I, We must .. serve him heir to his grandfather Lewis, the entailer. *a* 1868 Brougham, The entailer cannot disappoint those children who have rights to a portion of his property.

Entailing (entē'·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Entail.

1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 113 For thys intaylyng.. makyth many richles heyrys. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XII. 707/2 The entailing upon Them and their Posterities, a lasting War. 1818 Cruise *Digest* I. 305 A custom of entailing.

Entai·lment 1. *rare*—1. [f. Entail *v.*1 + -ment.] The action of 'cutting' or excising.

1822 *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 127 He seems to approve of Mr. Bowdler's entailments.

Entailment 2 (entē'·lmĕnt). [f. Entail *v.*2 + -ment.] The action of entailing (property).

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 19 By which new way of entaylement..God..was..made his by peculiar Appropriation. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* XXV, Entailment of property..upon the male heir. 1875 T. Hill *True Order Stud.* 128 Laws of primogeniture, entailment of estates.

† **Entain,** *v. Obs.* In 4 enteyn. [alteration of Attain, q.v.] *trans.* To overtake, affect = Attain 5.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 2590 Sche is so mat sche may no3t go: so hunger hur haueþ enteynte.

† **Enta·lent,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *entalenter*, f. *en-* (see En-1) + *talent* (ad. L. *talent-um* a weight, that which makes the balance incline, hence) inclination, desire.] *trans.* To inspire with desire or passion; to excite. Hence **Enta·lented** *ppl. a.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. v. 168 Al be it so þat þe qualites of bodies .. entalenten þe instrumentes of þe wittes. 1402 Hoccleve *Let. Cupide* in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1532) 373 Feruent wyl, and entalented corage. 1616 Bullokar, *Entalented.*

Entally, obs. form of Entail *v.*1

† **E·ntally,** *adv. Obs.* [f. med.L. *ent-* stem of *ens* (see Ens) + -al + -ly 2; after *really*, etc.]

1691 Ed. Taylor *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 337 Yet are truely, and entally or really, but not essentially.

† **Enta·me,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Also 4 entamy, 5 enteme. [a. Fr. *entame-r* = *atamer*: see Attame.]

1. *trans.* To make a cut into, wound. Also *fig.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12387 He..entamed boþe his bryn. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3699 Þe helm was so hard y-wro3t, þat he mi3t entamy him no3t, Wyþ no dynt of swerde. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 66 If thou thy conscience Entamed hast in such a wise. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1160 They fande no flesche entamede. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XII. xii, Loves of bred hole & entamed. 1490 — *Eneydos* iv. 18 The whiche trees soo cutte and entamed.

2. To make the first cut in. Hence *fig.* To open (a discussion, conversation, etc.). Cf. F. *entamer.*

1475 Caxton *Jason* 90 She entemed and began to opene her mater in this wyse. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 110/3 Whyche of them bothe shold entame or bygynne to take of the breed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 299 He had not entamed nor shewed the matere to no man.

Entame (entē'·m), *v.*2 [f. En-1 + Tame.] a. *trans.* To tame; to subdue. † b. *intr.* To grow or become tame. *Obs.*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 48 'Tis not .. your cheek of cream, That can entame my spirits to your worship. 1768 J. Ross *Ode on Loss of Friend*, MS. Wks. 223 My trembling frame With some felt impulse shrinks, and all my pow'rs entame. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 111 All are .. at much cost entamed.

Entangle (entæ·ŋg'l), *v.* Also 6 entangel, 6–8 intangle. [f. En-1 + Tangle *sb.* and *v.*]

(The primary reference may have been to boats or oars caught in 'tangle' or sea-weed (this being the original sense of the sb.), but the wider sense appears in our earliest quots.)

I. To catch or impede with a tangle.

1. *trans.* To involve, impede, cause to stick fast in coils, network, or anything 'tangled' or interlaced. Hence in wider sense: To involve in surroundings that impede movement, or from which extrication is difficult.

α. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* I. III. (Arb.) 77 Attemptinge to goo throwgh the grasse & herbes they were soo entangled & bewrapte therin. *Ibid.* (Arb.) 193 In them [the sandes] many shyppes are entangled. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 213 One of the greatest Ships .. entangled with another Ships Cables. 1710 J. Clarke *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 115 All these Particles of Matter must be broken where-ever they are..intangled with those that join to them. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 42 ¶ 1 Lest she should entangle her Feet in her Petticoat. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1759) I. III. 205 Being entangled in the ropes in leaping down. 1726 Thomson *Winter* 926 Entangled in the gathering ice. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 203 If any of them should..be entangled in the mud. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 236 A vessell entangled in the whirlpools. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 229/1 Agaric and sponge entangled the blood and retained a coagulum on the spot.

β. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 128 Intangil, *illaqueare.* 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farme* 317 Sheepe..loosing some of their lockes of Wooll vpon the hedges .. poore Bees now and then become intangled therein.

b. *esp.* To catch or hold fast in a snare or net; to ensnare. Also *fig.*

α. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 741 The Devill is wont with such witchcrafts, to wrap and entangle the myndes of men. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. 23 He will find himself entangled in words, as a bird in lime twigs. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 139 ¶ 1 The Snares in which France has entangled all her Neighbours. 1773 Burke *Sp. Relief Prot. Dissenters* Wks. X. 33 Nets that entangle the poor fluttering silken wings of a tender conscience. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 592 Entangled in the meshes of political parties. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. II. 40 Saturnian Jove hath in an evil net Entangled me most cruelly.

β. 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 287 They intangle themselves in the same webbes of woe. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xxii. 15. 1692 E. Walker tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* XXV, Be not here intangled by The too great Lustre that beguiles your eye.

c. *transf.* To involve in intricate paths or among obstacles; also *fig.* with reference to a metaphorical 'maze' or 'labyrinth'.

1611 Bible *Ex.* xiv. 3 They are intangled in the land, the wildernesse hath shut them in. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Irene* Wks. 173 That labyrinth wherein they are like to intangle and lose themselves. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 90 Our Madagascar ship was..entangled among rocks and currents. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 58 Entangled in the mazes of metaphysic sophistry. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. x. (1865 83 You get entangled in another man's mind, even as you lose yourself in another man's grounds. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 245 The Spanish commander became entangled in the defiles of the mountains.

† d. *intr.* To become entangled. *Obs. rare.*

1628 Cowley *Piramus & Thisbe* iv, A Bird..By struggling more entangles in the Gin. *a* 1673 Horton in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xciv. 19 Boughs usually catch, and intangle one in another.

2. *fig.* To involve in difficulties; to engage (a person) in undertakings, quarrels, etc., from which it is difficult to withdraw; to embarrass, hamper; to involve in mental difficulties, perplex, bewilder. Formerly also *absol.* † to cause entanglements.

α. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 38 § 1 The vsurped power of the Byshoppe of Rome hath always entangled and troubled to the mere iurisdiction and regall power of this realme. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* II. IX. (Arb.) 132, I fynde my wytte more entangeled in the description hereof. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 48 Yea, very force entangles It selfe with strength. 1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 410 The others were entangled still in some Difficulty or other. 1798 Nelson 25 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 159 You will .. not entangle yourself by undertaking to embark the troops for France. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* viii. 87 Getting entangled in a complimentary speech. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 52 The Pope..had endeavoured to entangle his nephew in the conspiracy. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* I. xviii. 462 He was long entangled in Electro-chemistry.

β. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* III. 357 He might intangle himself, but should do his Brother no good. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* I. lxxi, Intestine strife, of force, The apt-divided State intangle would. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* i. (1700) 20 This is rather a flight of Metaphisicks that intangles one, than a plain and full conviction. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 22 ¶ 5 Intangled in consequences which she could not foresee.

† b. To bind by embarrassing engagements *to* another person. *Obs.*

1620 *Horæ Subsec.* 106 A Prodigall .. is so entangled to other men, that hee is neuer master of himselfe. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* vii. 331 Not being intangled to wife and children, etc.

c. To involve (a person) in compromising relations *with* another. Cf. 3.

1888 F. Hume *Mad. Midas* I. i, He became entangled with a lady whose looks were much better than her morals. 1888 A. K. Green *Behind Closed Doors* iii, She could never have become entangled with him.

† d. To encumber (land, an estate). *Obs.*

1601-2 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 63 The partie morgaging, incumbring, entangling, or aliening the land. 1616 Sir R. Dudley in *Fortesc. Papers* 16 My Estate in England is entangled, partly by a suite in the Chauncery.

II. 3. To make tangled; to twist, interlace, or mix up in such a manner that a separation cannot easily be made.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* I. III. (Arb.) 77 The sea was euery where entangeled with Ilandes. *Ibid.* 196 The formes of their letters are muche more crooked and entangeled. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 199 They have not so soone clasped and intangled it [the trunke] with their taile, but they set their venomous teeth in the Elephants eare. 1671 Milton *Samson* 763 Entangl'd with a poisonous bosom snake. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (1742) 50 The spirituous Parts are more entangled, and kept from making their Escape. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 27. 212 The flakes were composed of these exquisite [snow] blossoms entangled together.

b. *fig.* To render (a subject, etc.) complicated or intricate; to complicate *with.*

1672 A. Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 104 He had intangled the matter of Conscience with the Magistrates Power. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 269 Your Scholars .. rather intangle and perplex Councils than clear them. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* V. 212 The Question .. was intangled with many others. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ. Mystery*, Two other circumstances which entangled this mystery. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* XXVIII. 481 The story is entangled with legends.

Entangled (entæ·ŋg'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] In the senses of the vb.: a. Caught or held fast in anything tangled; ensnared. b. Involved in difficulties; embarrassed, perplexed. †c. Of an estate: Encumbered (*obs.*). d. Interlaced; complicated, intricate.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 30 Such as in Scripture are to our capacitie doubtfull and entangled. 1598 J. Dickenson *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 134 Now wrought she on his intangled wits as on an anuill. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 384 The obscure and intangl'd Wood of Antiquity. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 7 Nothing can bee a greater evidence of an intangled mind. 1670 Marvell *Let. Mayor of Hull* Wks. I. 160 The discourses growing long and intangled, one of the members..rose up. 1680 Burnet *Rochester* 167 To recover an intangled Estate. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 160 Seek'st thou for Hounds to..brush th' Entangled Covert? 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. (1819) 47 All the entangled cords in order placed. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 329 Heaps of entangled conveyances or wills of a various obscurity. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* ii. 121 A somewhat entangled and delicate question. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. xx. (1875) 440 Each deposit must be differently distributed by the entangled currents.

Hence † **Enta·ngledly** *adv.*, in an entangled manner. † **Enta·ngledness,** the state of being entangled.

1611 Cotgr., *Perplexement*, perplexedly, intricately, intangledly, troublesomely. 1687 H. More *Contn. Remark. Stor.* 428 It was usual with these Goblins..to wind all this Yarn on these old pieces of Lumber, so perplexedly and entangledly. 1611 Cotgr., *Perplexité*, intangledness. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 241 Much of that intangledness which we find now in astronomy, would be taken away.

Entanglement (entæ·ŋg'lmĕnt). Also 7–8 in-. [f. ENTANGLE *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of entangling; the fact or condition of being entangled, confused medley.

1687 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 194 The intanglement of multifarious Contradictions in the Conception. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 80 The different webs that offer to him for the entanglement of a haughty charmer. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 229/1 The entanglement of blood in the cellular coat of the vessel. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 160 Produced by the entanglement of the single threads. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iv. 42 Serious risks of entanglement among the broken ice-fields. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 21 Great was the entanglement of fissures. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. 109 In all that concerns Cromwell the entanglement is extreme. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 122 He kept himself out of all political entanglement. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 638 Without entanglement of machinery or waste of power.

b. An instance of entanglement.

a 1690 E. HOPKINS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xi. 6 All the involucra and entanglements of Providence shall be fully unfolded. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 239 Thus entanglements arise not easy to be unravelled. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 278 The first entanglements between Normandy and Anjou.

2. A means of entangling; that by which a person or thing is entangled; an embarrassment, a snare; a circumstance which complicates or confuses a matter.

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 475 These civile honors and employments are verie great entanglements to Christ's ministers. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 281 The Roman Antichrists have knit many a pernicious entanglement to distressed Consciences. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 17 A very great let and intanglement to him in his enquiry after Truth. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Corn*, Those salts..cut and remove the entanglements of the different buds which are contained in each seed. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 552 Pleasure is a sly enchantress .. we have need of all our eyes to keep clear of her entanglements. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 267 These are a few of the entanglements which impede the natural course of human thought. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 357 Here was a new entanglement, the plot of a quite new historical drama.

b. *Naut.* 'A cable stretched athwart the mouth of a river or harbour, with stout spars of wood lashed to it, to prevent the entrance of an enemy' (Adm. Smyth).

1888 *Daily News* 20 July 6/1 The booms, or rather entanglements, which are to protect each of the entrances to our anchorage.

Entangler (entæ·ŋgləɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] He who, or that which, entangles or ensnares.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Marañador*, an intangler. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 126 Upon the Exchange 'twixt Twelve and One, Meets many a neat entangler. *a* 1821 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* Poems 256 Silent entangler of a beauty's tresses.

Enta·ngling, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENTANGLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENTANGLE.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Embaraço*, let, stop, entangling. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. 170 Anxious entangling and perplexing of consciences. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison*, This entangling with all its painful consequences.

Entangling (entæ·ŋglin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That entangles.

a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Poems, Dial. betw. World, Pilgr., & Vertue*, My paces with intangling briers are bound. 1636 *Destr. Troy* 210 Then him..They seiz'd, and with intangling folds imbrac'd His neck. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 42 Thick with entangling Grass, or prickly Furze. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 47 Escaped from an entangling wilderness. 1884 *Chr. World* 12 June 433/1 Entangling alliances with foreign nations are to be avoided.

Hence **Entanglingly,** *adv.*, in an entangling manner.

1878 *Scribn. Mag.* XVI. 38/1 The rest of the road presented..deeper bogs, and more entanglingly strewn rocks.

† **Enta·ppesse.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. OF. *entapiss-* lengthened stem of *entapir*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *tapir* to hide.] The action of seeking covert: said of a fox.

(If the reading of the original ed. be correct the word must app. have been confused with UNTAPEZE to break covert.)

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 269 The Fox has broke Covert, let none lag behind, We've had an [*ed.* 1872 no] Entappesse, she runs up the Wind.

† **Enta·pisse,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *entapisser*, f. *en-* (see EN- *pref.*[1]) + *tapisser*, f. *tapis* carpet.] *trans.* To carpet.

1595 LODGE *Fig for Momus* Sat. v, An humble cote entapissed with mosse.

‖ **Entasis** (e·ntăsis). [mod.L., a. Gr. ἔντασις, f. ἐντα-, ἐντείνειν to strain.]

1. *Arch.* 'A delicate and almost imperceptible swelling of the shaft of a column' (Gwilt).

1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 605 The very idea of an entasis in the columns. 18.. *Nat. Encycl.* I. 202 They diminish, with an imperceptible entasis. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. viii. 144 The external lines of the columns are carved also, forming a hyperbolic entasis.

† 2. *Pathol.* 'Old term for tonic spasm' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

Entask: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

Entassment (entæ·smĕnt). [ad. F. *entassement*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *tas* heap.] A heap, accumulation. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Entachch, entatch: see ENTACH.

† **Entatic** (entæ·tik), *a. Med. Obs.* Also erron. **entastic.** [a. Gr. ἐντατικ-ός, f. ἐντα-, ἐντείνειν: see ENTASIS 2.] Of or pertaining to entasis. Of medicines: Aphrodisiac.

1822 J. M. GOOD *Study of Med.* I. 265 The spasms were sometimes clonic or agitatory, instead of being entastic or rigid. 1847 CRAIG, *Entastic.* So 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Entatic.*

† **E·nté,** *a. Her. Obs.*[−o] [a. Fr. *enté* pa. pple. of *enter* to graft.] Said of an emblazonment in which one coat of arms is engrafted or impaled in another. 1736 in BAILEY: and in mod. Dicts.

† **Entech, -tecch,** variants of ENTACH, *Obs.*

† **Ente·chment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. *enteche*, ENTACH *v.* + -MENT; in Douglas perh. f. EN-[1] + TEACH + -MENT.] The action of teaching; a lesson.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iv. 41 And rycht hard bene the first entechment [L. *rudimenta*] Of haisty batall to thame bene nocht acquent.

Enteer(e, obs. form of ENTIRE.

Entelechy (ente·lĕki). *Philos.* Also 7 entelechie, entelech; 6 in Gr. form entelecheia; 7–9 in Lat. entelechia. [ad. Gr. ἐντελέχεια, f. ἐν + τέλει, dat. of τέλ-ος perfection + ἔχ-ειν to have.]

1. In Aristotle's use: The realization or complete expression of some function; the condition in which a potentiality has become an actuality.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 304 Aristotle..calleth [the soul] Entelechy, or perfection moving of itselfe. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* x. 500 Wickedness is the form and entelech of all the wicked spirits. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 256/1 The Soul is the first Entelechy of a natural organical body, having life potentially. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 43 The Entelechy, or Act, of a moveable body. 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* I. 202/2 *note*, Aristotle defines the soul, the Form or Entelechy of an organized body. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 194 Motion is the entelechy (the perfecting power or principle) of the potential as potential.

2. In various applied senses (apparently due to misconceptions of Aristotle's meaning): a. That which gives perfection to anything; the informing spirit. b. The soul itself, as opposed to the body.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 5 When his Holiness the King of Spaine and Parsons theyr Entelechie were plotting beyond the seas. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 114 He seems to make it [the soul] nothing else..but an entelechia or informative thing. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 231 The purest parts of the separated entelechises [*sic*] of blessed saints. 1659 SHIRLEY *Honoria & Mam.* I. i, Soul .. that bright entelecheia Which separates them from beasts.

3. The name given by Leibnitz to the monads of his system.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* V. 92 It is better to give the general name of monads or entelechies to those simple substances that have only perception.

‖ **Entellus** (ente·lŭs). [mod.L. app. from the proper name Entellus: see Virg. *Æn.* V. 437–472.

The name was first proposed by Dufresne, *Bulletin Soc. Philomath.*, 1797; but he does not explain the reason for his choice of it. Cf. other (past or present) specific names of Indian monkeys, *Anchises*, *Priamus*, *Rhesus*, *Irus*.]

An East Indian species of monkey of the genus Semnopithecus (*S. entellus*).

1843 *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XII. 169 It [the Semnopithecus Johnii] is more suspicious and wary than the Entellus. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 151 The Entellus abounds over almost every part of India.

Enteme, var. of ENTAME *v.*[2] *Obs.*

† **Ente·mper,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 entempre, -i. [var. of ATTEMPER; in AF. *entemprer* (Bozon).]

1. *trans.* a. To temper, qualify by admixture; to modify or moderate by blending with something of different or opposite quality. b. To modify the temperature of (*e.g.* water).

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 319 Euerech of þeos foure elemenz entempriez oþur. *Ibid.* Ake 3if þov nimst ri3t puyr hot watur and dost cold þar-to þov mi3t it makien euene wlach and entempri it so. *c* 1400 tr. *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 29 The neschenesse is entempered & ystrengthyde.

2. To moderate, to restrain; = ATTEMPER 4.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 164 Entempre þou beter þy tonge.

Entempest: see EN- *pref.*[1] 2.

Entemple (ente·mp'l), *v.* [f. EN-[1] + TEMPLE.] *trans.* To enclose as in a temple; to enshrine. Also *fig.* Hence **Ente·mpling** *vbl. sb.*

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (1841) 14 What virtues were entempled in her breast. 1685 H. MORE *Para. Prophet.* 246 There to be entempled in more illustrious Temples. *Ibid.* 247 Theodosius .. allows the entempling of them with all Magnificence. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 282 Natural effluence of spirit within Mystic entempled. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 13 In that manner to receive and entemple the Infinite Spirit.

Entempre, var. ATTEMPRE *a. Obs.*, temperate.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 429 Entempre he was of mete, and drynke, and of slep also.

Entencion, -sion, -tion, -tional: see INT-.

Entend, -ance, -ible, -ment: see INTEND.

† **Ente·ndant,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 entendaunt. [a. Fr. *entendant*, pr. pple. of *entendre* to hear, attend to.] a. Attentive (*to*). b. In attendance. = ATTENDANT *a.* 1 and 2.

a. [1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 18 Et voloms qe nos viscountes et nos baillifs soint entendauntz a eux et a lour maundementz.] *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2542 Bad alle til him entendaunt be. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 425 And but þou be entendaunt .. to myn commaundements .. I schal sende men þat schal scourge þe. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* 93 And if y° deen be comaundeed for to be entendaunt hem for to helpen. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 365 Jewes eke and Sarazines, To him I sigh all entendaunt. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 15 b/1 The Kynge of Fraunce .. commaunded that al men sholde be as entendant to Kynge Leyr .. as it were unto hymselfe.

† **Ente·nder,** *v. Obs.* Also 7–8 intender. [f. EN-[1] + TENDER *a.*] *trans.* To make tender; to melt (the heart); to enervate; to weaken.

1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 126 And my innocent blood [would] entender his adamant heart. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. iii. 171 The daintinesse of the ayre and soyle entendred their spirits. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 14 All which do much serve for intendring the heart. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 525 Virtue alone entenders us for Life: I wrong her much—entenders us for ever. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1813) I. 34 Her heart was too much intendered to hold out..against all the forms of assault. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* 13 A social heart entender'd by the practice of virtue.

Entent, etc.: see INTENT, etc.

† **E·nter,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the verb.

(The form *entre* may in some instances belong to this word; but the examples cannot be distinguished from those in which it belongs to ENTRY.)]

1. The action of entering; the power or right of entering; a legal entry; *concr.* a means or way of entrance; a passage.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xiii. (1554) 185 a, Gaue hym enter and possession. 1563 BP. GARDINER in Foxe *A. & M.* 732 b, My brother of S. Dauids, maie like a champion with his sword in his hand make enter for the rest. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 141 His enter and exit shall bee strangling a Snake.

2. [Confused with Fr. *enter* to graft.]

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 105 Graffing and Enter, or Ingraffing, are Sinonimous Terms.

Enter (e·ntəɹ), *v.* Forms: 3–8 entre, (3 entri, 4 entere, entur), 4–5 entree, entyr(e, 4– enter. [a. Fr. *entrer* = Pr. *entrar*, *intrar*, Sp., Pg. *entrar*, It. *entrare*, *intrare*:—L. *intrāre*, related to *inter* between, *intrō* inwards, *intrā* within.

The L. vb. was used both as trans., and as intr. with *in* = into; in Fr. the intr. use was alone adopted, and passed into Eng. The trans. senses 9–15 are derived from the similar senses of *enter into* (1–8), perh. with some influence from Lat.]

I. To go or come in.

* *intr.* (Often conjugated with *be.*)

1. To go or come into a place, building, room, etc.; to pass within the boundaries of a country, region, portion of space, medium, etc. Also *fig.*

a. Const. *into*, † *in* (= 'into'), rarely † *unto*. Now largely superseded by the trans. use 10, but retained where the notion of penetration into the interior of a place is sought to be emphasized.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4488 In a castel he entred thare. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 38, I entred in þat erber grene. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 399 That ilke nyght, That we ben entred into schippes boord. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3007 Honerable Elan was entrid in þe tempull. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 37 In his tyme, entred the gode Kyng Edward of Englond in Syrye. *Ibid.* 56 At that Cytee entrethe the Ryvere of Nyle into the See. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 263 Syr for Gods sake enter againe into your Ship. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 5 We entred into a Woody Mountain. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 339 Enter into it [harbour] then at this time .. while day-light remains. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxxv. 290 We .. entered into a noble forest.

fig. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 19 Now [O Apollo] entreth in my brest anoon. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Good Works* (1859) 58 What man .. doth not see and lament to have entered into Christs religion such false doctrine. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 1 When this Humour enters into the Head of a Female. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 450 A spirit of reverence enters into the young man's soul.

b. *simply.* To come into the place indicated by the context. Of an actor: To come upon the stage; in the stage-directions of plays used constantly in 3rd pers. imper. sing. and pl. Also *fig.*

As to the grammatical character of 'enter' as a stage direction, cf. the Lat. directions in *Calisto & Melibœa* 1520, which has frequently *intret*, *exeat*, and those in Udall's *Roister Doister* 1553, where *exeat*, *exeant*, *cantent*, etc. appear throughout; also Bales' *Kynge Johan*: 'Here the Kyng delevyr the crowne to the Cardynall', 'Her go owt Sedwsion', 'Here the Pope go out', 'Here cum Dyssimulacyon syngyng of the letany', etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8341 (Cott.) For-þi hir enterd bersabe. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 12 The howr of Mercurie entryng vnder my west orisonte at eue. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xx. (1495) The stocke of boxe .. hath noo poores where ayre myghte entree. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9107 þan vnarmyt he entrid, euyn to þe citie. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxv. 75 Ramsay til hym coym in hy And gert hym entre. 1557 tr. *More's Edw. V.* (1641) 16 When he is once entred, he creepeth forth so farre. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 186 She [Thisbie] is to enter, and I am to spy Her through the vvall. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. ix. § 3 A way made for Paganism or for extreme barbarity to enter. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 194 John .. did .. before Christ entred, play the Mediator. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 231 The Air .. entring by the Furnace-pipes. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* ii. 138 The minister..discovered near 20 entring. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. liv. 41 The king and his troops entered first through a postern.

c. with pleonastic *in* (adv.). Somewhat *arch.* or *rhetorical.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 47 Þei entrede in at Temse mouþ. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 75 And there we may, without dent, Enter in now, verament. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* II. viii. 114 And entryde in wytht hys menyhe. *a* 1535 More *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 81/2 While he wer entring in at yᵉ gate. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* v. 472 Empanoplied and plumed We entered in.

2. *Law.* To make entry (into lands) as a formal assertion of ownership; to take possession. Const. † *in, into,* and *simply.* (For *to enter upon* see 9 a.)

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 12 b, For and he do, the lorde may entre as in landes forfayte to hym. *a* 1619 Dalton *Country Just.* lxxxiii. (1630) 213 If after the death of the father a stranger..entereth into his land by force. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 32 Though his successor have right to the lands, yet he may not enter. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v. *Entry,* This entry into lands is where a man enters into or takes possession of any lands, etc., in his proper person. 1818 Cruise *Digest* II. 375 Upon the death of the testator his sister entered and married.

3. To penetrate into the substance of anything; to be plunged deeply. Const. *into*; also *simply.*

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxiii. 28 a/1 The grounde was soo softe and morysshe that they entred up to the raynes. 1539 Bible (Great) *Ps.* cv. 18 The iron entered into his soul. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 326 The sword Of Michael .. deep entring, shar'd All his right side.

† b. *fig.* (*a.*) To be absorbed (*in* thought). (*b.*) In phrase, *to enter far within* (a person), i. e. to have great influence over (him). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3844 Euermore ymaginand & entrond in thoghtes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xx. xiv, Vindex so far entred within him, as he obtained whatsoever he would at his hands.

4. To become a member in a society, etc. Cf. 23 c.

1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 3 Who þt entryth in þe same ffraternite. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 266 By entring into a Confraternity. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1730 He fairly told Taylor that he could not .. suffer him to enter where he knew he could not have an able tutor. *Mod.* He entered at St. John's College.

† **5.** To come or be brought into any state or condition (sometimes with additional notion of place); to fall into a disorder, etc. Const. *into,* occas. *to, unto.* *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23368 (Fairf.) Þa iois sere þat ihesus crist has dizt til his qua-sim mai entre in-to þat blis. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxv. 21 Entre thou into the ioye of thi lord. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 238/1 Alle they that so consented entred in to frenesye and myght not be hool. 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* xviii. 9 To entre in vnto life. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 675 Determined to take part with king Edwarde, with whome..he in small space entred into great grace and high favour. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* 155 Those that be entred into a Ptisick. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 251 ₱6 He that has entred into Guilt has bid Adieu to Rest.

6. To make a beginning, engage (in any action, course of conduct, discourse, etc.). a. Const. *in* (arch.), *into,* occas. † *to.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 8 To the entent that thei might praie and entre in orisones. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 28 Afoir we enter to the special declaratioun of the x commandis. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Pref., There be many who will enter into the reading of my booke for their instruction. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cxliii. 2 Enter not into iudgement with thy seruant. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 11/1 Though the War was entred in, all hope of obtaining money to carry it on was even desperate. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No 426 ₱1 He entered into the following Relation. 1841 Brewster *Mart. Sc.* vi. (1856) 89 The commissioners entered into an active correspondence with Galileo. 1855 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 264 We entered into conversation without having been introduced. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. viii. 113 The returning officer has not .. any power of entering into a scrutiny of votes. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II. 24 Ireland would be entered in rebellion.

† b. *simply.* Also of a period of time or state of things: To begin. *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 13 Began and entred with the matter that he came for. 1563 Shute *Archit.* D iij a, To beginne with the Pedestal of Corinthia, ye shal enter thus. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 149 There entred a verie fervent affection and good will between them. 1669 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 41 Imploring His blessing for the year entering. 1688 *Penn. Archives* I. 107 The winter .. is now entred with some severity.

7. *intr.* for *refl.* of branch II. (See 20 c, 23 c.)

8. To enter into († **in**): in various senses, in which the intrans. vb. does not occur simply.

† a. To look at a particular place in (a mathematical table). *Obs.* So Fr. *entrer dans.* Cf. 16.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 44 With so many entere into thy tabelis in þe furst lyne.

b. To take on oneself (an engagement, a relation, the duties of an office, etc.). Sometimes in *indirect passive.* † *To enter into religion*: to embrace a monastic life. Cf. 14.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 35 We .. bieþ i-entred in-to cristes seruise. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 125 For-to entri into Answere: þare he ne ou3te nou3t to do. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 349 Who is beterid by entryng into þes ordris. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 312 Auyseth yow .. How that ye entren in to mariage. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxi. § 2 Such kind of baptism barred men afterwards from entering into holy orders. *a* 1631 Donne *Paradoxes* (1652) 28 The Allegoricall death of entring into Religion. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* II. v. 92 That they all entered into Pay. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 79 ₱3, I have a mind to put off entering into Matrimony till another Winter is over my Head. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 388 Our great man was entered in Religion, as they called it. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. I. iii. 140 Trade .. does not care for the religious tenets of those who offer to enter into relations with it.

c. To become a party to; to bind oneself by (a league, treaty, etc.); to append one's name to (a bond). See also Recognizance, Security.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xxiii. 3 And all the people entred in to [Wyclif: assentyde to] the couenaunt. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 128 Master, I am heere entred in bond for you. 1593 — *Rich. II,* v. ii. 65 'Tis nothing but some bond, that he is enter'd into. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 16 in Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 16 The like Bond shall be entred into by all. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 69 ₱1 A Subject of the Great Mogul entering into a League with one of the Czar of Moscovy. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Prov. Mass.* ii. 201 They entred anew into articles of submission. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Mor. T.* (1816) I. 220 The agreement, into which he had entered. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Jan. 5/3 He refused to enter into a treaty with the Indian Government.

d. To engage in the consideration of (a subject).

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 To entre into another matter. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 112 The second of these must by insinuation be entred into. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 9 If we should enter into their Theology, and the History of that. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 95 ₱3, I .. should be obliged to you if you would enter into the Matter more deeply. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* Introd. 34 To enter into these speculations would however be useless and unprofitable. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 45 Into its physiology we do not propose to enter.

† e. To take part in, intermeddle with. *Obs.*

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 176 ₱2 Our Affections must never enter into our Business. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* II. 207 Other princes would not .. enter into the laws and establishment settled among us.

f. To take an interest in; to take an intelligent interest in, understand, sympathize with.

1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. vi. 43 It is by comparison only that we can enter into the philosophy of language. 1833 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* I. ix. 404 Entering into everything and enjoying everything like a child. 1851 Helps *Friends in C.* II. 11, I should enter into his feelings rather than into those of the ordinary spectator. 1885 Sir J. Hannen in *Law Rep.* Prob. Div. X. 89 She entered into all the arrangements .. in a methodical and rational manner.

g. To form part of; to be a constituent element in. So also with adv., *To enter in.*

1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 152 Lapis Calaminaris, which enters into the Composition of the Brass. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 193 The quantity and species of sabulous matter that entered into the texture of the limestone. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 567 These universal correspondencies .. enter into all the plans of Nature. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 231 Where no secondary stone enters in its composition, I do not see why, etc. 1879 Huxley *Hume* 74 Those compound states of consciousness, which so largely enter into our ordinary trains of thought. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 884/1 Other considerations, some of them trifling enough, enter in.

h. In Bible phrase, *To enter into* (another's) *labours* (lit. from the Gr. and the Vulg.): to reap the benefits of what has been done by another.

1382 Wyclif *John* iv. 38 Othere men traueliden, and 3e entriden in to her trauelis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 They laboured .. the vynyarde .. & we haue entred into theyr labours, takynge the fruyte of the same.

9. To enter on, upon:

a. *Law.* (Cf. 2.) To make an entry into (land) as an assertion of ownership; to assume possession of (property); † to dispossess (a holder of property).

1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 47, I will that myn feffeis and myn executo'rs entre vppon hym and put hym owth. 1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 23/2 It shall not be lawful for any Woman to enter upon the goods of the dead. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 263 ₱6, I shall immediately enter upon your Estate for the Arrear due to me. 1809 Bawdwen *Domesday Bk.* 599 Ausfrid, the Priest, entered forcibly upon this land of Ralph's. 1818 Cruise *Digest* III. 319 He will not distrain or enter on the premises conveyed for the recovery of his rent charge.

b. To make an entrance on; to take the first steps upon (a path, a tract travelled over).

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 59 And forþward faste on hure way þey wente, and entrede on þe brigge. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* ci. 8 The season wherein David, as a Judge, entring on the Tribunal, etc. 1826 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 96 He is saved from entering on a scene of infinite corruptions. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 12. 88 My guide and myself entered upon this portion of the glacier.

c. *fig.* To take the first steps in; to do the first part of; to begin, take in hand, engage in (a process, enterprise). Cf. Fr. † *entrer sur* (Littré). Also, to begin (a period of time).

1618 Bolton *Florus* I. i. 3 Which of them should first enter upon the government and Rule. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* Ded., I after was entred on a Resolution to dedicate it to his Memory. 1672-5 Comber, *Comp. Temple* (1702) 89 By his offering and entring on a treaty. 1704 Addison *Italy* Pref., For before I enter'd on my Voyage I took care, etc. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 274, I was now entered on the seven-and-twentieth year of my captivity. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* II. x. 288 He entered on his Professorial duties. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xvii. 206 To enter upon a contest with evil.

† d. To begin an attack upon. *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xliii. (*heading*), How Nysus and Eryalus made theym redy to entre vpon the hoost of Turnus. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 540 The Beare dareth not to enter upon the wilde Boar, except behinde him.

e. To begin to deal with (a subject).

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 124 Then the Kinges Councell entred upon their proofes. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. vi. (1739) 14 Thus entred the Prelates upon affairs of Kings and Kingdoms. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 339 ₱5 The Day is not too far spent for him to enter upon such a Subject. 1727 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 295 This day the Committee .. entered on the Church's grievances. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* v. 191 Her fear, if she once entered on the subject.

* * *trans.* (formerly sometimes conjugated with *be.*)

10. To go or come into (a closed space, *e.g.* a house); to go within the bounds of (a country, etc.); to go within (a gate); to step upon (a path, a bridge); to go on board (a ship). Cf. 1 a.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 402 Yhe sal noght entre, be na way Hevenryke that sal last ay. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13880 No buerne was so bold be brigge for to entre. *c* 1400 Maundev. xiii (1839) 144 He most entre the See, at Gene. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 302 He hathe entred the heuen, to appere before the vysage of his fader for vs. 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 171 Who being discomfited with the storms and tempestes thereof, never enter shippe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 165 The which with great courage entered Wales. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 7 One .. that when he enters the confines of a Tauerne, claps me his Sword vpon the Table. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 178 ₱2 He .. returns as if he were entring a Gaol. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Hist.* IV. iv. § 7 They soon came to know who they were .. that were entered the city. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 165 The gate which thou enterest. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* III. i, Some traveller, who shall enter Our tent, may read it. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* i, Who was the young lady that I saw entering a carriage? 1876 Green *Short Hist.* I. 18 The band of monks entered Canterbury bearing before them a silver cross.

fig. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Last Age Church* (1840) p. xxv, þis was þe firste tribulacioun þat ontrede þe Chirche of God. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 71 Entring the glorious waies of Truth. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 201 It never enters his head to lie under the walnut-tree here. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* xv. 121 The idea that Lady Mason was guilty had never entered her head.

† b. To take possession of (the throne the crown). Cf. 9 a. *Obs.*

1563 Foxe *Life* in *Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (1845) Introd. 20 Till the time that blessed King Edward entered his crown. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. xxii. (1739) 102 Henry the Fourth entred the Throne by his Sword.

c. To take up one's abode in. Chiefly with mixed notion of 12, as *to enter a monastery, the cloister* (= to become a monk or nun), *to enter a college,* etc.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 182 This day my sister should the Cloyster enter.

d. To force an entrance into; to break into (a house, etc.); † to board (a ship).

1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 49/1 His lodging..was entred with fire. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 There is more men lost in entering, if the chase stand to her defence. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* vi. (1757) 202 And seeing their forecastle full of men, ..I concluded they had come to a resolution of entering us. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 777 Judgment was arrested in trespass for breaking and entering a free fishery.

11. To make a way into or pass between the parts of anything; to pierce; to penetrate. Cf. 3.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII,* II. iv. 182 This respite .. enter'd me; Yea, with a spitting power.

† b. Of the agent: To pierce, make a hole into. Also *fig.* to 'get an idea into' (a person). *Obs.*

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 154 Entring the Post first with an Augure. *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 526, I almost despair of entering some of our Adversaries.

† c. Of male animals: To copulate with. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 18 A Mare which a Horse hath formerly entred. *Ibid.,* A female asse which hath been entered by a male asse.

12. To become a member of (a society or organized body). So *to enter the army, the church, a university,* etc. Cf. 4.

Mod. He entered the army at nineteen. A lad of seventeen is too young to enter a university.

† **13.** To take the first steps in (an action or work); to begin. Often with *obj. inf.* *Obs.* Cf. 6.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 12 Some to howse the tope sayle dyde entre. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 17 To begynne and enter his prechyng. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 77/1 Constantinus .. entred his journie, comming towards Italie. 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 49 The souldiers..having no stomache to enter conflict and skyrmishe, betooke them to flight. 1594 Nashe *Terrors Night* G b, Which before I enter to describe, thus much I will informe ye. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 256 A worke well entred, is truly said to be halfe done. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 29 Made, or, at least, entred at the Forge .. yet sometimes Smiths do it on cold Iron.

b. To begin (a period of time).

a 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 75 Kings..in entring their reigns. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* I. i. 13 *note,* Her majesty had just entered the seventy-seventh year of her age.

† **14.** To come, or be brought, into a certain state; to take upon oneself (a condition, office, or relation of any kind); to embrace (a profession). *Obs.* exc. in phrase *To enter religion* (cf. 8 b).

1563 *Homilies* II. *Resurr. Christ* (1859) 430 Then are they in very evill case .. that be entred their sleepe in Christ. 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 282 Over hastie bee they to enter wedlocke. *Ibid.* 342 If you doe enter acquaintance and familiaritie with him. 1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* (1861) 91 Would these princes..enter arms as did the Greeks

against Troy. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. ii, We with England will not enter parley. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xvii. (1614) 33/2 Sigebert .. entered the profession of a monke. *Ibid.* xxviii. 55/1 P. O. Scapula entred his Lieutenantship in Britaine. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 23 Make Oath not to enter marriage again without the Kings consent. 1888 BERNARD *World to Cloister* 9 If he enter religion.

†**15.** *To enter bond*: = 'to enter into a bond' (see 8 c). *Obs.*

1650 *Bury Wills* (1850) 224 Soe that within a moneth after my death she enter bond to my trustees of my estate. *Ibid.*, If she shall refuse to enter such bond.

16. To turn to a particular place in (a mathematical table). Still in nautical use. Cf. 8 a.

1593 FALE *Dialling* 11/2 With this quocient Sine I enter the Table. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 60, I enter the Table under the Title inches. 1840 RAPER *Navigation* 80 Enter Table 5 with the first number of points at the top, and the second number of points at the side.

II. To cause to enter.

17. *trans.* To put or bring (a person) into something: *esp.* to take or put (men) on board a vessel. *arch.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxx. 143 They decked thre shyppes, and entred into theym a certayne. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 387 Whereby to enter the lawe of the Gospel into the mightie kingdome of China. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* III. i. Wks. 1873 III. 36 But come enter him [*i. e.* 'show in' a visitor]. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. Comm. (1857) 81 And thus to the last twelve books .. with those free feet that entered me, I haste. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 870/4 Laying him on board on the Bow..[he] entered his Men, and made him surrender. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 193 The boat..was to enter her men in the waste. 1845 HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vii. (ed. 2) 146 Each citizen has a legal right to enter his children [in the primary schools]. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* viii. (1857) 124 He would, he said, fairly enter me on the grounds, and introduce me.

†**b.** *fig.* To admit into a society, etc.; to introduce into a condition or state. Const. *into*, rarely *in*. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. i. (1611) 83 Entered wee are not into the visible Church, before our admittance by the doore of baptisme. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 113 This sword but shewne to Cæsar with this tydings, Shall enter me with him. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 8 This blessing entreth them into assured possession. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* i. § 31 (1684) 23 Baptism..enters us into covenant with God. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. i. 4 He would..endeavour to enter me fairly into the station of life which, etc. 1723 BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 184 By which [Baptism] we are entred and initiated into the Christian Church.

†**c.** with complement. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 103 His Pupill age Man-entred thus, he waxed like a Sea. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* I. i, With this charitie I enter thee a begger.

†**18.** To introduce (to the knowledge of anything) by instruction; to give (a person) initiatory information or instruction *in*; to instruct initially; to initiate. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) C iij, The precepts of wise men, which she had been entred in. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 13 b, Sounde meate for such as are wel entred. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. ii. 2 They of Rome are entred in our Counsailes. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. ii. 41 So that he be already entred upon the Theorie of Musick. *a* 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 202 He asked me ..If I would enter his Children in the Rudiments of the Latin Tongue. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 4 Cleophon ..entered him [his son] betimes in the principles of his sect. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 229 You are entered in all the secrets of his workshop.

b. To exercise initially; to train; to fly (a hawk) for the first time; to break in (a horse). Also, *to enter a dog at* or *to*: to put him (while yet untrained) on the scent of.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 508 A kest of hakys, when he went to enter them to the rever. *c* 1575 *Perfect Bk. Sparhawkes* (ed. Hasting 1886) 17 Enter her in this order folowinge. 1598 FLORIO, *Accarnare*, to flesh, to enter a dog. 1668 PEPYS *Diary*, 21 Dec., Not daring yet to use the others [horses] too much, but only to enter them. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 143 (D.) Like hounds ready to be entred. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Entering of Hounds*, The Hare is esteemed the best Game to enter your Hounds at. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 124 The young hounds should be entered to fox. 1881 MICHELL *Hawking* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 39 It remains only to break him to the lure, and to 'enter' him, each of which processes is soon completed.

19. To put (something) *into* (another thing); to put in, insert, introduce. Now chiefly *techn.* [So Fr. *entrer* (Littré), though the use is not recognized by the Academy.]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 623 This lettir sall I entyr heyr. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. III. i, He much perplexed is..Where to make choice to enter his rugg'd saw. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 31 *Gavelock*..an Iron Bar to enter stakes into the ground. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 122 Enter the edge of the Draw-knife into the Work. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 29 You must enter the hook at the tail of the worm. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. xcv, Entering your watch at the wrong opening, when it instantly dives to your knee. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 244 It is therefore politic to enter the wedge by this end. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 208, 5..enters shot or shell, and rams home. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seamen's Catech.* 11 The ball will be entered the largest end downward. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* i. (1866) 4 A special care is needed lest we enter something into the meaning from ourselves.

†**b.** *To enter foot*: to begin. Also *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 141 When first thou enter'st foot to plow thy land. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. x, He ..entered himself into an ejaculation on the numberless calamities which attended beauty.

c. In backgammon. To place a man again on the board after it has been taken up, and unable to come in again because the point indicated by the throw is already full.

1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Backgammon* 143.

20. To put (a name) into a list in writing, (a fact or particular) into a description or record; to write down (on paper, a tablet, etc.). Const. *in, into, on,* and simply. *To enter* (money, goods, etc.) *to, against*: to put down to a person's account.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 253, I was markid, withoute mercy and myn name entrid In þe legende of lif longe er I were. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 44 Consider thy rote furst..& entere hit in-to thy slate for the laste merydye of December. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. (1839) 238 Thei [alle the Mynstrelle] ben..entred in his Bokes, as for his owne men. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 20 To entre their copyes truely in the lordes courte roll. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 196 Such discourses, as you have already with painefull pen entered into paper. 1668 HALE in *Rolle's Abridgm.* Pref. 8 Let him enter the Abstract..into his Common-place-Book. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. C viij, The Publisher.. has duly entred this Book in the Register of Stationers-hall, London. 1783 BURKE *Report Affairs India* Wks. XI. 136 He did not..think it proper to enter his answer on the records. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 154 If you received the note from us..it must be entered in our books. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 624/1 They..determined to enter goods to people who never had any dealings. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ix, And not entered against him at the long and dire day of accounting. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 361 Parish Churches are entered in the ancient record of Domesday.

b. To hand in at the Custom House a statement of the amount and value of (goods exported or imported). Also, to register (a vessel) as arriving in or leaving a port.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* A ij b, Such as .. like Merchants with their goods, enter them, before they ship them. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 28 The cargo having been entered in due form, we began trading. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 342 The teas entered for consumption. *Mod. Newspaper* (Heading of paragraphs), Vessels entered inwards. Vessels entered outwards.

c. To insert by name on the list of competitors (in a race, athletic contest, etc.). Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1938/4 The first Horses to be shown and entred there a week before for this year. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3832/4 The Horses to be enter'd..14 days before. *Mod.* Please enter me for the Sack Race and Hurdles. Have you entered for the Quarter-mile?

21. *To enter up*: **a.** To enter in regular form (a series of items); to complete the series of entries in (a book) to a certain date.

Mod. (*Comm.*) Have you entered up your payments? The cash-book had not been properly entered up.

b. *Law.* To cause (a verdict, judgement, etc.) to be written down in the records of a court.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 48 (1740) 54 Corruptions by the Way, use not to be entered up upon Record. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 414 A judge's order authorizing the plaintiff to enter up judgment and issue execution.

22. a. *Law. To enter an action, caveat, writ,* etc.; to bring it before the court in due form, usually in writing. **b.** *To enter a protest*: primarily of the minority in a deliberative body, *esp.* the House of Lords, to record a protest on the journals or minutes; hence *gen.* to protest. So also, *to enter a caution, protestation,* etc.

a. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 129 Chrysostome may enter action against him of slaunder and defamation. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 2 Mr. Fang, haue you entred the Action? 1884 *Law Rep.* Prob. Div. IX. 23 The defendant..entered a caveat.

b. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cress.* Ep. Ded., Whatever Protestation you might enter to the contrary. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 139, I enter'd no caution about it to the Reader. 1728 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 86 A motion.. made for entring a protest against the above order. 1821 Q. CAROLINE *Remonstr. Geo. IV*, 17 July, The Queen feels it to be her bounden duty to enter her most deliberate and solemn protest against the said determination. 1884 PENNINGTON *Wiclif* ix. 290 He entered his decided protest against the system of the Schoolmen.

23. From sense 20, with mixed notion of 17 b; **a.** To admit as a pupil, or member of a society; to engage (a servant, workman, etc.). **b.** To procure admission for (a person) as such. **c.** *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* Const. *among, in, into, of.*

a. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 23 They that are entered under him as their Master. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 5 And if the King were chosen out of the Souldiers, he was presently entred among the Priests. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* III. 358 In the year 1655 making a return to the University, he was entred into Ch. Ch. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. viii. 370 He had entered twenty-three men during his stay at Macao. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 129, I immediately entered another able seaman, which..made the number six. *Ibid.* § 130, I likewise entered three masons and nine tinners..to take the first turn or week.

b. 1670 WALTON *Lives* IV. 266 Having entred Edward into Queens Colledge. 1675 *Art Contentm.* IX. § 11. 227 He was never enter'd in those academies of luxury. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 307 ₱ 12 He was entered in a College of Jesuits. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 224 Some..officers..entered me into the army. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1730 Taylor was entered of that college.

c. 1689-92 LOCKE *Toleration* Wks. 1727 II. iii. 324 They are free from it who enter themselves of the Company. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3839/4 All others that enter to pay Five Guineas. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 77 The people who were willing to take service with us, and enter themselves on board. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 6 He therefore entered himself as a clerk to a solicitor.

†**E·nter,** *prep. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Fr. *entre*:—L. *inter*.] Between.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 455 Northwarde of fervent grounde, southwarde of colde, And enter both of hilly lande thai wolde.

Enter, obs. var. ENTIRE, and INTER, to bury.

Enter-, entre-, *prefix*, a. Fr. *entre-*:—L. *inter* (see INTER-), with senses 'between', 'among', 'mutually'. Occurring first in words a. Fr., as ENTERFEAT, ENTERMISE, ENTERPRISE, ENTERTAIN; also as an early variant of *inter-* in words ad. Lat. In 14–17th c. it was often prefixed to Eng. words, many of the compounds so formed being imitations of synonymous compounds in Fr. Since the middle of 17th c. this prefix has ceased to be employed in the formation of new words; the compounds (of Eng. origin) in which it occurs are either obs. or have been refashioned with *inter-*. The more important compounds of *enter-* will be found in their alphabetical place; the following are nonce-words or of rare occurrence:

Enter-a·dvertise *v.* (Fr. *s'entre-avertir*), *refl.*, to inform each other; **enterba·the** *v.* [cf. Fr. *s'entrebaigner*], *refl.*, to bathe each other; **enterbea·r** *v.* [tr. Fr. *s'entreporter*], ? to carry mutually; **enterbra·ce** *v.*, to embrace mutually; **enterbrai·d** *v.*, to intertwine; **enterbre·ak** *v.* [cf. OF. *entrerompre*], *trans.*, to break between, make a break in; **enterbre·ath**, breathing between; time for taking breath; **entercа·ll** *v. trans.*, to call mutually; **enterca·pering** *vbl. sb.*, intermingled capering, intricate movement; **entercа·rriage**, carriage to and fro between two places; **enterenge·nder** *v. trans.*, to produce (each other) reciprocally; **entergla·ncing** *vbl. sb.*, interchange of glances; **entergra·ve** *v. trans.*, to engrave between; hence **entergra·ving** *vbl. sb.*; **enterhi·nder** *v. trans.*, to hinder mutually; **enterho·ld** *v. trans.*, to observe (a treaty) reciprocally; **enterki·ssing** *ppl. a.*, mutually kissing; **enterle·nd** *v.* [cf. Fr. *s'entreprêter*] *trans.*, to lend to one another; **enterlo·ve** *v.* [cf. Fr. *s'entr'aimer*] *trans.*, to love mutually; **enterma·rch** *v. intr.*, to tread on each other's toes; **entermi·ne** *sb.*, an intervening mine; **entermi·ne** *v. intr.*, to drive mines between or in an interval; hence **entermining** *vbl. sb.*; **entero·we** *v.* [cf. Fr. *s'entredevoir*] *trans.*, to owe one another; **enterpi·llar** [tr. L. *intercolumnium*], the space between two pillars; **entersee·k** *v.* [cf. Fr. *s'entrechercher*], *trans.*, to seek mutually; **entershew·** *v.* [cf. OF. *s'entremostrer*], *trans.*, to show one to another; **entershi·ne** *v.* [cf. Fr. *entreluire*], *intr.*, to shine or show up between; to appear partially; to glance, glimmer; **entershou·lder** *v. trans.*, to shoulder mutually, to jostle; hence **entershou·ldering** *vbl. sb.*; **enterspli·t** *v.* [cf. Fr. *entrefendre*], *refl.*, to split one another; **enterspo·il** *v.* [tr. Fr. *s'entrepiller*], *trans.*, to pillage mutually; **entersu·ck** *v. trans.*, to suck mutually; **enterta·ke** *v.* [cf. Fr. *entreprendre* and ENTERPRISE *v.* 3], *trans.*, to receive, entertain; **entertea·r** *v.* [cf. Fr. *s'entredéchirer*], *trans.*, to tear mutually; **enterwa·rn** *v.* [cf. Fr. *s'entr'avertir*], *trans.*, to warn mutually.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. viii. (1632) 528 We profitably *enter-advertize our selves of our defects. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Handie-crafts* 21 [They] cast away their spears, And rapt with joy, them *enterbathe with tears. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxvii. (1632) 90 Children killed their parents..to avoid the hindrance of *enterbearing one another. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 110/3 Atte last he opened hys dore and sith *entrebraced eche other. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Handie-crafts* 209 Their shady boughs first bow they tenderly, Then *enterbraid. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The syxth vtylyte that Galyen putteth is to *entrebreake [1579 enterbrake], and intercyde the matter. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Gamester* 40 At the end of every act .. the encurtain'd musique sounds, to give *enterbreath to the actors. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxx. (1632) 104 Those that are much about one age, doe generally *entercall one another brethren. *Ibid.* I. xxii. 47 By the changes and *entercaprings of which, the revolutions..of the..planets are caused. 1598 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex* II. 6 For the more easie *entercarriage of thinges between London and it [Hartford]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 617 Paine and pleasure ..*enter-engender and succeed one another. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* (R.), Their chiefe repast was by *enterglancing of lookes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* vii. 28 The verie worke it selfe of the feete, was *entergraven: and *entergravinges betwen the joyntures. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. ii. (1632) 190 They are two occupations that *enterhinder one another, in their vigor. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. lxiii. 114 a/1 The whyche

paccyon they made and *entrehelden; For after ofte times they vysited eche other. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 1050 Water, 'noynting with cold-moist the brims Of th' *enterkissing turning Globes extreams Tempers the heat. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. iii. (1632) 463 They are things which *enterlend and *enterowe one another their essence. *Ibid.* I. xxvii. 94 They *enterlove one another, and love me as much. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 105 They [Medea and Jason] *entremarched with their feet under the tables. *c* 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 949 Just in the mouth of th' *entermine he [fir'd]. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 135 b, Craftie *enterminynge. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* vii. 31 The middle *enterpillers [were] square not round. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxiv. (1632) 111 There are ever conditions that *enterseeke one another. *Ibid.* II. xii. 265 It was..a singular pleasure to observe the love..each endevored to *entershew one another. 1562 PHAËR *Æneid* IX. B b iiij b, Soldiours round ryng not so thicke, Where wal most *entershines. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 301 An overshadowed and darke picture, *entershining with an infinit varietie of false lights. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V* Wks. 113 At his very sight .. a tumult, confused clamour, and *enter-shouldering of male-contents arose. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation* 301 If that any [stones] fail their foes to hit In full, in flight themselves they *entersplit. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. vii. (1632) 517 Superiority and inferiority..must perpetually *enterspoile one another. *Ibid.* II. xxvi. 387 They..mutually *enter-suck't each one the others [thumb]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ix. 35 So did this mightie Ladie..with more myld aspect those two to *entertake. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 240 All are pleased to see them [beasts]..*enterteare one another. *Ibid.* I. xxxiv. 111 This means of *enterwarning one another would bring no small commoditie into common commerce and societie.

Enterable (e·ntərăb'l), *a.* [f. ENTER *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be entered, in various senses of the vb.; † *spec.* of an article of commerce, that is allowed to be imported.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 57 Merchandizes, which are Enterable in the former Account of Goods. 1787 NELSON 12 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 252 Tamarinds and noyeau I must get smuggled..The latter is not enterable. 1793 A. BELL in Southey *Life* (1844) I. 461 Walked all round Pondicherry. Enterable by the sea face from the south. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 245 The hotel is..enterable through an arch. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. ix. 123 On neither could he be required to live and act—as now in this waste of enterable and pervious extent.

Enteradenography, -ology: see ENTERO-.

Enterance: see ENTRANCE.

Enterate (e·ntĕrĕt), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *enterāt-us*, f. Gr. ἔντερα bowels: see -ATE.] Having an intestine distinctly separated from the outer body-wall.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xi. 652 The possibility that anenterous parasites are not necessarily modifications of free, enterate ancestors.

Enterbathe, -bear, -break, -breath, -call, -caper, -carriage: see ENTER- *pref.*

Entercept, Enterchaine, etc.: see INTER-.

† **E·nterclose, i·nterclose.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *entreclos*, f. *entre* between + *clos*: see CLOSE *sb.*]

1. A partition, 'septum'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxxi. (1495) 653 In the fruyte of Mirtus ben thre celles and in euery celle thre greynes or foure joyned wythout interclose [*sine pariete.*] *Ibid.*, Some greyne is dowble wythoute interclose [Lat. *absque pariete*] as in Celidoyne, and some is double wyth interclose as the greyne of Narstucium.

2. *Arch.* ? A screen, partition. Also *attrib.*

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590 Interclausum, an enterclos. 1479 *Will Wulwurth* (Somerset Ho.), Lego ad facturam le enterclose beate Marie ecclesie. 1485 in *Finchale Priory Acc.* (1837) 370 Lez enterclose walles tenementorum in Ballio. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 308 Ouer against which place, vpon the enterclose of the Quier I find written, etc. 1851–3 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. v. 216 [tr. *Liberate Roll* of 1248] An interclose with door and locks at the entrance of the queen's new chamber.

b. ? A space partitioned off.

The architectural dicts. give the definition 'a passage between two rooms', referring to the following example:

1478 WYRCESTRE *Itin.* (1778) 288 Le enterclose per quam vadit a porta ad aulam [in Wookey cavern] est longitudinis dimidium furlong, et archuata, etc.

Entercommon, -commune, etc.: see IN-.

Enterdeal, obs. form of INTERDEAL.

Enterdese, variant of INTERDICE, *Obs.*

‖ **E·nter-deux.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. Fr. *entre-deux* 'between two'.] A 'go-between'; in quot. a proxy bridegroom.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 25 James King of Scots..was married to Anne .. by a substitute or *enter-deux*.

Enterdice, var. of INTERDICE, *Obs.*

Enterdict: obs. form of INTERDICT.

Enterdit(e: var. of INTERDITE, *Obs.*

Enterduce: var. of INTERDICE, *Obs.*

Entere, obs. form of ENTIRE.

Entered (e·ntəɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENTER *v.* + -ED^{1}.] In various senses of the verb, *e.g.*: That has gone or advanced within; that a person, etc. has gone into; that has been placed on a register.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M iij, A lorde of noble bloude, and somewhat entred in age. 1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year* i, Ere yet the entered cloud foreclosed my sight. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 2/1 The entered vassal .. supposed by a legal fiction still to be the holder of the estate.

Enterengender: see ENTER- *pref.*

Enterer (e·ntərəɪ). [f. ENTER *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who goes or comes into.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 42 Those dreadfull flames .. That erst all entrers wont [*v. r.* won] so cruelly to scorch. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619) I. 11 The entrers into this gate of life. 1760 J. SCOTT *Elegy* iv. (1786) 43 The hope-flushed ent'rer on the stage of life. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* v. 16 On went the vehicle, leaving the enterer to settle into a seat by its shaking.

† 2. One who is being initiated. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 147 Beginners, or Enterers of the Faith, called Catechumeni. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iii. 18 If any require any other little booke meet to enter children; the Schoole of Vertue is one of the principall, and easiest for the first enterers.

3. One who 'enters' for a race, etc.

1746 *Brit. Mag.* 48 A constant Enterer at New-market Races.

Enteres, var. of ENTRESSE, entrance.

Enterfa(i)re, -feir, -fire, obs. ff. INTERFERE *v.*

† **Enterfea·t.** *Obs.* Also 7 interfeat. [ad. Fr. *entrefaite*, f. *entrefaire* to do (something) between or mutually, f. *entre* (see ENTER- *pref.*) + *faire* to do.] *pl.* Deeds (of arms) on both sides.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 139 The varietie of which enter-feates was such that the Thebans themselves were drawne by the losse of the haven of Corinth to sue for peace. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II. 465 During which Interfeats of Arms, and Exchange of Pens.

Enterflow, obs. form of INTERFLOW.

Enterglance, -grave, etc.: see ENTER- *pref.*

Enteric (ente·rik), *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [ad. Gr. ἐντερικ-ός, f. ἔντερον an intestine.] Of or pertaining to the intestines. *Enteric fever*: typhoid fever.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 541 The fatal cases of 'continued fever' are from enteric (typhoid) fever. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 112 The enteric cavity. *Ibid.* 523 These plexuses are distributed on the enteric tube.

Entering (e·ntərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENTER *v.* + -ING^{1}.]

1. The action of the vb. ENTER in various senses.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2139 *Ariadne*, His dwellynge Right faste bi the dore at his entrynge. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xvi. 4 The eldere men of the citee..camen to hym..and seiden, Whether thin entryng is pesible? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 274 In the entrynge of the vij dayes iourney of this pilgrimage of perfeccyon. 1553 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Pr.* II. 3 'Our Father'. These words pertain not to the petitions, they be but an entering. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. iv, In the entering of the spring. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3839/4 The Horses to be kept in that Parish from the Entring to the Running. 1714 STRINGER (*title*), The Experienc'd Huntsman .. with directions concerning the Breeding and Entring of Hounds. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. i. 3 The entering in of sin proves the presence of an Evil Being. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. 334 From the entering of Moscow to the arrival at St. Helena.

† b. *To give entering to*: to admit. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 192 a/2, In the mornyng gyuyng to hym entrynge he sayd to hym.

† 2. The place where one enters; an entrance; a door, etc. Of a bodily organ: An opening. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* viii. 5 The ydol of envye in that entrynge. *c* 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* B iij a, The gate howse in the mydse of the fronte entrynge into the place. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, It [testis fellis] hath two entrynges or neckes betwene whiche is a dystaunce.

3. *Attrib.*, as *entering-breach, -clerk, -door, -landmark, -room, -stone*; also *Naut.* with reference to the means of entrance into a vessel, as *entering-hatchway, -ladder, -port, -rope*; and *Mech.* in the names of certain tools, as *entering-chisel, -file.*

1562 PHAËR *Æneid* IX. B b iiij b, Some seeke their *entryng breach on skalyng ladders clambring quicke. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3723/4 Whereby *Entring-clerks and others may be furnished with proper Words. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6191/2 Each Horse .. paying..Half a Crown to the entring Clerk. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Apr. 2/1 Chained to the desk of an entering clerk. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. (1682) 353 The chiefest Mosque in it .. having thirty four *entring Doors. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 An *entring ladder. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 272 This cape is the great *entering landmark of the northern shores of Lancaster Sound. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 2 The *entring ports. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* vii, Out of the larboard entering-port. 1886 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 6/2 The huge press that stood in the *entering room .. went for a beggarly six shillings. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 The *Entering rope is tied by the ships side, to hold by as you goe vp the Entering ladder, cleats, or wailes. 1596-7 S. FINCHE in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* (1783) 153 b, There is space .. for a *enteringe stone of eache side.

E·ntering, *ppl. a.* [f. ENTER *v.* + -ING^{2}.] That enters; coming or going in; † beginning.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 99/2 The next moneth of august the thirde day entryng. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 198 To her now entring and never-ending pleasures. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. xlvi, Receives the ent'ring sounds. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxxix, Grim death .. urges entering billows as they flow. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 260 Nor heard the coming courser's sounding hoof, Nor entering footstep. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 57 Streams of entering and departing courtiers.

Enteritis (entĕrəi·tis). *Path.* [f. Gr. ἔντερον + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the bowels; *esp.* of the small intestines; usually understood of the acute rather than the chronic form.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 276 Those patients .. were very liable to them [febrile affections] in the form of Enteritis. 1878 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen* 4 Pain .. of a very intense form .. in enteritis.

Enterkiss: see ENTER- *pref.*

† **Enterknow·, interknow·,** *v. Obs.* [f. ENTER-, INTER- + KNOW *v.*; after Fr. *s'entreconnaître.*] *trans.* To know (one another) mutually; to know and be known by (a person). Hence **Enterknow·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xviii. (1632) 376 If that [our word] faile us..we enterknow one another no longer. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* Pref., I have desired .. to enterknow my good God, and his blessed Angels and Saints. *Ibid.* II. iv, Why should we abridge our souls more than them of the comfort of our interknowing?

† **Enterknow·ledge.** *Obs.* In mod. editions and Dicts. inter-. [f. ENTER- + KNOWLEDGE; cf. prec.] Mutual knowledge.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 11 All Nations have Enterknowledge one of another, either by Voyage into Forraine Parts, or by Strangers that come to them.

Enterlace, obs. form of INTERLACE.

† **Enterla·de,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? misprint for *enterlace*, as in later editions; or var. of *enterlard.*]

1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* 18 They [the vessels] begin to intermingle, enbrade, and enterlade each other.

Enterlard, -league: see INTER-.

Enterlend, -love: see ENTER- *pref.*

† **Enterle·sse,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *entrelesse-r, -laisser* to omit, f. *entre-* (see ENTER- *pref.*) + *laisser* to leave.] *trans.* To omit.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 184 Abstinence of War was concluded betwene the Kyng of Englande & the Duchesse of Burgoyne (Enterlessyng the Duke and his name).

Enterline, obs. form of INTERLINE.

Enterlude, obs. form of INTERLUDE.

Enterly, var. of ENTIRELY.

† **Ente·rm,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 entearm. [f. EN-^{1} + TERM *v.*] To apply a term to; to name.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 108 The receptacle of choler entearmed the gall.

Entermarriage, -meddle, etc.: see IN-.

Entermell, var. of INTERMELL, *Obs.*

† **Entermee·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Of uncertain formation; perh. f. ENTER- + MEAN *sb.* community, participation; but cf. OF. *entremener* to lead between.] *intr.* ? To meddle, interfere.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 50 Sporiorie and Cutellerie entermeeneden and enterfereden with goldsmyth craft.

Entermes: see ENTREMESS. *Obs.*

† **Enterme·te,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 enter-, entreme(t)te(n, 3 entermitti, 4–5 entremet, 5 entre-, entromytte. Also 5 intremet, 6 intermete; and see INTERMIT, INTROMIT. [a. OF. *entremetre* (mod. *entremettre*), repr. two distinct Lat. formations, *intermittĕre* (cf. Sp. *entermeter*, It. *intermettere*) to interrupt, discontinue, in late L. also to put (something) between, and *intrōmittĕre* (cf. Sp. *entrometer*, It. *intromettere*) to send or admit within, introduce; f. *inter* between, *intrō* within + *mittĕre* to send. In ME. the word was adopted as refl. and intr. with sense 'to introduce oneself, meddle'; in early mod. Eng. the sense 'interpose (something, or oneself)' was taken up from Fr., but rarely occurs. The verbs INTERMIT, INTROMIT, adapted from the original Lat. forms, were formerly often used in the senses of *entremete*, of which they may therefore to some extent be regarded as refashioned forms; now, however, they are used only in senses directly due to their Latin etymology.]

1. *refl.* To concern or occupy oneself, intermeddle, take part; to have dealings or intercourse. Const. *in, of, with.* Also, to set oneself, undertake *to* (do something).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 172 Heo entermeteð hire of þinges wiðuten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7403 (Cott.) O þe kingrike al gouerning He [Dauid] entir-mett him in na dede [*Trin. MS.* he entermeted him of no þing in dede]. *Ibid.* 8759 He [Salomon] can him entermet þe temple mak. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5949 She is neither so fool ne nyce, To entremete hir of sich vice. 1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 440 Right wole eek, that I me entremete. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxix. (1869) 151 The hand .. entermeteth hire to taste and to visite so ofte the tunge. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) III. ix, To..intermette the with worldly besynes. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. xv, Yf ye entermete [1634 intermit] yow in this I shall slee you. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiii. 87 All thartes and scyences magicque wherof this lady and prestresse entromytreteth [*read* entromytteth] herself. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 69 That none of us shall entremete hym to doo that ye spek of. 1517 in Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxf.* 17 All those that entremetyde them of merchantyse should be taxed.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 204 Ne þer nis non so riche king þat dorste entermeten of eni such þing. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1253 Lete him iworthe so Than entermitti of holi churche. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1089 Our Lorde God wolde entermete Of no richesse. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. 145 To be forbode from entermeting with the Bible. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 404 That non seriaunt name nor entremet of the seid eleccion. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 215 He .. loue of al shal

haue wher he entermet. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxvi, The kyng .. badde hym entermete [1634 intermeet] with hym self and with his wyf and of his knyghtes. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 3 Yf ony man wyll enter-mete in redyng of hit. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 1 To entremete to recyte..suche hystoryes. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxiv. 158 That nother y^t one nor the other shulde intremet with the foresayd londes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 88 It longeth not to clerkes to intermete of them.

c. *trans.* To meddle with, be occupied upon. *rare.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 161 My thought will entermete him sone. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 38 Of him that entyrmeten the thyngis aboue sayd.

2. To mix, alternate.

c 1530 in *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* (1866) 43 Entirmet this with woo And gladnes.

3. To put (oneself) *between.*

a 1541 WYATT *Poems* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 74 The hylles that doth them entermete Twene me, and those shene lightes.

Hence **Enterme·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1375 *Sc. Lives Saints, Petrus* 311 Four concubynes he .. gerte refuse þe entremetynge Forthir till have with Agrippine. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 406 Ac for thine entermetyng here artow forsake. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 296 b/2 Thyne entremeting maners into stedfastnesse shullen be chaunged. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xii. 220 We muste haue manye othere entermetingis with him than the entermeting of remembring oonli. 1583 T. STOCKER *Trag. Hist. Civ. warres* II. 15 By the entermeetyng and intercession..of the Lordes here vnder named, etc.

† **Enterme·ter.** *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *entremetteur*, f. *entremettre*: see prec.] A broker, mercantile intermediary.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 260 a/1, He was a grete marchaunt and entermeter.

Entermine: see ENTER- *pref.*

Entermingle, obs. form of INTERMINGLE.

† **Entermi·se.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *entremise*, f. *entremettre* to place in the midst, interfere, f. *entre* (see ENTER-) + *mettre* to put.] a. Occupation, business. b. Interposition, intervention, mediation.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 55 Withstandynge the grete entermyse and besy occupacion that they had In hande. 1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 36 Hee was offered a Treatie of Peace, by the entermise of the Elector. 1638 tr. *Balzac's Lett.* III. (1654) 112 By the entermise of words.

Entermix, obs. form of INTERMIX.

Entero- (e·ntĕro; before two unstressed syllables entĕrǫ·), (before a vowel sometimes reduced to *enter-*), combining form of Gr. ἔντερο-ν intestine, in many compounds of mod. formation, occurring in Biology, Pathology, etc. The most important only are here given; as **Enteradeno·graphy,** *Anat.* [see ADENOGRAPHY], 'a description of the intestinal glands' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Enteradeno·logy,** *Anat.* and *Phys.* [see ADENOLOGY], 'an account of the intestinal glands' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **E·nteroce·le,** *Surg.* [Gr. κήλη tumour], a hernial tumour whose contents are intestine. Hence **Enteroce·lic** *a.* **E·nteroepi·plocele,** *Surg.* [see EPIPLOCELE], a hernia in which portions of intestine and omentum are both protruded. **E·nteroga·strocele,** *Surg.*, a term for an abdominal hernia containing intestine. **Entero·graphy,** 'a description of the intestines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **E·nterohy·drocele,** *Surg.* [see HYDROCELE], 'intestinal hernia conjoined with hydrocele' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **E·nteroli·te,** altered form of **E·nterolith,** *Path.* [Gr. λίθος a stone], a stony concretion in the stomach or intestinal canal of animals, and occasionally of man. **Entero·logy,** *Anat.* [+-LOGY], 'a treatise on, or the consideration of the history of, the intestines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Entero·pathy,** *Path.* [Gr. -παθεια, f. πάθος suffering], 'intestinal disorder or disease' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **E·nteropla·sty,** *Surg.* [+Gr. πλαστ-ής fashioner +-Y], the restoration by plastic operation of a solution of continuity of the intestine. **Entero·tomy,** *Surg.* [Gr. -τομια cutting], the opening of the intestine to release its contents, as sometimes in hernia, or to remove a foreign body.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 62 Pounded with honey it [the ashes of a Hare] helps the *enterocele. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 646. 1736 BAILEY, *Enterocelick. *Ibid.*, *Enteroepiplocele. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 646 When both intestine and omentum occupy the sac [they form an] entero-epiplocele. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Enterolith. 1721 BAILEY, *Enterology. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 627 Of these [means] *'enterotomy' is most applicable.

Enterodelous (e·nterodī·ləs), *a. Biol.* [f. mod. L. *enterodēla* sb. pl., f. ENTERO- + Gr. δῆλ-ος manifest + -OUS.] Having an intestine plainly visible; applied to those Polygastria that have a perfect intestinal tube, terminated by a mouth and anus.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 3/2 The Enterodelous Polygastria.

Enteroid (entĕroi·d), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. ἔντερ-ον +-OID.] Resembling a bowel.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 171/1 An enteroid vessel.

Enteropneustal (e·ntĕro|pniū·stăl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἔντερο-ν intestine + πνευστ-ής, f. πνέειν to breathe +-AL.] Of or pertaining to the *Enteropneusta*, worm-like animals having the breathing apparatus borne on the intestinal canal.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 674 *note*, Either Vertebrate, Enteropneustal or Tunicate branchiæ.

Enterowe: see ENTER- *pref.*

† **Enterpa·rlance.** Also 7 in-. [ad. AF. *entreparlaunce*, f. *entreparler*: see next.] A conference.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 954 The first enterparlance of peace betwixt the Persians and the Turks. 1625 *Modell Wit* 61 b, In which time of so serious interparlance. 1643 *Three Letters* 41 They would apply themselves unto him for an enterparlance.

† **Enterpa·rle,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **interparle.** [ad. F. *entreparler*, f. *entre* between + *parler* to speak.] *intr.* To talk mutually, confer.

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 343 Enterparlling togithers by a mediatour. 1567 TURBERV. in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* II. 642/1 And hope..To enterparle with thee my Friend.

Hence **E·nterparle** *sb.*, the action of the verb; a conference, parley. **Enterpa·rling** *vbl. sb.*, a. taking part in a conversation; b. intercession.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. xxiii, From Lancaster..Arrived Northumberland, as to confer..And therefore doth an enterparle exhort. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1170/1 With ofter enterparlyng vpon your parte. 1656 TRAPP *Comm.* I *Tim.* ii. 1 Interparlings with God, either for ourselves..or for others.

† **Enterpa·rléy.** *Obs.* Also 6 inter-. [f. ENTER- + PARLEY.] A mutual talk; a conference, conversation; also *Mil.* a parley.

1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* in Halliw. *Shaks.* VI. 38 Leaving off these interparleys, you shall hear my last sonnetto. 1594 — *Wounds Civ. War* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 186 The younger Marius..Vouchsaf'd an inter-parley at the last. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. vi. (1632) 12 During their enter-parlie and businesse about taking hostages. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxx. 237 With that they gave over their Enterparly.

† **Enterpa·rt,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 4 entrepart-yn. [a. OF. *entrepartir*: see ENTER- and PART *v.*] *trans.* To share, participate in.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 592 To entrepartyn wo, as gladly as disport.

† **Enterpa·rten,** *v. Obs.* [? Secondary form of prec.; perh. influenced by *partner.*] *trans.* To share or divide with a partner, or between partners.

Hence **Enterpa·rtening** *vbl. sb.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 34 He .. enterparteneth the gouernment of the world with his Father. *Ibid.* II. 163 By enterpartening of himself with vs. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 8 The enterpartening of mannes life.

† **Enterpe·n,** *v. Hawking. Obs.* [a. OF. *entrepener*, f. *entre* between + *penne* wing feather.] (See quots.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij.a, This hawke is entirpenned, that is to say when the federis of the wyngis bene bitwen the body and the thighis. 1736 BAILEY s.v., A Hawk enterpenneth, that is, she hath her Feathers wrapt up, snarled or intangled.

Enterpendant: see INTERPENDANT.

Enterpillar: see ENTER- *pref.*

Enterpleader, -polish: see INTER-.

Enterpone, var. of INTERPONE, *Obs.*

Enterpose, -produce: see INTER-.

† **Enterpre·nant,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **enterprenaunt.** [a. OF. *entreprenant*, pr. pple. of *entreprendre* to take in hand ENTERPRISE.] Enterprising.

c 1500 *Melusine* 122 The sawdan is hardy and enterprenaunt.

Enterpret, form of INTERPRET.

Enterprise (e·ntəıprəiz), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 enter-, entreprys(e, (5 enterprinse), entrepris(e, 6 enterprice, -yce, 6–9 enterprize, 5– enterprise. Also 6–7 interprise, -yse, *Sc.* -yiss, 7 -yze. [a. OFr. *entreprise*, *-prinse*, f. *entreprendre* to take in hand, undertake, f. *entre* between + *prendre* to take.]

1. A design of which the execution is attempted; a piece of work taken in hand, an undertaking; *chiefly*, and now exclusively, a bold, arduous, or momentous undertaking.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4310 Whan the Soudon wist of this That thei lost such an entrepris. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 6 Entreprinses and werris taken and founded vppon a just cause. 1530 PALSGR. 868 The great diffyculte of myne entrepryse. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 185 Met in the middis with mony interpryiss. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 95 b, He proceded in his interprise and purpose. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1308 They resolved..to make an enterprise upon some townes of Albania. 1618 E. ELTON *Expos. Romans vii.* (1622) 398 We must not be ignorant of Satan's Enterprizes. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 261 He .. had wander'd long in search of some Enterprize. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd., A Voyage round the World is still considered as an enterprize of a very singular nature. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* viii. 215 We must restrain the enterprizes of fancy. 1875 HELPS *Ess. Organiz. Daily Life* 132 In those enterprises which we call joint-stock undertakings.

b. *abstr.* Engagement in such undertakings.

1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 17 You ought to have pointed out some instances of..well-concerted enterprise. 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, II. vi. 151 Times of national enterprize. 1806 BERESFORD in *Lond. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 1213/2 Some of the existing Duties bear too hard on the Enterprize of Commerce. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 71 Theology offers no field to men fond of intellectual enterprise. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 310 That portion of the trade .. which the Company relinquished to private enterprise.

2. Disposition or readiness to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger; daring spirit.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 20 Was never so worshipfulle an act of entreprise done in suche a case. 1540-54 CROKE *Ps.* (1844) 22 Thyne entrepryse dyd neuer quayle. 1792 BURKE *Heads Consid. Pr. Aff.* Wks. VII. 93 In such [piratical] expeditions enterprize supplies the want of discipline. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 332 With an expression of contempt for his lack of enterprise.

† 3. The action of taking in hand; management, superintendence. *Obs.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D vij b, Some abode there charged with the enterpryse of the sonne. 1803 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) V. 370 The enterprise and conduct of the Fleet devolved on Lord Nelson.

Enterprise (e·ntəıprəiz), *v. arch.* Forms as in sb. [partly f. prec.; partly f. Fr. *entrepris*, pa. pple. of *entreprendre* (see prec.), from which vb. the senses are chiefly taken.]

1. *trans.* To take in hand (a work), take upon oneself (a condition), attempt or undertake (a war, an expedition, etc.), run the risk of or venture upon (danger). *arch.*

1485 MALORY *Arthur* Contents VII. v, How Trystram enterprysed the Bataylle to fyght for the trewage of Cornwayl. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 It boldeth hym to..enterpryse without feare suche ieoperdy. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 13 Matrimonie .. is not to bee enterprised..vnaduisedlye. 1602 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet agst. Machiavel* 314 Appius could not obtaine the tyrannie which hee had enterprised. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 89 This was enterprized by a Prince, who could stretch his Prerogative very far upon his People. 1728 WOOLSTON *Disc. Miracles* iv. 55 That the Bearers of the poor man should enterprise a trouble and a difficulty. 1788 COWPER *Corr.* (1824) II. 174 Impossible for Mrs. Unwin to enterprize a cake. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. ii. 57 Roman ambition first enterprized the conquest of the common parent of the British nations. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* v. 12 What the *Times* calls 'Railway Enterprise'. You Enterprised a Railroad through the valley.

† b. with *inf.* (rarely with *clause*) as obj. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxiv. 193 Them that haue late enterprysed agayn right and reson to make warre. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 388 Maister Chaucer .. nobly enterprysed How that our Englysshe myght freshly be ennewed. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 497 Ananias, thou hast enterprised to lye vnto the Holie ghost. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 13 To circle the Earth .. was not done nor enterprised till these later times. 1617 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 7 He therefore enterpris'd to handle this Argument.

† 2. With personal obj.: a. To take in hand, attack. b. In *pa. pple.* [after Fr. *entrepris*]: Embarrassed, non-plussed, rendered helpless.

c 1450 *Merlin* xx. 315 Whan the kynge Arthur saugh hem so enterprised. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xviii, I am so moche enterprised of dystresse and anger. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 26 He lieth at hande, and shall vs enterprise. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 135 Danes and Norwaies enterprised this lande.

† 3. *intr.* To make an attempt, undertake an operation, form a design. Of military commanders: To direct operations, make an attack (*upon*). Cf. Fr. *entreprendre sur. Obs.*

a 1527 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* iii. (1883) 25 France..with its own forces alone, had been able to have enterprised upon Naples. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 28 Be sure of the court, before you enterprise any other where. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 37 One Robert Huldern..with 15,000 strong enterprized for Yorke. 1651 tr. DELAS COVERAS *Hist. Don Fenise* 207 He had a design to enterprise upon the honour of his owne Sister. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726) 296 We should enterprize with a reserve for disappointment. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 111 It behoved the learned, grave, and godly ministers of Christ to enterprize farther. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 248 Buonaparte .. might, perhaps, enterprize towards Prague.

Hence † **E·nterprised** *ppl. a.*, that has been undertaken, ventured upon.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 193 b, The Duke and the Lantzgraue made aunswere .. recyting the causes of this enterprised defence. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 33 He woulde persist in his enterprised purpose.

Enterpriser (entəıprəi·zəı). [f. ENTERPRISE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who attempts an undertaking. Const. *of, in.* † Also in bad sense, an adventurer.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxiv. 424 A great enterpriser of dedes of armes. 1545 RAYNOLD *Womans Booke* D 2 The gud courages of al honest enterpreyers [*sic*] in those matters & al other. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 802/2 The enterprisers of these iusts, was Thomas lord Howard, etc. 1594-5 in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 259 He was ane simple gentleman, and not ane enterpriser. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth Ch.* 17 The Enterprizers of that new Babel. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. § 2 (1737) I. 233 The Boast of almost every Enterprizer in the Muses Art. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. xix. 138 The attempts of enterprisers and fortune-seekers. 1830 R. CHAMBERS *Life Jas. I*, I. iii. 93 An enterpriser in the great and hazardous schemes. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Social Law Labor* 32 These are not simply undertakers, inter-takers, or enterprisers.

E·nterprising, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. ENTERPRISE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENTERPRISE; the action of undertaking or attempting.

1572 H. MIDDELMORE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 190 III. 5 In the entirprisinge of which matter I doe wishe, etc. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 24 As to the enterprizing or atchieving of naturall, politicall, and religious actions, etc. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 442 His late entirprising to subvert in all manners the libertyes of this city, etc.

Enterprising (e·ntəɪprəizin), *ppl. a.* Also 7 in-. [f. as prec. + -ING².] a. That undertakes. b. Forward and prompt to undertake. In early use chiefly in bad sense, foolhardy, also ambitious, scheming: now chiefly in favourable sense, full of the spirit of enterprise.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Fol.*, An enterprizing foole needs little wit. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 139 Mr. Bayes is so interprising you know. 1720 DR. WILCOCKS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 440 IV. 321 The King of Prussia..has a brisk enterprising look. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 364 Diocletian .. justly dreaded the enterprising spirit of Carausius. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 605 The sagacious Caermarthen and the enterprising Monmouth agreed in blaming these cautious tactics. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. i. 36 Marco Polo .. was one of a company of enterprising Venetian merchants.

Hence **Enterpri·singly** *adv.*

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 298 The claims which he had so enterprisingly advanced. 1887 *Times* 19 Oct. 7/4 Some couple of thousand of the roughest enterprisingly made their way to Trafalgar-square yesterday.

Enterre, Enterrupt, obs. var. INTER, INTERRUPT.

Enterseek, -shew, -shine: see ENTER- *pref.*

Entershock: see INTERSHOCK.

Entershoulder, -split, -spoil, -suck: see ENTER- *pref.*

Entersole: var. of ENTRESOL.

Enterspace, -sperse, obs. var. of INTERSPACE, -SPERSE.

†**Entertai·n,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6–7 entertaine, 6 -ayne, 7 intertaine. [f. next: cf. Fr. *entretien.*] = ENTERTAINMENT.

1. a. Pleasure; delight. b. An amusement, a merry-making.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E iiij b, On whose [a river's] prowde banke such entertaine I had. 1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* III. 30 Rurall entertains Had noe ill-meanings. 1669 *Addr. Hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* Ep. Ded. A viij, Our masquerades and longer festivous entertains. 1678 SIR T. BROWNE *Let.* Wks. 1852 III. 448 Intending to live in Surrey House, and there to make his entertaines; so that he contrives what pictures to lend, etc.

2. Conversation; social behaviour.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 11 With most obsequious sleek-browed intertain They all embrace it as most gratious. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xlii. 12 To restraine A wife Immodest in her entertaine.

3. The reception of a guest; also, the treatment of a person as a guest.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1085 Who .. Receyued them with cheerefull entertayne. 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 202 Those plausive shouts, which giue you entertaine. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 119 Your entertain shall be As doth befit our honour and your worth. 1640 T. CAREW *Poems, My Mistr. Commanding me to Return Lett.* 15 Tell your Soveraigne .. I gave you courteous entertaine. 1651 tr. DE LAS COVERAS *Hist. Don Fenise* 50, I thought to enjoy the deare entertaine of Hipolite.

b. A meal; *esp.* a formal or elegant meal; a feast, banquet. Cf. ENTERTAINMENT 11 c.

1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 302 All welcome to this peacefull intertaine. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xlii. 40 Abstaine To meet with Woemen at an Entertaine. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 203 The dismal Supper and strange Entertain of the Senatours. 1686 OLDHAM *Art Poetry* 30 Ill Music .. is what the entertain might spare.

4. Reception into the mind; acceptance.

1616 R. NICCOLS *Overbury's Vis.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 357 My counsel might find entertain With those, whose souls, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. iv. 237 Sathan appeared .. with a Virgins head, that thereby .. his temptation might finde the easier entertaine.

Entertain (entəɪtē·n), *v.* Forms: 5–7 enterteyn(e, 5 entreteyne, (entertien, entretene, -iene), 6–7 entertaine, -ein(e, 6 -ayne, (-ene, 7 -ean, -eign), 6–8 intertain(e, 6–7 -ayn(e, -ein, -eyn(e, (6 interteny, intertynie), 6– entertain. [late ME. *entertene*, ad. F. *entretenir* = Pr. *entretenir*, Sp. *entretener*, It. *intrattenere*:—late L. *intertenēre*, f. L. *inter* among + *tenēre* to hold.]

†I. 1. *trans.* To hold mutually; to hold intertwined. Also *absol.* with reciprocal sense. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. x. 88 They [bananas] entretiene and cleue to gydre wel an hondred in a clustre. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* VIII. 111 An other lesser [nerve] trunke is intertained among the fore partes of the legge.

II. To maintain, keep up.

†2. *trans.* To keep (a person, country, etc.) in a certain state or condition; to keep (a person) in a certain frame of mind. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 49 His swete wordes and drawynge atysen and enterteyne her in a contynualle thoughte towarde hym. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 191 Hys owne clyent..was interteynyd in long sute. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 191 By a kind of courteous and mild regiment intertained the countrey in quiet. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 170 The Fidelity and prudence of their Ministers seems rather to entertain them in mutual cautele and suspicion. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 425 Cromwell was certainly fond of her, and she took care to entertain him in it.

3. To keep up, maintain (a state of things, a process); to retain in use (a custom, law, etc.); to maintain, persist in (a course of action, 'attitude', state of feeling). *Obs.* in gen. sense; retained (but somewhat *arch.*) in a few special uses, as *to entertain a correspondence, discourse.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 31 To enterteyn hir pudyque chastyte in perpetuall wydowhed. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1375/1, I intertained intelligence with the Scottish queane. 1593 DRAYTON *Idea* Introd. Sonn., My Muse..cannot long one Fashion intertaine. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. 164 b, So careful hath he been to intertain peace amongst his subjects. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* v. (1677) 253 Morton .. entertained a long fight with them. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. ii. (1673) 21 To entertain the discipline of our Forefathers. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, &c.* 182 This heat, in the burning body, is entertained by the extrication of light. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* III. 18 The Empress Queen .. did not disdain .. to entertain Discourse with him. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 137 Entertaining a friendly correspondence with the orthodox Queen Theodelinda. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iv. 111 Philip.. might direct all his energies towards entertaining civil war in France.

†4. To maintain (something) in existence; to keep in repair or efficiency. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 72 b, And for to entretiene his astate were ordeyned certayn nombre of peple. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* ii. 5 These varieties of humours are entertained by nourishments. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 42 It's [a bridge] entertain'd at the cost of the king of Spain.

†5. To keep, retain (a person) in one's service; to be at the charges of (a person) in return for services rendered by him. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Gloucester* vii, With princely wagies dyd me enterteyne. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 15, I was..entertained with a stipend raised by voluntary contribution. 1625 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 167 Two ..Phisitions to bee interteyned and ymployed by this Cittie. 1636 tr. *Florus' Hist.* 130 They were entertained in pay by King Perses. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ii. 361 Notwithstanding so many labourers entertained in the work, seven years was this Temple in building 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 195 No wonder when so many Italians were entertained in the king's service.

†b. To take (a person) *into* one's service; to hire (a servant, etc.); to retain as an advocate.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 147 They entertained into their pay Charles Vrsin and Bartlemew Aluiano with two hundred men at armes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 110 Sweet Lady, entertaine him for your Seruant. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. iii. 392 Gave order .. to entertaine halfe of them for the warres. 1676 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 III. 498, I have enterteind Mr. Hall likewise, an able Exchequer atturny. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 71, I .. directly entertain'd all the Hands I could get.

†6. To maintain; to support; to provide sustenance for (a person). *Obs.*

1640 *Bk. War Committee Covenanters* 67 Sex musqueteires and ane sergand to be enterteanit upon the publict. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 99/1 Hermogenes, falling into Poverty, Socrates perswaded Diodorus his Friend to entertain. *a* 1657 BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1823–5) II. 145 That also they take order for intertaining the poore in ilk parochin. 1703 DK. QUEENSBERRY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 396 IV. 240, I thought it necessary to entertain him with some money. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb., Lives Bps.* 169 Ten widows of Clergymen are here entertained, with a very comfortable provision.

III. To maintain relations with.

†7. To deal with, have communication with (a person). *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 720 He is a deepe dissimuler .. entertayning all men for his owne profite. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 141/2 A Friend is not be entertained out of useful or necessary Ends, nor when such fail, is to be cast off.

†8. To treat in a (specified) manner. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 549 He entreteyneth vs above all other honourabli for the love of you. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 72, I am sorry, that with reuerence I did not entertaine thee as thou art. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Medit.* (1851) 76 And entertained with all variety of persecution. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* 28 He was very disgratefully entertained by Sir Amias Powlet, who clapt him in the stocks. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 44 Art thou rich? do not contumeliously entertain the [Lent] fast.

IV. To hold engaged, provide occupation for.

9. To engage, keep occupied the attention, thoughts, or time of (a person): also with *attention*, etc. as obj. Hence, to discourse to (a person) *of* something. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 68, I thinke the best way were, to entertaine him with hope. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 274 With what strange formes and shadowes ominous Did my last sleepe my griev'd soul intertaine! 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. i. § 4 The Phocians hoped so to entertain the Thessalians at home, as, etc. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 60 Noble enough, and worthy to entertain the Eyes of God. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* II. viii. (1699) 218 Entertaining thy self in Pleasures, thou hast for Toys and Fooleries lost Heaven! 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* § 2. 5 Nor is the World any longer to be entertained with Dark Lanthorns. 1692 BP. ELY *Answ. Touchstone* A v, I hope I shall neither tire the Reader, nor entertain him unprofitably. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clxxiii. 142, I have so often entertained you upon these important subjects. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 186 Of thee she entertains the blessed throngs.

†b. To occupy, fill up, wile away (time). *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 306 To entertaine time and ease at home. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1361 The weary time she cannot entertain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 526 Where he may likeliest find Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain The irksome hours, till his great Chief return. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 287 We entertained our time pleasantly enough in searching out and describing of plants.

†c. To give occupation to (an enemy's forces); to engage. *Obs.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 12 They presentlie sending certen troupes .. to skirmish and entertaine the Mosquettiers. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 111 O Noble English, that could entertaine With half their Forces, the full pride of France. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* II. i. (1854) 70 They [colonel Butler's regiment] entertained sir Charles Lucas. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Ivstine's History* 192 Porus..had prepared an Army to entertain him [Alexander].

10. To engage agreeably the attention of (a person); to amuse. In recent use often also *ironical*: = 'to try to entertain' (with something stupid or uninteresting). Also *refl.* and *absol.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 953 All this to entertain the Imagination that it waver less. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 92/2 We entertained our selves with discourse till the Prison was opened. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 10 Such relations, which though not true, might yet please and entertain his readers. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxvii. 89, I am very much entertained with him. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 127 Thus was poor Lucinda entertain'd out of her Innocence, and diverted into Infamy and Contempt. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 11 June, You never told me .. how you were entertained by Boswell's Journal. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. xv, A lady whom you consider it as your duty to entertain. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiii. (1865) 399 My favourite occupations..now cease to entertain. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 55 He entertained me with an account of the Darien Society.

V. To find room for; to give reception to.

†11. To admit and contain; to 'accommodate'.

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 277 The most safe and capacious Haven .. capable of entertaining the greatest Navy. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 200 Hot-beds to entertain .. exoctick Plants. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 42 Cut out so much Iron in the Fore and Backsides, as would entertain the main Spindle. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* Title-p., Rendering the Ports of Dover and Dublin Commodious for Entertaining large Ships.

†12. To give reception to; to receive (a person). Also *fig.* Sometimes const. *into. Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 659 Divers other .. came humbly and submitted themselves, whome he gently enterteined & lovingly receyved. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 120 Since mine owne doores refuse to entertaine me. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 37 Ino .. with her sonne Melicerta, were entertained into the number of the Sea-gods. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. v. (1654) 51 If the King of Israel riding on an Ass, be entertained into Jerusalem with Hosanna's. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 382 Hell shall unfould, To entertain you two, her widest Gates.

13. To receive as a guest; to show hospitality to. Also *absol.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xx. 74, I haue them not onely receyued but entreteyned, furnyshed and susteyned, etc. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 102 Directit be our souerane lady to intertynie the said ambassatour vntill hir cummyng. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 2 In receiuyng and interteinyng of geastes and straungers. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 93 Thou never gavest me a Kid, to entertaine my friends. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 131 This World is little other than our Inn to entertain us in our Journey to another Life. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 16 Gregory was entertained in the house of a pious and charitable kinsman. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 267 The Emperor was entertained at dinner. 1880 MRS. E. EDWARDS *Pezazi* in *Macm. Mag.* No. 253. 74 We were in such confusion .. that we could not entertain.

†14. To give reception (to something); to allow (something) to enter; to accept (pay, etc.); to receive (news, events, etc.) in a certain manner.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 119 And being also informed with what great extreamitie you have entertained the newes of his losse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 6 But were your will her sold to entertaine. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* (Arb.) 77 Abr'ams faire bosome lyes to entertaine it [thy soule]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. iii. § 15 The Athenians with immoderate joy entertained this happy seeming proclamation. 1620 QUARLES *Pentelogia* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 138 Did thy cheekes entertaine a traytor's lips? 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 74 We are to .. entertain the most calamitous accidents without murmuring or discontent. *c* 1710 C. MATHER in Blaikie *Ministr. Word* (1883) 295 To have the truths well entertained with the auditory.

b. To admit to consideration (an opinion, argument, request, proposal, etc.); to receive (an idea) into the mind.

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 45 But I will suspect a novell opinion, of untrueth; and not entertaine it, unlesse, etc. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xi. (1675) 130 Who thinks it not time to entertain thoughts of Death. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 128 ₱ 7, I..have..entertained the Addresses of a Man who I thought lov'd me more than Life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 409 That is a question which he refuses to entertain. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 17 § 8 The case shall be stated and the appeal entertained and heard.

c. To keep, hold, or maintain in the mind with favour; to harbour; to cherish; in weaker sense, to experience (a sentiment).

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 4 Nothing (blame and offence excepted) Can chaunce in the life of any man wherein horror is harboured, or feare intertained. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Despair* ii, When thoughts of Love I entertain. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 ₱ 5 Leonilla .. entertained .. a secret Passion for Florio. 1730 BERKELEY *Let.* 7 May, I entertained some thoughts of applying to his Majesty. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 144/1 The King entertained a deep resentment against him. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v, [She] perhaps for the moment actually entertained the purpose which she expressed. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. iv. 200 To learn from others, you must entertain a respect for them.

†15. To encounter, meet with. *Obs. rare.*

1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 563 Th' Argolicke Power returning home againe .. Did happie winde and weather entertaine. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 29 That he chose rather to be his owne Executioner, then to entertaine the cruell aspect of his Master.

†16. To take upon oneself (an obligation, a relation); to engage in, enter upon (a task). *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 75 Knowing themselves unmeet to entertain wedlock. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 277 That the King should .. entertaine that honourable warre. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 221, I was imploied by many my friends of London to entertaine this plantation. 1667-8 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 232 We onely made one order, that the House would entertein no new businesse till it be calld over. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 10 Trade was first entertain'd..by little States.

Entertainable (entəɪtē·năb'l), *a.* [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being entertained, of being received into the mind.

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 113 Whatsoever favours the ambition .. of men, is easily entertainable.

Entertained (entəɪtē·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb.

†1. Taken into service; enlisted. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 34 Love that smiled at his newe interteined champion.

2. a. That is receiving hospitality; b. that is the object of efforts to amuse or gratify. Chiefly *absol.*

1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xx. (1879) 206 It was perfect delight to entertainers and entertained. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* 32 We are the entertainer and the entertained.

Entertainer (entəɪtē·nəɪ). Also 6-7 interteiner, (6 enterteiner, interteinour). [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who receives a guest; one who shows hospitality; a host. Also *fig.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 116 Democritus Sicyonius is .. my friendly interteiner. 1670 WALTON *Life Wotton* 21 He was a great lover of his neighbours, and a bountiful entertainer of them. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 222 Their entertainer was very corpulent. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 11 Having thanked his entertainers for their hospitality. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 728 A graceful diner-out And entertainer more than hospitable.

fig. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem.* 89 (T.) We become the receptacles and entertainers of his [God's] good Spirit.

b. One who admits to consideration (requests or proposals); one who harbours or cherishes (sentiment, etc.).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 17 When euery greefe is entertaind, That's offer'd comes to th'entertainer. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xxx, Good purposes, when they are not held,..turn enemies to the entertainer of them.

2. One who or that which furnishes amusement; one who gives a public 'entertainment'.

a 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1273/2 She was content to be talkatiue with a straunger, & wax a proper enterteiner. 1793 (*title*), Wonderful Magazine and Marvellous Chronicle, or new weekly entertainer. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i, Conjurors, lecturers, monologue entertainers.

†3. That which keeps up or promotes. *Obs.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1646) 187 Equality in government is the entertainer of confusion.

†Entertai·ness. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec.: see -ESS.] A female entertainer; a hostess.

1709 E. W. *Life Donna Rosina* 41 She told her Entertainess that she was extreamly troubled.

Entertaining (entəɪtē·nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENTERTAIN, in various senses.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 663 What profite this gentle entertaynyng of his people brought him to .. all men may easely conjecture. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 27 Both the message of Elisha and Naaman's entertaining thereof. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 30 By this entertaining of Strangers for Soldiers, their Country becomes more and more peopled. 1883 *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 534/2 The club expect also to have the entertaining of..distinguished guests.

attrib. 1791 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 268 The present Assembly room was to be appropriated for an entertaining room.

Entertaining (entəɪtē·nɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That entertains.

†1. Affording sustenance, supporting life. *rare.*

1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 202 The Air Temperate and Healthy, the Earth Fruitful and Entertaining.

2. Agreeable; interesting; now chiefly, amusing.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 12 For the Presence of any desirable Object, we know is more Acceptable and Entertaining, than either the Notion or Prospect of it. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 339 A part of knowledge both useful and entertaining. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 44 The secondary use of speech is to please and be entertaining to each other in conversation. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* i. (1813) 6 Of all the employments in life, none is more .. entertaining, than the cultivation of plants. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (ed. 7) 105 Enterteening has in olden Scottish usage the sense not of amusing but of interesting.

†3. That exercises hospitality; hospitable. *rare.*

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 498 This is the heavenly fellowship represented unto entertaining Abraham.

Hence **Entertai·ningly** *adv.*, in an entertaining manner; †in the manner of one who receives guests (*obs.*); in an interesting or amusing way.

Entertai·ningness, the quality of being entertaining.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 455 He bark't not..but look'd soberly and entertainingly, like a steward, on the strangers. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* 36 (R.) He can talk entertainingly upon common subjects. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 3 The entertainingness of moral writings. 1882 DR. J. BROWN *John Leech, etc.* 320 The question is ably and entertainingly handled. 1884 HALE *Christm. in Narragansett* v. 117 No method known by which you can inspissate entertainingness into a dull article.

Entertainment (entəɪtē·nmĕnt). Forms: see ENTERTAIN *v.* [f. ENTERTAIN *v.* + -MENT.]

†1. The action of upholding or maintaining. *Obs.*

1610 *Death Rauil.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 114 Letters patent..for the intertainement of the edict made in Nantes.

†2. The action of maintaining persons in one's service, or of taking persons into service. Also, the state or fact of being maintained in or taken into service; service, employment. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 78/1 The Saxons .. desirous of intertainment to serue in warres. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 17 He must thinke vs some band of strangers, i'th aduersaries entertainment. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 250 Note if your Lady straine his [Cassio's] Entertainment With any strong, or vehement importunitie. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. vii. (1854) 269 All officers and soldiers that shall desire to take entertainment from any foreign kingdom. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II. 259 To undertake some Stipendary Lecture, wheresoever they could find entertainment.

†b. Provision for the support of persons in service (*esp.* soldiers); *concr.* pay, wages. *Obs.*

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 1 The kings clerks .. haue for their enterteinements and their clerkes, no fees nor wages certaine for those offices. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 89 The which eighteene thousand pounds will defray the entertainment of 1500 Souldiers. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 24 The Earl of Stafford's entertainment was, for himself six shillings and eight pence per diem. 1682 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 172 And other officers, with their several salaries and entertainments. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* Introd. ii. 16 Granting him 20*s.* a day..towards the entertainment of an hundred horsemen serving there under him.

†3. Maintenance; support; sustenance. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1391 Lands for the intertainement of them and their horses. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 36 Most convenient for the Entertainment of the various Sorts of Animals. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 468 Creatures .. designed for the Service and Entertainment of Mankind. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 89 The expence laid out upon the minor's entertainment. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. 71 James .. erected a college at Chelsea for the entertainment of twenty persons.

†4. Manner of social behaviour. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii, With hir good maners and swete enterteinements. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* Pref. 3 The maners that to Phisicions belonged, are that thei be of gentle entertaynment. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 118 Gouerne them with convenient speeches, and good entertainment and curtesie.

†5. Treatment (of persons). *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 669 He was of the Nobilitie receyved, and with all honorable entertainement conveyed to the Kinges presence. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 45 This [viz. burning] was the entertainment that these sectaries had in times past. 1660 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* 74 The savage entertainment He met with in it [the World].

†6. Discussion of a subject. *Obs.*

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 329 To conclude this tedious Entertainment of the Gentile Divinity, I will add, etc.

7. Occupation; spending (of time). Now *rare.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. iiij b, What familiar occupieng and enterteynement there is amonge y^e^ people. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. i. 126 Sir Holofernes, as concerning some entertainment of time. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 91 A dallying entertainment of the time.

8. The action of occupying (a person's) attention agreeably; interesting employment; amusement.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxviii. (1627) 282 An Oration by the highest, to giue the visitours intertainment. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 123 A person who is fond of seeing natural curiosities cannot but meet here with the highest entertainment. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1850) Introd. 47 He who seeks to find instruction in the following pages, will not fail to find entertainment likewise. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xxi. 123 Biography..furnishes entertainments to the reader.

b. That which affords interest or amusement.

1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 83 Other Mens [Affairs] .. are the usual entertainment of those that neglect their own. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 80 It [history] has alwayes been the most delightful entertainment of my life. 1713 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ¶ 1 Gloriana shall be the name of the Heroine in to Day's Entertainment. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. iv, These fine descriptive pieces .. have been the entertainment of ages. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 3. 81 His appetite for this kind of entertainment.

c. *esp.* A public performance or exhibition intended to interest or amuse.

JOHNSON (1755) assigns to the word a specific application to 'the lower comedy'; in recent use it often denotes an assemblage of performances of varied character, as when music is intermixed with recitations, feats of skill, etc.

1727 J. THURMOND (*title*), The Miser; or Wagner and Abericock. A Grotesque Entertainment. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. xiii, The entertainments at Astley's or the Circus. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 353 Importunate for dramatic entertainments. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 18 Davenant succeeded in procuring permission from the Protector .. to give what would now be called entertainments.

9. The accommodation of anything in a receptacle. *Obs.*

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xx. (1715) 152 Harbours were Places render'd .. commodious for the Entertainment of Ships. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 122 Sufficient room for the Entertainment of Ships in this Harbour.

†10. Reception (of persons); manner of reception.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 66 Hath your hot intertainment cooled your courage? 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 140 Get thee backe to Cæsar, Tell him thy entertainment. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. ix. (1695) 67 According to the divers circumstances of Childrens first entertainment in the World. 1692 BP. ELY *Answ. Touchstone* A iv, In the very Prisons, where the Romish-Priests could meet with any entertainment.

11. The action of receiving a guest. Also, the action of treating as a guest, of providing for the wants of a guest.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 32 The courteous entertainment of forreiners and strangers. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 421 Hezekiah's entertainment of them with gladnesse. 1698-9 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 19 (R.) Where [at Whitehall] a constant table was provided for their entertainment. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 110 The entertainment has been some charge, his retinue and company being great. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 245 Not the custom of the Spaniards to let their wives appear in any public entertainment of friends. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 385 The improvement of our houses of public entertainment. 1883 E. T. PAYNE in *Law Times* 27 Oct. 432/2 The proprietor of [an inn] .. undertakes to provide for the entertainment of all comers.

b. *concr.* Hospitable provision for the wants of a guest; *esp.* provision for the table. Somewhat *arch.*

1540 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 146. II. 126 The most bountiful gifts, the chere and most gratiouse enterteignment. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 37 His office was to giue entertainement And lodging unto all that came. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Aug., To my uncle Fenner's, where there was .. great deal of company, but poor entertainment. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 260 Provided of all requisite Entertainment for at least a Twelvemonth. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xii, Take order that lodging and entertainment be prepared at York.

c. A meal; *esp.* a formal or elegant meal; a banquet. Somewhat rare in recent use.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 153 You have done our pleasures Much grace (faire Ladies) Set a faire fashion on our entertainment. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 285 A Bill .. against giving of interteinments of meat or drink. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 89 The Entertainment is, green Leaves ..which they eat raw, with Lime and Betel-nut. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxii, A very genteel entertainment .. dressed by Mr. Thornhill's cook. *c* 1775 BURKE *Sp. Durat. Parl.* Wks. X. 81 Entertainments, drinkings, open houses. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 90 When the man returned from an entertainment.

12. †a. The action of accepting (a present or proposal); the receiving in a certain manner (news, events, etc.); the 'reception' (*esp.* favourable reception, welcome), *e.g.* of a newly published book, of a new idea or doctrine, etc. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 124 By patient sufferance, and entertainment of our harmes. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet* 31 If a bribe doe entertainement finde. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) Introd. 4 By the welcome and kind entertainment of my first labours, etc. 1648 BP. HALL *Select Th.* xxiv, Evils, which we look for, fall so much the less heavily, by how much we are foreprepared for their entertainment. 1672 TILLOTSON in Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* Pref., The ensuing treatise .. needs nothing else to make way for its entertainment. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 343 His Forgery met with good Entertainment. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gardiner* xxxvii. 196 The Scorzonera has of late met with great entertainment at the tables of the curious.

b. The taking into consideration; entering upon the discussion (of a question).

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 13. 253 Men will grow more and more averse to the entertainment of questions which, etc.

c. The cherishing (an idea) in the mind.

1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 17 The deliberate entertainment of this selfish design.

Entertake, -tangle, -tear: see ENTER- *pref.* and INTER-.

Entertisse, var. of INTERDICE, *Obs.*

Entertissue: see INTER-.

Enterval, -view, obs. forms of INTERVAL, INTERVIEW.

Enterwarn: see ENTER- *pref.*

Enterwoven, enterwrought: see INTER-.

†Ente·st, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. ? Variant of INTEXT, interwoven.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 627 His shield an hundred Snakes, his Fathers crest, An Hydra in their compass is entest.

†E·ntheal, *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1736 in BAILEY; 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

†E·nthean, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. ἔνθε-ος (see ENTHEOS) + -AN.] Inspired by an indwelling god.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* I. 25 Some of their prophets in an Enthean fury, Predicted that a King should come from Iury, To Monarchise the World. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. ciii, Canzons, tin'd with Enthean fire.

†E·ntheasm. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [as if ad. Gr. *ἐνθεασμός, f. ἐνθεάζειν (see next).] = ENTHUSIASM.

1751 BYROM *Enthus.* Poet. Wks. (1810) 251 Altho' in one absurdity they chime To make religious entheasm a crime.

†Enthea·stic, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Gr. ἐνθεαστικ-ός, f. ἐνθεάζειν to be the subject of 'possession' by a god, f. ἔνθεος ENTHEOS.] (See quot.)

Hence **Enthea·stical** *a.*, **Enthea·stically** *adv.*

1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Plotinus* Introd. 23 The entheastic (or such as are agitated by a divine fury). — tr. *Pausanias'*

Greece III. 266 Wisdom..delivered..entheastically, or according to a deific energy.

†**E·ntheate,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 entheat. [ad. L. *entheāt-us*, pa. pple. of **entheāre*, f. *entheus*: see next.] Possessed or inspired by a god.

c 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. 29/2 Stars..entheate from above, Their sovereign Prince laud, glorify, adore. 1640 W. Hodgson *Commend. Verses* in *B. Jonson's Wks.*, His Genius justly in an Entheat Rage, Oft lash't the dull—sworn Factors for the Stage.

‖ **E·ntheos, -us.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *entheos, -us*, Gr. ἔνθεος divinely inspired, f. ἐν in + θεός god.

The use by Eng. authors appears to be suggested by some such L. phrase as *entheus ardor*.]

An indwelling divine power; inspiration.

1594 J. Dickenson *Arisbas* (1878) 78 The diuine Entheos ..should be affoorded to other nations. *c* 1595 — *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 23 Matchlesse perfections, wrought in them by vertue of a diuine Entheos. 1782 J. Scott *Painting* Wks. (Anderson) 770 Without the Entheus Nature's self bestows, The world no painter nor no poet knows.

Hence †**E·ntheous** *a.* [+-ous.] divinely inspired.

1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 33 Men of a more Æthereal and Entheous temper.

Enthetic (enθe·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. ἐνθετικ-ός, f. ἐνθε- aor. stem of ἐντιθέναι, f. ἐν in + τιθέναι to place.] Put in; introduced from without. Said of 'diseases produced by inoculation or implantation, and especially syphilitic diseases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1867 *Abyss. Exped.* in *Standard* 23 Nov., Most danger is to be apprehended from the outbreak of epidemics—of smallpox, cholera, and enthetic disease. 1888 Sir M. Mackenzie *Frederick the Noble* 226 The man..urged that the disease might be of an enthetic character.

Enthirst: see En- *pref.*[1] 2.

Enthraldom (enθrō·ldəm). *rare.* [f. Enthrall *v.* + -dom.] The state or condition of being enthralled. *lit.* and *fig.*

1641 Jer. Burroughs *Serm.* 19 Tending .. to the enthraldome of the estates, liberties, consciences of their posteritie. 1715 M. Davies *Ath. Brit.* I. 223 Full of marks of their Popish Enthraldom. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 559 It is not yours to weep The land's enthraldom. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 289/1 The emancipation of multitudes of men and women from their enthraldom to a vitiated appetite.

Enthral(l (enθrō·l), *v.* Also in-. [f. En-[1] + Thrall *sb.*

The sb. *thrall* may here be taken in either of its two senses, 'slave' and 'slavery.']

1. *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a thrall; to hold in thrall; to enslave, bring into bondage. Now *rare* in lit. sense.

a. 1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes, Brutus* iii, Ingrateful Cæsar who could Rome enthrall. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 512 A ransom is..that which is detained, or given for the releasing of that which is enthralled. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 321 The danger..of being again enthralled by the Spaniards. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xxv, I am free! No one shall enthrall me.

β. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. 39 Those people, which he [the Turk] hath subjected and inthralled. 1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 495 It is as hard and dangerous..to inthrall a people, that would live free.

2. *fig.* To 'enslave' mentally or morally. Now *chiefly*, to captivate, hold spellbound, by pleasing qualities.

a. 1576 Newton tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 170 A man should not give over or enthrall his credit and honour to Harlots. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 142 So is mine eye enthralled to thy shape, 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* IV. 177 Vice doth enthral Men's strongest Powers. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xvii, He was inclined to believe that a stratagem had enthralled him. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 123 And M—, in that simple dress, Enthralls us more by studying less. 1878 E. Jenkins *Haverholme* 136 He was enthralled by the wizard spell of the orator.

β. 1603 Daniel *Def. Rhime* (1717) 12 Seeking to please our Ear, we inthral our Judgment. 1636 Healey *Theophrast., Impert. Diligence* 53 This fellow perswades him not so much to inthrall himselfe to his Physicians directions. *c* 1720 Prior *Poems* (1866) 12 She soothes, but never can inthral my mind. *a* 1803 Beattie *Hermit* (R.), Spring shall return, and a lover bestow And sorrow no longer thy bosom enthrall. 1859 Kingsley *Raleigh* Misc. I. 30 The sense of beauty inthralls him at every step. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I. xviii. 516 To inthrall his mind by the influences of religion.

Hence **Enthra·lled** *ppl. a.* **Enthra·ller,** one who enthralls. **Enthra·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 134 Loue hath chas'd sleepe from my enthralled eyes. 1600 Holland *Livy* II. xxiv. 59 The enthralled debtors .. were immediatlie by name enrolled. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 75 Through our..backwardnes to recover any enthrall'd peece of truth out of the gripe of custom. 1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III (1692) I. 93 The subjecting and inthralling all Ministers under them. 1669 Cokaine *Poems* 149 Her sweetest mouth..[is] All hearts enthraller. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 311 With an enthralled world to labour for them. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xiii, Those of the *Sucken*, or enthralled ground, were liable in penalties. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* xiv. 195 To break loose from the enthralling chains of earth.

Enthralment (enθrō·lmĕnt). [f. Enthrall *v.* + -ment.] The action of enthralling; the state of being enthralled; slavery; sometimes in *pl.* Chiefly *fig.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 21 The King of France might seeme to haue sustained a grieuous losse by the enthralment of this Duke. 1636 tr. *Florus* 258 Cataline.. was thrust into a treason for inthralment of his native Countrey. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 187 Ther can be neither peace, nor joy, nor love, but an enthrallment. 1794 G. Wakefield *Dk. of York* 33 To weep over the enthralment of our species. 1805 Wordsw. *Prel.* (1850) 87 Life, In its late course of even days with all Their smooth enthralment. 1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 798 There are..enthralments far More self-destroying. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. iv. 77 This tenderness in all probability was but the temporary enthralment of the eyes. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* V. Index 545 [Religious freedom] rises from inthralments of the hand of violence.

†**Enthri·ll,** *v. Obs.* [f. En-[1] + Thrill *v.*] *trans.* To pierce.

1559 Sackville *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* R i. liii, Pale Death Enthrylling it [her brest] to reue her of her breath. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 182 The yron fist, that holds out nought but a knife to enthrill vs.

Enthrone (enθrō·un), *v.* Also 7–8 inthrone. [f. En-[1] + Throne: cf. F. *enthroner* (Cotgr.).]

1. *trans.* To seat on a throne; *esp.* to set (a king, bishop, etc.) on a throne as a formal induction to office; to invest with regal or episcopal authority.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 5 Cleopatra and himselfe in Chaires of Gold Were publikely enthron'd. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.*, A King is .. King .. incompleatly till he be solemnly Crowned and Inthroned. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 63 This Pope..was no sooner elected and enthron'd in France..but that he, etc. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 135 He was not crowned and anointed in Westminster Abbey, but was solemnly enthroned. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* iii. 119 [The] Bishop of Norwich was elected by the monks of Canterbury at his bidding and enthroned as Primate.

fig. *a* 1628 Sir J. Beaumont *Epiph.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 143 There pride, enthroned in misty errours, dwels. 1727 Thomson *Summer* 400 One [maid], chief, in gracious dignity inthron'd Shines o'er the rest. *a* 1790 Warton *Enthusiast* (R.), Where happiness and quiet sit enthron'd. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) II. 148 To enthrone the very mystery of falsehood and iniquity. 1868 Miss Braddon *Dead-Sea F.* II. ix. 211 If she seem an angel to you, enthrone her in your heart of hearts.

2. To set as on a throne; to place in a high position, exalt.

1699 Addison *Imit. Milton* 42 By every God that sits enthroned on high. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 171 Enthroned..on a mountain fastness. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* V. 300 In every parish from Mile End to Saint James's was to be seen enthroned on the shoulders of stout Protestant porters a pope.

Hence †**Enthrona·tion,** *Obs.*, in 7 **inthronation,** the action of enthroning. **Enthro·ned** *ppl. a.*, in 8 **inthroned.**

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. § 10 The antique Regall Chaire of Inthronation. *a* 1711 Ken *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 247 Glory be to thee, O Love inthroned!

Enthronement (enθrō·unmĕnt). Also 7 in-. [f. as prec. + -ment.] a. The action of enthroning; *esp.* the ceremony of enthroning a king or bishop. b. The fact of being enthroned.

1685 *Addr. Virginia* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2051/2 Your Majesties peaceable and safe Inthronement in your Rightful and Lawful Imperial Seat. 1878 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxviii. 24 The day of David's enthronement was the beginning of better times. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Apr. 5/3 It was at Bishop Temple's own request that his enthronement ..took place so early in the morning.

†**Enthro·ng, inthro·ng,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. En-[1], In- + Throng *sb.* and *v.*] a. *intr.* To crowd in. b. *trans.* To encircle in a throng, beset.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xv. xli, The seas betwixt those Isles inthrong. *Ibid.* xix. xxxvii, His people like a flowing streame inthrong. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 627 Alcibiades..enthronged by his enemies.

Enthroning (enθrō·uning), *vbl. sb.* [f. Enthrone *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Enthrone; the action of formally inducting a king or bishop to office; = Enthronement. Also *fig.*

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 295 Coronation, inthroning, is solemnity of King-making, or King-declaring. 1697 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* II. 32 These two letters were written a little while after the Enthroning of George. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 94 Of that Enthroning the Holy Ghost shed abroad .. was a convincing Demonstration. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 651 The enthroning of Henry the Fourth.

Enthronization (enθrō·unəizē·ʃən). Forms: 6 intronyzacion, -izacion, 6–8 inthronization, 7– enthronisation, -ization. [f. Enthronize + -ation.] = Enthronement. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 11 A Riche Cappe which every Duk ys Crowned with at hys ffirst Intrononyzacions. 1552 Bale *Apol.* 96 The feast of Sathans intronizacion. 1574 *Life 70th Abp. Canterb.* A viij, The installinge off Archbisshopps his predecessors (which they commonly call inthronization). 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 147 The Great Sophi hath at his inauguration a kind of miter horn'd put on by his Chaliph, at his inthronization. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Acts* xiii. 9 Popes..change their names at their enthronization. 1663 *Aron-bimn.* 3 All Israel shall be invited to wait upon the Solemnity of its [the sacred Ark's] Inthronization. 1750 Hodges *Elihu* (1755) Prel. Disc. 77 In this vision we have a representation of the..inthronization of the Lamb. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 628 Unanimous enthronisation of his genius above surrounding and inferior men. 1860 Freer *Henry IV*, II. III. iii. 318 Opposite, was a chair..for the occupation of the king before his enthronization. 1879 W. Benham *Mem. Tait* 454 Immediately after the enthronisation the Archbishop and his family went to Lambeth.

attrib. 1751 Milles in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 116 *note*, The enthronization-feast of archbishop Neville.

†**Enthro·nize,** *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: *a.* 4 entronize, 6–7 enthronise, (-oanize, -onishe), 6–8 enthronize. *β.* 4–6 intronise, -ze, 6–7 inthronise, -yse. [ad. OF. *introniser* (13th c. in Littré) ad. late L. *int(h)ronizāre*, ad. Gr. ἐνθρονίζειν, f. ἐν in + θρόνος Throne.

In the poetical examples the accent is variously *e·nthronize*, *enthro·nize*; the former accords best with mod. analogies.]

1. *trans.* = Enthrone *v.* 1. Also *fig.* and *refl.*

a. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 167 What emperour was entronized The firste day of his corone. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 437 He in his whole pomp mitred sat there enthronized. 1594 J. Dickenson *Arisbas* (1878) 41 Chastitie sate enthronizde as gardian of her lookes. 1609 Bp. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 304 Kings are enthroanized by Diuine ordinance. 1646 J. Hall *Poems* 78 With what grace Doth mercy sit enthroniz'd on thy face! 1651 Gataker *Parker* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 16 The first [archbishop] that..was enthronized in that seat.

β. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 254 Thus was he pope canonised with great honour and intronised. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 252 And aftir him [Urban] was intronized Bonifacius the IX. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 296 The reuerend M. Doctor Heskins..inthronized in his Doctours chayer. 1637 Pocklington *Altare Chr.* 28 Ambition to step up into the highest roomes and seats, and there to inclose and inthronize themselves. 1685 *Acc. Coron.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2028/2 Te Deum being Sung, He Ascended the Throne, and being Inthronized, the Arch-Bishops, etc. 1838 *Rubric Coron. Q. Vict.* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* III. 123 The Queen will ascend the Theatre, and be lifted up into her Throne ..being Inthronized, or placed therein.

2. To set as on a throne; to place in a high position, exalt; to raise in dignity.

a. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* clxxi. 1063 Enthronished with the Angels of Paradise. 1614 R. Tailor *Hog hath lost Pearl* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 485 Here sits enthronis'd The sparkling diamond. 1623 Drumm. of Hawth. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 125 The sun enthronized in the midst of the planets. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 259 An heav'nly Mind can never miss, To sit like Jesus enthroniz'd in Bliss.

β. 1557 *Primer, Laudes* B ij, O Glorious floure of womanhed Above the sterres inthronised. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 378 Now inthronized he sits on high, In golden Palace of the starry Skie.

Hence **Enthronized** *ppl. a.*, **Enthronizing** *vbl. sb.*

1572 N. Roscarrock in Bossewell *Armorie* Prel. Verses, Thenthronizing of Ioue. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 305 b, After the enthronizyng of Hildebrand..Kynges were called Kynges onely in name. 1601 Bp. Barlow *Serm. Paules Crosse* 25 The inthronising and deposing of Princes, is Gods onely prerogative royall. 1640 Howell *Dodona's Grove* 58 The newly enthroniz'd Oke. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v. § 27 (1740) 332 The heroic Carriage..of some of the enthronised Clergy. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxxiv. 6 Latonia, thou that art Throned daughter of enthronis'd Jove.

Enthunder: see En- *pref.*[1] 3.

Enthuse (enθiū·z), *v. U.S.* (*colloq.* or *humorous.*) [An ignorant back-formation from Enthusiasm.] a. *trans.* To kindle with enthusiasm. b. *intr.* To grow enthusiastic; to go into ecstasies.

1869 *Ohio newspaper* in *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. IV. 512 The only democrat whose nomination could enthuse the democracy of Ohio. 1872 Lytton *Parisians* II. viii, The American.. whispered .. 'I am not without a kinkle that you will be enthused'. 1880 Grant *Confess. Frivolous Girl* iv. 180, I admit he began to enthuse a little. 1887 H. P. Kimball in *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 5/1, I don't get enthused at all, sir, over all this Greek business.

†**Enthu·siac,** *a. Obs.* In 7 -aque. [f. Gr. ἐνθουσία (correctly inferred from its derivatives: see Enthusiasm) + -ac.] Causing prophetic ecstasy.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1321 These Enthusiaque and divining spirits.

†**Enthu·sian.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -an.] = Enthusiast 1.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. 1. iii. (1676) 406/1 Of Prophets, Enthusians and Impostors, our Ecclesiastical stories afford many examples. 1692 in Coles. 1707 E. Ward *Hudibras Rediv.* (1715) II. viii, Those..confusions, Occasioned by such vile Enthusions [*sic*] Who had already robb'd the Throne.

Enthusiasm (enθiū·zi,ăz'm). Also 7 enthusiasme, (entousiasm, 8 enthysiasm). [ad. late L. *enthūsiasm-us*, Gr. ἐνθουσιασμός, f. ἐνθουσιάζειν, f. ἐνθουσία (Zonaras *Lex.*) the fact of being ἔνθεος possessed by a god. Cf. Fr. *enthousiasme.*

The word ἐνθουσία has been explained by Leo Meyer as for **ἐνθεουσία*, abstr. sb. f. **ἐνθεοϋντ-* stem of pr. pple. of **ἐνθεεῖν* to be ἔνθεος.]

†1. Possession by a god, supernatural inspiration, prophetic or poetic frenzy; an occasion or manifestation of these. *Obs.*

[1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. *Argt.*, A certaine ἐνθουσιασμός and celestiall inspiration. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 210, I feel the vertue of my spirit decayed, The Enthousiasmos of my Muse allaid.] 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1342 The Dæmons use to make their prophets and prophetesses to be ravished with an Enthusiasme or divine fury. 1620 J. Pyper tr. *Hist. Astrea* I. v. 146 The Bacchanals runne thorow the streets raging and storming, full of the Enthusiasme of their god. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 87 Doth he think they knew it by Enthusiasm or Revelation from Heaven? 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 8 Nothing made the Anabaptists so infamous as their pretended enthusiasms or revelations. 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. Prol., It is my sole Entousiasm. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* III. xii. 253 The second sort of θεομάντεις..were such as pretended to enthusiasm.

† b. (cf. 3.) Poetical fervour, impassioned mood or tone. *Obs.*

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Pref. (J.), Poetry, by a kind of enthusiasm, or extraordinary emotion of soul, makes it seem to us that we behold, etc. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 70 He [Cowley] was the first who imparted to English numbers the enthusiasm of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less.

2. Fancied inspiration; 'a vain confidence of divine favour or communication' (J.). In 18th c. often in vaguer sense: Ill-regulated or misdirected religious emotion, extravagance of religious speculation. *arch.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr., If ever Christianity be exterminated, it will be by Enthusiasme. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* § 7 (1737) I. 53 Inspiration is a real feeling of the Divine Presence, and Enthusiasm a false one. 1747 DODDRIDGE *Life Col. Gardiner* § 137. 163 There is really such a Thing as Enthusiasm, against which it becomes the true Friends of the Revelation to be diligently on their Guard. 1766 WALPOLE *Let.* 10 Oct., Towards the end he [Wesley] exalted his voice and acted very ugly enthusiasm. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 121 Enthusiasm [makes us] imagine that we are the peculiar favorites of the divine being. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 20 The most formal and lifeless devotions..are mere enthusiasm unless, etc. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Over-Soul* Wks. (Bohn) I. 118 Everywhere the history of religion betrays a tendency to enthusiasm.

3. The current sense: Rapturous intensity of feeling in favour of a person, principle, cause, etc.; passionate eagerness in any pursuit, proceeding from an intense conviction of the worthiness of the object.

1716 KENNETT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 429 IV. 306 The King of Sweden..must have much more enthusiasm in him to put it in execution. 1766-7 MRS. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III. 167 Different religions have introduced prejudices, Enthusiasms, and Scepticisms. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xviii. 282 A passion for glory which was nothing short of enthusiasm. 1808 SIR JOHN MOORE in Jas. Moore *Camp. Spain* 76 The armies you see are also without enthusiasm, or even common obstinacy. 1817 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II. i. 11 Enthusiasm is very catching, especially when it is very eloquent. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. ii. 56 Enthusiasm for the ideals of his country and of humanity.

Enthusiast (enþiū·zi¡æst). [ad. Gr. *ἐνθουσιαστ-ής*, f. *ἐνθουσιάζειν* (see prec.). Cf. Fr. *enthousiaste*.]

† 1. One who is (really or seemingly) possessed by a god; one who is under the influence of prophetic frenzy. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 162 So did those Enthusiasts amongst the Pagans deliver that..wherof they had no..apprehension. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* I. v. (1662) 96 Their proper Enthusiasts as the Sybils, and the Pythian Prophetess. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 48 The Indians..will not as yet return any of our Captive Friends, till God speak to the foresaid Enthusiasts [two sagamores claiming divine inspiration].

fig. 1647 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* Poems 90 She is placed Above herself—Music's enthusiast! 1700 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 163 The sweet enthusiast from her sacred store Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds.

2. † a. transl. Lat. *Enthusiasta*: In *Eccl. Hist.* the designation of a sect of heretics of the fourth century, who pretended to special revelations. *Obs.* (the Lat. form is now used *Hist.*)

1637 HIERON *Wks.* I. 82 There were in the elder times certaine heretiques called Enthusiasts, which..contemned the written word. 1639 F. ROBARTS *God's Holy H.* x. 75 The haeresie of the Messalini otherwise called Euchites and Enthusiastes.

b. *gen.* One who erroneously believes himself to be the recipient of special divine communications; in wider sense, one who holds extravagant and visionary religious opinions, or is characterized by ill-regulated fervour of religious emotion.

(Pagitt and other 17th c. writers give *enthusiasts* as the actual name of a contemporary sect of Anabaptists; but this is probably a misapprehension.)

1609 DOWNAM *Chr. Liberty* 27 If there be no freedom in our wills before we be called, then belike..we must look with the Enthusiasts for violent raptures. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 328 Sottish Enthusiastes condemne all learning, all premeditation. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiii. 73 Hence we may derive the Visions, Voyces, Revelations of the Enthusiast. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 54 It is the believing those to be Miracles which are not, that constitutes an Enthusiast. 1806 EARL WESTMORLD. in Cobbett *Parl. Deb.* VII. 230 Atheists, enthusiasts, jacobins, and such descriptions of persons. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 164 This very Church of Rome incarcerated Molinos and Madame Guyon as dangerous enthusiasts.

3. One who is full of 'enthusiasm' (see ENTHUSIASM 3) for a cause or principle, or who enters with enthusiasm into a pursuit. Const. *for, in, of,* † *to.* Sometimes with unfavourable notion (*transf.* from 2 b.): A visionary, self-deluded person.

In present use the disparaging sense is more frequent than in the case of the related words ENTHUSIASM and ENTHUSIASTIC.

1764 GOLDSMITH *Hist. Eng.* in *Lett.* (1772) II. 224 An enthusiast to the discipline of the field. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 158 Hardly serious at first, he is now an enthusiast. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 197 We shall believe those reformers to be then honest enthusiasts. 1791 — *Th. Fr. Affairs* VII. 74 At present the king..can send none but the enthusiasts of the system. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* viii. 52 Paracelsus..an astrological enthusiast. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 26 The energy and sincerity of enthusiasts is powerful in all ages. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* 196 The arbitrary enthusiast for external order.

¶ Sometimes defined by the context in its etymological sense, in order to give a different complexion to its use in sense 2 or 3.

c 1771 FLETCHER *4th Check* Wks. 1795 III. 59 The true Enthusiasts, those who are really inspired by the grace and love of God. 1879 R. H. SMITH in *Sunday Mag.* 507 He was an enthusiast in the best and truest sense of the word, for he was filled with the fulness of God.

4. *attrib.* or *adj.* That is an enthusiast; pertaining to an enthusiast, enthusiastic.

1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 88 The enthusiast maid of Hatfeild predicted the royall blood should be poysoned. 1742 COLLINS *Ode Pity* 29 Shall raise a wild enthusiast heat. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 325 In a room that resembled the miserable Barry's, he lived his enthusiast life.

Enthusiastic (enþiū·zi¡æ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἐνθουσιαστικ-ός*, f. *ἐνθουσιάζειν*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to enthusiasm, full of or characterized by enthusiasm.

† 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, possession by a deity. Also *fig. Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1348 For an instrument.. to set it [divination] aworke, we allow a spirit or winde, and an exhalation enthusiasticke. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 112 Enthusiastic flames, such as can give Marrow to my plump genius. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 12 The Forme.. wherein the first Divine Poesie was delivered, was Enthusiastic. 1849 FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* 295 We do not speak of any enthusiastic influence of the Spirit.

† 2. Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of mystical delusions in religion. *Obs.*

1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 220 Being built upon Foundations wholly Enthusiastick, and thereby very unaccountable to common Reason. 1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue*, During the usurpation .. an infusion of enthusiastic jargon prevailed. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 194 The several Enthusiastic Sects that arise from time to time among Christians.

† b. *transf.* Irrational, 'quixotic'. *Obs.*

1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 34 The Decii who sacrificed themselves for the good of a Society whom they went to forsake, seem to me truly enthusiastick. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 10 An absurd and enthusiastick contempt of interest.

3. Of feelings, convictions, etc.: That is of the nature of, that amounts to, ENTHUSIASM 3; intensely ardent, rapturous. Of persons, their temperaments, actions, language, etc.: Characterized by or manifesting ENTHUSIASM 3.

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1813 XII. 401 Their military and enthusiastick spirit. 1791 — *Lett. Member Nat. Assemb.* Wks. VI. 39 A style, glowing, animated, enthusiastick. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 276 The English will be wound up to a pitch of enthusiastic horror against France. 1808 SIR JOHN MOORE in Jas. Moore *Camp. Spain* (1809) 294 In aid of an enthusiastic brave people. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 72 Enthusiastic admirers of literature. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 361 A burst of enthusiastic joy hailed the accession of Elizabeth.

† B. *sb.* = ENTHUSIAST 1, 2 b. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 56 There we saw Enthusiastikes, persons rapt with fury. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 326 (T.). The dervis and other santoons, or enthusiasticks. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 547 Some troopes were ordered to suppresse and seize upon the ringleaders of these enthusiasticks. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, Enthusiasticks flock'd in Shoales, To fight, not for their Lives, but Souls.

Enthusia·stical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

† 1. Of the nature of possession by a deity; = ENTHUSIASTIC 1. *Obs. rare.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 183 This way of communicating truth to the souls of men is originally nothing else but prophetical or enthusiastical.

† 2. = ENTHUSIASTIC 2. *Obs.*

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 25 We are speaking now of Enthusiastical Sanguine. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 61 Squando .. that Enthusiastical, or rather Diabolical Miscreant. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 299 This one enthusiastical conceit of the 'Light within'. 1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 92 The .. Enthusiastical Murthers, Rapines, and Outrage of the Zealots. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 174 The subject is a real one: there is nothing in it enthusiastical or unreasonable. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 82 The enthusiastical and seditious opinions of Muncer and the Anabaptists. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. ix. 401 A set of enthusiastical Methodists.

† b. *transf.* Moved by irrational impulses; visionary; fanatically devoted to an idea or belief.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 331 Some will minister nothing, but what comes next into their heads and hands: these are Enthusiasticall Phisitians. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 82 They are neither hot nor enthusiastical but under the power of calm and clear Principles. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 64 There have been in reality Enthusiastical Atheists. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 63 ¶ 4 That all are equally happy .. none is sufficiently enthusiastical to maintain.

3. = ENTHUSIASTIC 3. *arch.*

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. cxviii. 1 The enthusiastical admirers of a favourite author. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. x. 82 The old man, whose temper was not quite so enthusiastical. 1837 W. WARE *Zenobia* (1844) I. 4 A birth transcending human expectation could not create a more enthusiastical sensation.

Enthusia·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

† a. In the manner of one under mystical religious delusion. *Obs.* b. In the manner of one full of enthusiasm; with a display of ardent or rapturous feeling.

a. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.), He [John Oxenbridge] preached very enthusiastically in several places. 1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 90 If they shou'd Enthusiastically Believe, or Hypocritically Pretend. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 26 Some were so Enthusiastically bold as to run about the Streets, with their Oral Predictions.

b. 1786 W. GILPIN in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 346 Plants, of which she is enthusiastically fond. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 362 His scheme was enthusiastically applauded. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* Pref. 5 Mr. Innes .. always entered enthusiastically into any proposal calculated to elucidate the past history of his native country.

Enthu·siastly, *adv. rare.* [f. ENTHUSIAST + -LY 2.] In the manner of an enthusiast.

1884 W. J. LINTON *Poor Woman* in *Transl. Eng. Verse*, 155 The young .. Of her great beauty raved enthusiastly.

Enthwite, var. of ENTWITE *v., Obs.*

Enthymematic (e·nþimĭmæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐνθυμηματικός*, f. *ἐνθύμημα* (see next).] Of, or pertaining to, or of the nature of an enthymeme; containing an enthymeme; consisting of enthymemes. Also **E:nthymema·tical** *a.* in same sense.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. ix. 98 b, An argument called Sorites by this enthymematicall progression. 1681 HOBBES *Rhet.* II. xxii. 84 Enthymematical; that is, have in themselves the force of an Enthymeme. 1827-53 WHATELY *Logic* II. iv. § 7 Here the Minor Premiss is what is called an Enthymematic sentence. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 110. 206.

Enthymeme (e·nþimīm). Also 7-9 enthymem; in Lat. form **enthymema.** [ad. L. *enthymēma*, a. Gr. *ἐνθύμημα*, f. *ἐνθυμέεσθαι* to think, consider, infer, f. *ἐν* in + *θῡμός* mind.]

† 1. *Rhet.* After Aristotle's use: An argument based on merely probable grounds; a rhetorical argument as distinguished from a demonstrative one. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xii. 481 These strange Enthymemes and conclusions. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 256 To wreath an Enthymema with maistrous dexterity. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. ii. 18 Orators back their Enthymemes (or rational Argumentations) with Inductions (or singular Examples). 1841 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. X. (1862) 27 [Explains Aristotle's use, as distinguished from that of later logicians].

† 2. Cicero (*Top.* xiii.) uses *enthymema* for a striking antithesis closing a rhetorical period. Hence the following definitions:

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.*, An Enthymem..is, as Cicero saith, when the sentence concluded consisteth of contraries. 1731 BAILEY, *Enthymem* (with Rhetoricians) is when the concluding sentence consists of contraries.

3. *Logic.* A syllogism in which one premiss is suppressed.

[This sense is due to a misapprehension (already in Boethius *a* 524), the description of the enthymeme (sense 1) as 'an imperfect syllogism' (ἀτελὴς συλλογισμός) having been interpreted as referring to its form instead of its matter.]

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. ix. 98 b, An Enthymeme is nothing but a contracted syllogisme. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* 50 *note*, In Enthymemes .. half is left out to be supplyed by the Hearer. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 95, I desire to know whether you will have it by way of Syllogism, Enthymem, Dilemma, or Sorites. 1764 REID *Inquiry*, Perhaps Des Cartes meant not to assume his own existence in this enthymeme, but the existence of thought. 1795 WYTHES *Decis. Virginia* 15 The argument included in this opinion is an enthymema. 1827-36 WHATELY *Logic* 265 In an Enthymeme the suppressed Premiss should be always the one of whose truth least doubt can exist. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 57 The Common form of argumentation is Enthymeme, which consists of but two propositions.

Entice (entəi·s), *v.* Forms: *α.* 3-6 entyce, -tyse, 4-7 entise, (4 entythe, 7 entize,) 4- entice. *β.* 4 intisce, 5-6 intyce, 6-7 intise, 5-8 intice. [a. OF. *enticier* (in ONF. *entichier*) = sense 1; the etymological sense was prob. 'to set on fire, add fuel to (a fire)'; app. repr. Lat. type **intitiāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + **titi-us* (class. L. *titio*) firebrand. Cf. ATTICE (of which this is a parallel form) and TICE; for the development of sense cf. EMBRACE *v.*3]

† 1. *trans.* To stir up, incite, instigate (*to* a course of action); also to provoke (*to* anger). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 235 Edelfred..He entyced and oþer kynges .. þat hii wende to Walys. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 114 Glotonye entythyth [? *read* entychyth, entyssyth; *rime* norysseth] To lecherye her. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1136 Þou dry3tyn dyspleses with dedes ful sore, & entyses hym to tene more trayþly þen euer. ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1843-7) 207 When he intisced hym through his read. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 307 To entyce the Emperour to take overe the mounttes. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1998 Therein to do as ye shall me entyce. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 720 Your maister, is .. entised and provoked by the Duke of Burgoyn. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 62 Not suffering the Athenians to give them the least way but enticing them to the war.

2. To allure, attract by the offer of pleasure or advantage; *esp.* to allure insidiously or adroitly. Often const. *from, to* (a course of conduct, a place). Also with *away, in.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1503 3yf þou .. entycedest any fro relygyoun, Gostly þou mayst hym slo. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 33 What charity is this..to intice him to be buried among you from his parish church. 1550 *Act* 3 & 4

Edw. VI, c. 16 § 13 If..the father..steale, or intise away any such child. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 187 [Bees]..entised with these newe flowres..feed..greedilie. 1607 Dekker *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II. 306 Intist from mine owne Paradice, To steale fruit in a barren wildernes. 1648 Gage *West. Ind.* xix. (1655) 144 Those that keep the Bodegones..will commonly intice in the Indians, and make them drunk. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 209 Beer mingled with Honey, to entice the Wasps. 1706 Addison *Rosamond* III. iii, That no foul minister of vice Again my sinking soul intice. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 348 We could not entice them on board. 1786 H. Tooke *Purley* Introd. 6, I shall not be at all inticed by them to take upon my shoulders a burthen. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. (1810) 31 No curious shell, rare plant..Inticed our traveller, from his home, so far. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxv. 343 My Lady strove to entice him into the general talk. 1880 T. Spalding *Eliz. Demonol.* 22 The most successful method of enticing stragglers into its folds.

† c. *transf.* To attract physically. *nonce-use.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 76 It would not intice it [the Needle] from A to B, but repell it from A to Z.

† 3. [? A distinct word, a. OF. *entechier*: see Enteche.] ? To catch (an infection or stain). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 3436 How tender hit is to entyse teches of fylþe.

Hence † **Enti·ceable** *a.*, *Obs.*, in 7 intiseable, fitted to entice, seductive. † **Enti·ceful** *a.*, *Obs. rare*, enticing, full of enticement.

1607 *Exam. Geo. Blakwel* 156 Intiseable perswasions of mens alluring reasons. 1556 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1561) L b, Women enticefull past shame.

Enticement (entəi·smĕnt). Also 4–8 **intice-ment.** [a. OF. *enticement*: see prec. and -ment.]

† 1. Incitement, instigation. Also *concr.* something that incites. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2146 Al ys entycement of þe deuyl. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Apocalypse* xiii. in *Bible* Pref. 8 *note*, Fals prelates that don by the conseil and the enticement of hem that sechen erthelich thinges. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 199 Dis wes þe fyrst entycement Dat amovyd on þis were. 1494 Fabyan v. cxv. 89 Chylperiche hadde by intycement of Fredegunde wrongfullye turmentyd tharchebyshop of Roan. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 331 They lacke breade, salte, and other intysements of glutteny. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1367/2 By intisements of certeine seditious and traitorous persons.

2. The action of alluring or attracting; attractive quality, fascination; *concr.* a means or method of enticing; something which entices, an allurement.

1549 L. Coxe *Erasm. Par. Titus* ii. 14 A newe peculyar people, which..should contemne yᵉ euyls of this world, & treade downe yᵉ entysementes & giftes of it vnder their fete. 1607 Fletcher *Woman Hater* I. iii, Banquets, Masques, Shews, all inticements That Wit and Lust together can devise. 1634 Milton *Comus* 524 Here to every thirsty wanderer, [Comus] By sly enticement gives his baneful cup. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* i. 31 What intic-ement is there in common profane Swearing? 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse-Feeder*, The Horse-Feeder..must..win him [the Horse] by gentle Enticements. 1738 Birch *Life Milton* Wks. I. 75 No Enticements of any kind were wanting. Great sums of Money were proffer'd. 1844 Emerson *Tantalus* Wks. (Bohn) III. 322 There is in woods and waters a certain enticement and flattery.

Enticer (entəi·sə1). [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who, or that which, entices; † an instigator (*obs.*); a seducer, tempter.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ₱ 943 If that another man be occasioun or ellis enticer of his synne. *c* 1500 *Hye Way to Spytal H.* 833 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 60 Applesquyers, entycers, and ravysshers. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* vii. Wks. (1637) 58 The eye is a vehement inticer unto lust. 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xvi. 173 Rarity is a marveilous Lenocinium, and inticer of Desire. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Matt. xxvi. 75 Either the first enticers, or the accidental occasions were women. 1858 *Plain Serm. Var. Subj.* 227 How many a wretched being..might but for some lustful enticer, have followed the Lamb of God in eternal glory!

Enticing (entəi·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Entice.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xviii. 13 Synnes þat comes of ill eggyngis [*S.* euel entysynge]. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 194 They felle through the entysynge of the wycked spyryte. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* ix. 4 Heare hir not, lest thou perish thorow hir entysinge. 1823 Scott *Peveril* viii, Pardon my enticing away from your service the young woman.

Enticing (entəi·siŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That entices or instigates; insidiously attractive; alluring, beguiling, seductive.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 40 A brothell house where entisinge harlottes lived. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen VI*, I. iii. 92 My selfe haue..plac't a Quier of such enticing Birds. 1611 Bible *Col.* ii. 4 Lest any man should beguile you with entising words. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 337 The soft Seducer, with enticing Looks, The bellowing Rivals to the Fight provokes. 1788 Burke *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 305 Ladies recommended..by sweet and enticing names. *Mod.* I do not find the prospect enticing.

Enticingly (entəi·siŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an enticing manner.

1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. iv. 71 An Enemy, so much the more formidable, as it, the more Enticingly, sooths our Natural Inclinations. 1831 Lytton *Godolph.* 9 The idea..more enticingly put than it was at first. 1877 Lady Brassey *Voy. Sunbeam* xiv. (1878) 240 We found the table most enticingly laid out.

Entier, Entierty, obs. ff. Entire, etc.

Entifical (enti·fikăl), *a. rare.* [f. assumed L. **entific-us* (f. *ent-* stem of Ens + *-ficus*: see -fic) + -al.] That bestows essential existence.

1743 J. Ellis *Knowledge Div. Things* IV. 367 Nothing being contingent but God foreknew it, and he..could not know it without an eternal entifical Idea of it.

Entify (e·ntifəi), *v. rare.* [ad. assumed L. **entificāre*, f. as prec.: see -fy.] *trans.* To make into an entity, attribute objective existence to.

Hence **Entifica·tion.**

1882 tr. *T. Vignoli's Myth & Sc.* (Internat. Sci. Series) 154 The primitive and constant act of all animals..is that of entifying the object of sensation..Such entification is the result of spontaneous necessity.

† **Enti·ltment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. En-[1] + Tilt *sb.* + -ment.] A temporary covering; an awning.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 80 The best houses and walls there were of mud, or canvas or poldavies entiltments.

Entincture, Entinsel: see En- *pref.*[1] 1 b.

† **Enti·ne,** *v. Obs.* [f. En-[1] + Tine (Spenser), Tind to kindle.] *trans.* To kindle, light up.

1612 Lane *Sqrs. Tale* E. E. T. S. 318 This aunswer..taught Videria this new brond t'entine. *Ibid.* 326 Whose dauncinge plumes..seemd at the sonns beames many sonns t'entyne.

Entir, var. of Inter.

Entirchawnge, Entirdite: see Interchange, Interdict.

Entire (entəi·ə1), *a., adv.* and *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 enter(e, 5–6 entier(e, -tyer(e, (4 entre, 4–7 enteer(e), 7 entyre, 6– entire. *β.* 4 intier, 5–6 intere, 5–7 intyre, 6 *Sc.* inteir, 6–9 intire. [a. OF. *entier, entir* = Pr. *entier, entieyr*, Cat. *enter*, Sp. *entero*, It. *intero*, Pg. *inteiro*:—L. *integr-um*, f. *in* not + **tag-* root of *tangĕre* to touch.

The L. *integer* was used in the lit. senses 'whole, unbroken, sound', and in the fig. of 'untainted, upright'; these senses remained in early French and consequently in Middle English, but with very few exceptions only the lit. senses have survived to the present time.]

A. *adj.*

1. Whole; with no part excepted.

a 1400 *Symbols Passion* 229 in *Leg. Rood* 196 To sen it a twelf-moneth ich day enter. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1261 To tell þair torfer in tere it wald tary me to lang. 1494 Fabyan 5 Of bothe landes the Cronycles entyere. *a* 1535 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1337. 2 The very real thinges that is conteyned vnder both those fourmes, is one entiere bodye. 1618 Sir H. Carey in *Fortesc. Papers* 56, I have yourself to be my noble wittness for my intyre proceedeing. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 264 The Sun shall in mid Heav'n stand still A day entire. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 111 The entire Creation was at Peace with Man. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xviii. 107 Destroys an intire colony, of which she would be the founder. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 7. 48 Sufficiently strong to bear the entire weight of the body.

2. Complete; constituting a whole; including all the essential parts. † In early use also, perfect, containing all that is desirable.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 1 b, Paradyse, a place most entiere. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxxv. L j b, You shall make one entier table of all, conteyning the number of myles, furlongs, etc. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 322/1 The Drill, the Drill Bow, and the Drill Plate, go all together as one entire Instrument. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 93, I do not design an intire Treatise in this Preface. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 77/1 The occupier of what is called an entire farm. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* iii. 81 Phocylides says: In justice the whole of virtue exists entire.

† b. Applied about 1722 to a kind of malt liquor (similar to what is now called 'porter'). (See quot. 1802.) *Obs.*; but see C. 4.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 25 For intire small Beer, five or six Barrels off a Quarter. 1754 *Connoisseur* xv, A publican..ventured an hogshead of entire butt on the candidate who serves him with beer. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 148 Calvert's entire butt beer. 1802 [J. Feltham] *Picture of London* 249 Porter obtained its name about the year 1730..[it had previously been] the practice to call for a pint of *three threads*, meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny...A brewer of the name of Harwood conceived the idea of making a liquor which should partake of the united flavours of [all three]..calling it *entire* or *entire* butt. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xviii. (1848) 181 And porter and stout, entire and brown.

3. Of a quality, state of feeling, condition, fact, or action: Realized in its full extent, thorough, complete, total. (*Entire affection, friendship*, etc., may sometimes occur in this sense, but chiefly belong to the obs. sense 10.)

c 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 256 Than schalt þou sacrifice accepte Of ri3twisnesse & treuþe entere. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (1483) 64, I had ioye entier and eke gladnesse. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 587 Gods cures are like himselfe, perfect, intire, and absolute. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 5/2 That he..might..present to his majesty the entire peace and restitution of his family. 1692 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 475 The Intire overthrow of this mighty..Host of the Midianites. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* p. vi, I wish you intire Health and Happiness. 1755 Young *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 141 Hell is nothing but an intire absence from Him. 1793 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 186 If you did not give entire credit to my declarations. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 161 The statements of Scripture are in entire harmony with this representation. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 220 Granting entire liberty of conscience. 1879 R. K. Douglas *Confucianism* iii. 80 Entire sincerity is required of them who approach the altar.

b. With agent-noun or sb. descriptive of a person: That is thoroughly of the character described. † Also formerly as predicate: Thoroughly established in (an opinion, a resolve, knowledge, etc.); cf. Fr. *entier* 'qui maintient entières ses idées, ses volontés' (Littré).

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G g, All these mortall men ar so entier in their owne wylles. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* lvii. 190 All such..as were most sound and entire in the Knowledge of the Truth. 1655 *Francion* xi. 23 They did not know her to be entire in her resolutions, and that she would not forsake them for any Remonstrances. 1657 Earl Monmouth tr. *Parata's Pol. Disc.* 85 The Romans never laid down Arms but when they were entire Victors. *Mod.* He is an entire believer in Christianity.

† c. Of persons; Wholly devoted to another, perfectly beloved. In later use, of friends and friendly intercourse: Unreserved, familiar, intimate. *Obs.* [cf. Fr. *ami entier*, and equivalent in It. and Sp.]

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 279 Hym nil I undertake That is thi dere entere. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Thy doughter deare That was to the so passingly entere. 1608–11 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* II. § 38 It is best to be courteous to all; entire with few. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* Ep. Ded., My most sincere and entire friend M. Lionel Cranfield. 1641 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* II. (1660) 89 It troubled him an hundred times more to be cast out from this (more entire) presence. 1643 Horn & Robotham *Gate Lang. Unl.* xciii. § 909 Waiwardnesse estrangeth the entirest friends. *a* 1718 Penn *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 232 An entire and constant Friend.

4. Whole, unbroken, intact; not mutilated or decayed; undiminished in quantity or extent.

a 1631 Donne *Paradoxes* (1652) 86 [A miser's treasure profits no one;] Yet it remains intire. 1656 More *Antid. Ath.* III. viii. (1712) 113 His body was found entire. 1666 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Sept., Nothing remaining intire but the inscription in the architrave. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. xxv. (1715) 132 Their Estates, which were all that time preserv'd entire to them. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. x. 102 The Portugueze capitulated to leave Ormuze, with all the Fortifications intire. 1805 Wordsw. *Prel.* IV. (1850) 101 In military garb, Though faded yet entire. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxvii. 19 The headless animal made the same movements as when intire.

b. *spec.* Of male animals: Not castrated. [So in all Romanic langs.]

1834–43 Southey *Doctor* (1849) 339 What the Spaniards..call a Caballo Padre, or what some of our own writers..appellate an entire horse. 1876 Whyte Melville *Katerfelto* vii. 78 The animal, though an entire horse..responded lovingly and gently to his caress.

c. Of immaterial things: Unimpaired, undiminished.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 136 But there continue still in their entire and as flourishing state as euer the city Hebata and Oruros. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 107 The first Principles of my Religion..I will preserve entyre. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 146 If he our Conquerour..Have left us this our spirit and strength intire. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. 25 Apprehension, Memory, Reason, all entire. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xvi. 219 When Christian principles were left entire.

† d. Of a question: Intact; that has not been entered upon. Of an offence: In no degree atoned for or 'purged'. *Obs.*

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* III. xvi. (1622) 71 Yet that the offence committed against his father, was entire. 1698 Sidney *Disc. Govt.* i. § 3 (1704) 8 So that the Question remains intire, as if he had never mention'd it.

e. Of persons: With unimpaired strength, not fatigued or worn, fresh. [So L. *integer*.] *arch.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 44 Backe to fight againe, new breathed and entire. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 104 Won to the war when you were entire but repenting it upon the damage. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 291 Six hundred intire, beside two hundred sick and wounded. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 8 He is entire, powerful because he has not spent his strength.

5. Wholly of one piece; continuous throughout; one and undivided. Now only in scientific use.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 33 But all of Diamond perfect pure and cleene It framed was, One massie entire mould. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 144 Of one entyre and perfect Chrysolite. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* I. ix. (1692) 46 Being but one Entire Interest throughout the World. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. I. i. 14 A turn on the East side of the River, which is here entire; for a little before..we met the main stream where it parts into the 2 channels. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus., Euphrates, &c.* (1732) 4 Intire blocks of wood. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 42 a, All Stone should be entire..you may know whether it is entire or crack'd. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 28 The chasm closed, and the ground became as entire as the rest of the plain. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 860 If a man be imprisoned..on the 1st day of January, and kept in prison till the 1st day of February..the whole is one entire trespass. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 200 The first dorsal entire; while on the contrary the last rays of the second, as well as those of the anal which correspond to them, are detached. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* VI. § 5. 245 The calyx or corolla when gamophyllous..is said to be..entire, when the union is complete to the summit or border.

b. Of troops: Forming an unbroken body. Now only in techn. phrase *Rank entire.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 505 The Duke of Bedford..made likewise an entier battayle. 1691 *Proc. agst. French* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 476 They marched intire through the body of the country. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 126 The Squads should..be formed rank entire. 1879 A. Forbes in *Daily News* 13 June 5/6 That the true tactic is to work in rank entire.

c. In scientific use: Having an unbroken outline, without notches or indentations. Said, *e.g.* of leaves, shells, certain parts of animal bodies.

1757 Miller in *Phil. Trans.* L. 435 The leaves are intire, and come to a point at their base. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.*

(1847) II. 209 The gable ends .. towards the street, some in the ordinary triangular form and entire as the botanists say. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 180 Last segment of the abdomen entire or notched. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 261 The entire blade of the Box tree. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 45 The aperture is entire that is not notched or produced into a canal.

†**6.** Wholly of one kind, homogeneous; free from alien admixture. *Obs.*

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 41/2 And yet those Maronites though intire without intermixture are held, etc. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* IV. xcvii, It is .. a plaine suit of one entyre cloth. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 14 Were both the Houses..so intire from Opinionists..as we could wish. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 39 The old Language of the Britains who have been .. curious to preserve it entire without any mixture. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* III. 671 It preserves it safe and intire from filth. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. viii. 157 It was brackish: for though the fresh water is born up by the Salt, and it might be intire without mixture, yet, etc.

b. Of qualities, feelings, etc.: Pure, unmixed. Cf. 3.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 352 See now whether pure Feare, and entire Cowardise, doth not make thee wrong this vertuous Gentlewoman, to close with vs? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 265 Wrauth shall be no more Thenceforth, but in thy presence Joy entire.

7. Wholly reserved; unshared. *Entire tenancy* (Law): see quot.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 137 Entire Tenancie is that which is contrary to severall Tenancie, and signifieth a sole possession in one man. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 339 Mr. Foulkes keeping it intire to himself. *Mod.* He has the entire control of that department. I will take the entire responsibility of this step.

b. *Entire to itself*: secluded, kept apart, private.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 10 That Aristocracy be not too magnificent nor intire to it self, but communicate with the people some commodities of State or Government. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii, Those few mortifying hours that should have been entirest to themselves.

II. In ethical sense.

†**8.** Of reputations or persons: Free from reproach, unblemished, blameless. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 193 Richard Grafton was a right reverend man whiles he lived and of entier name also being dead. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 292 Daughter of God and Man, immortal Eve, For such thou art, from sin and blame entire. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* x. § 16. 304 The Bishops and Apostles .. should be men of most intire manners and Life. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. i. 5 He who has the vigour to disentangle himself from the snares of deep play .. with his character entire may be esteemed a fortunate man.

†**9.** Of persons and their actions: Characterized by integrity; incorruptible, honest, upright. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. v. (1554) 77 b There was a prince, full notable and entere Called Otanes. *c* 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts* in *Poet. Tracts* (Percy) 3 Be of thy mynde peasyble and entere. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. v. 516 Some very honest and intire Men stayed still there. *Ibid.* II. vi. 54 From whom he could expect no entire, and upright dealing. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 30 May (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 17 John Urry of Xt Church, an intire Man.

†**10.** Of feelings, the heart, etc.: Unfeigned, sincere, genuine, earnest. *Obs.*

The examples of this sense are often not easily to be distinguished from those of the still current sense 3, to which expressions like *entire affection*, etc., if used at all, would now belong.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 106 Treuly assoiled of god for his entre sorwe of synne. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7365 He hem met with hert entier. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess. Richmond* Wks. 302 But we shall with moost entyer mindes beseche hym. 1535 — *Wks.* 382 Draw nygh vnto hym with entiere deuotion. 1536 LAUDER *Tractate* 528 With hert Inteir I wald beseik your Maiesteis. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 23 Your entire affection to Bianca. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 193 That love, and intire affection that you bear to their poor souls. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 112 The strictest Friendships, the most intire Love, and the firmest Peace.

†**11.** The notion 'intimate' developed in sense 3 b seems to have suggested an association of *entire* with *interior*. Hence, perh. Spenser's *parts entire* = 'inward parts'.

[1483 *Cath. Angl.*, *Entyrly*, intime. 15.. COOPER *Lat. Dict.*, *Intime*, entirely.] 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. st. 48 Casting flakes of lustful fire..into their hearts and parts entire.

†**B.** *adv.* **a.** Wholly, completely. **b.** Heartily, sincerely, unfeignedly. *Obs.*

a. ?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1843) I. 193 Seith fourtie daies are gone intier. Cf. 1707 in A. 7.

b. *c* 1430 *Syr. Gener.* (Roxb.) 7609 He that me loued most entier. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Smyth & his Dame* 467 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 218 She..thanked God intere.

C. *sb.*

1. The whole; the assemblage of all the parts; the full extent (of anything). In recent use somewhat *rare*.

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* v. (Arb.) 145 It is not safe to deuide, but to extoll the entire still in generall. 1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poem* 375 The parts: the entire; and every circumstance That was contingent. 1804 CASTLEREAGH in S. J. Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 250 We have by two wars..bound up the entire of Mysore in our dominions. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 234 A range of seven graves, enclosed each by lofty railings—so that the entire resembles, etc. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* viii, The death of her husband, who left her the entire of his property. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer* 193 In the entire of the Poems we never hear of a merchant ship of the Greeks.

2. Entirety; completeness.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 158 Maintaining the Liberties of Holy Church in their Entire. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxiii. (D.). Too long to print in entire.

3. An entire horse; a stallion.

1881 J. F. KEANE *Journ. Medinah* 160 He bought two young bay entires for one hundred dollars each. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 3/1 Four heavy-looking grey entires.

4. Short for *entire beer*: see A 2 b.

Not now in current use exc. on tavern sign-boards and the like, where 'A. B. C. & Co's entire' is still advertised.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 691 Hagger's entire [humorously for 'ginger-beer'], two-pence a bottle. 1854 WYNTER *Curiosities Civiliz.* 239 On countless sign-boards of the metropolis this [porter]..is advertised by the title of entire.

†**Enti·re**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.]

1. *trans.* To make a whole of; to unite.

1678 SIR J. SPELMAN *Alfred Gt.* (1709) 28 The West Saxon Kingdom and the Kingdom of Kent became again entired in one in his hand.

2. To attach exclusively; also in weaker sense, to attach closely or intimately.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* 305 Lamia was..entyred to Demetrius. *Ibid.* VII. 323 Shee had a bedfellow, unto whom above all others shee was entired. 1655 — *Fortune by Land & S.* V. Wks. 1874 VI. 432, I take my Sisters husband, unto me Therefore one most intir'd.

Hence **Enti·red** *ppl. a.* = ENTIRE 3 c.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* I. 57 Theseus in Search of his deare and Entired friend Perithous.

Entirely (entəi·əli), *adj.* and *adv.* Forms: see ENTIRE and -LY [1] and [2]. [f. ENTIRE *a.* + -LY.]

†**A.** *adj.* (ME. only). **a.** Full, complete. **b.** Sincere, having integrity. *Obs.*

14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 41 Besechinge you euer with myn enterly hert. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 10 Yeuing up thankynges with enterly deuocyon. 1497 BP. ALCOK *Mons Perfect.* B iij, Y[e] very enteerly folowers of Cryste Ihesu.

B. *adv.*

†**1.** In an entire state; without diminution or division, as a whole. *Obs.*

(As in the case of the synonyms *whole* etc., the adj. would now be used instead of the adv.)

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 12 Pream., To preserve the possessions of the Crown hoolly and entierly without any severaunce or decreasing therof. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 10 The hole summes .. delyverd fully & enterely. 1659 ANNESLEY in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 464 The which was read first intirely, and afterwards, in parts.

2. Wholly, completely, perfectly; without exception or reservation.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xii. (1839) 139 Thei kepen entierly the Comaundement. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 241 Zef that the mayster a prentes have, Enterlyche thenne that he hym teche. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. x. 155 Adam knewe all the seuen scyences lyberall entyerly without fayllyng of a worde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 549 And behold all was entirely good. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 171 He was intirely an Enemy to the Gross Errors of Popery. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxi. 201 His resolution of breaking intirely with the court of Rome. 1769 GOLDSMITH *Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 121 He was the son of a man entirely respected by both parties. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 66 Another circle of dark rusty brown entirely surrounds the face. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 20, I entirely agree..and accept the definition.

¶ In humorous representations of the speech of Irishmen, often placed at the end of a sentence.

Mod. 'He's a fine gentleman entirely'.

3. Wholly and exclusively, solely.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 4/2 He [Villiers] entirely disposed of all the graces of the king. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. iv. (1673) 331, I shall set down the story intirely out of the Author himself. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 400 If a Gouty Person can bring himself intirely to a Milk Diet. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 16 Middleton composed his life of Cicero, Jortin his life of Erasmus, almost entirely from the epistles of their respective subjects. 1850 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. xii. 223 He [Charles Kingsley] did win his own sweet wife entirely by this charm of character.

†**4.** **a.** Heartily, sincerely. **b.** Earnestly. *Obs.*

In the later instances these uses seem to approach or coincide with the still current sense 2.

a. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 4 Fulhard it is to be turnyd enterly til þe bryghthed and þe pees of godis lyght. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 142 Loue þyn enemy entyerly ·godes heste to ful-fille. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 172 Ryte worschepeful and my enterly welbeloved frend. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 27 The griefe that by my selfe among many others, for his losse, is entirely conceived. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 228 They are intirely welcome. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 22, I intirely wish .. more wisdom to that Plantation. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 170 P2 The Apprehension that he is not equally beloved by the Person whom he entirely loves. 1722 *Journ. through Eng.* (ed. 2) I. 131, I that love the Country entirely..have fixt my Residence here [Epsom].

b. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 434 To Ihesu Criste than prayes he, And enterely hym bysoghte. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1183 þat þey wolden prey3e for Alfynes soule enterly. *Ibid.* 311 He loked þo more entierlocure towarde þat tombe. 1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 230 I. 319 Praying you interlych to bie with me at dyner on Seynt Benett day. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 128 Entierly desiryng thy fatherly goodnes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 32 Gan to highest God entirely pray. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 91 a, They intirely besought them..they would now be bould in the ouerthrow.

Entireness (entəi·əɹnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality, state, or condition of being entire.

1. Wholeness, completeness; undiminished, unbroken, or undivided condition. *In its entireness*: as a whole. Of qualities, states, actions, etc.: Thoroughness, fullness, perfectness.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1637) 132 To reprint them in their first entirenesse. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 A steme [of a tree] hath a dimension and quantitie of entyrenes and continuance before it come to discontinue and break itself into Armes. 1614 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 18 One is sicke of his neighbour's field, whose misshapen angles .. hinder his Lordship of entirenesse. 1680 S. MATHER *Iren.* 11 A Church in an Island..must not be denyed intireness of Jurisdiction within itself. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 75 The evenness and entireness of the Edge. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 325 They come to attack your king .. together with the entireness of the empire. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 159 That satisfying entireness, that complete adequateness of the manner to the matter which so charms us in Anacreon. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* iii. 49 That entireness of sympathy with all others. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* 7 We can more easily grasp it in thought, and contemplate it at once in its entireness.

†**2.** Wholeness or oneness of feeling with another; close friendship, familiarity, intimacy.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 171 Their alliance or rather meere entirenesse with Spaine. 1612 5 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* VI. i, Whither shall wee impute it, but to his more intyrenesse with God. 1620 *Horæ Sub.* 43 Their entirenesse and inwardnesse with the men of the greatest name. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. § 2. 69 That entireness and affection which is the soul of marriage.

†**3.** Wholeness of feeling or thought; integrity, honesty, sincerity. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Coloss.* ii. 5 If I espye your entiernes and godly condicions either to be in ieoperdie or to be inconstant & wauer. — 2 *Cor.* vii. 18 Whose faythe and entyrenesse in preachynge the gospell..is well tryed. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 56. 98 An especiall point of sincerity consisteth in the fore-said intirenesse.

Entirety (entəi·əɹti). Forms: 6 entiertee, 7, 9 entierty, 8 entierity, 9– entirety. Also 7 intierty. [ad. AF. *entiertie*, OF. *entiereté*:–L. *integritāt-em*, f. *integer*: see ENTIRE.]

Johnson 1755 has only the form *entierty*, which continued in legal use into the present century.

1. The state or condition of being entire; completeness, fullness, integrity, perfection; *esp.* in phrase *In its entirety*: in its complete form, as a whole.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 89 Deragotorye to the entiertee and fulnes of Christes ones sacrifice. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 163 They haue an intirety, a fulnesse in themselues. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (R.), This is the natural and regular consequence of the union and entirety of their interest. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 259 Its entirety—its unity, which is so perfect. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xv. 181 The Christian Church taken in its entirety. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 183 All chance of fulfilling it [his religious mission] in its entirety had passed away for ever.

b. *Law.* The entire or undivided possession of an estate; *esp.* in phrase *By entireties*, when two parties are jointly seised of a whole estate, and neither is exclusive possessor of a part. Cf. MOIETY.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 10 They shall not haue the land by entierties, but by moities ioyntly. *a* 1626 BACON *Office of Alienations* (R.), Sometimes the attorney..setteth down an entierty, where but a moiety, a third, or fourth part only was to be passed. 1809 BAWDWEN *DomesdayBk.* 615 Rayner claims the Entierty of the Church. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* V. 356 A husband seised jointly with his wife, whether by moieties or entireties. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Property Law* II. 7 A purchaser cannot be compelled, even in equity, to take an undivided part of an estate..if he contracted for the entirety.

2. The whole; the sum total.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 21 You have the entirety of our outfit. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 24 Those other characters must relate .. to the entirety of the organism as such. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 July 20/3 The entirety containing about 26 acres.

Entitative (e·ntitətiv), *a.* *Metaph.* [ad. med. L. *entitātīvus*, f. *entitāt-em*: see ENTITY.]

1. Pertaining to the mere existence of anything. *Entitative act*: transl. L. *actus entitātīvus*, a term used by the Scotists to denote 'material' as opposed to 'formal' or 'quiditative' actuality.

The word *act* in this phrase has its scholastic sense, 'that which differentiates an "actual" from a "potential" existence'. Duns Scotus, differing from Aquinas, recognized two kinds of 'act', i.e. two senses or degrees in which a thing might be said to have 'actual' existence: in one sense it is 'actual' if it simply possesses the 'matter' by virtue of which it has *any* existence other than merely potential; in the other sense, it is actual only when it possesses the 'form' which gives it *specific* existence. Hence in the language of his disciples the *entitative act* is the 'matter' of an actually existing thing, while the *formal act* is its 'form'; or, more accurately, they denote the possession of 'matter' and 'form' respectively.

[*a* 1308 DUNS SCOTUS *Sent.* XI. iii. § 11 Uno modo *actus* est differentia entis opposita potentiæ..Alio modo *actus* dicit habitudinem illam quam dicit forma ad informabile et ad totum cujus est. 1520 LYCHETUS *Comm. on Duns Scotus' Sent.* II. xii. § 19 Sicut forma est actus formalis quia potest informare per receptionem ipsius, ita etiam materia est actus entitativus.] *c* 1600 *Timon* IV. iii. (1842) 66 Whether there be a man in the moone .. which may have there really and intrinsecally an entitative acte and essence, besides a formall existence. 1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* 49 The bold Schooles dare say that the naturall and entitatiue value of the Workes of Christ was finite, though the morall value was infinite. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VI. xi. Wks. VI. 116 There is more entitative goodness in being a man than in being a lion.

1743 J. Ellis *Knowl. Div. Th.* iv. 289 Whether .. the entitative material act of sin be physically or morally good?

2. Of the nature of an entity; having real existence.

1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 272 When a man mistakes a rope for a snake .. the man's misconception, which is entitative, is the cause of his fear.

Hence **E·ntitatively** *adv.*, in an entitative manner; as a mere existence.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 55 The whole act considered entitatively and naturally. 1696 Lorimer *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 135 There cannot be a Conditional Will in God, that is .. subjectively, or entitatively Conditional. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Peter, entitatively taken, is Peter, as a thing, a substance, a man, etc. without any regard to his being a lord, a husband, learned, etc. 1818 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.

Entitle (entəi·t'l), *v.* Forms: 5–7 entytle, (entytel, -titele), 5– entitle. Also 5–7 intytle, (intitele), 5–9 intitle. See also Intitule. [a. AF. *entitle-r*, OF. *entiteler*, *entituler*, mod.Fr. *intituler*, corresp. to Pr. *entitolar*, *intitular*, It. *intitolare*, late L. *intitulāre*, f. *in* in + *titulus* Title.]

I. From Title = 'superscription, designation'.

1. *trans.* To furnish (a literary work, a chapter, etc.) with a heading or superscription; in early use *gen.* (cf. Title *sb.*). Subsequently only in narrower sense: To give to (a book, etc.) a designation by which it is to be cited, or which indicates the nature of its contents. Chiefly with complementary obj.; also const. † *by*, † *with*.

α. *c* 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 30 This booke..Entitled was right thus..Tullius of the dreame of Scipion. 1388 Wyclif *Jerome's Prol. Rom.*, The epistil..that to Ebrues ys writen..is not entitlid with his [Paul's] name. 1483 Caxton *Cato* A ij b, This book..ought to be entytled the reule and gouernement of the body and of the sowle. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* Ep. Ded. (1887) 5, I haue entitled the booke Positions. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 9 To dedicate them [books]..to private and equal friends, or to entitle the books with their names. 1792 *London Rev.* Nov. 363 This section Mr. S. entitles, 'Of the Use and Abuse of general Principles in Politics'. 1888 H. Morley *Eng. Writers* III. 179 A book entitled 'De Nugis Curialium'.

β. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 25 In his Policraticon, whom he intitlede de Nugis Curialium. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iiij b, I will intitle this boke the Golden boke. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Bookes .. intiteled .. the psalter, primers, praiers, statutes and lawes of this realme. 1738 Birch *Life Milton* Wks. 1738 I. 76 The Icon was at first intitled by the King Suspiria Regalia. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* Contents 7 Extracts from a Book intitled the Storm.

† b. To inscribe, dedicate (a book) *to* a person.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 152 Doctour Gylis..entitelid it [the bok of Governauns of Princes] to Philip, dauphin of Frauns. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* Ded. before p. 429 I. Pp iiij, I haue thought good to commend some of my poore labours vnto you, by a more particular entitling them to your name.

† c. To ascribe (a literary work) *to* an author. With mixed notion of 5 c.

1550 Cranmer *Defence* 50 b, In an other booke, entitled to sainct Augustine, is written thus, etc. 1575 Fulke *Confut. Doctr. Purg.* (1577) 216 Ecclesiasticus and the booke of Wisdome, falsely intitled to Salomon. 1671 Stubbe *Reply* 17 My Adversaries will here allow no other Book to be Entitled unto the R.S. but what is licensed by their President. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Introd. 14 Dionysius made a Tragedy called Parthenopæus, and intitled it to Sophocles. 1724 Swift *Let.* 28 Apr. The other [tract] is entitled to a Weaver..but thought to be the work of a better hand.

† d. ? To prefix the name of (an alleged author) *to*. *Obs.* (Perh. belongs to 5.)

a 1745 Swift (T.), We have been entitled, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions.

2. To bestow on (a person) a certain title or designation expressing his rank, office, or character; to speak of (a person) by a certain title. Formerly also, to give a certain designation to (a thing). Const. as in 1.

α. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (1835) Introd. 3 Galfryd of Yngelond in his newe werk Entytlyd thus as I can aspye Galfridus Anglicus. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 7 It were enough to entitle those Browne Sectaries of the Blacke Prince, with the name of traytors. 1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 21 The kings and Queenes of England entitling themselues kings and Queenes of Fraunce. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 171 Next favourable thou, Who highly thus to entitle me voutsaf'st. 1683 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 135 He entitles it *Conyza acris annua alba*. 1711 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 147 Please entitle S. only Bart. 1850 Pusey *Min. Proph.* Joel iii. 16 Here entitled by the incommunicable name of God.

β. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 33 That which in meane men we intitle patience, Is pale cold cowardice. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 61 And now by Law, as well as reuerent age, I may intitle thee my louing Father. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 35 Mawd .. who intitled herselfe Empresse. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. ii. 232 They intitled him Sultan.

† 3. To write down under proper titles or headings. *Obs.*

α. *c* 1430 Lydg. in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (1879) 394 Somme entytlenn hem in smale bookes of Report. 1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 477 II. 138 And more thinges .. which I entytelyd in a scrowe. 1533 Frith *Answ. More's Lett.* Pref. A ij b, He desired me to entitle the somme of my wordes & wryte them for hym.

β. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 9 One sufficient clerke..shall intitle in his bokes and enroll of recorde such other writinges. 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones*, After the good example of the learned fathers of our time, to intitle, reduce, & applie those other godlie meditations & praiers.

II. From Title = 'right to possession'.

4. To furnish (a person) with a 'title' *to* an estate. Hence *gen.* to give (a person or thing) a rightful claim *to* a possession, privilege, designation, mode of treatment, etc. Const. *to* with *sb.* or *inf.*; also *simply*. Now said almost exclusively of circumstances, qualities, or actions; formerly often of personal agents.

α. 1468 W. Worcester in *Paston Lett.* No. 582 II. 314, I..entitled no crettur to na place. 1530 Palsgr. 538/1 By what meanes is he entyteled unto these landes. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. xlvii. (1739) 77 The Emperor could entitle the Pope to no power here, because none he had. 1652 T. Whitfield *Doctr. Armin.* 8 His dying for the elect is a sufficient ground to entitle him. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 8 [God] will hereafter entitle many to the Reward of Actions which they had never the Opportunity of Performing. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 289 Such a quantity as might entitle that water to the name of the Golden Lake. 1798 Ferriar *Certain Varieties Man* 223 Every man thinks himself entitled to observe and to publish. 1818 Cruise *Digest* I. 138 The first tenant in tail who is born becomes entitled to any timber felled by the tenant for life. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* I. 635 The remaining salts of alumina have no properties sufficiently important to entitle them to a separate description. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Demerara* ii. 15 Better entitled than most of his brethren to complain of neglect. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 188 If each had been entitled to his fraction of the sum which would have become due had he lived to the end of the year. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. comm. (ed. 2) 396 The obligation by which the co-creditors are entitled.

β. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 4 It shalbe laufull to every man intitled to have the seid penaltie to distreyne for it. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* (1633) 70 Intytled to thirty thousand marks yearely. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Light Chirurg. Put out* p. iii, With how much Justice it's intitled to such a Name. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 46 Who.. thinks himself intitled to call me Bold-face. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. ix. 133 A higher rank in the temple of fame than either his talents or performances intitle him to hold.

b. *spec.* To furnish with a Title to orders.

1720 Bp. Kennett *Monit. Clergy Peterbor.* I. 16, I must expect and insist upon it, that you Intitle no Curate, without, etc.

† c. To invest *with* an office, etc. *Obs.*

1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 38 Seeing you must .. intitle the Magistrate with the Pastors office. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840), Bring the last who was entitled.. with that dignity.

† d. To qualify, render apt. Const. *to*. *Obs.*

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xix. 33 There is a nobleness in the mind of man, which of it self, intitles it to the hatred of what is ill. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* 402 The Temple..visibly intitled itself to fortification.

† e. To assign the possession of (something) *to*; to settle (an estate) *on* a person. *Obs.*

1608 Hieron *Defence* II. 25 The attribute 'your Prince', giuen to Michael, entitleth the name Michael to Christ only. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 145 He intitled his Inheritance on his Sister.

† f. Phrase, *To entitle and engage*.

1641 Milton *Ch. Discip.* I. 4 To entitle and engage a glorious name to gross corruption. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 149 To intitle and engage the Queen to espouse as her owne quarrell whatever reflects upon Lord Jermyn.

† 5. To regard or treat (a person) as having a title *to* something. Hence, to represent (a person or thing) as the agent, cause, or subject of a particular action, effect, condition, or quality. Const. *in*, *to*, with *sb.*, rarely with *inf.* *Obs.*

α. 1646 Jasper Maine *Serm. agst. False Proph.* 2 Never plot was hatcht to disturb the Commonwealth, but the writings of some Sybill or other were entitled to that plot. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 7 Supposing Gods giving man this freedom of will, doth not entitle him to be the author of evill. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Lett. Friend* vii. (1881) 131, I was not so curious to entitle the stars unto any concern of his death. 1690 Locke *Govt.* I. xi. § 154 How ready Zeal for Interest and Party is to entitle Christianity to their Designs.

β. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess. Praise* (Arb.) 352 Wherein a man is..most defective..that will the flatterer intitle him to perforce. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. 100 Nor intitle God in our impotent..fansyes. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 359 An event to which I incline to intitle the especial agency of the Devil.

† b. *refl.* To lay claim *to*. *Obs.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 4 Churches are generally ambitious to entitle themselves to Apostles, for their Founders. 1672 Bp. Lloyd *Fun. Serm. Bp. Wilkins*, To entitle themselves to dying men, even those, whose whole life was a testimony against them. *a* 1718 Penn *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 155 Such as intitle themselves to Christianity, whilst Strangers to the Terrors of the Lord for Sin.

† c. To impute (something) *to*. *Obs.* Cf. 1 c.

1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 267 What Testimonies their opposite Arminian Errors..can rake vp together, to intitle them vnto our Church. 1647 H. More *Poems* Pref., If we can but once entitle our opinions..to Religion. *a* 1662 [see Entitling *vbl. sb.*] 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* 37 Intitling the Opinion of Intentional Species to Aristotle.

Hence **Enti·tled** *ppl. a.*, that has a title or qualification; qualified. **Enti·tling** *vbl. sb.* **Enti·tlement**, a means of entitling; a designation, name. **Enti·tler**, one who entitles, or gives a title or name to.

1869 *Daily News* 9 Dec., The objections of entitled opposers. *a* 1662 Heylyn *Life Abp. Laud* (1668) 127 The entitling of these Doctrines to the name of Arminius. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 670 Objections were raised .. against so unlucky an entitlement. 1653 Ashwell *Fides Apost.* 225 And this may be therefore judged the .. most likely to be intended by the first entitlers.

Entitule, obs. var. Intitule *v. arch.* = Entitle.

Entity (e·ntĭti). Forms: 7 entitie, -ye, (entite), 7– entity. [ad. late L. *entitāt-em*, f. *ēns*, *enti-s*: see Ens. Cf. Fr. *entité*, It. *entità*, Sp. *entitad*.

The orig. sense was *abstr.*, but, in accordance with the usual tendency of such words, it early acquired a *concr.* sense (= Ens), which predominates in mod. use.]

1. Being, existence, as opposed to non-existence; the existence, as distinguished from the qualities or relations, of anything.

1596 Bell *Surv. Popery* III. ix. 372 God..is the principall agent of the real and positive entities thereof. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul, Antipsychopannychia* III. xxix, Both Night and Coldnesse .. have reall entitie. 1656 Hobbes *Liberty, Necess. & C.* (1841) 135 Entity is better than nonentity. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 81 The positive abstract idea of quiddity, entity, or existence. 1830 Herschell *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 108 In the τὸ ὄν and the τὸ μὴ ὄν, that is to say, in entity and nonentity. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. iii. § 9. 305 Entity or real being.

2. That which constitutes the being of a thing; essence, essential nature.

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* vii. 54 He, that is, his Entite, person, even all that went to make him man. 1648 Crashaw *Steps to Temple* 81 Dear hope !..The entity of things that are not yet. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Morality* (1731) 16 It is impossible any Thing should Be..without a Nature or Entity. 1785 Reid *Int. Powers* 399 For the entity of all theoretical truth is nothing else but clear intelligibility.

3. *concr.* Something that has a real existence; an Ens, as distinguished from a mere function, attribute, relation, etc. † *Rational entity*: = L. *ens rationis*, a thing which has an existence only as an object of reason.

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 209 The specificall difference is a rationall entitie and no more. 1685 Boyle *Enq. Notion Nat.* 22 This Death..is neither a Substance, nor a Positive Entity. but a meer Privation. 1735–8 Bolingbroke *On Parties* 139 'Till it becomes an ideal Entity, like the Utopia. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. v. x. 626 No effort of imagination enables us to think of a shock, however minute, except as undergone by an entity. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. vii. 228 Those..must look at species either as separate creations or..distinct entities.

† b. An actual quantity (however small). *Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 123 Eruptions of Aire, though small and slight, give an Entitie of Sound.

c. (See quot.)

1881 Spottiswoode in *Nature* No. 624. 572 In some tubes, the exhaustion of which is very moderate..the blocks of light termed entities by Mr. De La Rue are formed.

4. *indefinitely.* What exists; 'being' generally.

1604 Edmonds *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 39 Our knowledge were equall to vniuersall entitie. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 56 We be but mites of entity, and crumbs of something. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* 3 How the dim Speck of Entity began T'extend its recent Form, and stretch to Man. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 31 He has become .. infinitely less than an atom .. an incalculable fraction of positive entity!

Ento- (e·nto), *prefix* (before a vowel commonly reduced to *ent-*), repr. Gr. ἐντός within, inside, in many compounds of mod. formation relating to anatomy and biology, as **E·ntoblast** [Gr. βλαστός sprout], the nucleolus of a cell. **E·ntocalca·neal** *a.* (see quot. and Calcaneal). **Entoco·ndyloid** *a.* [Gr. κόνδυλ-os knuckle + -oid] (see quot.). **Entocu·neiform** *a.* (see quot. and Cuneiform). **E·ntocyst** (see quot. and Cyst). **E·ntoderm** [Gr. δέρμα skin], the outer layer of the blastoderm, also called *hypoblast*. **Entoga·stric** *a.* [see Gastric], pertaining to the interior of the stomach or of the gastric cavity. **Entoglo·ssal** *a.* [Gr. γλῶσσ-α the tongue + -al], a term applied to one of the bones of the hyoidean arch in some fishes, which supports the tongue. **Entome·tatarse** [mod.L. *metatarsus*], the bones between the tarsus and the toes: see quot. for *Entocalcaneal*. **Entopa·rasite** (see quot. 1861); hence **E·ntoparasi·tic** *a.* **E·ntoperi·pheral** *a.* (see quot. and Peripheral). **E·ntophyte** [Gr. φυτόν plant], a plant growing within the substance of other plants or animals; hence **Entophy·tic** *a.* **Entopro·ctous** *a.* [Gr. πρωκτός anus, rump], belonging to the *Entoprocta*, a class of Polyzoa, in which the anus lies within the circle of tentacles. **Entopte·rygoid** *a.* [see Pterygoid] (see quot.). **Ento·ptic** *a.* [see Optic], relating to the appearance of the different internal structures of the eye; hence **Ento·ptics** *sb.* (see quot.). **Entoste·rnal** *a.* [see Sternal], pertaining to the *entosternum* or median piece of the sternum or breastbone, very largely developed in birds. **Ento·tic** *a.* [see Otic], pertaining to or occurring in the inner ear. **E·ntotympa·nic** *a.* [see Tympanic], situated within the *tympanum* or drum of the ear.

1864 WEBSTER, **Entoblast*, the nucleolus of a cell. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1865) II. 74/1 One [process], called the *'entocalcaneal', projects from below the entocondyloid cavity, and from the back part of the upper end of the *entometatarse. *Ibid.* The inner of the two cavities for the condyles..is the *'entocondyloid' cavity. 1855 — *Skel. & Teeth* 254 The brachial artery pierces the entocondyloid ridge. 1854 — in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1865) II. 81/2 The *entocuneiform bone. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 186 Of the three cuneiform bones, the innermost, the ento-cuneiform is the largest. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Entocyst*, the inner layer of the cuticular envelope of the Polyzoa. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. iii. 67 The lower, which forms the organs of digestion and reproduction, Huxley called the *Entoderm, or Inner-layer. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iii. 150 The details of this process of *entogastric gemmation have been traced by Haeckel in *Carmarina hastata*. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 472 The rudimentary first arch fuses to form the so-called *entoglossal bone. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. 324 Some writers have proposed to call them [Entozoa] *Ento-parasites. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* App. 653 All the animals should be examined for ecto- and ento-parasites. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 167 Animals of feeble vitality .. are rarely, if ever, free from these *ento-parasitic plants. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 250 Those [feelings] internally initiated, which we may conveniently call *ento-peripheral. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 167 Upwards of ten species of *entophytes have already been discovered parasitic upon man. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 118/1 This substance [White Thrush] is in part *entophytic. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 227 Entophytic fungi spring from beneath the cuticle of living plants. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 680 The lowest known term .. of the Malacozoic Series is an *entoproctous Polyzoon. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1865) II. 79/1 The *entopterygoids. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 55 The entopterygoid, an oblong and thin bone attached to the inner border of the palatine and pterygoid. 1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 80 All such phenomena are called *entoptic, because they deal with the perceptions of the internal portions of the eye. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 551 Apparatus to determine the position of entoptic objects—in the humours of the eye. 1864 *Reader* 2 July 11 The light that enters the eye may, under certain conditions, cause one to see objects that exist within the eye-ball; and an investigation of these conditions is called *Entoptics. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 284/1 A middle one [*i. e.* centre] which supports the keel, termed..the *entosternal. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1865) II. 69/2 The median piece of the plastron, called 'entosternal', answers to the sternum of the crocodile. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. iii. 457 Corresponding to entoptic phenomena there are various *entotic phenomena. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 65 An internal, much wider part, the *ento-tympanic.

Entoast: see EN- *pref.*[1] 3.

Entoil (entoi·l), *v. arch.* Also 6–7 entoyle, 7 intoyl. [f. EN-[1] + TOIL *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To bring into toils or snares; to entrap, ensnare. Chiefly *fig.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. 104 None more The chace affected, or t'intoyle the Bore. 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* 11 You entoil my legs, And welcome, for I like it. *fig.* 1581 W. CLARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) Ff iij b, Thus you are entoyled. 1590 BARROW & GREENWOOD in *Confer.* 46 The furder and more you striue against the truth, the furder and faster you entoyle your self. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 13 Entoyled both their Navy, and their Campe, with a greater Power than theirs, both by Sea and Land. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XI. lxxix, Nere in the net of Slothfulnesse entoyl'd. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxii, So mused awhile, entoyled in woofed fantasies. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 43 Mounting until its mesh Entoiled all heads in a fluster.

Hence **Entoi·lment**. *rare.* The action of entoiling; the state of being entoiled.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* II. *Before*, In torture and entoilment.

†**Entoi·re**, *a.* (quasi-*sb.* and quasi-*adv.*) *Her. Obs.* Also 6–8 entoyre. [perh. a misspelling of Fr. *entouré* pa. pple. of *entourer* to surround. See ENTOUR *v.*] (See quots.)

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) iij, The third [sort of bordure] is called Entoyre, the which is, when dead things do occupy the same bordure, as mollets, Roundels, and such like. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. vi. 61 Or, a Bordure Sable charged with Entoyre of 8 Besants. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Entoyre*..is when a Border is charged with any sort of Things which have not Life, except Leaves, Flowers, and Fruits. [And in mod. Dicts.]

Entomb (entū·m), *v.* Also 6 entoumbe, 6–8 intomb(e, (6 intumb). [a. OF. *entoumbe-r, entumbe-r*, Fr. *entombe-r*, f. *en* in (see EN-) + *tombe* TOMB.]

1. *trans.* To place in a tomb; to bury, inter.

α. 1578 HUNNIS *Hyvefull Honye* 130 Entoumbe thou me in Canaan. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 133 Therein is richly entombed Fatima, daughter and heire of their greatest Prophet Mahomet. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 202 Here is entombed the heart of an unconquered hero. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 189 The remains of the dead found entombed in various parts of Europe.

β. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 115 The exhibiting of deserved honor unto him after he was intumbed. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* vi. (1614) 11/1 K. Henry VI. .. was intombed at Windsor. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 187 [The dead husband] is intombed in the house under her bed.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To enclose as in a tomb; to overwhelm; to bury. Also *absol.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 679 Entombs her outcry in her lips sweet fold. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 5 b, Thou art..entombed in Ashes like Gomorra. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) They intomb and balist with sudden destruction. 1665 J. MALL *Offer of F. Help* 118 Seas of wrath are .. threatning to entomb you. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 2429 When Time .. In Nature's ample ruins lies intomb'd.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xlv. 526 During the great Earthquake of 1693 in Sicily, several thousand people were at once entombed in the ruins of caverns in limestone. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 37 The spirit of the Church is eternally entombed within the four corners of acts of parliament.

3. To serve as a tomb for; to receive as in a tomb. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 113 To seem to entomb those affections of mine to your service. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* viii, Let not a common ruine thee intombe. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* v. Wks. (1684) 117 Some steepy mountain bury me alive, Or Rock intomb me in its stony entrails! 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Hampsh. Farmer*, None of your Ægyptian pyramids, to entomb subscribers' capitals. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 8 If Hell should entomb thee.

Entombed (entū·md), *ppl. a.* [f. ENTOMB *v.* + -ED [1].] Laid in a tomb; buried. *lit.* and *fig.*

1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XV. 305 Alemons sonne erects his citie walls; Which of th'intombed he Crotona calls. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 58 The vast heritage of sinne your Intombed father left upon your score. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 51, I bid adieu to this entombed warrior. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 248 From a living Now to an entombed and consecrated Past.

Entombing (entū·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. ENTOMB; the state of being entombed.

1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial agst. Pest.* (1888) 17 The worthy entombing of his bones. 1644 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* II. (1660) 130 Lazarus was called (after three dayes entombing) out of his grave. 1668 WILKINS *Real. Char.* 287 Entombing, Tomb, Sepulchre, Monument, Epitaph.

†**Ento·mbless**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Exempt from entombing; undying.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* F ij, Set forth Immortall verse for my entomblesse worth.

Entombment (entū·m,mĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of entombing; *lit.* and *fig.*

1666 ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 78 They give him no other intombment than, etc. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) III. 218 It [idleness] is the very entombment of a man. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 420 The double entombment of Napoleon. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 61 What an entombment of mind should we have!

Entometatarse: see ENTO- *pref.*

Entomic (entǫ·mik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἔντομ-α insects (see ENTOMO-) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to insects.

1862 MRS. SPEIR *Last Years Ind.* 28 Farewell to Egypt, ..its dust and its entomic activities. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* II. 102 A society which should take accurate record of all ornithic, entomic, and botanic facts.

Entomical (entǫ·mikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. In mod. Dicts.

Entomo- (before two unaccented syllables entŏmǫ·-; before one unacc. syll. entǫ·mŏ-; before an acc. syll. e:ntŏmo-), combining form of Gr. ἔντομος adj. 'cut up', in neut. pl. used in sense 'insects', with reference to the division of their bodies into segments: cf. L. *insecta*: see INSECT. Occurring with sense 'insect' in many scientific compounds of modern formation, as **Entomo·genous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. -γενής born, produced + -OUS], having its growth in the body of insects. **Ento·molite**, *Geol.* [Gr. λίθος stone], a fossil insect. **Entomo·meter** [Gr. μέτρον measure], an instrument for measuring the parts of insects. **Entomo·phagan**, *Zool.* [Gr. φαγ-εῖν to eat + -AN], one of the *Entomophaga* or insect-eaters—in mammals, a division of the *Marsupialia*, in insects of the *Hymenoptera*. **Entomo·phagous** *a.* [Gr. φαγ-εῖν to eat + -OUS], insect-eating. **Entomo·philous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. φίλ-ος friend + -OUS], applied to plants in which fertilization is effected through the agency of insects. **Entomo·stracan** *a. Zool.* and *Geol.* [Gr. ὄστρακ-ον shell + -AN], of or belonging to the *Entomostraca*, one of the orders of the *Crustacea* (see quot.); also as *sb.* **Entomo·stracous** *a.* [Gr. ὄστρακ-ον + -OUS] = prec. **Entomo·tomist**, *Zool.* [f. next + -IST], one who dissects insects. **Entomo·tomy**, *Zool.* [Gr. -τομία cutting], the science of the dissection of insects to ascertain their structure, insect anatomy.

1865 *Reader* No. 119. 406/1 Curious *entomogenous fungi. 1840–3 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, **Entomolite*, a fossil insect; a petrified insect. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 259/2 But in most of the *Entomophagous genera .. the canines present a marked inferiority of development. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4. 217 Delpino has classified flowers into Anemophilous and *Entomophilous. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 373 Plantago must be descended from an entomophilous ancestor. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. 7 To place the Cirripedes immediately before the *Entomostracan Crustaceans. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 199 He had added two Entomostracans. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 43 Small animals, such as *entomostracous crustacea.

Entomoid (e:ntŏmoid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Having the form or appearance of an insect; insect-like. Also quasi-*sb.*

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 112/1 These entomoid aquatic animals are generally carnivorous.

Entomological (e:ntŏmolǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. ENTOMOLOG-Y + -IC + -AL.] Of, or pertaining to, entomology or insects.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 202 The utility of Entomological knowledge. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 81 All nature is alive, and seems to be gathering all her entomological hosts to eat you up. 1846 M[c]CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 117 Three years of entomological research in Brazil. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 222 Sandal-wood is much used for entomological cabinets.

Entomologist (entŏmǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who studies entomology.

1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 240 The entomologists have ranked the bivalve insects under the genus of the monoculi. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 30 The remark of an author who himself is no entomologist. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. vii. 39 We have heard..even of a blind entomologist.

Entomologize (entŏmǫ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To study entomology; to collect specimens, or observe the habits, of insects.

1815 TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 455 The engineer..is not to lose his time in zoologizing, entomologizing, etc. 1828 J. M. HERBERT in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 168 On these occasions Darwin entomologised most industriously. 1849 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I. 211 It is too..wet for entomologising.

Entomology (entŏmǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. Fr. *entomologie* (1764 in Littré), mod.L. *entomologia* f. ENTOMO- + λογία (see -LOGY).] That branch of natural history which deals with the physiology, distribution, and classification of insects.

1766 tr. *Bonnet's Contemp. Nat.* IX. ix. I have given the name *insectology* to that part of natural history which has insects for its object: that of *entomology* .. would undoubtedly have been more suitable .. but its barbarous sound terryfy'd me. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxiv. 91 Nothing would recommend entomology more than, etc. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 213 The branch of science named Entomology. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, 1st Visit Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 3 Landor despised entomology.

Entone (entō·un), *v.* [a. Fr. *entonne-r*: see INTONE.] *trans.* = INTONE; occas. used *arch.* and *techn.* with reference to church music.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1498 Now may thou entone a mery songe. *Ibid.* 1620 Entone sum ermonye! 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.* Poet. Wks. 1850 I. 158 All the mortal nations..Are a dirge entoning.

Hence **Ento·nement**, the action of intoning.

1849–53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 137 Each took his own side of the choir for the entonement of the antiphons.

Entonic (entǫ·nik), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. ἔντον-ος strained (f. ἐν in + τόνος a straining) + -IC.] 'Intense, having exaggerated action, or great tension or tone' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). In mod. Dicts.

Entoparasite, -parasitic, -peripheral, -phyte, -phytic, -proctous, -pterygoid, -optic(s: see ENTO- *pref.*

†**Ento·rtill**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 entortle, intortle, -tell. [ad. F. *entortiller*, f. *en* (see EN-) + *tortiller* to twist, ad. late L. *tortillāre*, f. *tort-us*, pa. pple. of *torquēre* to twist.] *trans.* To entwine, coil.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 143 The red scarlet lace of Christs blood, must be entortled and interwoven into a bracelet. 1652 SCLATER *2nd Cir. Auth.*, Ep. Ded., All which, so intortelled as they are within each other, etc. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. (1663) 110 His tail might be some twenty fathoms long, and was entortilled about such another Monster.

Hence †**Ento·rtilled**, *ppl. a.*, †**Entortilla·tion**, *Obs.*, the action of twisting or entwining.

1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 236 By which darke and intortled Speeches he meant they should rather ghesse at what was done, than directly understand him. *a* 1631 DONNE tr. *Aristeas' Septuagint* (1633) 47 Borders, Raysings, Flowries, Wrappings, Entortilations and such like.

Entosternal: see ENTO- *pref.*

Entosthoblast (entǫ·sþoblast). [f. *entostho-* taken as combining form of Gr. ἔντοσθε from within + -BLAST.] (See quot.)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Entosthoblast*, a term for a granule within the nucleolus of a nucleated cell.

Entotic, Entotympanic: see ENTO- *pref.*

†**Entou·ch**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EN-[1] + TOUCH *v.*] *trans.* To touch upon, touch.

1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 136 After hem..The boke also entouchid with his hond, Was Herry sworne.

Entoumbe, obs. form of ENTOMB.

†**Entou·r**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 entower. [ad. F. *entourer*: see prec.]

1. To surround (with a halo or the like).

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 235 Entoured with beames. 1653 A. ROSS *View all Relig.* (1658) 349 The Image of the Virgin Mary entowered with a Golden Sun.

2. *Her.* In *pa. pple.* (See quot.)

1847 PARKER *Gloss. Brit. Her.* s. v., A shield decorated with branches, an ornament not strictly heraldic, is said by some to be *entoured* with them. In mod. Dicts.

‖ **Entourage** (ānturā·ʒ). [Fr.; f. *entourer* to surround, f. *entour* that which surrounds, f. *en* in + *tour* circuit.] Surroundings, environment; *esp.* the assemblage of persons who surround, or are in attendance on, a superior.

1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. X. 231 The simplicity of its republican origin had .. affected the..*entourage* of the imperial office. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lix. (1885) 578 The house and its entourage. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 52 Renard .. had been nervously struck by the entourage which surrounded Elizabeth. 1886 *Magd. College & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) VI. Introd. 32 The appearance and *entourage* of the original paper.

Entower: see EN- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

Entoyre, variant of ENTOIRE.

Entozoon (entozō·u·ŏn). *Zool.* [mod. f. ENTO- + ζῷον animal.] A parasitic animal that lives within another. Also *attrib.* In *pl.* entozo·a, a class of animals taking their name from their mode of existence, though, as regards structure, they belong to various classes.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 114 This singular Entozoon [*i. e.* Trichina] I discovered in a portion of the muscles of a male subject. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 25 The entozoon was about the size of a garden-pea. 1856 *Lancet* 12 Jan., Entozoon worms inhabiting the living body. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv* II. 105 The stagnant rain-pools almost invariably contain the eggs of entozoon animals.

pl. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 475 The second order of the Entozoa comprises, etc. 1851-9 OWEN in *Adm. Man. Sci. Enq.* 383 They should be examined for the presence of entozoa. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 109 The fate of entozoa depends more upon chance than that of any other animals.

Also **Entozo·al** *a.*, a. of or pertaining to the *Entozoa*; b. of disease: Caused by the presence of *Entozoa*. **Entozo·ic** *a.* [+-IC.] = prec. **E:ntozoolo·gically** *adv.*, with reference to entozoology; from the point of view of an entozoologist. **E:ntozoo·logist**, one who studies entozoology; one who makes the *Entozoa* an especial study. **E:ntozoo·logy**, that branch of zoology which treats of the *Entozoa*.

1864 *Reader* IV. 669/2 For preventing the ravages of this, as of all other forms of *entozoal disease. 1866 *Ibid.* No. 159 36/3 The entozoal portions. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. 324 Crustaceous Entozoa..*Entozoic Worms. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 490 Some entozoic influence may be at work. 1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* iii. 24 The lower vermiform Articulata are mostly entozoic, and these of course are quite blind. 1865 *Reader* 4 Feb. 143/2 Still, *entozoologically speaking, no harm follows.

Entrable, obs. var. of ENTERABLE.

† **Entra·ct**, *v. Obs.* [var. of ENTREAT, after L. *tractāre*.] *trans.* To treat.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 107 Some..had better deserved then so to have bene entracted.

‖ **Entr'acte** (ān·trakt). [Fr. *entr'acte*, f. *entre* between + *acte* act.] a. The interval between two acts of a play in a theatrical performance. b. A performance of music, dancing, etc., taking place between the acts.

[1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. clxxxvii. 563 Play..is only the 'inter-acts' of other amusements.] 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 52 That old man there, who droops his head, takes snuff during the entr'actes. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 310 It was more like an entr'acte in a farce of Molière's.

‖ **Entra·da, entra·do.** *Obs.* [Sp. *entrada* entry, revenue. For the form *entrado* cf. -ADO[2].]

1. A ceremonial entry into a place.

1671 CROWNE *Juliana* IV. 40 As souls make their Entradoes in the skies.

2. Income, revenue.

1618-29 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 15 It would be a profitable course to increase your Entrada. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* I. i, And talked of nothing But your rents and your entradas. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 111 Upon this account was brought into the Exchequer, an entrado of at least One hundred thousand pounds.

† **Entra·de.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Anglicized form of prec.: see -ADE.] = ENTRADA 1.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 150 All was pacify'd and set right..before the Entrade.

Entrail (e·ntrēl), *sb.*[1] Chiefly in pl. Forms: α. 4-7 entraile, 4-5 entraille, 5-7 entrayle, 5 -traylle, (5 entrell(e, -treyll), 6-7 entral(l(e; β. 6-8 intrail(e, 6-7 intral(l(e, (6 intrayle, 7 interal). [a. OF. *entraille* (now only in pl. *entrailles*) = Pr. *intralia*:—late L. *intrālia* inward parts, intestines, neut. pl. of **intrālis* adj. 'inward', f. *inter* between, among: see INTERIOR. Cf. L. *interānea* entrails, whence OF. *entraigne*, Sp. *entrañas*. As the word, like others with same termination, represents a Lat. neut. pl. taken as a fem. sing., it had primarily a collective sense, the sing. and pl. being in early use equivalent.]

I. In *sing.*

† 1. *collect.* The intestines or internal parts generally; the 'inside'. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26756 Þis entrail in fire þat brennes bitakens þin vn-scriuen sinnes. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 3628 He smot that duk, on the breost; Thorugh livre, and his entraile. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11800 The bestis were britnet & broght to þe auter, With the entrell euermore euyn vppo lofte. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem. Brit.* liii, 224 Yet have y mor poyse closyd in mine entrayle.

† b. *Cookery.* A stuffed paunch. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Cookery Bk.* 38 *An Entrayle*—Take a chepis wombe; take Polettys y-rostyd..and do in the wombe.

2. [With sense inferred from the pl.: see 3 a.] An internal organ of the body; = L. *viscus*. Now *rare*.

1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 135 The heart, that material part and principal entrail of our Body, is the chief seat of the soul. 1807 G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 444/1 s. v. *Plants*, Linnæus defines them [stamina] to be an entrail of the plant. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iii. 41 To taste an occasional entrail of our last half dozen rabbits.

b. *esp.* A bowel, intestine.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116 An Entrelle, *vbi* A tharme.

II. In *pl.*

3. a. *gen.* The organs and parts enclosed in the trunk of man or other animals. *rare* in mod. use.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26752 Alle your entrailles ilkon in well- and pottes sal be don. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. XV. 100 The spyther..spynneth and weueth of his entraylles the thredes of whiche he maketh his nettes. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. II. (Arb.) 42 Whether perles bee the byrthe or spaune of there entrals. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cilie of God* 526 The lungs, the softest of all the entrailes but for the marrow. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 56 The divine vapour..had diffused itself through the entrails of the priestess. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 200 The priests used to..devour the entrails of goats. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. XXIX. 143 The signs given by the entrails of the sacrifice.

β. 1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Princes* 43 b/1 The wormes shall eate hys intrayle sin the graue. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. ii. 144 And intrals feede the sacrifising fire. 1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* (1673) 431 All m'interals are shrunk up. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Sat. II. (1739) 31 Is it by the fat Intrails of Beasts?

b. *spec.* The contents of the abdominal cavity; the bowels; the intestines.

α. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* i. 18 Alle his [Judas'] entrailis ben sched abrood. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v b, For sekenes that haukis haue i their entrellis. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 251 The wounde of Rycharde was soo greefull to see..For all the entraylles appyered oute of his body. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. Rdr., The lower story of this frame, where the guttes and entrailes of the body..haue their abiding. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 783 Thine own begotten, breaking violent way Tore through my entrails. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 142 The flattering bait of pride to get her swallowed down into the entrails.

β. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 That intrailles of bestes and blode putts be clansed..by night. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 23 Wilt thou, O God, flye from such gentle Lambs, And throw them in the intrailes of the Wolfe? 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 41 It also purgeth the stomacke and intrals of all molten grease. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 240 If the Materials be nothing but Dirt, spun out of your own Intrails (the Guts of Modern Brains). 1726 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 304 The intrails were the same as those of other pigeons.

† 4. The inward parts regarded as the seat of the emotions, thoughts, etc.; = 'heart', 'soul'; also in phrase † *Entrails of mercy*. Cf. BOWEL 3.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xii. 107 Þe most[e] ardaunt loue of hys wijf brende þe entrailes of his brest. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 255 Ofte holy writt clepiþ mercy þe entrailis of mercy. 1382 — *Ecclus.* xix. 23 The entrailes of hym ben ful of treccherie. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. xiv. (1554) 114 a, In her entrayles all malice was enclosed. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 264 That I shoulde bee of malicious entrailes, either double in wordes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 87. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 11 Her Intrails were all in a mutiny. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 128 In England we have not yet been completely embowelled of our natural entrails.

5. *transf.* The inner parts of anything; the interior, internal contents (of the earth, etc., often with personification). Now somewhat *rare*.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 73 The rotes haue hidde hemself wythin the entraylles of therthe their moder. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 282 Such a one searcheth the very heart and entrayles of the ground, for gold and silver. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes Law Nations* 73 The other entralles of the earth: as Pitch, Chalke, lyme. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 295, I will rend an Oake And peg thee in his knotty entrailes. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 215 The Riuer doth pierce many daies iourney the entrailes of that Country. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 263 The entrails of such utensils [pillow, or bolster] amongst the Romans were made but of dust. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 92 Even the sun..May have dark and smoaky entrails. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 12 The Monochord whose Entrals are curiously composed of Metals. 1772-82 MASON *Eng. Garden* II. (R.), Nor thou, fell tube! Whose iron entrails hide the sulphurous blast. 1866 HARTWIG *Harmonies Nat.* in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. XCV. 4 Filtering through the entrails of the earth..the thermal springs gush forth.

† b. of immaterial things. *Obs.*

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 74 He must rippe vp the verie intrayles of our wordes, ere hee can fetche out this meaning. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 867 Sinne..hath seated it selfe deeply in the entrals of thy soule. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 324 To look into the entrals of this Sacrament.

† **Entrai·l**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. next vb.; cf. AF. *entrail* 'reticulum'.] The action of the verb ENTRAIL; a coil.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 16 Folds..stretcht now forth at length without entraile.

† **Entrai·l**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 entrayl, intrail. [ad. OF. *entreillier*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *treille* trellis-work.] *trans.* To entwine; interlace.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 856/2 A wreath of gold curiouslie wrought and intrailed. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 30 And over them spred a goodly wilde vine Entrailed with a wanton yvy twine. 1595 — *Prothalamion* 25 A little wicker basket, Made of fine twigs, entrayled curiously. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Epithalamium* [Imitation of Spenser], Myrtle-girland green, Entrail'd with flowrets.

† **Entrai·led**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Entwined, interwoven.

1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-cynicon* Wks. V. 492 Her high-pric'd necklace of entrailed pearls.

2. Her. *Entrailed cross*: one drawn in outline, with looped flourishes at the corners (see figures in Leigh *loc. cit.* and Elvin *Dict. Her.*). Sir J. Ferne refers disapprovingly to a use of the word as = UMBRATED.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 36 He beareth argent a crosse entrailed..it is alwaies sable, and is no bigger then touched with a pensell, or tricked with a pen. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 175 You haue been taught to call this crosse entrailled.

Entrain (entrē·n), *v.*[1] [ad. Fr. *entraîn-er*, f. *en-* (L. *inde*) away + *traîner* to drag.] *trans.* To draw away with or after oneself; in early use *fig.* to bring on as a consequence; in mod. use *lit.* but *rare*.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 40 Faith true obtaine ..Friend deere entraine. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 471 Yeares entraine me if they please, but backward. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Ded., You entrain Humility and Integrity for your Retainers. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II. i, The Stomach..with its destiny entrain'd their fate. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. ii. 198 Thou wert entrained to the slaughter. 1858 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 172 Entrained in the crowd. 1881 J. HILL in *Metal World* 8 Oct. 342 Independent of the water entrained.

Entrain (entrē·n), *v.*[2] [f. EN-[1] + TRAIN *sb.*] *trans.* To put into a railway-train.

Hence **Entrai·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Standard* 11 July 6 The Volunteers were en-trained and despatched to their destinations without either undue hurry or delay. 1881 *Volunteer Rev.* in *Scotsman* 29 Nov., The entraining and detraining of the men was carried on satisfactorily. 1882 ALISON in *Standard* 7 Aug. 5/7 The guns and troops were quietly entrained at the..Junction.

† **E·ntral.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 entrall. [f. ENTER *v.* + -AL. (OFr. had *entraille* in same sense.)] Entrance; entry.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. vi, None would vouchsafe the entrall [*rime* tricentrall] Into this life.

Entrammel (entræ·měl), *v.* Also 7 entramel. [f. EN-[1] + TRAMMEL.] *trans.* a. To put into trammels or nets. Only *fig.* To entangle, fetter, hamper. † b. ? To bind, plait (the hair) (*obs.*).

Hence † **Entra·mmelled** *ppl. a.* † **Entra·mmelling** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Lucignoli*..entramelings or curlings of haires wrought and enterlaced togither with ribands. 1603 — *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 492 They ensnared, glewed, entrameled, haltred and shackled themselves. 1611 COTGR., *Passe-fillons*..any frizled lockes, or entrammelled tufts of haire. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 104 Entramell'd with fictions and ignorance. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 278 To thee alone can I entrust the duty of entrammelling and fettering this bold spirit. 1880 F. HUEFFER in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 45 Twanging his guitar with no..rule to entrammel his passionate effusion.

Entrance (e·ntrăns), *sb.* Forms: 6-8 enterance, 6-7 enter-, entraunce, 6- entrance; also 6 intraunce. [a. OF. *entrance*, f. *entrer* to ENTER: see -ANCE.]

1. The action of coming or going in.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 93, I will answer you with gate and entrance, but we are preuented. 1612 *Enchir. Med.* 154 The dose is..to bee taken at the entrance into bed. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 38 He hath prescribed vs a short Eiaculation..at our entrance into the Church. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 100 In the..first entrance of the waste, we were..discouraged. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, La Motte was interrupted by the entrance of the ruffian. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 286 To witness the entrance of the Royal party.

b. *spec.* The coming of an actor upon the stage.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 141 They haue their Exits and their Entrances. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* Pref. A iiij b, After an Entrance or two he lets 'em [Pandarus and Thersites] fall. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. vii. 193 Appearing and acting upon the Stage without either Entrance or Exit. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 126 Progress would mean something more than mere entrances and exits on the theatre of office.

c. *Eccl.* [transl. Gr. εἴσοδος] *Great* and *Little Entrance*: in the Eastern Church, the bringing in respectively of the elements and of the gospels, in the eucharistic service.

1855 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Divine Service* I. 147. 1859 NEALE *Liturg.* Introd. XV. 1876 *Dict. Christ. Antiq.* s.v.

† d. Words spoken, or ceremonies observed, on entering. *Obs.*

1693 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 396, I wou'd leave him there after the first Entrances were past.

2. *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, After my entraunce to religyon, consyderynge to what I had bounde myselfe. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisdom* vii. 6 All men then haue one intraunce vnto life, & one goinge out in like maner. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 399 This gave occasion to young David..to make a famous entrance into publique notice of the people. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 1 ¶ 2 Wishing that ceremonial modes of entrance [before the publick] had been anciently established. 1888 *Spectator* 28 Apr. 562/2 A measure for facilitating the entrance of Life-Peers into the House of Lords.

b. *esp.* The entering *into* or *upon* (office, duties, etc.). † Formerly also *absol.* accession (of a sovereign, etc.).

1559 HETHE in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 8 Paul the IVth of that name..ever since his first entraunce into Peters chayre. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Ep. Salut. 3 In the year of the great Plague at the first entrance of King James of blessed memorie. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 8/2 Before they made an entrance upon more solemn debates. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 30 Kings furthermore bound themselves (at their entrance

into the Throne) hereunto by an Oath. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiii. 175 Not long from the beginning of the Queen's entrance upon her government. *Mod.* The oath required to be taken by magistrates at entrance into office.

† c. 'Intellectual ingress' (J.); initiation. *Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* viii. 107 To attaine to make a more easie entrance, to that purity of the Latine tongue. 1625 BACON *Ess. Trav.* (Arb.) 521 He that trauaileth into a Country, before he hath some Entrance into the Language, goeth to Schoole, and not to Trauaile.

d. Short for *entrance fee, money.*

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 539 An entrance into a school or entrance money. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3807/4 To pay a Guinea and a half Entrance 4 Days before they Run. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 5131/4 Subscribers to pay One Guinea Entrance.

3. Power, right, or opportunity of entering; admission. *lit.* and *fig.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* P 3 It was my happie chance to have entrance into a goodly Gardene plotte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 6 A Porter .. Cald Malvenu, who entrance none denide. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. § 1 (1723) 132 The Fissures whereinto it can get Admission or Enterance. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 124 The Nail (unless it have good entrance) will start aside. *Ibid.* 224 To find how great a Dy should have Entrance at a small Hole. 1798 SOUTHEY *St. Patrick's Purgatory* 29 The gates of Paradise unclose, Free entrance there is given. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. i. 17, I have your royal word, sire, for free entrance and safe egress. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, He retired a step or two to give him entrance.

fig. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 281 Upon these premisses, I see entraunce to this plaine conclusion. 1602 DAVISON in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 323 That my cries may entraunce gayne. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. iv. xviii, Gods lovely life hath there no enterance. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 35 All these reasons found little entrance with priests, magistrates and others.

† 4. a. The beginning or commencement (of a course or period of time). b. The first part, the opening words (of a chapter or book). *Obs.*

a. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Philip.* i. 5 Euer synce the fyrst entraunce of your profession, euen vnto this daye. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 545 This is scarce the enterance: what will be the successe? 1639 SALTMARSHE *Policy* 70, I know no better Policy in the Preface or entrance upon a designe than, etc. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* I. 1 Upon the entrance of the night. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 32 At the Entrance of the Spring.

b. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* II. 2 The entrance is this; Cum oratis, dicite, Paternoster, qui es in coelis. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iv. § 43. 212 Adde to this place, the entrance to his History. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xi. (1715) 100 As we learn from the very Entrance of the first Iliad, where he speaks of Achilles' Anger. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 219 This was observed in the entrance of the last chapter.

5. *concr.* That by which anything is entered, whether open or closed; a door, gate, avenue, passage; the mouth (of a river). Also, the point at which anything enters or is entered.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xl. 38 A chambre also, whose intraunce was at the dore pilers. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 26 At the entraunce at the great desert. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 38 Achilles stands i' th' entrance of his Tent. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 33 The more Northerly enterance of Nilus .. served instead of Bounds to the South part of the Land of Israel. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 69, I made up the Entrance, which till now I had left open. *a* 1849 SIR R. WILSON *Life* (1869) I. iii. 140 We were beating off the harbour's entrance. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 8. 60 The glacier is forced through the entrance of the trunk valley. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* iii. 38 This blind spot is at the entrance of the optic nerve.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* i. 5 The euerlastinge commaundementes, are the intraunce of her [wyszdome]. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* v. ii, And now, as entrance to our safety, To prison with the Governor. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 17 That these were the fowre entraunces into the church. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 270 The very entrance into eternal horror.

6. *Naut.* The part of a ship that comes first (in the water); 'the bow of a vessel, or form of the fore-body under the load-water line' (Adm. Smyth).

1781 NELSON 24 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 43 She [the Albemarle] has a bold entrance, and clean run. 1869 SIR E. REID *Shipbuild.* v. 85 In ships which have a very fine entrance the breasthook plates are not run right forward to the stem.

† 7. The action of entering (something) in a record; *concr.* an entry. *Obs.* (cf. ENTRY).

1588 MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* D iiij, The enterance of these parcels. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Of Courts Baron* 190 The bailife ..delivers to the Sherife a copie of the entrance of the court when the cause was removed thus.

8. *attrib.*, as *entrance-fee, -hall, -lodge, -money, -road, -way.*

1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 4, I paid her *entrance fee. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 52 The children of those who could afford the small entrance fees were apprenticed to trades. 1841 ORDERSON *Creol.* xi. 111 He found his master seated in the *entrance-hall. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 501 Thereon follows eternal life, to which death is the entrance-hall. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 290 Nobody ever saw a man at an *entrance lodge. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 539 *Entrance money, which Schollars paid to the Master at their first coming to school. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* v, And, as for entrance money, why I think I must not charge you more than a couple of guineas. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. 45 Driving up the *entrance-road to the house. 1883 H. H. KANE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 945/1 The *entranceway looked dirty.

Entrance (entrans), *v.* Also 7 entraunch, intranse, 6–8 intrance. [f. EN-[1] + TRANCE.]

1. *trans.* To throw into a trance.

a. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 94 She hath not been entranced Above five hours. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 303 P 4 The Nine Days' Astonishment, in which the Angels lay entranced..is a noble circumstance.

β. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 301 He stood and call'd His Legions, Angel Forms, who lay intrans't. *Ibid.* XI. 420 Adam .. Sunk down, and all his Spirits became intranst.

† b. *transf.* *Obs.*

1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* III. 133 If you would restore any of these entranced [with drugged bait] Fowl to their former health.

2. To throw into a state of mind resembling a trance; to put 'out of oneself'; to overpower with strong feeling, as delight, fear, etc.

a. *a* 1599 SPENSER (J.), With delight I was entranced and carried so far from myself. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 16 So stand the Sea-men..Entraunch'd with what this man of God recited. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 1005 Celestial Cupid .. Holds his dear Psyche, sweet entranced. *a* 1765 MALLET *To Dk. Marlborough* (R.), Entranc'd in wonder at th' unfolding scene. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxviii, So entranced, Porphyro gazed upon her empty dress. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* vii. (1876) 158 Throughout that night, Realmah sat entranced in thought.

β. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. iv. 154 Fond Bryart .. Intrance thy selfe in thy sweet extasie. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* 25 Intranced in fear and wonder. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxxv. (1803) 69 He was too much intranced in thought, to observe her at all.

b. To carry away in or as in a trance (*from, to*).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 118 When a man is so .. entranced from himselfe, with Wealth, Ambition, and Vaine-glory, that, etc. *Ibid.* 176 That reuerend Pastor, (entranced to hell in his thoughts for the distresse of his people). 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 17 The Vita Nuova that entrances the young poet into its charmed circle.

Hence **Entra·nced** *ppl. a.* **Entra·ncedly** *adv.*, in the manner of one entranced.

1686 [see 1 b]. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xxxiii, Sleep A vision brought to his entranced sight. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltravers* 25 Her entranced and silent lover. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* i. 12 The Evangelist .. awaking from his entranced dream. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 1610 So wrote entrancedly to confidant Monsieur L. M.

Entrancement (entra·nsmĕnt). [f. ENTRANCE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of entrancing; the condition of being entranced.

1652 COKAINE tr. *Cassandra* 84 His spirits a little recovered from that entrancement. 1680 OTWAY *Poet's Compl. Muse* v, As we did in our Entrancements lie. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* I. xxii. (1823) 448 She received it with an intrancement of sorrow. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves, Keepsake*, The entrancement of that maiden kiss. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* VI. xviii. (1862) 610 The feelings of delicious entrancement with which I approached the outskirts of Dartmoor.

Entrancing (entra·nsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENTRANCE *v.* + -ING[2].] That entrances; transporting.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 26 The Siren's voice poured forth its entrancing music. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 5 In that entrancing dream. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2825. 807 The entrancing tale of the Tegethoff.

Hence **Entra·ncingly** *adv.*, in an entrancing manner or degree.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 273 It steals entrancingly over the ear. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. vi. § 6 Never sublime, never perfectly nor entrancingly beautiful.

Entrant (e·ntrănt), *sb.* and *a.* See also INTRANT. [a. Fr. *entrant*, pr. pple. of *entrer* to ENTER.]

A. *sb.* One who or that which enters. Also *fig.*

1. One who comes or goes into (a room, etc.); a person entering; an incomer; a visitor.

a 1856 H. MILLER *Rambles Geol.* (1858) 252 Remarking that the entrant was 'only the green lady'. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 23 Mr. Sydenham was there .. to welcome the entrants, manage introductions. 1884 *Times* 15 Oct. 9/1 The abuse of public meeting involved in a selection of the entrants.

fig. 1857 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (1859) 15 As the privileged entrant counsels, the great arms and limbs of the body are set in motion. 1889 *County Govt. Rev.* 2 Jan. 417 The latest entrant to the controversy is our contemporary the Law Times.

b. One who makes legal entry; one who enters into the possession of land, etc.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 36 Because one entred upon the Priory of Barnewell by the Popes Bull, the said Entrant was committed to the Tower.

2. One who enters into or becomes a member of an institution or profession. Const. *into.*

1800 A. CARLYLE *Ant.* 249 The sudden call for young men to fill up vacancies .. obliged the Church to take their entrants from the lower ranks. 1839-57 ALISON *Hist. Europe* IX. xxii. 8 The influences of these new entrants appeared in the secrecy and ability with which the measures were taken. 1845 M^CCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 122 There would be a greater influx of entrants into professional businesses. 1875 *Modern Circular*, Mutual Entrants in 1876 participate in the Eighth Division of Profits. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* No. 701 The entrant to the Scotch National Church.. is only legally required to subscribe the Confession of Faith.

b. One who 'enters' as a competitor. Also *fig.*

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 725 We have in the victors ..the names and material of the successful entrants. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* xii. (1884) 411 Of the millions of possible entrants for advancement..the number ultimately selected for preferment is small. *Mod.* The prizes will depend on the number of entrants.

B. *adj.* That enters, in senses of the verb.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 12 The entrant tenants, at Whitsounday last .. shall be lyable for mantainance of the foote sogers. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 18 The Father could not be satisfied how the humour of Gold could be made entrant.

Entrap (entræ·p), *v.*[1] Forms: 6–7 entrappe, 6–8 intrap(pe, 6– entrap. [ad. OF. *entraper, entrapper*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *trappe* TRAP.]

1. *trans.* To catch in or as in a trap. Also *transf.* and *fig.* to bring unawares into a position of difficulty or danger; to bring (a person) into one's power by artifice.

a. 1590-6 SPENSER *F. Q.* (J.), That guileful net In which..eyes entrapped are. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 9 Being first entrapped and foundred with the like vice of drunkennesse. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 55 Many [Wasps in Pots] will be entrap'd. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 272 The wild elephant, upon seeing himself entrapped in this manner, instantly attempts to use violence. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* xix, Spiders were divided .. according to the mode in which they entrap or seize their prey. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* X. v. 419 He had entrapped the confidence of another. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 27. 376 The residue of the air originally entrapped in the interstices of the snow. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 137 The king was trying to entrap the Pope.

β. 1534 BARNES *Supplic. Hen. VIII* (R.), Neither to intrappe them, nor betray them. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) Pref. 7 The seconde [persecution] .. which intrapped also the Authour of this worke. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V*, Wks. 109 This interview was to intrap his person. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* V. ii. § 59. 471/1 Manuel .. was .. intrapped in the straights of Cilicia, and his Army miserably cut off.

b. To beguile, bring by artifice *to* or *into.*

1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* i. 38 Having been at first persuaded or entrapped, into an approval of Pelagius' doctrines. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 261 Entrapping men to destruction by the literal fulfilment of an oath. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 June 4/8 Entrapping the Legislature into conclusions which are not openly declared.

2. With reference to speech: To involve in contradiction, draw into an erroneous statement or compromising admission.

a 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* viii. 11 Rise not vp (in anger) at the presence of an iniurious person, least he lie in waite to entrap thee in thy words. *a* 1714 SHARP *Serm.* (1754) IV. viii. 139 The Pharisees and Herodians..had taken counsel together how they might entrap our Saviour in his talk. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 201 Then the respondent is entrapped whether he answer in the Affirmative or the Negative.

† **Entra·p,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. EN-[1] + TRAP *v.*] *trans.* To furnish with trappings.

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 534 He did ride .. in a Chariot drawn with two horses richly entrapped.

Entrapment (entræ·pmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of entrapping; the condition of being entrapped or caught by artifice.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. lxxx, Northumberland..given to understand Of some entrapment by conspiracy, Gets into Wales. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 38 His first victory would rather haue proued a snare to his intrapment. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 618/2 For whose entrapment are you thus affecting no intention of entrapping? 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xv, Appealing from the irregular entrapment of this mode of examination. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xvii. 408 The entrapment of various minute crustaceans.

Entrapper (entræ·pəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who entraps.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 182 The Pyt-fal .. that sathan (our old entrapper) layes for vs. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 176 'Oh, ho!' exclaims the entrapper, 'I have you now!' 1863 MAGUIRE *Father Mathew* 219 The practised entrapper of unsuspecting youth.

Entra·pping, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ENTRAP; † also the means of entrapping, a device, stratagem, wile.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., When he nothyng preuailed, he turned to suttle entrappynges. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 19 They durst not persue the Welsh to the Mountaines for feare of Intrapping. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 45 Sweete things to heare, entrappings very sweet. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 316 *marg.*, A notable stratagem of Scanderbeg for the intrapping of his enemies.

Entra·pping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That entraps. Of questions, etc.: Adapted to entrap. Hence **Entra·ppingly** *adv.*, so as to entrap.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. ii, I have an entrapping question or two more, To put unto them. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 103 The hurt that might be done among the weaker by the intrapping Authority of great Names titled to false opinions. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 282 *note*, Wrong terms and entrapping questions. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 31 Innovating young recruits in the Church army might entrappingly open the Thirty-nine Articles under his very nose.

‖ **Entrata** (entrā·tă). *Obs. rare.* [It.] = ENTRY.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 378 Never was there seen a more signal pleasing spectacle in Pernassus..then the entrata made by these Gentlemen.

† **Entrate.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. It. *entrata*, f. *entrare* to enter.] That which comes in, a revenue.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 83 The Lord Treasurer Cranfeild, a good husband for the Entrates of the Exchequer.

Entraunce, -che, obs. forms of ENTRANCE.

† **Entraverse,** *adv. Her. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *entravers*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *travers* across.] Athwart, crosswise.

c 1450 *Merlin* x. 163 Crownes of goolde and asure bendes entrauerse lysted as grene as a mede.

Entrayle, -ylle, obs. forms of ENTRAIL.

Entre, etc., obs. form of ENTIRE, etc.

Entreague: obs. form of INTRIGUE.

Entreasure (entre·ʒiŭɪ), *v.* [f. EN-[1] + TREASURE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To store up in or as in a treasury.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 85 Which in their Seedes, And weake beginnings lye entreasured. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. iv, The memories of heav'n entreasur'd lie. 1613 ALEXANDER *Sidney's Arcadia* III. Supp. (1629) 338 They would securely entreasure it in a more precious Place. 1828 LAMB in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 772 She should entreasure up a secret In the peculiar closet of her breast.

†2. To stock with treasure. *Obs.*

a 1634 CHAPMAN *On B. Jonson's Sejanus*, He [the jeweller] entreasures princes' cabinets.

†**Entreat,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 entrete, 6 entreate, 6–7 intreat(e. [f. next vb.; OF. had *entraite*, f. *entraitier* vb.] The action of the vb. ENTREAT. †a. Negotiation, intervention (*obs.*). b. Entreaty, supplication.

1485 MALORY *Arthur* I. ii, By the entrete at the last the kyng & she met to gyder. 1563 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 68 By great entreate and humble sute. *a* 1592 GREENE *Poems* 99 Use no entreats, I will relentless rest. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 14, I .. with all the intreates that I could frame, perswaded him to entertaine that seruant of mine. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xlv. 4 At his entreat The wonders ceas'd. 1650 *Don Bellianis* 142 Which..you will not do at my intreats.

Entreat (entrī·t), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 entrete, 5–6 -ede, 6–7 -eate, (6 -ait(e), 4– entreat; *β.* 6–7 intreate, 6 intrait, -ete, (-eit), 6–9 intreat. [ad. OF. *entraiter*, *entraitier*, f. *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *traiter* to TREAT. In the archaistic use 1 the spelling *intreat* still sometimes occurs.]

†I. To treat; to handle. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1. *trans.* To treat, deal with, act towards (a person, etc.) in a (specified) manner. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

α. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 22 So betyn, so woundyd, Entretyd so fuly. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlviii. 317 The other Capytayns were .. entreated as men of warre ben acustomed. 1551 WOTTON in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) V. 6 My aunt, her mother, was evil entreated by the king that dead is. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 139 The olde Ewes .. be easlyer to be entreated. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxxi. (1840) 173 The pope ill entreated and imprisoned his [Frederick's] messengers. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Poems* (J.), Well I entreated her, who well deserv'd. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 62 Their authors .. spitefully entreated as monomaniacs.

β. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 296 To..intrete euery persone..accordynge to theyr degre and hauour. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 153 Intreating whole troopes of Prince Maurices as friendes. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 271 Shee [the ship] fell over upon that side suddenly, intreating many of them which were in her, very badly. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 147 How hee might best order, and intreat them [Bees] according to their kind. 1718 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 52 They ought to be well used and Civilly Intreated. 1800 Addison *Amer. Law Rep.* 277 To wound, beat, and evilly intreat. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 135 They evil intreated one another.

†2. To take (a thing) in hand; *esp.* to treat, handle (a subject or question). *Obs.*

α. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 290 As say the doctours entreatynge this gospell, & her lyfe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The seconde boke .. entreateth what is the iourney of religion. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 98 In this third booke shalbe entreated what is to be done to the Infant borne. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 555 That yeares actes..were sufficientlye entreated of all three. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 540 To entreat or handle, *tractare*.

β. 1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. Convoc.* I. 43 It should be too long to intreat, how the children of light are ingendered. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 86 Yf they juge be hys frend whose cause ys intretyd. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repairing Churches* (1859) 276 That house of God .. wherein be intreated the Sacraments and mysteries of our redemption. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 184 Musick cannot be intreated or taught without the knowledge of all other sciences.

†b. To occupy oneself in. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 53 A thick Arber .. In which she often usd from open heat Her selfe to shroud, and pleasures to entreat.

†c. To beguile, pass (time). *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 40 My Lord you must intreat the time alone.

†3. *intr.* Of a speaker or writer, a book, etc.: To treat *of* or *upon* a subject. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 37/1 Richarde the third sonne, of whom we nowe entreate. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iiij b, Marc Aurele the emperour, of whome this present boke entreateth. *c* 1540 *Life Fisher* Wks. II. Introd. 58 This excellent man of whom we intreate, John Fysher, Bishopp of Rochester. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. *Divers New Exper.* 4 Wherevpon Valetius entreateth in this maner. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. lxxxiii. 364 Of which wee shall speake..when wee intreate of paring and shooing. 1611 *Coryat's Crudities*, *Panegyr. Verses*, Of steeples, townes and towers entreats his goose's quill. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 4 To intreate at this time of Saint Paul's advice. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 540 Atticus in one book did entreat of .. the Records of things done in 700 years.

b. in *indirect passive.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* vi. (1634) 19 This matter indeed is worthy .. to bee largely entreated of. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. (Arb.) 50 Except Eglogue whereof shalbe entreated hereafter. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 74. 175 The subject here entreated of.

c. *simply* (with ellipsis of prep. and obj.).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 302 A word or tuo, as other bookes entrete. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 5 As towchinge the situation thereof hereafter .. I meane to entreate in places convenient. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. x. R iij, Although it would seeme I had entreated sufficiently.

†4. *intr.* To enter into negotiations; to treat *with* a person; *of* (occasionally *about*, *for*) a thing; also *simply*. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 24795 (Fairf.) To entrete of þe pais betwix him & þa danais. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 106 Herode .. of thys mater entredes pryvylly. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* 27 That will speke and entrete with ther enemyes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxxv. 219 Bytwene these parties entreated for a peace, the archbysshoppe of Senns .. the lorde of Saynt Venant. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 44 b, In the assemblie at Norinberge ..the Princes entreated of peace. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. vi. (1622) 10 Being sent vnto you from the Germane campe, to entreat of the common profit and good.

β. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Dd iiij, She was intreatynge to mary an nother husbande. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 664 And this mariage agreed upon (which semeth more likely to be intreated of then concluded). 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 395 Attilius Regulus .. being .. sent to Rome upon his faith to intreat about a peace. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 9 Ile send some holy Bishop to intreat. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 119 To intreat with him of peace.

†5. *trans.* To parley with (a person). *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxix. 307 So they entreated the sayd Companyons, and offred them golde.

II. With additional sense of asking, asking *of* somebody or *for* something.

†6. *intr.* To intercede, plead *for* (a person). *Obs.*

α. *c* 1430 *Compl. Criste* 127 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 169 Lete merci for us entrete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 He wyll make other persones to..perswade & entreate for hym. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iii. 4 They..charg'd me..neither to speake of him, entreat for him, or any way sustaine him. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* viii. 9 When shall I entreat for thee?

β. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 73, I will neuer haue her, vnlesse thou intreat for her.

†7. *intr.* To sue, plead *for* (a concession or favour). *Obs.*

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. (R.), Then lets intreat for peace. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 645 The prisoners entreated for their release.

8. *trans.* To ask earnestly for (a thing); chiefly with *clause* as obj. Occas. const. *of* (a person).

α. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 118, I .. doe entreat Thou pardon me my wrongs. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 200 He entreated that they would elect such, in particular, as had, etc. 1780 BURKE *Execution Rioters* Wks. IX. 266 For God's sake entreat of Lord North to take a view of the sum total. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* x, I entreat you will speak explicitly. 1878 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* 94 To entreat of the gods what they will not give.

β. *a* 1600 *Creation* in *Evergreen* (1761) I. 166 The serpent ..persuadit me .. Intreiting, be eiting, That we suld be perfyte. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 28 Our tyred limbes .. intreat soft rest. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlv. 12 The rich among the people shall intreate thy fauour. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded., To intreat that they [former favours] may be enlarged to the patronage .. of this Book. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 496, I intreat therefore y^t you would insert it in y^e Post-Boy.

9. To make an earnest prayer or request to; to beseech, implore. Chiefly with *subord. clause* or const. *to* with *inf.* Formerly also const. *of*, or with sb. as second obj.

α. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 134 Wherfore he entredyd the sayde brydge-maysters of respyte in the mater. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxii. (1845) 158 Dame Correccion .. Did me entreat a while to abyde. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 132 To entreat the iudge .. what thynges he may do sauyng his conscience. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 94 They promised to Intreate the King for him. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxv. 21 Isaac intreated the Lord for his wife, because she was barren. 1735 BERKELEY *Freethinking in Math.* § 48 Wks. 1871 III. 330, I entreat my reader to think. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Ask me no questions, I entreat you. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 760 Entreat her by my love..That she ride with me in her faded silk. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 384 Let me entreat you once more to take my advice and escape.

β. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* viii. 8 Intreat the Lord, that hee may take away the frogges from me. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. (1686) 170 I'le not intreat you for my sake to stay. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 19 All whom I intreat to sing are troubled with colds. 1792 *Munchhausen's Trav.* xxiii. 97 Intreating me to assist in the war against Russia.

†10. To prevail on by supplication or solicitation; to persuade by pleading. Also, of circumstances, considerations, etc.: To induce. *Obs.*

α. 1551 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 13 And he was entreated of hym & herd his praier. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 264 A dog that would be entreated and hired with part of the prey to suffer the wolves to werry the sheep. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i, This should entreat your highness to rejoice. 1593 *Prodigal Son* I. 91 Ah my beloved son, be entreated, and go not hence.

β. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 768 Howbeit she could in no wise be intreated with her good wyll to delyver him. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 241 For he is a man full of affabilitie .. and easie to be intreated. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* i. (1657) 4 God was intreated and Moses prevailed.

†**Entreatable, intreatable,** *a. Obs.* [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. *a.* Of a thing: That admits of being taken in hand, treated of, or discussed. b. Of a person: That admits of being dealt with, manageable.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* D viij, The next entretable matter is y^t y^e sayd sacrifice is, etc. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 499 That you should not have hadd a more entreatable aunswerer.

2. That can be prevailed on by entreaty; compliant, placable.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* xc, Most pityfull: intreatable in hart. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 210 Quicke, testy, not entreatable. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. vii. 70 A man of a softer, and more intreatable condition. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 900 Be Intreatable.

Hence **Entreatableness,** the quality of being 'easy to be entreated'.

1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 39 There is nothynge more laudable nor comly in a great and noble man, than .. facylite and easynesse, and entretablenesse.

†**Entreatance, intreatance.** *Obs.* [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. Treatment; dealing with, or behaviour towards, a person.

1577 A. M. *Captiv. J. Fox* in Arb. *Garner* I. 205 Having been thirteen or fourteen years under their gentle entreatance. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 21 Gentle and courteous intreatance of their Master towards them.

2. Intercession; entreaty.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 837 There was no feare but that a little Intreataunce should purchase favour enough for hym. 1569 GOLDING *Heminges Post.* Ded. 21 The entreatance of certain godly shepheards, compelled me to publishe. 1578 *Chr. Pr.* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 488 Save them at our entreatance for them. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xix, Entreatance faire with counsell he vnites. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 102 a, At length by much intreatance they grannted him a truce for two monthes.

Entreated, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb. a. That is the object of entreaty; besought. b. (*nonce-use.*) 'Begged' or assumed without proof.

1631 *Celestina* II. 33 There is a great distance betweene the intreater and the intreated. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 224, I will lead you through no more extravagancies, lest your entreated patience turne into exoticke passion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 296 Which we shall labour to induce not from postulates and entreated Maximes.

†**Entreater.** *Obs.* [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -ER.]

1. A negotiator; an agent; a mediator.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxiv. 483 Then these Entreatours went and made report to their lordes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 477 This mocion succeded worse than the entreators devised.

2. One who makes a petition; a suitor.

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 9 [They] haue reiected a request so holy..yea, and handled the intreaters ..so cruelly. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 564 It seemed.. to be vnlawfull .. that the Martyrs should be Intreatours. 1673 O. WALKER *Education* 270 (F. Hall).

†**Entreatful,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 in- [f. ENTREAT + -FUL.] Full of entreaty; supplicating.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. x. 6 To seeke for succour .. With humble prayers and intreatfull teares.

Entreating (entrī·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ENTREAT in various senses.

1. a. Treatment (of); dealing (with a person).

1529 MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 190/2 Thanke me for y^e good intreting of them both. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 193 Subiections, bondages, and ill intreatings. 1614 J. DAY *Festivals* (1615), What St. Austin tels us..to put us in minde of the good intreating of our Servants.

b. Discussion (of); dealing (with a subject).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 In the entreatynge of these matters. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. K j a, One of them is spoken of in the intreatyng of Camomyll. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Maniement*, a handling, a vsing, an intreating.

c. Negotiation.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 89 A towne that will heare intreatings is halfe lost.

2. Beseeching.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 52 Yet had he with great intreating so preuailed.

Entreating (entrī·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -ING[2].] That entreats, in senses of the verb.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 629 When for Redress intreating Armies call. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. vi, Her eyes.. made a timid entreating appeal.

Hence **Entreatingly** *adv.*

1850 J. A. ST. JOHN in *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 25 Looking entreatingly into the face of the baker. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxvii. 179 'No', said Felix, entreatingly. Don't move yet'.

†**Entreatise.** *Obs.* In 5 entreatyse, -ze. [f. ENTREAT *v.*, after the analogy of *treatise*.] = ENTREATY. a. Treatment. b. Negotiation.

1494 FABYAN v. cxxvii. 108 They .. by fayre entreatyze contentyd..the fader. *Ibid.* VI. clvi. 144 Alcinnus was not sent for any entreatyse of peace.

†**Entreative,** *a. Obs.* Also in-. [f. ENTREAT + -IVE.] Of the nature of an entreaty; characterized by entreaty.

1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 341 And oft embellish'd my entreative phrase. 1650 *Don Bellianis* 139 The Soldan would not free the Knight of the golden Image, and the Duke, by intreative means. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. viii. 100 All gentle, all intreative, my accent.

Entreatment (entrī·tmĕnt). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also in-. [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of entreating: †a. Discussion, investigation. †b. Negotiation, settlement. c. Treatment (of persons).

1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurth* 118 b, The night before that day, which was assigned to intreatment of the peace. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 89 Quhair all science hes daylie Entreitment. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 215 Evil entreatment he repaid with evil. 1862 *Luck Ladysmede* II. 161, I will only thank you for his gentle entreatment in the cloister of St. Mary.

†2. Conversation, interview. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 122 Set your entreatments at a higher rate Then a command to parley.

†Entrea·ture. *Obs.* In 7 in-. [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -URE: cf. OF. *entraiture.*] ? = ENTREATY 4.

1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* 64 [He] made us a feast, & with much intreature gave me his daughter Bethoue to wife.

Entreaty (entrī·ti) *sb.* Forms: α. 6–7 entreatie, 7– entreaty. β. 6 intreati(e, (-tye, -die, intrety), 7–9 intreaty. [f. ENTREAT *v.* + -Y.]

†1. Treatment (of persons); handling. Also management (of cattle). *Obs.*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 16 You have founde worse entreatie att my handes. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C vj, For if the Spaniard .. did .. beare away harde intreadie for hys vnwonted pryde towards vs. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 561, I have also recited before in another place of the intreaty of Oxen. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 224 He would give us our lives with good entreatie. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 22 The Lord Privy Seal..gave civil entreaty when the Esquire Beadles..came to him.

†b. Reception (of guests), entertainment. *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* Prol., They shall find guests entreaty, and good roome. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XV. 679 None that could bestow Your fit entreaty.

†2. Treatment, discussion, investigation (of a question, subject, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 26 Before I entered into the entreatie of battailes. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 24 The intrety of materys of the commyn wele. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. Introd. 110 The maner of entreatie in this booke is diuers from the entreaty of the former bookes. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1661) 172 Whereout ariseth naturally the entreaty of these four points.

†3. Negotiation (of a peace). *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxix. 305 Then it was ordayned..to treat with the erle Mountfort .. on y^e^ state of peace..And at the first entreaty therle Mountfort answered, etc. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 627 By truce and entreaties of Peace.

4. Earnest request, solicitation, supplication.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 9, I wil not do ani thing for intreati. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xviii. 23 The poore vseth intreaties, but the rich answereth roughly. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 7/1 The Prince .. by his humble and importunate entreaty..in the end prevailed. 1726 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 40 To move his haughty soul they try Intreaties, and perswasion soft apply. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* I. i, Alas! my life Has been one long entreaty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 339 The judges .. shall be inaccessible to entreaties.

†Entrea·ty, *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *entraiti-er*: see ENTREAT *v.*] *intr.* = ENTREAT 4.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxvi. 746 They of Gaunt had a saue conduct..to entreatie for a peace.

‖ **Entrechat** (ãn̊tr'ʃa). [Fr. *entrechat*, ad. It. (*capriola*) *intrecciata* a complicated caper, f. *intrecciare*, f. *in* in + *treccia* tress, plait.] A figure or feat in dancing, in which the performer, during a leap from the ground, strikes the heels together a number of times.

1775 JEANS in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 309 He found that he was incapable of himself to rival his brother performer in his entrechats. 1821 EDGEWORTH *Mem.* II. 120 He could actually complete an entrechat of ten distinct beats. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 282 Such pirouettes and entrechats as none but French heels could achieve. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., House Warming*, Gracious me what an entrechat! Oh, what a bound!

Entrecomune, obs. form of INTERCOMMUNE.

†Entrecou·nte, *v. Obs.* In 5 entercounte. [Bad form of next.] *intr.* To run one against another; to meet in opposition.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* V. i. (1859) 70 The spyeres tornynge so swetely .. entercounted to geders in their circute about the erth. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxix. 122 The wyndes .. entrecounte and mete in som place.

†Entrecou·nter, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *entrecontrer*: cf. ENTER- *pref.* and COUNTER *v.*] *intr.* To set oneself in opposition, cavil.

1553 T. BROKIS *Serm.* in *Foxe's A. & M.* (1849) VIII. 782 Sir Cooke (saith he) it is your office to see to pottage making ..and not to controule Goddes doctrine, neither to entrecounter against holy writte.

Entrecourse, obs. form of INTERCOURSE.

Entrede, obs. form of ENTREAT.

‖ **Entrée** (ãn̊trē). Also 9 entré. [Fr.: for the earlier adoption of the word see ENTRY.]

1. a. The action or manner of entering. b. The privilege or right of entrance; admission.

a. 1782 COWPER *Let.* 5 Jan., My public entrée therefore is not far distant. 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Tales & Nov.* IV. (1832) 326 Nothing could be more awkward..than our entrée. 1888 W. R. CARLES *Life Corea* iii. 28 Women have the right of entrée everywhere.

b. 1786 *Lounger* (1787) II. 243, I was the only person to whom she gave the constant entrée into her boudoir. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxiii, My Mother's introductions had procured me the entrée of the best French houses.

2. *Cookery.* A 'made dish', served between the fish and the joint. (Littré explains *entrées* as 'mets qui se servent au commencement du repas'.)

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxiii, Two little entrées of sweetbread and chicken. 1880 SIR H. THOMPSON *Food & Feeding* 84 A family dinner may..consist of soup, fish, entrée, roast and sweet.

3. *Music.* †a. 'A small piece of music in slow 4-4 time, with the rhythm of a march, and usually containing two bars, each repeated' (*obs.*). b. 'The opening piece (after the overture) of an opera or ballet' (Grove *Dict. Mus.* s. v.).

†Entregent. *Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *entregent*, f. *entre* among + *gent* people.] Social intercourse.

1651 J. DONNE JR. in *Mathewes' Eng. Lett.* To Rdr., [Letter-writing] is the Entregent of absent Persons. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. 549 Your chit-chat or *entregent* with them.

Entremedle, obs. form of INTERMEDDLE.

†Entreme·dly, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OFr. *entremeslé* intermixed: cf. *meddle.*] Intermixed.

c 1430 LYDG. *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134. 14 (Halliw.) So entremedly by successioun Of bothe was the generacioun.

†Entremess. *Obs.* Forms: 4 entremass, -mees, -mes(se, entermews, entyrmes, 5 entermes, -mis, 7–8 entremess. [a. OFr. *entremès* (mod.F. *entremets*: see next), f. *entre* between + *mès* (mod.F. *mets*) course of viands:—L. *missum* something sent or placed.] Something served between the courses at a banquet; also *fig.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 56 And huanne þe mes byeþ y-come on efter þe oþer: þanne byeþ þe burdes and þe trufles uor entremes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 457 Thai had ane felloune entremass. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. XXXI. (1839) 309 In stede of entre messe, or a sukkarke. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* V. XXV. (1554) 138 a, Thus can this lady..Her entermis forth serue. *c* 1450 *Bp. Grossetest's Househ. Stat.* in *Babees Bk.* 329 Commauned 3e þat youre dysshe be welle fyllyd and hepid, and namely of entermes. *c* 1460 ROS *La Belle Dame* 156 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 57 For to juge his ruful semblance, god wote it was a piteous entemes [? *read* entermes]. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 130 The Entremesses shall be of a Fanaticks Giblets. 1708 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 2) I. 444 The true Chard used in pottages and Entre-messes.

Entremet, var. of ENTERMETE, *Obs.*

‖ **Entremets** (ãn̊trˈmę). *pl.* Also 5 entremetes. [mod.Fr.: see ENTREMESS.]

1. Side dishes.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 119 Of the metes and entremetes..I will make no mencion. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 137 (1774) IV. 246 The duly adjusting the entremets. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 207 Soup piquant and entremets. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXII, First and second course entremets.

†b. Used as *sing. Obs. rare.*

1739 *Common Sense* II. 13 It is..easy to distinguish..the puny Son of a compound Entremets from the lusty Offspring of Beef and Pudding.

2. *Antiq.* A spectacular entertainment between the courses of a banquet.

1863 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. 88 To these exhibitions—entremets as they were called.

Entrench, intrench (en-, intre·nʃ). Also 7 entrensh. [f. EN-¹, IN- + TRENCH *sb.* and *v.*

The form *intrench* is that favoured by mod. Dicts., but in recent use *entrench* seems to be more frequent.]

1. *trans.* (*Mil.*) To place within a trench; to surround or fortify (a post, army, town, etc.) with trenches. Also *refl.*

α. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* 205 They shoulde be as good as entrenched. 1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 47 The Gouernour..propounding that the Vuchteren wall should be entrenched. 1643 CROMWELL *Lett.* 11 Sept., The Enemy hath entrenched himself over against Hull. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckeley* IV. 34 One side covered by a Hill, which was not entrenched. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 23 Giving them instructions to entrench themselves at the village of Hervorden. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 177 A camp which they had strongly entrenched. 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 353 They might entrench themselves opposite to the enemy. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. i. i. 3 They lay entrenched along the Ebro.

β. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. III. (Arb.) 78 Open gardens, not intrenched with dykes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 303 Mustapha intrenched his army vpon the rising of a hill. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1808 X. 409 Here he found the enemy strongly intrenched. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 39 It might be advantageous to intrench one or more positions. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Sept., They retire, and intrench themselves somewhere else.

b. *absol.*

1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe Countr.* II. 59 This night, likewise, the Enemie beganne to entrenche in Isseene waie. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii, Raise mounts, batter, intrench, and undermine. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 31 Hee is intrenching or raising a wall somewhere to blocke vp our way. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 461 Cæsar ..began to entrench also behind him.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

α. *a* 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, Finding Æolus entrench'd with storms. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXIV. ii. 242 The same [stronghold] entrenched, as it were about with the course of the river. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. i. (1739) 7 Against this danger he entrenches himself in an Act of Parliament. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 3 Entrenched within tradition, custom, authority, and law. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXXII. (1878) 553 Still keeping himself entrenched in the affectation of a supercilious indifference.

β. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 78 Within which [bound] God hath intrencht all humane power. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 61 ₱ 7 He intrenches himself in general terms. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 332 One of the parties to a treaty intrenches himself up to the chin in these ceremonies.

†3. To make (a wound) by cutting. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 20 A wide wound therein .. Entrenched deep with knyfe accursed keene. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 45 One Captaine Spurio his sicatrice, with an Embleme of warre .. this very sword entrench'd it.

4. *intr.* = TRENCH. *To entrench upon*: to take, use, or occupy a portion of (something) reserved; to encroach or trespass upon; to infringe (rights, †laws); to come within the definition of. Now *rare.*

α. 1640 *Canterb. Self-convic.* Postscr. 4 Exceeding the Sphere of man, and entrenshing upon Gods proper glorie. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 119 This would be to entrench upon his own Grant. 1769 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 18 Let not the gentlewoman entrench upon the Christian. 1831 *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 269 Far..from entrenching upon the privileges of parliament. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Office Church* 15 Without seeming to entrench upon political principles.

β. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* III. i, Intrenching on just laws Whose sovereignty is best preserved by justice. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 183 Intrench not on the Lord's day to use unlawfull sports. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exempl.* I. § 1 (R.) It intrenches very much upon impiety. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* i. 17, I might intrench upon truth by doing this. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 180 Concessions which intrenched so deeply on the honour and dignity of the crown.

†b. *simply.* To make encroachments. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 86 The kings prime House is within the Mydan, yet no way entrenching further than the other Houses. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Regalia* (Arb.) 46 Where it did not intrench, neither invade her interest.

Entrenched, intrenched (en-, intre·nʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. ENTRENCH *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb. a. Surrounded with a trench; fortified. Also *fig.* b. Dug out like a trench, excavated.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 247 An entrenched ground with three ditches. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* 44 Environ'd round with airy mountain-tops, With walls of flint, and deep-entrenched lakes. *a* 1667 COWLEY *To his Majesty*, Wk. II. 571 No deeply entrench'd Islands. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. X. 229 Their Stativa, or stations..were strong intrenched camps. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 164 An intrenched camp should be marked out. 1861 *Times* 23 July, Attacking the entrenched position of the rebels.

Entrenching, intrenching (en-, intre·nʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ENTRENCH, in various senses. Also *attrib.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 13 The ground where the Campe shall then be, with the manner of the intrenching, etc. *c* 1629 LAYTON *Syon's Plea* (ed. 2) 24 An intrenching upon the King's Prerogative. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Search* x, Thy will such an intrenching is As passeth thought! 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 474 Intrenching tools and other baggage belonging to the 31st regiment. 1877 *Field Exerc. Inf.* 312 Axes and intrenching tools, to enable it [rear guard] to block up bridges.

Entrenchment, intrenchment (en-, intre·nʃmĕnt). [f. ENTRENCH *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of enclosing within trenches.

In mod. Dicts.

b. *concr.* That which is formed by entrenching; a line of trenches, a post fortified by trenches; *loosely*, a fortification.

α. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 6 Seven of the same against the Castle gate In strong entrenchments he did closely place. 1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* 17 Sept., They got ground of the enemy, and by the Goodness of God, forced him to quit his entrenchments. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 166 A great Ditch, which the torrent of Land floods had worn, and hollow'd into the form of a regular entrenchment. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 74 A strong entrenchment on a steep and lofty clay cliff. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 177 The 52nd regiment .. carried the entrenchment with the bayonet. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 372 A thunderbolt in the attack, he was found invulnerable in his entrenchments.

β. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* V. iv. 175 Intrenchments, fortifications, places of approach. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) II. VII. 357 He Besieged them in their own Intrenchment. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. X. 371 To surprize him in the middle of his intrenchments. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 353 Had your miserable slanderers been there, to make an intrenchment of their worthless carcasses.

fig. *c* 1630 B. JONSON *To Inigo Marquis Would-be*, When thou..canst of truth the least entrenchment pitch. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. II. 147 Had forced the entrenchments of the Nobility. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 27 This sally on a weak point of Mrs. Wilfer's entrenchments. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* viii. 385 The sacerdotalists have here an intrenchment from which they can never be dislodged.

†2. The action of trenching *upon* something; encroachment, intrusion. *Obs.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. (1739) 202 Kings looking upon this as an intrenchment upon their Prerogative. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 760 All the speeches of men..are intrenchments upon God's wise disposal of affairs. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 182 An intrenchment upon Publick Decency. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* xl. (1742) III. 159 A high entrenchment upon the office of, etc.

Entrepone, var. of INTERPONE *v. Obs.*

‖ **Entrepôt** (ãn̊trˈpō). Also 8 erron. entreport. [Fr.:—Lat. type *interpositum*, neut. pa.

pple. of *interpōnĕre*, f. *inter* between + *pōnĕre* to place.]

1. Temporary deposit of goods, provisions, etc.; chiefly *concr.* a storehouse or assemblage of storehouses for temporary deposit. Also *fig.*

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. Pref. 25 A place of Entre-Port for the Depository of their Goods. 1782 POWNALL *Antiq.* 68 The people .. settled .. many entrepôts, and out-distant factories. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 363 It may have .. served for an entrepot, as it were, where those debris were deposited. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 410 Their [the troops'] surplus means of transport might be applied .. to form an entrepôt at a convenient distance. 1871 MAINE *Vill. Commun.* vi. 197 The merchant .. carries his goods from the place of production, stores them in local entrepôts.

2. A commercial centre; a place to which goods are brought for distribution to various parts of the world. Also *attrib.*, as in *entrepôt-trade.*

1758 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 118 The place where you are now is the great entrepôt of business. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 658/2 Moscow is the *entrepot* of Asia and Europe. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 607 The most important entrepot of the herring fishery was Yarmouth in Norfolk. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 2/1 A diversion from our entrepôt trade.

3. A mart or place where goods are received and deposited, free of duty, for exportation to another port or country.

†**Entreprei·gnant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *entrepreignant*, obs. form of pr. pple. of *entreprendre* to undertake.] Enterprising.

c 1475 *Partenay* 2504 A ful good knight..wurthy, Entrepreignant, coragious, and hardy. *Ibid.* 5073, 5355.

‖ **Entrepreneur** (ānt'prənör). [Fr.: see next.] a. The director or manager of a public musical institution. b. One who 'gets up' entertainments, *esp.* musical performances.

1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 104 Concerts were started by .. a well-known entrepreneur of the day. 1882 *Musical Times* 1 Feb. 108/1 Mr. .. begs to inform Projectors of Concerts, Secretaries of Institutions, and Entrepreneurs generally.

†**Entreprenour.** *Obs.* In 5 enterprenour, entreprennoure. [ad. F. *entrepreneur*, agent-n. f. *entreprendre* to undertake.] One who undertakes; a manager, controller; champion.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 64 That most noble centoure Publius Decius, so hardie an entreprennoure in the bataile. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 166 Rychard went to fore as chyef enterprenour.

†**Entre-pressed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (The original has *fraposta*, interposed, placed between.)

1641 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Biondi's Hist. Civ. Warres Engl.* IV. v. 134 Those of Rhoan, having made themselves masters of two towres [*misprinted* townes] by whose entrepressed curtain they might give him entry.

†**Entrepro·che,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [as if a. F. **entreproche-r*, f. *entre* between + *proche* near. Cf. Fr. *approcher* APPROACH.] *intr.* To approach one another.

c 1475 *Partenay* 2225 When entreproched thys huge hostes to.

‖ **Entresalle** (ānt'sal). [Fr. *entresalle*, f. *entre* between + *salle* room.] An anteroom.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 48/2 The above [furniture] arranged to show a salon and entresalle, completely furnished.

†**Entresalue·,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 entresalew(e. [a. OF. *entresalue-r*, f. *entre* (see ENTER-) + *saluer* to salute.] *trans.* To greet or salute mutually.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 76 Olyfauntes .. bowe their heedes that one to that other lyke as they entresalewed eche other. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 269 a/2 After that they were entresalued.

†**E·ntresign.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 entresygn(e. [a. OF. *entreseigne* sign, mark, f. *entre* (see ENTER-) + *seigne* (mod.F. *signe*) :—L. *signum.*] A sign or token; *esp.* a badge on a knight's armour.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. xxi, To gyue her [Alcyone] entresignes, by whyche she may see apertly the nawfrage and peryll of her husbonde. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* IV. xv. 274 The lordes in a bataylle myght be knowen by his armes and entresygnes.

‖ **Entresol** (e·ntəɪsɒl, Fr. ānt'sɒl). Also 8 entresole, entersole, 9 intersole.] [Fr.; f. *entre* between + *sol* the ground.] A low story placed between the 'ground floor' and the 'first floor' of a building; sometimes so contrived as to appear externally part of the former; a mezzanine story. Also *attrib.*

1711 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 2) *Entresole*, sometimes call'd Mezanine, is a kind of little Story, contrived occasionally at the top of the first Story, for the conveniency of a Ward-robe, etc. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 140 The lesser rooms have entersoles with winding staircases leading to them. 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 438 In this case, the upper story is termed a mezzanine or intersole. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxvi. (1853) 305 They could take the premier now, instead of the little entresol of the Hotel which they occupied. 1864 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Nov., The inhabitants..on the borders of the Arno hastened to remove their valuables from the ground floors and even entresols. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 June 4/1 A small back room on the entresol floor of Palace-chambers.

†**E·ntress(e.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6–7 entres, 6 enteres, intres. [app. irregularly f. ENTER *v.* + -ESS, after *duress*, *largess.*] = ENTRANCE, ENTRY, in certain senses. a. The opportunity, right, or permission to enter. b. A means or place of entering. c. Entrance, initiation into a subject.

c 1430 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 9 Of which the entresse was not hie nor brade. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 16 Into the toure for to have an intres. *Ibid.* xxiv. 109 The eres are but an intres To commyn wytte. — *Joyful Medit.* 4 As in this arte having small intres, But for to lerne is all myn appetite. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 255 Yf ye stande to thynne: ye geue entresse to your ennemies. 1560–78 *Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 41 And to have some entres in the first rudiments of Grammer. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 3 The Chancellor .. gave her Entress to visit her young Son. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 17 Yet is it the entress unto eternall lyif. 1600 *Gowrie's Conspir.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 345 The double dore .. did byde them .. halfe an houre .. before they coulde get it broken and have entresse. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824–5) II. 187 Nobilitey and caualleros striuing to gett entresse to see the ceremoney.

Entresse, var. of INTERESS, *Obs.*, interest.

†**Entre·te.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *entrait* adhesive plaster.] A plaster.

c 1440 *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 302 (Halliw.) It sal .. hele it withowttene any entrete, bot new it evene and morne.

†**Entri·ke,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 entryke, (6 entriek), 5 intrike. [a. OF. *entriqu-er, intriquer* = Pr. *entricar, intricar*, ad. It. *intricare*, var. of *intrigare* (see INTRIGUE) :—L. *intrīcāre*, f. *in* in + *trīcæ* quirks, tricks. Cf. INTRICATE, INTRIGUE.

In Ital. *intrigare* (see INTRIGUE) is the form of the inf. required by phonetic law; but in other parts of the vb. the forms *intrico, intrica*, etc. are normal, and the *c* was introduced into the inf. by analogy.]

1. *trans.* To entangle (a person), ensnare, beguile.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 421 To dispence and assoile men of synnes, þat ben entrikid wiþ sich ritis. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 403 But which of 3ow, that loue most entrikyth. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., His misty speche .. intriketh readers that it see. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) Ii. 91/1 Moche of my nacyon is entryked and blente with such fantasyes. 1530 PALSGR. 538/2 He that his entryked with wordly busynesse is nat mete to be a studyent. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* (1548) *Luke* xi. 34 In case the iye of thy bodye be corrupted .. then shall all the whole bodye be entrieked.

2. To make (a sentence) entangled; to complicate, involve.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 358 That he the worde entriketh, That many a man of him compleigneth. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Stor. Thebes* 2892 His Cleer conceyte .. Nat entryked with no doublenesse. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* (1548) *Luke* viii. 99 a, Entrieked or wrapped in derke parables. 1549 COVERDALE *ibid. Rom.* Argt., The same [sentences] are oftetymes, as a man maye saye, entriked or entangled.

Entrochal (e·ntrŏkăl), *a.* [f. ENTROCH-US + -AL.] Pertaining to, or largely composed of, entrochi.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 126 Crinoidal limestone or entrochal marble.

Entrochite (e·ntrŏkəit). [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = ENTROCHUS. In mod. Dicts.

‖ **Entrochus** (e·ntrŏkŭs). *Palæont.* Pl. entrochi. [mod.L., f. Gr. ἐν in + τροχός wheel.] A name sometimes given to the wheel-like plates of which certain crinoids are composed.

1676 BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 727 Most of the oval Entrochi grow crooked and twisting. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) The vault and walls are decorated with entrochi and shells. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 488 The entrochi and the relics of other fishes.

†**Entroo·p,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 entroup. [ad. Fr. *entrouper* (Cotgr.), f. *en* (see EN-^{1}) + *troupe* troop.] *trans.* To form into a troop, assemble.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XVI. xi. 73 The horsemen strongly entrouped themselves.

‖ **Entropion, entropium** (entrō·pi,ɒn, -ŭm). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἐντροπή, related to ἐντρέπειν to turn inwards, f. ἐν in + τρέπειν to turn.] Inversion of the eyelids.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 685 Idiopathic entropium is met with in three states. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 344 Entropion signifies a rolling inwards of the whole lid, the whole row of lashes being completely turned towards the eyeball.

Entropy (e·ntrŏpi). *Physics.* [f. Gr. τροπή transformation (lit. 'turning'), after the analogy of ENERGY. First proposed by Clausius (1865) in Ger. form *entropie.*

Clausius (*Pogg. Ann.* CXXV. 390), assuming (unhistorically) the etymological sense of *energy* to be 'work-contents' (*werk-inhalt*), devised the term *entropy* as a corresponding designation for the 'transformation-contents' (*verwandlungsinhalt*) of a system.]

The name given to one of the quantitative elements which determine the thermodynamic condition of a portion of matter.

In Clausius' sense, the entropy of a system is the measure of the unavailability of its thermal energy for conversion into mechanical work. A portion of matter at uniform temperature retains its entropy unchanged so long as no heat passes to or from it, but if it receives a quantity of heat without change of temperature, the entropy is increased by an amount equal to the ratio of the mechanical equivalent of the quantity of heat to the absolute measure of the temperature on the thermodynamic scale. The entropy of a system = the sum of the entropies of its parts, and is always increased by any transport of heat within the system: hence 'the entropy of the universe tends to a maximum' (Clausius). The term was first used in Eng. by Prof. Tait (see quot. 1868), who however proposed to use it in a sense exactly opposite to that of Clausius. In this he was followed (with an additional misunderstanding: see quot. 1875) by Maxwell and others; but subsequently Tait and Maxwell reverted to the original definition, which is now generally accepted.

1868 TAIT *Sketch Thermodynamics* 29 We shall..use the excellent term Entropy in the opposite sense to that in which Clausius has employed it—viz., so that the Entropy of the Universe tends to zero. 1875 MAXWELL *Th. Heat* (ed. 4) 189 *note*, In former editions of this book the meaning of the term Entropy as introduced by Clausius was erroneously stated to be that part of the energy which cannot be converted into work. The book then proceeded to use the term as equivalent to the available energy .. In this edition I have endeavoured to use Entropy according to its original definition by Clausius. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 245 As in the working of a heat engine, the entropy of the system must be diminished by the process, that is, there must be equalisation of temperature.

Entror (e·ntrəɪ, -ɒ̄·ɪ). *Law. rare.* [ad. AF. *entrour*, f. *entrer* to enter: see -OR.] One who makes legal entry.

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 303 The voucher shall be from person to person .. of the persons named .. in order up to the first disseisor, or other entror.

†**Entrou·ble,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 entrowble. [a. OF. *entrouble-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-^{1}) + *trouble* trouble.] *trans.* To render troubled.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 86 b, Medea entrowbled at that time her mayntene.

Entrusion, obs. form of INTRUSION.

Entrust, intrust (en·, intrv·st), *v.* [f. EN-^{1} + TRUST *sb.*

The form *intrust*, though preferred in many recent Dicts., is now rare in actual use.]

1. *trans.* To invest with a trust; to confide a task, an object of care to (a person, etc.); to commission or employ in a manner implying confidence.

a. Const. *to* with *inf.*, †*for* (a purpose), *in* (a business); also *simply. Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in *Law.*

α. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 82 b, They..were wont to be entrusted, for the Subsidiary Cohort, or band of supply. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xi. 130 The Griffin .. doth .. well make out the properties of a Guardian, or any person entrusted. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 31 The last Advertisements .. argue that the King still entrusts him. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 108 The report we received from those entrusted in the fleete to inform us. 1691 in W. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1860) I. v a. 4 The Archbishop of Canterbury .. was wholly entrusted by the King and Court for all Ecclesiastical affairs. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 112 The clergy were entrusted because they alone were properly qualified for the trust. 1836 J. GRANT *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiii. 290 Earl Grey .. entrusted his son-in-law in the execution of so important a task. 1885 *Law Rep.* Q. Bench Div. XIV. 202 The Attorney General only .. was entrusted by the constitution to sue for the King.

β. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 387 The Governor besought humbly to be excus'd, till he could send notice to the Parlament who had intrusted him. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. XII. 254 Sr Benjamin Wright; who was intrusted by them to sollicite at Madrid for their Pass.

b. Const. *with* (the charge or duty confided).

α. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xx. 105 Monarchs, or Assemblies, entrusted with power. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* v. Wks. (1720) 103 Who are the ladies you have entrusted me with, Ned? 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 26 A carpenter, whom he entrusted with a large sum of money. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 203 The other was entrusted with all the mysteries of Tory diplomacy. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Porro unum, &c.* in *Mixed Ess.* 160 New .. universities.. ought not to be entrusted with power to confer degrees.

β. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* II. viii. (R.), They..are careful to improve the talents they are intrusted withall. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 541 He .. was so little disposed to intrust them with political power that he thought them unfit even to enjoy personal freedom.

2. To confide the care or disposal of (a thing or person), the execution of (a task) *to*, †*with* a person. Also, to trust, commit the safety of (oneself, one's property, etc.) *to* a thing.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. vi. 106 Entrusting a part of their Army to Appius Consull. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 75/2 His Father dying, left him .. fourscore Minæ, which being entrusted with a Friend for Improvement, they miscarried. 1715 *Addr.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5332/1 The Business of the Commission intrusted with us. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 31 An errand of too much consequence to be entrusted to a boy. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xvii. 281 The Defence of the island was entrusted to a constitutional and well-disciplined militia. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxx, How we did entrust Futurity to her! 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iii. 72 The temporalities of the see were entrusted to the Dean and Chapter. *Mod.* I should not like to entrust my safety to such a boat as that.

Hence **Entru·sted** *ppl. a.* **Entru·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1642 *Declar. Lords & Com., Ordinance Lond.* 13 Apr. 3 Such entrusted persons as they shall appoint. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 451 Having .. many Commonwealths under one united and entrusted Sov'ranty. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Charac. Good Parson* Wks. 1821 XI. 397 Intrusted riches to relieve the poor. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 758 Then wherefore sully the entrusted gem Of high and noble life with thoughts so sick? 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 309 The seat of the Fallen Hierarch's Entrusted Dominion. 1884 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 4/2 After twelve hundred years' entrusting of the Gospel to them [the clergy].

Entrustment (entrv'stmĕnt). [f. ENTRUST *v.* + -MENT.] The action of entrusting; the fact of being entrusted. Formerly also, a position of trust; a duty with which one is entrusted.

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 29 'Tis but a power of ordinary entrustment. 1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 18 God hath called or advanced them to their respective entrustments. 1657 PETTUS in *Loveday's Lett.* (1663) A 3 b, I wish I had leisure to peruse the whole Packet..but..I cannot spare so much time from my Intrustment. 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 39 § 2 Where any person has been entrusted with, etc... any revocation of his entrustment .. shall not affect the title, etc.

Entry (e'ntri). Forms: 4–7 entre, 4–6 -ee, 6–7 entrey, -ie, -ye, 6 entery (-ie), 5– entry. [ME. *entre(e*, a. Fr. *entrée*, corresp. to Pr. *intrada*, Sp., Pg. *entrada*, It. *intrata*:—late L. *intrāta*, f. *intrāre* (Fr. *entrer*) to ENTER.]

1. The action of coming or going in; the coming (of an actor) upon a stage; the entering into or invading (a country), etc. In phrases, *To make* († *have*) *entry*. Also *fig.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 179 Now has R. entre, and Acres taken es. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2961 Als Sir Ywaine made entre. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 96 [He] thought ..of what purpoos he mighte make to her his entree. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 723 The king of Englandes entrie and invasions. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 507 Their opinion touching the birth of soules, their entrie into the bodie. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 129 No actor on a stage .. can make a more regular entry, or a more punctual exit! 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 258 The entry and egress of the planet's center [across the sun's disc]. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xiii. (1856) 99 Since our entry into the ice. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 226 The first entry of gold into the mint for coinage purposes.

fig. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1550/2 Then began such an entrie of acquaintance, knowledge, love .. betwixt them. 1604 JAMES I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 99 The first entry thereof [*i.e.* of Tobacco taking] among vs. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 167 Very soon after the Entry of Learning upon the Scene of Christendom. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iii. 155 Finds entry into the mind.

b. The ceremonial entrance (of a king, etc.).

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) O vj, Thus this emperour adressed his entre with his capitaynes. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 27 His entry and coronation were managed with such magnificence that the country suffered much for it. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 261 Their solemn entry into the imperial city.

† c. The action of boarding (a ship). *Obs.*

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 21 To make any more assaults or entries.

† d. ? The paying of formal visits, 'making calls'. *Obs. rare.*

1755 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 219 She can even pass the Sunday evenings away at cards and in visiting, and waste at play and entry the hours of the sacred day. *Ibid.* II. 81 They renounced custom and false notions, the propensities and entries, the noise and splendor of the world.

2. *Law.* a. The actual taking possession of lands or tenements, by entering or setting foot on the same.

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 16 § 1 Thentre, season and possession of your seid Subgiet .. into all the premisses. 1540 — 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 2 No .. person .. shall .. maintein any .. writ o[f] entry vpon disseason done to any of his auncestors. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 23 Where a man findeth a piece of land that no other possesseth .. and he that so findeth it doth enter, this entry gaineth a property. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* I. xii, He'd warrant he soon suffered a recovery by writ of entry. 1817–8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 271 Mr. Birkbeck informs me he has made entry of a large tract of land. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. xvi. 298, I advise you as a friend not to make entry on those lands.

b. One of the acts essential to complete the offence of burglary.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 227 As for the [burglarious] entry, any the least degree of it, with any part of the body, or with an instrument held in the hand, is sufficient; as, to step over the threshold.

† 3. a. A dance introduced between the parts of an entertainment; an interlude. Cf. Fr. *entrée* or *entrée de ballet* (Littré). b. *Music.* = ENTRÉE 3.

1651 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 276 A masque at Court, where the French King in person danced five entries. 1675 SHADWELL *Psyche* I. Wks. 1720 II. 16 Then an Entry danc'd by four Sylvans. 1728 R. NORTH *Memoirs Musick* (1846) 102 The Entrys of Baptist ever were and will be valued as most stately and compleat harmony.

† 4. *transf.* a. The entering upon an office; the accession of a sovereign. b. The becoming a member of an institution. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 310 For symonye don in here entre. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 107 To make y^e paiement of his couenauns for his entre. *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* 45 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 94 Of so grete reverens werre the universities, That men toke entrie knelyng on their knees. 1576 *Thanksgiv.* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 548 The day of the Queens Majestys entry to her reign.

† 5. The right or opportunity of entering; admission, ENTRANCE. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13079 Þe king þam lete haf fre entre. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1884 The galyes .. had nigh won entrie. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Now has þe Baliol a stounde lorn issu & entre. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 118 Þanne may alle Cristene come..and cleyme þere entre. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 195 b/2, The entre of the cyte of Athenes forsayd was graunted unto hym. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 15 a, Yet shall hee have free entree, egresse, and regresse in the same house. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 191 In this discourse, he first saw Pallas standing, Unbidden entry.

† 6. The coming in (of a period of time); the entrance upon (a journey, work, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13259 To nazareth he went again..Tua dais in aueril entre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2248 What proffet any prowes with a prowde entre, To begyn, any goode, on a ground febill. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 191 A-boute the entre of may. 1535 GARDINER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxx. 212, I required your advice in mine entry and beginning thereof. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 618 When the Duke of Yorke had thus framed the entry into hys long entended jorney. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 166 Some making their entrie [at supper] with egs. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 555/2 Not to stay longer in the entry.

† b. The preface or opening words (of a book, etc.). *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 369 Alle þat byfor es wryten.. Es bot als an entre of þis buk. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 52 The Poet .. for hys entry, calleth the .. Muses to inspire into him a good inuention. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 225 And thus even in the entry of the Article we meet with the incarnation.

7. *concr.* That by which any place open or closed is entered; a door; a gate; an approach or passage to a country, etc.; the mouth of a river. In a dwelling, an entrance-hall; lobby. Also *fig.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 158 Bute entre on þer nys, And þat ys vp on harde roches. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 908 Enforced were þe entres with egre men fele. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1059 Her [the hive's] entre tourne it faire upon the southe. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xii. 14 She opened not the entrye for gladnes. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 669 It was a passage and entrey into the Countrey of Laconia. 1598–1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.*, At the entrie of which riuer he stayed his course. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 66, I heare a knocking at the South entry. *a* 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* II. ii, Her's a letter thrown into the entry. 1727 SWIFT *Descr. Morning*, Prepar'd to scrub the entry and the stairs. 1826 T. J. WHARTON in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 156 He tells truly who signed that paper in the entry or porch.

fig. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1763 þat es entre and way ..Til lyf or ded. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 73 Werre at his bygynnyng hath so greet an entre and so large, that every wight may entre. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 14 Humilite is the furst entre and wey of frenship. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. Introd. 312 The first booke was a ground, and a necessarye entrye to all the rest following. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 191 Gone, like tenants that quit without warning, Down the back entry of time.

¶ A sense 'innermost part, sanctuary' has been erroneously inferred from the following passage, in which Chaucer confuses L. *adytum* with *aditus*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 30 Sentences..drawen oute of myne entre, þat is to seyne out of myn informacioun.

b. *transf.* A passage between houses, whether or not leading to an open space beyond; an alley. Now only *dial.* † Also, an avenue, approach to a house (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1600 All maister men þat on molde dwellis, Onestly enabit in entris aboute. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 391 Through many a corner and blind entries mouth. *a* 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* I. xxi. (1640) 260 A dark entrie leading to the glorious palace of glory. 1694 PHILLIPS *Life Milton* xx, A pretty Garden House..at the end of an Entry. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes Kien Long* Wks. 1812 III. 155 The souls of many Kings are vulgar Entries..A long, dark, dangerous, dreary Way, past finding. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 129 A chimney-sweep..has been established for years in one of the murky entries. *Mod.* The entrance to these houses [in Birmingham] is not in the front which faces the street, but in the 'entry' [*i. e.* passage common to two adjoining houses].

c. *Hunting.* (See quots.)

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 93/1 For what Necromanticke spells are, Rut, Vault, Slot, Pores, and Entryes. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*, Let him draw into Covert as he passes observing the size of entries. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. v. 325 When a deer has passed into a thicket, leaving marks whereby his bulk may be guessed, it is called an entry.

d. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Entry*, an adit. Applied to the main gangway in some coal mines.

† 8. A room or house into which one enters to lodge; a lodging, hostel. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1544 *Late Exp. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* I. 125 Upon the approachment of the men to their entries. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 412 All scholars should be members of some College, Hall or Entry. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 258 Officers of the collegiate institutions—colleges, halls, inns, and entries.

9. The action of entering or registering something in a list, record, account-book, etc. Also *concr.* a statement, etc. entered upon a record; an 'item' in a list or an account-book.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 163 The enteries and ponnishments of the censors declare as much. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 12 § 6 The said Clerk..shall register..a brief Declaration or Entry of the said Licence. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (J.), A notary made an entry of this act. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 15 Fees for..examinations, filings of writs, entries, etc. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 154 The sailor..appealed..to the entry in the books. 1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 11 The following entries, copied from the Lords' Journal..determine the date. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 259 Making an entry in my diary, of the daily occurrences.

b. *Double Entry*: the method of bookkeeping in which every item entered to the credit of one account in the ledger is entered to the debit of another, and *vice versa*. *Single Entry*: the method in which each transaction (as a general rule) is entered only in *one* account.

1741 MAIR *Book-keeping Methodiz'd* (ed. 2) 14 Italian Book-keeping is said to be a Method of Keeping Accompts by double Entry because, etc. 1883 CARISS *Book-keeping* 3 Book-keeping by Double Entry..was devised centuries ago, and has since become..generally adopted.

c. The list of names of the competitors (for a race, etc.).

1885 *Truth* 28 May 854/1 The entry for the Royal Hunt Cup is smaller than usual.

d. The entering at the custom-house of the nature and quantity of goods in a ship's cargo. *Bill of entry*: see quot. 1809. *Port of entry*: the port at which imported goods are entered.

1692 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 300 If y^e entrey be right. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5311/3 Keeper of the Books of Entry of all Ships coming into the Port of London. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 385 The increase on the face of our entries is immense during the four years of war. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 130 Bill of entry, a note specifying goods entered at the custom house.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *entry-book, -clerk, -door, -end, -mat, -money, -mouth, -pegs, -winning.*

1678 *Trial Ireland, etc.* 47 As appears by their *Entry-Books. 1880 *Quart. Rev.*, No. 297. 12 *Lord Bolingbroke*, There is no trace of his residence to be found in the entry-books of the Dean. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xlii. 280 An *entry-clerk in the court of Chancery. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xii. 13 Peter knocked at the *entry dore. *a* 1804 J. MATHER *Songs* (Sheffield 1862) 88 Who tell their fond tales at an *entry end. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'The *entry mat', the street door mat. 1864 A. M^cKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 210 Each member to pay the usual *entry-money. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, **Entry mouth*, sb., the end of an entry or lane, where it opens upon a street. 1865 *Gayworthys* II. 169 The two women lifted thin gingham bonnets from the *entry-pegs. 1471 *Hist. Arriv. Edw. IV.* (Camd. Soc.) 6 At the first *Entrie-winning of his right to the Royme and Crowne of England.

Entuite, var. of ENTWIT(E.

† **Entu'ne**, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. next verb.] Tune; song; melody, music.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 309 So mery a sowne, so swete entunes.

† **Entu'ne**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 en-, intewne. [var. of ENTONE, INTONE, a. OF. *entone-r, -onne-r* = Pr. and Sp. *entonar*:—late L. *intonāre*, f. *in-* (see IN-) + *ton-us* TONE: see TUNE.]

1. *trans.* To sing, chant, intone. Also *absol.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. Proem 4 And can to folis so her song entune. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 300 Cristen peple intewne praysynges to the vyrgyn marye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 253/2 Alle they that were comen with Jhesu Cryste entewned swetely. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* IV. x. § 2 (1630) 429 Hymness and sonnets .. entuned in a solemne and mournfull note.

2. To bring (a voice or instrument) into tune.

a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* xxvi, The company answered all, With voices sweet entuned, & so small. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 276 Whose hevenly armony was so passing sure, So duly entunyd with every measure. 1530 PALSGR. 538/2, I entune, I set an instrument in tune or a companye of syngars. ..Have you entuned these organes?

Enturf: see EN- *pref.*^{1} 1 b.

Enturret (entv'rĕt), *v. rare.* [f. EN-^{1} + TURRET.] *trans.* To surround with towers.

1866 J. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* IV. 246 Did she [the goddess] enturret first a Phrygian town?

Entwine, intwine (en-, intwəi'n), *v.* [f. EN-^{1}, IN- + TWINE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To twine or twist together; to plait, interlace, interweave.

1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. Intwine .. the flesh-like Columbine With Pinckes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 174 But further way found none, so thick entwin'd, As one continu'd brake. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 P 3 The Graces with their Arms intwined within one another. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Poems, Solima*, Where bloom intwin'd the lily, pink, and rose. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xviii, Patiently the Old Man Entwines the strong palm-fibres. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 281 Entwine their withered arms 'gainst wind and weather.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xiii. (1668) 92 There they entwine in the dearest embraces. *a* 1771 *Stanzas* in *P. Fletcher's Pisc. Ecl.* (1771) iii. st. 15 *note*, Fly and entwine amid those locks of gold. 1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Illustr. and Enquiries* I. 76 Two serpents, who rear up and entwine in the light of a candle stick.

c. To form by twining; to weave.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The vest and veil divine, Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs intwine. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Valentine's Day* Wks. 1777 II. 218 For him may Love the myrtle wreath entwine.

d. *fig.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. i, This opinion, though false, yet entwined with a true. 1613 DONNE *Epith. Ct. Palatine & Lady Eliz.*, You two have one way left yourselves t'entwine Besides this bishop's knot. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 10 It [the belief of a God] is so entwined with reason. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. (1867) 287 The [Christian] doctrine is entwined with the [English] language. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* Pref. 11 The murder of Becket..was inseparably entwined with the whole structure of the building.

2. To wreathe or encircle (an object) *with* (another); to wreathe (the one) *about, round* (the other). Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 625 They entwine their bodies with the entrails of cattle. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.*

(1861) 182 No more entwines with flowers his shining sword. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 137 Trees intwined with creepers. *Ibid.* xx. (1873) 454 The pepper-vine intwining round its trunk. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iv. 61 A vine-branch entwined about a rod or staff.

b. *fig.*

1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 132 Tangle and entwine mankind with error. 1843 NEALE *Hymns for Sick* 31 In earthly joys entwined, I had forgot The things above. 1848 tr. *Mariotti's Italy* II. iii. 75 Schiller entwined himself round the heart. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 317 Similarity of name or local celebrity may cause a myth to entwine itself about some personage or event of actual history.

3. To clasp as a twining plant; to enfold, embrace. Also *fig.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xxxv, Divided flames, the iron sides entwining. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Affliction* ii, Thy glorious houshold-stuffe did me entwine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 512 His Armes clung to his Ribs, his Leggs entwining Each other. *a* 1803 BEATTIE *Poems, Hares* 94 The flowering thorn..The hazle's stubborn stem entwin'd. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* xxix, True wife, Round my true heart thine arms entwine. 1878 *Masque Poets* 36 Let my arm your waist entwine.

Hence **Entwi·nement,** the action of entwining; the state of being entwined; also *concr.* **Entwi·ning** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb ENTWINE. **Entwi·ning** *ppl. a.*, that entwines.

a 1670 HACKETT *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 81 That it might be like a mixture of roses and wood-binds in a sweet entwinement. 1834 Sir F. B. HEAD *Bubbles Brunnen* 307 No foot tore asunder the entwinement. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 193 The unthinkable care and forecast in all its [the world's] evennesses and entwinings. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* III. 222 Among the intwining branches of the groves. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 148, I feel Faint like one mingled in entwining love.

Entwist, intwist (en-, in,twi·st), *v.* [f. EN-1 + TWIST *v.*] *trans.* a. To clasp with a twist. b. To form into a twist. c. To twist in *with*.

α. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 48 So doth the woodbine, the sweet Honisuckle, Gently entwist. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. x. (1686) 20 They [the guts] are gathered up and entwisted in the folds of the Mesentery. 1705 PHILIPS *Blenheim* 249 (Jod.) Th' unweeting prey Entwisted roars. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 68 ₱ 5 Very few .. have their thread of life entwisted with the chain of causes on which armies or nations are suspended. 1769 MRS. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. 114 Though the single thread will not bear handling, yet twisted, and entwisted .. it is hard to be broken. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 399 Some had a maze of horsehair..entwisted round their polls.

β. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* iii. 63 Intwisted or woven together like a curious silken web. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 282 When a twister a-twisting, will twist him a twist For the twisting of his twist, he three twines doth intwist. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xii, His untrimm'd hair, a long and loathsome mass, With cotton cords intwisted. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 111 The endless lines Intwisted, and enlinked.

Hence **Entwi·sted** *ppl. a.*

a 1800 COWPER & HAYLEY tr. *Andreini's Adam* IV. i. The fatal sound of these entwisted pipes. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Ep. C. Orr* Poet. Wks. (1846) 170 His noontide walks, his vine entwisted bowers. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 38 A pliant collar of entwisted gold.

†**Entwi·t(e,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 entwyte, (entuite, intwight) 7 enthwite. [Altered form of ATWITE; cf. TWIT.] *trans.* a. To twit, rebuke, reproach (a person). Const. *of, with.* b. To make (a thing) a subject of reproach.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 146 Thou doest naught to entwite me thus. *a* 1553 — *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb.) 36 No good turnes entwite, Nor olde sores recite. 1560 *School House for Women* 828 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 137 In case they doo you but one benefit They wil you ever with that one entwit. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxiii. 29 *note*, Christ..entwyteth them of their malice. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 8, I may bee perhaps entwighted of more haste then good speede. 1588 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* 10 April (1629) 8 By that word he meanes to enthwite them. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 68 He doth somewhat bitingly taxe and entuite the Corinthians. 1608 [HIERON] *Defence* II. 42 He entwitteth the suspended and deprived ministers with want of learninge.

Entyer, -e, obs. ff. of ENTIRE.

Entyr, obs. form of INTER *v.*

Entyr-: see INTER-.

Entyre, obs. form of ENTIRE.

Entyrement, obs. form of INTERMENT.

Entyrmes, obs. form of ENTREMESS.

†**Enu·bilate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *enūbilāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnūbilāre*, f. *ē* out + *nūbil-us* cloudy, f. *nūbes* a cloud.] *trans.* To make clear.

1736 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Enu·bilous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ē* + *nūbil-us* + -OUS.] Fair, without clouds.

1736 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Enucleate (ĭniū·kli,ēⁱt), *v.* Also 6 enucleat. [f. L. *ēnucleāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnucleāre* to remove the kernel of, f. *ē* out + *nucleus* kernel. The fig. sense, till modern times the exclusive one in Eng., was fully developed in Lat.]

1. *fig.* To extract the 'kernel' from; to bring out from disguise; to lay open, clear, explain.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 407 Thinkyng that he would enucleate and open to her all these thinges. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 896 All obscure probleme..ȝe can..Enucleat. 1622 AILESBURY *Serm.* (1623) 19 We sweat to enucleate the mystery. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 37 No inscription .. that can serve to enucleate its original name. 1787 SCHWARTZ in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 359 To enucleate the family relation of this hitherto unknown vegetable. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 272 To enucleate and bring into light their abstruse wisdom. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 284/1 Enucleating the sense which underlies a difficult construction.

2. *Surg.* To extract (a tumour, etc.) from its shell or capsule. Also *absol.*

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 196 They are easily enucleated. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 115 To remove them it is only necessary to divide their capsule and the soft parts covering them in and to enucleate. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1359/1 Dr. Keith's success in enucleating uterine tumours.

Hence **Enu·cleating** *ppl. a.*

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* 92 Runick inscriptions .. offer peculiar temptations to enucleating sagacity.

Enucleation (ĭniū·kli,ēⁱ·ʃən). [as if ad. L. **ēnucleātiōn-em*, f. *ēnucleāre*: see prec. Cf. Fr. *énucleation*.]

1. The action of enucleating, or getting out the 'kernel' of a matter; unfolding, explanation.

1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 326 To which they added an enucleation of hard texts. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 27, I say therefore, toward the Enucleation of the Question, etc. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* VIII. lxxxiii. (1809) 382 Another enucleation of this difficult ecclesiastical term. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 274 The enucleation of separate parts of that which his ambitious intellect yearned towards the production of as a whole. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Canons of Dramaturgy* (1865) 9 Its writer rarely propounds for scholastic enucleation such an enigma as, etc.

2. *Surg.* 'The shelling out of a tumour, or a structure, or a part, from its capsule or enclosing substance' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 107 Sebaceous tumours should be removed by enucleation. 1876 J. S. BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 53 They .. are .. capable of pretty easy enucleation from the tissues in which they are imbedded.

Enuff, enuȝhe, obs. ff. ENOUGH.

Enula campana: see ELECAMPANE.

1542 BORDE *Dyetary* xix. (1870) 278 The rootes of Enula-campana, soden tender. 1634 H. R. *Salerne's Regim.* 141 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 52.

†**Enu·mber,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 enoumbre. [a. OF. *enombre-r, enumbrer* = Pr. *enombrar*, It. *inombrare* :—L. *inumbrāre*, f. *in* in + *umbra* shadow. Cf. INUMBRATE.] *trans.* To put in the shade; to overshadow, shroud. Also *refl.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) Prol., He wolde of his blessednesse enoumbre him in the seyd blessed & gloriouse Virgin Marie. *Ibid.* xii. 136 God sente his Wysdom in to Erthe and enumbred him in the Virgyne Marie.

Enumerable, Enumerate, erroneous forms (freq. in 17th c.) of INNUMERABLE, INNUMERATE.

†**Enu·merate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēnumerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēnumerāre*: see next.] Equivalent to the later ENUMERATED.

1646 G. GILLESPIE *Male Audis* 3 So many scandals as are enumerate in the Ordinance. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 226 All these vain Popish Inventions, and Superstitions, enumerate in this Covenant. 1711 C. M. *Lett. to Curat* 35, I proceed now Particularly to consider our Reformers enumerate by your author.

Enumerate (ĭniū·mĕrēⁱt), *v.* [f. L. *ēnumerāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnumerāre*, f. *ē* out + *numerāre* to count, f. *numerus* NUMBER.]

1. *trans.* To count, ascertain the number of; more usually, to mention (a number of things or persons) separately, as if for the purpose of counting; to specify as in a list or catalogue.

For the primary sense 'ascertain the number of', see esp. ENUMERATED *ppl. a.*, and cf. ENUMERATION, ENUMERATOR.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. i. § 11 (R.) If the priest pardons no sins but those which are enumerated. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* vii. 113 Again, he enumerateth eight sorts of Cachimies that were known unto him. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 244 There would be no end of enumerating the like cases. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* II. 34 Atalanta is enumerated, by Apollodorus, among the Argonauts. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 561 The satellites of Jupiter .. are enumerated and distinguished in a regular manner. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xvii. 261 St. Paul .. enumerates many of the Ancient Saints. *a* 1856 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. (1857) 469 Adolphe Brogniart had enumerated only seventy species of plants.

† b. with clause as obj. *Obs. rare.*

1653 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp.* 4 July, Enumerating how businesses have been transacted from that time.

2. *Gram.* To 'qualify' numerically. *rare.*

1876 A. DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* § 48 The other numerals are nouns and disagree in gender with the words which they enumerate.

†**3.** [? Cf. L. *enumerare* to pay in full.] ? To bestow abundantly. *Obs. rare.*

1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 76 Prayers that he would ennumerate his spiritual Gifts to this holy Society.

Hence **Enu·merated** *ppl. a.*, **Enu·merating** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1721 *Roy. Proclam.* 5 Feb. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5928/4 Such enumerated Goods. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* i. 4 Contraband and enumerated commodities. 1871 *Census Eng. & Wales, Prelim. Report* 6 The enumerated population of London..was 3,251,804. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 253 That enumerating function of the Roman officer.

Enumeration (ĭniū·mĕrēⁱ·ʃən). [a. F. *énumeration*, ad. L. *ēnumerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēnumerāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of ascertaining the number of something; *esp.* the taking a census of population; a census.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 629 That holy man did rightly know the enumeration of the sacred Trinitie. 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* 394 According to the enumeration in 1801, the population amounted to 1600 persons. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* 529 He produced an enumeration of the inhabitants of the island. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 340 *note*, In 1740, the population of Nottingham was found, by enumeration, to be just 10,000.

2. The action of specifying seriatim, as in a list or catalogue.

1551 GARDINER *Of The Presence in Sacrament* 21 To multiply language by enumeracioun of partes. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xvi. (1588) 576, I shall not need to make long enumeration of the sortes of executions, which, etc. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 279 The enumeration of Genealogies, and particular accounts of time. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 34 The definition of a complex term consists merely in the enumeration of the simple ideas, for which it stands. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Property Law* XVIII. 136 The enumeration of these circumstances is not to restrict the generality of the enactment.

b. *concr.* A catalogue, list.

1724 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 2 Though they are not all agreed in this enumeration of elements. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 351 The enumeration includes the several acts cited in this paper. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 135 We should possess an enumeration..of her materials and combinations. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 184 In this enumeration the greatest good of all is omitted.

3. *Rhet.* transl. L. *enumeratio*: A recapitulation, in the peroration, of the heads of an argument.

1862 in MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treas.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Enumerative (ĭniū·mĕrĕtiv), *a.* [f. ENUMERATE *v.* + -IVE.] That has the function of enumerating; concerned with enumeration. Const. *of.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* V. § 3 Being particular and enumerative of the variety of evils which have disordered his life. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* VI. (1857) 102 He [Thomson] rather enumerates than describes..Now the prospect from the hill at Hagley furnished me with the true explanation of this enumerative style. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Gaius Instit.* Comm. IV. § 47 *note*, Whether his *uelut* is to be taken as enumerative..or as merely indicative.

Enumerator (ĭniū·mĕre,ⁱtəɪ). [as if a. L. **ēnumerātor*, agent-n. f. *ēnumerāre* to ENUMERATE.] One who enumerates; *spec.* one of the subordinate officers employed in taking a census.

1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcvi. XII. 492 *note*, The enumerators take account of the slave women and children. 1881 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 6/1 The enumerator has to leave from a hundred to two hundred schedules and after a few days to call for them again.

Enunciable (ĭnv·nʃiăb'l), *a.* [as if ad. L. **ēnuntiābilis*, f. *ēnuntiāre*; see next.] That admits of being enunciated.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 198 All the words enunciable are in it contained. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 261 John..enunciates the fact itself, to the full extent in which it is enunciable for the human mind.

Enunciate (ĭnv·nʃi,eⁱt), *v.* [f. L. *ēnuntiāt-* ppl. stem of *ēnuntiāre* (incorrectly *enunciare*), f. *ē* out + *nuntiāre* to announce, f. *nuntius* messenger.]

1. *trans.* To give definite expression to (a proposition, principle, theory, etc.); = ENOUNCE 1.

1623 COCKERAM, *Enunciate*, to declare. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 204 Which also may more briefly be enunciated thus, velocity is the quantity of motion determined by time and line. *a* 1691 T. BARLOW *Rem.* 553 The truths that may be enuntiated concerning him [Plato]. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 2 The theory consequent upon new facts..is generally enunciated by the discoverers themselves. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 220 The dogmas enunciated in the Lambeth articles. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 95 The same principle may be enunciated in another form.

b. Of words: To form, or serve as a statement of.

1859 MILL *Liberty* (1865) 20/2 The words which enunciate a truth.

2. To state publicly; to proclaim.

1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* Pref. 24 Moses enunciated as simple, undemonstrated truth, 'In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth'. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 3 It can therefore never err in enunciating or declaring the revealed knowledge which it possesses.

3. To utter, pronounce (articulate sounds). Also *absol.* = ENOUNCE 3.

1759 HART *Vision of Death* (R.), Each enunciates with a human tone. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1744 *note*, Not., marked by any peculiar emphasis, but only .. distinctly enunciated. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 223 How distinct enunciating, how Plain dealing!

Hence **Enu·nciated** *ppl. a.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 534 That Incongruity betwixt enunciated Falsity and the Minde and Things has no moral evil in it. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 266 Putting the enunciated divisor sixteen. 1835 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. of Whewell's Writings* (1876) II. 213 A distinction or resemblance in enunciated principle.

Enunciation (ĭnvnʃiē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēnuntiātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēnuntiāre*: see prec. Cf. Fr. *énonciation*.] The action of enuntiating.

1. The action of giving definite expression to (a law, principle, etc.).

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 482 Enunciation of the Principle, and Observations respecting it. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 95 The most extensive and general enunciation of the laws of nature. 1873 J. COOKE *New Chem.* 13 This word ..selected by Avogadro in the enunciation of his law.

†b. *concr.* A proposition, statement. *Obs.*

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 222 A compound axiome, is but one proposition, or enuntiation, as Aristotle calls it. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. vii. 32 Christ .. used no prayer in the distribution, but that demonstrative enunciation, *This is my body*. 1717 S. Clarke *Mr. Leibnitz's 5th Paper* (R.), Every intelligible enunciation must be either true or false. 1765 Warburton *Div. Legat.* (ed. 4) vi. § 4 V. 194 *note* And verifies the enunciation of the gospel.

c. *Math.* The form of words in which a proposition is stated.

1793 T. Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 50 The enunciation of proposition the 29th. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 99 These are precisely the two directly equal pencils mentioned in the enunciation.

2. †a. ? Verbal expression (quot. 1551). b. The action of declaring or asserting (a fact, doctrine, etc.); formal declaration or assertion.

1551 Gardiner *Of The Presence in Sacrament* 41 a, The callyng of bread by enunciation, for a name is not material. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Clerus Dom.* (R.), By way of interpretation and enunciation, as an ambassador. 1827 Bentham *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 81 The proposition in question .. is not, properly speaking, the enunciation of a matter of fact. 1844 Lever *T. Burke* xviii, He never missed an opportunity for the enunciation of such doctrines.

3. The uttering or pronouncing of articulate sounds; manner of utterance.

1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* 9 July (1870) 179 Remember of what importance Demosthenes and one of the Gracchi, thought Enunciation. 1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 716/1 His enunciation is perfectly articulate. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xl. 129 He mocked at his bad enunciation and bad grammar.

Enunciative (ĭnʌ·nsi,ĕtiv). [ad. L. *ēnuntiātīv-us*, f. *ēnuntiāre*: see Enunciate.]

1. That serves to enunciate; predicative; declaratory. Const. *of*.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxv, Yet be their warkes compacte in fourme of narrations whiche by oratours be called enunciatiue. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 219 These enunciative words do not prove them man and wife. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 160 An enuntiatiue speech is either simple, or compounded of those that be simple. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres.* 74 And if these words..be exegetical, and enunciative of the change that is made by prayers and other mystical words. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 306 In respect of the dispositive Words of an Instrument, and not in regard of the Enunciative Terms thereof. 1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* 41 The simply enuntiative parts of the propositions will serve by themselves. 1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 284 The words are..more directly enunciative of the doctrine.

†b. *Gram.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

c 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 33 The conjunction enunciative coples the partes of a period..The ratiocinative couples the parts of a ratiocination.

†c. Of a command: Explicit, express. *Obs.*

1664 H. More *Synopsis Proph.* 534 His absolute and enunciative command.

†2. Of the nature of outward expression. *Obs.*

1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 480/1 As to Enunciative discourse..there are some Dogmatists who condemn it .. whence they kept silence. 1656 Jeanes *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 63 Here by the word is understood, not the word enunciative [L. *prolativum*], the word written or preach't, But the Word substantiall: And the word was God.

3. Pertaining to vocal utterance or elocution.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 485 Time had palsied your strength and weakened your enunciative powers. 1850 *Ibid.* XLI. 449 He gave scope to the extraordinary enunciative powers of Bannister.

Hence **Enu·nciatively** *adv.*, in an enunciative manner; declaratively.

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. vii. 32 It is not a thing indifferent, to omit the repetition of those words, *This is my body*, enunciatively and demonstratively.

Enunciator (ĭnʌ·nsi,ēitəɹ). [a. L. *ēnuntiātor*, f. *ēnuntiāre*: see Enunciate.] One who or that which enunciates.

1809-12 Mar. Edgeworth *Ennui* xv, The news, of which she was the first, and not very intelligible enunciator. 1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat.* II. 85 As for the second [proposition], one can only admire the surpassing courage of its enunciator. 1870 *Psalms Chronologically Arranged* 113 The Prophets .. were acknowledged as the enunciators of God's present purpose.

b. A self-acting telegraphic signal.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 6/3 An electric enunciator in the box-office which will register the numbers, etc.

†**Enu·nciatory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēnuntiāt-* (see Enunciate) + -ory.] = Enunciative.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 317 Predicable and enunciatory fool.

Enunction, var. of Inunction, *Obs.*

Enundation, obs. form of Inundation.

†**Enu·ny,** *v. Obs.* [ad. late L. *inūnī-re*, f. *in* + *ūnī-re* to unite, f. *ūnus* one.] *trans.* To unite.

1542 Becon *Christmas Banquet* Works 1560 I. xxvii. b. Repentance without faith auaileth nothing, but enunied and ioined with faith is a singuler and high treasure. *Ibid.* Except by fayth they be enunied and joined together.

Enure (eniū·ɹ), *v.* [f. En-[1] + Ure, a. OF. *oeuvre* operation; cf. *poure*, Poor, a. OF. *povre*.] An earlier form of Inure, by which it is now superseded exc. in the legal sense 3 below.

†1. *trans.* To put into operation or exercise; to carry into act; to commit (a crime). *Obs.*

1580 Spenser *Let. G. Harvey* Wks. (Globe) App. ii. 709/1 I also enure my penne sometime in that kinde. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. ii. 29 Ne certes can that friendship long endure..That doth ill cause or evill end enure. *Ibid.* V. ix. 39 Many haynous crymes by her enured. *a* 1599 — *Epigr.* Wks. (Globe) 587/2 But he, soone after, fresh againe enured His former cruelty. *a* 1612 Harrington *Epigr.* II. (1633) 101 T' enure on vertuous wives such wrong suspitions.

2. Of persons: To bring by use, habit, or continual exercise to a certain condition or state of mind, to the endurance of a certain condition, to the following of a certain kind of life, etc. Const. *to* with *sb.* or *inf.*; in early use also *with*. Now only in form Inure, q.v.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 38 To enure hem self so to peyne and trauayll. 1509 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* Wks. 16 They shall be enured with contynuall hatred. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 31 That by litle and litle they may be enured with that profitable maner of speach. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 106 Wee must..enure our selues to chastise them [children], if they delight to lie. 1645 Ussher *Body Div.* (1647) 334 Yet, as a Master of defence, enureth us to the conflict, by contending with us. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 55 Henceforth his people let no king enure To gentle government. 1713 Addison *Cato* II. i, Troops enured to toil. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. II. vi. 202 He .. enured these sentient creatures to pleasure and pain, cold and heat. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 350 To enure youths to habits of industry.

3. *intr.* Chiefly *Law.* To come into operation; to take place, have effect; to be available; to be applied (to the use or benefit of a person). Const. *to* or *simply*.

1607 Cowel *Interpr.*, *Enure* signifieth to take place or effect, to be avaylable. 1642 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* I. § 69. 32 This grant shall not enure to such intent to determine the seignorie but shall enure by way of covenant. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 183 That all the Benefit of the said River Sharwell..shall be and enure to the several Companies named in this Act. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 401 Else the dignity enures only to the grantee for life. 1875 Poste *Gaius* II. § 88 It enures exclusively to the bonitary proprietor. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. 84 The suspension enures to the benefit of the President, who becomes a sort of dictator.

b. *trans.* To make available; to hand over.

1736 Carte *Ormonde* II. 205 To enure to any person or persons..any estate sold or disposed of.

Hence †**Enu·rement,** *Obs.*, use; practice. †**Enu·rer,** *Obs.*, one who practises or puts into operation. **Enu·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Exercice*, exercise; enurement, use, practise; action, execution. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & Fl.* xxvii. 243 As lawles enurers, Of verdites false or foolish. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Hist. Justine* 55 a, So..did..the customary envring to the discipline of warre giue him bouldnes to put them to death.

Enurn, obs. variant of Inurn.

Enurny (enē·ɹni), *a. Her.* Also enurney. [a. AF. *enorné, enourné*, altered form of OF. *aourné* adorned: see Anorn, Enorn.] Of a bordure: Charged with beasts. By some writers improperly used as sb. for a charge of this kind upon a bordure.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 111 The fourth [bordure] is called Enurney, that is, when it is occupied with any beast. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* I. v. (1660) 29 This term Enurny is proper to all bordures charged with any beasts. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, *Enurny*, the Heralds Term for a Bordure of a Coat of Arms, being charged with any kind of Beasts. 1847 *Gloss. Brit. Her.* s. v. *Bordure of England* 63 Some would say enurney of lions, or charged with an enurney of lions.

Enus, -ys, var. forms of Enes *adv. Obs.* once.

Envade: see Invade.

†**Enva·hisshe,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 envaysshe, envahysshe. [ad. Fr. *envahiss-* lengthened stem of *envahir*: see Envaye *v.*] *trans.* To attack. Also *absol.* Hence **Enva·hisshing** *ppl. a.*

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. ii. 30 To enuahisshe leping vpon his enemyes. *Ibid.* II. xxxv. 148 Thus is the fortresse enuaysshed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 147 We dide yssue yesterday, and enuahysshed our enmyes.

Envapour: see En- *pref.*[1] 1 a.

†**Enva·ssal,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 envassaile, -all, invassal, -el. [f. En-[1] + Vassal.] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a vassal; to reduce to servitude or subjection; to make subservient *to*. Also *fig.*

1605 Daniel *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 165 That intolerable Misery, Whereto Affection now invassels me. 1609 Bp. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 60 Awing our Princes, enuassaling our Prelates. 1647 Cudworth *Serm. 1 John* ii. 3-4 (1676) 57 Many of us..have our minds..envassalled to Riches, Gain, Profit. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 194 They would have seized on our persons too, and have envassalled us for ever unto them.

Hence **Enva·ssalled** *ppl. a.*, **Enva·ssaling** *vbl. sb.*

1609 Bp. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 25 Yeelded vnto by timorous Princes, ambitious and tumultuous Prelates, enuassalled Parasites. 1642 *Vind. Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* Malh.) V. 275 For the strength and safety, and not inflaming or invassaling of his subjects and people.

†**Enva·ssalage.** *Obs. rare.* Also 8 in-. [f. prec. + -age.] a. The state of being reduced to vassalage. b. The action of reducing to vassalage.

1646 Sir J. Temple *Irish Rebell.* Pref. 6 They speak as if their oppressions might be paralelled with the Israelitish envassalage in the Land of Egypt. 1652 Peyton *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* 90 By that derivation they .. augmented the power of invassalage.

†**Enva·ult,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 envawte. [f. En-[1] + Vault *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To arch over, cover the arched roof of.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 477 Enuawtyd with rubies the vawte was of this place.

2. To entomb.

a 1745 Swift *A Conclusion*, I wonder, good man, that you are not envaulted; Prithee, go and be dead, and be doubly exalted.

†**Enva·y(e,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 envahye. [a. OF. *envahie, envaye*, f. *envahir*: see next.] An attack.

c 1450 *Merlin* xx. 318 We shull..chastice hem at this enuay. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 201 His peuple .. made a fyers enuahye vpon the poyteuyns.

†**Enva·ye,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 envahye, envayhe. [ad. Fr. *envahi-r* = Pr. *envair*, Sp. *envadir*:—late L. **invadīre*, L. *invādĕre*: see Invade, Envahisshe.] *trans.* To attack.

1475 Caxton *Jason* 28 For to go with him for to enuahye and fighte with their enemyes. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 74/4 The chaldeys..haue enuayhed thy camels and taken them.

Envaysshe: see Envahisshe.

Envecked, -ee, obs. ff. Invecked, -ee. *Her.*

Enveigh, etc., **Enveigle:** see In-.

Enveil (envē·l), *v.* Also 6 enveile, envele. [f. En-[1] + Veil *sb.* Cf. OF. *envoiler*.] *trans.* To cover with a veil, place a veil upon (*e.g.* a woman when received into a religious order). Also *transf.* and *fig.* to shroud as with a veil.

1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 16 Hauyng thus with his subtilties enueiled our mindes. *Ibid.* II. xii. 268 The Bisshoppe was giuen authoritie to enueile virgines, and to hallow them. 1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 305 Kerner again has taken up the whole black mantle of Novalis, and enveiled himself with it. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 170 When dark night enveils the welkin.

†**Enve·leny,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. It. *invelenire*, f. *in* + *veleno*:—L. *venēnum* poison.] *trans.* To envenom, to poison.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1844) I. 249 A man..enveleyed [? envelenyed] with the delicius poyson of ease.

Envelop (enve·ləp), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4-5 envolupe(n, -ipe(n, 7-8 envellop, 6- envelop(e. *β.* 6 involup, 7-8 invellop(e, 6-8 invelop(e. [a. OF. *envolupe-r, enveloper* (mod. *envelopper*) = Pr. *envolupar, envelopar*, f. *en-* (see En-[1]) + **volup-*, **velop-*, cogn. with It. *viluppo* bundle, whence *inviluppare* to envelope. Cf. Develop, Volupere.

The Romanic base *volup-, vilup-* is of obscure origin; some regard it as Teut., comparing ME. *wlappen* to Lap, wrap, which, however, is not known outside Eng., and is by Prof. Skeat regarded as an altered form of *wrap*. Diez suggested that a late L. **volutuāre* (f. *volvĕre* to roll) became **voluppāre*, but the analogies offered for this phonetic process are unsatisfactory.]

1. *trans.* To wrap up in, or as in, a garment or outer covering. Also *fig.*

1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 614 For he is most envoliped in synne. 1406 Hoccleve *Misrule* 245 If that yee been envolupid in cryme. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. iii. 67 With ane grene branche of tre He did involup and aray his heid. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 93 Eares so large, that they invelope their whole bodies with them. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 216 In digging a vault a body was discovered enveloped in a long robe. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 12) II. III. xl. 377 They had been packed up in a box, and enveloped in cotton.

b. To serve as a wrapping or case for. Also *fig.*

1595 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. i. 31 Leauing his body as a Paradise T'inuelop and containe Celestiall Spirits. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* x. (R.), The silken plumes Of sleep envelop his extended limbs. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 357 The cellular membrane, which envelopes the vessels of the spermatic chord. 1830 R. Knox tr. *Béclard's Anat.* 116 These membranes..were long confounded..with the organs which they envelope. 1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 235 Their mantle unites under the body, forming a muscular sac which envelopes all the viscera. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* viii. 152 His body must be enveloped by the earth, as his soul is enveloped by the body.

2. To wrap, cover closely on all sides with a surrounding medium (*e.g.* clouds, darkness, flames, an atmosphere, etc.). Const. *in, with*. Also with the surrounding medium as subject.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 34 Suddenly a grosse fog overspred..And heavens chearefull face enveloped. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 77 The best, and wholsomst spirits of the night, Inuellop you, good Prouost. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 503 Raies of light and glory envelop His Body. 1675 Cocker *Morals* 41 Our chearin Sun, our Glory and Delight, Are soon inveloped in shades of Night. 1700 Dryden *Fables, Pal. & Arc.* 1863 A cloud of smoke envellops either host. 1762 Dunn in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 471 They are so invelloped in vapours, as to be undiscernible. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XVII. 716 Jove with storms Enveloped Ida. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 58 The azote which is disengaged, envelops the carbon. 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 10 July 19/3 Mr. Huntley's property was enveloped in one broad sheet of flame. 1847 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* ii. (1848) 15 One of these cliffs towers to such a height, that its summit is for ever enveloped in clouds.

fig. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 109 The thought is enuoluped in obscurete. 1670 Cotton *Esperon* I. II. 64 The extreme danger they saw themselves envellop'd in. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 137 When we cloud our Reason, and envelope it in mists. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* II. i. (1871) 105 What mystery was this that enveloped that great tie? 1846 Sir W.

HAMILTON *Dissert.* in *Reid's Wks.* 752 The peasant employs all the principles of abstract philosophy, only inveloped, latent, engaged.

†3. *catachr.* a. 'To line; to cover on the inside' (J.). b. Of a body of men: To surround.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 4 His yron cote, all overgrowne with rust, Was underneath enveloped with gold. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 388 The Prince of Orange .. was at first envelop'd by his own flying Men.

Hence **Enve·loped** *ppl. a.* (in senses of the vb.; in quot. *fig.*), enshrouded, darkened. **Enve·loper,** one who envelops or wraps up. **Enve·loping** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. ENVELOP; also *concr.* a wrapping; an enclosing membrane.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* 11 The inveloped and deformed night of ignorance. 1883 CLODD in *Knowl.* 15 June 353/1 The rain-clouds are imprisoned in dungeons or caverns by Vritra the 'Enveloper'. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *on Burnet's Th. Earth* I. 52 The envelopings also with which the Infant is encompast, being very thin. 1831 R. KNOX tr. *Cloquet's Anat.* 239 The Enveloping Aponeuroses vary much in their thickness. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 133 Magnetization .. impressed upon a soft iron rod by the action of an enveloping helix. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 702 Salts .. present in solution in the enveloping strata of water.

Envelope (e·nvĕlo͝up, ān'vlop), *sb.* Also 8–9 envelop. [ad. Fr. *envcloppe*, f. *envelopper*: see ENVELOP *v.*

Walker 1791 records the custom then prevailing of pronouncing this word like the Fr. *enveloppe* (ān'vlop). In sense 2 this pronunciation, or rather some awkward attempt at it (an·vĕlo͝up, o·nvĕlo͝up) is still very frequently heard, though there is no good reason for giving a foreign sound to a word which no one regards as alien, and which has been anglicized in spelling for nearly 200 years.]

1. That in which anything is enveloped; 'a wrapper, integument, covering' (J.).

1715 KERSEY, *Envelope*, a cover for anything. 1796 C. BURNEY *Mem. of Metastasio* III. 142 He has consigned to my messenger .. six volumes .. not only without a box, but without any kind of envelope, or direction. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 226 The earth which serves as the envelope of the bones [in certain caverns]. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 79 The statue might be conceived encrusted in its marble envelope. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 346 The better class of females .. are covered with an immense piece of cloth .. these envelopes are of white cloth. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* ii. 21 The Earth is surrounded with an aerial envelope or atmosphere. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Oct. 555 The spirits leave behind them the crass and heavy envelope of their earthly tenement. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. (ed. 3) 90 The envelope which protects the chrysalis.

b. *fig.*

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 629 Their obvious sense that serves only for the envelope. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xii. 370 Style should be the transparent envelop of our thoughts. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 78 The leading intention of both [Antinomianism and Stoicism] is to enclose the human mind in a perfect envelop of abstractions. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 300 Every dogmatic system .. should be regarded as the vehicle or envelope of pure religion.

2. *spec.* The cover of a letter; now a small sheet of paper folded and gummed to serve as a cover for a letter.

a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1724) 302 A letter from the King of Spain was given to his daughter by the Spanish Ambassador, and she tore the envelope, and let it fall. 1726 SWIFT *To Grub St. Poets*, Wks. 1735 II. 368 Lend these to Paper-sparing Pope .. No letter with an Envelope Could give him more Delight. 1826 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 351 Our hero was tearing off the envelope. 1839 SIR R. HILL in G. B. Hill *Life* (1880) I. 346 The little bags called envelopes. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xxvii. 250 He quickly opened the envelope to see if the enclosed fee was in notes or a cheque.

3. In physical science often used in general sense; also *spec.* in *Bot.* the calyx or the corolla, or both taken together; in *Astron.* the nebulous covering of the head of a comet, the coma.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 234 The envelopes of the muscles, or the enveloping aponeuroses .. furnish .. insertions to muscular fibres. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 99 Stamens single, without any floral envelope. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvi. (1849) 404 The luminous envelope was of a decided yellow. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 519 A general contraction of the mantle or muscular envelope. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 14 Papaveraceæ .. envelopes and stamens very caducous.

4. *Fortification.* (See quot.)

1707 in *Glossogr. Angl. Nova.* 1715 KERSEY, *Envelope*, In Fortification, a Work of Earth rais'd either in the Ditch of a Place, or beyond it. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Envelope*, in fortification, a work of earth, sometimes in form of a single parapet, and at others like a small rampart.

5. *Math.* The locus of the ultimate intersections of consecutive curves (or surfaces) in a 'family' or system of curves (or surfaces).

1871 TODHUNTER *Diff. Calc.* xxv. (1875) 359 The locus of the ultimate intersections of a series of curves is called the envelop of the series of curves. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* xv. 250 The envelope of the system .. is touched by every curve of the system.

Hence **E·nvelope,** *v. colloq.* to put (a letter) in an envelope.

1857 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* III. (1889) 519 You write letters .. Lady Hamilton finds them, envelopes them, puts them before you, etc.

Envelopment (enve·ləpmĕnt). [f. ENVELOP *v.* + -MENT; cf. Fr. *enveloppement.*] The action of enveloping; the state of being enveloped. *concr.* That which envelops; a wrapping, covering. Also *fig.*

1763 TUCKER *Free Will* Pref. (R.), It is become difficult to see any sense at all, through their envelopements. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii, Reverence .. springs forth undying from its mean envelopment of Fear. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* 34 Various diseases were cured .. by the touch of the holy bodies or their envelopments. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 160 Microscopic envelopments of quartz have been met with in chabasite.

†**Enve·nom,** *sb. Obs.* In 4 envenyme. [f. next vb.] That which envenoms; a poison.

1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* B. II. 14 Orientales and ewages enuenymes to destroye.

Envenom (enve·nəm), *v.* Forms: α. 4–6 envenim, -ym(e, 4–5 envenem(e, -om, 4 envinim, 5 envemyn, (envemon), 7 envenome, 6– envenom. β. 6 inveneme, (invennom), 7 invenim, -ome, 7–8 invenom. See also ANVENOM. [ME. *envenime-n*, ad. OFr. *envenimer*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + OFr. *venim* (mod. *venin*) VENOM:—L. *venēn-um* poison.]

†1. *trans.* To venom (a person, an animal); to poison by contact, bite, inoculation, etc. Also *absol.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5611 Addres, guiures [*printed* quinres], and dragouns Wolden this folk mychel and lyte, Envenymen and abite. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Þe eddre þet al enuenymeþ. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 54 The serpentes byten hem & envenyme hem. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 240 Thanne sawh he wel that envemyned he was. 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1274/1 Being .. so sore envenomed with so mani poison spottes. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 391 A Toad may envenome outwardly. 1665 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (1672) Pref., That poyson of Asps under his lips which .. will envenome even those of the Species that come near it. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vives*, Do not touch them with your Fingers, for it will invenom them.

fig. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 272 Weiward disciplis, þat envenymyn and distroien holy Chirche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 474 But age, allas! that al wol envenyme. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 6 He in-venomes all the eares that heare him.

2. To put venom or poison on (a weapon, etc.); to taint (the air, ground, etc.) with poison; to render noxious or poisonous. Cf. ENVENOMED *ppl. a.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4349 Envenymyd ther takyl was. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 234 An arwe .. Whiche he to-fore had envenimed. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* l. 603 A knyf .. the wheche envemyned was. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 161 The king was wounded with a dart enuenymed by the sawdans hand. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. IX. (Arb.) 177 The women .. vse to inueneme their arrowes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 332 The point envenom'd too, Then venome to thy worke. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 291 The Caper-tree inueniming the whole ground, and making of it barren. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxvi. 405 Because the colours are envenomed wherewith he painteth his face. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ii. 73 Plants which thus envenom the sweet.

b. To infuse venom or bitterness into (actions, relations, etc.); to impart bitterness to (the feelings or words of a person); to embitter, make virulent.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 395 Knaw ye nocht how thir wageis war invennomit be poisoun of inemyis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 634 Their wordes were swete as sugar, and their thoughtes were all envenomed. 1658 *Lady's Call.* II. § 3. 87 It rather envenoms the crime and adds unnaturalness to deceit. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iv. 152 Nothing in the .. practice of Christians does more to envenom the hatred of Mahommedans. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. viii. 424 The complicated passions that envenomed the strife.

3. *fig.* To impregnate with moral 'venom'; to corrupt, vitiate.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iii. 120 Þe vtteriste wikkednesse .. infectiþ and enuenemyþ hem gretely. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7474 For men may finde alway sopheme The consequence to enveneme. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 7 Þe devill had envenemyd all mankynd. 1641 MILTON *Church Discip.* I. (1851) 19 A universall tetter of impurity had invenom'd every part. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 433 We will hope .. that no Minds so invenom'd can be found. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* iv. 71 The imagination .. envenomed by hatred.

Enve·nomed, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. †a. Of a reptile, insect, etc.: Charged with venom (*obs.*). b. Of a weapon, etc.: Smeared with venom. Of air, food, etc.: Poisoned, tainted. c. Of a wound: Infected with venom, poisoned.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5436 Her bytt envenymed was. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 228 Envenomed knyfe he bare also priuely. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 281 As a morcel envenimed. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 48 The enuenomed bytinges of the Serpents. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vi. 22 Halters and envenom'd steel Are laid before me. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. 47 Th' inuenom'd gore, which from his palate bled. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 543 As when Alcides .. felt th'envenom'd robe. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* VI. 832 Some only breath th' envenom'd Air, and die. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 63 Happy Iërne, whose most wholsome Air Poisons envenom'd spiders. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxiii, Thy dart Plunged deepest its envenomed smart.

2. *fig.* Chiefly of temper, feelings, etc.: Virulent, malignant, embittered.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat.* (1851) 141 Takyng of temporaltees envenymed. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. v. 425 The reiterated complaints, and invenom'd repetitions. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxix. (1739) 180 The invenomed spirits of the Judges of those days. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 159 Of temper as envenomed as an asp. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 289 Till thine Infinity shall be A robe of envenomed agony. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xix. 331 They at least had no sympathy with such envenomed animosities.

†**Enve·nomer.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 invenomer. One who envenoms.

1598 FLORIO, *Intossicatore*, a poisoner, an inuenomer.

Enve·noming, *vbl. sb.* [f. ENVENOM *v.*] The action of the verb ENVENOM. Also *concr.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 816 Thy tayl is deth, thurgh thin envenymynge. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* l. 607 The ton was for the envemynenge, þe toþer for scharpnesse. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxi. 38 The ways he strews with serpents and invenomings.

†**Enve·nomize,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. EN-1 + VENOM *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To infect with poison. In quot. *absol.*

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 85 Fierce Serpents (not milde Doues) enuenomise.

†**Enve·nomous,** *a. Obs.* In 5 envenymous, 7 invenomous. [ad. OF. *envenimeus*, f. *envenimer* to ENVENOM.] Full of venom; poisonous. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* (1860) 4918 Her rede and counceile is envenymous. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 137 Alway machining a right envenymous will. 1597 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* II. (N.), [The dragon] stroake with her invenomous wings. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 41 She cast an invenomous confection into the fountaine.

Enverdure: see EN- *pref.*1 1 b.

†**Enve·rmeil,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 envermail. [ad. OF. *envermeiller*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + *vermeil*, *vermeille* vermilion-coloured: see VERMEIL.] *trans.* To tinge as with vermilion; to give a ruddy colour to. Hence **Envermeiled** *ppl. a*, roseate, ruddy.

14.. [? LYDG.] *Ball. our Ladie* in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) cccxxix b, Uinarie enuermailed, refresher of our blood. 1625–6 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 1 That lovely dye That did thy cheek envermeil. 1822 BEDDOES *Bride's Tragedy* IV. iii, How blushes open their envermeiled leaves On her fair features.

Enveron, enverroun, obs. ff. ENVIRON.

†**Enve·rsed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. OF. *enversé*, pa. pple. of *enverser* to overturn.] Inverted.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Poems* (1881) 5 Her Waist 's an envers'd Pyramis.

†**E·nvesure.** *Obs. rare*−1. [a. OF. *enveisure*, f. *enveisier* to divert. Cf. ENVOISIES.] Game, play.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5543 Hy lowghen and maden enuesure [*printed* ennesure].

Envest, obs. form of INVEST.

Envey, obs. form of INVEIGH.

Enviable (e·nviăb'l), *a.* [f. ENVY *v.* + -ABLE.] That is to be envied.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (J.), An enviable mediocrity of fortune. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 278 My situation is anything rather than enviable. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 293 The foe never sets his foot on this enviable island. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 3 William was, at this time one of the most enviable of human beings. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 196 Unlike the enviable ostrich, I cannot shut my eyes to danger when it is near.

Hence **E·nviableness,** *rare*, the quality or condition of being enviable. **E·nviably** *adv.*, in an enviable manner or degree.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iii. 36 The enviableness of her calm state of feeling. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 140 That enviably brilliant covering. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 380 There was scarcely in all Europe a residence more enviably situated.

Envidious, obs. form of INVIDIOUS.

Envied (e·nvid), *ppl. a.* [f. ENVY *v.* + -ED 1.] That is the object of envy.

1631 T. MAY tr. Barclay *Mirrour of Mindes* I. 187 Hee himselfe was glad to haue himselfe saluted .. by noe high or envied names, but sometimes plaine William. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 244 Our envied Sovran. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 24 No children .. climb his knees the envied kiss to share. 1815 *Scribleomania* 59 The envied honours of Parnassus. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 199 Grandees who had the envied privilege of going in coaches and four through the streets.

absol. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 151 Enviers die as often as they hear the praises of the Envied revive. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 263 Yet it often happens that the condition of the envier is happier than that of the envied. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 107 It would besit thee to pardon me even as the Envied pardoned the Envier.

Envier (e·nviəɹ). Also 6 enviour, 6–7 envyer. [f. ENVY *v.* + -ER1 (earlier -OUR.).] One who envies.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 8 Gluttons, wasters, enuiours, enchantours. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. IX. (Arb.) 175 These malycious enuyers of other mens trauayles. 1606 BACON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 40 You are great, and therefore have the more enviers. 1630–88 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. 603 He was presently censured as an envier of the Earl's honour. *a* 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let. Mrs. Hewet* xcii. 152 Never bride had fewer enviers, the .. man is so .. detestable. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 316 Its opulence was an object it could not conceal from its enviers. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xv. 180 The enviers of our peace and tranquillity.

Envigor, var. INVIGOUR *v. Obs.* to invigorate.

†**Envi·ned,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−1. In 4 envyned. [ad. Fr. *enviné*, f. *en* (see EN-1) + *vin* wine.] Stored with wine.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 342 A bettre envyned man was nowher noon.

Envineyard: see EN- *pref.*1 2.

Enviour, obs. form of ENVIER.

Envious (e·nviəs), *a.* Forms: 4–6 envyous(e, 5 -ose, (4 enviose, -vios, -vius, -vyus, -wius, 5 enviyus, -vyows, *pl.* envyeusis), 4– envious. Also 5 invyowse. [a. AF. *envious*, OF. *envieus*, *-vius* (mod.F. *envieux*) = Pr. *envejos*, *envios*, Cat. *envejos*, Pg. *invejoso*, Sp. *envidioso*, It. *invidioso* :— L. *invidiōsus*, f. *invidia* ENVY.]

1. Full of envy, affected or actuated by envy; vexed or discontented at the good fortune or qualities of another. Const. † *against*, † *at*, *of*, † *to* with *sb.* or *inf.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27658 (Cott.) Þe enuius man ai lufes he leste Þam Þat he wate er moste honeste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 267 O Sathan envyous. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 There be other that be envious to see other in gretter degre thanne they. 1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 And .. the enuyous man, for to do a displeasure to his ennemy, wyll suffre rebuke and blame. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxiv. 19 Neither be thou enuious at the wicked. 1636 *Ariana* 328 They thought it envious against their repose, to have shed so much as a teare for them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 37 If he blast my Muse with envious Praise. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 28 Our good Loredano is envious of my diamond. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 108 Envious scribes in his life-time taunted him with avarice.

absol. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27706 (Cott.) ForÞi sais Senec on Þe envius, Quine, etc. 1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Vor Þe more Þet Þe guodes byeÞ greate, Þe more zorȝeÞ Þe enuious. 1816 BYRON *Monody Death Sheridan*, The envious who but breathe in others' pain. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. (ed. 2) 14 The envious, because they like not the sound of a living man's praise.

† **2.** Full of ill-will; malicious, spiteful. *Obs.*

'Still current *dial.* in Suffolk' (F. Hall).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE (1810) 180 Grete scathe .. Com tille Kyng R. for Þat envios sawe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 12 Hit maketh accorde betwene folk envyous. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 40 Who more envious than Tymon denouncing all humaine societie. 1673 PENN *Chr. Quaker* iv. 531 Envious Displeasure against an Harmless Suffering People. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 384 Printed by one of his Party with very envious Reflections upon it.

† **3.** Full of emulation; emulous. Const. *of*.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 356 For he is suÞe couetus And at Þescheker enuius. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 150 Thei be envyeusis whiche shalle goo furst up on the offerande. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 318 Be enuious of the best gifts. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 217 Lycius Charioting foremost in the envious race.

† **4.** Grudging, parsimonious, sparing, excessively careful. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 368 Beautie was no niggard of hir slippes in this gardein, and very enuious to other grounds. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR (W.), No men are so envious of their health.

† **5.** Calculated to excite ill-will; invidious; odious. *Obs.*

1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* (ed. 3) I. 90 Which sect began presently to be knowne by the envious name of Puritans. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* Ep. Ded. 5 Hath put my pen upon this envious, but necessarie taske.

† **6.** That is or may be an object of envy; enviable.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 39 He to him lept, and that same envious gage Of victors glory from him snatcht away. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 69 A glorious harvest .. which could not but have made an envious addition. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Dec. (ed. Bright) III. 327 So envious a place.

7. *Comb.*, as *envious-hearted.*

1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* II. vii. 128 Time was when no envious-hearted knave could have made him believe, etc.

Enviously (e·nviəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an envious manner.

† a. In a spirit of emulation or rivalry. *Obs.*

b. Maliciously, spitefully, grudgingly.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1129 Burnes he sent Enuiously to Þemperour & egged him swiÞe Bi a certayne day bataile to a-bide. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Story Thebes* in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) cccIxxv b, They on Greekes enuiously gan to shout. 1509 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. II. Wks. 86 All they .. enuyously haue conspyred the deth of a symple persone. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 6 She .. beats her heart, Spurnes enuiously at Strawes. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. viii. (1840) 130 The cross enviously concealed by the Turks. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* iii. 7 Those Doctrines of Devils, which they enviously and insultingly entangled poor mankind withall.

Enviousness (e·nviəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being envious.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 227 Nor will with enuiousnesse against god complayne of his Fortune. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 1 b, For enuiusnes [the Physicians] wold not send the sik folk .. unto these bathes. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 941 A spightfull enviousnesse. 1652 SIR A. COCKAYNE tr. *Cassandra* I. 62 Courtiers, who, forcing the enviousnesse of their nature, lookt upon his fortune with joy and applause.

† **E·nviousty.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -TY.] = ENVIOUSNESS.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxvi. 6 The dyuyseoun [*v. r.* envyouste] of the cite, and the gederyng togidere of the puple.

† **Envi·re,** *v. Obs.* Also ?4 envere, 6 envoyre. [a. OF. *envire-r* (occuring in sense 'to turn round') f. *en* (see EN-^{1}) + *virer* to VEER.] = ENVIRON *v.* (It is doubtful whether the first quot. belongs here.)

[?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1694 Myne armez are of ancestrye enueryde with lordez]. 14.. LYDG. *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134 (Halliw.) Of the Holy Gost rounde aboute envirid. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 137 The sayd abbay Enuired with walles myghty to assay. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 252 Enuoyred with greate and depe dyches ful of water.

Environ, *sb. Obs.* in *sing.* In 4 envyroun, -own. [a. OF. sing. *environ* (subsequently a mod.F. pl. *environs*), f. the adv.: see ENVIRON *adv.*]

† **1.** In ME. *sing.* Compass, circuit. Only in phrases *By*, *in environ*, *by environ of*; = F. *à l'environ* (*de*).

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiii. 17 The feeld .. as wel it as the spelunk and alle the trees of it, in alle the termes of it bi enuyroun. — *Ex.* vii. 24 Alle the Egipciens deluyden bi enuyroun of the floode. — *Mark* vi. 6 And he wente aboute castelis in enuyrown, techinge.

2. In mod. Eng. *pl.* **Environs** (envəi·rənz, e·nvirənz). The outskirts, surrounding districts, of a town.

1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 419 The pestilence still increasing in London and its Environs. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. ccxxix. 43 When you go to Genoa, pray observe carefully all the *environs* of it. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1808 The environs of Hudson's Bay. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 184 The neighbourhood of Brock is quite enchanting .. with its painted houses .. and delightful environs. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xix. (1857) 331 Without having once seen the sun shine on the city or its environs.

b. *transf.* in *sing. rare*$^{-1}$. Surrounding.

1823 BYRON *Let. Ld. Blessington* 14 Apr., The peccant part and its immediate environ are .. black.

Environ (envəi·rən), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 enviroun, -vyroun, (4–5 enverom, -on), 4–7 envyron, (4 envyrown, -weron, 5 enverroun, -wyroun, 5–6 environne), 4– environ. *β.* 6 invyroun, -veron, (6–7 invi(e)orn), 6–8 inviron. [a. F. *environ-ner* (in AF. *c* 1300), f. *environ* round about: see ENVIRON *adv.*]

1. *trans.* Of things: To form a ring round, surround, encircle. Also *fig.* of circumstances or conditions, *esp.* (with notion of 2 b) of dangers, troubles, etc.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. v.· (1839) 45 This Ryvere .. envyronnethe all Ethiop. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xii, The bankys rounde, the welle environyng. 15.. in *Athenæum* (1870) 6 Aug. 181 All invieorned on the South parte with a freshe water ryver. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. xii. 208 Ilands environed by the sea, with good shippings. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 21 The circle of white marble pavement which environeth the altar of St. Peter. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 24 A cowl lin'd with iron, Which did his temples so inviron. 1720 WELTON *Suff. Son of God* I. vi. 117 Quickening Flames .. Environ and surround me. 1816 W. HOLLAR *Holbein's Dance of Death* 69 A great cloister, environning a plot of ground. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 24 A quiet and fertile spot, environed by green meadows.

fig. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* li. 5 Manye tribulaciouns that enuyrouneden me. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4632 Mekill variaunce of vertus enveronis oure saules. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 297 Hypocrisie, arrogancy, and obstinate security environ me. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* v. § 4. 191 A number of sound and substantiall reasons .. environ the question proposed on every side. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1 What Perils do inviron The Man that meddles with cold Iron! 1686 *Voy. Emp. China into W. Tartary* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 199 All the Marks of Grandure, with which he was inviorned at the Court at Pekin. 1851 D. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleanings* 106 Whatever pleasant or painful circumstances may environ me.

† b. To include, take in (a certain space). *Obs.*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 166 The ruines of which building .. do environne almost ten acres of grounde. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1864) 18 The whole Monarchie en uironeth nine hundred leagues.

c. To surround, encircle, encompass *with* anything. Also *fig.* Chiefly *pass.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xix. 43 Thin enemyes schulen enuyroune thee with pale. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxvii. (1839) 278 And alle envyround with ston of Jaspre. 1536 *Act* 26 *Henry VIII*, c. 12 A Parke, walled and enuyronned with brycke and stone. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 13 Where .. they may environ themselves with water on everie side. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 67 Peloponnesus .. is all inuironed with the sea, saue onely at a narrow strait. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* II. § 2. (1675) 161 Inviron them with dung to blanch them. 1701 LAW *Counc. Trade* (1789) 105 Our coasts were .. invironed and surrounded with fish. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. xii. 261 The harbour is invironed on all sides .. with high mountains. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxiv. (ed. 3) 407 The Royal Shield of England environed with the fleurs de lys of France.

fig. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 384 The holy soul of a quiet man is .. invironed with its own repose. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xvi, Were environed with delights both from nature and art. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 422 Our boyhood was environed with the beautiful. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. 81 That enthusiasm in himself which would environ him with wonder.

2. Of persons: To form a ring round, stand round, throng; to be in attendance upon; to be stationed round, as guards. Also, To surround † *of*, *with* (persons).

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* ix. 8 And y shal enuyroune myn hous of these that holden knyȝthode to me. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 253 There founden they .. Lucrece .. all environed With women. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lix. 158 We enuyronne hym rounde aboute wyth goode men of armes. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5569 The Angellis of the Ordoris Nyne Inueron sall that throne Diuyne. 1598 YONG *Diana* 94 Enuironed rounde about with a troupe of Nymphes. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VIII. 350 He dy'd environ'd by three of his Children, several Divines, and all his Domestick Servants. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 151 Every Christian was environed with a world of invisible beings.

b. To surround with hostile intention; to beset; to beleaguer (a city, fortress, etc.). Also, To beset *with*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 640 All enveronyt vith fayis is he. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3617 To enverom alle Þe vaward of all Þe vile yndes. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* (1477) 17 Jason was enuironned and assayled on alle sides. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 748 The Capitaynes .. planted a strong siege, and environed it [the Castell] round about. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 92 They hauing long before so streitly inuironed the city. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lix. 459 Colonel Pride .. had environed the house with two regiments.

3. To surround on all sides, envelop, enclose. Now chiefly of the atmosphere, light, etc. † Formerly also, to wrap up, clothe; to screen or conceal *from*.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. iii. (1483) 4 The Centre of the erthe was wonder derck in itself and was aboute enuyronned by lesse derke mater and lesse. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 65 Al the thynges that the ayer goth about and enuyronneth. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 237/1 He sawe an auncient man .. enuyronned in a whyte mantel. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxv. H hj, One comprehending sphere inuironeth all his angles. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. (1873) III. 88 Thus like a Nun .. Liue I inuirond in a house of stone. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 3 The Pestle .. well invironed with leather. 1699 POMFRET *Reason* 155 'Tis now environ'd from our eyes. 1846 LANDOR *Hellenics* Wks. (1868) II. 482 Gravely-gladsome light environed them. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § II. 73 We were environed by an atmosphere of perfect purity.

† **4.** To describe a circle or make a circuit round; to go round in a circle. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7608 And Þe heven Þat Þe erth envirouns. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 182 Men may envirowne all the Erthe of alle the World, as well undre as aboven and turnen aȝen to his Contree. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/2 By envyronyng or goyng aboute the aultre. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 311, I will begin at the North east corner .. and from thence environ the whole Bishopricke. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* cxliii. 617 The Luminaries [being] in angles not environed of the Planets.

† b. To travel about (a country, etc.). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* v. 13 Thei ydel lernen for to enuyrowne housis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 It lyked him .. to enuirun Þat land with his blissed fete. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7019 We enviroune bothe londe and se.

† **Envi·ron,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 enviroun(e, 4–5 envyron, 6 enveron, 5– environ. *β.* 4 in viroun, 6 invirone, 7 inviron. [a. Fr. *environ*, f. *en* in + OF. **viron* circuit, related to *virer* to VEER. Cf. Pr. *en viro* of same meaning.]

A. *adv.* Round about; in the neighbourhood.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 311 In viroun and wiÞinne Þei weren ful of iȝen. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 300 And with that word, a compas enviroun They sitten hem ful softely adoun. 1436 *Pol. Poems* II. (1859) 157 Exhortynge alle Englande to kepe the see enviroun. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. v. 4 And with large clamour fillis inveroun Thair myndis all. 1519 *Four Elements* Interlude in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 6 Which doth illumine the world environ. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. lxxx. 35 Lord Godfreyes eie three times enuiron goes.

B. *prep.* Round, about.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 76 The Serpent .. Went environ the shelle aboute. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3618 He ladde me .. Alle enviroun the vergere. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 113 Somme seide that thei wolde ley siege environ the baile.

Environage (envəi·rənėdʒ). *rare.* [f. ENVIRON + -AGE.] The assemblage of surrounding objects or circumstances; surroundings.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 320 The slightest changes in the environage of the party. 1838 *Ibid.* LIII. 122 That which is rendered indecent by the circumstances of its environage.

Environal (envəi·rənăl), *a. rare.* [f. ENVIRON + -AL.] (See quot.)

1888 GULLICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XX. 222 Environal Segregation is Segregation arising from the relations in which the organism stands to the environment.

Envi·roned, *ppl. a. Her.* [f. ENVIRON *v.* + -ED^{1}.] Of a charge: Set round with other objects, as a head with a wreath, a lion with bezants, etc.

Perh. never in actual Eng. use. In Chambers only as transl. Fr. *environné* as a term of French heraldry.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1847 in CRAIG. [1864 See ENVIRON *v.* 1 c.] In mod. Dicts.

† **Environee·,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs. rare.* [app. the writer's blunder for ENVIRON, after Fr. *environné* pa. pple.; see ENVIRON *v.*] Round about.

c 1475 *Partenay* 5480 Figured knightis were enuironee. *Ibid.* 3874 Thre tymes the castell enuironee [she] went. *Ibid.* 2717.

† **Envi·roner.** *Obs.* [f. ENVIRON *v.* + -ER^{1}.] One who, or that which, environs or surrounds.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 12 a, The Ocian .. seperature of landes, environer of Ilandes.

Environing (envəi·rəniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ENVIRON *v.* + -ING^{1}.] The action of the verb ENVIRON. Also *concr.* That which environs or surrounds; the circumference.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 56 Al Þe envyronynge of Þe erÞe aboute ne halt but Þe resoun of a prykke at regard of Þe gretnesse of heuene. *Ibid.* V. iv. 165 But Þe eye of intelligence is heyȝer for it sourmounteÞ Þe environynge of Þe vniuersite, etc. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 34 The principal environings are made by the Seine and the Marne.

Environing (envəi·rənin), *ppl. a.* [f. ENVIRON *v.* + -ING².] That environs, surrounds, envelops.

1641-1706 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 136 Full of sweet shrubbs in the invironing hedges. 1832 DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 72 Blocks of granite, detached from the environing heights. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VII. ii. § 4. 113 London .. loses at least two out of three sunrises, owing to the environing smoke.

Environment (envəi·rənmĕnt). [f. ENVIRON *v.* + -MENT. Cf. OF. *environnement.*]

1. The action of environing; the state of being environed. (With quot. cf. ENVIRON *v.* 4.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1009, I wot not what circumplexions and environments [*orig.* περιελεύσεις].

2. *concr.* That which environs; the objects or the region surrounding anything.

1830 CARLYLE in *For. Rev. & Cont. Miscell.* v. 34 Baireuth, with its kind picturesque environment. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. i. (1871) 56 The whole habitation and environment looked ever trim and gay. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Introd. 37 The environment of this loch put me in mind of Grasmere. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. § 2. i. 166 The flame .. burnt hot in my own immediate environment. *fig.* 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* 278 What is poetic in the story is disengaged from its casual environment. 1870 M. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* XXV. 300 Every belief has an environment of related beliefs.

b. *esp.* The conditions under which any person or thing lives or is developed; the sum-total of influences which modify and determine the development of life or character.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Goethe* (1869) 192 In such an element with such an environment of circumstances. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. III. iii. 301 The division of the environment into two halves, soil and air. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* V. 167 The organism is continually adapted to its environment. 1881 ROMANES in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 740 Environment—or the sum total of the external conditions of life.

Hence **Environmental** *a.*, of or pertaining to environments.

1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 611/3 The external or environmental explanation of evolution.

† **Environry.** *Obs.* [f. ENVIRON + -RY.] = ENVIRONMENT.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* (1878) Prol. 28 The azure-colour'd skie, Is now transform'd to hel's environrie. *Ibid.* XXI. 142 Did make her temples' rich environrie.

Environs: see ENVIRON *sb.*

† **Envirtue,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 envertue. [a. OF. (*s'*)*envertue-r, s'envirtue-r*, f. *en* (see EN-¹) + *vertu* virtue; cf. *s'esvertuer*, mod. *s'évertuer.*]

1. *refl.* To exert one's strength; to strive.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 31 He envertued hym selfe defending. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* X. VIII, Ypomenes envirtued & enforced hym So moche in th' end that he passed her. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 200 The kyng of Anssay .. envertued hym self strong, and made with his handes grete vasselage.

2. *trans.* To endue with virtue.

1692 O. WALKER *Hist. Illustr.* 67 A little cake..which they put into the Serpents mouth, to sanctifie and envirtue it for the recovery of the sick.

Envisage (envi·zĕdʒ), *v.* [a. Fr. *envisage-r*, f. *en-* (see EN-¹) + *visage* VISAGE, face.]

1. *trans.* To look in the face of; *fig.* to face (danger, etc.); to look straight at.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 204 To envisage circumstance, all calm, That is the top of sovereignty. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 328 Envisaging his fate With regal valour. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. v. 98 Must I recognize the bitter truth? .. I have envisaged it.

2. To obtain a mental view of, set before the mind's eye; to contemplate; *chiefly*, to view or regard under a particular aspect.

1837 HERSCHEL in Babbage *Bridgew. Treat.* App. i. 246 Envisaging the case algebraically. 1837 JERROLD in *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 317 We could not perfectly envisage the atrocity. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. vi. 238 Men continually envisaged the highest benefits which their souls could attain. 1853 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* III. (1889) 443 If he [Argand] really envisaged the logarithmic property of the angles, he made a most decisive step. 1855 *Ess. Intuit. Morals* 16 In whatever way we envisaged the moral attributes of God.

b. *Philos.* To perceive by intuition.

1860 MANSEL *Prolegom. Log.* iv. 116 *note*, I have availed myself of the term *envisage*, as the best English equivalent that has yet been proposed to the German *anschauen.* 18.. M^cCOSH (Ogilv.), From the very dawn of existence the infant must envisage self, and body acting on self.

3. Of an object: To present itself under a particular aspect. *rare.*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 5/1 The New England summer as it envisaged itself to the eyes of Thoreau.

Hence **Envisagement,** the action of presenting (an object) to one's own consciousness. **Envisaging** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. ENVISAGE.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. viii. 365 This imaginative envisagement of the categories. 1883 W. SMART *Disciple Plato* 37 It is the envisaging of the one idea.

† **Envive,** *v. Obs.* [f. EN-¹ + Fr. *vif, viv-e* :— L. *vīv-us* alive.] *trans.* To enliven, quicken.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 872 To envyve Pandarus' appetyte. *a* 1528 — *Magnyf.* 1569 A fayre maystresse that quyckly is envyved with rudyes of the rose.

Enviyus, obs. form of ENVIOUS.

† **Envoisies,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *envoisié* (nom. sing. and pl. *-ez, -es*), f. *envoisier, enveisier* to divert: see ENVESURE.] Gay, lively.

c 1450 *Merlin* vi. 106 To hem that we[re] Ioly and envoisies [*printed* ennoisies] he yaf the Iuwellis.

Envoke, obs. form of INVOKE.

† **Envolde,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *envoldre* :— L. *involvĕre* to INVOLVE.] = INVOLVE.

1451 *Paston Lett.* No. 140 I. 185, I dar not envolde me in the same.

† **Envolume** (envǫ·lium), *v. Obs.* In 7 involum. [f. EN-¹ + VOLUME.] a. To form into a volume; to write at length. b. To incorporate with a volume.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 8, I could inuolume, as large a discourse, vpon this heart-grieuing proiect, as, etc. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Envolupe(n, obs. form of ENVELOPE *v.*

Envolve: see INVOLVE.

† **Envomish,** *v. Obs.* In 5 envomyssh. [Corruptly a. Fr. *esvomiss-* lengthened stem of *esvomir*, f. *es-* (:—L. *ex*) out + *vomir* to vomit.] *intr.* To vomit.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. viii, Cylenus .. so moche dranke of the wyn, that he went casting & envomysshynge.

Envoy (e·nvoi), *sb.*¹ In sense 1 also 4-7 envoye, 9 envoi, and (with prefixed Fr. article) 6-7 l'envoy(e, 9 *arch.* l'envoi, -voy. [a. OF. *envoy(e* (mod. *envoi*), n. of action f. OF. *envoiier* (mod. *envoyer*) to send, f. phrase *en voie* on the way; cf. Sp. *enviar*, It. *inviare.*] Sending forth.

1. The action of sending forth a poem; hence, the concluding part of a poetical or prose composition; the author's parting words; a dedication, postscript. Now chiefly the short stanza which concludes a poem written in certain archaic metrical forms. *arch.*

c 1398 CHAUCER (*title*), Th' enuoye of Fortune. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 250 Thenuoye of thauctour. 1508 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 230 Thenuoy. 1576 TURBERV. (*title*), Tragical Tales .. with the Argument and L'Envoye to ech Tale. 1611 COTGR., *Envoy* .. th' Enuoy, or conclusion of a Ballet, or Sonnet. 1640 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Misc. Poems* lx, Another answers, 'las! those silks are none, In smiling l'envoy. 1823 *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. vi. 173 The songs are usually in seven stanzas, followed by an envoy, which he calls a tornada. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 194 The last chapter .. the moral and envoy of the whole. 1880 HUEFFER *Macm. Mag.* No. 253. 49 There are .. six lines to a stanza and six stanzas to a poem, not counting the tornada or envoi of three lines.

† b. *transf.* The conclusion of a play; also, a catastrophe, dénouement. *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. i, I have given the bride her instructions to breake in upon him in the l'envoy. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* v. i, Long since I look'd for this l'envoy.

2. The action of dispatching a messenger or parcel; hence, a mission, errand (*arch.*). *Letter of envoy* (rare), transl. Fr. *lettre d'envoi*, a letter advising dispatch of goods.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 496 Nor did I feel so pressing the hard hand Of want in Orleans, ere he parted thence On perilous envoy. 1872 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 322 A letter of envoi was received.

Envoy (e·nvoi), *sb.*² Forms: (7 envoyé, -ée), envoy(e, 7- envoy. [app. an alteration (in the latter part of 17th c.) of Fr. *envoyé* (pa. pple. of *envoyer* to send), which had previously been adopted unchanged.]

1. A public minister sent by one sovereign or government to another for the transaction of diplomatic business. Now applied *esp.* to diplomatic ministers of the second rank ('ministers plenipotentiary') as distinguished from those of the highest rank ('ambassadors'), and those of the third rank ('chargés d'affaires').

The term *envoy extraordinary*, formerly denoting a minister charged with a special or temporary mission, is now merely the fuller designation of the 'envoy' in the narrower sense. = minister plenipotentiary.

[1660 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 359 The Envoyée of the king of Poland. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 172 He hathe taken care to supply it in the meantime by his Extraordinary Envoyè. 1691 RYCAUT in *Gentl. Mag.* May (1786) 396/1 To treat the Turkish envoyées so ill, as, etc.] 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 11 July, A galliott .. that is going to carry the Savoy Envoye [*? meant for* envoyé] over. 1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 31 To the audience of a Russian Envoy in the Queen's presence-chamber. 1710 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4688/1 The Earl of Stair, her Britannick Majesty's Envoy-Extraordinary to King Augustus. 1716 LADY M.W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vi. 18 Madame..the wife of our king's envoy from Hanover. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. 175, I have been introduced to all of them by Mr. Harris, his Majesty's envoy extraordinary. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 453 A correspondence which I have begun, by means of the British Envoy. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 3 Sir Edward Stafford, English envoy in Paris. 1875 H. REEVE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) I. 657 Diplomatic envoys are of three ranks .. 1. Ambassadors .. 2. Envoys extraordinary or ministers plenipotentiary, accredited to sovereigns .. 3. Chargés d'affaires.

2. In wider sense: An agent, commissioner, deputy, messenger, representative.

[1643 DENHAM *Dido* Poems (1668) 134 Jove's Envoyé through the Air Brings dismal tydings.] 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* CVI. 16 God's Envoy Moses they oppose. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. 678 Where [*sc.* in the brain] their Report the Vital Envoys make. 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 99 Men .. have been envoys from England to ransack the poles. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* VI. 48 The intrepid young envoy made his way from Williamsburg almost to the shores of Lake Erie.

3. *attrib.*

a 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 487 An Envoy-Star, whose Ray Shou'd shew the world where Jesus lay.

† **Envoy,** *v. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *envoy-er* to send.] a. To send. b. To write as an 'envoy' or concluding stanza.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 24 A new lignage was enioyed [*? read* enuoyed] from heuen on hygh. 1508 BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1874) II. 230 Alas what may I vnto you nowe enuoy.

Envoyship (e·nvoi,ʃip). [f. ENVOY *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office, position, or function of an envoy.

1736 H. COVENTRY *Philemon to Hydaspes* iii. (T.), Cain paid all due reverence to this lunar envoyship. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 217 The Boroughmongers may easily add a legation of mendicity to their Envoyships and Consulships. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 812 You remember Marston .. at Brunswick, in his envoyship.

Envy (e·nvi), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 envie, envye, (4 envi, enevi, envyȝe, enwie, 5 inwy(e, 4-6 invy), 3- envy. [a. F. *envie*, corresp. to Pr. *enveia*, Cat. *enveja*, Pg. *inveja*, Sp. *envidia*, It. *invidia* :—L. *invidia*, f. *invid-us* envious, related to *invidēre* to look maliciously upon, to envy, f. *in* upon + *vidēre* to see.]

† 1. Malignant or hostile feeling; ill-will, malice, enmity. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15389 Of all venime and eneui ful kindeld vp he ras. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 88 Ich [Belial] made þoru a lutel enuye þat on sle þat oðer. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3522 So grete envy .. bitwix tham twa was than. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 5266 To him he had so grete envie. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1989 Full fewe but they have envy at me. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 10 No lawful meanes can carrie me Out of enuies reach. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* XV. 10 For hee knew that the chiefe Priests had deliuered him for enuie. 1640 *Queen of Arragon* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 355 Misfortune brings Sorrow enough; 'tis envy to ourselves T'augment it by prediction. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, In Naseby-Fields both Armies met, Their Envy, like their Numbers, great.

† b. Unwillingness, reluctance. *Obs. rare.*

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall of Princes* 185 b/1 For speaking the truth: the man which hath enuy to seme olde doth delite to liue in the lightnes of youth.

† c. Odium, unpopularity, opprobrium; used to translate L. *invidia.* *Obs.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. x. (1622) 19 As well the fact, as the enuie of it, should light vpon their owne necks. 1622 BACON *Henry VII*, 100 This Taxe (called Benevolence) was deuised by Edward the Fourth, for which hee sustained much Enuie. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Calvin* (1867) I. 327 This accident procured great envy unto Calvin from all places. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. II. 62 He had the Legates between him and the Envy or Odium of it.

† 2. Active evil, harm, mischief. *Obs.*

ME. *enuy(e* may perh. sometimes represent ENNOY, ANNOY.

a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 199 Envye doe by no woman, To doe her shame by nighte nor daie. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 Discese & oþer enuyes. *c* 1460 *Battle Otterbourne* in Percy *Reliq.* 46 Yf thou hast haryed all Bamborowe shyre, Thou hast done me grete envye.

3. The feeling of mortification and ill-will occasioned by the contemplation of superior advantages possessed by another. Const. † *at, of,* † *to,* † *upon* (persons), *at, of* (things). Phrases, *to feel* († *have*) *envy.*

c 1280 *Fall & Passion* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 To him þe deuil had envie, þat he in his stid schold be broȝte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27694 (Cott.) He þat by caus of enuy werrayes anoþer wrangwisly. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 10 Enuye couaitis, iolifte & oþer vices. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's. T.* 49 Have ye so gret envye Of myn honour? 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 246 Haueþ non enuye To lerede ne to lewide. *a* 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 23 Envy..es joye of oþer mens harme and sorowe of oþer mens welefare. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 Zethephius began to haue enuy vpon the king appollo. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) X j, It is much more shame to have envy at other for mony, clothings, or possessions. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 143 Invy at our brothers charitie. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. v. 70 All the Conspirators saue only hee, Did that they did, in enuy of great Cæsar. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 Enuie striketh most spitefully at the fairest. 1684 WINSTANLEY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 400 Honour is always attended on by Envy. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* I. xviii. § 2 He was hindered .. by his envy at him. 1836 H. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* (1876) 145 Envy—punishing ourselves for being inferior to our neighbours. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 75 Let every man contend in the race without envy.

† b. In the phrase *to envy*, i. e. to such a point as to excite envy; to the heart's content; to admiration; to perfection. *Obs.* Cf. 5.

Perh. suggested by Fr. *à l'envi*, emulously, which is of different etymology. Cf. ENVY *v.*², to which the first quot. may belong.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 173 They had good leyser for to route To envye, who might slepe beste. 1650-3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 370 That Contemplation, happy even to Envy, awaits us in the Heavens. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Mar., Captain Cocke .. told me .. that the Solicitor General do commend me, even to envy.

c. *pl.* Instances of envy; envious feelings, jealousies; rivalries.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 239 Little Enuies or Emulations upon Forraine Princes. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* (J.), The little envies of them [women] to one another. 1888

Poor Nellie 26 Whilst..our statesmen inflame the mean envies of classes.

d. *concr.* The object of envy.

1836 Ld. Lytton *Duchess* III. ii, Duchess la Vallière..The envy of the beauty and the birth Of Europe's court.

4. Without notion of malevolence: †**a.** Desire to equal another in achievement or excellence; emulation. *Obs. rare.*

1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 129 His aduancement shall ingender in noble men an honest enuie. 1606-35 Ford (Webster), Such as cleanliness and decency Prompt to a virtuous envy.

b. A longing for the advantages enjoyed by another person.

1723 Pope *Lett.* (1737) VI. 99 My innocent envies and wishes of your state. *Mod.* Your success excites my envy.

†**5.** Wish, desire, longing; enthusiasm. *Obs.* Cf. Fr. *envie.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2240 (Trin.) Þese foles..wiþ.greet envye þis werk bigon. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 341 They rode forthe with grete envy To seke aftur the quene. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 19 And had enuye at none other thinge, but only for to lerne suche science. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 261 Uncivilized men do participate, in their conditions, the labours and envie of brute beasts.

6. *Comb.*

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 26 He must be envy-mad. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 135 Judges with envy-dim eye.

¶ In the following quots. *enuy* is prob. a mere misprint for *enemy*. Cf. Envyte.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. ix. (1544) 16 b, Yᵉ great sodein fall Of mighty Jabin for his iniquitie Which unto Jewes was enuy [*ed.* 1494 enmy] full mortall. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* E ij, The enuy or deuylle. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 189 Greater is thy credit in susteining wrong, then thy enuyes in committing injury.

Envy (e·nvi), *v.* Forms: 4–7 envie(n, envye, (5 invye), 4– envy. [ad. Fr. *envier*, corresp. to Pr. *enveiar*, Cat. *envejar*, Pg. *invejar*, Sp. *envidiar*, It. *invidiare*:—med.L. *invidiāre*, f. L. *invidia* Envy *sb.* The older accentuation (envəi·) survived into the 17th c. and is still common dialectally, esp. in Sc.]

1. *trans.* To feel displeasure and ill-will at the superiority of (another person) in happiness, success, reputation, or the possession of anything desirable; to regard with discontent another's possession of (some superior advantage which one would like to have for oneself). Also in less unfavourable sense: To wish oneself on a level with (another) in happiness or in the possession of something desirable; to wish oneself possessed of (something which another has).

a. with obj. a thing; † (rarely) with obj. clause.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 142, I nyl nat enuye no virginitee. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 254 Every worship is envied. 1595 W. C[larke] in *Shaks. C. Praise* 15 Let other countries (sweet Cambridge) envie..thy petrarch, divine Spenser. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 78, I..owe no man hate, enuie no mans happinesse. *c* 1632 *Poem* in *Athenæum* No. 2883. 121/3 Eolus such monstrous wracks envyes. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 368 We have but too much reason to envy the Ancient Happiness of our Forefathers. 1728 T. Sheridan *Persius* iii. (1739) 49 Do not envy that the wealthy Lawyer increases his Stores beyond you by Knavery and Oppression. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* 4 A power not indeed to be envied, because it seldom makes us happy.

b. with obj. a person.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115 Thou shalt..mollifye his herte that enuyeth the. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 26 Better be enuied than pitied, folke sey. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 125 They will not sticke to say, you enuide him. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. x. 458, I envy him for walking, and joking with you. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess.* viii. *Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 110 Who does not envy those who have seen safely to an end their manful endeavour? 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 34 We may be envied, but shall not be praised, for having been allowed, etc.

c. with double obj., person and thing.

1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii, I envy your friend those tears. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 554 Ah! much I envy thee thy boys.

†**2.** To feel a grudge against (a person); to regard (a person or an action) with dislike or disapproval. *Obs.*

1557 North tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 105 b/2, I knowe well, Faustine, that for that I haue sayed..thou and others suche lyke, shall greatlye enuye me. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 163 Bicause you are aged, and nowe are not able to doe as other yong men and women do, and this maketh you to enuy it so much. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.*, Epit. 389 Much was this distraction of Regalitie from Richard the second, enuied by those of his Line and Affinitie. 1630 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 553 The Grand Seignior doth much envie him [Emir of Sidon] for suffering the Florentines to harbour and water within his Port of Tyrus.

†**b.** ? To injure; cf. Envy *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare.*

1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* II. i, If I make a lie To gain your love, and envy my best mistress, Pin me against a wall.

†**3.** *trans.* To grudge, give reluctantly, refuse to give (a thing) *to* (a person); to begrudge (a thing); to treat (a person) grudgingly. Also *absol.*

1575-85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 217 God hath not envied us: he oweth us nothing, but he giveth us much. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. v. 50 But that sweet Cordiall .. She did to him envy. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farm* 83 The dung of Peacockes is verie soueraigne against the diseases of the eyes..but the Peacock so much enuieth the good of man, that he eateth his owne dung. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 494 Thou has fulfill'd Thy words, Creator bounteous..nor enviest. *Ibid.* IV. 517 Why should thir Lord envie them that? 1693 Dryden *Ess. Satire* Wks. 1821 XIII. 5 Jonson, who by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 25 We ought .. to make our own Advantage of that Knowledge, and not to envy it to others. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II. 785/2 Thou enviedst me the glory of giving thee thy life.

†**b.** With clause as obj.: To grudge *that* (something should take place). *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Story Thebes* III, For euery man of high and lowe degree Enuieth now, that other should thrive. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 40 b, Enuying that God shoulde haue his owne prayse and glory. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. 23 Antiquity enuieth there should be new additions. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 835 Magnano..did envy That two should with so many men vye. 1682 D'Urfey *Butler's Ghost* 176 Envying that he should ground his fame on Deeds so Essential to his Honour.

†**4.** *intr.* To have envious, grudging, or malevolent feelings. Sometimes with the occasion of the feeling expressed by inf. *To envy at* = senses 1–3. *Obs.*

1477 Earl Rivers *Dictes* 52 To be envied at of mightier men then he is. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. Gal.* IV. 30 Whose libertie they enuye at. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 73 But now I enuie at their libertie. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 30 The king envying to see the Peoples love devolv'd on another object. 1656 Cowley *Pindaric Odes, Life & Fame* (1687) ii, Oh Life! that epicures envy to hear! 1658 J. Coles *Cleopatra* VII. 271 Those to whom this fortune is denied have so much cause to envie at it, etc. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1810) II. 227 Envying at those who have more worldly advantages. *a* 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* iii, Envy'd to behold The Names of others, not their own inroll'd.

†**b.** To be jealous *for* another. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1382 Wyclif *Numb.* xi. 29 What, he seith, enuyest thow for me [Vulg. *æmularis pro me*].

†**Envy** *v.*² [a. OF. *envier*:—L. *invitāre* to challenge, Invite. Cf. the aphetic form Vie.

The identity in form and close resemblance in sense between this and prec. render it prob. that the two words were confused even in the earliest use; the examples in 16-17th c. may perh. belong to Envy *v.*¹]

a. *intr.* To vie, contend for mastery. **b.** *trans.* To vie with, seek to rival.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 406 As thogh the erthe enuye wolde To be gayer than the heuen. 1384 — *H. Fame* III. 141 For that she wolde envien, lo, To pypen bet than Appollo. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xiv. xvi. (1845) 56 My mayster Lydgate I wyll not envy. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 17 Each others equall puissance enuies. 1621 Fletcher *Island Princ.* I. ii, Each tree As if it envied the old Paradise.

Envy, obs. var. of Inveigh *v.*

1611 Sclater *Key* 367 With what earnestness of affection envies hee [St. Paul] against those that, etc.

†**E·nvyful,** *a.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [f. Envy *sb.* + -ful.] Full of envy, malice, or spite. Const. *of.*

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 183 The enuyful sturrer and suggestoure. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. (1872) 71 Aduerse fortoune hes bene inuyful contrar my veil fayr. 1594 J. Melvill *Diary* 194 Close the mouthes of invyfull sclanderers. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 353 Their latent adversareis, invyfull of their place and vocatioun.

Envying (e·nvi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Envy *v.*¹ + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Envy; *concr.* in *pl.* jealousies, etc.

1586 J. Hooker *Ireland* Ep. Ded. in Holinshed *Chron.*, You .. haue through so much enuiengs .. perseuered in your attempts. 1611 Bible 2 *Cor.* xii. 20 Debates, enuyings, wraths, strifes. — *Rom.* xiii. 13 Let us walke..not in strife and enuying. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiii. § 25. 103 This envying at God's goodness to others, is in effect a murmuring against God. 1864 Mrs. Gatty *Parab. Nature* Ser. iv. 23 What could put comparisons, and envyings into their heads?

Envying (e·nvi,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Envy *v.* + -ing².] That envies.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxvi. 11 The enuyende puples.

Hence **E·nvyingly** *adv.*

1861 *Romance Dull Life* xli. 300 She noticed envyingly the force of mild and intelligent silence.

†**E·nvyless,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Envy *sb.* + -less.] Without envy, not exposed or liable to envy. In quot. quasi-*adv.*

a 1628 R. Brooke *Fame & Honour* lxiv, In Honour they should envilesse excell.

[**Envyte,** app. a misprint for *enmyte*, Enmity. Cf. Envy *sb.* ¶.

c 1430 Lydg. *Story Thebes* III. K iiij, They on Grekes, enuyously gan shoute And of despyte, and grete enuyte Bad hem foles, gone home to her contre. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 25/2 Antigonus broder unto the kynge was slayne thrugh the envyte of the quene. *a* 1569 *Sqr. Low Degree* 392 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 38 For yf it may be founde in thee, that thou them (de)fame for envyte.]

Envyous, -ows, -us, obs. ff. Envious.

Envyron, var. of Environ *adv. Obs.*

Enwall, inwall (en-, inwɔ̄·l), *v.* [f. En-, In- + Wall.] *trans.* **a.** To enclose within a wall; also *transf.* and *fig.* **b.** To serve as a wall to.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* (Dyce) 569 A felde .. Enwallyd aboute with the stony flint. 1580 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxviii, Heaped waves an uncouth way enwall. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 543/2 They would bee able with little to in-wall themselves strongly. 1601 Daniel *Epistles* Wks. (1717) 356 In-wall'd within a living Tomb. 1627 Speed *England* xxxiv. § 8 The close [was] inwalled by Bishop Langton. 1864 [see En- *pref.*¹ 1 a]. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 43 London was inwalled in the year 306 A. D.

Hence **Enwa·lling** *ppl. a.*

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. III. xxxi, And strong Pantheotheus inwalling might.

Enwallow: see En- *pref.*¹ 3.

Enwarp: see Inwarp.

Enwaste: see En- *pref.*¹ 2.

†**Enwa·ve,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 in-. [f. En-¹ + Wave *v.*] *trans.* **a.** To form into waves. **b.** To plunge into the waves.

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I.* (1848) 46 Those [waters (depicted in embroidery)] that neare the margin pearl did play, Hoarcely enwaved were with hastie sway. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxvii. 91 Learning is like a river..it inwaves itself in the unfathom'd Ocean.

Enweaken: see En- *pref.*¹ 3.

†**Enwea·lthy,** *v. Obs.* Also in-. [f. En-¹ + Wealthy.] *trans.* To make wealthy; = Enrich.

1593 Drayton *Eclog.* v, Where of herself she 'xacts such usury, That she's else needy by inwealthying this. 1594 *Zepheria* vi. in Arb. *Garner* V. 68, I then enwealthy thy exchequer.

Enweave, enwoven: see In-.

Enwed: see En- *pref.*¹ 3.

†**Enwhee·l,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 in-. [f. En-¹ + Wheel *sb.*] *trans.* To encircle, surround.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 87 The grace of Heauen..Enwheele thee round. 1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* I. ii, Heaven's grace in-wheele ye. 1766–1800 in Bailey; and in mod. Dicts.

Enwiden: see En- *pref.*¹ 3.

Enwind, inwind (en-, inwəi·nd), *v.* [f. En-¹ + Wind *v.*] *trans.* To wind itself around (something); to surround as with windings or coils. Also, to make into a coil. *lit.* and *fig.*

1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 245 A sound, a sense of music..Softly, finely, it inwound me. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xcviii, Let her great Danube rolling fair Enwind her isles, unmark'd of me. 1859 — *Guinevere* 598 The moony vapour rolling round the king..Enwound him fold by fold. 1876 Swinburne *Erechth.* 806 With what blossomless flowerage of sea-foam and blood-coloured foliage inwound. 1877 M. Arnold *Fragm. Antigone* Poems II. 40 The bond Original, deep-inwound, Of blood.

Hence **Enwi·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1598 Florio, *Falde*..a folding, an inwinding or a plaiting of a garment. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 257 Neither he or any other shall make any Inwinding within the Fleece.

Enwine: see En- *pref.*¹ 2.

Enwisen, Enwoman: see En- *pref.*¹ 3 and 2.

Enwomb (enwi·m), *v.* Also 7–8 inwomb(e. [f. En-¹ + Womb.]

1. *trans.* To cause to bear in the womb; to make pregnant. Also *fig.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 50 Me then he left enwombed of this childe. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* x. xxxvii, Her daintie breasts..may seem to sight To be enwombed both of pleasure and delight.

2. To hold or to place in the womb. ? *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 150, I am your mother, And put you in the Catalogue of those That were enwombed mine. *a* 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 144 Mary did inwombe the Father of Mercies. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. App. li, Him whose chaste soul enwombd in Virgin chast, etc. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Wks. 1721 I. 205 God inwomb'd.

3. *transf.* **a.** To contain as in the womb; in quots. *fig.* **b.** To plunge *into*, bury *in*, the womb or bowels of (something); to enclose, shut up as in the womb.

a 1591 Spenser *Ruins of Rome* 67 Her great spirite rejoyned to the spirite Of thir great masse, is in the same enwombed. *a* 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 10 The heaven of heavens cannot contain him [God], much lesse any barren braine inwombe him. *a* 1631 Donne *Funeral Elegies* (R.), The Affrique Niger streame enwombs Itselfe into the earth. 1633 P. Fletcher *Elisa* xxx, Why is he living, then, in earth enwombed? 1840 Browning *Sordello* v. 418, I enwomb Some wretched Friedrich with his red-hot tomb. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II. 442 If thou Enwombest such high courage in thy breast. 1859 Miss Mulock *Romant. T.* 40 The dull dead metals that lie enwombed there.

Hence **Enwo·mbed** *ppl. a.*, pregnant.

1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* x, Wondering how the enwombed rocks Could have brought forth so beautiful a birth.

Enwood, -worthy, -wrack: see En-¹ 1 b, 2.

Enwrap, inwrap (en-, inræ·p), *v.* [f. En-¹, In- + Wrap *v.*]

1. *trans.* To wrap, envelop, enfold *in* or *with* (a garment, case, or covering, coils or folds of anything); also, with the thing enveloping as subject. *lit.* and *fig.* † In early use also: To fold up (a garment).

α. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* x. 8 A tree..with siluer enwrappid. 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 71 To enwrap. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 95 b, Twoo Cypres trees .. enwrapped with Ivy proper. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* IV. 51 Membranes enwrappyng round the ioyntes. *Ibid.* VIII. 105 They are enwrapped both with the thinne, and also the hard Membrans. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 280 It ought to be applied enwrapped well in wooll. 1683 A. Snape *Anat. Horse* IV. xxi. (1686) 188 For it enwrappeth almost all the Muscles of the Thigh. 1725–6 Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 339 Down rushed the toils, enwrapping as they lay The careless lovers. 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 82 The women of the Turks .. when they go out, are enwrapped in white linen. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 144 Petals .. enwrapping the stamens. 1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 80 The body of a man..enwrapped in a shroud.

β. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* ii. 8 Helyas tooke his mantyll, and inwrappyde it. — *Prov.* xxix. 6 The sinnende wicke man a grene shal inwrappe. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.*

II. IX. (Arb.) 132 When shee seeth her younge chekyn inwrapped in towe or flaxe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 6 How they [the affections] are enwrapped one within another. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wiltshire* III. 165 His Armes .. three Children-heads .. Inwrapped about their necks, with as many Snakes Proper. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 253 Inwrapped in sometimes ten or eleven green husky leaves.

b. *transf.* To wrap, enfold closely in a surrounding medium, *e.g.* clouds, darkness, vapour. Of the medium: To envelop. Also *fig.*

a. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) xxiii. 806 Enwrapping his minde and sentence in the mistical darknesse of parables. 1563 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. 5 The mantels rent, wherein enwrapped been The gladsome groves. 1640 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* II. (1660) 38 Neither can it ever see more then half the World at once; darkness the while enwraps the other. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 415 The fiery meteor, enwrapt in clouds and darkness. 1848 MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 172 It stands half enwrapped in tall wood. *a* 1849 POE *E. B. Browning* Wks. 1864 III. 403 A mystical something or nothing enwrapped in a fog of rhapsody.

β. 1590-6 SPENSER *F. Q.* (J.), Arachne..Spread her subtil net, Inwrapped in foul smoak. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 53 And inwraps it in the blackness of darkness for ever. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* III. xxii. 161 Inwrapt me like an odorous vapour.

c. Const. *from.*

a 1849 POE *Valentine* Poems (1859) 57 Her own sweet name that nestling lies upon the page, enwrapped from every reader. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 254 The inevitable glooms of a straitened hard-working life occasionally enwrap him from such pleasures as he has.

2. *fig.* **a.** To contain implicitly, involve.

1642 *Observ. on his Majesty's Answ. to Decl. Parl.* 13 Whether this or that Doctrine enwraps the greatest Danger. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 619 The benefits enwrapped in this salvation for the Church. 1882 *Pop. Science Monthly* XXII. 148 An act which inwraps so much of irreparable loss.

b. To 'wrap' in slumber, trance, etc.; to absorb or engross in contemplation, thought, etc.

In some applications of this sense the pa. pple. is liable to be confused with ENRAPT, q. v.

a. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIV. xvii, Enwrapt in fond desire. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. iii. 3 Though 'tis wonder that enwraps me thus, Yet 'tis not madnesse. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 134 If such holy song Enwrap our fancy long.

β. 1589 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 41 His trance, wherein the present wonder had inwrapt him. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 68, I doe now feele my selfe inwrapt on the sodaine into those mazes and Labyrinths of dreadfull and hideous thoughts. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* 176/2 Too much inwrapped in the contemplation of his happiness.

†**c.** To involve, implicate, entangle (in danger, guilt, suffering); to involve in a common fate *with* another. *Obs.*

a. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* XV. 6 Departith fro Amalech, lest perauenture I enwrappe thee with hem. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i. 74 We should feare to be enwrapped in his danger. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 47 And from enwrapping himself within the guilt of their transgressions. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vi. 133 That day of wrath..fearfully enwrappeth them all in the horrors of its last hour.

β. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 97/1 They inwrapped themselues in..miserie and desolation. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. 178 His confession..inwrapped many. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 147 The first Adam.. plunged himself into all unrighteousness, and so inwrapped himself in the curse.

Hence **Enwra·pped, -wra·pt** *ppl. a.*

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 313 To heaven the thick fumes bore Enwrapped savours. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 33 Somewhat viscous and inwrapped, and not easy to turn. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xliv. 250 When the inwrapped Promises were unfolded and revealed. 1868 *Selden's Table-t.* (Arb.) Introd. 9 Their inwrapped principles may be understood in their nature.

Enwrapping, inwrapping (en-, inræ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb ENWRAP. Also *concr.* a fold. *lit.* and *fig.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. x. 10 The third and laste of the smal guttes .. hathe many involutions and inwrappynges. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 62 Darke by reason of many doutefull enwrappyngs. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 34 It [Bindweede] .. troubleth them with the inwrapping and circumplication about y^e^ other their stem or stalk. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 22 In respect of their promiscuous enwrapping in common calamities. 1840 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. App. 420 Their [the Apennines'] infinite beauty of outline, and the endless enwrappings of their combes.

Enwrapping, inwrapping (en-, inræ·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ENWRAP *v.* + -ING².] That enwraps; enclosing; enveloping.

1850 BROWNING *Christm. Eve & Easter Day* 243 See the enwrapping rocky niche. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. x. § 84 (1875) 258 Radiation from the enwrapping cloud.

†**Enwra·pment, inwra·pment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ENWRAP *v.* + -MENT.] The action of enwrapping; the state of being enwrapped. Also *concr.* a wrapping, covering.

1753 SHUCKFORD *Creation* 203 They wreathed together a foliature of the fig-tree, and made themselves enwrapments. 1798 *Month. Mag.* VI. 552 The inwrapment in surplices of linen.

Enwreathe, inwreathe (en-, inrī·ð). Also 7 inwreath. [f. EN-¹ + WREATHE *v.*] *trans.* †**a.** To wrap or envelop *in* (*obs.*). **b.** To wreathe, intertwine *with*. **c.** To surround as with a wreath; to encircle as a wreath does. *lit.* and *fig.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xiv. (R.), Enwreathed in a sail and thrown into the sea. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* 87 Such plants as they [the endive or misselto] inwreath. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 361 With these that never fade the Spirits Elect Bind thir resplendent locks inwreath'd with beams. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 937 Nor less the palm of peace enwreathes thy brow. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, The lofty battlements, thickly enwreathed with ivy. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 47, I gaze upon her beauty Through the tresses that enwreathe it. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 75 Groups of thorn, hazel and sloe, enwreathed with honeysuckle. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 70 It was not at all a distressed blush, for it was inwreathed with smiles and dimples. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 49 Oak and olive and bay,—I bid you cease to enwreathe Brows made bold by your leaf!

Hence **Enwrea·thed** *ppl. a.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Gamester* 42 Walking .. with ..an enwreathed arm like a dispassionate lover. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 219 Bowers of fragrant and enwreathed light.

Enwrite, Enwrong: see EN- *pref.*¹ 3.

Enwrought: see INWROUGHT.

Eny, obs. variant of ANY.

Enykynnes, variant of ANYKYNS, *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 200 Fettereth fast falsenesse for enykynnes ȝiftes.

Enymy, obs. form of ENEMY.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 80 Magre all his enymyss, etc.

Enyoke: see EN- *pref.*¹ 3.

Enys, variant of ENES *adv. Obs.* once.

Enyyn-, enyntysch, var. ff. ANIENTISH *v. Obs.*

Enzone: see EN- *pref.*¹ 1 a.

Enzootic (enzo|ō·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. ἐν in + ζῷον animal + -IC, on the analogy of *chaotic, hypnotic,* etc. Cf. Fr. *enzootique.*]

A. *adj.* 'Applied to diseases of cattle peculiar to a district, climate, or season, in the same manner as *Endemic* is employed to indicate those of human beings' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

B. *sb.* An enzootic disease.

1880 *Times* 15 Sept. 7/6 Fortified by a knowledge of endemics and enzootics in other regions. 1882 G. FLEMING *Vivisection* in *19th Cent.* No. 61. 472 The disease [anthrax] is enzōotic in the half-submerged valleys .. of Catalonia.

E O. A game of chance, in which the appropriation of the stakes is determined by the falling of a ball into one of several niches marked E or O respectively. Also *attrib.*

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Lit.* I. xv. (1785) 36/2 For the sake of playing at E O. 1827 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* II. 112 The profits gained by E O Tables, Rouge et Noir, etc.

Eo-, *prefix,* employed as combining form of Gr. ἠώς dawn, in scientific terms of recent origin, chiefly *Geol.* and *Palæont.* First used in EOCENE, with the sense 'characterized by the "dawn" or faintly recognizable beginnings of' (the recent fauna and flora); subsequently, with similar notion, in **Eophytic** (ī|ofi·tik), *a.* [+ Gr. φυτόν plant + -IC], characterized by the earliest appearance of plant-life. **Eozoic** (ī|ozō·ik), *a.* [+ Gr. ζῷον animal], characterized by the earliest appearance of animal life; said of the Laurentian strata and the period represented by them. Also in mod.L. names of fossil genera, believed to be the earliest representatives of types still existing, as **Eohippus** (ī|ohi·pŏs) [+ Gr. ἵππος horse], the oldest known genus of the horse family. **Eopteris** (ī|ŏ·ptĕris) [+ Gr. πτερίς fern], a genus including the oldest known fern. **Eosaurus** (ī|osɔ̄·rŭs), the oldest known genus of saurians. **Eozoon** (ī|ozō·ŏn) [+ Gr. ζῷον animal], a supposed genus of foraminifers or rhizopods, at one time regarded as the earliest known animal; its alleged remains are now believed to be of inorganic origin; hence **Eozo·onal** *a.*, pertaining to the eozoon.

1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 504 *Eohippus..a small animal no bigger than a fox, having three toes on the hind foot and four perfect ones on the fore foot. 1880 HUXLEY in *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1, I do not see .. any reason to doubt that the eocene equidæ were preceded by mesozoic forms, which differed from eohippus in the same way as eohippus differs from equus. 1880 DAWSON *Earth & Man* ii. 32 An *Eophytic period preceding the Eozoic. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 404 Unless we except the *Eosaurus, these are the first true reptiles found. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* ii. 18 *Eozoic or those [rocks] that afford the traces of the earliest known living beings. 1871 HUNT in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Sci.* 53 Subsequently to the eozoic times, silicated rocks..are comparatively rare. 1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* x. 287 The existence of the *Eozoon in the Laurentian formation of Canada is generally admitted. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 275 A section of an *Eozoōnal mass. 1881 R. ETHERIDGE in *Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXXVIII. 54 The prevalent limestones, Eozoonal or otherwise.

Eoan (ī|ō·u-ăn), *a.* [f. L. *ēō-us,* a. Gr. ἠῷος, f. ἠώ-ς dawn + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the dawn; eastern.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Liberty* XV, The morning-star Beckons the Sun from the Eoan wave. 1827 SIR H. TAYLOR *Com. nenus* iii. 5 (D.) The Mithra of the middle world, That sheds Eoan radiance on the West.

Eocene (ī·ŏsīn), *a. Geol.* [f. Gr. ἠώ-ς dawn (see Eo-) + καινός new, recent.]

1. The epithet applied to the lowest division of the Tertiary strata, and to the geological period which they represent.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 2) III. 54 The period next antecedent we shall call Eocene. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vii. 174 The eocene group is characterised by a total absence of cycadeæ. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 214 The Eocene rocks once spread over the whole surface of this chalk.

fig. 1856 DARWIN *Let.* 17 June (1887) II. 73 His Geology also is rather eocene as I told him. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 103 These eocene periods of the day are not fitted for sustaining the human forms of life. 1870 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., Its deep roots shot back into the eocene strata of civilisation.

2. quasi-*sb.*

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* xi. 370, 1. Upper Eocene. 2. Middle Eocene. 3. Lower Eocene.

fig. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* II. xxxvi. 221 The calm deep eocene of British rural mind.

Eode, ME. and OE. pa. t. of Go.

Eofen, obs. form of HEAVEN.

Eoile, obs. form of OIL.

Eoli, variant of ELE, oil, *Obs.*

Eolian, Eolic, Eolipyle, var. ff. ÆOLIAN, etc.

Eom, obs. form of *am*: see BE *v.*

Eom, variant of EME, *Obs.* uncle.

Eon, variant form of ÆON.

†**Eo·nt.** [OE. *ęnt.*] A giant.

a 1000 *Ruin* (Gr.) 2 Brosnað enta ȝeweorc. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Eontas wolden areran .. anne stepel.

Eorl, obs. and Hist. form of EARL.

Eorne, var. of EARN *adv. Obs.* earnestly.

Eornen, variant of RINNEN: see RUN.

Eornest, obs. form of EARNEST.

Eorre, var. f. IRRE *sb.* and *a. Obs.*, anger, angry.

Eosin (ī·ŏsin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ἠώς the morning red, the dawn + -IN.] A red dye-stuff produced by the addition of bromine to a solution of fluorescin in glacial acetic acid. Its potassium salt, known in commerce as 'soluble eosin' or 'eosin', is used as a rose-coloured dye. Also *attrib.*

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 866 The addition of some coloring agent, such as iodine or eosine, is of assistance in searching for them. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, Eosin. 1885 *Athenæum* 27 June 827/3 Coal-tar colours, especially eosine reds, have been employed in the artificial flower manufacture.

Eotand, -end, var. of ETEN, *Obs.* giant.

-eous, *suffix,* occurring in adjs., is chiefly f. L. *-e-us* + -OUS. The Eng. words with this suffix are for the most part practically mere adaptations of L. adjs. in *-eus,* the senses of which they generally retain. While, however, the L. adjs. in *-eus* f. sbs. denoting material substances have usually the sense 'composed of', as well as the sense 'of the nature of, resembling', their Eng. derivatives in *-eous* express the latter meaning only: compare, e. g. *argenteous, ligneous, vitreous,* with the corresponding words in Latin. In a very few cases (e.g. *aqueous*) Eng. adjs. in *-eous* have been formed directly on L. sbs. The L. ending *-eus* also occurs as part of a complex suffix, as in the words in *-āceus* (see -ACEOUS) and *-āneus* (cf. *consentaneous, instantaneous*).

2. In *beauteous, bounteous, duteous, plenteous,* the ending *-eous* arises from the addition of the suffix *-ous* to *-te,* earlier form of -TY; but in the older words of this formation *-teous* replaces an earlier *-tivous,* f. Fr. *-tif* + -OUS; e. g. *bounteous* was originally *bountivous,* f. Fr. *bontif,* f. *bonté*: see BOUNTY.

3. In a few instances *-eous* is an analogical deformation of other suffixes, as in *righteous* (for *rightwise*), *courteous,* for ME. *curteis* a. OFr. *curteis* (*-eis*:—L. *-ensem*).

Eovese, obs. form of EAVES.

Eow, obs. form of YEW.

Eow, -er, etc., obs. forms of YOU, YOUR, etc.

Eowberge, obs. form of YEWBERRY.

†**Eowde.** *Obs.* [OE. *ęowde*:—OTeut. type **awidjo(m,* f. **awî-s,* OE. *ęowu* EWE. Cf. OHG. *ewit,* Goth. *awêpi* of same meaning, but different formation.] A flock of sheep.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1669 Ne scealt þu þæt eowde anforlætan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxviii. 14 We þin folc wærun and fæle sceap eowdes þines. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 245 ȝif he hit þan ȝemet, he hit berð an his eaxlun to þara eowde oder falde.

Eozoic, Eozoon, etc.: see Eo- *pref.*

Ep-, *prefix,* in words a. or ad. Gr., or f. Gr. elements, represents ἐπ-, shortened form of ἐπί before a vowel: see EPI-.

Epacrid (epæ·krid). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *epacridem,* f. Gr. ἐπί + ἄκρις summit; so called by Forster (1776) because 'the plants of this genus are generally found on mountain tops' (Forster, *Characteres Generum Plant.* 10). In sense **b.** f. mod.L. *Epacrid-eæ.*]

a. A plant of the genus *Epacris.* **b.** A plant of the N.O. *Epacrideæ,* of which this is the typical genus; the order consists of corollifloral dicotyledons, growing in Australia and the Indian Archipelago, which resemble the heaths of other countries.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* i, Choice geraniums lived here, and roses, heaths and epacrids.

Epact (ī·pækt, e·pækt). [ad. Fr. *epacte*, L. *epacta*, Gr. ἐπακτή, f. ἐπακτός, vbl. adj. of ἐπάγειν to intercalate, f. ἐπί on + ἄγειν to bring.]

1. a. (Also pl. *epacts*.) The number of days that constitutes the excess of the solar over the lunar year of 12 months. b. The number of days in the age of the moon on the first day of the year (now Jan. 1st, but formerly March 1st or 22nd).

a. 1588 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* N vj b, Y⁰ Epact, quhilk is y⁰ nombre of y² dayes quhairby y³ 3ere of y¹ sone do exceid y¹ 3ere of y³ moone. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xviii. 383 The Epact, or 11. daies ouerplus. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Year*, These eleven Days are call'd Epacts. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 421. 1787 Bonnycastle *Astron.* xiv. 237.

b. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Almanack, *heading* of col. 3 The Epacte. 1561 Eden *Art Nauig.* II. vi. 31 This nomber of Epact or concurrent is founde. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* VII. i. (ed. 7) 654 The Epact [beginneth] the first of March. 1594 J. Davis *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 6 There are two numbers especially required, named the Prime and the Epact. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 214 The Eccentricity of the Sun is..exactly coincident with the Epact of the Moon. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 5 The Epact is the number of Days of the Moon's age on the last day of December. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s. v., Divide by 3; for each one left add Ten; 30 reject: the Prime makes Epact then. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 137 The Epacts ..the ages of the moon .. at the beginning of every year. 1867 Denison *Astron. without Math.* 95 The moon's age at that time is called the epact of the year.

2. Any intercalated day or days. *rare.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* Gloss., *Epact*, the day put to, or set in, to make the leape yeere. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 585 The five days which the Egyptians added by way of epact to the twelve months of thirty days each.

3. *attrib.*

1876 *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 55 By means of the Epact Almanack, Easter-day for any year may be readily found.

Epactal (ɪpæ·ktăl, epæ·ktăl), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. ἐπακτός (see prec.) + -al.] 'Imported; foreign' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Epactal bone*: the Wormian bone at the superior angle of the occipital bone.

1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. i. 207 The exceptionally large ossa Wormiana..an epactal, for example.

† **Epæne·tic,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 epænitic, 8 epainetic. [ad. Gr. ἐπαινετικός, f. ἐπαινέειν to praise.] Laudatory, panegyrical.

1675 Phillips *Theatr. Poet.* Pref. **5 b, In whatever kind of Poetry, whether the Epic, the Dramatic..the Epænetic, the Bucolic, or the Epigram. 1687 Winstanley *Lives Eng. Poets* Pref., Some addicting themselves most to the Epick.. other to the Elegiack, the Epænitick, the Bucolick, or the Epigram. 1736 Bailey, *Epainetick Poem* comprehends the Hymn, the Epithalamium, the Genethliacon, or what else tends to the praise or congratulation of the Divine persons and persons eminent upon earth.

‖ **Epagoge** (epăgō·gi). [Gr. ἐπαγωγή, f. ἐπάγειν to bring in, f. ἐπί to + ἄγειν to bring.] The method of bringing forward a number of particular instances to lead to a general conclusion; argument by induction. **Epago·gic** *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐπαγωγικ-ός], of an inductive nature.

In mod. Dicts.

Epagomenic (e·păgome·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐπαγομέν-η (ἡμέρα) intercalated (day), pass. pple. of ἐπάγειν (see prec.) + -ic.] Intercalary (days); (gods) worshipped on intercalary days.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 211 The epagomenaic [*sic*], *i.e.* as the gods of the five days which formed no part of the month, or of the old solar year. 1880 *Athenæum* 23 Oct. 535/3 Rites to be performed or omitted on the epagomenic days.

Epalea·ceous, *a. Bot.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + L. *palea* chaff + -aceous.] Having no chaffy scales.

In mod. Dicts.

Epalpate (ɪpæ·lpĕt), *a. Ent.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + L. *palpus* the soft palm of the hand, in mod.L. a feeler.] Having no palpi or feelers.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Epalpebrate (ɪpæ·lpɪbrĕt), *a.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + L. *palpebra* eyelid + -ate².] Having no eyebrows.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Epana-, before stems beginning with a vowel *epan-*, a combination of two Greek prepositions ἐπ(ί) upon, in addition + ἀνά up, again, occurring in some rhetorical terms, adopted from Greek. **Epa·nadiplo·sis** [Gr. διπλωσις a doubling; cf. Anadiplosis], (see quots.). **E·panale·psis** [Gr. λῆψις a taking, f. ληβ-; cf. Analepsy], a figure by which the same word or clause is repeated after intervening matter. **Epana·phora** [Gr. φορά a carrying] = Anaphora. **Epana·strophe** [Gr. στροφή turning; cf. Anastrophe], a figure by which the end-word of one sentence becomes the first word of the next. **Epa·nodos,** also *erron.* 6 epanodis, 7, 9 epanados [Gr. ὁδός way; cf. Anode], a. the repetition of a sentence in an inverse order; b. a return to the regular thread of discourse after a digression. **E·panortho·sis** [Gr. ὄρθωσις a setting straight, f. ὀρθόειν, f. ὀρθός straight], a figure in which a word is recalled, in order to substitute a more correct or stronger term. Hence **E·panortho·tic** *a.*

1678 Phillips, **Epanadiplosis*..a Rhetorical figure wherein a sentence begins and ends with the same word; as Severe to his servants, to his children severe. 1736 Bailey, *Epanadiplosis* .. In Latin this figure is called *Inclusio.* 1847 Craig, *Epanadiplosis.* 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 210 **Epanalepsis*, or the Eccho sound..Much must he be beloued, that loueth much. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* (1622) Pref. 10 A Poeticall Epanalepsis or reduplication. 1736 Bailey, *Epanalepsis*, a repetition. 1847 Craig, *Epanalepsis.* 1678 Phillips, **Epanaphora*, a figure in which the same word begins several sentences. 1864 Webster, *Epanaphora.* 1864 Webster, **Epanastrophe.* 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 229 *Epanodis, or the figure of Retire. *a* 1679 Hobbes *Rhet.* (1840) 523 Epanados .. signifies the turning to the same tune. 1812 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* II. 79 The epanodos, or .. speaking first, to the latter of two propositions; afterwards, to the former. 1847 Craig, *Epanodos* .. a rhetorical figure, when a sentence or member is inverted, or repeated backward. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 61 A prety *Epanorthosis in these two verses. 1672 H. More *Brief Reply* 172 By a seasonable Epanorthosis he straightway adds, etc. 1736 Bailey, *Epanorthosis.* 1847 Craig, *Epanorthosis.*

Epanthous (epæ·nθəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐπ(ί) + ἄνθ-os flower + -ous.] Growing upon flowers, as certain fungi.

In mod. Dicts.

Eparch (e·paɪk). Also 7 eparck. [a. Gr. ἔπαρχ-os, f. ἐπ(ί) over + ἀρχός ruler.]

1. a. *Hist.* Used as equivalent to the L. *præfectus* prefect. b. In mod. usage: The governor of an eparchy or administrative division in the kingdom of Greece.

1656 Blount *Glossogr. Eparch*, the President of a Province. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1846) V. liii. 245 The eparch or præfect of the city. 1827 Sir H. Taylor *Comnenus* II. iii, The eparchs will resort To the Bucoleon. 1884 J. T. Bent in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 431/2 These eparchs again look after the demarchs or mayors of the various towns.

2. *Eccl.* a. *Hist.* The metropolitan (bishop) of a province. b. In the Greek (Russian) Church: The metropolitan (bishop) of an eparchy.

1691 Grascome *Reply to Vind. Disc. Unreasonableness New Separ.* 21 The African Fathers were such Enemies to the Titles of Eparck or Patriarck. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1927 Under him [the patriarch] the eparchs in the provinces.

Hence **E·parchate** [see -ate¹]. = next.

1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1763 The three eparchates of Palestine.

Epa·rchial, *a.* [f. next + -al.] Pertaining to an eparchy.

1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2082 Under these chief academies are the eparchial seminaries, with many circuit and parish schools.

Eparchy (e·pāɪki). [ad. Gr. ἐπαρχία, f. ἔπαρχος: see prec.] A district or province under the government of an eparch.

1. One of the subdivisions of the modern kingdom of Greece; a division of a nomarchy.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 433/2 Deputies from the communes assemble at the chief town of the eparchy. *c* 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 839 It forms part of the eparchy of Naxos. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 85 (art. *Greece*) The [13] nomarchies are sub-divided into 59 eparchies.

2. In the Russian (Greek) Church: A diocese.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 87 Bishops .. preside over dioceses called Eparchies. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1878) 153 It [a statistical work on Russia] contains all the eparchies except Bruzlaw. 1862 Neale *Ess. Liturg.* (1867) 302 All the sees are divided into eparchies.

† **Epassy·tero·tically,** *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἐπασσύτερον one upon another; cf. *chaotically.*]

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 249 He killed seven of them epassyterotically, that is, one after another.

Epatic, -ke, obs. ff. Hepatic, etc.

‖ **Epaule** (epō·l). *Fortif.* Also 8 espaule. [a. Fr. *épaule* (earlier *espaule*) shoulder.] The 'shoulder' of a bastion, *i.e.* the place where the face and flank meet.

1702 *Mil. Dict.*, *Epaule.* 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Epaul, espaul.* 1727 Chambers, *Epaule*, or *Espaule.* 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* i. 48 Which makes the Angle of the Epaule 130 Degrees. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.* s. v.

Epaulement (epō·lmĕnt). *Fortif.* Also 7 espaulment, 9 epaulment. [a. Fr. *épaulement* (earlier *esp-*), f. *épauler* to protect (troops) by an epaulement, f. *épaule* shoulder.] 'A covering mass raised to protect from the fire of the enemy, but differing from a parapet in having no arrangement made for the convenient firing over it by defenders' (Adm. Smyth).

1687 J. Richards *Jrnl. Siege Buda* 8 To beat the Enemy from an Espaulment they had made to flank the Breach. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xlv. (1804) 306, I never saw an epaulement but once—and that was at the siege of Namur. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 43 Fasces of prisms, projecting from the wall, like epaulements. 1859 F. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 251 On the balls striking the epaulment, they ricochéd.

Epaulet, epaulette (e·pŏlet). [a. Fr. *épaulette*, f. *épaule* shoulder.

The anglicized spelling *epaulet* is preferable, on the ground that the word is fully naturalized in use; but the form in *-ette* is at present more common.]

1. A shoulder-piece; an ornament worn on the shoulder as part of a military, naval, or sometimes of a civil uniform. *To win one's epaulets*: (of a private soldier) to earn promotion to the rank of officer.

1783 Nelson 26 Nov. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 89 Here are two Navy Captains..with epaulettes. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 495 The Post Captain under three years standing .. wears one epaulet upon the right shoulder. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* VIII. 220 Gorget, epaulets, and sash, Lion and crown—a perfect dash. 1838 *Hist. Rec. 4th Dragoon Guards* 63 The Officers were ordered to wear two Silver Epaulettes and an Aiguillette. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 220 Obliged to borrow from Rothschild, the banker, the epaulettes he wore as Austrian consul. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* III. vi. 101 A soldier wins his epaulettes before the enemy.

b. As equivalent for 'officer', 'commission'.

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xvi, My captain elect..herded not with his brother epaulettes. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* ix, When epaulets are not sold.

2. *Entom.* The plate that covers the base of the anterior wings in hymenopterous insects.

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 435 At the base of each of the superior wings is a kind of epaulette, prolonged posteriorly, that corresponds to the piece called *tegula* in the Hymenoptera. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 56 The ciliated lobes or epaulets.

3. Used by antiquarian writers as a name for the smaller forms of the shoulder-piece or 'pauldron' in a suit of armour.

1824 Meyrick *Anc. Arm.* III. 87 A suit of armour .. resembling the halecrets of Henry the Eighth's time in having epaulettes for the shoulder.

4. A piece of trimming forming an ornament for the shoulder of a lady's dress.

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, A shoulder—with a powdered epaulette on it—of the mature young lady.

5. *Comb.*, as *epaulet-like* adj.

1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 221 Four epaulet-like wreaths of long cilia. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/1 Oversleeves of the velvet are heaped up in epaulet-like folds upon the shoulders.

Hence **E·paulet·ted** *ppl. a.*, furnished or ornamented with epaulets; wearing epaulets.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 351 His epauletted coat. 1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xxviii, Heavily-epauletted shoulders. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 30 How were the Kabyles to distinguish between the acts of the private soldier and of the epauleted chief. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxiv. 77 To don the dress of epaulletted hangmen.

Epaxial (epæ·ksiăl), *a. Anat.* [f. Ep- + L. *axi-s* + -al.] Situated on or above the axis (of the body): said of muscles, cartilages, etc. that lie upon or above the vertebral column looked at in a horizontal position.

1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 219 Such arches, as they extend above the axis, have been called epaxial arches.

Hence **Epa·xially** *adv.*, in an epaxial position or direction.

† **Epe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. ON. *æpa*:—OTeut. *wôþjan*: see Weep.] *intr.* To cry aloud.

c 1200 Ormin 9198 Þe rowwste iss herrd off ænne mann þatt epeþþ þuss i wesste.

Epe, var. of Yepe *a.*, *Obs.*, active, bold.

Epecedean, obs. form of Epicedian.

Epencephalic (epe:nsĭfæ·lik), *a. Anat.* [f. Epencephal-on + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the epencephalon; covering the epencephalon.

1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 53/2 Epencephalic arch. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 85 Epencephalic arch, composed of the occipitals.

Epencephalon (epense·fălǫn). *Anat.* [f. Ep- + Encephalon.] The anterior of the two enlargements into which the posterior primary vesicle of the brain divides. Also called *hind-brain.*

1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 59/2 The epencephalon .. derives a further .. bony covering from the basisphenoid and the parietals. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 358 The anterior part of this third vesicle is sometimes called the Epencephalon.

Ependyma (epe·ndimă). [a. Gr. ἐπένδυμα, f. ἐπενδύειν, f. ἐπί over + ἐν on + δύειν to put. Cf. Fr. *épendyme.*] 'Virchow's name for the lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles and of the central spinal canal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 366 Another very delicate epithelial layer called the ependyma. 1887 Ellis *Anat.* (ed. 10) 213 Four of them [ventricles] .. are lined throughout by a thin membrane named ependyma.

Epenthesis (epe·nθĭsis). *Gram.* [late L. *epenthesis*, a. Gr. ἐπένθεσις, f. ἐπί in addition + ἐν in + θέσις placing, f. τι-θέ-ναι to place. Cf. Fr. *epenthèse.*] (See quot.)

In mod. philology applied *spec.* to the phonetic change which consists in the transference of a semi-vowel to the syllable preceding that in which it originally occurred, as in Gr. χαίρω from an earlier *χαρ͜jω.

1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 171 *Epenthesis* is the interposition of a letter or syllable in the midst of a word. 1888 King & Cookson *Sound & Inflex. Gr. & Lat.* 197 In such presents as φθείρω, the ει is not to be regarded as the result of Epenthesis.

† **Epe·nthesy,** obs. var. of prec. In mod. Dicts.

Epenthetic (epenθe·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐπενθετικός: see prec. and -ic.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, epenthesis. Of a letter or sound: Inserted in the middle of a word.

1831 M. Stuart *Heb. Gr.* (ed. 4) § 308 Future with epenthetic Nun. 1859 *Lit. Churchm.* V. 87/2 The א is considered epenthetic, as the true word would be ברן. 1883 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 442 An epenthetic *t* to fill up the sound.

Epergne (ĭpə·ɹn). Also 8 epergn, epargne. [perh. a corruption of Fr. *épargne* saving, economy; cf. quot. 1779; but there is no evidence to show how the word acquired its present meaning.] A centre-dish, or centre ornament for the dinner-table, now often in a branched form, each branch supporting a small dish for desert or the like, or a vase for flowers. (From our quots. it appears that the earlier use was chiefly to hold pickles.)

1761 *Bill of Fare* in Pennant *London* (1813) 562, 2 Grand Epergnes filled with fine Pickles. 1775 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* 199 That Mr. Mayor be desir'd to order a handsome silver Epergn. 1779 Mackenzie in *Mirror* No. 34 § 6 In the centre .. stood a sumptuous *epargne*, filled [with sweetmeats]. 1804 *Verses to Dr. Warton* in *Ann. Reg.* 928 [His pupils present him with an epergne on his resigning the head-mastership of Winchester, hoping that it may remind him 'of "Pickles" left behind']. 1819 *Banquet* 60 Waiter, epergne, and tankard, beaker, vase. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xi, An epergne or centre-piece of some kind was in the middle of the cloth.

Epetite, obs. var. of Hepatite.

Epexegesis (epe:ksĭdʒī·sis). [a. Gr. ἐπεξήγησις, f. ἐπεξηγεῖσθαι, f. ἐπί in addition + ἐξηγεῖσθαι to explain: see Exegesis.] The addition of a word or words to convey more clearly the meaning implied, or the specific sense intended, in a preceding word or sentence; a word or words added for this purpose.

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 163 The latter part of the Apostles assertion is an epexegesis, or explication, of the former. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* 130 Primarily and literally, not Princes, but Prophets, which is an epexegesis of Anointed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 3/1 The above may be very sound epexegesis. 1889 M. B. Edwards *A. Young* Introd. 33 These jottings of old age, interesting as they are, err on the side of redundancy and epexegesis.

Epexegetic (epe:ksĭdʒe·tik). [ad. Gr. ἐπεξηγητικ-ός, f. ἐπεξηγεῖσθαι: see prec.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epexegesis; given as an additional explanation. Const. *of*.

1888 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 590/1 Ep. I., vv. 18–20 .. are epexegetic of the preceding verse.

Epexegetical (epe:ksĭdʒe·tikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] = prec. Hence **Epe:xege·tically** *adv.*, in an epexegetical manner, by way of epexegesis.

1864 F. Hall in Wilson tr. *Vishnú-puráña* I. 104 According to the commentator, 'fierce' and 'mild' are epexegetical of 'agreeable' and 'hideous'. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1986. 692/1 This superfœtation of epexegetical help. 1871 tr. *Lange's Comm. Jeremiah* 160 'Hunters' is therefore epexegetical. 1882 J. Robertson tr. *Müller's Heb. Synt.* 52 To attach..epexegetically some additional specification: 'The great river, the river Euphrates'.

Ephah (ī·fă). *Heb. Antiq.* Forms: 4 (ephi), 7–8 epha, 7– ephah. [a. Heb. אֵיפָה *ēphāh*, believed to be of Egyptian origin.

Cf. Egyptian *âpit*, a dry measure containing 40 *hin*, or according to Hultsch 18·18 litres = 4 gallons. The form *ephi* is a. L. *ēphi* (Vulg.) = Gr. οἰφί (LXX.). The Gr. and Lat. forms cannot be adoptions of the Heb. word, but appear to be taken directly from Egyptian; the Gr. is stated by Hesychius to be the name of an Egyptian measure.]

A Hebrew dry measure, identical in capacity with the bath; see Bath *sb.*3; it is variously said to have contained from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 gallons. Also *fig.*

1393 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 932 Batus is in fletynge thynges .. Ephi in drye thynges. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xlv. 10 Ye shall haue iust ballances, and a iust Ephah, and a iust Bath. 1622 A. Cooke *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 10 By your Grace's means, the epha, wherein popish wickedness sitteth, may be lifted up between the earth and the heaven. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 177 Some have had a hin..others an ephah of afflictions. 1721 Bailey, *Epha.*

Ephebe (efī·b). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. L. *ephēb-us*, a. Gr. ἔφηβος, f. ἐπί upon + ἥβη early manhood.] Among the Greeks, a young citizen from eighteen to twenty years of age, during which he was occupied chiefly with garrison duty. Also in L. form **Ephebus** (efī·bŭs). Hence **Ephe·bic** *a.*, of or pertaining to an ephebus, or to early manhood.

[1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. ix. (1715) 48 They who were enroll'd amongst the Ephebi. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* II. xviii. 175 The ephebi .. were youths that had arrived at the age of eighteen years.] 1880 Waldstein *Pythag. Rhegion* 5 So soon as they became ephebes .. their hair was cut off to the length, etc. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. iii. 116 *note*, His [Æschines'] two ephebic years. 1884 L. Morris *Songs Unsung* in *Times* 9 June 5, I..marked..my youngest born .. doffing his ephebic robe.

Ephectic (efe·ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐφεκτικός, f. ἐπέχειν to check, hold back, hence to suspend (one's judgement), f. ἐπί upon + ἔχειν to hold.] Characterized by suspense of judgement. In ancient use, a distinctive epithet of the Sceptic school of philosophers.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxvi. 303 The Schools of the Pyrronian .. Sceptick, and Ephectick Sects. 1883 Saintsbury in *Daily News* 20 Dec. 6/2 Montaigne's attitude was ephectic.

† **Ephe·mera**, *a.* and *sb.*1 *Path. Obs.* Forms: 4–7 effimera, 6 ephimera, 7–9 ephemera; *pl.* 7 ephemeraes, 8–9 -æ, -as. Also in adapted forms 6–7 effimere, 6 ephimer. [a. med.L. *ephēmera* (sc. *febris*), fem. of *ephēmerus*, a. Gr. ἐφήμερος lasting only for a day, f. ἐπί (see Epi-) + ἡμέρα day. The adapted forms are perh. through OF. *effimere*.]

A. *adj.* Of a fever: Lasting only for a day; 'ephemeral'. B. *sb.* An ephemeral fever.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxiv. (1495) 248 Effimera, one dayes feuer is as it were the heete of one daye. 1528 Paynel *Salerne Regim.* C, A feuer effimere is engendred of vapours and smudge fumes. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cxxxvi. 50 In Englyshe it is named the Ephimer fever .. The fever doth dye that daye in the which he doth infest any man. 1585 Lloyd *Treas. Health* R iij, Of the Agew callyd ephimera which endureth but one daye. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. ix. 112 That Feauer which we call Ephemera, not exceeding foure and twentie houres. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 115 Ephemeras oft end in Hectics, or Intermittents, because the Pulse is a-like frequent in all of them. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 105 The ephemera from cold may be regarded as an idiopathic fever.

Ephemera (ĭfe·mĕră), *sb.*2 Pl. ephemeræ, -as. [a. mod.L. *ephēmera* (? sc. *musca*): see prec.

In med.L. *ephemera* was neut. pl., a. Gr. ἐφήμερα used in this sense by Aristotle (see Ephemeron). The earlier Eng. instances are possibly due to the common practice of treating plurals in *-a* as sing. Linnæus however used the word as fem., making it the name of a genus (of much wider extent than the genus now so called.]

1. An insect that (in its imago or winged form) lives only for a day. In mod. entomology the name of a genus of pseudo-neuropterous insects belonging to the group *Ephemeridæ* (Day-flies, May-flies).

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vi. 170 But Ephemeraes in duration, and little other than Insects in extent. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 82 ₱ 7, I .. have discovered a new ephemera. 1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 235 The Common Ephemera, or Day-fly. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* vi. 136 Shad-flies or ephemeras, which spend their earlier days under water.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* One who or something which has a transitory existence.

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 145 ₱ 11 These papers of a day, the Ephemeræ of learning. 1785 Crabbe *Newspaper* Wks. 1834 II. 119 These base ephemeras, so born To die before the next revolving morn. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 58 When the new-fangled ephemeræ of fashion shall be no more. 1886 H. F. Lester *Under 2 Fig Trees* 33 [A charwoman is] a kind of domestic ephemera which flutters briefly in the scullery and then is seen no more.

Ephemeral (ĭfe·mĕrăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. ἐφήμερ-ος (see prec.) + -al.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Of diseases: Beginning and ending in a day. b. Of insects, flowers, etc.: Existing for one day only, or for a very few days.

a. 1576 Newton tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 164 The corruption of the Ayre is the cause of this grievous maladie or Ephemerall Ague. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 945 If very short, lasting only a single day, it is..an ephemeral fever.

b. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlix. 523 Some insects are so ephemeral that they are to be found only for a few days. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 33. 149 The perfect Ephemeral imago. 1875 Helps *Ess., Exerc. Benevolence* 36 The insects..poor ephemeral things. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 243 Ephemeral or Fugacious, lasting for only a day; as the petals of Poppy.

2. In more extended application: That is in existence, power, favour, popularity, etc. for a short time only; short-lived; transitory.

a 1639 Sir H. Wotton *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 220 An ephemeral fit of applause. *a* 1659 Bp. Morton *Episc. Justified* (1670) 142 A Deambulatory, Hebdomatical (or peradventure Ephemeral) Office. 1810 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 137 His ministers, however weak and profligate in morals, are ephemeral. 1821 Knox *On Grammar Schools* 157 The gale of ephemeral popularity. 1825 Syd. Smith *Sp.* Wks. 1859 II. 204/2 Their ephemeral liberty. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 481 Empires like those of Alexander, Charles, and Cnut are in their own nature ephemeral.

b. *absol.*

1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 127 May I, the ephemeral, ne'er scrutinize Who made the heaven and earth. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 381 When the due distinction had been drawn between the ephemeral and the lasting.

B. *sb.* in *pl.* Insects which live only for a day. Also *transf.* of books, persons, etc.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* II. xx. 121 Gnats, beetles, etc. ..the whole tribe of ephemerals..may flit in and out. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 965 Let the breezy sunshine but bring out the winged ephemerals. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 106 Assemblies of important ephemerals who met to dispute the respective claims, etc. 1878 W. E. A. Axon *Bk. Rarities Warrington Museum* 11 Some of these books are pure ephemerals.

Ephemerality (ĭfe:mĕræ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -(i)ty.] The quality of being ephemeral; *concr.* in *pl.* ephemeral matters.

1822 Carlyle *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 67 Speculation on ephemeralities. 1861 Reade *Cloister & H.* III. 222 This lively companion .. often looked in on him, and chattered ephemeralities. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 530 Ephemerality? Is not the glory of even the Prime Minister, in most cases, but a passing brilliancy?

† **Ephe·meran**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. Ephemera + -an.] A. *adj.* = Ephemeral 1 a. B. *sb.* = Ephemeral B.

1643 *True Informer* 13 It was rather an Embryo of a Parliament, an Ephemeran of 20 dayes. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 363 Methought, it was a strange opinion of our Aristotle to hold, that the least of those small insected ephemerans should be more noble than the sun, because it had a sensitive soul in it. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fever*, The Ephemeran Fever is so call'd, because it lasts but one Day.

† **Epheme·rean**, *a. Obs. rare.* = Ephemeral. 1804 *Miniature* No. 4 (1806) I. 57 Celestial Peacock .. Whose conscious plumes diffuse a herd Of ephemerean dyes!

† **Epheme·rian**, *a. Obs.* [f. Ephemeri-s + -an.] 'Belonging to a journal, register or day-book' (Bailey 1736).

Ephe·meric, *a.* [f. Ephemer-a + -ic.] = Ephemeral.

1755 in Johnson. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Ephemerid (ĭfe·mĕrid). [ad. mod.L. *Ephēmeridæ*, f. *ephēmera*.] An insect belonging to the group *Ephemeridæ*: see Ephemera 2. Also *fig.*

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 186 The *Haplophlebium Barnesii* must have attained a size much larger than that of any recent Ephemerids. 1874 Farrar *Christ* 65 The ephemerid that buzzes out its little hour in the summer noon. 1879 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct., This gossamer nothing, this aerial ephemerid, paralyses the intellect.

† **Ephe·merid**, *a. rare.* [f. L. *ephēmerid-*, stem of *ephēmeris*: see Ephemeris.] = Ephemeral.

1804 Mitford *Harmony* 91 The ephemerid fashion of orthography.

So † **Ephemeridal.**

1795 tr. Mercier *Fragm. of Politics & Hist.* II. 444 These sons of fortune, these ephemeridal giants who threatened to swallow up every thing.

† **Ephemeri·dian**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ephēmerid-*, stem of *ephēmeris* + -ian.] Of or pertaining to an ephemeris.

1656–81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in Bailey.

‖ **Ephemeris** (ĭfe·mĕris): *pl.* ephemerides (efĭme·ridīz), formerly often used as a *sing.* [mod. L. *ephēmeris*, a. Gr. ἐφημερίς diary, calendar, f. ἐφήμερος daily: see Ephemera.]

† 1. A record of daily occurrences; a diary, journal. *Obs.*

1591 Lambarde *Arch.* (1635) 168 The Bookes of Entries kept there; which is a true Ephemeris or Iournall of the Acts of the Court. 1629 Donne *Serm.* xxiv. 240 God sees their sins..and in his Ephemerides—his Journals, he writes them downe. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 22 Register not only strange, but merciful occurrences; let ephemerides, not olympiads, give thee account of His mercies.

† b. *pl.* for *sing.*

1613 Jackson *Creed* I. xvii. Wks. I. 119 His written oracles ..an absolute ephemerides of all things that had been since the first moment of time. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iv. 371 Having kept an exact Ephemerides of all actions for more then five thousand years together. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* x. 16 Set downe in a Diary (or Ephemerides).

2. A table showing the predicted (rarely the observed) positions of a heavenly body for every day during a given period. † Also, in *pl.* the tabulated positions (of a heavenly body) for a series of successive days.

1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 283 Many eclipses of the sonne and moone also are not noted in the common Ephemerides and Almanachs. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 188 Among the Babylonians there were found Ephemerides containing the obseruation of the stars, for 720 yeares. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 3 The Ephemerides of the Comet. 1668 *Ibid.* III. 688 Tables of the Motion of the Satellits of Jupiter, with an Ephemeris of the same for this present Year. 1874 Moseley *Astron.* lxxxviii. (ed. 4) 232 The Nautical Almanac for 1835 contained ephemerides of two of them. 1880 *Academy* No. 440. 262 The following ephemeris..will be serviceable in searching for the comet.

† b. *pl.* As the title of a collection of such tables. Often used as sing. = 3. *Obs.*

1559 Cuninghame *Cosm. Glas* 95, I find in an Ephemerides the sonne to be in the firste Digree of Aries. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. xxviii. (ed. 7 77 An example used by Stadius in the 115 Page of his Ephemerides. 1618 Wither *Juvenil. Motto* (1633) 543 Be slaves unto an Ephemerides. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. xi. 241 You may [know] by an Ephemerides at what houre an Eclipse shall happen.

fig. 1686 W. de Britaine *Hum. Prud.* § 21. 99 You must be careful to keep an Ephemerides, to know how the great Orbs of the Court move.

3. A book in which the places of the heavenly bodies and other astronomical matters are tabulated in advance for each day of a certain period; an astronomical almanac.

1647 *Almanak for* 1386, Astron. App. (1812) 61 An ephemeris ..is a book giving the true places of the planets. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s.v., The Nautical Almanac, or Astronomical Ephemeris, published in England by the Board of Longitude..which commenced with the year 1767. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* v. 204 The equation of time is calculated and inserted in ephemerides for every day of the year. 1874 Moseley *Astron.* xlv. (ed. 4) 147 These quantities .. are stated .. in the tables of the Nautical Almanac, and other ephemerides.

† 4. In wider sense: An almanac or calendar of any kind; in early use *esp.* one containing astrological or meteorological predictions for each day of the period embraced; also, a calendar of saints' days. Also *pl.* in same sense, sometimes used as sing. *Obs.*

In bibliographical works (e.g. in the *Brit. Mus. Cat.*), 'Ephemerides' is still used as a general heading for Almanacs, Calendars, etc.

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* II. vii. 6 Why can his tell-troth Ephemerides Teach him the weathers state so long beforne. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 That Kalendar or Ephemerides which he maketh of the diversities of times and seasons for all actions and purposes. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* IV. iv, Cures Plagues, piles, and pox, by the ephemerides. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Flintshire* IV. 39 He..wrote an Ephemeris of the Irish Saints. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 45 Several Ephemerides or Almanacks are annually published.

fig. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, ccclii, Hee who had read the Ephemerides Of Fate; and could repeat his owne, by roat. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks. (1812) IX. 105, I think this can hardly have escaped the writers of political ephemerides for any month or year.

† b. *pl.* The appointed daily order of religious services. *Obs.*

1650 Elderfield *Tythes* 117 How their ephemerides for divine services should be performed.

¶ 5. *catachr.* = Ephemera [2] 1 and 2.

1820 Shelley *Sens. Pl.* 49 The beamlike ephemeris Whose path is the lightning's. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Self-reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 25 Honour is venerable to us because it is no ephemeris.

† **Ephe·merist.** *Obs.* [f. Ephemer-is + -ist.] One who uses or makes an ephemeris.

1656-81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ephemerist*, one that registreth daily actions, or Nativities, with the help of an Ephemerides; a maker of an Ephemerides. *a* 1666 Howell (J.), He was discoursing of .. the art of foolish astrologers and genethliacal ephemerists. 1706 Phillips, *Ephemerist*, a maker of Ephemerides, Almanacks, etc. 1736 in Bailey.

Ephemeromorph (ɪfe·mĕro|mɔ̄ɪf). *Biol. rare.* [f. Gr. ἐφήμερο-ς (see Ephemera) + μορφ-ή form.] Used by Bastian as a general name for the lowest forms of life, which cannot be assigned definitely to either the animal or vegetable kingdom. Hence **Ephe·meromo·rphic** *a.*

1874 Bastian in *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 708 The song of the Ephemeromorphs might be, in the words of Ovid, 'Corpora vertantur; nec quod fuimusve, sumusve, Cras erimus'. 1876 — *ibid.* Jan. 243 These creatures of circumstances, which become metamorphosed in a most striking and apparently irregular manner, I have proposed to include under the general designation of 'Ephemeromorphs'. 1880 — *Brain* i. 6 The ephemeromorphic assemblage of vital forms.

Ephemeron (ɪfe·mĕrɒn). *Pl.* 7–9 ephemera, 9 ephemerons. [a. Gr. (ζῷον) ἐφήμερον (Aristotle *H. A.* I. v.), neut. of ἐφήμερος: see Ephemera [2].]

1. An insect, which, in its winged state, lives but for a day. Cf. Ephemera [2].

1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1677) § 697 There are certain Flies that are called Ephemera that live but a day. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 30 The Ephemeron, a Fly that lives but five Hours. 1845 R. Chambers *Vest. Creat., Hypoth. Devel.*, An ephemeron, hovering over a pool for its one April day of life. 1884 G. F. Braithwaite *Salmonidæ Westmorld.* vi. 26 The most beautiful species of our ephemera, the green and grey drakes, must not be forgotten.

2. *fig.* A short-lived person, institution, or production.

1771 *Bachelor* (1773) I. No. 38. 254 Unnotic'd, dull invective lyes, A mere Ephemeron it dyes, Or but provokes a jest. 1787 Beckford *Italy* (1834) II. 78 All the human ephemera of Lisbon. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 371 This political ephemeron [constitution formed by the National Assembly in 1791]. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 208 Every ephemeron of a tale-writer, a dramatist, etc. 1859 Fairholt *Tobacco* (1876) 61 Samuel Rowlands, a prolific writer of ephemera. 1878 Morley *Carlyle* 173 A cloud of sedulous ephemera still suck a little spiritual moisture.

‖ 3. A plant described by ancient writers. *Obs.*

Some ancient authors distinguish two plants called *ephemeron*: one so named because springing up and dying in one day, the other as being a poison that causes death within a day.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xlv. 204 If it be Ephemeron as it seemeth to be, then it is good for the teeth. 1616 Hayward *Sanct. Troub. Soul* II. (1620) To Rdr. P 9 Many writings are like the plant Ephemeron; which springeth, flourisheth, and fadeth in one day. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 35 It [goat's milk] helps against the ephemeron or cantharides [mistranslates *contra cantharidas et contra ephemeri potum* Plin. *N. H.* XXVIII. xlv].

4. *attrib.*

a 1735 Derham (J.), Swammerdam observes of the ephemeron-worms, that their food is clay. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* Travellers into Arabia tell us of several ephemeron-trees. *a* 1791 Wesley *Serm.* Wks. 1811 IX. 115 An Ephemeron Fly lives six hours. 1796 D'Israeli *Lit. Recreat.* 115 Several singular coincidencies alone gave the ephemeron critic his temporary existence. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (1826) 345 An ephemeron fly [produces] a cod-bait maggot.

Ephemerous (ɪfe·mĕrəs), *a.* [f. Ephemer-on + -ous.] Having the nature of, or resembling, an ephemeron; transitory.

a 1660 Hammond 19 *Serm.* vi. Wks. 1684 IV, Our ephemerous wishes, that no man can distinguish from true piety, but by their sudden death. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 282 The ephemerous tale that does its business and dies in a day. 1872 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xiv. 386 A certain ephemerous insect during its development, moults..above twenty times.

Ephesian (ɪfī·zăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *ephesi-us* (ad. Gr. ἐφέσιος, f. Ἔφεσος) + -an.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Ephesus.

B. *sb.*

1. An inhabitant of Ephesus.

1388 Wyclif *Ephes.* Prol., Effesians [1382 Ephecyes] ben of Asie. 1876 Humphreys *Coin Coll. Man.* vi. 53 The money of the Ephesians bore a stag.

† 2. A boon companion. *Obs.* Cf. the use of *Corinthian* in Shakspere, etc.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 164 *Prin.* Where suppes he? .. What Company? *Page.* Ephesians, my Lord, of the old Church. 1598 — *Merry W.* IV. v. 19 It is thine Host, thine Ephesian cals.

Ephesine (e·fĭsin), *a.* [ad. L. *Ephesīnus*, f. *Ephesus.*] Of or pertaining to Ephesus; chiefly *Eccl.* with reference to the Third General Council, held there A.D. 431, or to certain liturgical uses supposed to have emanated from Ephesus.

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 188 The Epistle of the Ephesine Counsell vnto Nestorius. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 339 The Ephesine temple. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 109 The Ephesine fathers had determined the Cyprian church to be independent of the bishop of Antioch. 1850 C. Wordsworth *Theoph. Angl.* 166 What is the tenor of the Ephesine Canon? 1882–3 A. F. Mitchell in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1236 The Scottish fragment in the Book of Deer, the Irish fragments..of distinctly Ephesine character.

Ephesite (e·fĭsəit). *Min.* [f. Ephes-us, near which it was found + -ite.] A pearly-white lamellar mineral, closely related to margarite.

1851 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XI. 59 Ephesite [a new species]. 1873 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 387 Ephesite, a mineral of..lamellar structure..resembles white cyanite.

† **Ephe·stian,** *a. Obs. rare* −[1]. [f. Gr. ἑφέστι-ος of the house or family (f. ἐπί upon + ἑστία hearth) + -an.] Domestic, as opposed to *foreign.*

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 275 That the state [government] of this Isle, without regard to Ephestian or exotick country..should consider of men according to the fruits, whether good or bad.

Ephete (e·fīt). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐφέτης, agent-n. f. ἐφιέναι to impose, command, etc., f. ἐπί (see Epi-) + ἱέναι to send.] In *pl.* The members of a body of magistrates at Athens. More commonly in L. form *ephetæ.*

1839 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 19 He [Draco] introduced some changes in the administration of criminal justice, by transferring causes of murder, or of accidental homicide, from the cognizance of the archons to the magistrates called ephetes; though it is not clear whether he instituted, or only modified or enlarged, their jurisdiction.

So **Ephe·tic** *a.* [see -ic.] (See quot.)

1849 Grote *Greece* II. x. (ed. 2) III. 107 *note*, Plato copies to a great degree the arrangements of the ephetic tribunals, in his provisions for homicide.

Ephialtes (efi|æ·ltīz). [a. Gr. ἐφιάλτης.

Usually believed to be agent-n. f. *ἐφιάλλεσθαι, var. of ἐφάλλεσθαι to leap upon, f. ἐπί on + ἅλλεσθαι to leap. But the phonological difficulties are considerable (cf., however, ἐφίορκος = ἐπίορκος, f. ἐπί + ὅρκος); and the synonymous ἡπιαλής, ἐφέλης, etc. suggest that the word may have been affected by popular etymology.]

A demon supposed to cause nightmare; nightmare itself.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 214 The diseases called Ephialtes or Incubus, i.e. the night-Mare. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. § 21. 272 To prevent the Ephialtes or night-Mare we hang up an hallow stone in our stables. 1656 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* 296 Such as in their sleep are troubled with the Disease called Ephialtes or Incubus. 1777 Brand *Pop. Antiq.* 324 Ephialtes, or Night Mare is called by Common People Witch-riding.

Ephippial (efi·pĭăl), *a. Anat.* & *Zool.* [f. Ephippi-um + -al.] Of or pertaining to the ephippium.

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 738/1 Its corners are bounded by the ephippial .. processes. 1841–71 R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 455 The development of the ephippial eggs takes place at the posterior part of the ovaries.

† **Ephi·ppiate,** *v. Obs.*−[0] [f. L. *ephippi-um* saddle + -ate.] To harness or saddle.

1656–81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1704 in Cocker.

‖ **Ephippium** (efi·pĭŏm). [L. *ephippium* horse-cloth, saddle, ad. Gr. ἐφίππιος adj. 'that is for putting on a horse', f. ἐπί upon + ἵππος horse.]

1. *Anat.* A saddle-shaped depression of the sphenoid bone. 1842 Dunglison *Medical Lex.* s.v.

2. *Zool.* The envelope enclosing the winter ova of the Daphniidæ (a genus of the Crustaceans), which is situated between the back of the animal and the carapace, and probably is a development from the latter. It is shed with the carapace.

1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 455 As winter approaches, however, the Daphnia may be seen with a dark opaque substance within the back of the shell, which has been called the ephippium, from its resemblance to a saddle ..The ephippium is really only an altered part of the carapace. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 287 The ephippium sinks to the bottom, and, sooner or later, its contents give rise to young *Daphnix.*

Ephod (e·fɒd). Also 4 **ephoth.** [Heb. אפוד *ēphōd*, f. אפד *āphad* to put on.]

1. A Jewish priestly vestment, without sleeves, slit at the sides below the armpits, fastened with buckles at the shoulders, and by a girdle at the waist. The high-priest's ephod was of 'gold, purple, scarlet, and fine-twined linen (byssus)'; that worn by others was of linen.

1382 Wyclif *Ex.* XXV. 7 Gemmes to anowrn ephoth, that is, a preestis ouermest clothing, that we cleepen a coope. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* VI. 14 Dauid was girded with a linnen Ephod. 1770 Chatterton *Happiness*, The bloody son of Jesse..made himself an ephod to his mind. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* IV. (1858) 205 *note*, 'Bring hither the Ephod,' the priestly cape, dressed in which the High-priest delivered the oracle.

2. *transf.* A typical priestly garment; † hence used symbolically for 'the priestly office', 'clerical influence'.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* IV. (R.) The holy ephod made a cloak for gain. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. v. (1739) 13 What the Ephod could not, the Sword wrapt up therein should. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 44 Many a good dinner did Charles Honeyman lose by assuming that unlucky ephod [i.e. wearing the surplice in the pulpit].

Ephor (e·fɔ̄r). [ad. Gr. ἔφορος (= Epic ἐπίουρος) overseer, overlooker, f. ἐπί upon + root **fop*, as in ὁράειν to see. Also used in L. pl. form ephori, whence app. the form *ephories* in 16–17th c.]

1. The title given to certain magistrates in various Dorian states, *esp.* at Sparta, where the five ephors, appointed annually by popular election, exercised a controlling power over the kings.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 547 To content the people, they appointed five Ephories who were chosen out of the people, as Tribunes to keep away tyranny. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) B, Those which are good, would curbe and bridle him. As the Ephori did the Kings of Lacedemonia. 1602 L. Lloyd *Confer. Lawes* 43 The Areopagites in Athens .. the Ephories in Sparta .. the Amphictions at Trozaena. 1642 *Coll. Rights & Priv. Parl.* 10 At Lacedemonia, the Ephors; at Athens, the Demarches. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 76 The Ephores or Controllers of the Kings. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. 321 Before the ephors made an exception, every one rose at his [the king's] approach.

† b. *transf. Obs. rare.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. VI. 5 Mr. Hollis, Sr. Walter Earl, and other ephori. 1732 Wogan *Let.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1824) XVII. 485 Their [kings' of England] inherent rights .. were but mere feathers, the sport of every wind that blew from the ephori of the people.

2. In modern Greece: An overseer, superintendent of public works.

1890 *Athenæum* 15 Mar. 252/1 The excavations at Lycosoura .. will now be resumed, under the direction of the Ephor, B. A. Leonardos.

Hence **E·phoral** *a.*, of or pertaining to the ephors. **E·phoralty,** the office of ephor; also, the body of ephors. **E·phorate:** see quot. **Epho·ric** *a.* = *ephoral.* † **E·phorism,** *nonce-wd.*, a tribunal resembling that of the ephors. † **E·phorize** *v. Obs.*, to exercise a controlling influence over; to over-rule as the ephors did. **E·phorship,** the term of office as ephor. † **E·phory** [cf. Gr. ἐφορεία], the body of ephors.

1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) I. 209 Aristotle paints the evil of the *ephoral magistrature, but acknowledges that it gave strength and durability to the state. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* i. (1862) 18 It was not till above a century after his decease that the Ephoral power became any protection to the people. 1833 Lewis in *Philol. Museum* II. 49 Dr. Arnold then proceeds to describe the *Ephoralty as a magistracy contrived for the purpose of, etc. 1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 267 At the same time he abolished the Ephoralty. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 42 An *ephorate or court of supreme revision for laws and magistracies. 1846 Grote *Greece* (1862) II. VI. 144 The annual *ephoric oath of office. 1633 James in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 9 Thrice I have bin hal'd before Our *Ephorismes of state. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 50 These Essentially, must not be *Ephorized or Tribuned by one or a few Mens discretion. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxii. VIII. 31 In this 13th year of the reign of Darius, and in the *ephorship of Alexippidas at Lacedæmon. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 42 Upbraiding him that by adding the *Ephory he [Theopompus] had diminished the Power of his Authority.

Ephydriad (efi·dri|ăd). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐφυδριάς, -άδος, f. ἐπί upon + ὕδωρ water.] A water-nymph.

1832 L. Hunt *Poems* 201 'Tis there the Ephydriads haunt.

Epi-, *prefix*, repr. Gr. ἐπι- (before an unaspirated vowel usually ἐπ-, before an aspirated vowel ἐφ-, represented in Eng. by Ep-, Eph-), used in prepositional and advb. senses, 'upon, at, or close upon (a point of space or time), on the ground or occasion of, in addition'.

1. In words derived from compounds which either were, or might legitimately have been, formed already in Greek. Also in mod. scientific terms after the analogy of words derived from Gr.; chiefly with sense 'placed or resting upon', as in *epicalyx, epicorolline.*

2. In mod. Chemistry employed in the names **epibromhydrin, epichlorhydrin, epicyanhydrin, epiiodohydrin,** denoting substances of analogous composition belonging respectively to the bromhydrin, chlorhydrin, etc. series. They contain one equivalent of a salt-radical with 3 of carbon, 5 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen.

3. In Mineralogy prefixed to the names of certain minerals to form names of other minerals closely resembling them in composition, as in **Epibou·la·ngerite,** a sulph-antimonide of lead resulting from the decomposition of boulangerite. **Epi·chlo·rite,** a hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium. **Epidi·orite,** a mineral differing from diorite in that the hornblende it contains is fibrous. **Episti·lbite,** a zeolitic mineral, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

1872 DANA *Min.*, *1st App.* 5 *Epiboulangerite.* 1850 DANA *Min.* 263 Epichlorite .. fuses only in thin fibres and with difficulty. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 245 The viridite (chlorite, epichlorite, or chloritic matter). 1887 DANA *Manual Min.* 482 Epidioryte consists of plagioclase with hornblende, some quartz, a little orthoclase, and some pyroxen. 1826 *Edin. Jrnl. Sc.* IV. 286 The cleavage of epistilbite is quite perfect.

Epibasal (epibē·săl), *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + BASAL *a.*] The distinctive epithet of the upper of the two cells in the oösphere of certain cryptogams. (See quot.)

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 375 The oospore is first of all clothed with a cell-wall, continues to grow considerably, and is then divided by a horizontal or slightly oblique wall (basal wall). The lower (hypobasal) of these two cells .. contributes but little to the formation of the embryo. The upper (epibasal) cell gives rise to the capsule and the seta.

Epiblast (e·piblast). [f. EPI- + -BLAST.]

1. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Epiblast*, a small transverse plate (a second cotyledon), found on the embryo of some grasses.

2. *Biol.* The outermost of the three layers constituting the wall of the blastoderm when fully formed.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 50 The inner wall of the sac is the hypoblast (endoderm of the adult), the outer the epiblast (ectoderm). 1881 MIVART *Cat* 319 The epiblast investing the whole ovum within the vitelline membrane.

‖ **Epiblema** (epiblī·mă). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐπίβλημα that which is thrown over, f. ἐπί upon + βάλλειν to throw.] (See quot.)

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 48 The roots of plants are invested by a modified epidermal tissue to which the term Epiblema has been given by Schleiden.

Epic (e·pik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–9 epick, 7 epique, (epik). [ad. L. *epicus*, a. Gr. ἐπικός, f. ἔπος word, narrative, song. Cf. Fr. *épique*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to that species of poetical composition (see EPOS), represented typically by the Iliad and Odyssey, which celebrates in the form of a continuous narrative the achievements of one or more heroic personages of history or tradition.

Epic dialect: that form of the Greek language in which the epic poems were written.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Arte Eng. Poet.* (Arb.) 176 Harding a Poet Epick or Historicall. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 139 Teaches what the Laws are of a true Epic Poem. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.*, *Let. Sir R. Howard*, The same images serve equally for the Epique Poesie, and for the Historique and Panegyrique. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 106 ¶ 1 Three and twenty Descriptions of the Sun-rising that might be of great Use to an Epick Poet. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 202 ¶ 6 To be poor, in the epick language, is only not to command the wealth of nations. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cc, My poem's Epic, and is meant to be Divided in twelve books. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 165 The epic poet .. must drink water out of a wooden bowl. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 73 Tennyson has endeavored to imitate the old epic simplicity.

absol. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discoveries* (1641) 132 The best masters of the Epick, Homer and Virgil.

2. Such as is described in epic poetry.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 219 Some great Princess, six feet high, Grand, epic, homicidal.

B. *sb.*

† 1. An epic poet. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Horace's Art Poet* (1640) 5 Now to like of this, lay that aside, the Epic's office is.

2. An epic poem.

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ii. 33 One of them was the Goddess of Elegies..and another of Epicks. 1789 J. CAMPBELL *Eccl. & Lit. Hist. Irel.* 170 (T.) He [Mr. M'Pherson] brought forward his counterfeit epicks (the alleged poems of Ossian). 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 23 Oct., The Homeric epic, in which all is purely external and objective, and the poet is a mere voice. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 583 The most popular of all English poems has been the Puritan epic of the 'Paradise Lost'.

b. *transf.* A composition comparable to an epic poem.

The typical epics, the Homeric poems, the Nibelungenlied, etc., have often been regarded as embodying a nation's conception of its own past history, or of the events in that history which it finds most worthy of remembrance. Hence by some writers the phrase *national epic* has been applied to any imaginative work (whatever its form) which is considered to fulfil this function.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 267 Schlegel has a remark on his Historical Plays, *Henry Fifth* and the others, which is worth remembering. He calls them a kind of National Epic. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 328 To turn from the glowing strains of the Norwegian prose epic.

3. *fig.* A story, or series of events, worthy to form the subject of an epic.

1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* lxiii, This starry and weird incident in the epic of life's common career. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. vii. 898 That life was a noble Christian epic.

Epical (e·pikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Characteristic of an epic; resembling the style or the subjects proper to epic poetry.

1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 224 The simple epical accumulation of sentences. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Camb. Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 204 The Hebrew and Greek Scriptures contain immortal sentences..But they have no epical integrity. 1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* 27 The rhythm is vigorous and simple, in some sense epical. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* Introd. 14 The great figure of the Poet .. and the equally remarkable Preacher .. give a certain historical and epical form to the narrative.

2. Of the nature of an epic, or of epic poetry: cf. EPIC *a.* 1.

1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 565/1 The Epical poetry of the Hebrews. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 32 A high-toned epical narrative. 1882 A. W. WARD in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 425 A form of poetry more elastic than either the epical or the dramatic.

Hence **E·pically** *adv.*, in an epical manner; in the style of an epic poem.

1863 *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 176/3 We have seen Milton's vision of Eden treated in fond fancy epically .. by a small versifier. 1882 STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* I. 73 Typical incidents, epically conceived, fitly embodying a crisis.

Epicalyx (epikæ·liks). *Bot.* [f. EPI- + CALYX.] A whorl of leaf-like organs surrounding the true calyx in some plants.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 221. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 540 In *Malope trifida*..the three parts of the epicalyx represent a sub-floral bract with its two stipules.

Epicarp (e·pikāɹp). *Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐπί (see EPI-) + καρπ-ός fruit.] In fruits: The outermost layer of the pericarp; the peel, rind, or skin. Cf. ENDOCARP.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 3 In the apple and pear the epicarp is formed by the cuticle of the calyx, in the peach the separable skin is the epicarp.

Epicay, var. of EPIKY, *Obs.*

Epicede (e·pisīd). *arch.* Also 7 epiced. Anglicized form of EPICEDIUM.

1549 BALE *Ded. of Leland's Itin.* (T.), His worthy works .. with hys epigrams and epicedes. 1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v. (1772) 141 To heare the swan sing her oune epiced. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* VI. 99 Ausonius made many Epiceds. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 228 He had hastily flattered Richard Cromwell's brief authority by an epicede on Oliver.

Epice·dial, *a. arch.* [f. EPICEDI-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an epicedium; elegiac.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* VI. 50, 2 Epicedial Distichs. 1824 CARLYLE *Richter* Misc. (1869) 4 Some of them far exceed anything we English can exhibit in the epicedial style. 1828 — in *For. Rev.* II. 461 In epicedial language, it may be said .. that his country mourned for him.

Epicedian (episī·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 epecedean. [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Elegiac; funereal.

1623 COCKERAM II. s.v. *Song*, A Song sung ere the corse bee buried, Epicedian-Songe [*printed* Epiodian]. 1881 LD. LYTTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 783 Epicedian strains.

† B. *sb. Obs.* = EPICEDIUM.

1606 MARLOW & CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* IV, The.. black-ey'd swans Did sing..woful epicedians. 1662 TATHAM *Aqua Tri.* 3 Swans are said to sing a little before they die ..an Epecedean, or Funerall Song.

† **Epicedion.** *Obs.* = next.

1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Brit. in Black* (1872) 13 May thy Age never see An Epicedion in sculp't for thee.

‖ **Epicedium** (episī·diŭm, -sīdəi·ŭm). *Pl.* epicedia, -ums. [L. *epicēdium*, a. Gr. ἐπικήδειον, neut. of ἐπικήδειος pertaining to funeral rites, f. ἐπί upon + κῆδος care, *esp.* funeral observance.] A funeral ode.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1375/2 In memorie of whom (but not as an epicedium, nor yet as an epitaph) these verses..may well be vsed. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 214 That Song or Epicedium of Regnor Ladbrog. 1706 in PHILLIPS, *Epicedium*, a Funeral Song, or Copy of Verses in praise of the Dead. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 163 Epithalamiums, epicediums, by which the dream of existence may be..embellished. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. v. 276 The epicedia or funeral lamentations. 1882 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ballads* I. 33/1 He .. whips off his 'brother-in-law's' head, with this epicedium: 'Lie there, thou head, and bleed'.

Epicene (e·pisīn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 epysyn, 7 epicen, 7–9 epicœne. [ad. L. *epicœnus*, a. Gr. ἐπίκοινος, f. ἐπί (see EPI-) + κοινός common.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Gram.* In Lat. and Gr. grammar, said of nouns which, without changing their grammatical gender, may denote either sex. Hence (improperly) *epicene gender*. In Eng. grammar the term has no proper application, but is loosely used as a synonym of *common*.

c 1528 *Impeachm. Wolsey* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 356 Wherefor all gendyrs dysconte[nt] be .. The dubyum & the epysyn Also. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 8 *Q.* Is the Epicene Gender a Gender properly? *A.* No. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 348 'Boy' of course is to be understood as an epicene term. 1880 I. PITMAN *Argt. agst. Spelling Reform* 4, I use this word [persons] not invidiously, but as of the epicene gender.

quasi-*sb.* 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 89 But how shall the gender be known in Epicenes?

2. *transf.* and *fig.* (often with humorous allusion to 1). a. In humorous uses of the phrase *epicene gender*; also of persons, their employments, characters, etc.: Partaking of the characteristics of both sexes.

1601 BP. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) B ij a, A Prey to the Eagles of the Epicene gender, both Hees and Shees. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Masques* (T.), Of the epicene gender, hees, and shees, Amphibion Archy is the chief. 1644–58 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 87 Her Head is Epicene. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 ¶ 4 All Inamaratoes, or Persons of the Epicene Gender. 1823 *Monthly Rev.* CII. 541 The fables concerning this epicene Pope [Pope Joan]. 1830 COLERIDGE *Let.* 26 July, The mysterious epicene relation in which poor Miss Johnston stood to him. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* I. 43 What had at first appeared as an epicene shape, the decreasing space resolved into a cloaked female.

b. Adapted to both sexes; worn or inhabited by both sexes.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* I. i, 'Stead of an alb, An epicene casible. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lincolnsh.* II. 154 The Founder of those Epicœne, and Hermaphrodite Convents, wherein Monks and Nuns lived together. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 25 With tatters of epicene linen.

c. *fig.*; often in the sense of 'effeminate'.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4 Epicene and bastard phrases. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* Wks. (1692) 566 And in an Epicœne fury can write news. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 170 In his code of morality we have no epicene or doubtful virtues. 1881 BLACK *Sunrise* 28 An epicene creature, a bundle of languid affectations.

B. *sb.* One who partakes of the characteristics of both sexes.

1609 B. JONSON (*title*), Epicene, or The Silent Woman. 1831 H. NEELE *Romance Hist.* I. 227 He has gone to take leave of his Epicene. 1873 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* 44 [Arrest of development]..substitutes .. a wiry .. masculineness..making her an epicene.

Hence **E·piceni·sm.** *nonce-wd.*

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 331 Even Shakspere sometimes slides into the temptation which this epicenism [the performance of female parts by male actors] presents to unlicensed wit.

Epicentral (epise·ntrăl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐπίκεντρ-ος (see EPICENTRUM, which in sense 2 is the immediate source) + -AL.]

1. Situated upon a (vertebral) 'centrum'. Also quasi-*sb.* (see quot.)

1866 OWEN *Anat.* I. 43 These 'scleral' spines [of fishes] are termed, according to the vertebral element they may adhere to, 'epineurals', 'epicentrals', and 'epipleurals'.. In Esox..the..epicentral spines are present.

2. Of or pertaining to an epicentrum.

1887 *Science* (U. S. A.) 20 May 495/1 The determination of the epicentral tract.

Epicentre (e·pisentəɹ). Anglicized f. next.

1887 *Science* (U. S. A.) 20 May 495/1 The distance from the epicentre to the point where the rate of decline of the intensity is greatest.

‖ **Epicentrum** (epise·ntrŭm). [mod.Lat., a. Gr. ἐπίκεντρον, neut. of ἐπίκεντρος *adj.*, 'situate upon a centre', f. ἐπί upon + κέντρον CENTRE.] The point over the centre: applied in *Seismology* to the outbreaking point of earthquake shocks.

1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 100 The point of first emergence (epicentrum). 1887 *Science* (U. S. A.) 20 May 495/2 Along this line there are three points, each of which has all the characters of an epicentrum, determined by as many distinct shocks, each having a focus of its own.

† **Epicera·stic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐπικερασ-τικός, f. ἐπικεραννύναι to temper, f. ἐπί + κεραννύναι to mix.] Tempering the acrimony of the humours; emollient. Also as *sb.* in *pl.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 232 An epicerastick Vomit may be made of Chicken-broth, etc. *Ibid.* IX. 317 The Vomits must be very gentle and epicerastick, as Warm-water. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Epicerasticks.* 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Epicerebral (epise·rĭbrăl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + CEREBRAL.] Situated upon the brain.

Epicerebral space: 'A space said by His to exist between the pia mater and the surface of the brain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

‖ **Epicheirema** (e·pikəirī·mă). Also 8 epichirema. [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐπιχείρημα lit. 'an attempt', f. ἐπιχειρέειν to undertake, f. ἐπί upon + χείρ hand.] (See quots.)

Aristotle used the word to denote 'an attempted proof, such as is used in Dialectic, being something short of a demonstrated conclusion' (Liddell & Scott); the use defined below is due to a misunderstanding of his meaning.

1721 in BAILEY. 1724 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 6 Epichirema is a Syllogism which contains the Proof of the major or minor, or both, before it draws the Conclusion. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xix. (1866) I. 365 A syllogism is now vulgarly called an Epicheirema, when to either of the two premises, or to both, there is annexed a reason for its support. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xviii. 155 The peculiar name Epicheirema is given to a syllogism when either premise is proved or supported by a reason implying the existence of an imperfectly expressed prosyllogism.

Epichile (e·pikəil). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *epichīlium*, f. Gr. ἐπί upon + χεῖλος lip, rim.] 'The upper half of the lid of an orchid, when that organ is once jointed or strangulated' (*Treas. Bot.*).

Epichlorhydrin, -chlorite: see EPI- *pref.*

Epichordal (epikō·ɹdăl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + CHORD + -AL.] Situated upon or about the intercranial part of the notochord: applied to certain segments of the brain.

Epichorial (epikō·ɹriăl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐπιχώρι-ος in or of the country (f. ἐπί + χώρα country) + -AL.] Proper or peculiar to a particular country or district.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superstition* Wks. III. 334 The local or epichorial superstitions from every district of Europe. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 159 This adornment is quite epichorial; we never saw it out of the Veronese.

Epichristian (epikri·styăn), *a. rare.* [f. EPI- + CHRISTIAN *a.*] Pertaining to the age not long after Christ. (App. invented by De Quincey, who

explains that he uses it 'of all agencies that belonged to the primary movements of Christianity'.)

1840 De Quincey *Essenes* Wks. IX. 268 During the whole of this noviciate for Christianity, and, in fact, throughout the whole Epichristian era, etc. 1860 *Guardian* 20 June, The loss of the epichristian Hindu literature, no less than that of still greater antiquity, has been very considerable.

Epicism (e·pisiz'm). *rare.* [f. Epic + -ism.] The mental habit characteristic of the epic poet.

1878 T. Sinclair *Mount* 166 But the lyricism and the balance of epicism in his nature saved him.

Epicist (e·pisist). [f. Epic + -ist.] A writer of epic poetry.

1853 Kingsley *A. Smith & A. Pope* Misc. I. 272 As the Greek epicists and Virgil copied Homer; as all succeeding Latin epicists copied Virgil. 1878 T. Sinclair *Mount* 60 His placing of Cervantes as the greatest epicist.

Epiclinal (epikləi·năl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐπί (see Epi-) + κλίν-η couch + -al.] 'Placed upon the disk or receptacle of a flower' (*Treas. Bot.*).

Epicly (e·pikli), *adv. rare.* [f. Epic *a.* + -ly 2.] In an epic manner or style; Epically.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 480 Poems in which are pictured and narrated, epicly, national characters and events. 1839 *Ibid.* XLVI. 121 It had been sung .. lyrically, narratively, dramatically, and epicly.

Epicœle (e·pisīl). [f. Epi- + Gr. κοιλ-ία the cavity of the belly.] (See quot. and Atrium.)

Hence **Epicœ·lous** *a.*, having an epicœle.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* xi. 636 In the Tunicata, the atrium is a kind of 'perivisceral cavity', which is formed by an invagination of the ectoderm, in which case it may be termed an epicœle.

Epicolic (epikɒ·lik), *a. Anat.* [f. Epi- + Gr. κόλον Colon. Cf. F. *épicolique.*] Of or pertaining to the region of the body which is over, or in the course of, the colon.

Epicondyle (epikɒ·ndəil). *Anat.* [a. Fr. *épicondyle* (mod.L. *epicondylus*), formed by Chaussier *c* 1820: see Epi- and Condyle.

As Chaussier applied the name condyle to what is now called the 'radial head' of the humerus, *epicondyle* meant 'the process situated above the condyle'.]

The external condyle of the humerus.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 161 It [*i. e.* the process] should be designated epicondyle. 1840 G. Ellis *Anat.* 304 Semiflex the elbow joint, and the prominences of the external or epicondyle on the outer side, and of the internal condyle or epitrochlea on the inner, will be rendered evident.

Epicoracoid (epikɒ·răkoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Epi- + Coracoid.]

A. *adj.* The designation of a bone, or pair of bones, found in reptiles, etc., and forming a continuation of the coracoid. B. *sb.* The epicoracoid bone.

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 377/1 The epicoracoids .. are wanting in the bird. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* iv. 158 An additional flat bone placed in front of the inner end of the coracoid called the epicoracoid. 1875 Blake *Zool.* 78 The clavicle is single, and, unlike that in the Monotremata, is not associated with an epicoracoid bone.

Epicoracoidal (epikɒ·răkoi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] = prec.

1871 Huxley *Anat. Vert.* 256 [In Crocodilia] the pectoral arch has no clavicle, and the coracoid has no distinct epicoracoidal element.

Epicorolline (epikɒ·rɒlin, -əin), *a. Bot.* [f. Epi- + Corolla + -ine.] Inserted in or upon the corolla.

Epicotyl (epikɒ·til). *Bot.* [f. Epi- + Gr. κοτύλ-η: see Cotyledon.] (See quot.)

1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 5 The stem immediately above the cotyledons will be called the epicotyl or plumule.

Epicotyle·donary, *a. Bot.* [f. Epi- + Cotyledon + -ary.] Situated immediately above the cotyledons.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 246 The bundles of the trace of the first epicotyledonary leaves insert themselves on the cotyledonary bundles at or close below the cotyledonary node.

Epicranial (epikrē·niăl), *a. Anat.* [f. Epicrani-um + -al.] Pertaining to the epicranium.

Epicranial suture: in insects (see quot. 1888).

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 774 Epicranial Lymphatics. They are distributed on all sides beneath the skin of the cranium. 1856 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* II. 67 Three muscles .. arising from the epicranial aponeurosis. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 140 Its dorsal surface or Epicranium is convex, and is marked by a Y-shaped epicranial suture.

† **E·picrani·dal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ἐπι-κρανίς, ἐπικρανίδ-ος the membrane of the cerebellum (see Epicranium).] Belonging to or situated in the cerebellum.

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* lii. 135 Eratistratus [places the Soul] in the Epicranidal Membrane.

‖ **Epicranium** (epikrē·niŭm). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἐπί (see Epi-) + κρανίον Cranium.] All that overlies the cranium or skull; the scalp.

b. In insects: The upper surface of the head.

1888 [see Epicranial].

‖ **Epicra·sis.** *Obs. Med.* [mod.L. *epicrāsis*, a. Gr. ἐπικρᾶσις, f. ἐπικρα-, ἐπικεραννύναι: see Epicerastic.]

The process of 'tempering acrid humours'; the use of epicerastics.

1621 G. Hakewil *King David's Vow* 290 In such a case .. a skilfull Physician will use Epicrasis, as they call it, labouring to bring the body to a better temperature.

Epicure (e·pikiuı), *sb.* Also 6 epecur. [perh. an appellative use of *Epicure* (cf. Fr. *Épicure*, It. *Epicuro*), ad. L. *Epicūrus* (as pr. name now used in Lat. form), a. Gr. Ἐπίκουρος, the name of an Athenian philosopher *c* 300 B.C. It may, however, be ad. late L. *epicūrius* (= L. *epicūrēus*) Epicurean, f. *Epicūrus*; cf. *Vergyle, Ovyde*, ad. L. *Vergilius, Ovidius.* See Epicuree, Epicury.

It does not appear that *epicure* as a common noun was ever current in Fr.; a single instance (pl. *epicures*, in sense 2) is cited by Godef. from the *Tresor* of Brunetto Latino (13th c.), who in an identical passage in one of his Italian works uses *epicuri.* The Italian lexicographers, however, suggest that the form *epicuri*, both in this case and in the two or three instances of 14–15th c. in which it is used for 'Epicureans', is a scribal error for the more usual *epicurei* or *epicurii.*]

† 1. A disciple or follower of Epicurus; = Epicurean B. 1. a. A philosopher of the school of Epicurus. *Obs.*

The distinctive doctrines of Epicurus were, 1. That the highest good is pleasure, which he identified with the practice of virtue. 2. That the gods do not concern themselves at all with men's affairs. 3. That the external world resulted from a fortuitous concourse of atoms.

[1548 R. Hutten *Sun of Divin.* R v b, To confyrme oure myndes against Epicures opinions. 1589 Cooper *Admon.* 118 The schoole of *Epicure*, and the Atheists, is mightily increased in these dayes.] 1547 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* 20 a, Scholers of every secte became Epicures, but none of the Epicures became of other sectes. 1599 Davies *Immort. Soul* (1876) I. 26 Epicures make them swarmes of atomies. 1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxii. 96, I care not for the planed Stoic, there is a Sect between him and the Epicure. 1772 Fletcher *Wks.* (1795) I. 70 Unrenewed Man has imagined with the Epicure, a careless God.

† b. *loosely.* One who disbelieves in the divine government of the world, and in a future life; one who recognizes no religious motives for conduct.

1545 Jove *Exp. Dan.* xii. [xi.] 222 He describeth the furye of the Epicures..euen to contempne the very god. 1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 54 Or els beleue (as y' Epecurs do) that after this life ther is neither hel nor heauen. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Ch. Porch* x, Were I an Epicure, I could bate swearing. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 819 A professed unpreaching Epicure and Arminian.

† 2. One who gives himself up to sensual pleasure, *esp.* to eating; a glutton, sybarite.

1565 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xlv. 498 He marvelled why Feckenham should call him epicure [because he did not fast]. 1575 T. Rogers *Sec. Coming Christ* 12/2 Least happely by possessing much they..fal into ryotousnesse, and so become Epicures. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. iii. 8 Then fly, false Thanes, And mingle with the English Epicures. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* App. 573 An epicure is for his wine or women or feasts continually. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 270 Nobody was less of an epicure than Epicurus himself. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 154 The poultry kind may be considered as sensual epicures, solely governed by their appetites.

3. (The current sense.) One who cultivates a refined taste for the pleasures of the table; one who is choice and dainty in eating and drinking.

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) I. 210 Let us..forsake the discipline and life of Epicures, and beware that our pallate .. be not moore sensible than our hart. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* II. xxxiv. (1646) 165 Such an epicure was Potiphar .. to please his tooth and pamper his flesh with delicacies. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 18 More sweetness in knowledge, than the little Epicure, the Bee, tasts in his choicest flowers. 1756-82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* II. x. 130 Our author himself was a great Epicure. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxix, As an epicure protracts, by sipping slowly, the enjoyment of a delicious beverage. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 61 Lucullus, a more refined epicure.

b. *transf.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 49 The Cardinals .. play the Epicures with Musick as well as Meat. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 47 This is excellently calculated to excite the appetite of literary epicures. 1823 Chalmers *Serm.* I. 382 Your epicures of feeling who riot in all the luxury of theatrical emotion. 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* ii. 54, I am afraid I am becoming an epicure in words.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 70 Democles .. spent his time Epicure-like in all kinde of pleasures. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 89 b, Like one of Rome's Epicure Emperors. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 3 May, The exceeding unmannerly and epicure-like palate of Mr. Creed. 1852 Dickens *Bleak H.* vi, I have the epicure-like feeling.

† **E·picure,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To indulge as an epicure; in quot. *refl.*; also, *To epicure it* = to play the epicure.

1627-47 Feltham *Resolves* I. xli. 132 It [the body] would complain of loathing and satiety, and so would the soul if it did ever epicure itself in joy. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* ii. § 48 They did Epicure it in daily exceedings.

† **Epicure·al, epicu·rial,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *epicūrē-us, epicūri-us* (see next), + -al.]

a. Characteristic of the Epicurean philosophy.

b. Characteristic of a votary of sensual pleasure.

a 1555 Bradford *Wks.* 228 Take from us our .. hypocritical, and epicureal hearts. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* 30 *note*, Epicuriall and idle life. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 103 Baked in Pasties, for his liquorous Epicureal appetite. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. v, But these are Epicureall tenents, tending to loosenesse of life. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 88 Whose Epicureall mindes are only set upon prodigall expence. 1681 P. Rycaut *Critick* 174 In making an epicurial pleasure the ultimate term. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 10 These provisions being something too Epicurial for an Hermit.

Epicurean (e·pikiurī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also in 6 epicureane, 7 epicurian. [f. L. *epicūrē-us*, late L. *epicūrius* (ad. Gr. ἐπικούρειος, f. Ἐπίκουρος Epicurus) + -an. Cf. Fr. *Épicurien.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Epicurus, or to the ethical and physical system of philosophy taught by him.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1584) 442 Fortune being an Epicurian worde, rather than an Heathenish. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1676) 205/2 It was no Epicurean speech of an Epicure. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 11 The Atomical or Epicurean Hypothesis. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* III. XII. (1742) 378 That chief good of an Epicurean life, his private ease and safety. 1861 Mill *Utilit.* ii. 11 There is no known Epicurean theory of life which does not assign to the pleasures of the intellect .. a much higher value as pleasures than to those of mere sensation.

2. Devoted to the pursuit of pleasure; hence, luxurious, sensual, gluttonous. Now chiefly: Devoted to refined and tasteful sensuous enjoyment.

1641 Milton *Ch. Discipl.* II. (1851) 66 Warming their Palace Kitchins, and from thence their unctuous, and epicurean paunches. 1656 Cowley *Poems, Grasshopper*, Voluptuous, and Wise withal, Epicurean Animal! 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 192 No longer an earnest Nation, but a light epicurean one. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 215 Nothing to mar the sober majesties Of settled, sweet, Epicurean life.

b. Suited to the taste of an epicure.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 24 Epicurean Cookes, Sharpen with cloylesse sawce his Appetite.

B. *sb.* 1. A disciple of Epicurus; one who holds views similar to his.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 9 Velleius the Epicurian needed not to have asked, why God should have adorned the heavens with stars. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 101 He may think with the Epicurean, that God is an idle, unactive Being. 1732 Berkeley *Alciph.* IV. § 16 The very Epicureans allowed the being of gods. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 60 The Epicureans and the Stoics..came forward to supply that moral want.

2. One who makes pleasure the chief object of his life.

a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 236 Symon Preastoun..a right Epicureane. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* i. 25 Those poor brutish Epicureans have nothing but the mere husks of fleshly pleasure to feed themselues with. 1825 Scott *Talism.* x, He was a voluptuary and an epicurean. 1866 Motley *Dutch Rep.* II. i. 131 A horde of lazy epicureans, telling beads and indulging themselves in luxurious vice.

Epicureanism (e·pikiurī·ăniz'm). [f. Epicurean + -ism.]

1. The philosophical system of Epicurus.

a 1751 Bolingbroke *Ess. Hum. Reason* (R.), He that should take all his notions of .. Epicureanism from Balbus. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 78 The modern Stoic (or Antinomian) .. borrows the practical part of Epicureanism.

2. Adherence to the principles of Epicurus, or to what are commonly understood as such; hence, devotion to a life of ease, pleasure, and luxury. Also *transf.*

1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 376 That pensive epicureanism which gives so peculiar a character to his poems. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 250 His dislike of the Puritans..sprang, not from bigotry, but from Epicureanism. 1872 Minto *Eng. Lit.* II. x. 611 This literary epicureanism (or rather gluttony).

Epicure·anize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Epicurean + -ize.] *trans.* To render epicurean or pleasure-loving.

1827 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 314 These naturally tend to enervate and epicureanize men's minds.

† **E·picuree.** *Obs.* In 4, 6 *pl.* epicureis, -ees. See also Epicury. [ad. L. *epicūrē-us* (see Epicurean); cf. *Pharisee.*] = Epicurean B. 1.

(In the first quot. *epicureis* appears to be the Lat. pl. *epicurei* with an Eng. pl. ending; cf. *ephories* and similar formations common in 16–17th c.)

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xvii. 18 Forsothe summe Epicureis and Stoycis .. disputiden .. with him. 1535 Coverdale *ibid.*, Certayne Philosophers of y^e^ Epicurees & Stoikes.

† **E·picurely,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Epicure + -ly 2.] After the manner of an epicure; luxuriously.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 109 His horses..are provendered epicurely.

† **Epicu·reous, -ious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *epicūrē-us*, late L. *epicūri-us* + -ous.] = Epicurean *a.*

1553 Bale *Gardiner's Obed.* Pref. A ij, The double-faced epicureous biteshepe of Couentrye and Lichefelde. 1606 *Choice, Chance, & C.* (1881) 56 Another out of his epicurious humor, made a kind of oration in the praise of a goose pie. 1615 Hieron *Wks.* I. 661 That epicureous and desperat speech..'Let vs eate and drinke, for to morrow we shall die'.

Epicurial, -an: see Epicureal, -an.

† **Epicu·rical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Epicur-us + -ic + -al.] = Epicurean *a.*

1591 R. Turnbull. *S. James* 144 S. James [had to do] with Epicuricall professours.

E·picurish, *a. rare.* [f. Epicure + -ish.] Of the nature of an epicure; sensual, voluptuous.

1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 340 Many abhominable ydolatryes mainteined by the epicurysh prestes. 1601 Bp. Barlow *Def. Prot. Rel.* 152 This is an

Epicurish securitie. *a* 1623 W. PEMBLE *Salomon's Recant.* (1628) 14 Brutish, sensual and epicurish.

Hence **Epicu·rishly** *adv.*

1834 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 1004 Gluttonously or epicurishly inclined.

Epicurism (e·pikiuri:z'm). Also 6–7 epicurisme, 7–8 epicureism. [Two formations: (1) f. *Epicūrus*, after mod.L. type *Epicūrismus*; cf. Fr. *Épicurisme* (perh. the immediate source), It., Sp. *Epicurismo*. (2) f. EPICURE + -ISM.

As the sb. *epicure* long continued to be used with distinct consciousness of its connexion with the name of the philosopher, the two formations cannot be accurately distinguished exc. in recent examples. The accentuation shown above belongs properly to the second formation (sense 3); in the now rare sense 1 most persons would prob. say *epicu·rism* (as in Johnson). Bailey (1736) places the accent on 2nd syllable, as app. in Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 165; cf. the verse quots. s.v. EPICURIZE. The 17–18th c. *epicureism* is perh. strictly f. L. *epicūrē-us*: cf. Ger. *epikurāismus*.]

1. The philosophical system of Epicurus; doctrines regarded as analogous to that system; attachment to such opinions. Now *rare*; more commonly EPICUREANISM.

1575 FULKE *Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 444 Epicureisme and Saduceisme is more common at Rome then Christianitye. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Arrow agst. Atheists* (1622) 49 There seemeth small difference betweene Epicurisme, Atheisme, and Mahometisme. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liii. 327 They had resigned themselves to Epicurism..or had cultvated Stoicism.

†2. Practical conformity to the (supposed) principles of Epicurus; the pursuit of pleasure; sensuality. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 20 Not the notes of Nobilitie, but the marks of Epicurisme, and companions to effeminacie. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 265 Epicurisme and Lust Make it [our Court] more like a Tauerne, or a Brothell Than a grac'd Pallace. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 138 Nothing but meer Sensuality and Epicurism. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 18 This general affection to religion..will make a common cause against Epicurism.

†b. Excess in eating; gluttony. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxii. (1612) 190 That Epicurisme, which is too much vsed in England, and especially of Merchants..to sit eating..for the space of three or four hours. 1613 MIDDLETON *Triumphs of Truth*, First then I banish from this Feast of Joy, All Excesse, Epicurisme, both which destroy The Healths of Soule and Body. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 291 Poysoning to Italie, Drunkennesse to Germanie, Epicurisme to England.

3. The disposition and habits of an epicure; cultivated taste in the pleasures of the table.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. (1622) 116 Yea, and euen Salomon obserueth the same kind of Epicurisme. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 226 Captain Cocke, for whose Epicurisme a dish of partridges was sent for. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ₱ 13 He is venerated by the professors of epicurism, as the only man who understands the niceties of cookery. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 130 The heats of epicurism put out the gentle flame of devotion. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 197 The epicurism of consumers of malt liquors.

b. *transf.* (Cf. EPICURE 3 b.)

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 18 But such is the epicurism of modern times to addulce all words to the ear that, etc. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Sept., I never did pass a night with more epicurism of sleep. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* App. 573 A vertuous man is..more prone to celestial epicurisme, if I may so speak, than all the world besides. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* x. 272 Much of our reading is but the indulgence of a sort of literary epicurism.

†**Epicurist.** *Obs.* [f. *Epicur-us* + -IST.] = EPICUREAN *sb.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 729 Were not the Epicurists in great accoumpt at Athens.

†**Epicu·rity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. EPICURE + -ITY.] Luxurious living; sensual indulgence.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 26 The houses of good knights ought to bee as schooles of instruction to youth, and not Tauerns to professe epicuritie. *Ibid.* 41.

†**Epi·curize,** *v. Obs.* [f. *Epicur-us* (or EPICURE) + -IZE; cf. late L. *epicūrizāre* (5th c.).]

1. *intr.* To profess or practise the doctrine of Epicurus; *esp.* to live luxuriously.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1676) 35/2 Let them tyrannize, epicurize, oppress, luxuriate, consume themselves with factions, etc. *a* 1688 [see EPICURIZING *ppl. a.*].

2. To play the epicure; to feast daintily or luxuriously. Const. *on*. Also *fig.*

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 18 The English burgomaister ..was also epicurizing at this time, as the day before at Scedam. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* 84 That Fellow .. epicurizes upon burning Coals. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 8 These evil Demons therefore did as it were deliciate and epicurize in them.

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xvii. 426 Spending them [men's lives] by degrees and epicurizing on their pain. *a* 1688 T. FLATMAN tr. *Ovid's Ep. Laod. to Prot.* 19 My greedy Eyes epicuriz'd on thine. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 269 He and th' infernal Powers epicuris'd, That Tobroc murder'd was while unbaptis'd.

Hence **E·picuri:zing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 4 Let it .. be interpreted .. of their epicurizing, or their sacrificing to the stars. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Serm.* 87 (T.) Epicurizing philosophy, Antinomian liberty.

†**E·picury,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *epicūri-us* (= *epicūrēus*), f. *Epicūr-us*.] = EPICUREAN *a.*

[*c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Man.* III. xl. (1869) 156 Who ben, quod j, Epicurie? It ben, quod she, a folk that of here persede sak maken a god.] 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. [xi.] 222 Seinge this epicury godles furye be so horrible a sinne agayenst gods highe maiesty. *Ibid.* 222 b, These epicurye opinions.

Epicycle (e·pisəik'l), *sb.* Forms: (4 episicle, 5 epicikle, epycikle), 6–7 epicicle, (7 epycycle), 7– epicycle. [ad. L. *epicyclus*, a. Gr. ἐπίκυκλος, f. ἐπί upon + κύκλος circle.]

1. A small circle, having its centre on the circumference of a greater circle. Chiefly *Astron.*

In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy each of the 'seven planets' was supposed to revolve in an epicycle, the centre of which moved along a greater circle called a deferent. This conception, though superseded as a physical explanation, describes with approximate correctness the relative motion of a planet when the earth is assumed as fixed; and it is therefore still occasionally used for this purpose by modern astronomers.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 35 The Moone Moeuyth the contrarie from othere planetes as in hire Episicle. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 70 In the circumference of eueriche of these cercles, was sette a lytel Cercle..which Cercle is cleped of Astronomyens the Epicikle. 1561 EDEN *Arte of Nauig.* I. xx. 22. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. vii. (1633) 97 The sun .. standing still in his epicycle the space of three hours. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 41 The needle..doth turne himselfe twise about, and make two whole circles, or epicicles in this voyage. 1670 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* V. 2070 The Earth describes a small Epicycle about the Common Center of Gravity of the Earth and Moon. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 194 Such .. as still maintained, that the Earth was Immovable, made Mercury and Venus move in Epicycles round the Sun. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxii. 68 Copernicus or whoever ..scattered the cycles and epicycles which had gone before.

fig. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 6, I love to.. follow the great wheele of the Church, by which I move, not reserving any proper poles or motion from the epicycle of my owne brain. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 157 What infinitely larger Cycle (of causes) our little Epicycle revolves on.

2. In mod. *Astron.* sometimes used for: The curve described by a planet moving in an epicycle, *i.e.* its geocentric path.

1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* liv. (ed. 4) 170 The path of the planet..will be a curve, called an Epicycle accurately.

†**E·picycle,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cause to move in an epicycle.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VII. xli, Thy Law..Does epicycle their obliquely gliding Cars.

Epicyclic (episi·klik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to epicycles. *Epicyclic train*: one in which the axes of the wheels revolve around a common centre.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. iv. § 2 I. 197 The supposition of uniform circular motions, on which the epicyclic hypothesis proceeds. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* Introd. 5 The theory of the epicyclic motions of the planets. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* viii. 277 Those points of its [the moon's] epicyclic orbit about the earth where it is at its nearest to us.

Hence **Epicy·clical** *a.* = EPICYCLIC.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. iv. § 6 I. 217 The epicyclical theory. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* liv. 170 With respect to Venus, an analogous Epicyclical path..will be found.

Epicycloid (episəi·kloid). [f. EPICYCLE + -OID.] A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a moveable circle, which revolves on that of a fixed circle; in accurate phraseology the term is now limited to the case in which the moveable circle rolls on the exterior of the other (formerly *exterior epicycloid*); the name *hypocycloid* being employed for what was formerly called the *interior epicycloid*.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 36. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 356 The acting faces of the leaves of the pinion should be parts of an interior epicycloid..and the acting surfaces of the teeth of the wheel should be portions of an exterior epicycloid. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 289 The action should be confined as nearly as possible to the epicycloid on the wheel.

Epicycloidal (e·pisəikloi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the form or nature of an epicycloid.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xvi. 172 The true pole..will describe an epicycloidal curve. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. iv. § 3 I. 205 The epicycloidal form of her orbit. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 292 The pinion..must have the epicycloidal addendum to secure proper action.

Epideictic, -ktic (epidəi·ktik), *a.* Also 8 epidictic. [ad. Gr. ἐπιδεικτικ-ός, f. ἐπί + δεικνύναι to show.] Adapted for display or show-off; chiefly of set orations. Hence **Epidei·ctical** *a.*

1790 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* (ed. 2) II. 197 Eloquence of that kind, which the ancient rhetoricians denominated the epidictic. 1795 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 20/1 Philosophic dialogues and epideiktic orations. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* (ed. 2) II. xxxv, He would not work any epideictic miracle at their bidding.

†**Epide·mial,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *epidemial*, f. *épidémie* (see EPIDEMY).] = EPIDEMIC *a.* A. 1.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 76 Barbarisme was now growne to be an epidemiall disease. 1627 BP. WREN *Serm.* 15 The Epidemiall prophanation of our times. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 184 To cure diseases epidemiall. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 94. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 317 That very common and extensively epidemial disease of our climate, the *winter cough*.

†**Epide·mian,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. EPIDEMY + -AN.] = prec.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 56 That strange and Epidemian sweate.

Epidemic (epide·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Fr. *épidémique*, f. *épidémie* (see EPIDEMY).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of a disease: 'Prevalent among a people or a community at a special time, and produced by some special causes not generally present in the affected locality' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1603 LODGE *Treat. Plague* B ij b, Epidemick..common vnto all people, or to the moste part of them. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 6 It was conceived not to be an epidemick disease, but to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 29 Sept., The epidemic fever ..has prevailed much in this part of the kingdom. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 123 The endemic and epidemic diseases in Scotland fall chiefly, as is usual, on the poor. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xii. 280 Reproductive parasitic life is at the root of epidemic disease.

fig. 1642 *Vind. King* p. iii, The Epidemicke trouble of our age. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. 1921 Contagious Fury And Epidemick Madness. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxv, Influenced with..the epidemic terror of an imaginary danger. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 133 The mania for prize scholarships, then epidemic, infected the curators.

¶ *nonce-use.* Affected with an epidemic.

1781 COWPER *Conversation* 391 We next enquire..Of epidemic throats.

†2. In more extended sense: Wide-spread, widely prevalent, universal. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiv. (1851) 97 A toleration of epidemick whordom. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 110 That Epidemique mercy that he hath obliged all by. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 222 The trade of universal stealing is not so epidemic there as with us.

¶ 3. ? That is a product of a particular region; cf. EPICHORIAL. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 They have Arack or Usquebagh, distilled from Dates or Rice, both which are Epidemick, in their mirth and Festivals.

B. *sb.* An epidemic disease.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 468 He observed the variolous epidemic among a flock of sheep. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. 11 There are schools .. where 'children's epidemics' are unknown.

fig. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. ii. Wks. (1812) 267 An epidemick of despair. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 26 There are epidemics of opinion as well as of disease.

Epidemical (epide·mikăl), *a.* Also 7 epidimicall. [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of diseases: of an epidemic character.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1676) 35/1 Cure us of our Epidemical diseases. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 297 Still and quiet Summers being the most..subject to Pestilential and Epidemical Diseases. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 98 Their [camels'] epidemical Distemper is the Mange. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. lxiii. 385 The plague ..has been mostly sporadic, seldom epidemical. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* II. xxii. 316 An epidemical malady had raged among the cattle. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Feb. 172 Colds were epidemical; there were choruses of coughing.

fig. a 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* II. 380 This hypocrisie..epidemical to this nation. *c* 1680 in Somers *Tracts* II. 321 Let such a Prince beware of epidemical Discontents. 1720 WELTON *Suff. Son of God* I. vi. 107 Those Vices, which are most prevalent and epidemical in the World. 1780 COWPER *Lett.* 5 Oct., That bashful and awkward restraint, so epidemical among the youth of our country. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 35 Every means was used to excite an epidemical frenzy.

b. Pertaining to, characterized by an epidemic or epidemics.

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 186 The common epidemical years which are interspersed throughout these tables.

†2. General, prevalent, universal; that is to be found everywhere; = EPIDEMIC A. 2. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1628 PYM *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 600 Wedded to the love of epidemical and popular errors. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Rebel Scot* iii, Scotland's a Nation Epidemical. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 131 He had great knowledge; yet could not help giving way to this epidemical weakness. 1836 SPARKS *Biog., Mather* VI. vii. 329 Contrary to the epidemical expectation of the country.

†b. *nonce-use.* ? Belonging to the whole people.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 76 That great Epidemicall Counsell [Parliament] wherein every one from the Peere to the Plebeian hath an inclusive Vote.

3. quasi-*sb. pl. rare*$^{-1}$. Epidemical diseases.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 281 What candour and ability in his History of Epidemicals!

Hence **Epide·mically** *adv.*, in an epidemic manner: a. like an epidemic disease; b. in a widespread manner, generally, universally. **Epide·micalness,** the state of being epidemic.

1641 *Frogs of Egypt* 2 They were heretofore so Epidemically strict. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 29 The disease was epidemically malignant. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 372 An ingredient should be generally friendly, before it be entertained epidemically in our daily diet. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 380 Cholera and small-pox generally make their appearance epidemically once or twice a year. 1646 W. PRICE *Mans Delinquencie* 4 The Epidemicalnesse and spreading universality [of iniquities and trespasses].

Epidemicity (e:pidĭmi·sĭti). [f. EPIDEMIC + -ITY.] The quality of being epidemic.

1880 SIR J. FAYRER in *Nature* XXI. 229/1 Not..that our enquiries should be restricted to mere epidemicity alone.

Epidemiographist (e:pidī:mi,ɒ·grăfist). [f. next + -IST.] A writer on epidemiography.

1885 C. CREIGHTON tr. *Hirsch's Handbk. Geog. & Hist. Pathol.* I. 140 Its everyday occurrence .. weakened the interest of the epidemiographists towards it.

Epidemiography (e:pidī:mi¡ɒ·grăfi). [f. Gr. *ἐπιδήμιο-ς* + *-γραφία* writing.] A treatise upon, or history of, epidemic diseases.

In mod. Dicts.

Epidemiological (epidī:mi*o*l*ɒ*·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as next + -IC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to epidemiology. Hence **Epidemiolo·gically** *adv.*, in an epidemiological manner or way.

1881 M. KNAPP *Disasters* 23 This is a new etiological fact for epidemiological societies to consider. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 183 The pathological, and epidemiological ideas that were current. 1882 COBBOLD in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XVI. 187 Epidemiologically speaking.

Epidemiologist (epidī:mi¡ɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. next + -IST.] One who studies epidemic diseases.

1880 J. FAYRER in *Nature* XXI. 230 The most important .. information to the epidemiologist. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 181 An outbreak which epidemiologists have always been unable to explain.

Epidemiology (epidī:mi¡ɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἐπιδήμιο-ς* epidemic + *-λογία* discoursing (see -LOGY). Cf. Fr. *épidémiologie.*] That branch of medical science which treats of epidemics.

1873 J. P. PARKIN (*title*), Epidemiology, or the Remoter Causes of Epidemic Diseases. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 176 It is just here the student of epidemiology comes in with his 'Distinguo'.

† **Epidemy.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 epi-, epydemye, impe-, ipydymye, ipedemye, 8–9 epidemy. [a. OF. *ypidime, impidemie*, Fr. *épidemie*, ad. late L. *epidemia, epidimia*, Gr. *ἐπιδημία* prevalence of an epidemic, f. *ἐπιδήμι-ος*, f. *ἐπί* + *δῆμος* people.] An epidemic disease, *esp.* the plague. Also *attrib.*

1472 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 703 III. 59 Many off the sowders that went to hym into Bretayne been dede off the fflyxe, and other ipedemye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 22/1 A grete pestelence whiche was called the botch of impedymye. 1494 FABYAN v. CXXXV. 121 In the yere folowyng dyed of the epedemye sikenesse, the holy abbesse of Ely. *Ibid.* VII. 612 And there also they dyed sore of y^e^ sykenesse of ipydymye. 1809 *State Paper* in *Ann. Reg.* 853/2 However this destructive epidemy originated. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 321 That constant epidemy of the British islands, the winter chronical pneumonia.

fig. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 103/1 We discover this withering epidemy.

Epidendral (epide·ndrăl), *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + Gr. *δένδρ-ον* tree + -AL.] That grows upon trees.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 838 Aërial roots of epidendral Orchids.

Epidendric (epide·ndrik), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec.

1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 307 Epidendric orchids. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand.* VI. iii. 463 The epidermis of an epidendric orchid.

Epiderm (e·pidəım). [ad. F. *épiderme*, ad. mod.L. *epidermis, epiderma.*] = EPIDERMIS in its various senses.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 349/1 An intermediate layer of unhardened epiderm. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* x. (1858) 163 Leaves are expansions of bark..enclosed in a skin or epiderm. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) II. xvi. 226 He would not have imperilled the gloss of his epiderm.

‖ **Epide·rma.** *Obs.* [mod.L. *epiderma*; see prec.] = EPIDERMIS.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. XXXVIII. 54 Many tymes moste of them doe chaunge that subtill skinne called of the Doctours Epiderma.

Epidermal (epidə·ımăl), *a.* [f. EPIDERM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the epidermis, whether in animals or plants.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 385 Its usual plan is to insinuate itself between the epidermal membranes of the leaf. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 146 The last cytoblasts which the epidermal tissue forms. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1865) II. 69/2 The thick epidermal scutes called 'tortoise-shell'. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* VII. 238 Snakes cast off the entire epidermal investment at once.

Epidermatoid (epidə·ımătoid), *a.* [f. as next + -OID.] Resembling an epidermis.

In mod. Dicts.

Epidermatous (epidə·ımătəs), *a.* [f. EPI- + Gr. *δερματ-*, stem of *δέρμα* skin + -OUS.] Pertaining to the epidermis.

1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* IV. (ed. 4) 24 That train of epidermatous calamities.

Epidermeous (epidə·ımĭəs), *a.* [f. EPIDERM + -(E)OUS.] = EPIDERMIC.

In mod. Dicts.

Epidermic (e:pidə·ımik), *a.* [f. EPIDERM + -IC; cf. F. *épidermique.*] Of or pertaining to the epidermis; of the nature of an epidermis.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 54 Some physiologists still place the horny or epidermic substance among the primitive fibres. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 127/1 In the Trematode worms epidermic spines are seldom developed. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* i. 9 The razor ought only to cut epidermic structures.

† **Epidermical** (epidə·ımikăl), *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Epide·rmically** *adv.*, by the epidermic method; by means of the epidermis; upon the outer skin.

1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* II. 79 Any Dissolution of such a pitiful Epidermical covering. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 93 To fasten on a fillet of the raw fish epidermically. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 459 By applying it epidermically.

Epidermidal (epidə·ımidăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐπιδερμιδ-*, stem of *ἐπιδερμίς* + -AL.] = EPIDERMAL.

In mod. Dicts.

Epidermis (epidə·ımis). [a. mod.L. *epidermis*, a. Gr. *ἐπιδερμίς*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *δέρμα* skin.]

1. *Anat.* The outer (non-vascular) layer of the skin of animals; the cuticle or scarf-skin.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 297 They never infect, but by such a Touch..as cometh within the Epidermis. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 156 They remain like peel'd Ewes, until their Faces have recovered a new Epidermis. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xi. 215 The blackness lay in the epidermis, or scarf-skin. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 57 The epidermis is not vascular, and it merely defends the interior parts from injury. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Medard*, It fail'd..to raise on the tough epidermis a lump or bump! 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* Wks. (Bohn) II. 311 A squint, a pug-nose, mats of hair, the pigment of the epidermis, betray character.

transf. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 310. 353 The epidermis of the ancient statues is formed of the smearing with wax. 1819 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 260/2 The epidermis of the country has hardly as yet been scratched.

b. = ECTODERM or EPIBLAST.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 55 From the epidermis all cuticular and cellular exoskeletal parts, and all the integumentary glands are developed.

2. *Conch.* The outer animal integument of a shell.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32 Epidermis, the marine covering, or incrustation, which is taken off to shew the native beauty of the shell. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 110 Shell..with a wrinkled brown or chestnut epidermis, and glossy white within. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* v. 91 The perfect shell..displayed its russet epidermis.

3. *Bot.* 'The true skin of a plant below the cuticle' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 178 Wheat, oats, and many of the hollow grasses, have an epidermis principally of siliceous earth. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § iv. 89. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 37 Tabular parenchyma is found in the epidermis.

Epidermoid (epidə·ımoid), *a.* [f. EPIDERM + -OID.] Of the nature of epidermis.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 385/1 A cuticular or epidermoid covering cannot be detected in health. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXX. (1856) 263 A clean screen between my epidermoid and seal-skin integuments. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 48 Epithelial hyperplasm, with epidermoid transformation.

Hence **E:pidermoi·dal** *a.* = prec.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 290 Translucent cellular plants, destitute of stomata, having no epidermoidal layer. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 466 On this border the epidermoidal layer extends and divides, becoming, as it were, fan-shaped.

Epidermose (e:pidəımō^u^·s). *Chem.* [f. EPIDERM + -OSE.] (See quot.)

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 166/2 A small quantity of insoluble matter [in the epidermis] which he [Bonchardat] calls epidermose.

† **E:pidi·ate·ssaron.** *Music. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *διατεσσάρων* the interval of a fourth.] (See quot.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 98 This waye, some terme a Fuge in epidiatessaron, that is in the fourth above.

Epidictic, obs. form of EPIDEICTIC.

Epididymal (epidi·dimăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to the epididymis.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXXII. 274 The Epididymal Store-house of Man.

Epididymis (epidi·dĭmis). *Anat.* Also 7 **epididimis, -damies.** [a. Gr. *ἐπιδιδυμίς*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *δίδυμοι* testicles.] 'A long, narrow structure attached to the posterior border of the adjoining outer surface of the testicle, and consisting chiefly of coils of the efferent duct, which emerge from it as the vas deferens' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iii, Shee must milke his Epididimis, Where is the Doxie? *a* 1652 BROME *Court Beggar* IV. iii, To save his Epididamies. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 480 Animalcules..being never found, unless in the cellules producing them, in the epididymis, the vas deferens and the vesicles. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 134 A convoluted epididymis-like mass of a yellowish colour.

Hence **E:pididymi·tis,** *Path.* [see -ITIS], inflammation of the epididymis.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 991/1 A lad .. affected with epididymitis. 1874 BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 63 In this way epididymitis may sometimes be averted.

Epidiorite: see EPI- *prefix.*

Epidote (e·pido^u^t). *Min.* [a. Fr. *épidote*, f. as if on Gr. **ἐπιδοτός*, f. *ἐπιδιδόναι* to superadd, f. *ἐπί* upon + *διδόναι* to give.

First used in Fr. by Haüy, who explains it as meaning lit. 'qui a reçu un accroissement' (*Minéralogie* 1801. III. 112), and as denoting a great additional length in the base of the crystal as compared with that of certain allied minerals with which it was previously confused.]

A mineral common in many crystalline rocks, consisting largely of the silicate of iron and lime. It usually takes the form of flattened needles, and has a peculiar yellowish-green colour.

1808 T. ALLAN *Minerals* 2 Akanticone or Thallite, Epidote. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 127 Epidote seldom gives direct evidence of its derivation from pyroxenic minerals.

Hence **Epido·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or resembling epidote, containing epidote. **E:pidoti·ferous** *a.*, bearing or containing epidote.

1849 DANA *Geol.* (1850) 565 The granitic and epidotic veins. 1862 — *Man. Geol.* 76 An epidotic gneiss. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* 159/2 Veins of .. epidotiferous quartz.

Epigæous, variant of EPIGEOUS.

† **Epiga·ster.** *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *épigastre.*] = EPIGASTRIUM.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. XXVII, A smart souse on the Epigaster.

Epigastrial (epigæ·striăl), *a.* [f. EPIGASTRIUM + -AL.] = next.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (ed. 4) 130 Get me a feather, that I may..resuscitate the convulsive motion of his epigastrial regions.

Epigastric (epigæ·strik), *a.* [f. EPIGASTRIUM + -IC.]

Of or pertaining to the epigastrium. *Epigastric speech* (nonce-use): ventriloquism.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, Epigastrick veins. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1798 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 349 The heart..appeared to be situated in the epigastric region of the abdomen. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 214 To avoid the epigastric artery. 1852 JAMES *Pequinillo* III. 93 A gentle glow..was comforting the epigastric region. 1860 MILNES in *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 191 Sidney Rigdon, a man.. subject to the strange phenomena of spiritual epilepsy and epigastric speech. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* VI. 343 The latter is again subdivided into two epigastric lobes.

† **Epiga·strical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* ii. 4 The eight epigastricall muscles. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 182 The congress of the Mamillaries descendent, with the Epigastrical ascendent.

Epigastriocele (epigæ·striosī:l). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ἐπιγάστριο-ς* + *κήλη* tumour.] An abdominal hernia near the epigastrium.

‖ **Epigastrium** (epigæ·striŭm). *Anat.* [mod. L., ad. Gr. *ἐπιγάστριον*, neut. of *ἐπιγάστριος*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *γαστήρ* stomach. Cf. F. *épigastre.*] 'That part of the abdomen which is immediately over the stomach' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Epigastrium*, the same with abdomen, or the outward part of the belly. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 375 The upper part of the Abdomen is called Epigastrium. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 41 Ice..may be usefully applied to..the chest or epigastrium.

Epigeal (epidʒī·ăl). [f. Gr. *ἐπίγειο-ς*: see next + -AL.] = EPIGEOUS. In mod. Dicts.

Epigee (e·pidʒī). [ad. Gr. *ἐπίγειον* (Ptolemy), neut. of *ἐπίγειος* adj. f. *ἐπί* upon, near to + *γῆ* earth.] = PERIGEE. In mod. Dicts.

Epigene (e·pidʒīn), *a.* [a. Fr. *épigène*, ad. Gr. *ἐπιγενής*, f. *ἐπί* upon, after + *-γενής* born, originating.

The Gr. word occurs with sense 'arising subsequently (to birth)', said of a disease, in opposition to 'congenital'. This use seems to be the source of sense 1; in sense 2 the prefix is taken as='upon', 'above'.]

1. *Crystallogr.* See quot. 1823. By some writers used for *pseudomorphous.*

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 93 To one class of these [crystals] the Abbé Haüy has applied the name of Epigene, where a chemical alteration has taken place in the substance of the crystal subsequently to its formation. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. 2nd Pref. p. xiii, The epigene crystal, formed by materials of one substance modelled on the perished crystals of another.

2. *Geol.* Produced on the surface of the earth: opposed to *hypogene.*

1880 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXIII. No. 575. 4 The whole epigene army of destructive agencies, air, rain, frost, etc. 1882 — *Text-bk. Geol.* III. I. 196 Epigene or Surface Action—the changes produced on the superficial parts of the earth. *Ibid.* III. II. 316 The word epigene may be suggested as..antithetical to hypogene.

Epigenesis (epidʒe·nĭsis). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *γένεσις* generation. See GENESIS.] The formation of an organic germ as a new product. *Theory of epigenesis*: the theory that the germ is brought into existence (by successive accretions), and not merely developed, in the process of reproduction.

The opposite theory was formerly known as the 'theory of evolution'; to avoid the ambiguity of this name, it is now spoken of chiefly as the 'theory of preformation', sometimes as that of 'encasement' or 'emboîtement'.]

1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 81 The Epigenesis..is what most physiologists now assume as the only true theory of generation. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 68 The two styles of conversation corresponded to the two theories of generation —one (Johnson's) to the theory of Preformation (or Evolution)—the other (Burke's) to the theory of Epigenesis. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) Proleg. § 3 With Mind, as with Body, there is not preformation or pre-existence, but evolution and epigenesis. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ii. 40 Caspar Friedrich Wolff .. with his new Theory of Epigenesis gave the death-blow to the entire Theory of Preformation.

Hence **Epige·nesist,** one who holds the theory of epigenesis.

1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 364 This is the theory of the epigenesists.

Epigenetic (e:pidʒĭne·tik), *a.* [f. EPIGENESIS, on the analogy of GENETIC.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, epigenesis.

1883 W. ARTHUR *Fernley Lect.* 160 Epigenetic progress from germ to organ. 1887 *Mind* Oct. 629 He .. contends for an 'epigenetic' as distinguished from an evolutionary view of the origins of civilisation.

Hence **Epigene·tically** *adv.*

Epigenic (epidʒe·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐπιγεν-ής (see EPIGENE) + -IC.] Originating above the surface of the earth.

1882 *Athenæum* 28 Oct. 566/3 Great changes which are being wrought upon the surface of the earth..partly by epigenic forces working from above.

Epigenist (ɨpi·dʒɨnist). [f. Gr. ἐπί + γεν- (see EPIGENESIS) + -IST.] = EPIGENESIST.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 45 The vehement dispute..between Evolutionists and Epigenists.

Epigenous (ɨpi·dʒɨnəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 'Growing upon the surface of a part, as many fungals on the surface of leaves' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Epigeous (epidʒē·əs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἐπίγει-ος (f. ἐπί upon + γῆ earth) + -OUS.] Of plants: Growing close upon the earth.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 380. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

†**E·piglot.** *Obs.* [cf. OF. *epiglote.*] Anglicized form of EPIGLOTTIS.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccxxvi. 77 The longes, the midryſſe, the arter trache, the Epiglote. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* II. 39 The Epiglot..ought of right to be Gristely, that it might without hurt admitte continuall mouying. 1594 T. B. tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 107 Another little instrument, called epiglot..like to a little tongue.

Epiglottic (epiglɒ·tik), *a.* [f. EPIGLOTT-IS + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the epiglottis.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 7/1 Œdematous swelling of the arytæno-epiglottic folds. 1888 Sir M. MACKENZIE *Fredk. the Noble* 23, I found the left ary[teno]-epiglottic fold .. a good deal congested.

Epiglottidean (e:piglɒti·dɨăn), *a.* [f. mod.L. *epiglōttide-us* (f. Gr. ἐπιγλωττιδ-, stem of ἐπιγλωττίς EPIGLOTTIS) + -AN.] = EPIGLOTTIC.

1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 268 A mass of yellowish fat, named the epiglottidean gland. 1844 J. WILKINSON tr. *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* II. ii. 39 There are also glands termed arytænoid and epiglottidean.

Epiglottis (epiglɒ·tis). [a. Gr. ἐπιγλωττ-ίς, f. ἐπί upon + γλῶττα (γλῶσσα) tongue; cf. GLOTTIS.] 'The erect, leaf-like cartilage at the root of the tongue, which during the act of swallowing is depressed, and forms a lid, or cover for the glottis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 971 The cauity giues way to the Epiglottis to open and lift it selfe vp. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 169 Birds have no Epiglottis. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Monsfet's Health Impr.* 4 The Aliment to be swallowed presses upon the Epiglottis. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* ix. 217 The Epiglottis is a heart-shaped cartilage. 1884 BRISTOWE *Med.* 389 Such swelling..may affect mainly the epiglottis.

Epigone [1] (e·pigoun). *rare.* [In pl. a. Fr. *épigones*, ad. L. *epigonī*, a. Gr. ἐπίγονοι, pl. of ἐπίγονος born afterwards, f. ἐπί upon, after + -γονος, f. root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.

The designation οἱ ἐπίγονοι (L. *Epigoni*) was applied esp. to the sons of the seven heroes who led the war against Thebes; the mod. use is in allusion to this.]

One of a succeeding generation. Chiefly in *pl.* the less distinguished successors of an illustrious generation. Also in L. form (chiefly with initial capital) **Epi·goni.**

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1989. 799/1 Epigones in the land of Erasmus. 1884 R. T. ELY *Pol. Econ.* 9 That economic system which the epigones in political economy contemplate with awe.

Epigone [2] (e·pigoun). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *epigonium*, f. Gr. ἐπί upon + γονή, γόνος seed.] The membranous bag or flask which encloses the spore-case of a liverwort or scale-moss when young. Also the nucule of a *Chara.*

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 367 The case of the archegonium is called the epigone.

Epigram (e·pigræm). Also 6–7 **epigramme**, (6 **epigrame**, 7 **epigramm**). [ad. F. *épigramme*, ad. L. *epigramma*, Gr. ἐπίγραμμα, f. ἐπιγράφειν, f. ἐπί upon + γράφειν to write.]

†**1.** An inscription, usually in verse; = EPIGRAPH 1.

1552 HULOET, *Epigrame* or superscription. 1567 DRANT *Horace' Epist.* I. vii. D iij, Led by pompe wyth Sergeaunts sad the Epigrammes to graue. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Introd. 4 The Epigramme of the former is extant among the Antiquities of Rome citie. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xviii. 528 The Epigram, that was written upon the public Sepulchre at Athens. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* I. 264 Inscriptions, for such are epigrams according to the original meaning. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS in *Pen Sketches* I. 246 What the Greeks meant by an epigram was simply an inscription, and its primary use was funereal.

2. A short poem ending in a witty or ingenious turn of thought, to which the rest of the composition is intended to lead up.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 59 If it be so I must amend my Epigramme of it. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 756 Some learned Writers .. have compared a Scorpion to an Epigram .. because as the sting of the Scorpion lyeth in the tayl, so the force and vertue of an Epigram is in the conclusion. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 3. 617 Even Rochester in his merciless epigram was forced to own that Charles 'never said a foolish thing'.

b. loosely used for a laudatory poem.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ix. 493 This epigrame [of date 1558], as it is called, consists of sixty-four lines in English verse in praise of the said Robert Palmer and his sons, and other friends, skilled in ringing changes.

3. A pointed or antithetical saying.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 51 A short, affected, pedantick, insolent, theatrick laconism: a sort of epigram of contempt. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* iii. 60 He liked .. to generalise in shrewd and sometimes cynical epigrams.

b. Epigrammatic expression.

18.. LD. BROUGHAM *Dk. Bedford* Wks. 1872 I. 393 The morbid taste for slander steeped in epigram. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 35 Epigram is one thing, definition is another.

†**E·pigram,** *v. Obs. rare*−[1]. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To write an epigram.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxi. 110 For this, does Martial Epigram upon it.

†**E·pigrammata·rian.** *Obs.* [f. late L. *epigrammatāri-us* (f. *epigrammat-*: see next) + -AN.] A writer of epigrams.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. ix, Our epigrammatarians, old and late, Were wont be blamed for too licentiate. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 485 In the words of an Epigrammatarian in our age.

Epigrammatic (e:pigrămæ·tik), *a.* [f. L. *epigrammat-*, Gr. ἐπιγραμματ-, stem of ἐπίγραμμα (see EPIGRAM) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to epigrams; of the nature, or in the style, of an epigram; concise, pointed.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 94 An epigrammatick poem is more charming than Homer or Virgil. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. No. 213. 335 The sting is very epigrammatic. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 674 Martial, of Spain, the epigrammatic poet. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. i. 18 The logic of wit, conveyed in smooth and strong epigrammatic couplets. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* xvi. *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 217 Scott's .. lords brave each other in smart epigrammatic speeches. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xli. 4 He wrote with vivacity and sometimes with epigrammatic terseness.

Epigramma·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 327 If you will reade carping Epigrammaticall verses of a Durham Poet against Ralfe the Prior. *a* 1623 — (J.), Our good epigrammatical poet, old Godfrey of Winchester. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 74 ¶ 2 Epigrammatical Turns and Points of Wit.

Epigrammatically (e:pigrămæ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In an epigrammatic manner; with the terseness and 'point' befitting an epigram.

1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVIII. 59 Who makes it almost a rule to say every thing epigrammatically. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xv, 'Person's a waitin',' said Sam, epigrammatically. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xx, To put it epigrammatically—if you were to leave me a thousand pounds as a legacy, I would chuck it into the fire.

Epigrammatism (epigræ·mătiz'm). [f. L. *epigrammat-* (see EPIGRAMMATIC) + -ISM.] Epigrammatic style.

1813 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* 4 Feb. (1870) The playfulness and epigrammatism of the general style. *a* 1849 POE *F. S. Osgood* Wks. 1865 III. 95 A rich tint of that epigrammatism for which the poetess is noted.

Epigrammatist (epigræ·mătist). [ad. late L. *epigrammatist-a*, ad. Gr. ἐπιγραμματιστής, f. ἐπιγραμματίζειν (see next).] A maker of epigrams.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xi (Arb.) 41 Others .. in short poemes vttered pretie merry conceits, and these men were called Epigrammatistes. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* 136 Now by the whyps of Epigramatists, Ile not be lasht for my dissembling shifts. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* x. (1634) 89 In Martiall you shall see .. a true Epigrammatist. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) II. xii. 355 [Donne's] grandfather on the mother's side was Heywood the epigrammatist. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 385 This familiar comparison of a MS. with a squeezed orange provoked the epigrammatists. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii. 17, I shouldn't advise a young man to marry an epigrammatist.

Epigrammatize (epigræ·mătəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. ἐπιγραμματίζειν, f. ἐπίγραμμα (see EPIGRAM).]

1. *intr.* To compose epigrams; to speak or write in the epigrammatic style.

1811 *Ann. Reg.* 40 They may pun and epigrammatise. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* vi. 210 Men do not .. epigrammatize with the bitterness of Voltaire.

2. *trans.* To express in the form of an epigram, or with epigrammatic brevity and point.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 125 These answers are Epigrammatiz'd by an admired Muse of our Nation. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 318 Voltaire .. epigrammatized the same thought when he said, *Le superflu, chose très-nécessaire.*

3. To make the subject of an epigram.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 9 Voltaire was epigrammatized by Young.

Hence **Epigra·mmatizer,** one who epigrammatizes; **Epigra·mmatizing** *vbl. sb.*

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 363 He was .. the condenser and epigrammatiser of Bolingbroke. 1872 HINDLEY in *J. Taylor's (Water Poet) Wks.* p. vii, His poetizing, epigrammatizing, and anagrammatizing on passing events.

‖ **Epigramme** (*epi*gram). *Cookery.* [Fr.; app. a fanciful use of *épigramme* = EPIGRAM.] A name given to small cutlets of mutton, veal, etc. dressed in a particular manner.

1736 BAILEY, *Epigramme.* 1825 T. LISTER *Granby* vii. (1836) 40 The very eider-down of eatables! Oh, it was quite like eating air! And then, his epigrammes!

†**Epigra·mmical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. EPIGRAM + -IC + -AL.] = EPIGRAMMATICAL.

1606 *Choice, Chance, &c.* (1881) 66, I wrote a kind of epigrammicall sonnet in this manner.

†**E·pigrammist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. EPIGRAM + -IST. Cf. It. *epigrammista.*] = EPIGRAMMATIST.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1870) 35 There is an Epigrammist that saith, that Art and Nature had spent their excellencies in his fashioning.

Epigraph (e·pigrɑf). Also 7 **epigraphe.** [ad. Gr. ἐπιγραφή inscription, f. ἐπιγράφειν to write upon, f. ἐπί upon + γράφειν to write. In Fr. *épigraphe.*]

1. An inscription; *esp.* one placed upon a building, tomb, statue, etc., to indicate its name or destination; a legend on a coin.

1624 FISHER in *White's Repl. Fisher* Pref. v, These words .. which should serue as an Epigraph vpon all their houses. 1662 EVELYN *Diary* (1818) 3 Oct., Dr. Meret .. shew'd me .. the statue and epigraph under it of that renowned physitian Dr. Harvey. 1697 — *Numism.* iii. 99 And this Epigraph, *Quid me Persequeris.* 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 90 The epigraph on the face, instead of the exurgue, is the precise Oriental custom of this day. 1832 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* I. 495 The epigraph of the thousand citizens who fell..at Chæronea. 1866 *Reader* 28 July 684 The oldest Samaritan epigraph now existing, which had been found immured in the wall of a mosque.

†**2.** The superscription of a letter, book, etc.; also, the imprint on a title-page. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 1 Our apostle puts in two words into the epigraph of this epistle, which he left out in the former. 1642 Sir E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 14 Dec. v. 20 You shall find it .. in the Epigraphe of the Canons and Decrees. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 116. 503 As he fronts it in the brazen Epigraph of his new Work. 1812 *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 145 Geneva was adopted for the epigraph of the title-page. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Butler* 217 He was of opinion that a diviner impulse had led him to chuse that epigraph [the title of a book].

3. A short quotation or pithy sentence placed at the commencement of a work, a chapter, etc. to indicate the leading idea or sentiment; a motto.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Sonnets from Portuguese* xlii. Wks. (1869) III. 229 And write me new my future's epigraph. 1860 S. LOVER *Leg. & Stor.* (ed. 10) i, The beautiful ballad whence the epigraph of this story is quoted. 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 123 That phrase which is placed as an epigraph to this chapter.

transf. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. III. v. 171 The Epigraph and Life-motto which John the Steadfast had adopted.

Epigraph (e·pigrɑf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with an epigraph.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1867) I. 526 *note*, Also a paper epigraphed: 'Lo que dijo J. B. Piata a Don Juan de Indiaquez,' 24 June, 1586.

Epigrapher (ɨpi·grăfəɹ). [f. EPIGRAPH-Y + -ER [1].] = EPIGRAPHIST.

1887 *Contemp. Rev.* LI. 562 It is a new doctrine that the most meritorious field-work will make a man a linguist, an epigrapher, and an historian.

Epigraphic (epigræ·fik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EPIGRAPH + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to inscriptions, or to epigraphy.

1858 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 341 To bring up a loose analogy of this sort against epigraphic evidence is simply childish. 1881 R. LANCIANI in *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 498/3 Being mostly formed of a single letter, they escape an epigraphic reconstruction. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 266 Unsuitable for an epigraphic alphabet.

B. *sb.* In *pl.* The science of inscriptions.

In mod. Dicts.

Hence **Epigra·phical** *a.* = EPIGRAPHIC *a.* **Epigra·phically** *adv.*, in an epigraphic manner; from the point of view of epigraphic science.

1881 SAYCE in *Athenæum* 13 Aug. 208/3 Skill in reading Talmudic literature does not necessarily imply epigraphical skill as well. 1884 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 344/1 The author summed up the existing records .. annalistic, literary, and epigraphical. 1884 *Christian Treas.* Feb. 118/1 This epigraphical silence of the Holy Land. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 133 Epigraphically of the same age.

Epigraphist (ɨpi·grăfist). [f. EPIGRAPH-Y + -IST.] A student of, or authority on, inscriptions.

1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 300 Borghesi, the great epigraphist. 1869 J. BALDWIN *Preh. Nations* iv. 170 Epigraphists .. use a method that is much too convenient.

Epigraphy (ɨpi·grăfi). [f. EPIGRAPH; see -GRAPHY.]

1. Inscriptions collectively.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 215 Its philological features appear to be foreign to Irish epigraphy. 1877 J. NORTHCOTE *Catacombs* I. vi. 113 The language of Christian epigraphy was not created in a day. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 921 *note*, The records of epigraphy constitute a fair test of the progress of Christianity as far as the upper classes are concerned.

2. The science concerned with the interpretation, classification, etc. of inscriptions. Often in narrower sense: The palæography of inscriptions.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 95 The science of epigraphy .. seems still, as far as Britain is concerned, to be quite in its infancy. 1885 *Athenæum* No. 2985. 45 Aramaic epigraphy has made startling progress in the course of the year.

Epigynous (ɨpi·dʒinəs), *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + *gyn-* (in *Bot.* used for 'female organ, pistil'; a. Gr. γυν-ή) + -OUS.] That is placed upon the ovary; growing upon the summit of the ovary. Said of the stamens or corolla; hence of plants in which these are so placed.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. xxvii, [The Stamens] appear to proceed from the apex of an inferior ovarium, in

which case they are named epigynous. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 559 The flower finally is epigynous when it possesses an actually inferior ovary.

So **Epi·gyny**, the character or quality of being epigynous.

1887 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 787/3 The shortening of the axis within the flower itself, giving the transition from hypogyny through perigyny to epigyny.

Epihyal (epihəi·ăl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + HY-(OID) + -AL.] That is placed upon the hyoid bone. Applied to the upper part of the hyoid arch; also, to a bone found in certain fishes.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 17 The hæmapophysis is a broader, slightly arched bone; the upper division is called epihyal. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 58 It consists of three segments, the epihyal, ceratohyal, which is the longest and strongest piece, etc. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 78 To the end of this is again annexed another long bone, called the epihyal.

†**E·piky.** *Obs.* Also 6 epicay, -cheia. [ad. Gr. ἐπιείκεια, f. ἐπιεικής reasonable, f. ἐπί according to + εἰκός likely, reasonable. Cf. OF. *epyeykie* (14th c.).] Reasonableness, equity, as opposed to rigid law.

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* in Wks. I. 261 Epicheia whiche is proprely the mynde of the lawe. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* I. xvi. (1638) 28 His equity or Epicay. 1549 LATIMER *Serm.* v. O iiij, For auoydyng disturbaunce in the commune-wealth, such an epiky and moderacion maye be vsed in it [this law].

Epilate (e·pile·ĭt), *v.* [f. Fr. *épil-er* (f. *é-* for *es-* L. *ex* out + *pil-us* hair) + -ATE³.] *trans.* To pull out or eradicate (hair).

1886 FRAZER in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 298/2, I have by epilating such [white] hairs and stimulating the part succeeded in, etc.

Epilation (epilē·ĭ·ʃən). [a. Fr. *épilation*, f. *épiler* (see prec.).] The action of pulling out or eradicating hair.

1878 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 281 Epilation is recommended strongly by Hebra and others.

†**E·pilency.** *Obs.* Also 4 epilence, -cye. [ad. late L. *epilencia*, *-lensia*, *-lempsia*, a. Gr. *ἐπιλημψία*, var. of ἐπιλῆψία: see EPILEPSY.] = EPILEPSY.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. x. (1495) 229 Epylencia lettyth but the pryncypal chambres of the brayne.] *Ibid.* 230 They that haue .. Epylencye thei fele not tofor-honde whan they shal falle. *Ibid.*, Pyany born and dronken helpith moche ayenst Epylence. [1540 BOORDE *The Boke for to Lerne* C iij b, The fallyng sycknes called Epilencia.]

†**Epile·ntic,** *a. Obs.* In 4 epulentyk, epylentyk, 6 epilentycke. [a. OF. *epilentic*, ad. late L. *epilenticus*, *epilemticus*, Gr. *ἐπιλημπτικός*, var. of ἐπιληπτικός: see EPILEPTIC.] = EPILEPTIC.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. iii. (1495) 106 Lunatyk and epulentyk men. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XXXII. (1870) 294 Venson, hare-flesshe..be not good for Epilentycke men. quasi-*sb.* 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. x. 230 The Epylentyk, that is hym that hathe the fallynge euyll.

Hence †**Epile·ntical,** *a.* = EPILEPTICAL.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 409/3 After this machomete fyl ofte be thepylentycal passyon.

†**E·pileny.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. ἐπιλήνιον (μέλος) (song) of the vintage, f. ἐπί + ληνός wine-vat.] A song in praise of wine; a drinking song.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xlv, Then she .. made him sing an Epileny, inserted in the Figure of the Bottle.

†**E·pilepse.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. ἐπιλῆψία.] = EPILEPSY.

1804 J. WHITEHOUSE *To Febris* in *Poet. Register* 92 That hideous choir, Marasmus, Epilepse, and Frenzy dire!

†**Epile·psian,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EPILEPSY + -AN.] = EPILEPTIC.

1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 43 So his epilepsian or comitial fit, but a trance, wherein he talked with his Angel Gabriel.

Epilepsy (e·pilepsi). *Path.* Also 6–8 epilepsie. See also EPILENCY. [a. OF. *epilepsie*, ad. L. *epilēpsia*, a. Gr. ἐπιλῆψία, f. ἐπιλαμβάνειν to take hold of, f. ἐπί upon + λαμβάνειν to take.] A disease of the nervous system, characterized (in its severer forms) by violent paroxysms, in which the patient falls to the ground in a state of unconsciousness, with general spasm of the muscles, and foaming at the mouth. The Eng. name is *falling sickness* (now little used).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 35 The same .. is good for the Epilepsie, or falling sicknesse. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 51 My Lord is falne into an Epilepsie; This is his second Fit. 1658 J. R. tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1098 By their smell the Epilepsie that ariseth from the strangling of the Mother, is discussed. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. (1812) X. 196 The epilepsy was by the Romans .. called Morbus Sacer. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* XXXIV. (1878) 232 His features worked like one in a fit of epilepsy. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomed* VI. (1853) 32 Some of his adversaries attributed them to epilepsy.

Epileptic (epile·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 epileptique, -ticke. See also EPILENTIC. [a. F. *épileptique*, ad. L. *epilēpticus*, a. Gr. ἐπιληπτικός, f. ἐπιλαμβάνειν (see prec.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to epilepsy; of the nature of epilepsy.

1608 L. MACHIN *Dumbe Knight* III, But Ile forestall thine Epileptique fits, And by my plots breed thy destruction. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 190 P 592 The epileptick fumes shall come that way out of the brain. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. 325 It appears .. that reverie is a disease of the Epileptic or Cataleptic kind. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Pass. in Life H. Harris* A formidable epileptic attack. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 103 Epileptic coma can hardly be mistaken for that of cerebral hemorrhage. 1889 F. CLARK *Papers on Surg.*, He had two epileptic fits.

2. Affected with epilepsy.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IL ii. 87 A plague vpon your Epilepticke visage. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Of Repentance* VI. § 7 An epileptick son doth often come from an epileptick father. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 81 Till through his epileptic mouth Those following speeches fierce and loud Burst out. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 335 In Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, millions of children become epileptic from the breast. 1875 B. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 44 In the olden times .. to be epileptic or insane was, to be possessed of an evil spirit.

B. *sb.* 1. An epileptic person. Cf. A. 2.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXIV. 211 Epileptiques .. they esteemed .. Dæmoniaques. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (R), Epilepticks ought to breathe a pure air. 1864 *Reader* No. 94. 485/1 Epileptics and idiots.

2. In *pl.* Medicines given to cure or mitigate epilepsy. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Epileptical (epile·ptikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] 1. = EPILEPTIC A. 1.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. II. i, Headache followes; and as Salust Salvianus .. found, epilepticall, with a multitude of humours in the head. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 21 That he was Melancholy his Epilepticall fits are one argument. 1727 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) I. 487 It was a sad epileptical disease. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. l, A kind of wild and horrid glee, Half epileptical, and half hysterical.

2. *fig.* Spasmodic; inconstant: also, hard to hold or retain.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. § 3. 99 Did they answer their promise which are so commended, in Epileptical intentions, wee would abate these qualities. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 9 It is this that makes the state of honour so epilepticall, so slippery.

Epileptiform (epile·ptifɔ̄ɪm), *a.* [f. EPILEPTI-C + -FORM.] Resembling epilepsy.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 479 These fits were of an epileptiform character. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 544 Epileptiform convulsions is a constant phenomenon in animals bled to death.

Epileptoid (epile·ptoid), *a.* [f. EPILEPT-IC + -OID.] Resembling epilepsy; of the nature of epilepsy.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 825 Mild attacks having an evident relationship to ordinary epilepsy..may be called epileptoid attacks. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 392 Epileptoid seizures, due to tumor or other coarse organic lesion of the brain.

Epilobe (e·pilo^{u}b). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *epilobium*, f. Gr. ἐπί upon + λοβ-ός lobe of the ear, in plants the capsule or pod, the name referring to the position of the corolla.] A plant of the genus *Epilobium* (N.O. *Onagraceæ*): e. g. the *Epilobium angustifolium* or Willow-herb. Also in mod.L. form **epilo·bium.**

1861 BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 133 The bush, or ditch-guarded epilobium. 1864 THOREAU *Maine W.* iii. 167 A spike as big as an epilobium. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 6 July 1/1 The epilobes and the St. John's worts are coming out in blossom again.

†**Epi·logate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Fr. *épilog-uer* + -ATE³.] *trans.* To speak the epilogue of (a play).

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 232/1 Did .. present himself to epilogate this his almost extemporanean comedie.

†**Epiloga·tion.** *Obs.* In 4–5 epilogacyon, -ion. [a. OF. *epilogacion*, f. *epiloguer* (see prec.).] A summing up by way of conclusion.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. viii, The epylogacion and recapytulacion of this book. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. XV. 121 Here foloweth the epylogacyon or shorte repytycyon of this seconde partye. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 521 Some make epylogacyon Of hyghe predestynacyon. *a* 1547 T. KEY *Erasm. Par., Mark* (1548) 21 a, By waye of epilogacion and gatheryng of the whole matter into a brief summe.

Epilogic (epilo·dʒik), *a.* [f. EPILOG-UE + -IC.] Pertaining to, or resembling, an epilogue.

So **Epilo·gical** *a.* In mod. Dicts.

†**Epilogism.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἐπιλογισμός f. ἐπιλογίζεσθαι of twofold sense and formation (1) to reckon over or in addition, f. ἐπί over + λογίζεσθαι to reckon; (2) see EPILOGIZE.]

1. a. Calculation, computation; *concr.* number reckoned. b. Excess in reckoning.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1850) Pref. 2 But the Hellenists or Græcists .. added what is supernumerary to these Epilogismes. — *Posthuma De Æris* (1650) 156 But where to begin or end this Epilogism, is the Vexata Quæstio. *Ibid.* 171 It cannot bee but that this Epilogism must bee detracted from the Hebrew.

2. Something said by way of epilogue.

1671 H. STUBBE *Reply* 47 Had he been such a Proficient .. he would never have .. concluded a Discourse of this Nature, with this Epilogism.

Epilogist (ɛ̄pi·lōdʒist). [f. EPILOG-UE + -IST.] The writer or speaker of an epilogue.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Drama* 5 The Prologist and Epilogist [in a certain drama]. 1885 *Times* 17 Dec. 9 The epilogist [to a play] is sometimes our political remembrancer. 1887 CHEYNE *Job & Solomon* 234 A warning is given to the disciple of the Epilogist 'to cast away the thirst for books'.

Epilogistic (e·pilodʒi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of an epilogue.

a 1790 WARTON *Milton's Sm. Poems* (T.), These lines are an epilogistic palinode to the last elegy.

Epilogize (ɛ̄pi·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. ἐπιλογίζεσθαι, f. ἐπίλογος EPILOGUE.] *intr.* a. To serve as an epilogue. b. To write or speak an epilogue. c. *trans.* To put an epilogue to. Hence **Epi·logizing** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Epilogize*, to make a conclusion, or end. *c* 1665 R. CARPENTER *Pragm. Jesuit* 65/2 Summe up the lies that will Epilogize to the Epilogue of this Comedy. 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1849) xl. i. 96 [Prayers] with which the so called Evangelical Clergymen .. think proper sometimes to prologise and epilogize their grievous discourses. 1881 HALES in *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 851/2 He [Gower] epilogizes in these Latin lines.

transf. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 120 When thumb or hammer of a clock Gives the epilogizing stroak.

‖ **Epi·logo.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Sp. form of next.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 363 It shall seeme rather an Epilogo, then a new relation.

Epilogue (e·pilɒg), *sb.* Also 6 epiloge. [a. F. *epilogue*, ad. L. *epilogus*, a. Gr. ἐπίλογος the peroration of a speech, f. ἐπί in addition + λόγος speech.]

†1. *Rhet.* The concluding part or peroration of a speech. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 48 Commended the use and signification of this gesture; but in Epilogue onely.

†b. A summary. *Obs.*

1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 24 If any one come on a suddain whil'st thou talk'st .. it is seemly to make a little Epilogue, and brief collection of what thou deliverest.

2. The concluding part of a literary work; an appendix.

1564 *Brief Exam.* * * * * * * iiij, Now at length are you come to the Epilogue (as it were) or full conclusion of your worke. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 202 A Preface in the beginning, and an Epilogue in the end. 1704 in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1610 To this Book he subjoyns an Epilogue, containing some general Corollaries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 191 The epilogue or conclusion of the Dialogue has been criticised.

transf. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 230 For an epilogue of his Feaver, contracts a Chronick disease. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 560 The fifth œcumenical council .. is generally considered as a mere epilogue to the Council of Chalcedon.

3. A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors after the conclusion of the play.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 362 No Epilogue, I pray you; for your play needs no excuse. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* Epil., Why there should be an epilogue to a play, I know no cause. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* Epil., The race of critics, dull, judicious rogues, To mournful plays deny brisk Epilogues. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) II. viii. 50 His epilogue to the Tartuffe. *Mod.* The Epilogue to the Westminster Play appears in the *Times* of to-day.

transf. and *fig.* 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* X. xiii, Folly brings in the Prologue with his tongue, Whose Epilogue is Rage and open wrong. *c* 1788 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. XIV. 204 You have heard as much of the drama as I could go through..Mr. Larkins's letter will be the epilogue to it.

4. *attrib.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 220 The Hostesse .. ran after the Epilogue-speaker.

Epilogue (e·pilɒg), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put an epilogue to.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. lix. 261 To epilogue our Tragedie, now Adoniah acts. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 621 The whole being epilogued with a most delectable poem. *a* 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. 277 Knowles' play .. epilogued by me. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 705/1 Mr. Dobson .. prologues and epilogues the selection with charming verses of his own.

†**Epiloguize** (ɛ̄pi·lŏgəiz), *v. Obs.* [f. EPILOGUE *sb.* + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To deliver an epilogue, to speak as one who is delivering an epilogue.

b. *trans.* To put an epilogue to. Cf. EPILOGIZE.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 976 The dances ended, the Spirit epiloguizes. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 115 P 158 Doth epiloguise and confesse, that, etc. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* Epil., Now let me Scholastikewise For us all Epiloguise. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 164 Nothing appears but a thick Stage and a thin-jaw'd Poet, who thus Epiloguizes.

transf. 1750 *Student* I. 143 (T.), The laugh of applause, with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was epiloguising his witty raillery.

Hence †**Epi·loguizer,** one who speaks or writes an epilogue.

1748 J. HOADLEY *Epil. to Shaks.* 1 *Hen. IV*, Go to, old lad, 'tis time that thou art wiser; Thou art not fram'd for an epiloguizer.

†**Epiloi·mic,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. EPI- + Gr. λοιμ-ός pestilence + -IC.] 'Good against the Plague or Pestilence' (Phillips 1678).

†**Epimace.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. (See quot.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The dysease of epimace, or apostumes of the rybbes.

Epi·macus. *Her.* An alleged synonym of OPPINICUS, an imaginary beast resembling a griffin.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Her.* Gloss. 1889 in ELVIN.

Epimeral (epimī·răl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPIMERON + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to the epimeron.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 781/2 A hole pierced in the epimeral piece near to its inferior edge. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* VI. 317 The line at which the epimeral is reflected into the pleural membrane.

quasi-*sb.* 1852 [See EPISTERNAL 2.]

‖ **Epimeron** (epimī·rŏn). *Anat.* Pl. epimera. [f. Gr. ἐπί upon + μηρός thigh.] That part of the lateral wall of a somite of a crustacean which is situated between the articulation of the appendage and the pleuron.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 146 The superior arc is completed by two lateral pieces .. which are termed the 'epimera'. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray Fish* iv. 143.

Epimyth (e·pimiþ). [ad. Gr. ἐπιμύθ-ιον the moral, neut. of ἐπιμύθιος, f. ἐπί upon + μῦθος fable.] The moral of a fable or story.

[1721-1800 BAILEY, *Epimythium*, the Moral of a Fable.] 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 364 They [certain fables] go upon almost 'total abstinence' principles as regards moral and epimyth. 1869 *Ibid.* 13 Feb. 223 The way of putting it is so neat as to require no epimyth.

Epinastic (epinæ·stik), *a. Bot.* [f. EPINAST-Y + -IC.] Of the nature of, or influenced by, epinasty.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 262, So young that their epinastic growth .. overpowered every other kind of movement. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 857 As long as the organ grows most rapidly on the dorsal side, it may be termed, after de Vries, hyponastic; afterwards, when it grows most rapidly on the inner or upper side, epinastic.

Epinasty (e·pinæsti). *Bot.* [f. EPI- + Gr. νασ-τός (f. νάσσειν to squeeze close) + -Y[3].] (See quot.)

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 The term epinasty is now often used in Germany, and implies that the upper surface of an organ grows more quickly than the lower surface, and thus causes it to bend downwards. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 859 Geotropism will act in the former in opposition to epinasty.

Epineural (epiniū·răl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + NEURAL.] Situated upon a neural arch, as a spine of a fish's backbone. Also quasi-*sb.*

1866 [see EPICENTRAL].

‖ **Epinglette.** [F. *épinglette*, dim. of *épingle* pin.] 'An iron needle with which the cartridge of any large piece of ordnance is pierced before it is primed' (Stocqueler).

† **Epini·cial,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as next + -AL[1].] = EPINICIAN.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. i. (1840) I. p. xlii. *note*, These [spoils won in battle] were carried in triumph, while an epinicial song was chanted.

Epinician (epini·siăn), *a.* Also 9 epinikian. [f. EPINICI-ON + -AN.] Celebrating victory.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VI. xlviii, The Laureate King .. Warbles This Epinician Canzon to his Lyre. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lv. VII. 75 *note*, Alkibiadês obtained from Euripidês the honour of an epinikian ode, or song of triumph, to celebrate this event. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 120 The Epinikian Ode was the most costly and splendid flower in the victor's wreath.

Epinicion (epini·siŏn). Also 7, 9 epinikion, 7 (in Lat. form) epinicium. [a. Gr. ἐπινίκιον song of victory, neut. of ἐπινίκιος adj., f. ἐπί upon + νίκη victory.] In Greece, an ode sung in honour of a victor in the games; a song of triumph generally.

1613 DAY *Day's Dyall* (1614) 106 That Creed .. is called Epinicium by Erasmus, that is, a song of Triumph. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 243 An Epinicion, and Song of eternal Triumph. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* Pref., He..Sung an Epinikion..too soon over his fancied Achievements. 1782 WARTON *Eng. Rowley's Poems* 69 (T.) A triumphal epinicion on Hengist's massacre. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 349 The sublime epinicion of Isaiah.

† **Epiny·ctal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ἐπινύκτ-ιος by night, nightly, f. ἐπί upon + νύξ, νυκτός night + -AL[1].] Nightly.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* Ded., To thee this Epinyctall register.

‖ **Epinyctis** (epini·ktis). *Med. Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐπινυκτίς, f. ἐπί + νύξ night.] A pustule, or an eruption, which appears only at night.

1676 R. WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* I. viii. 44 Epinyctis and Terminthus; a couple of angry Pustules affecting the Skin in the Arms, Hands, and Thighs.

Epiotic (epi,o·tik), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. ἐπί upon + οὖς, ὠτ-ός ear + -IC.] Situated above the ear; the distinctive epithet of one of the three bones which together form the periotic bone. Also quasi-*sb.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 44 The uppermost of these, a forked bone, [in the perch] suspends the arch to the squamosal and epiotic bones. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 452 The epiotic forms a second piece.

Epipastic (epipæ·stik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Gr. ἐπίπαστ-ος sprinkled over (f. ἐπιπάσσειν, f. ἐπί upon + πάσσειν to sprinkle) + -IC. Cf. F. *épipastique.*]

A. *adj.*

1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Epipastic Silk*, a term for vesicatory silk.

B. *sb.* A blister or vesicatory.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 44 By plentiful .. Epipasticks..appease the angry rage of the Spirits.

† **E·pipedo·metry.** *Obs.*−° [f. Gr. ἐπίπεδ-ος (f. ἐπί upon + πέδον the ground), in *Geom.* = plane, superficial + -μετρία measurement.] Explained in Dicts. as 'The measurement of figures that stand on the same base'.

Etymologically the word can only mean 'measurement of plane surfaces', though some Fr. dicts. explain *épipédométrie* as 'measurement of solids'.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Epiperipheral (e·pipĕri·fĕrăl), *a.* [f. EPI- + PERIPHER-Y + -AL[1].] (See quot.)

1870 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. II. vii. 250 Sensations..externally initiated or epi-peripheral.

Epipetalous (epipe·tăləs), *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + PETAL + -OUS.] (See quots.)

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 15 If [the filaments grow] upon the sides of the corolla, they are *epipetalous*. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 351 The stamens may be united separately to the corolla, when they are said to be epipetalous.

Epiphanous (ĭpi·fănəs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἐπιφαν-ής resplendent + -OUS: formed with allusion to next.] Resplendent.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xx. (1865) 373 Twelfth Day..came ..all royal, glittering and epiphanous.

Epiphany[1] (ĭpi·făni). *Eccl.* Also 4-7 epyphany(e, epiphanie, (4 the pyffanie = th' epyffanie). [a. OF. *epiphanie* = Pr., It. *epifania*, ad. late L. *epiphania* neut. pl. (but often used as fem. sing.), a. late Gr. ἐπιφάνια (neut. pl. of adj. *ἐπιφάνιος), f. ἐπιφαίνειν to manifest, f. ἐπί to + φαίνειν to show.]

The festival commemorating the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles in the persons of the Magi; observed on Jan. 6th, the 12th day after Christmas.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 96 The thridde joie of that levedy, That men clepeth the Epyphany. 1389 *Eng. Gild* 45 Þe thred shal bene þe soneday aftir þe fest of Epiphanie. 13.. *Ibid.* 103 Ye sunday nest aftere the pyffanye. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* viii. (ed. Pynson) C vj, Of the Epyphanye to saye the open shewynge of oure lorde Jhesus. 1549 *Bk. Com. Pr.* xix b, The firste Sonday after the Epiphanye. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* II. (1683) 225 The sixth day of January, which we call the Epiphany. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 133 The Epiphany .. is observed in the East.

attrib. *c* 1450 *Life St. Cuthb.* (Castle Howard MS.) 1747 Þan come þe Epiphany day. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 183 The morning after Epiphany day. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Coptic Churches Egypt* I. i. 22 The large Epiphany tank..forms a regular part of a Coptic church.

b. *transf.*

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 166 May the great time in you still greater be, While all the year is your Epiphany.

Epiphany[2] (ĭpi·făni). [ad. Gr. ἐπιφάνεια manifestation, striking appearance, *esp.* an appearance of a divinity (in N. T. applied to the advent or 'appearing' of Christ), f. ἐπιφανής manifest, conspicuous, related to ἐπιφαίνειν: see prec.]

1. A manifestation or appearance of some divine or superhuman being.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* III. ix. (R.), Him..they beheld transfigured, and in a glorious epiphany on the mount. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 193 The Grecians in commemoration of these epiphanies or apparitions of their gods instituted certain Festival-dayes. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vi. 121 The second coming of Christ; the glorious Epiphany of God our Saviour. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxx. (1849) IV. 141 Probably all .. sincerely believed in the epiphany of the goddess. 1870 F. HALL in Wilson's tr. *Vishńu-puráńa* v. 3 The first definition of Hayagríva makes him an epiphany of Vishńu. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 164 Transported beyond all thought of peril by that divine epiphany, he [Stephen] exclaimed, etc.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1840-1 DE QUINCEY *Style Wks.* XI. 257 There had been two manifestations or bright epiphanies of the Grecian intellect. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* v. 186 The statesman has yet to make his epiphany who, etc.

Epipharyngeal (e·pifări·ndʒĭăl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐπί upon + φάρυγξ, φάρυγγ-ος + -(E)AL.] Situated above the pharynx.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* iii. 57 The uppermost articulations [of the branchial arches]..form the epipharyngeal bones.

Epiphenomenon (e·pifĭnǫ·mĭnǫn). *Path.* Pl. epiphenomena. [f. EPI- + PHENOMENON.] Something that appears in addition; a secondary symptom. Also *transf.*

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 93 Stricture is only an epiphenomenon, and not the disease itself. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 105 Fever is always secondary to some specific or other disease of which it is a mere epiphenomenon or symptom. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 640 Trombes and tornadoes are short epiphenomena of cyclones.

‖ **Epiphonema** (e·pifonī·mă). [L. *epiphōnēma*, a. Gr. ἐπιφώνημα, f. ἐπιφωνέειν to call to, f. ἐπί upon + φωνέειν to speak out, f. φωνή voice.]

1. *Rhet.* An exclamatory sentence or striking reflection, which sums up or concludes a discourse or a passage in the discourse.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 304 *Such end*, is an Epiphonema, or rather the moral of the whole tale. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* 80 What excellent Allegories..what Epiphonema's. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxlv. 17 *annot.*, Witness that solemn Epiphonema, His mercy endureth for ever. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 115 The epiphonema or exclamation [may be learned] frequently from the bear-garden. 1870 tr. *Lange's Comm. Song of Sol.* iii. 5 The epiphonema to the daughters of Jerusalem has a subordinate significance as a refrain.

b. *transf.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 649 Those who may take these wonders for a florid Epiphonema only of this work.

2. (See quots.)

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 99 The House gave their Epiphonema and applause at every close and period. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 143 Epiphonema .. Acclamation, or a shouting of the voyce. 1678-96 in PHILLIPS.

Hence **E·pipho·nema·tical** *a.*, of the nature of an epiphonema. **E·pipho·nema·tically** *adv.*, in the manner of an epiphonema.

a 1617 BAYNE *Diocesan's Trial* (1621) 3 Christ in his Epiphonematicall conclusion..doth speake of the same. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 12 The Epiphonematicall sentence which is added at the end of each Epistle. 1605 T. HUTTON in *Hieron's Def.* (1607) I. 161 Taking the word Iacob nominatively, vocatively, or epiphonematically.

† **E·piphone·me.** *Obs.* Also 6 epyphoneme, 7 epiphonemy. Anglicized form of prec.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 125 The wise man..in th'ende cryed out with this Epyphoneme, *Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas.* 1594 J. KING *On Jonah* (1618) 395 The last thing I proposed is the sentence or Epiphoneme, concluding the conclusion. 1636 J. COLE in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 55 To whom Fame sounds an Epiphonemy. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* ii. 123 'Tis a short song, and hath as short a theme, And yet it bears a long Epiphoneme.

‖ **Epiphora** (epi·fŏră). [L. *epiphora*, a. Gr. ἐπιφορά a bringing to or upon, f. ἐπιφέρειν, f. ἐπί upon + φέρειν to bring.]

1. A sudden afflux of humours; *esp.* 'a superabundant flow of tears, or of an aqueous or serous humour from the eyes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Epiphora*, involuntary weeping. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 144 It displaced the lower eyelid together with the punctum, and produced epiphora. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 348 If accompanied by troublesome watering of the eye, epiphora.

2. *Rhet.* (See quots.)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Epiphora*, Force or Impression, a figure in Rhetorick, in which one word is repeated at the end of several Sentences, but differs from Epistrophe, in that it hath respect chiefly to the Matter. 1721-1800 BAILEY.

3. *Logic.* The conclusion of a syllogism or consequent of an hypothesis.

1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Epiphragm (e·pifræm). [ad. mod. L. *epiphragma*, Gr. ἐπίφραγμα lid, f. ἐπιφράσσειν, f. ἐπί upon + φράσσειν to fence.]

1. *Zool.* The secretion with which a snail closes the aperture of its shell during hybernation.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 162 The epiphragm is a layer of hardened mucus, sometimes strengthened with carbonate of lime: it is always minutely perforated opposite the respiratory orifice.

2. *Bot.* A membrane closing the mouth of the spore-case in urn-mosses and fungi.

[1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 323 The membrane, or epiphragma, which occasionally closes up the orifice of the theca] 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 341 As the Fungus matures, the upper part of the peridium becomes stretched and flat, forming the Epiphragm.

† **Epiphy·llospe·rmous,** *a. Bot. Obs.* [f. EPI- + Gr. φύλλο-ν leaf + σπέρμ-α seed + -OUS.] Having the seeds on the back of the leaves. Cf. DORSIFEROUS.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Epip[h]yllospermous Plants. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1760 J. LEE *Bot.* (1776) 150 (Jod.) Such plants as are dorsiferous .. have been called also epiphyllospermous. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Epiphyllous (epifi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [f. EPI- + Gr. φύλλ-ον leaf + -OUS.] That grows upon a leaf: predicated a. of parasitical fungi; b. of stamens inserted upon the perianth; c. of flowers growing on the surface of a leaf.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 380 Epiphyllous; inserted upon the leaf. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. v. 51 There are [in Daffodil] six stamens, inserted upon the perianth (epiphyllous). 1874 M. COOKE *Fungi* 128 The epiphyllous Coniomycetes.

Epiphysary (ĭpi·fisări), *a. Anat.* [f. EPIPHYS-IS + -ARY[2].] = EPIPHYSIAL.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 680 Such productions are often, for a time at least, movable upon the bone beneath, and are then called epiphysary exostoses.

Epiphysial (epifi·ziăl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPIPHYSI-S + -AL[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epiphysis.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 227 These surfaces .. are developed on separate epiphysial plates, which coalesce in the course of growth with the rest of the centrum.

‖ **Epiphysis** (epi·fĭsis). *Anat.* Pl. epiphyses. Also 7 epiphise, -yse. [a. Gr. ἐπίφυσις, f. ἐπί upon + φύσις growth. Cf. F. *épiphyse*; also used in English in 17th and 18th c.]

1. An extremity or other portion of a long bone which has originated in a centre of ossification distinct from the rest. Opposed to APOPHYSIS.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* VI. xxvi. (1678) 147 The wand hath two Epiphyses, or Appendices, the one at the upper end, the other at the lower. 1688 MOULEN in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 714 The Cartilage had generally an Epiphise or two. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 39 An Epiphyse might be mistaken for a Fracture. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 47/1 These separately ossified ends being termed 'epiphyses'. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 23.

2. *abstr.* The process of developing such a growth.

1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess., Hum. Longevity* 108 This period of Epiphysis or completion of bony union

Epiphytal (epifə·tăl), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Having the distinctive property of an epiphyte.

1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. i. 24 Additional epiphytal orchidaceous plants. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 266 Many of the tropical species [of Orchids] are called 'air-plants', from their being epiphytal.

Epiphyte (e·pifəit). [f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *φυτόν* plant.]

1. *Bot.* A plant which grows on another plant; usually restricted to those which derive only support (and not nutrition) from the plants on which they grow.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 385 Mosses, lichens .. are termed false parasites or epiphytes. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 181 The true epiphytes, like the mistletoe, drawing sap directly from the other plants upon which they fix. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 91/2 The Vanilla is an epiphyte, or air-plant.

fig. 1878 M. & F. COLLINS *Vill. Comedy* II. viii. 91 She, a fragile epiphyte, unable to exist alone, fell into the hands of an adroit unscrupulous villain.

2. *Path.* A vegetable parasite on the surface of an animal body.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 144/1 Gruby detected epiphytes in sycosis.

Epiphytic (epifi·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.]

1. *Bot.* = EPIPHYTAL.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 264 Of the epiphytic class, one only is found so far north as South Carolina. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 197 The nest was hung in a bunch of the Arceuthobium Oxycedri, an abundant epiphytic plant. 1879 WALLACE *Australasia* xi. 222 Epiphytic orchids.

2. *Path.* Of disease: Caused by epiphytes or vegetable parasites.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 63 Scabies, and the epiphytic affections especially.

Epiphytical (epifi·tikăl), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1861 *Athenæum* 29 June 862 An epiphytical plant .. the leaves of which..were filled with pure water. 1880 BALL *Jungle Life Ind.* i. 41 The natives apply the term *banda*, meaning slave, to all parasitical and epiphytical plants.

Epiphytically (epifi·tikăli), *adv. Bot.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the manner of an epiphyte.

1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. i. 22 On which a species of grass grew epiphytically. 1875 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microsc. Dict.* s.v. *Calicium*, Growing..epiphytically on other Lichens.

Epiphytous (ĭpi·fitəs), *a. Bot.* [f. EPIPHYTE + -OUS.] = EPIPHYTAL.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 385 Regarded by some of our first botanists as an epiphytous fungus, but proved on dissection to be a true gall. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ii. (ed. 2) 29 The air-roots of epiphytous plants which sit on the stronger boughs of the trees above.

† **Epiple·ctic,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιπληκτικός* given to rebuking, f. *ἐπιπλήσσειν*: see EPIPLEXIS.] Of the nature of epiplexis.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Instruments of elocution .. attended on each side respectively with an epiplectick and exegetick modification.

‖ **Epiplerosis** (e·piplĭe·rō·sis). [mod.Lat., a. Gr. *ἐπιπλήρωσις* overfilling, f. *ἐπιπληρόειν*, f. *ἐπί* + *πληρόειν*, f. *πλήρης* full.] (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Epiplerosis*, in Pathology, overfilling, extensive distension, as of the veins or arteries with blood.

Epipleural (epiplū·răl), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. *ἐπί-πλευρ-ος* (f. *ἐπί* upon + *πλευρά* rib, side) + -AL 1.] Situated upon a rib. Also quasi-*sb.*

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* I. 43 These 'scleral' spines are termed..'epineurals', 'epicentrals', and 'epipleurals', according to the vertebral element they may adhere to. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 20 Each rib..has an epipleural process. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 77 The abdominal vertebræ have parapophyses developed with epipleural spines.

‖ **Epiplexis** (epiple·ksis). *Rhet.* [L. *epiplēxis*, Gr. *ἐπίπληξις*, f. *ἐπιπλήσσειν*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *πλήσσειν* to strike.] (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Epiplexis*, A figure in Rhetorick which by an elegant kind of upbraiding. indeavours to convince. 1721–1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Epiploce** (epi·plŏsī). *Rhet.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐπιπλοκή* plaiting together, f. *ἐπιπλέκειν*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *πλέκειν* to plait, twine.] 'A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another'. (J.)

1678–1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Epiplocele (epi·plŏsīl). *Path.* Also 8 epiploocele. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιπλοκήλη*, f. *ἐπίπλοον* (see EPIPLOON) + *κήλη* rupture.] A hernia or rupture in which a portion of the omentum is protruded.

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Epiploocele.* 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict., *Epiplocele.* 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 986/2 An epiplocele .. might readily be mistaken for an additional testicle.

Epiploic (epiplō·ik), *a. Anat.* [f. next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the epiploön or omentum.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Veine*, Dexter Epiploick veine, the second branch of the spleen veine. 1731–6 in BAILEY. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 98 Examples of those prolongations are seen in the omentum and epiploic appendages.

Epiploön (epi·plŏ$_{i}$ρn). Also 6 epipleon. [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, f. *ἐπιπλέειν* to sail or float on; the epiploön floating as it were on the intestines.]

1. The caul or omentum, a fatty membrane enwrapping the intestines.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, What is Epypleon, and wherof is it composed? 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 552 The Epiploon, or the Double Membrane, which covers the Entrals of Animals, and is fill'd with Fat. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 4 The curtain-like omentum or epiploon.

2. *Entom.* (See quots.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 115 What some regard as a real liver, others look upon as an epiploon or caul. *Ibid.* (1828) IV. xliv. 219 Chiefly the epiploon or fat of the larva. 1834 M^{c}MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 322 The epiploon or *corps graisseux.*

Epiploscheocele (e·piplo·skĭosī·l). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ἐπίπλο-ον* (see prec.) + *ὄσχεο-ν* scrotum + *κήλη* rupture.] A hernia or rupture in which a portion of the omentum descends into the scrotum.

In mod Dicts.

Epipodial (epipō·diăl), *a.* [f. EPIPODI-UM + -AL.] Pertaining to or resembling the epipodium.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 510 There are very large epipodial lobes, by the aid of which some species propel themselves like Pteropods. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 337 The epipodial gill is arranged circularly in the Placophora.

Epipodite (epi·pŏdəit). *Anat.* [f. EPIPOD-IUM + -ITE.] A long, curved appendage to the basal joint or coxopodite of the anterior ambulatory limbs of some Crustacea.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 176 The protopodite bears a process which serves to keep the gills apart, and is termed the epipodite. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 328 Each epipodite is, in fact, expanded at its upper extremity into a broad bilobed membrane.

Hence **Epi·podi·tic** *a.*, resembling an epipodite.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 364 The branchiæ .. resemble not a little the epipoditic branchiæ of Astacus.

Epipodium (epipō·diŭm). *Pl.* -a. [mod.L., ad. Gr. *ἐπιπόδιον*, neut. of *ἐπιπόδιος*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *πούς, ποδ-ός* foot.]

1. *Zool.* A muscular lobe developed from the lateral and upper surfaces of the foot of some molluscs.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 503 Near its extremity are two lateral fleshy lobes which perhaps correspond with the epipodia of other Mollusks.

2. *Bot.* A form of disc consisting of glands upon the stipe of an ovary. Also the stalk of the disc itself. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Epipolic (epipŏ·lik), *a. Physics.* [f. Gr. *ἐπι-πολ-ή* surface + -IC.] a. Of or pertaining to the surface; taking place on the surface. b. Of or pertaining to epipolism. *Epipolic dispersion*: Herschel's term for the dispersion of light on the surface of a body; = FLUORESCENCE.

1845 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXV. 147 This singular mode of dispersion..which..I shall venture to call epipolic, from *ἐπιπολή*, a surface. 1848 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* 349 Epipolic actions will .. assume a much more important place in physics. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 54/1 Epipolic Dispersion. We have..noticed the epipolic appearance whilst pouring semi-congealed oil from a glass bottle.

Epipolism (ĭpi·pŏliz'm). *Physics.* [f. EPIPOL-IC + -ISM.] Epipolic dispersion; FLUORESCENCE.

Epipolize (ĭpi·pŏləiz), *v. Physics.* [f. EPIPOL-IC + -IZE.] *trans.* To change into the epipolic condition; to cause to exhibit the phenomena of fluorescence.

Hence **Epi·polized** *ppl. a.*, **Epi·polizing.**

1845 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXV. 148 An epipolized beam of light (meaning thereby a beam which has been transmitted through a quiniferous solution and undergone its dispersing action) is, etc. *Ibid.* 153 An epipolizing surface. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 54/1 The passage of the epipolised rays is completely stopped.

Epipterous (ĭpi·ptĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *πτερόν* wing + -OUS.] Of seeds: Bearing wings at the summit. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Epirhizous (epirəi·zəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *ῥίζ-α* root + -OUS.] Growing on a root. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Epi·rot.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *ἠπειρώτης*, f. *ἤπειρος* mainland, inland of a country as opposed to the coast.] One who dwells inland.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. i, The Greek and the barbarian, the epirot and the maritime.

Episcleral (episklĭe·răl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + Gr. *σκληρ-ός* hard + -AL.] Belonging to, or placed upon, the sclerotic or hard outer coat of the eye.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 703 Some of the infiltrations..which have been described as belonging to the conjunctiva proper, have had their origin in the episcleral tissue. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 22 Engorgement of episcleral vessels.

Episcleritis (e·pisklĭerəi·tis). *Path.* [f. as prec. + -ITIS.] An inflammation of the connective tissue covering the sclerotic coat of the eye.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 702 Episcleritis begins commonly as a small hyperæmic spot, usually about a line from the margin of the cornea. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 320 Episcleritis is a somewhat rare disease.

Episcopable (ĭpi·skŏpăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *episcop-us* bishop + -ABLE.] Qualified for appointment as a bishop.

1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 132 The deacons..would prick on to render themselves capable and episcopable, upon the first vacancy. 1680 HOBBES *Considerations* 43 The rest of the Clergy, Bishops and Episcopable men. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 12/1 The Prime Minister has taken four years to discover that episcopable men exist outside his own ecclesiastical party.

Episcopacy (ĭpi·skŏpăsi). [f. late L. *episcopātus* the office or dignity of a bishop. See EPISCOPAL and -ACY.]

† 1. Oversight; ecclesiastical authority. *Obs.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch. Eng.* 23 First three, afterward five Patriarchs had the general Episcopacy .. over all the Christian World.

2. Government of the church by bishops; the system of church government which comprises three distinct orders, bishops, presbyters or priests, and deacons.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 35/2 There was little more than the name of episcopacy preserved in that church. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 248 He was never a cordial friend to Episcopacy, but rather a patron of the Non-conformists. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 80 Is the house of lords to be voted useless? Is episcopacy to be abolished? 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 87 In the year 1570, the institution of episcopacy in the Protestant church was openly assailed by the Lady Margaret's professor of divinity at Cambridge.

3. The position or office of bishop. *rare.*

1685 A. LOVELL tr. *Simon's Crit. Hist. Relig.* 23 They observe not exactly the Age that is required for Priesthood and Episcopacy. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (ed. 2) 86 Priests who attained the episcopacy.

4. The period during which a bishop holds his office; = EPISCOPATE. Now *rare.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. § 11 By their differing presidencies or episcopacies. 1816 C. SHARP *Hist. Hartlepool* 20 During the episcopacy of Bishop Poor. 1844 LINGARD *Hist. Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 171 Aldhelm died ..in the fifth year of his episcopacy.

5. *concr.* The body of bishops in the aggregate.

1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 38 Long may we enjoy our Church under a learned and edifying episcopacy. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/2 A usurping priesthood and an aggressive episcopacy. 1889 *Standard* 14 Sept. 5/3 The Episcopacy are still active in the preliminaries of the Electoral campaign.

Episcopal (ĭpi·skŏpăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *épiscopal*, ad. late L. *episcopālis*, f. *episcopus* BISHOP.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops.

1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 Archbishops and Bishops, and other Ordinaries, having Episcopal jurisdiction. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 4 A City .. Dignified with an Episcopal See. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. (R.), The usual mode of elevating to the episcopal chair. 1877 W. JONES *Fingerring* 210 The episcopal ring .. was considered a symbol of sacerdotal authority.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, episcopacy. † Formerly also of persons: Advocating or supporting episcopacy.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 145 The Episcopall Party are far more confirmed in their way by it. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1843) 592/2 The maintenance and support of the episcopal government in England. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 379 By removing diverse of the kirk party and putting in episcopall men. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 530 The Christian Church .. gives full Testimony in behalf of Episcopal Government.

3. Of a church: Constituted on the principle of episcopacy. Often *spec.* (with initial capital) of the Anglican Church, of which in Scotland and the United States it is the ordinary designation; also with prefixed adj. in the names of certain other religious bodies, as *Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Episcopal.* Hence of buildings used for worship, clergy, forms of service, etc.: Belonging to such a church.

In U.S. sometimes of persons, = EPISCOPALIAN *a* 1.

1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 69 The established clergy were episcopal. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 277 The episcopal chapel. *a* 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 59 The distress of the English Episcopal Church during the Usurpation. 1844 S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 437 It would be difficult to find, in the whole Episcopal communion throughout America, one specimen, etc.

† B. *sb.* An adherent of episcopacy; one belonging to the Episcopal church; = EPISCOPALIAN.

1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 137 The dissenting episcopals. 1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 310 Twenty Episcopals perchance to one Kirker of the Calvinistical Order. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 181 Good episcopal as I am, you have sickened me.

Episcopalian (ĭpi·skopē·lĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late L. *episcopāli-s* (see prec.) + -AN.]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to an episcopal church, *esp.* (usually with initial capital) to the Anglican Church.

1768 in Chauncy *Lett.* 66 The numbers and size of episcopalian churches. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 454 The Episcopalian churches are respectable. 1840 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) II. 405 A long line of episcopal and episcopalian successors. 1844 S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 440 In New York, where the Episcopalian body is possessed of endowments, free churches have been opened for the poor.

2. Of an episcopal character. *rare.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 431 A wig, the episcopalian dimensions of which were reduced to suit it the better to the climate. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* ix, The de-

parture of king Richard from England was succeeded by the episcopalian regency of the Bishops of Ely and Durham.

B. *sb.* a. An adherent of episcopacy. b. One who belongs to an episcopal church; *esp.* a member of the Anglican Church.

1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 77 The Episcopalians were at this time excepted from a legal toleration. 1764 SECKER *Answ. Mayhew's Observ.* (R.), We are considered as..professed episcopalians. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 7 The diffusion of light and knowledge through this kingdom ..by Episcopalians and Puritans, from Edward VI. to the Restoration, was as wonderful as it is praiseworthy. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 305 Our episcopalians used to be so few that, etc. 1844 S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 98 They would not hear of granting to Episcopalians the most ordinary toleration.

Hence **Episcopa|lianism,** the principles distinctive of an Episcopalian. **Episcopa·lianize** *v.*, to make (a person) an Episcopalian. **Episcopa·lianized** *ppl. a.*

1846 *Eclectic Rev.* Feb. 233 Is not episcopalianism itself brought into question? 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricat.* xxi. (1875) 360 The Puritans .. looked upon Episcopalianism as differing in little from popery. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 11/1 The Presbyterian religion .. would have suited the people .. much better than our Episcopalianism. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 258 The Episcopalianized Scots Presbyterian.

Episcopalism (ĭpi·skŏpăli:zm). [f. EPISCOPAL + -ISM.] That theory of church polity which places the supreme authority in the hands of an episcopal or pastoral order; if this authority is in practice exercised by any recognized head of the church it is only as the delegate of this order as a whole, and with their consent. Held in the Church of Rome by the Gallicans (but dogmatically rejected by the Vatican Council), and in various Reformed churches. Distinguished from *territorialism*, and COLLEGIALISM, q.v.

Episcopality (ĭpi:skŏpæ·lĭti). [f. EPISCOPAL + -ITY.] In various nonce-uses: †a. That which constitutes episcopacy. †b. The office or dignity of a bishop. c. The quality appropriate to a bishop; a bishop-like bearing.

c 1618 E. BOLTON *Hypercritica* ii. § 3 Enemies of Ecclesiastical Episcopality. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* 158 Those Lordly Pontificians .. will needs claime all their Episcopalities by a divine right. 1647 16 *New Quaeres to Praelates* Ded. 2 These Quaeres will proove fatall to your Popedomes, Episcopalities, etc. 1885 OXENHAM *Stud. Eth. & Relig.* 16 There is a sort of episcopality about them—if one may be permitted to coin the word.

Episcopalize (ĭpi·skŏpăləiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To attribute an episcopal position to (a person); to speak of as a bishop.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 245 To episcopalize Saint Lazarus is quite as anachronismatical a sin as clapping the tiara upon the unconscious head of Saint Peter.

Episcopally (ĭpi·skŏpăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an episcopal manner: a. In the rank of a bishop; as a bishop is or does. b. With reference to ordination: By the hands of a bishop. c. On the basis of episcopal government.

1680 *Answ. Stillingfleet's Serm.* 27 A Minister..ordained (and so Episcopally or Classically approved in his abilities for that function). 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3853/4 A French Minister, who is Episcopally Ordained. 1782 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 464 To conclude episcopally, I heartily pray God Almighty to prosper your administration. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 365 The father who designs his babe a priest, Dreams him episcopally such at least. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 206 Some displeasure arose that Wesley should act thus episcopally. 1862 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 2 An episcopally ordained priest. 1882–3 S. M. HOPKINS in Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* III. 2554/2 Prescribed forms of prayer became characteristic of episcopally constituted churches.

†**Epi·scopant.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *episcopant-em*, pr. pple. of *episcopāre* to hold a bishopric, f. *episcopus*.] One who holds a bishopric; a bishop.

1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 90 Their usurping and over provender'd Episcopants.

†**Episcopa·rian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *episcop-us* bishop + *-āri-us* (see -ARY) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* = EPISCOPAL A. 2.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 305 The episcoparian government then lately thrown out of doors.

B. *sb.* = EPISCOPALIAN B. a.

1649 NEEDHAM *Case Commw.* 89 Prudent Toleration of opinions in matters of Religion could never be proved yet, by any of our Episcoparians and Presbyterians .. to be repugnant to the Word. 1671 H. STUBBE *Reply* 31, I most associated my self with the Episcoparians. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 316 As for his railing at the Episcoparians, all readers of his books .. may .. behold [it]. 1721–1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Episcopate (ĭpi·skŏpĕt), *sb.* [ad. L. *episcopātus*, f. *episcopus* bishop.]

1. The office or dignity of a bishop.

1641 HEYWOOD *Priest, Judge, & P.* 1 The late firme scite of our Episcopate. 1744 ARNALD *Comm. Bk. Wisdom* Ded. (T.), These great qualities at length conducted you so deservedly to the episcopate. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 251 [They] endeavoured to make the episcopate .. a higher degree. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* VI. xxx. 249 Honoured with the episcopate in the churches of Pontus.

2. An episcopal see, a bishopric.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. v. 357 Bede, who gave the history of that episcopate. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. v, The Church Temporalities' Bill in 1833 .. suppressed ten Irish episcopates. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vii. (1869) 227 The Episcopate of Egypt had but a doubtful existence in early times.

3. The period during which a bishop holds office.

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 416 In the third year of his episcopate he was driven out. 1885 *Manch. Courier* 16 June 4/7 That was the 123rd church he had consecrated during the 15 years of his episcopate.

4. The bishops regarded as a collective body.

1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 140 First as to the Episcopate, the Evangelic Bishops in Germany are a creation of the state. 1859 *Lit. Churchm.* V. 117/2 The Committee advise the increase of the Episcopate. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 98 The instructions to the Neapolitan episcopate.

†**Epi·scopate,** *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. *episcopāt-* ppl. stem of *episcopāre*, f. *episcopus* bishop.] a. *intr.* To act as a bishop; to become a bishop. b. *trans.* To make (a person) a bishop.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 106 There he [S. Peter] commits to the Presbyters only full authority both of feeding the flock, and Episcopating. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 379 Though all the rest were episcopated, doctor Fulke was but doctor Fulke still. 1705 WYCHERLEY 7 Apr. in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I. 9 A Bishop gains his Bishoprick by saying he will not Episcopate.

Episcopation (ĭpiskŏpē·ʃən). [f. L. *episcopus* + -ATION.] The action of making a person a bishop; the fact of becoming a bishop.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* II. xviii. 213 Her [a bishop's wife's] quasi-episcopation can hardly be expected to affect you. *a* 1876 — in *Pen Sketches* (1879) I. 251 The story of the episcopation of the saintly Ken.

Epi·scopature. *? nonce-wd.* = EPISCOPATE 4.

1884 *Macm. Mag.* July 184 Our Episcopature will soon owe it only to the actor's forbearance that he does not deny Christian burial to bishops.

†**Epi·scopici·de.** *Obs. rare.* In 8 episcopacide. [f. L. *episcop-us* bishop + -(I)CIDE 2.] The crime of murdering a bishop.

1692 in COLES. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. vii. (1743) 66 The Law of England .. made the offences of Parricide & Episcopacide equal. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Episcopacide*, the crime of murdering a bishop by one of his own clergy.

Epi·scopiza·tion. *rare.* [f. next + -ATION.] The action of making (a person) a bishop.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 337/2 The episcopization of Deans.

Episcopize (ĭpi·skŏpəiz), *v.* [f. L. *episcop-us* bishop + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make or consecrate (a person) a bishop. Also *absol.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 127 The course of Episcopizing continued the same as formerly it had been. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 407 There seems reason to believe that Wesley was willing to have been episcopized upon this occasion. 1832 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 286 The very first act of the Devil's own reign Would episcopize Cobbett, and canonize Paine.

2. To rule as a bishop. Also *To episcopize it.*

1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 46 Sent over into England by the Pope to Episcopize it over all English Catholicks. *a* 1745 W. BROOME *Poems, Death J. Shute* (R.), By whom he's prelated above the skies, And then the whole world's his t' episcopise.

b. *intr.* To assume the character of a bishop.

1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 310 An inclination to episcopize was evidently shown in this language.

3. To bring under episcopal government; also, to render episcopalian.

1767 CHAUNCY *Let.* (1768) 37 Their main view was to episcopise the Colonies. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 3 June 4/1 Mr. Apthorpe's Scheme of episcopizing America. 1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 176 Not .. free to use any active means for episcopising the Church of Scotland.

Hence **Epi·scopizing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1768 W. LIVINGSTON *Let. Bp. Llandaff* 19 The episcopising of dissenters. 1768 in Chauncy *Let.* 45 The episcopising plan is of a very interesting nature. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 71 The mission of the apostles was not an episcopizing of geographical dioceses. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* viii. 247 His father's episcopising schemes and theories.

†**Epi:scopofa·ctory.** *Obs. rare*—1. The making of bishops.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxxvi, The King himself had a power of Episcopofactory, without Conge d' eslire.

Episcopolatry (ĭpi:skopo·lătri). *rare.* [f. Gr. ἐπίσκοπος bishop + λατρεία worship.] 'Worship' of bishops.

1867 *Ch. & State Rev.* 9 Mar. 224 The practical danger of episcopolatry is less imminent than might be supposed. 1882 *Ch. Times* 22 Dec. 915 Those Englishmen who, in the violence of their recoil from Presbyterianism and Congregationalism, have cherished proclivities in the direction of Episcopolatry.

Episcopy (ĭpi·skŏpi). [ad. Gr. ἐπισκοπία oversight, f. ἐπίσκοπος overseer, BISHOP.]

†1. Survey; superintendence. *Obs. rare.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 158 The censor in his morall episcopy.

†2. Government of the church by bishops. *Obs.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. § 9 It was the universal doctrine of the Church of God for many ages .. that episcopy is the divine, or apostolical institution.

3. *concr.* The body or bench of bishops. *rare.*

1874 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xviii. iii. 337 A view supported by the English episcopy.

Episepalous (epise·păləs), *a.* [f. EPI- + SEPAL + -OUS.] Growing upon the sepals of the calyx.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 627 The epipetalous and episepalous position of the stamens.

Episiorrhaphy (e·pisəi|ɒ·răfi). [f. Gr. ἐπίσειον the region of the pubes + *-ραφία*, f. *ῥάπτειν* to sew.] An operation for the relief of prolapsus uteri by a suture.

1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 176 Closure of the vagina may be accomplished by two operations, episiorrhaphy and obliteration of the canal.

Episkeletal (episke·lĭtăl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + SKELET-ON + -AL 1.] Of muscles: Situated upon the skeleton, *i.e.* lying above the horizontal plane of the vertebral axis.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* ii. 45 The episkeletal muscles are developed out of the protovertebræ.

Episodal (e·pisōudăl), *a.* [f. next + AL 1.] Of the nature of an episode; = EPISODIAL, EPISODIC.

1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 200 He replaces such passages and semi-cadences by novel episodal matter.

Episode (e·pisoud). Also 7–8 episod. [a. Gr. ἐπεισόδ-ιον, neut. of ἐπεισόδ-ιος coming in besides, f. ἐπί in addition + εἴσοδος entering, f. εἰς into + ὁδός way. Cf. Fr. *épisode*.]

1. In the Old Greek Tragedy, the interlocutory parts between two choric songs, because these were originally interpolations.

1678 T. RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 12 Thespis introduc'd the Episods, and brought an Actor on the stage. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iv. (1763) 42 Not only the Part of the tragic Choir, but the Episode or interlocutory Part would be also sung. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. viii. 146 The custom of setting the Episodes as the acts of a play.

2. An incidental narrative or digression in a poem, story, etc., separable from the main subject, yet arising naturally from it.

1679 DRYDEN *Dram. Wks.* 369 The happy Episode of Theseus and Dirce. 1780 JAS. HARRIS *Wks.* (1841) 423 The dry didactic character of the Georgics [of Virgil] made it necessary they should be enlivened by episodes and digressions. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 183 Herodotus introduces an episode, which .. seems .. at first sight strangely misplaced. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 11 Familiar episodes, belonging to the medieval 'Reynard the Fox'.

3. *transf.* An incidental 'passage' in a person's life, in the history of a country, the world, an institution, etc.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, The terrors of a formal courtship, together with the episode of aunts, grandmothers and cousins. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 100 To answer .. a hundred letters in a week, by way of episode in your other labours. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) I. I. x. 203 Like the Glacial episode before mentioned. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. vii. 368 The conquest of Constantinople by the Latins, that strange and romantic episode in the history of the Crusades.

4. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xxii. 169 In ordinary fugues .. it is usual to allow a certain number of bars to intervene from time to time, after which the subject is resumed .. The intervening bars thus introduced are called Episodes.

Episodial (episōu·diăl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐπεισόδι-ος (see prec.) + -AL.] = EPISODIC.

1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 336 One of the most attractive of the episodial chapters.

Episodic (episɒ·dik), *a.* [f. EPISODE + -IC.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, an episode; incidental, occasional.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 268 The same Episodick Liberty..which we have maintain'd in the preceding Chapters. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. *note* (R.), This episodic narration gives the Poet an opportunity to relate, etc. 1856 MASSON *Ess., Story Year* 1770. 257 Such incidents as these, episodic as they were to the two great topics of Wilkes and the Constitution and the growing disaffection of the American colonies. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* vi. 123 His episodic show of regard.

b. Also, of a literary work: Characterized by the frequent introduction of episodes.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. iv. 68 It [the Mahabharata] is more episodic than the other [the Ramayana]

Episodical (episɒ·dikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL 1.]

1. = EPISODIC.

1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Wks. 1725 I. 23 Or the episodical ornaments, such as descriptions, Narrations, and other beauties, which are not essential to the Play. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 222 The bas-reliefs and little squares above are all episodical paintings of the same story. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 297 There are..no episodical conversations. 1837 MISS SEDGWICK *Live & Let Live* (1876) 12 One of those episodical reforms that occur in every drunkard's life.

2. *transf.* Of persons: Coming like an episode; casual, irregular.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvii, And in a short time lost all recollection of his episodical visitor. 1888 P. THORNE in *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Aug., The episodical people have become episodical once more in their attendance, and only the faithful few are left.

Hence **Episo·dically** *adv.*, in an episodical manner; by way of episode.

1753 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. ccci. 29 There he gives episodically the best account I know of the customs and manners of the Turks. 1835 SOUTHEY *Life Cowper* I. vii. 201 Mr. Newton's life is too remarkable .. to be treated episodically. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xii. 239 Sir Walter has told the story himself (episodically, and as illustrating .. a topic).

Epispastic (epispæ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *epispasticus*, a. Gr. ἐπισπαστικός, f. ἐπισπάειν, f. ἐπί towards + σπάειν to draw.]

A. *adj.* Drawing out humours; blistering.

1657 *Phys. Dict., Epispastick*, blistering plaisters, or any other strong drawing plaister. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iii. 133 Vinegar of Cantharides (Epispastic).

B. *sb.* A blister; a substance used for blisters.

1675 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 286 A Blister..the common Effect of Fire, or any strong Epispastick. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 253 Thy Epispastics may strip the parchment from thy plotting head. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 Ranunculus flammula and sceleratus are powerful epispastics. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 536 An epispastic is a remedy which excites inflammation and vesication.

Epispore (e·pispō·ɔi). [f. EPI- + SPORE. In mod.L. *episporium*.] The outer membrane or covering on the spore of a lichen or fern.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 128 The membrane by which it [the spore] is covered .. soon distends into a transparent Epispore. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 60 This rosy colour .. accumulating exclusively upon the epispore.

Epistal, obs. var. of EPISTYLE.

‖ **Epi·state·s.** *Obs.* [mod.L. *epistatēs*, a. Gr. ἐπιστάτης one who is set over, f. ἐπί over + στα- stem of *ἱ-στάναι* to set; in Athens, the president of the ἐκκλησία or assembly.] An overseer, a superintendent.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 41 Where Reason sits sole Epistates. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Epistates*, a commander or person who has the direction and government of a people.

‖ **Epistaxis** (epistæ·ksis). [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐπίσταξις, f. ἐπιστάζειν to bleed at the nose, f. ἐπί upon + στάζειν to let fall in drops.] Bleeding from the nose.

1793 T. BEDDOES *Let. Darwin* 8 The blood, discharged by Epistaxis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 264 Epistaxis is the most common form of hemorrhage.

Episteler, obs. variant of EPISTLER.

Epistemological (e·pistīmolǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. next + -ICAL.] Pertaining to EPISTEMOLOGY.

1887 *Mind* Jan. 128 Prof. Volkelt expressly declines, as not forming part of the epistemological problem, the inquiries into the metaphysical nature of this relation.

Epistemology (e·pistīmǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. ἐπιστημο-, comb. form of ἐπιστήμη knowledge + -λογία discoursing (see -LOGY).] The theory or science of the method or grounds of knowledge.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 48 This section of the science is properly termed the Epistemology..It answers the general question, 'What is Knowing and the Known?' or more shortly, 'What is Knowledge?' 1883 *Athenæum* 20 Oct. 492/3 He divides his work into four sections, dealing with epistemology, ontology, anthropology, and ethics.

† **E·pistemo·nical,** *a. Philos. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. ἐπιστημονικ-ός capable of knowledge, f. ἐπιστήμων knowing, f. ἐπιστήμη knowledge + -AL.] ? Capable of becoming an object of knowledge.

a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* IV. v. § 5 No Man ever was or can be deceived in taking that for an Epistemonical Truth which he clearly and distinctly apprehends.

Episternal (epistə·rnăl), *a. Anat.* [f. EPISTERN-UM (or its elements) + -AL^{1}.]

1. Situate upon the sternum or breast-bone. Also, pertaining to the episternum; of the nature of an episternum. *Episternal granules*: 'the rudiments of the omosternal bones' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 838/1 This central piece [in Chelonia] is bounded anteriorly by the episternal bones. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 259/1 The .. left carotid arteries [in man] leaving the chest through the episternal notch. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 65 The 'episternal granules' occasionally present in man are replaced in some mammals by considerable horn-like processes.

2. quasi-*sb.*

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 26 Beyond the episternals, the epimerals normally come next in order.

Episternum (epistə·rnŭm). *Anat.* [f. EPI- + STERNUM.] In mammals, the upper part of the sternum or breast-bone; in other animals, applied variously to certain structures adjoining the breast.

1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 39 The long stem of the episternum covers the outer part of the groove, where it represents the keel of the sternum in birds. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 369 Clavicles were present, as well as an interclavicle (episternum).

‖ **Epistho·tonos.** [erroneously formed after the analogy of OPISTHOTONOS] = EMPROSTHOTONOS.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict., s. v.*, A spasmodic affection of muscles drawing the body forwards. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Epistides, -ites, -rites, var. ff. HEPHÆSTITIS.

Epistilbite: see EPI- *pref.*

Epistle (ĭpi·s'l), *sb.* Forms: 1, 5-6 epistole, (5 -toll), 4-5 epistel(l(e, 4-6 episti(l, (4 apistille), 6 epystole, epystle, 3- epistle. [a. OF. *epistle, epistole* (mod.F. *épitre*), ad. L. *epistola*, a. Gr. ἐπιστολή, f. ἐπιστέλλειν, f. ἐπί on the occasion of + στέλλειν to send. The OE. *epistole* was directly ad. Lat. See PISTLE.]

1. A communication made to an absent person in writing; a letter. Chiefly (from its use in translations from L. and Gr.) applied to letters written in ancient times, *esp.* to those which rank as literary productions, or (after the analogy of 2) to those of a public character, or addressed to a body of persons. In application to ordinary (modern) letters now used only rhetorically or with playful or sarcastic implication.

In the A.V. the word does not occur in the O. T. (but occas. in the Apocrypha); in the N. T. it appears only in sense 2 or analogous uses, *letter* being employed in other cases. Until the present century it was common to speak, *e.g.*, of Cicero's or Pliny's 'epistles'; but *letters* is now the usual word in such cases.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. xi. 144 Eall heora ȝewinn awæcnedon ærest from Alexandres epistole. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 502 For there was some epistle hem betwene. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* xv. 1 The kyng Antiochus .. sente epistilis..to Symont. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 111 But truly Seynte Ierom in his epistole to Eugenius expressethe. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 43 a, And he wrotte an epistoll to Alexandre. 1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 121/1 Holye sainct Austyn in an epystle of hys whyche he wrote to the clargy and the people. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 169, I will drop in his way some obscure Epistles of loue. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. i, Epistles, or (according to the word in use) Familiar Letters, may be call'd the larum bels of Love. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 426 That there was..a Bishop in Philadelphia, is abundantly evident from Ignatius's Epistle to that Church. 1706 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 165, I was so jaded with long epistles. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 129 In the epistle or manifesto which he [Julian] himself addressed to the senate and people of Athens. 1839 LYTTON *Richelieu* II. i, Wide flew the doors..lo, Messire de Beringhen, and this epistle! 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 143 It was no uncommon thing for the epistles to lie many days in the post-office window.

b. A literary work, usually in poetry, composed in the form of a letter.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 305 Prol. (Camb. MS. *c* 1430) What seyth also the epistelle of Ouyde. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 81 Ambrose .. that wrot many notabel bokes and episteles. 1614 BP. HALL *Epist.* Ded., Further .. your Grace shall heerein perceive a new fashion of discourse, by Epistles; new to our language. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (R.), Horace, in his first epistle of the second book. 1714 *Spect.* No. 618 ¶ 3 Let our Poet, while he writes Epistles, though never so familiar, still remember that he writes in Verse. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.*, The term epistle is now scarce, but for letters wrote in verse, and letters dedicatory.

† c. A preface or letter of dedication addressed to a patron, or to the reader, at the beginning of a literary work. *Obs.* See DEDICATORY.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1628) Pref. Ep., To beginne his Epistle (to a huge Volume) with Constantine the great, etc. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 2 in Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 10 All and euery the Titles, Epistles, Prefaces, Proems, Preambles, etc. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 6, I shall not adventure to make this Epistle longer.

2. *spec.* A letter from an apostle, forming part of the canon of Scripture.

[*a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 31 Sanctus Paulus us takð on his pisteles.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 In sein Iames canoniel epistle. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 277 Poul telliþ in þis epistle of fredom of Cristene men. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 149 To whom Paule did wryte an epistole. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 63 The Lordis Supper, as it is writtin in the first Epistil to the Cor. xj. Chap. 1695 LOCKE *Reas. Chr.* (R.), I answer, that the epistles were written upon several occasions. 1704 NELSON *Festiv. & Fasts* vii. (1739) 95 The Epistle..is..an excellent Antidote against the Poison of Gnostick Principles. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 483 Eusebius and Origen seem to have regarded the Epistles [John I, II, III] as genuine.

3. *Eccl. The Epistle*: The extract from one of the apostolical Epistles read as part of the Communion Service.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liv. 373 (Add. MS.) The bere seid the masse: The asse redde the apistille; The Oxe redde the gospell. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 122 b, The priest, or he that is appointed, shall reade the Epistle. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 63 Ane Ballat of the Epistill on Christinmes Euin. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Immediately after the Collect the Priest shall read the Epistle. 1721 BAILEY, *Epistler*, he who reads the Epistles in a Cathedral Church. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 326 The other Clergy may sit during the Epistle.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *epistle-book*; also **epistle-side** (of the altar), the south side, from which the epistle is read.

1555 EDEN *Dec. W. Ind.* III. IX. (Arb.) 178 My epistell booke whiche I sente vnto .yowre holynes. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 10/2 The Epistle side of the altar.

Epistle (ĭpi·s'l), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To write as a preface or introduction. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1671 MILTON *Samson* Pref., In behalf of this tragedy .. thus much beforehand may be epistled.

2. † a. To write a letter to (a person). b. To write (something) in a letter. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1741 MRS. FOLEY in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* (1861) II. 164 If your fair sister don't epistle me this post. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 35 'Tis noted down—Epistled to the Duke.

Epistler (ĭpi·stləɹ). Also 7 episteler. [f. as prec. + -ER^{1}. Cf. EPISTOLER.]

1. The writer of an EPISTLE.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 13 Let this ignorant epistler teach his censorious answerer. 1657 HOBBES *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 379 The best of your half-learnt epistlers. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 37 (T.) The young epistler is yours to the antipodes. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 277 So our Epistler says, 'God is love'.

2. *Eccl.* = EPISTOLER 2.

16.. *Canons Ch. Eng.* xxiv. (T.), The principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the Gospeller and Epistler. 1641 *Life & Death Wolsey* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 102 A gospeller and epistler of the singing priests. 1667 *Answ. West to North* 9 Gospelers, Epistelers, Virgers. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Epi·stling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. EPISTLE *v.* + -ING^{1}.] *concr.* Epistolary matter, correspondence.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F., Heere's a packet of epistling as bigge as a packe of woollen cloth.

† **Epi·stolar,** *sb. Obs.* In 6 apistiller. [ad. med.L. *epistolāre, -ārium.*] The book from which the 'epistle' is read.

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 340 Two Claspes for the great Apistiller of silver and gilte.

† **Epistolar** (ĭpi·stŏlăɹ), *a. Obs.* Also 6 epistolare. [ad. L. *epistolār-is*, f. *epistola*: see EPISTLE.] = EPISTOLARY in various senses.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. Ep. Ded. 153 a, The Epistolare Preface of Frauncis Petrarche. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Conse.* II. ii. (1654) 81, I have long agoe spent my opinion upon this point, in a large epistolar discourse. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 50 The third is of the Epistolar Prophecy in the Apocalypse. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 49 His Epistolar Stile .. was rather copious than eloquent.

Epistolarian (ĭpi·stolē·ɔriăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *epistola*, after *antiquarian*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Addicted to or occupied in letter-writing.

1838 GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 7 The admirable tactics of these epistolarian impostors.

B. *sb.* A letter-writer.

1807 ANNA PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* ii. (1832) 27 I'll maintain this sweet sermonising epistolarian to be a woman.

Epistolarily (ĭpi·stŏlărili), *adv.* [f. EPISTOLARY + -LY^{2}.] In an epistolary manner, by letter.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 28 Our friendship carried on epistolarily as it has been.

† **Epi·stolarly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. EPISTOLAR + -LY^{2}.] = prec.

1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Essays* xxxiii. 207, I will not say, that..we may not justly write Epistolarly to a Church.

Epistolary (ĭpi·stŏlări), *a.* [ad. F. *épistolaire*, ad. L. *epistolāris*, f. *epistola* EPISTLE.]

1. Of or pertaining to letters or letter-writing.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref., The style of them [the verses] is, what it ought to be, epistolary. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 87 ¶ 2 The Rules of Epistolary Writing. 1730 *Swift's Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 636, I seek no epistolary fame. 1780 COWPER *Lett.* 16 Mar., I saw the reason of your epistolary brevity. 1852 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. xiii. 231 My excellent little maid .. has every talent except the talent epistolary.

b. *absol.*

1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 753/1 Your Royal Highness stands upon record for your love of the epistolary.

2. Contained in letters; of the nature of letters; carried on by letters.

1706 H. DODWELL (*title*), An Epistolary Discourse, proving from the Scriptures .. that the Soul is a Principle naturally Mortal. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 511 ¶ 1, I do intend to continue my epistolary correspondence with thee. *a* 1826 T. JEFFERSON in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 48, I recall .. the days of our former intercourse, personal and epistolary. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 52 In the epistolary portions of the New Testament, written by the Apostles.

3. Of or pertaining to an 'epistle dedicatory'.

1681 T. MANNINGHAM *Disc.* 63 (T.) Scarce allowing the author one epistolary compliment. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Poems, On Rhyme*, Or with epistolary bow, Have prefac'd, as I scarce know how.

4. Pertaining to 'the epistle' read in the Communion Service.

1722 *Enq. Complutens. Ed. New Test.* in Somers *Tracts* II. 490 The Church of England has .. prescrib'd the publick Reading of it in one of her Epistolary Sections.

Epi·stolatory, *a. arch.* [Erroneous formation.] = prec.

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. Pref. 24 Of the same Epistolatory kind. 1757 GOLDSM. *Misc. Writings* (1837) III. 466 The next ensuing eight [volumes] contain this lady's epistolatory Correspondence. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 506/1 Admirable, also, are the remarks on epistolatory literature.

Epistole, obs. var. of EPISTLE.

Epistole·an. *rare*$^{-1}$. A writer of epistles or letters; a correspondent.

18.. MRS. C. CLARKE (Worcester *Suppl.*), He has been a negligent epistolean as well as myself.

Epistoler (ĭpi·stŏləɹ). Also 9 epistoller. [ad. F. *epistolier*, ad. L. *epistolāris*, f. *epistola* EPISTLE.]

1. A letter-writer; = EPISTLER 1.

1637 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 136 Whether the Epistoler likes it or no. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 112 A Preamble of great respect and love born to him by the Epistoler. 1880 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 10 July 20 Or in those [letters] written by epistolers of recognised fame. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 41/2 These two great epistolers and speakers.

2. *Eccl.* One who reads the 'epistle' in the Communion Service; = EPISTLER 2.

1530 PALSGR. 217/1 Epystoler at the masse. 1671 H. STUBBE *Reply* 30 But when a greater Man then this Epistoler made me the like Threat, I laugh'd thereat. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 202 The principal ministers shall wear a Cope, with Gospeller, and Epistoler. 1859 *Lit. Churchm.* V. 69/2 To act as gospeller, epistoler, deacon, subdeacon, etc. 1862 J. SKINNER *Let.* in *Life* xi. (1884) 210, I gospeller, Serjeant epistoller.

Epistolet (ĕpi·stŏlĕt). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *epistol-a* + -ET. Cf. It. *epistoletta.*] A small epistle.

1824 LAMB *Lett.* xiv. *Bernard Barton* 134 You see thro' my wicked intention of curtailing this epistolet.

† **Episto·lic,** *a. Obs.* [a. Gr. *ἐπιστολικ-ός*, f. *ἐπιστολή*: see EPISTLE.] a. = EPISTOLOGRAPHIC. b. = EPISTOLARY.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 97, Three sorts of letters, the Epistolic, the Hieroglyphic, and the Symbolic. 1760 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 156/1 The epistolic [writing], composed of alphabetic characters. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 27 Oct., To make a letter .. without news, and without a secret, is doubtless, the great epistolick art.

† **Episto·lical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL 1.] = EPISTOLARY.

1655 *Let. Hartlib.* in *Ref. Commonw. Bees* 30 A large Epistolical discourse. 1670 *Let.* in Fox Bourne *Locke* (1876) I. v. 253 You cannot be better pleased with our epistolical converse than I am. *a* 1742 BENTLEY *Lett.* 154 (R.) An epistolical dissertation on John Malelas.

† **Epi·stolist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *epistol-a* EPISTLE + -IST.] One who writes epistles.

1743 MISS CARTER *Lett.* (1809) I. 28, I am extremely obliged to you .. for your account of the Italian epistolists. 1819 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 146 Detestable Dapple; Evil Epistolist; False Fellow. 1853 MIALL *Bases of Belief* IV. § 10 (1861) 230 These New Testament epistolists.

Epi·stolizable, *a.* [f. as next + -ABLE.] That may form the subject of a letter.

1827 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. W's Writ.* (1876) II. 87 If any epistolizable matter occurs to me, I will make a shot at him.

Epistolization (ĕpi:stŏləizē·ʃən). *rare.* [f. EPISTOLIZE + -ATION.] The writing of letters.

1802 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 195 Remembrances that I always choose to forget in my epistolisation.

Epistolize (ĭpi·stŏləiz), *v.* Also 9 **epistlize.** [f. L. *epistol-a* EPISTLE + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To write a letter.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. i, There are some who..Preach when they should Epistolize. 1828 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 117 This may stand over..till I epistolize again. *a* 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. 278 Very very tired! I began this epistle, having been epistolising all the morning.

2. *trans.* To write a letter to (a person).

1739 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 50 It is not always in my power to do what I like best, or you would have been epistolized much sooner. 1773 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 112 Forgive and epistolize me. 1789 COWPER *Let.* 23 June, I hope it will be long before I shall have occasion to epistolize thee again. 1810 BYRON *Let. H. Drury* 3 May, St. Paul need not trouble himself to epistolise the present brood of Ephesians. 1829 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. W's Writ.* (1876) II. 101, I epistolize you in preference to, etc. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 92 He thus retrospectively epistlized his friend.

Hence **Epis·tolizer,** a writer of letters. **Epi·stolizing** *vbl. sb.*

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* Ded. Note, I should take upon me the usuall straine of a soothing Epistolizer. 1760 STERNE *Let.* 3 Aug. Wks. 1819 IV. 194 A fine set essay in the style of your female epistolizers, cut and trimm'd at all points. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* V. 66 That production so dear to the feminine epistoliser—a crossed letter. *a* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. III. xxxvii, Cryptology, or Epistolizing in a Clandestin way. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. xiv. 364 This way of Epistolizing made use of no Notes. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 283 Do you admire the catechistical form of epistolising?

Epistolographic (*ĭ*pi:stŏlogræ·fik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐπιστολογραφικ-ός*, f. *ἐπιστολή* (see EPISTLE + *γράφ-ειν* to write.] Used in the writing of letters. Applied *esp.* to the form of the ancient Egyptian character so employed: called also DEMOTIC and ENCHORIAL. (The Gr. word is thus applied by Clement of Alexandria and Porphyry.)

1699 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. xi. 64 The method of al Egyptian Leters, which is called Epistolographic. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1870) 349 The hieratic and the epistolographic or enchorial.

So **Epi:stolo·grapher, Epi:stolo·graphist,** a writer of letters. **Epi:stolo·graphy,** letter-writing.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 579 Marcus Tullius Cicero, at once an orator, a philosopher and epistolographer. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 20 Your kinsman and epistolographist, Numenius. 1888 M. ARAGNOS in *Amer. Annals of Deaf* Apr. 102 Epistolography amounts almost to a passion with Helen.

Epistom(e (e·pistɒm, e·pistoum). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *epistoma*, f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *στόμα* mouth.] An appendage in front of the mouth in Crustacea and certain insects.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 25 The base of the antennæ is thus cut off from the rest of the epistome. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 160 The mouth..is in one division overhung by a movable process—the epistom.

‖ **Epistrophe** (epi·strŏfi). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐπιστροφή*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *στροφή* a turning, f. *στρέφειν* to turn.]

1. *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which each sentence or clause ends with the same word.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) Addr. 8 Feigned speeches, prosopopeias and epistrophes. *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* IV. v. 149 Repetition of the same sound in the end is called Epistrophe, a turning to the same sound in the end. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* v. 95 Epistrophe's, or Endings of the Verses in the same Words. 1845 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 207 Epistrophe .. is the repetition of a word at the end of successive clauses; as, 'we are born to sorrow, pass our time in sorrow, end our days in sorrow'.

2. *Philos.* (See quot.)

1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 72 That doctrine of the Epistrophe—the return of all intelligence by a law of nature to the divine centre.

3. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 750 In one mode, which he calls Epistrophe, the protoplasm and chlorophyll-granules collect on the free cell-walls.

Epistrophy (*ĭ*pi·strŏfi). *Bot.* = EPISTROPHE 3.

Epistyle (e·pistəil). *Archit.* Also 7 **epistal.** [ad. L. *epistȳlium*, Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *στῦλος* pillar.] = ARCHITRAVE.

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C j b, Vpon the Capitall shalbe layde or set Epistilium. *a* 1623 W. PEMBLE *Exp. Zachary* (1629) 160 Pillars of Stone, whose Epistylia or Chapiters were wrought about in fashion of a Crowne. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.] 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 287 The walls and pauement of polished marble..with pillars, and Epistals of like workmanship. 1860 LEWIN *Jerusalem* 224 Which would yield about 23 feet for .. each epistyle measured from the centres of the columns.

Hence **Episty·lar** *a.*, belonging to the epistyle.

1849–50 WEALE *Dict. Terms* s. v. *Epistylium*, Epistylar arcuation is the system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves and entablatures.

Episuperstru·ction. *nonce-wd.* [f. EPI- + SUPERSTRUCTION.] Additional superstruction.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* x. 190 By superstruction and *epi*-superstruction it is gradually reared to a giddy altitude.

Episyllogism (episi·lŏdʒiz'm). *Logic.* [ad. mod.L. *episyllogismus*: see EPI- and SYLLOGISM.] (See quot.)

1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 111. 207. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 95 Every conclusion of a syllogism may..become the major premiss of another syllogism; the first is then called the *prosyllogism* of the second, and each one that follows the episyllogism of the one which preceded it.

Epitactic (epitæ·ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐπιτακτικ-ός*, f. *ἐπιτάσσειν* to enjoin, f. *ἐπί* upon + *τάσσειν* to appoint.] Of the nature of an injunction.

1845 WHEWELL *Elem. Morality* Pref. 16 The categorical form involves an epitactic meaning.

Epitaph (e·pitɑf), *sb.* Forms: *α.* (4 epithphy) 5 epytaphy, (6 epetaphy), 5–6 epitaphye, -taphie. *β.* 5–6 epitaphe, (5 epythaphe, epithaphe, epetaph, epitaff, 7– epitaph. [ad. L. *epitaphium*, a. Gr. *ἐπιτάφιον*, neut. of *ἐπιτάφιος* adj. (spoken) on the occasion of a burial, (written) upon a tomb, f. *ἐπί* upon + *τάφος* sepulture, tomb. The *β* forms prob. a. Fr. *épitaphe.*]

1. An inscription upon a tomb. Hence, occasionally, a brief composition characterizing a deceased person, and expressed as if intended to be inscribed on his tombstone.

α. [1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 225 Þis geauntes *epitaphium*, þat is, þe writynge of mynde of hym þat lay þere, was suche.] *Ibid.* VII. 149 His epithphy—þat is, writynge on his grave. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XCVII. xv, Ye bishop of Rome..on his tombe set his epitaphye. 1520 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 123 Such a epitaphie as shall be devised by me or my executours. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 49 A rich Tumbe of Alabastre..having this Epitaphie on it.

β. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 326 Her epitaphe of good assise Was write about. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xx, An Epythaphe anone he dyd do graue In his honour. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1032 (*title*) An epitaphe made upon the deth of Frenche. 1583 (*title*), A Booke of Epitaphes made upon the Death of Sir William Buttes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III, For all Orations..Epithaphes, herses ..he dies like a hog. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 25 ¶ 5 An Italian Epitaph written on the Monument of a Valetudinarian. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i, They belong, we are assured by the epitaph, to the class of persecuted Presbyterians. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 103 But no epitaph tells their virtues.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 382 The rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain .. the fern and leaf their modest epitaph in the coal. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 26 That gigantic and mysterious epitaph of humanity.

2. *Comb.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 99 ¶ 5 What will become of your Embalmers, Epitaph-Mongers, and Chief Mourners?

Epitaph (e·pitɑf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* a. To describe in an epitaph; with *compl.* b. To write an epitaph upon.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 19 Let mee rather be Epitaphed, the Inuentour of the English Hexameter. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 114 Epitaph'd an honest man. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1992. 929/1 Proudly entombed and epitaphed.

† 2. *intr.* To speak or write as in an epitaph; *impers.* in *pass.* Also, *To epitaph it. Obs.*

1627 BP. HALL *Heaven on Earth* § 18 The commons .. in their speeches epitaph vpon him as on that Pope, 'He lived as a wolfe, and died as a dogge'. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 15 (1865) 511 But many a man may say of his wealth, as it was epitaphed on that pope. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 211 The poet thus epitapheth it.

Epitapher (e·pitɑ:fəɪ). *rare.* [f. EPITAPH *v.* or *sb.* + -ER 1.] The writer of an epitaph.

1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Epitaphers, and position Poets haue wee more than a good many. 1883 *American* VI. 231 Of whom the epitapher wrote.

Epitaphial (epitæ·fiăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἐπιτάφι-ος* (see EPITAPH) + -AL 1.] Contained in sepulchral inscriptions.

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 96, I cannot conceive that the epitaphial assertions of heathens should be esteemed of more authority.

So **Epita·phian** *a.*, † a. (of a speech) delivered on the occasion of a funeral (*obs.*); b. pertaining or appropriate to an epitaph.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1847) 64/2 To imitate the noble Pericles in his Epitaphian speech .. falls into a pittifull condolement. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 724 But now to Vincent Bourne's epitaphian conciseness.

Also **Epita·phic, Epita·phical,** *adjs.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epitaph. **E·pitaphist,** a writer of epitaphs. **E·pitaphize** *v. trans.*, to write an epitaph upon. **E·pitaphless** *a.*

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Feb. 5 The death of Wagner has given occasion to some startling *epitaphic passages in the German papers. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1243/2, I will here deliuer such *epitaphicall verses as I haue found touching king Edward the first. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* LVI. 108 After some preliminary praise, the *epitaphist works himself up to a grand effort, thus. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 210 The Conde de Salinas *epitaphized him. 1883 P. ROBINSON *Some Poets' Dogs*, Cowper .. epitaphises Sir John Throckmorton's pointer. *a* 1839 GALT *Demon Dest.* II. (1840) 10 The *epitaphless pyramids.

Epitaphy: see EPITAPH.

‖ **Epitasis** (epi·tăsis). Also 6 epitazis. [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐπίτασις*, f. *ἐπιτείνειν* to intensify, f. *ἐπί* upon + *τείνειν* to stretch.] 'That part of a play where the plot thickens' (Liddell and Scott).

The Alexandrian grammarians regarded a dramatic work as consisting of three parts, the *protasis* or introduction, the *epitasis*, in which the action begins, and the *catastrophe*. Cf. CATASTASIS and quots. under that word.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 50 To make a more pleasing Epitazis, it fell out amongst them thus. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 95 Being in the theatre all the while from the epitasis to the very catastrophe. 1759–67 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) II. v. 159 This matter..may make no uninteresting underplot in the epitasis and working-up of this drama. 1815 *Hist. J. Decastro* I. 259 The epitasis thereof, that is to say, the bustle, comes next.

† **Epita·tical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἐπιτατικ-ός*, f. *ἐπιτείνειν* to exaggerate, intensify (see prec.) + -AL.] Intensive. Hence † **Epita·tically** *adv.*, in an intensive manner.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Either epitatically or hypocoristically, as the purpose required.

Epithalamial (e:piþălē·miăl), *a.* [f. EPITHALAMI-UM + -AL 1.] Of the nature of an epithalamium.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 162/1 He [Filelfo] wrote epithalamial and funeral orations. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* ix. 347 The epithalamial hymns of Catullus.

Epithala·miast. *rare.* [f. EPITHALAMI-UM after *encomiast*, etc.] A composer of an epithalamium.

1846 LANDOR *Wks.* (1853) I. 515 Are not they rather the pale-faced reflections of some kind epithalamiast from Livonia or Bessarabia?

Epithalamic (e:piþălæ·mik), *a.* [f. EPITHALAM-IUM + -IC.] Of or pertaining to an epithalamium.

1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* IV. 200 The youths and maids..performed this epithalamic ode. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 390 Both the Epithalamic Psalm and the Cantata of Eunosto. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. i. 50 The 'Sacred Wedding'..was familiar to epithalamic poets. 1884 STOCKTON *Lady or Tiger* 12 Dancing maidens .. treading an epithalamic measure.

‖ **Epithalamium** (e:piþălē·miŭm). *Pl.* epithalamiums, -ia. Also 6–7 **epithalamion,** 7 **epythalamium.** [L. *epithalamium*, a. Gr. *ἐπιθαλάμιον*, neut. of *ἐπιθαλάμιος*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *θάλαμος* bride chamber.] A nuptial song or poem in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

1595 SPENSER (title) Epithalamion. *c* 1600 *Timon* III. v. (1842) 54 Sing us some sweete epithalamion. 1607 MARSTON *What You Will* II. i, Epythalamiums will I singe. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 81 To sing Epithalamions to our marriage Feasts. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 168 The 45th psalm..is an epithalamium to Christ and the Church. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 339 Give me timely notice of your wedding day, that I may be prepared with my Epithalamium. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 163 Epithalamiums, epicediums. 1859 HOBHOUSE *Italy* II. 210 The Epithalamiums of Catullus and of Statius. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* iv. 67 The epithalamia belonged likewise to the popular class of poetry.

attrib. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 102 Meanwhile, a dainty warbling Brest..presents this Epithal'mion Song.

Hence **Epitha·lamize** *v. trans.*, to compose an epithalamium for.

1802 T. TWINING in *Sel. Papers Twining Family* (1887) 243 He will epithalamise you in person, I suppose.

† **Epitha·lamy.** Also 7 epithalmie. Anglicized form of prec.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxvi. (Arb.) 65 And they were called Epithalamies as much to say as ballades at the bedding of the bride. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 64 Angels and men with combin'd harmony, Contend to sing this epithalamy. 1655 tr. *Hist. Francion* V. 21, I was resolved to have her Epithalamy sung by the Musicians of the New bridge. *Ibid.* VI. 11 Understanding that he was to marry, he offered to make the Epithalamy.

‖ **Epitheca** (epiþī·kă). *Zool.* [L. *epitheca*, Gr. *ἐπιθήκη*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *θήκη* case.] A continuous layer surrounding the thecæ in some corals.

Hence **Epithe·cal** *a.*, of, or pertaining to, an epitheca. **Epithe·cate** *a.*, provided with an epitheca.

1851 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd.* II. *Cœlent.* 190 The development..of an epitheca, cœnenchyma, and other similar structures. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* II. i. 51 The external surface of the calicle is covered with a glistering epitheca. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 673/3 The majority of the corallites of the colony arise from this basal epithecate structure.

Epithelial (epiþī·liăl), *a.* [f. Epitheli-um + -al¹.] Of or pertaining to the epithelium; of the nature of epithelium: a. in animals; b. in plants.

a. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 90 A pavement of nucleated epithelial particles. 1859 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* i. (1872) 42 The epithelial layer of the mucous membranes. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* ii. 36 An internal membranous and epithelial lining, called the endocardium.

b. 1862 H. Macmillan in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 464 Numerous epithelial scales may be observed. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 447 A special layer, often consisting of numerous small epithelial cells.

Epitheliate (epiþī·liˌēt), *v.* [f. Epitheli-um + -ate³.] *intr.* To become covered with epithelium, as a wound when beginning to heal.

1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 1357. 13/2 It was beginning to epitheliate.

Epithelioid (epiþī·liˌoid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -oid.] Resembling epithelium.

1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 139 Cells of a more or less epithelioid type are packed together.

‖ **Epithelioma** (epiþī·liˌōu·mă). *Path.* Pl. -mata. [mod.L. f. *epithēlium*, after *carcinoma*, etc.] (See quot. 1878.)

1872 F. Thomas *Dis. Women* 555 Cancer may affect the lining membrane in the form of vegetating epithelioma. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 465 Rindfleisch calls them cicatrical epitheliomata. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 124 Epithelioma and epithelial cancer are terms given to a form of cutaneous cancer from its similarity in structure to the epithelial elements of the natural skin.

‖ **Epithelium** (epiþī·liŭm). [mod.L. *epithēlium*, f. Gr. ἐπί upon + θήλη teat, nipple.]

1. *Anat.* A non-vascular tissue forming the outer layer of the mucous membrane in animals.

1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. ii. 117 The Impressions can easily penetrate the soft Epithelium. 1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* (1845) 87 The different appearances of the epithelia or outer membranous linings of all the surfaces. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 237 The superficial layer of the skin so reflected inwards is termed epithelium, which is thus but a modified epidermis.

2. *Bot.* An epidermis consisting of young thin-sided cells, filled with homogeneous transparent colourless sap. (*Treas. Bot.*)

1870 Bentley *Bot.* 49 The canal of the style, and the stigma of Flowering Plants are also covered by a modified epidermis .. to which the name of Epithelium has been given by Schleiden.

Epithem (e·piþĕm), *sb. Med.* Also 6–7 epitheme, (6 epythyme, 7 epithyme). [ad. Gr. ἐπίθεμα, f. ἐπιτιθέναι, f. ἐπί upon + τιθέναι to place.] 'Any kind of moist, or soft, external application' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 37 They make no epithem or outward medicine at this day, but they put roosewater in it. *c* 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 81 Here is described an Epythyme [4 syll.]; Warm it and lappe it close unto thy brest. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. v, Bruel prescribes an Epitheme for the heart of Buglosse, Borage, etc. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* II. II. lxx, With cordial epithems they bathed her breast. 1816 L. Towne *Farmer & Grazier's Guide* 19 Rub the Epithem thoroughly on the Part. 1863 Reade *Very Hard Cash* in *All Y. Round* 11 July 458/1 The treatment hitherto has been hot epithems to the abdomen.

† **E·pithem,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put an epithem upon.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. i. 49 Let the head be epithemed in the place where the aquositie or watriness is.

‖ **E:pithema·tion** (-æ·tiŏn). *Obs.* Also 7 epithymation. [late L. *epithemation*, Gr. *ἐπιθεμάτιον, dim. of ἐπίθεμα: see Epithem.] A small plaister.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 242 To this day we vse to apply Epithymations to them. 1715 Kersey, *Epithemation*, a Plaister, Salve, or Ointment, to be laid upon a Sore.

‖ **Epithesis.** [Gr. ἐπίθεσις placing upon, addition, f. ἐπί upon + τιθέναι to place; but Tourneur's sense is obscure.]

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Met.* xxxiv, And make his heart Epithesis of sinne.

Epithet (e·piþĕt), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 epithete, -thite, epethite, (6 epithat, epythite, -the), 6– epithet. [ad. L. *epitheton*, a. Gr. ἐπίθετον adj., neut. of ἐπίθετος attributed, f. ἐπιτιθέναι, f. ἐπί upon + τιθέναι to place. Cf. Fr. *epithète*.

The Gr. word was used by grammarians for 'adjective', but they did not distinguish between adjs. and descriptive sbs. in apposition with a name.]

1. An adjective indicating some quality or attribute which the speaker or writer regards as characteristic of the person or thing described.

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* Ded., Your two last Epithetes wherein you disgrace the law with rudenesse and barbarisme. 1612 Dekker *If it be not good, etc.* Wks. 1873 III. 305 T'expresse whose vilenes, there's no epithite. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 240 His epithets were pregnant with metaphors. 1718 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* II. xlix. 56, I admired the exact geography of Homer .. almost every epithet he gives to a mountain or plain is still just for it. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 6. 95 The epithets of pure and modal are applied to syllogisms as well as to propositions. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* I. 173 The term barbarous .. in Homer .. is only used as an epithet of language. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. v, Hollow, empty—is the epithet justly bestowed on Fame.

¶ b. *nonce-use.* That which gives an epithet *to.*

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* I. 154 To Sparta, then, and Pylos, where doth beat Bright Amathus, the flood, and epithet To all that kingdom.

2. A significant appellation.

(A spurious word '*Epithite*, a plotter, traitor', given in mod. Dicts., originated in a misunderstanding of quot. 1607.)

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (1884) 61 Christen them by names and epithites nothing agreable or appliante to the thinges themselves. 1607 G. Wilkins *Miseries Inforst Marriage* F iij, *Sir Will.* Like to a swine. *Lord Faulconb.* A perfect Epythite: hee feeds on draffe, And wallowes in the mire. 1634 W. Wood *New Engl. Prosp.* I. v, Many of these trees .. have epithites contrary to the nature of them as they grow in England. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* II. 2 Before we fix our Title or Epithite to the Master of this Science. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. vi. 201 He assumed the proud Epithet of Sultan or Monarch of Tunis and all Barbary. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 129 We..employ the French term of ennui, for want of an equally appropriate epithet in English.

† 3. Used for: A term, phrase, expression. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 67 Suffer loue! a good epithite; I do suffer loue indeede; for I loue thee against my will. 1604 — *Oth.* I. i. 14 A bumbast Circumstance Horribly stufft with Epithites of warre.

4. *attrib.*

1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* vi. 227 The epithet-period points to a vast series of bygone ages. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 3/1 To increase the epithet power of our tongue in coining adjectives.

Epithet (e·piþĕt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* † a. To add (a word) as an epithet (*obs.*). b. To apply an epithet to. c. To term, entitle.

1628 Walton in *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 566 Never was a town better Epithited. 1637 H. Sydenham *Serm.* II. 136 Ecclesiasticall honour (Episcopall he epithetes). 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. Ep. Ded., Francis your Avus, whose death I would epithete Untimely. 1659 — *Appeal* li. 7 Mr. Fox hath now the casual favour of my Pen to be epithited Reverent. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 88 Here are Whisperings, Surmises, Slanders and Reproaches, and these epethited with being private, evil, insinuated and clandestine. 1882 G. Macdonald in *Sunday Mag.* XI. 80/2 Woeful Miss Witherspin, as Mark had epitheted her.

Epitheted (e·piþetĕd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Epithet *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.] a. Abounding with epithets. b. Designated by epithets.

1808 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *One more Peep at R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 361 Doctor Darwin won a name By glittering tinsel, epitheted rhyme. 1880 *World* 10 Nov. 6/2 The profusely epitheted horse.

Epithetic (epiþe·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐπιθετικός, f. ἐπιτιθέναι (see Epithet).]

† a. Abounding with epithets (*obs.*). b. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epithet.

a 1764 Lloyd *Poems, On Rhyme* 178 Verse .. which flows In epithetic measured prose. 1868 Arber in *Sidney's Apol. Poetrie* Introd. 12 The epithets and epithetic phrases. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* vi. 223 A language in which we may well expect to find general epithetic terms.

Hence **Epithe·tical** *a.* = Epithetic. **Epithe·tically** *adv.*, in an epithetic manner.

1715 M. Davies *Icon Libell.* I. 10 Some other Epithetical Term or Additional Word. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xl, Sam, after bandying a few epithetical remarks with Mr. Smouch, followed at once. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 557 Shakespeare bears away the prize among these epithetical allotments. 1857 F. Hall in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* (1859) XXVII. 223 The word for 'sun' .. is, in the original, represented epithetically by a compound signifying 'the not cold-rayed'. 1868 — *Benares Anc. & Mod.* 20 At least thirty or forty epithetical designations of Benares are scattered, etc.

† **E·pithetish,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Epithet *sb.* + -ish.] Inclined to the use of epithets.

1777 Wolcott (P. Pindar) in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) I. 49 You were too epithetish.

E·pitheti:ze, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] *trans.* To apply an epithet *to.*

1716 M. Davies *Ath. Brit.* II. 214 The forementioned very false Son of the Church, that dar'd Epithetize him with that insolent Character. 1809 *Month. Mag.* XXVIII. 189 The images of (as he epithetizes them) scabby Job, blind Tobit, etc.

‖ **Epi·theton.** *Obs.* Also 6 apathaton, epithetone, 7 epithiton. [late L. *epitheton*, Gr. ἐπίθετον: see Epithet *sb.*]

1. What is ascribed to a person; an attribute.

1547 Hooper *Answ. Bp. Winchester's Bk.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 124 This is properly the Epitheton of God to be of nothing but of himself.

2. = Epithet 1 and 2.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 621 Alter the Epithethons, and I will subscribe. 1570–87 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 361 The rebellious faction (for by that name and epitheton doth Buchanan always term those that took the queens part). 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ps.* cxliv. comm., King, is the proper epitheton of Christ, the Sonne of God. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. ii. § 4 The worthy Epitheton of King Edgar. *c* 1720 Gibson *Farrier's Dispens.* (1734) 197 His Cordial powder, which he says has not that Epitheton for nought.

† **E·pithyme.** *Bot. Obs.* Also 6 epithime. [ad. L. *epithymon*, Gr. ἐπίθυμον, f. ἐπί upon + θύμον thyme.] The *Cuscuta Epithymum* or Dodder, a parasitic plant growing on thyme, etc.

[*c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557 *Epitime*, epithimum, fordboh.] 1585 Lloyd *Treas. Health* v, Take violettes .. time, and epithime, ana ʒii. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. v, Thyme and Epithyme, Hops, Scolopendria, Fumitory. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Saxifrage*, The second is Branch'd and like Epithyme.

Epithymetic (e:piˌþime·tik), *a.* Also 7 epithumetik(e, 9 -ic. [ad. Gr. ἐπιθυμητικ-ός, f. ἐπιθυμέειν to desire, f. ἐπί upon + θῡμός soul, appetite.] Connected with desire or appetite.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 175 No faculty of the Soule so represents Gods Infinitie, as that which Philosophy calls Epithumetike; the burning appetite, or desire of the Soule. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 357 Receptacles of the epithymetic part. 1885 J. Martineau *Eth. Theory* I. 77 The lowest (or epithumetic) part of human nature.

Hence † **Epithyme·tical,** *a. Obs.* in same sense.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. § 13. 267 By the girdle the heart and parts which God requires are devided from the inferiour and epithumeticall organs. 1847 in Craig.

† **Epi·thymy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. ἐπιθυμία desire.] Desire; lust.

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Met.* xxxviii, Pan, that was once a cleere Epitimie, Is now transform'd to hot Epithymie.

Epitimesis (e:piˌtimī·sis). [a. Gr. ἐπιτίμησις, f. ἐπιτιμάειν to rebuke.] Castigation, censure.

1678–1706 in Phillips. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

† **Epi·timy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1600 [See Epithymy.]

† **E·pitoge.** *Obs.*⁻° [a. Fr. *épitoge*, ad. L. *epitogium*, f. Gr. ἐπί + *toga* the Roman upper garment.] 'A Cassock, or long Garment worn loose over other Apparel, the habit of a Graduat in the University' (Blount *Glossogr.*).

1656–81 in Blount. 1692 in Coles. 1678–1706 in Phillips.

† **Epi·tomate.** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *epitomāt-* ppl. stem of *epitomā-re* to abridge, f. *epitomē*: see Epitome.] = Epitomize.

1702 W. Wotton in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 384 His works have been epitomated by Mr. Bolton after a sort.

Epi:toma·tic, *a. rare.* [Badly f. Epitom-e, after *symptomatic*, etc.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epitome.

1860 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (1881) 331 *note*, The style: vv. 9–20 are epitomatic, and wholly alien from S. Mark's general manner.

Epitomator (ɾpi·tŏmē·tər). [agent-n. f. L. *epitomāre*: see Epitomate.] One who writes an epitome of a larger work.

1621 Bp. R. Mountagu *Diatriöæ* 420, I dare not utterly therefore condemne Epitomators. 1801 *Month. Mag.* XII. 574 To cleanse the Augean stable of ancient chronology is not the proper office of an epitomator. 1860 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 367 St. Mark was regarded as a mere epitomator of the other synoptists. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. comm. (ed. 2) 113 The epitomator of Gaius.

Epi·tomatory (ɾpi·tŏmătəri), *a. rare.* [f. prec., as if ad. L. **epitomātōrius*.] Characterized by epitomizing; having the character of an epitome.

1860 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 362 The erroneous views commonly held as to the epitomatory nature of St. Mark's Gospel.

Epitome (ɾpi·tŏmi), *sb.* Also 7–8 epitomy, 6 epitomie, 6 *aphet.* (? *humorously*) pitomie. [a. L. *epitomē*, a. Gr. ἐπιτομή, f. ἐπιτέμνειν to make an incision into, abridge, f. ἐπί upon + τέμνειν to cut.]

1. A brief statement of the chief points in a literary work; an abridgement, abstract.

1529 Frith *Antithesis* 299 A little treatise, after the manner of an epitome, and short rehearsal of all things that are examined more diligently in the aforesaid book. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B v. b, The wrytynges of theim .. semethe rather epitomes, than histories. 1589 'Marprel.' *Hay any Work* 35, I haue onely published a Pistle, and a Pitomie. 1612 *Drayton's Polyolb.* A iij, The common printed Chronicle..is indeed but an Epitome or Defloration made by Robert of Lorraine. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 347 'Tis very difficult to give an Abstract or Epitomy of them. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 145 ₱ 12 Some delight in abstracts and epitomes. *a* 1822 Shelley *Ess. Def. Poetry* (Camelot ed.) 9 Epitomes have been called the moths of just history; they eat out the poetry of it. 1856 Macaulay *Biog.* (1867) 68 In general nothing is less attractive than an epitome: but the epitomes of Goldsmith .. are always amusing.

b. A summary or condensed account of anything; a compendium of a subject.

1621 Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 183 This age is strangely in loue with Epitomees, if faith it selfe shall bee drawne to her compendium. 1645 W. Ball *Sphere Govt.* 12 Magna Charta .. is .. an Abridgement or Epitome of the liberties and rights of the Subjects of England. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 24 To number his virtues is to give an epitome of his life. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. Pref. 24 The Introduction or Epitome of the Country I treat of..is a mere work of Supererogation. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* To Rdr., It may not be improper to furnish the Reader with an Epitomy of that Character. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 36 The articles in the text are an epitome of those which the Church found most objectionable.

2. *transf.* Something that forms a condensed record or representation 'in miniature'.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. iii. 67 This is a poore Epitome of yours, Which by th' interpretation of full time, May shew

like all your selfe. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Pauls Walke* (Arb.) 73 Pauls Walke is the Lands Epitome, or you may call it the lesser Ile of Great Brittaine. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 43 That world's epitomy, man. 1760 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) I. 124 Prepar'd to see A palace in epitome. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xxxvii. (1809) 355 No less an epitome of the whole earth in its soil and climate, than in the variety of its productions. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 2. 30 Congregation has been .. an epitome of Convocation. 1874 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 13 The Church of St. Mark .. is an epitome of the changes of Venetian architecture from the tenth to the nineteenth century.

†b. In depreciatory sense: Something that is reduced to insignificant dimensions. *Obs.*

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 282 When the hours of sleep .. of youth, and .. of sorrow are taken away, what an epitome is man's life come to. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C ij, These were the worlds first youthfull progenie, To these our men are an Epitomie.

3. *In epitome*: a. in the form of a summary; b. in a diminutive form.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Henry V*, cxiii, The fantasies .. Might have resolv'd this, in Epitomie. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* 325 Snow, which this poor Hermite's aged Head seemeth, in epitome, to resemble. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 101 A description, calculated to contain in epitome the principles of a farther taste for magnificence. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Saturday 26 The characteristics and pursuits of various ages and races of men are always existing in epitome in every neighborhood.

†**Epi·tome,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To make an epitome or summary; in quot. *pass. impers.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxx. (1612) 293 Of Northerne Regions partly is Epitomed before.

Epitomic (epitǫ·mik), *a.* [f. EPITOME *sb.* + -IC.] Of the character of an epitome.

1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emperors*, Ep. Ded., Being all brought into the straights of this epitomicke volume.

Epitomical (epitǫ·mikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of an epitome.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* Annot. D ij b, Of her [Zenobia's] .. skill in languages, writing of an Epitomicall Hystorie, and training up of her children in learning, read, etc. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 61 A kind of Epitomical Repetition. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 188 Our literature is rich in ballads, a form epitomical of the epic and dramatic.

Epitomist (ǰpi·tŏmist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who writes an epitome.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 An Epitomist, that is, one that extinguished worthy whole volumes, to bring his abridgements into request. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. (1851) 22 Britomartus, whom the Epitomist Florus and others mention. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* Introd. 15 The design of the epitomist .. having been to exclude what had become obsolete.

Epitomization (ǰpi:tŏməizēi·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of epitomizing.

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 649 All such literary tautologists are proper objects of epitomization.

Epitomize (ǰpi·tŏməiz), *v.* [f. EPITOME *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make an epitome of; to abridge.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) Pref. 2 The same Booke was but a spurious stolne Copy, in part epitomized .. from the Authors Originall. 1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* (1851) 341 Thus far Martin Bucer, whom .. I deny not to have epitomiz'd. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 13 June, Mrs. Dobson .. epitomised a very bulky French Life of Petrarch. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 92 He was accustomed to epitomise Hooker, and others, on the present subject. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* xii. 118 For the benefit of our readers, we will epitomise the pamphlet.

absol. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 119 He epitomizes, as if he were giving the pith of a paragraph.

b. To summarize; to give a concise account of; to state the essence of (a matter) briefly.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 172 Thus have you briefely epitomized Mother Natures benefits. 1683 tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* 65 They all would not suffice Folly in all her shapes to epitomise. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 321 Hassan Aga, whose Life I had begun to epitomize. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 123, I shall however in a few pages briefly epitomize what passed. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* Pref. 11 Exhaustively to epitomise the evidence of Theism.

2. a. To contain in a small compass; to comprise in brief the sum of. b. To put into a small compass; to concentrate.

a. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 1711 For, God in this one single Plague, comprised Those other Judgements, all, epitomized. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 A Carpet, a Pan, and a Platter, epitomizes all their Furniture. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* v. 416 In some respects it [the Chapter House] epitomises the vicissitudes of the Abbey itself.

b. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 129 Hee himselfe epitomized those ten into two. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* I. 51 In whom it appeared that Nature and Fortune had Epitomized all the wonders of the World. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 106 Art, indeed, is often requisite to collect and epitomize the beauties of nature. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xxi. 126 We have all the wilfulness of Cleopatra epitomized when, etc.

†3. To reduce to a smaller scale. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Pref. 19 A Surgeons Chest epitomized. 1630 DRAYTON *David & Goliah* (R.), All those rare parts that in his brothers were Epitomiz'd, at large in him appear. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 258 Our standing army shall be epitomized to a more moderate proportion. 1713 *Guardian* No. 108 We should, in a little time, see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in miniature.

Epitomized (ǰpi·tŏməizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Presented in the form of an epitome; abridged, condensed, summarized.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 283 An epitomized confection of all [nations]. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. x. 254 It affords an epitomised description of his late travels.

Epitomizer (ǰpi·tŏməizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who epitomizes; in the senses of the vb.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 37 After Galens time, and his Epitomizer, Oribasius, who liued but in the next age. 1636 G. WILLIAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lv. 23 Sin is an epitomiser or shortener of everything. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 441 *note*, An epitomizer of one Jason of Syrene. 1809 COLEBROOKE *Ind. Divis. Zodiack* in *Asiat. Res.* IX. 349 The armillary sphere, described by the Arabian epitomiser, differs, therefore, from Ptolemy's.

Epitomy, obs. var. of EPITOME.

Epitonic (epitǫ·nik). [f. Gr. ἐπίτονος on the stretch, f. ἐπιτείνειν to put a strain upon, f. ἐπί upon + τείνειν to stretch + -IC.] Overstrained.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. xi. 246 From the epitonic, the overstrained.

Epitrite (e·pitrəit), *adj.* and *sb. Pros.* Also 9 epitrit. [ad. L. *epitritos*, a. Gr. ἐπίτριτος amounting to one third more than the unit, f. ἐπί in addition + τρίτος the third.]

†A. *adj.* In the ratio of 4 to 3; *spec.* in ancient music: see quot.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 65 The sesquitertia Proportion, which they call Epitrite. . Musically, when 4 Notes are sounded against 3, which are like themselues.

B. *sb. Prosody.* A foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one, and called first, second, third, and fourth epitrite, according as the short syllable stands first, second, third, or fourth respectively.

1678–1708 in PHILLIPS. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 31 The first Epitrite .. a Close which Tully much delights in. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* II. 183 Thro' the trite epitrite, when billows roar, Reader and sailor feel themselves ashore. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 388 The third foot of the major ionic tetrameter, we are told, may be a second epitrit, which is merely impossible. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 167 The solemn rhythmical epitrite.

†**Epi·trochasm.** *Rhet.* Erron. -ism. [ad. late L. *epitrochasmus*, a. Gr. ἐπιτροχασμός, f. ἐπιτροχάζειν to run swiftly over.] A hurried accumulation of several points.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 There is neither definition, distribution, epitrochism, increment. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Epitrochism.*

Epitrochoid (epitrǫ·koid). *Math.* [f. Gr. ἐπί upon + τροχός wheel + -OID; after analogy of *epicycloid.*] The curve described by a point rigidly connected with the centre of a circle which rolls on the outside of another circle. Cf. EPICYCLOID.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 284/2. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 94.

Hence **Epitrochoi·dal** *a.*, of or pertaining to an epitrochoid.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 149 Epitrochoidal curves, formed by combining a simple rotation or vibration with other subordinate rotations or vibrations. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 284/2 Every direct-epicycle planetary system is both epitrochoidal and externally hypotrochoidal.

‖ **Epitrope** (epi·trŏpi). *Rhet.* [L. *epitrope*, a. Gr. ἐπιτροπή, f. ἐπιτρέπειν to give up, yield, ἐπί upon + τρέπειν to turn.] (See quot.)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 131 Epitrope .. a figure when we either seriously or ironically permit a thing, and yet object the inconveniency. 1678–1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1844 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 217 Epitrope .. is a figure of rhetoric by which a permission, either seriously or ironically, is granted to an opponent, to do what he proposes to do.

Epitympanic (e:pitimpæ·nik), *a. Anat.* [f. EPI- + Gr. τύμπαν-ον drum + -IC. Cf. TYMPANIC.] Pertaining to or forming the uppermost sub-division of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. Chiefly quasi-*sb.*

[1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 61 The tympanicum, epitympanicum, and præoperculum.] 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 941/2 The uppermost piece, the epitympanic, articulates by a diarthrodial joint with the mastoid. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 55.

‖ **Epizeuxis** (epiziū·ksis). *Rhet.* [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐπίζευξις a fastening upon, f. ἐπιζευγνύναι, f. ἐπί upon + ζευγνύναι to yoke.] A figure by which a word is repeated with vehemence or emphasis.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. 167 Ye have another sort of repetition, when .. ye iterate one word without any intermission, as thus—It was Maryne, Maryne, that wrought mine woe .. The Greekes call him, *Epizeuxis*, the Latins *Subiunctio.* 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 89. 1678–1706 in PHILLIPS. 1845 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 206.

Epizoal (epizō·u·ăl), *a.* [f. EPIZO-ON + -AL.] Of or pertaining to epizoa.

So **Epizo·an,** *a.* [see -AN] in same sense.

In mod. Dicts.

Epizoic (epizō·u·ik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EPIZO-ON (or its elements) + -IC.]

A. *adj.* a. Of or pertaining to epizoa. b. Of plants: Living upon animals.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 235 Fungi were defined as hysterophytal or epiphytal mycetals, (more rarely epizoic or inhabitants of inorganic substances). 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 276 The parasite so common on the Stickleback, .. one of the most curious modifications of the epizoic type.

transf. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet at Breakf.-t.* vi. 179 Our epizoic literature is becoming so extensive that, etc.

B. *sb.* An epizootic disease; = EPIZOOTIC B.

1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 186 A kind of epizoic seems to seize them [little mice], and they die in numbers.

‖ **Epizoon** (epizō·u·ŏn). *Zool.* Pl. **epizoa.** [mod.L., f. Gr. ἐπί + ζῷον animal.] A parasitic animal that lives on the exterior of the body of another animal. Opposed to ENTOZOON.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 116/2 The Epizoa, or the external Lernæan parasites of Fishes. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 95 The parasites .. inhabiting the exterior of the body are called epizoa. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 35 The Balatro calvus of Claparède, lives as an epizoon.

Epizootic (e:pizo|ǫ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Fr. *épizootique*, f. *épizootie*: see next. In sense 2 taken as f. ἐπί (with interpretation 'subsequent to') + ζῷον animal.]

1. Of diseases: Temporarily prevalent among animals; opposed to *enzootic.* Cf. EPIDEMIC.

1865 *Reader* 12 Aug. 178/3 A new epizootic disease has broken out among the horned cattle. 1880 *Times* 15 Sept. 7/6 Epizootic pleuro-pneumonia.

†2. *Geol.* Used by Kirwan as an epithet of 'secondary' mountains, to denote 'their posteriority to the existence of organized substances'.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 161. 1840 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, *Epizootic*, containing animal remains, as epizootic hills, or epizootic strata.

B. *sb.* An epizootic disease; a plague among cattle.

1748 SHORT in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scotl.* II. 437, *note*, This epizootic raged also in England and other countries. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Last Days Kant* Wks. III. 124 Cats being so eminently an electric animal .. he attributed this epizootic to electricity. 1882 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 187 All epizootics of this character are immediately due to excessive multiplication of worms.

Epizooty (epizō·u·ŏti). [ad. Fr. *épizootie*, irreg. f. Gr. ἐπί upon + ζῷον animal.] An epizootic disease.

1781 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 102/1 The report of an Epizooty is often spread. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 251 Great and wasting epizooties are frequent among the cattle. 1867 RUFFINI *Quiet Nook in Jura* 274 And fears were entertained of a coming epizooty. 1882 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 188 This ostrich epizoöty is a kind of strongylosis.

Epoch (e·pǫk, ī·pǫk). Forms: *α.* 7–9 epocha. *β.* epoche. *γ.* 7– epoch. [ad. late L. *epocha*, ad. Gr. ἐποχή stoppage, station, position (of a planet), fixed point of time, f. ἐπέχειν to arrest, stop, take up a position, f. ἐπί + ἔχειν to hold. Cf. Fr. *époque*, It. *epoca.*]

I. A fixed point in the reckoning of time.

1. *Chron.* The initial point assumed in a system of chronology; *e.g.* the date of the birth of Christ, of the Hegira, of the foundation of Rome, etc.; an ERA. Also, in wider sense, any date from which succeeding years are numbered. Now *rare.*

α. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 6 The residue will fall neer the first yeer of the Chaldæan Epocha. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* III. ix. 599 The Times of the Beast and the Woman's being in the Wilderness have the same Epocha and beginning. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 252 The Epocha of the Olympiads, of all Profane ones, is the most Ancient.

β. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Inund. of Trent* 138 Since we're deliver'd let there be, From this Flood too another *Epoche.*

γ. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* Ep. Rdr. (R.), In divers times and ages, divers epochs of time were used, and several forms of years. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 148 The pretended Epoch of the Babylonians. 1758 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 801 On the Greek brass coins of Sidon .. both these epochs seem to have been used.

2. The beginning of a 'new era' or distinctive period in the history of mankind, a country, an individual, a science, etc. Phr., *To make an epoch.*

α. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 55 Men that mark out Epocha's are not born in many revolutions. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 415 Botany .. from hence boasts a new epocha. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 360 The congelation of mercury .. must be allowed to form a very curious and important epocha in the history of that metal. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Own Times* (1830) I. 18 *note*, A circumstance which the .. Irish .. considered as forming an epocha.

β. 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 382 Every work which creates an epoch in literature is one of the great monuments of the human mind. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 68 The epochs of our life are not in the visible facts .. but in a silent thought by the wayside. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 280 Luther's Bible makes an epoch in the formation of the German language.

†b. The date of origin of a state of things, an institution, fashion, etc.; occasionally, an event marking such a date. *Obs.*

α. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 281 Nor need we be ashamed that the Christian religion, which we profess, should have so known an Epocha, and so late an original. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. li. 390 Great fisheries have always been epocha's of a great trade and navigation. 1789 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 14 The present crisis would become the epocha of a new splendor to the French monarchy. 1795 in Wythes *Decis. Virginia* 41 Whether the time of the settlement were the epocha of the title will be enquired. 1824 E. NARES *Heraldic Anom.* (ed. 2) II. 307 The year 1629 is reckoned the epocha of long perukes.

β. 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 156 The Epoche, the Nativity day from whence all the series of this kings troubles are to be computed.

γ. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), The year sixty; the grand epoch of

falsehood. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xii. 290 This period ..the epoch of the house of commons in England.

3. In wider sense: A fixed point of time.

a. The date, or assigned position in chronological sequence, of a historical event.

Now less precise than *date*, which indicates a particular year or smaller division of time.

β. 1661 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 108 Such, whose supine felicity but makes In story chasmes, in epoche's [*in some later edd.* epocha's, epocha] mistakes.

γ. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* v. 186 Epochs are sometimes noted in words at length. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 209 The date of his appearance .. the middle of the sixth century before Christ..an epoch which, etc.

b. [=Fr. *époque*.] A precise date; the exact time at which an event takes place or is appointed to take place. Formerly *gen.*; now only with reference to natural phenomena (cf. 4 a).

α. 1761 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 258/2 An offer to treat about these epochas.

γ. 1786 T. JEFFERSON Wks (1859) I. 570 To inform him what other numbers [of arms] you expect to deliver, with the epochs of delivery. 1794 BURKE *Pref. Brissot's Addr.* Wks. VII. 312 To foresee them [the designs of the court] so well, as to mark the precise epoch on which they were to be executed. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* (Cabinet Cycl.) 123 When once the notion is obtained that a change of weather will follow that of the moon, the epoch is watched.

c. A point of time defined by the occurrence of particular events or the existence of a particular state of things; a 'moment' in the history of anything.

It is often uncertain whether a writer meant the word to be taken in this sense or in 5, since a given portion of time may be regarded either as a mere date or as a period.

α. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 73 Not long before this Epocha so calamitous to that unhappy Country. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 103 In a warm climate ..the epocha of maturity seems to happen at a much earlier age than in colder countries. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 9, I well remember, at every epocha of this wonderful history. 1801 HELEN WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. viii. 76 At the epocha of the [French] revolution. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 74 The invention of the steam-engine, almost as great an epocha as the invention of printing. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 26 At one of those epochas the Earl married a Countess in her own right. 1830 GODWIN *Cloudesley* I. xiii. 213 From this epocha there was a perpetual struggle in Cloudesley's mind.

γ. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* Introd. 5 Davey and Brewster..sustain that character at the present epoch of Science. 1838 CARLYLE *Chartism* (1858) 3 At an epoch of history when the 'National Petition' carts itself in waggons along the streets. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 510 At this epoch..the polyp presents two cavities distinct from each other. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 220 After the last-mentioned epoch..the production of beet-root sugar began rapidly to increase. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. T.* 7 Those noted up to the present epoch. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 190 It was an epoch never to be forgotten in her life, when she commenced labouring in Joppa.

4. *Astron.* The point of time at which any phenomenon takes place; an arbitrarily fixed date (often the first day of a century or half-century) for which the elements necessary for computing the place of a heavenly body are tabulated. Also, the heliocentric longitude of a planet at such a date (more fully, *the longitude of the epoch*).

α. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 466 Their Mean Motions made between the said Epocha and the Time propos'd, being equated. 1789 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX 20 I followed the shadow of the satellite..up to the center, in order to secure a valuable epocha. 1795-8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. iv. 128 By astronomers the word epocha is used to denote that particular point of the orbit of a planet, wherein that planet is, at some known moment of mean time, in a given meridian.

γ. 1790 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 488 Epochs of the mean longitude of the satellites. 1834 *Nat. Philos. Astron.* ix. 191/2 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.), The longitude of the sun, at some one time, which is called the epoch. 1858 HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron.* iv. (ed. 5) 168 They would be found..to differ by the exact difference of their local epochs.

II. A period of time. (Cf. similar use of *era, term*).

5. In early use, a chronological period dated from an 'epoch' in sense 1. In later use, a period of history defined by the prevalence of some particular state of things, by a connected series of events, or by the influence of some eminent person or group of persons.

α. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm, Sordid Rich Man* (Arb.) 99 His clothes were neuer young in our memory: you might make long Epocha's from them. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 8 They make three Epocha's, before the Law, under the Law, and the coming of the Messias. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Solomon on Van. World* III. 758 Scenes of war, and epochas of woe. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 201 Chronologers have divided the age of the world into six different epochas. 1824 L. STANHOPE *Greece* 4 The most shining epocha of her history.

γ. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 385 Ages and epochs that destroy our pride. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 486 A period of eight years of peace between two epochs of terrible civil discord. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 467/2 'Ah, that indeed is a letter,' sighs the lover of the Addisonian epoch.

b. A period in an individual's life, or in the history of any continuous process.

α. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 132 There are three epochas in the empire of a Frenchwoman. She is coquette—then deist—then *devote*. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 372 This is one of the most extraordinary epochas in English history. 1788 HOLCROFT *Life & Adv. Baron Trench* I. xiv, The second great and still more gloomy epocha of my life.

γ. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xx. 256 God's treatment of the penitent divides itself in this parable into three distinct epochs. 1865 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* i. 9 We express our surprise when we witness actions unsuitable to the epoch of life.

c. *Geol.* A period or division of the history of the formation of the earth's crust.

Chiefly used indiscriminately for any distinct portion of geological time. The International Congress of 1881 proposed to use the terms *era, period, epoch, age* to denote successively smaller divisions; but this has not been generally followed.

α. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 123 The most ancient epocha of which any memorial exists in the records of the fossil kingdom.

γ. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 247 The language of those who talk of 'the epoch of existing continents'. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. viii. 268 But this would not produce a glacial epoch.

6. *Physics.* (See quots.)

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 54 The Epoch in a simple harmonic motion is the interval of time which elapses from the era of reckoning till the moving point first comes to its greatest elongation in the direction reckoned as positive, from its mean position or the middle of its range. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 9 The maximum excursion of the harmonic vibration $x=a\cos\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T}+\alpha\right)$ is a...The angle α is called the epoch angle, or simply the epoch.

7. *Comb.* [Perhaps after the equivalent compounds in German.] *Epoch-forming* adj.; **epoch-making** *a.*, said chiefly of scientific discoveries or treatises.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 313 All the *epoch-forming revolutions of the Christian world. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 64 *Epoch-making men..of human history. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* iii. 56 This work of Ezra, and the covenant..were of epoch-making importance.

Epochal (e·pŏkăl), *a.* [f. EPOCH + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to an epoch or epochs.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophetica* 376 If the Epochal note should fall out either before the beginning of the first Semitime, etc. 1827 A. & J. HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 355 Shakespeare has given such a national tinge and epochal propriety to his characters. 1847 J. HARE *Vict. Faith* 67 We..hear the striking of one of its [Time's] epochal hours. 1865 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* xxvi. 617 The three distinct modes of life occur in an epochal order.

2. Of the nature of an epoch; forming an epoch; epoch-making.

1857 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 416 The .. epochal crises of affairs. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 80 [David Hume's] place in the history of philosophy is of epochal importance. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* VI. 127 Warring.. has suggested that the Mosaic days are epochal days.

E·pochate. *nonce-wd.* [f. EPOCH + -ATE 1.] The position of being the 'epoch' of a computation.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophetica* 4 Four Decrees, but only two of them Competitors for the Epochate.

Epochism (e·pŏkiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The practice of dividing time into epochs.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1970 140/1 Chronological epochism.

Epochist (e·pŏkist). [Two formations: 1. f. Gr. ἐποχ-ή suspension of judgement, f. ἐπέχειν (see EPHECTIC) + -IST; 2. f. EPOCH + -IST.]

†1. A philosopher of the Ephectic School. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 280 Pyrrho and other Sceptikes, or Epochistes.

2. One who holds the theory that the 'days' of creation in *Genesis* signify epochs.

1888 CAVE *Inspir. O.T.* iii. 129 The Epochists..regard the days as epochs.

Epocryte: see HYPOCRITE.

Epode (e·pŏud). Also 7 epod. [a. OF. *epode* ad. L. *epōdos*, a. Gr. ἐπῳδός after-song, incantation, f. ἐπᾴδειν, f. ἐπί upon, after + ᾄδειν, ἀείδειν to sing.]

1. a. A kind of lyric poem, invented by Archilochus, in which a long line is followed by a shorter one, of metres different from the elegiac; used by Horace in his 5th Book of Odes. b. An incantation. c. A poem of grave character.

1598 FLORIO, *Epodo*, a kinde of verses, hauing the first verse longer then the second. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* x, Now my thought takes wing, And now an Epode to deep ears I sing. 1647 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* Poems, 90 She qualifies their zeal With the cool epode of a graver note. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 410/1 Pythagoras made use of Epodes. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Epod.* 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (R.) Horace seems to have purged himself from those splenetic reflections in those odes and epodes. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG. And in mod. Dicts.

2. The part of a lyric ode sung after the strophe and antistrophe.

1671 MILTON *Samson* Pref., Strophe, Antistrophe, or Epode..were a kind of Stanzas framed only for the music then used with the Chorus that sung. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxix. (1862) III. 67 Choric compositions, containing not only a strophê and antistrophê, but also a third division or epode succeeding them.

Hence **Epo·dic** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epode.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. ix. 152 A series of iambic and epodic invectives.

Epoist (e·poist). *rare.* [badly f. Gr. ἔπο-ς EPOS + -IST.] A writer of epic poetry.

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 22 Apollinarius, an epoist, dramatist, lyrist. 1863 BROWNING *Sordello* headline, Wks. III. 418 Successively that of epoist, dramatist, or analyst.

Epomania (epomē·niă). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἔπο-ς EPOS + μανία madness.] A rage for the writing of epics.

1800 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* II. 121 My Joan of Arc has revived the Epomania that Boileau cured the French of 120 years ago.

Eponomy, variant of EPONYMY.

Eponym (e·pŏnim). [ad. Gr. ἐπώνυμ-ος (*a.*) given as a name, (*b.*) giving one's name to a thing or person, f. ἐπί upon + ὄνομα, Æol. ὄννμα name.]

1. One who gives, or is supposed to give, his name to a people, place, or institution; *e.g.* among the Greeks, the heroes who were looked upon as ancestors or founders of tribes or cities. Also in Lat. form **eponymus.**

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. vii. (1869) I. 150 Pelops is the eponym or name-giver of the Peloponnesus. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vii. 481 The legendary eponymus of the district. 1877 MERIVALE *Rom. Triumv.* ii. 35 An ancient patrician race, which claimed as its eponym, Julus, the son of Æneas. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 297 The eponymus of which [Skinner's Horse] was his bosom friend.

b. *transf.* One 'whose name is a synonym for' something.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 306 Theocritus, Bion and Moschus are the Eponyms of Idyllic poetry. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* ii. (1877) 7 Saturn becomes the eponym of all useful and humane discovery. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xi. (ed. 5) 177 Charles [the Great]..had become, so to speak, an eponym of Empire.

2. *Assyriology.* A functionary (called *limu* in Assyrian) who, like the ἄρχων ἐπώνυμος at Athens (see EPONYMOUS 2), gave his name to his year of office. Also *attrib.*, as in *eponym-list, -year*; **eponym-canon,** the record which gives the succession of these officers.

1864 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* II. viii. 261 The list of eponyms obtained from the celebrated 'Canon'. 1886 C. R. CONDER *Syrian Stone-Lore* ix. 325 The Sabeans also adopted the Assyrian system of eponyms to mark the year.

3. [ad. Gr. ἐπώνυμον an additional designation, cognomen.] A distinguishing title.

1863 MISS YONGE *Chr. Names* II. 264 Jarl .. was a favourite eponym. 1881 *Fair Trade Cry* 11 We are the modern Phœnicians, or to take a lower eponym, the Pickfords of the world.

Hence **Epony·mic** *a.*, of or pertaining to an eponym; that is an eponym. **Epo·nymism,** the practice of accounting for names of places or peoples by referring them to supposed prehistoric eponyms. **Epo·nymist** = EPONYM 1. **Epo·nymize** *v. trans.*, to serve as eponym to.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. i. 179 The young strength of the eponymic colonists. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 7 Eponymic myths which account for the parentage of a tribe by turning its name into the name of an imaginary ancestor. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 23 June 784 Its patron saint or eponymic hero. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 347 The foregoing sources of eponymism. *Ibid.* I. 85 Nor does he establish any relation whatever between any of the four races and any common ancestor or eponymist. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* 320 The eponymist of St. Helier's was confounded with Hilarius Bishop of Poitou. 1866 J. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* Notes 236 Pallas herself eponymizes the Pali fire-worshippers.

Eponymous (epo·nimos), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐπώνυμ-ος (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. That gives (his) name to anything; said *esp.* of the mythical personages from whose names the names of places or peoples are reputed to be derived.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. iv. I. 111 The eponymous personage from whom the community derive their name. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ix. 379 Eponymous heroes. 1889 SWINBURNE *B. Jonson* 27 The eponymous hero or protagonist of the play.

2. Giving his name to the year, as did the chief archon at Athens.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 195 Inscribed with the name of the eponymous magistrate.

Eponymy (epo·nimi). Also 9 eponomy. [ad. Gr. ἐπωνυμία, f. ἐπώνυμος: see EPONYM.]

1. a. = EPONYMISM. b. Eponymic nomenclature.

1865 MCLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* vii. 150 The universal tendency of rude races to eponomy. 1880 *Athenæum* 2 Oct. 425/3 Known .. after the fashion of eponymy so prevalent among Asiatic nomads, as Nogais or Nogai Tartars.

2. The year of office of an (Assyrian) eponym.

1875 G. SMITH *Assyrian Eponym Canon* 193 The earlier and correct Text..has the eponymy of Assur-banai-uzur two years earlier. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 254 The first is dated in the eponymy of Sin-sarra-uzur.

Epopee (e·pŏpī). Now somewhat *rare.* Also 8-9 -pée. [a. F. *épopée*, ad. mod.L. *epopœia*; q. v.]

1. An epic poem (= EPIC B.). Usually the epic poem generically; the epic species of poetry.

1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* Ded., Both of them abhor strong metaphors, in which the epopee delights. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 23 The action of the drama or epopee .. must be one and entire. 1823 tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. xvi. 465 The discovery of the comic epopee .. The origin of the mock epopee. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xxi. 234 The age of the epos is followed by that of the epopee.

2. *transf.*

1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. iii. 54 They may be said to constitute a sort of historical epopee. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 163 The Imitatio Christi is an epopee of the internal history of the human soul.

Epopœ·an, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἐποποι-ός* (see next) + -AN.] Befitting an epic poet.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* I. 18 Rouse my bold muse with epopœan rage, A hero's rise to sing.

Epopœia (epopī·iă). *arch.* In 8 epopea, -œa, 9 epopeia. [a. mod.L. *epopœia*, a. Gr. *ἐποποιΐα* the making of epics, f. *ἐποποιός* maker of epics, f. *ἔπος* (see EPOS) + *-ποιος* maker.] = EPOPEE 1.

1749 HURD *Horace's Art Poetry* Wks. 1811 I. 67 It being more glaringly inconsistent with the genius of the drama to admit of foreign..ornaments, than of the extended *Episodical Epopœia*. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. iii. 126 That the action of the epopea be one great and entire. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* II. 384 [Stesichorus] gave to lyric poetry all the solemnity of the Epopœa. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 248 He also wrote a tedious epopea, of which Belisarius is the hero. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* Introd. Ep., The plot of a regular and connected epopeia.

Epopœist (epopī·ist). [f. prec. (or f. Gr. *ἐποποι-ός*) + -IST.] One who writes epic poetry.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 411 The historian is merely a more modern name for the Epopœist. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 7 Those who are familiar with the productions of the great Ionic Epopœist.

E·po-po·et. [f. EPO-S + POET.] An epic poet.

1800 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 357 The taking of Seringapatam is a good subject for you epo-poets.

Epopt (e·pɒpt). [ad. late L. *epopta*, ad. Gr. *ἐπόπτης*, agent-n. f. *ἐποπ-* (f. *ἐπί* upon + root *ὀπ-* to see), serving as the base of certain tenses of *ἐφοράειν* to look upon, behold.] A 'beholder'; in *Gr. Antiq.* a person fully initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries. Also *transf.*

1696 TOLAND *Christianity not Myst.* 167 The right of seeing every thing, or being Epopts. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 552 Those..who obtained the insight of these revelations, called themselves Epopts, Seers, or the Initiated. 1833 *Brit. Mag.* III. 48 That..which has made us in some sort epopts of those mysteries which are between this world and the next. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lviii. (1862) V. 183 Addressing his companions as Mysts and Epopts.

Hence **Epo·ptic** *a.*, of or pertaining to an epopt. **Epoptics** *sb. pl.*, **Epo·ptist** = EPOPT.

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives, Alexander* (ed. Tegg) 467 Those more secret and profound branches of science, which they call acroamatic and epoptic. 1711 tr. *Werenfel's Disc. Logom.* 99 Aristotle's Books of deep Learning, his Acroamaticks, Esotericks, Epopticks, and mysterious Writings. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 10 Hidden mysteries in divine truth .. which cannot be discerned but only by divine Epoptists.

‖ **Epos** (e·pɒs). [L. *epos*, a. Gr. *ἔπος* word, song, f. *ἐπ-* stem of *εἰπεῖν* to say.]

1. a. A collective term for early unwritten narrative poems celebrating incidents of heroic tradition; the rudimentary form of epic poetry. b. An epic poem; = EPIC B., EPOPEE. c. Epic poetry.

a. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 124 The epos..in this respect appears to have adhered to the model of the ancient hymnody. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. 234 The age of the epos is followed by that of the epopee. 1883 H. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 148 The ancient Epos hardly survived.

b. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* II. *Cleon* 172 That epos on thy hundred plates of gold Is mine. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 155 Every age .. expects a morn And claims an epos. 1858 TRENCH *Parables* 45 The action, gradually unfolding itself of an Epos.

c. 1835 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* (1846) 6 The author next passes in review the Hesiodic epos, the middle epos, or the works of the Cyclic poets. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. (1872) 285 Almost rises into epos and prophecy.

2. *transf.* A series of striking events worthy of epic treatment.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 234 All these episodes of the great epos [the insurrection of Paris] were similar in character, and imbodied the same lessons. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* (1878) Prel. 2 She found her epos in the reform of a religious order.

[**Eposculation,** given in some Dicts., is app. a misprint for EXOSCULATION.

1563 BECON *Displ. Pop. Mass* Wks. III. 52 a Your inspirations and eposculations, your benedictions and humiliations.]

† **Epota·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. *ēpōtāre*: see next.] The action of drinking up or off.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxiv. 128 The Epotations of dumb liquor damn him. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 55 There is by their epotation laid the seed of all future maladies.

† **Epo·te,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēpōt-āre*, f. *ē* out + *pōtāre* to drink.] *trans.* To drink; to drink up.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 297 The decoction of the root epoted, cures convulsions.

† **Epouve·ntable,** *a. Obs.* In 5 epoventable, 6 epouventabl, *Sc.* espoventabill, appoventabyll. [a. OF. *espouventable* (mod.F. *épouvantable*, corresp. to Pr. *espaventable*), f. *espouventer* (mod. F. *épouvanter*, Pr. *espaventar*), f. L. *expavent-em*, f. *ex* out + *pavē-re* to be in a fright.] Frightful, terrible.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 67 The grete epouentable dragons. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchy* (1883), With horrabyll sound appouentabyll [*ed.* 1592 espouuentabill]. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 92 The dreidful and epouuentabl rigor of Gods terrible iudgment.

‖ **Eprouvette** (epruve·t). [Fr. *éprouvette*, f. *éprouver* to try, to test.]

1. An apparatus for testing the strength of gunpowder. Also *attrib.*

1781 THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 298 All the eprouvettes, or powder-triers, in common use are defective. 1839 *Sat. Mag., Supp.* Jan. 40/1 Another form of éprouvette was devised by the late Dr. Hutton. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 37 Where experiments are conducted..with moveable *eprouvettes*, a certain loss is sustained. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Eprouvette-gun*, The éprouvette-mortar of the British service is 8 inches in diameter.

2. A spoon used in assaying metals.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Éprouvette*, a flux spoon. A spoon for sampling an assay.

Eps, obs. form of ASP 1.

Epsom (e·psəm). The name of a town in Surrey.

1. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **Epsom-water**, the water of a mineral spring at Epsom; **Epsom-salt** (*colloq.* -salts), originally the salt (chiefly composed of magnesium sulphate) obtained from this water; now the popular name of magnesium sulphate however prepared.

1770 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 137 This may be called English or Epsom salt. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* II. (1818) 245 First artificially obtained in England in 1675, from the evaporation of the water of the Epsom spring: whence it was named Epsom salt. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xv. 282 The manufacture of magnesia and Epsom salts.

2. Short for *Epsom salt.*

1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 871/1 Even allowing Mr. K. the use of the term epsom, instead of sulphat of magnesia. 1854 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 622 The sulphate of magnesia forming the 'rough Epsoms' of the alum-maker.

Epsomite (e·psəməit). *Min.* [f. *Epsom* + -ITE.] Native magnesium sulphate.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* 42 Natural Epsom Salt, Epsomite. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 44 Epsomite occurs as an efflorescence from marshy ground.

Eptagon, obs. form of HEPTAGON.

Epulary (e·piŭlări), *a.* [ad. L. *epulāris*, f. *epulum* feast.] Of, pertaining to, or having to do with, a feast or banquet.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Epulary*, belonging to a Banquet. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1839 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 407 The hum of epulary commerce resounded on every side. 1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 296 The corporation of Bedford, a body which had not quite lost its epulary renown when Oliver Goldsmith publicly complimented its manducatory energies.

Epulation (epiulē·ʃən). Now *rare.* Also 6 epulacion, -cyon. [ad. L. *epulātiōn-em*, f. *epulāri* to feast, f. *epulum* feast.] The action of feasting or indulging in dainty fare. Also *fig.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 250 As it is taken by epulacyon, of eatynge of crude meate. 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 31 b, Neither did I take delectation in these banquettes and epulacions. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 324 When he [Epicurus] would dine with Jove, and pretend unto epulation, he desired no other addition than a piece of Cytheridian cheese. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* II. 617 To make your epulation quite complete, One thing you need. 1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 517 Such love..'Twas love's luxuriant epulation.

Epulentic, var. of EPILENTIC *a. Obs.*

‖ **Epulis** (epiū·lis). *Path.* [mod.L. *epūlis*, a. Gr. *ἐπουλίς*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *οὖλον* gum.] (See quots.)

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 518 Tumours springing up from the margin of the gums .. usually receive the designation, epulis. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 537 Under epulis are included, rightly or wrongly, most of the tumours of the gums.

† **E·pulose,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *epul-um* + -OSE, as if ad. L. **epulōs-us.*] Feasting to excess. Hence † **Epulo·sity,** a feasting to excess.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Epulotic (epiulo·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἐπουλωτικ-ός*, f. *ἐπουλόεσθαι* to be scarred over, f. *ἐπί* upon + *οὐλή* scar.]

A. *adj.* Having power to cicatrize.

1761 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 160 s. v. *Calaminaris*, The officinal epulotic cerate. 1787 C. B. TRYE in *Med. Commun.* II. 154 The common epulotic dressings. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* in *pl.* Medicines or ointments that induce cicatrization, and heal wounds or sores.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. xvi. (1678) 639 We use Epuloticks when as the ulcer is almost filled up, and equal to the adjacent skin. 1751 DEBENHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 94 The wound was .. by the use of epulotics, completely cicatrized. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence † **Epulo·tical** *a. Path. Obs.* = prec. adj.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 86 The flesh is softned and dryed by Epulotical medicines as they call them. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 107 A slash or skar of a wound is closed with an Epulotical Powder.

† **E·pulous,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *epul-um* + -OUS: see EPULOSE.] = EPULOSE.

1692-1732 in COLES.

E·purate (e·piŭrĕit), *v. rare.* [f. F. *épur-er* to purify: see -ATE 6.] *trans.* To purify. *lit.* and *fig.*

1799 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 474 The departmental administration, which having been long before epurated, was in the secret of the revolution. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 581 As the evaporation of water in the sunshine epurates the atmosphere. 1813 — *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 473 With a diction epurated at Paris in royal times, she [Mde. de Genlis] is still not a classical writer.

Hence **E·purated** *ppl. a.*

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVI. 501 An epurated Christianity.

Epuration (epiurē·ʃən). [a. F. *épuration*, f. *épurer*: see prec.] The action or process of purifying; purification.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 8 These opinions may require further epuration. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 175 Epuration or investigation of the characters of official persons.

Equability (ī·k-, ekwăbi·lĭti). Forms: 6 equabilite, 6-7 equabilitie, 7 aequability, 6- equability. [ad. L. *æquābilit-ās*, f. *æquābili-s* EQUABLE: see -ITY.]

1. The quality of being equable or uniform; evenness of mind, temper, or behaviour; freedom from fluctuation or variation in condition, rate of movement, degree of intensity, etc.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxi, There is also moderation in tolleration of fortune of euerye sorte, which of Tulli is called equabilite. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 21/2 He would not have beene led with such an equabilitie of mind. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 22 Uniformity, equability, ubiquity, and constancy of holiness. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* ii. (1732) 87 The Equability of the Sun's diurnal Motion. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 160 Where is that æquability of nine months warmth to be found? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 68 ₱ 3, I should join to these other Qualifications a certain Æquability or Evenness of Behaviour. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 119 The equability of his numbers .. cloyed and satiated the ear for want of variety. 1762 J. FOSTER *Essay Accent & Quantity* 8 A monotony and æquability in the voice. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Princ. Penal Law* Wks. 1843 I. 456 In respect of equability, these punishments [by disgrace] are really more defective than at first sight they might appear. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* 39 The security and comparative equability of human life. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. vii. 169 The humidity, and equability of the climate. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* I. 104 The excessive sensitiveness and want of equability of which so many complain.

† 2. Capability of being regarded as equal, or of being compared on equal terms. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 35 May any equabilitie seeme to bee betwixt them? either in the excellencie of the holy Ghost? or in sinceritie of Lyfe? 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 183 You that make the servant .. but as the Oxe and Asse is..have utterly destroyed this equability. *a* 1652 BROME *Love-sick Court* IV. i, Their merits bear no æquability With mine. 1817 COGAN *Ethical Quest.* v. (R.), Bodies seem to act mutually upon each other, with a kind of equability in power.

† 3. Due or just proportion; well-balanced condition. *Obs.*

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 9 If he finde the plight and state of his body to be in equability and perfect temperatenesse, it shall be good to cherish and preserve it with his like. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iv. 116 The perfect combination, adequation, equabilitie of elements, etc.

Equable (ī·k-, e·kwăb'l), *a.* Also 7-8 æquable. [ad. L. *æquābilis*, f. *æquāre* to make level or equal, f. *æquus* equal.]

1. Uniform, free from fluctuation or variation.

a. Of motions or continuous phenomena: Maintaining a constant level of speed or intensity. † Also of periods of time: Uniform in duration.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 224, 25 Apocatastases annorum, which amounted to 36525 equable Years. 1726 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. III. 405 The apparent Motion of the Sun will be equable. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 279 The pulse slower, more uniform and equable. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 29 Its parallels express the equable time of motion. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) Introd. 28 Mercury is the liquid best adapted for thermometers; its expansion being most equable. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xviii. 188 Kepler's discovery of the equable description of areas. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. (1862) V. 72 The slow, solemn, and equable march of the troops.

b. Of temperature: Free from extremes (or sudden changes) of heat and cold.

1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 292 Those parts of the kingdom where they may enjoy the most equable state of temperature. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xvii. § 728 Thus the equable climates of Western Europe are accounted for.

c. Of the feelings, mind, temper, etc.: Even, not easily disturbed. Of a course of events: Free from vicissitudes, tranquil. Of literary style: Maintaining a constant level, uniform.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 341 [Military ardour] is a cool, steady, deliberate principle, always present, always equable. 1814 WORDSW. *Laodamia* xvii, In worlds whose course is equable and pure. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xxiii. 375 A calm and equable piety. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 468 His oratory was more correct and equable than theirs. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. Introd. 12 It [a translation] should be..equable in style. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xvi. 140 An equable temper is the greatest gift a man can possess.

2. Free from inequalities; uniform throughout its extent or range of operation; equally proportioned.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. Wks. 1838 III. 193 They would have the vast body of a planet..to be every where smooth and equable. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 233 Elastic fluids have a tendency to rapid equable mixture. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xlii. 205 A new valuation .. with a view to a more equable system of taxation. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* II. viii. 69 A more equable division of representatives. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. iv, A rich subdued and equable tint overspread this visage. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 205 A channel of equable diameter.

†3. Characterized by justice or fairness; = EQUITABLE. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 13 Becomming equable to others, I become unjust to myself. [Cf. quot. 1839 s. v. EQUABLY.]

Equableness (ī·k-, e·kwăb'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being equable; EQUABILITY, in various senses.

1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. of Com.* C b, We .. should walk towards God with truth, æquablenesse, and certainty. 1736 in BAILEY. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* IV. 163 Smoothness (that is, equableness of surface). 1880 *Nature* XXIII. No. 582. 184 A like equableness from year to year characterises the temperature and rainfall of the climate.

Equably (ī·k-, e·kwăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an equable manner; uniformly, regularly; justly, fairly; calmly, tranquilly.

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. III. 417 The Sun..mov'd both equably and in the Equator. *a* 1743 CHEYNE (J.), If bodies move equably in concentrick circles, etc. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) II. III. x. 238 The wealth of the civilized world will .. be .. more equably diffused. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 61 The .. cultivation of their fertile and equably divided territory. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xi. 172 Equably confessing her ignorance on all such points.

Equacion, -cioun, obs. ff. of EQUATION.

Equæval (*i*kwī·văl), *a.* Also equiæval. [f. L. *æquæv-us* (f. *æquus* equal + *ævum* age) + -AL.] Of equal age; belonging to the same period.

1867 STUBBS *Pref. Benedict's Chron.* (Rolls) 24 A small folio, written in double columns, in a variety of equæval hands. 1881 W. PALGRAVE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 21 Her Capitol was equiæval with her birth.

†**Equæ·vous,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec. (Const. *to.*)

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 173, I cannot think therefore of anything else proceeding from the Roman times here or Equaevous to their greatness..except it be the Thames.

Equal (ī·kwăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: ? 4 *pl.* equals, -les, 6–7 æqual(l, equall, 6 equale, 6– equal. See also EGALL. [ad. L. *æquālis*, f. *æqu-us* level, even, just.

As the form of the L. *æquus* does not permit it to be directly anglicized without the addition of a suffix, the Eng. *equal* represents the senses of that word as well as those of its derivative *æquālis*. The OF. *equal* (orig. a literary adaptation of the L. word, the regular phonetic descendant of which, *ewel, ivel,* was in popular use) does not seem to have been adopted in Eng.; but its later form *egual* (*esgal*), *egal* became Eng. in 14th c. (see EGALL), and did not become wholly obs. until the 17th c.]

1. Of magnitudes or numbers: Identical in amount; neither less nor greater than the object of comparison. Of things: Having the same measure; identical in magnitude, number, value, intensity, etc. Const. *to,* † *with.*

(In this and the next sense often with latent notion of 'at least equal'; hence *not equal to* means usually 'less than', 'inferior to'.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 16 A smal croys .. aboue the south lyne, þat shewith the 24 howres equals [Lat. *æquales*] of the clokke. *Ibid.* II. § 8 To turn the howres in-equales in howres equales [*Ad conuertendum horas in-equales in horas equales*]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 676 Three hils, not in equall distaunce, nor yet in equall quantitie. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XIV. 212 Y° three inner angles are equal with the two right angles. 1598 BARNFIELD *Compl. Poetrie* XXXVIII, The wiues of Troy (for him made æquall mone. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 3 Then to shewe three lightes of aequall height fore and aft. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 8 When with my browne, my gray haires equall be. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 477 Hairy Goats of equal Profit are With Woolly Sheep. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 116 Flower and fine Sugar equal quantities. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 523 Stamens half as long again as the blossom, nearly equal. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 398 The actions of bodies on each other are always equal. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 223 He had equal equity with the mortgagee for 700*l.* 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 656 The number of atoms of hydrogen and oxygen, must..be equal both in amidin and amylin. 1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 237 In both cases they occur in nearly equal ratios. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.* 132 If the velocity of the float boards were equal to that of the water.

b. phr. *Other things being equal*: transl. mod.L. *cæteris paribus.*

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 386 All other circumstances being supposed equal. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 318/1 Other things being equal, the chances of any man being hit in action vary..with the rate of fire to which he is exposed.

†c. Equally reciprocated.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Vergil's Eng. Hist.* (Camd.) I. 68, I nothinge desired more ardentlie than the æqual amitte of the Romains.

2. Possessing a like degree of a (specified or implied) quality or attribute; on the same level in rank, dignity, power, ability, achievement, or excellence; having the same rights or privileges. Const. *to, with.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 Where he is now resydent, equall in glory to the father. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 89 Vnloose thy long imprisoned thoughts, And let thy tongue be equall with thy heart. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 9 The ancient custom was to dedicate them [books] only to private and equal friends. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* viii. 30 And made the maimed, orphanes, widowes, yea, & the aged also, equal in spoils with themselves. — *John* v. 18 Making himselfe equall with God. *a* 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 45 We deny soules to others equall to them in all but in speech. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 823 The more to draw his Love, And render me more equal. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 383 For the chaste Queen select an equal Lord. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 432 He meant his children to be all equal. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 56 All men are born free and equal.

b. Music. *Equal voices*: voices either all male or all female.

†c. Equivalent; serving the same purpose. Const. *as, with. Obs. rare.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 10 Paper in Holland is equal with Moneys in England. *Ibid.* 13 A Ticket upon such Lands given to the Merchant would be equal to him as ready money.

3. Adequate or fit in quantity or degree. Now only const. *to*; formerly also *simply.*

a 1674 CLARENDON (J.), The Scotts trusted not their own numbers as equal to fight with the English. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded., To make my commendations equal to your merit. 1719 WATTS *Hymns* I. lxiii, What equal Honours shall we bring To Thee, O Lord. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. J. Wesley* II. 28 Of the conduct of the magistrates .. it is impossible to speak in equal terms of severity and indignation.

b. Adequately fit or qualified. Of persons: Having strength, endurance, or ability adequate *to* some requirement. Phrase, *Equal to the occasion.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 304 The Soil..Is..equal to the Pasture and the Plough. 1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 17 The part you have undertaken is at least as much as you are equal to. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vii, She was not equal, however, to much conversation. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 20 He did not feel equal to receiving the congratulations of the company. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 124 They were not equal to contend with disciplined troops. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 4 Schemes of independent morality .. are not equal to resisting the impetuosities of passion. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 163 Gescon was equal to the emergency.

4. Of distribution, mixture, etc.: Evenly proportioned. Of rules, laws, conditions, processes, or actions (hence of agents): Affecting all objects in the same manner and degree; uniform in effect or operation (often passing into 5).

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. i. 4 Consisting of the equallest mixture or temper of the four elements. 1676 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* A v b, Though this way of valuing the ground be as equal and general a rule as can be; yet, etc. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. 36 The equaller Division of the Year allow'd for. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxiii. 251 The army dreaded his equal and inexorable justice. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 80 If the Irish were refused equal laws, they would demand the dissolution of the Union. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 187 The Church contemplates with equal eye the whole of God's ordinances.

b. Of a contest: Evenly balanced.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 22 Two thirds of the day were past, and the fight yet equall.

†c. phr. *It is equal to me* (*whether*): = 'it makes no difference', 'it is all the same'. *Obs.* Cf. Fr. *c'est égal*, Ger. *es ist mir gleich.*

1705-15 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* (J.), They .. may let them alone, or reject them; it is equal to me. 1746 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 57 The Governor said it was equal to him when they adjourn'd. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cxcvi. 237 Whether along the coast of the Adriatic, or that of the Mediterranean, it is equal to me. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 260 It was equal to him whether he fell by his enemies in the field, or by his creditors in the city.

†5. In sense of L. *æquus*: Fair, equitable, just, impartial. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 503 Equale in justice but partialitie. 1545 LELAND in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxviii. 332 My great labours .. have profyted the studyous, gentyl, and equal reders. 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 42 Equal heauen hath denied that comfort. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* § 5 (1653) 22 This had been no more rationall or equall then the former. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iv. 188 Is it equall that the Court of Rome themselves should be the Judges? 1681 *Relig. Clerici* To Rdr. 1 To the equal Reader. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V,* III. xi. 354 Proposals of peace which were equal and moderate.

6. Of surfaces: Level, on the same level (*arch.*). † *Equal to*: level with.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V.* Wks. 116 The most part of the church was made equal to the ground. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 27 All the Rooms .. of the same Story, may have their Floor or Pavement equal. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 156 The equal plains of fruitful Sicily.

†7. Uniform throughout in appearance, dimensions, or properties. *Obs.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 50 A rooff covered with them is of an equall colour. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* iii. 107 The Painter must observe an equal Air, so as not to make one part Musculous and Strong, and the other Soft and Tender. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 98 A Sheet of their full length equal within one pound in ten quite through. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 18 a, Large Stones, sound, equal, handsome and rare. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 246 That the building should be a column of equal strength, proportionate in every part to the stress it was likely to bear.

b. *Bot.* Symmetrical, having both sides alike.

1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 1110 When the parenchyma is developed symmetrically on each side of the midrib or stalk, the leaf is *equal.*

8. Of movements, pressure, heat, light, etc.: Even, free from fluctuation in rate or intensity. *rare.* (With this and the next sense cf. EQUABLE 1.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 392 Try them by boiling upon an equal fire. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 71 These Revolutions..are as exactly equal and uniform as the Earth's are. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Mil. Equitation* (1778) 63 Even or equal trot. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 88 Thy chaste sister Who guides the frozen and inconstant moon Will look on thy more warm and equal light.

9. Of the mind, temper, demeanour, tone of voice: Even, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled. *arch.*

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. vii. 759 Who can hear this and bear an equal mind? *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), An equal temper in his mind he found, When fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 9 He proceeded, in a firm and equal tone, to offer Theodosius the alternative of peace, or war. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxii, He addressed him in a tone tolerably equal. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 153 Let us swear an oath, and keep it with an equal mind.

†10. Of numbers: Even. *Obs. rare.* Cf. L. *par.*

1806 G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s. v. *Bridge*, The piers of stone bridges should be equal in number, that there may be one arch in the middle.

†11. quasi-*adv.* Equally. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* I. i. 159 He is equall rau'nous As he is subtile. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. i, Thou art A thing, that, equal with the devil himself, I do detest. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xv, Therefore obtain'd an equall distant seat. 1659 DRYDEN *Cromwell* v, Where all the parts so equal-perfect are.

12. *Comb.* a. parasynthetic derivatives, as *equal-armed, -blooded, -eyed, -headed, -limbed, -sided, -souled.* Also *equal-handedness.* b. adverbial, as *equal-balanced, -poised, -suited.*

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 286 The *equal-armed balance, so commonly seen in this country. 1881 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 567/1 At the top is an equal-armed cross. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 312 If the Good and the Evil be *equal-ballanc'd. 1764 CHURCHILL *Ep. Hogarth* Poems II. 135 Thou *equal-blooded judge. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* (ed. 2) 677 Toward good and ill, then, *equal-eyed of soul. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 280 A government of so much benevolence and *equal-handedness. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 42 In 1837 the double and *equal-headed reversible rail was originated by Joseph Locke. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. viii. 278 The short *equal-limbed Greek cross. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 170 The rising and falling of an *equal-poised balance. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv, O friendship, equal-poised control. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 571 Four-sided prisms, terminated by *equal-sided pyramids. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* (ed. 2) 676 Nor thine nor mine, but *equal-souled are they. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (1861) 102 The lilies and the native rose Sit *equal-suited with a blushing red.

B. *sb.*

1. One who is equal to another:

a. in rank or standing.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 4 M. Nevil hath shown himself disdainful towards his æquals and superiors too. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 171 She is no equall for his birth. 1614 JOHN DAY *Festivals* (1615) 322 First, that they match with their Equals as neere as may be, both in Condition or State of Life, as also in Yeers. *a* 1640 EARL STIRLING *Jonathan* (R.), You (though subjects) may my equals make. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* v. 38 Towards equals, nothing becomes a man so well as well-bred ease. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 468 The Governor-General, whom, as exercising a delegated authority only, he refused to recognise as the equal of a king. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. 194 Humility is much more tried by equals than it is by inferiors.

b. in power or achievement, or in any specified quality; a 'match'.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 257 Was euer man so proud as is this Martius? He has no equall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 248 Satan..Prodigious power had shewn, and met in Armes No equal. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* IV. App. 270 A minister who never had his equal..for wisdom and integrity. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* iv. 43 Orazio had no equal in the execution of his paintings.

†c. in age: (*a.*) One who has lived as long; (*b.*) A contemporary. Cf. L. *æquālis. Obs.*

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 110 That I may now deal with my ancients and not with my equals. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* i. 14 And profited in the Iewes Religion, aboue many my equals in mine owne nation. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I, iv. 443 A Sophist Plutarch's equal.

2. abstr. *An equal*: a state of equality; an equal footing. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 34 Thou that presum'st to weigh the world anew, And all things to an equall to restore. *Mod.* (Derbysh.) He talks to me as if we were on an equal.

Equal (ī·kwăl), *v.* [f. prec.; cf. Fr. *égaler.*]

1. To make equal, equalize; to bring to the same level. Const. *with*, or simply. *arch.*

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* Ded., Wherby great Sidney & our Spencer might, With those Po singers being equalled, Enchaunt the world. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xxii. 34 He maketh my feet like [*marg.* equalleth] hinds' feet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 248 Him..Whom reason hath equald, force hath made supream Above his equals. *Ibid.* III. 33 Those other two equal'd with me in Fate. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 456 Rebellion equals all. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 52 Persons equalled in the Favour of God. 1868 WHITTIER *Among the Hills* xvii, The fair democracy of flowers That equals cot and palace.

†b. To proportion. *Obs.*

1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 24 Compare or equall so your meat with the length or shortnesse of time, as that she shall neuer be ouer emptie, yet, etc.

†c. To make (ground) level; to level (a building) *to, with the ground*; to make (a ditch) level by filling up. *Obs.*

1629 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety* (1849) II. 45 The goodliest cities have been equalled with the ground. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. III.* Wks. 39 The fortress..is demolished and equal'd with the ground. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* (1817) 89 He employs his people..equalling unequal grounds. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 61 Equalling Ditches with raised or even Ground.

†2. To consider or represent as equal; to liken, compare. *Obs.*

1586 T. Rogers 39 *Art.* 78 To them, which with Gods word do equal their own doctrines, etc. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 89 Their Dogmaticall Traditions, which they Equall with the holy Scriptures. *a* 1672 Sterry *Freed. Will* (1675) 150 As equalling God in savage cruelness to the most arbitrary Tyrants. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 114 ₱ 9 To equal robbery with murder, is to reduce murder to robbery. 1799–1805 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* I. IV. iii. 282 Not content with equalling the pleasures of war to social festivity.

3. *trans.* To be or become equal to; to 'come up to', match, rival.

1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii, Let earth and heaven his timeless death deplore, For both their worths will equal him no more. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 249 On me [Richard], whose All not equals Edwards Moytie? 1611 Bible *Job* xxviii. 17 The golde and the chrystall cannot equall it. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 40 He trusted to have equal'd the most High, If he oppos'd. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* IV. App. 268 He came very young into Parliament, and..soon equalled the oldest and ablest actors. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 106 The weight of the carbonic acid gas exactly equals the weight of carbonic oxide and the oxygene gas. 1826 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, There are enough of brave men around me, whom I may imitate if I cannot equal. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* vii. 355 The courage of the Queen..was only equalled by her terrible revenge. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* vi. 281 They nearly equalled the elephant in size.

4. To produce or achieve something equal to, to match. † Also *intr.* To cope on equal terms *with* (*obs. rare*).

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 67, I thinke we are a Body strong enough (Euen as we are) to equáll with the King. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* (1886) 154 It is a difficult matter, to equall my sisters vertues with my speache. *a* 1745 W. Broome *To Pope* 26 A rival hand recalls from ev'ry part Some latent grace, and equals art with art. *a* 1832 Mackintosh *Machiavel* Wks. 1846 II. 480 Historical genius had risen .. to a height which has not been equalled among the same nation in times of greater refinement.

b. To reciprocate in equal measure.

1697 Dryden, tr. Virgil *Æneid* VI. 641 [She] sought Sicheus, through the shady grove, Who answer'd all her Cares, and equal'd all her Love. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XIII. ix, The ardent passion..the extreme violence of which if he failed to equal, etc.

† **Equa·liform,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 æq-. [f. L. *æquāli-s* equal + -form.] Having equal forms.

1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 379/2 It is all one amongst them if it be called biform, or æqualiform, or diversiform.

† **Equa·lify,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Equal *a.* + -(I)fy.] *trans.* To make equal.

1679 G. R. tr. *Boyastuau's Theat. World* III. 223 When he begins to equalify himself with his God, and to make comparisons with him.

Equalist (*ī*·kwălist). *rare.* [f. Equal + -ist.] One who asserts the equality of certain (contextually indicated) persons or things.

1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 13 We can find nothing (according to the Hypothesis of the Equalists) why one [Hypostasis] should be called Father or Son rather than another. 1880 P. Greg *Acr. Zodiac* I. 133 The Equalists were driven from one untenable point to another.

Equalitarian (*i*kwɒ:litē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Equalit-y: cf. *humanitarian*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the doctrine of the equality of mankind. B. *sb.* An adherent of this doctrine.

1799 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 83 We were talking upon the equalitarian doctrines of the gospel. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 21 We, who are neither republicans nor equalitarians. 1883 Stevenson in *Longm. Mag.* II. 295 These equalitarian plainnesses leave an open field for the insolence of Jack-in-office.

Equality (*i*kwɒ·lĭti). Forms: 4–6 equalite, (5 equalyte, eqwalyte), 6 equaltie, equalitie, -llitie, (6 æqualitie, 7 -ty,) 6– equality. See also Egality. [a. OF. *équalité* (mod.Fr. *égalité*), ad. L. *æquālitāt-em*, f. *æquālis* Equal.] The quality or condition of being equal.

1. The condition of being equal in quantity, amount, value, intensity, etc.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2734 Of hete & eke of coldnes of oon equalite. 1530 Palsgr. 217/1 Equalite, *egallité*, evynnesse. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* III. III. (Arb.) 147 The equalitie of the daye and nyght. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. xiv. 221 Reduce to any shadow of Æquality. 1657 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 200 God, by whom .. the earth it self is sustained and held up with a miraculous equality of weight. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XX. 572 Pleading equality of years. 1831 Brewster *Optics* ii. 19 In approaching the mirror, the image and object approach to equality. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. iii. 245 Will the exhausting of the tube disturb the equality? 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 122 The ganglia do not maintain the same numerical equality.

b. *esp.* in *Math.* The exact correspondence between magnitudes and numbers in respect of quantity, the existence of which is sometimes expressed by the sign =.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. def. 32. 5 This figure [rhombus] agreeth with a square, as touching the equallitie of lines. 1772 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* (1828) 4 =The Sign of Equality; it shews that the numbers or quantities placed before it are equal to those following it. 1846 Mill *Logic* I. iii. § 11 Equality; which is but another word for the exact resemblance commonly called identity, considered as subsisting between things in respect of their quantity.

2. The condition of having equal dignity, rank, or privileges with others; the fact of being on an equal footing.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. Prob. 60 Suppos hys Lordschype lyk noucht be Tyl gret statys in eqwalytè. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 199 But all iii persones one god, of one substaunce, & of inseperable equalite. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 47 Equality of two Domesticke powers, Breed scrupulous faction. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 26 Not content With faire equalitie, fraternal state. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 225 ₱ 3 Equality is the Life of Conversation. 1794 Southey *Wat Tyler*, Ye are all equal; nature made you so. Equality is your birth-right. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Ch.* 30 The feeling of perfect equality inside the church.

b. The condition of being equal in power, ability, achievement, or excellence. Also (*rarely*), the condition of being 'equal to an emergency'.

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 327 The on-set and retyre Of both your Armies, whose equality By our best eyes cannot be censured. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 16 The confidence of his own equality with those whom he deemed most worthy of his praise. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, They fought with an equality. 1879 G. W. Curtis *Sp. New Eng. Soc. Dinner*, With their equality to the emergency the Pilgrim Fathers would have lived in the best houses.

†3. In persons: Fairness, impartiality, equity. b. In things: Due proportion, proportionateness.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (1835) 12 Shap and colour and eche feture Were comproporcyond in swych equalyte. 1552 Huloet s. v., Equalitie of lawes, wher thei be to al degrees indifferente. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lvi. 44 In hering of him what equaltie ye show. 1692 Ray *Dissol. World* 232 The breaking of order and equality in the world. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* (1852) Introd. 18 Equality is of the essence of such taxes.

4. Evenness of surface; uniformity of size or shape; level position. Also of movements or processes: Evenness, regularity, uniformity in rate or degree. Now somewhat *rare.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxiii. (Tollem. MS.), The see is calde 'equor', and hab þat name of equalite, evennesse. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 4 b, All the points of the Piques of everie rancke carrying one equalitie. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 172 Sometimes a Bone, so pressed down, settles to his natural equality. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 25 The equality of its Motion .. without any fits or starts. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 95 The Plumber's vain pretence to near Equality, and endeavour to cast as equal as he can. 1834 Ht. Martineau *Farrers* iv. 73 The equality of wear of a piece of gingham or calico.

†5. *fig.* Of the body: An even condition or temper. Of the mind: Evenness, equability. *Obs.*

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* II. 20 It consumeth the corrupt superflue humouris, and reducit nature to equalite. 1647 Charles I. *Decl. Jan.* 18 Wks. (1662) 281 Patience and a great Equality of Mind. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 143 ₱ 4 To enjoy Life and Health as a constant Feast, we should .. arrive at an Equality of Mind. *a* 1762 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* lxxiv. 121 You would find an easy equality of temper you do not expect.

Equalization (*ī*·kwălaizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ation.] The action or process of equalizing; the condition of being equalized.

1793 Anthony Pasquin (John Williams) *Calm Exam.*, Upon the basis of necessary equalization and reciprocity. 1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light, etc.* 91 An opposite source of equalization, tending to restore that equilibrium which is also continually lost. 1806 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 210 A certain equalization, or approach to equality may be obtained between the motions of the stars. 1852 McCulloch *Taxation* II. v. (ed. 2) 221 In August 1848, the nominal equalisation of the duties was effected. 1852 D. Mitchell *Batte Summer* 283 Alas, for the happy equalization which our Republic was to effect.

Equalize (*ī*·kwăləiz), *v.* Also 7–8 equallize, (7 egalise). [f. Equal + -ize. Cf. Fr. *égaliser.*]

I. To equal, match.

†1. *trans.* To be or become equal to; to come up to, match, rival; = Equal *v.* 3. *Obs.*

15.. *Tom Thumb* 136 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 239 Sir Tom Thomb, for thy fame, None can thee equalize. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ix. 44 But a third kingdom..Both first and second Troy shall dare to equalise. 1595 *Locrine* IV. i. 169 The Scythians .. Do equalize the grass in multitude. 1626 L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 19 In all seauen, equalizing the number of the Planets. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 53 The order and scituation of this Fort and Fabricke, equalizing if not preceding any other in Persia. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 68 The Elegancy and Nobleness of their Style which never any Philosopher could equalize. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 84 Fur..ought to have a greater Substance to equallize the strength of Oak. 1725 Collier *Disc. Pract. Subj.* 346 For by affecting to equalize a superior wealth, they are apt to make their own Figure too large. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl.* 326 A spot equalized by few in picturesque and magnificent scenery. 1826 T. J. Wharton in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 112 His great house, that equalizes (if not exceeds) any I have ever seen.

†2. To reciprocate in equal degree; = Equal 4 b. *Obs.*

1598 Marston *Pygmal.* xxiv, Instill into her some celestiall fire That she may equalize affection.

II. To make equal.

†3. To regard, represent, or treat as equal; to place on an equality. *Obs.* Also (*rarely*), to regard as contemporary *with* (cf. Equal B. 1 c). Const. *to, with.*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 22 There be that equalize some of them with S. Paul his time. 1621 R. Johnson *Way to Glory* 16 Doest [thou] .. equalize them [my writings] with the text of the canonicall Scriptures? 1664 H. More *Antid. Idolatry* v. 65 The Virgin..they do at least equallize to Christ. 1751 Orrery *Remarks Swift* xxii. (R.), The ..Poem .. which we equalize, and perhaps would willingly prefer to the Iliad, is void of those fetters [rhyme].

4. To make equal in magnitude, number, degree of intensity, etc. Const. *to, with.*

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 57 Equalizing the said Custome of Cloth, with the Custome of Wooll. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 136 Intending to equalize it [Babel] with the Starres. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 301 Notwithstanding to equalize accounts, we will allow three hundred yeares. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 2 June an. 1781 *note*, To show the propriety of equalising the revenues of bishops. 1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Heat, &c.* 88 Their temperatures .. must be always changing, and always tending to be equalised. 1825 Bentham *Ration. Rew.* 58 The emoluments of peace and war were, therefore, equalized by attaching a fixed salary to the office. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 39 The despotism that would equalise property arbitrarily. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 43 Thus to equalize the distances.

5. To make equal in condition, dignity, power, or character.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 102 That they would not equallize him, in the manner of his death, to abject dogs. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 72 Those who attempt to level, never equalize. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* XXX. (1831) 266 A young woman of fashion..equalising herself with a creature depending on his wits for support. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* V. 166 Office of itself does much to equalise politicians. *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 164 The invention of gunpowder equalised all men on the field of battle.

†6. To level, bring to one level. *Obs.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. ii. 38 These towring rocks .. I will ..equalize againe. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 11 The Gothes.. subuerted their pallaces, equalizing the walles with the ground. 1653 Gataker *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 64 All alike eaven, as corn cut down and eqalised [*sic*] by the harvest mans hand.

7. To render (a movement, process, or condition) uniform.

1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 452 Fly wheels are employed to equalize the motion of a machine. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 189 Contrivances for equalizing the action in Mr. Watt's patent of 1782. 1878 K. Johnston *Africa* ii. 26 The rich forest lands of the Atlas slopes, which equalise the temperature.

b. To bring to an average level, compensate (an inequality).

1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxix. 692 Equalizing the scarcity of one region by the plenty of another.

Hence **E·qualized** *ppl. a.*, **E·qualizing** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispatch't* 450 He hath not shown us ..one equalizing word of this power to counterpoise the many particularizing terms objected by us. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 85 This equallizing of strength must be referred to the Judgment of the Operator. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 257 The utter subversion of your equalising principle. 1844 Upton *Physioglyphics* 115 Equalized energy. 1844 Caroline Fox *Mem. Old Friends* (1882) 196 He talked of the national character of the French, and their equalizing methods of education. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech. Equalizing-saw*, a pair of saws on a mandrel at a gaged distance apart, and used for squaring off the ends of boards and bringing them to dimensions. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* I. iv. 22 The equalizing influence of the outside world.

Equalizer (*ī*·kwălə:zəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who, or that which, makes equal; *spec.* an appliance for equalizing the speed of a machine, or the power used to drive it.

1792 Miss Burney *Diary* (1842) V. 351 [The Duke's] deportment is quite noble and in a style to announce conscious rank even to the most sedulous equaliser. 1792 Sir B. Thompson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 79 The ocean may be considered as the great reservoir and equalizer of heat. 1853 Lewes *Goethe* I. 233 The forest is the great equaliser of temperature in Nature. 1870 Ruskin *Lect. Art* i. 5 Education..is not the equalizer, but the discerner of men. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Equalizer*, an evener or whiffletree to whose ends the swingle-trees or single-trees of the individual horses are attached. 1882 *Bazaar, Exch. & M.* 15 Feb. 174 The Otto Power Equaliser.

† **E·quallable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -able.] That can be equalled.

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 552 Ouercome (cryd hee) by the power not equallable of a Shepherdesse, etc.

E·qualler. *rare.* [f. Equal *v.* + -er 1.] One who, or that which, makes equal.

c 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. 26 Death..Impartial equaller of all with dust.

Equalling (*ī*·kwălĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Equal *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Equal. In quot. used *attrib.*

1880 Turner *Catal. Tools Sheffield* 72 s. v. *Files*, Equalling and Cotter Files.

Equally (*ī*·kwăli), *adv.* Also 6 equallie, (equaly). [f. Equal *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. To an equal degree or extent; as much in one case as in another. Const. *with*; sometimes *as.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 215 It is doubtfull whether it [Saint Helena] adhere to America or Afrique, the vast Ocean bellowing, on both sides, and almost equally. 1668 J. Mall *Offer of F. Help* 113 They all flow equally from the sovereignty of God. 1692 O. Walker *Hist. Illustr.* 291 He was equally Learned as Warlike. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* II. 6 And equally of Fear and Forecast void. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 25 It is said these observations are equally applicable to brutes. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* xvii, You and Clara shall be equally my daughters. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 146 His presence and his absence were equally dreaded by the lord lieutenant. 1853 F. W. Newman tr. *Odes Horace* 7 Being the inventor

of the lyre, he [Hermes] is patron of poets equally as Apollo. 18.. T. Arnold *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. Introd. p. x, This work is equally one-sided and uncompromising with Wyclif's tracts.

2. In equal shares.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 529 Ther nys no man can deme ..If that it were departed equally. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 294 My Foreward..Consisting equally of Horse and Foot. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth. Life* 15 Equally sharing with him his Labours and Victories. 1818 Cruise *Digest.* (ed. 2) II. 25 To her other sisters equally between them. 1827 J. Powell *Devises* II. 181 The said legacy should be divided equally between them that were alive.

3. According to one and the same rule or measure. Formerly also, impartially, equitably, justly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 110 Deale equally, without parcialite. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* v. (R.), The equally respecting eye Of pow'r looking alike on all deserts. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 45 So to vse them, As we shall find their merites, and our safety May equally determine. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xv. 77 If a man .. judge between man and man, it is a precept..that he deale Equally between them. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 3 To enter equally into the genius of both nations. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. i. 204 You say it is dealing equitably or equally.

†**4.** On a level with regard to height; uniformly with regard to direction; in a line *with*. *Obs.*

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 69 Yet are they [the bridges] equally built, no higher in the middle then at either ende. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I. Def. iv, A Right Line is that which lies equally betwixt its Points. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. i. 3 The nurse went equally with him that supported the train.

5. Uniformly; in uniform degree or quantity; in the same relative proportion.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 235 Distributing the Air ..more equally thro' the House. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. § 22 Being constantly equally swift. 1735 Berkeley *Querist* § 214 Seed equally scattered produceth a goodly harvest. 1793 Smeaton *Eddystone L.* § 242 The wedges and trenails..were every where equally applied. 1796 Nelson 5 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. Introd. 81, I know of none so equally good. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 351 The thickest wires receive the strongest heat; therefore, the whole is equally heated in the same space of time. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xiii, The population, formerly spread pretty equally over the country.

Equalness (*ī*·kwălnės). *rare* in mod. use. [f. as prec. + -ness.]

1. The state or fact of being equal in magnitude, number, condition, etc.; = Equality 1, 2.

1530 Palsgr. 217/1 Equalnesse, *equiperation*. 1547-64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) iv. iii, Friendship ought to be engendred of equalnes, for where equalitie is not, friendship cannot long continue. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xvi, The profe of y' equalnes of this likeiam vnto the triangle, dependeth of the thirty and two Theoreme. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 25, I am sure, I am no waies able to Plead equalness, in point of Law, with those noble Gentlemen. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 53 The equalness of their weight. 1864 Spencer *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 170 There was some appreciation of the equalness of men's liberties to pursue the objects of life.

†**2.** Fairness, equity. *Obs.*

1548 R. Hutten *Sum Diuinitie* P viij a, To iudge accordyng vnto ryght and equalnes. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xxxvii. 34 Where reason and equalnesse be giders.

†**3. a.** Of movements, processes, etc.: Uniformity in rate or degree. **b.** Of the mind, temper, etc.: Evenness, equability, equanimity. *Obs.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 35 Softly exercisynge euery parte with equalnesse. 1675 Temple *Let. Lockhart* Wks. 1731 II. 333 With so great Equalness of Temper, and Constancy of Mind. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. xiii. 251 To bear the honour .. with equalness of temper. 1799 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 81 His equalness and kindness of character.

Equanimity (*ī*·kwănĭ·mĭti). Also 7 æqu-. [ad. Fr. *equanimité*, ad. L. *æquanimitas*, f. *æquanimis* having an even mind, f. *æquus* even + *animus* mind.] The quality of having an even mind.

†**1.** Fairness of judgement, impartiality, equity.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 18 The third goodnes .. is that equinanimitie, which .. accepteth a iust excuse. 1658 Milton *Lett. State* Wks. (1851) 417 Your far celebrated Equanimity encourag'd us to recommend this Cause to your Highness. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* v. v, You have the equanimity to think so.

2. Evenness of mind or temper; the quality or condition of being undisturbed by elation, depression, or agitating emotion; unruffledness.

1663 Pepys *Diary* 8 Mar., I cannot but remember my Lord's equanimity in all these affairs with admiration. 1710 *Tatler* No. 242 ¶ 1 This Quality [Good-Nature] keeps the Mind in Equanimity. 1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 238 These gentlemen have borne all the odium of this publication .. with .. unexampled equanimity. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxv, The quiet equanimity with which the Baron endured his misfortunes, had something in it venerable and even sublime. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 61 Mrs. Poyser has not yet recovered her equanimity on the subject.

b. *pl.* (*nonce-use.*) Seasons of equanimity.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 1020 Perturbations that possess The Mind or Æquanimities.

Equanimous (*ī*·kwæ·nĭmәs), *a.* Also 7 æquanimous. [f. L. *æquanim-is* (see prec.) + -ous.]

1. Even-tempered; not easily elated or depressed.

1656 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* v. 16 [A minister must be] patient, or equanimous, easily parting with his right for peace' sake. 1660 Gauden *Sacrilegus* 14 That the Reverend Bishops .. may not seem less equanimous and condescending. 1721-1800 in Bailey. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 3/2 It required all the splendour of the day..to make me equanimous on discovering the postmaster's audacious cheat.

†**2.** Impartial. *Obs.*

1670 Maynwaring *Vita Sana* xv. 128 That æquanimous distribution of her [the Soul's] energy into the Members and Parts of the Body.

Hence **Equan·imously** *adv.*, with equanimity. **Equa·nimousness**, the quality of being equanimous.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 132 Disposing equanimously to all accidents. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* III. iii. 41 Pendennis, in reality, suffered it very equanimously. 1736 Bailey, *Equanimousness*, evenness of mind, contentedness. 1775 in Ash.

Equant (*ī*·kwănt), *a.* and *sb. Astr. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 æquant. [ad. L. *æquant-em*, pr. pple. of *æquā-re* to make equal, f. *æquus* equal.]

A. *adj.* That equalizes. *Equant circle* [med.L. *circulus æquans*], a circle imagined by the ancient astronomers for the purpose of reducing the planetary movements to consistency with the hypothesis that celestial motion must be uniform in velocity. Also *fig.* **B.** *sb.* = *Equant circle.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. 324 Excentricke, concentricke, circles æquant, etc., are absurd. *Ibid.* III. i. III. iii. (1676) 267/1 Love is the circle equant of all other affections. 1796 in Hutton *Math. Dict.* 1834 *Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron.* vi. 31/1 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) He [Ptolemy] was compelled to suppose that..the centre of the equant .. revolved in a small circle round the centre of the excentric.

¶ Erroneously used for 'centre of the equant'.

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. iv. § 7 I. 221 About another point, the equant.

†**E·quat(e,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *æquāt-us*, pa. pple. of *æquā-re* (see prec.).] Equivalent to the later Equated. **a.** *Astrol.* **b.** Made level, levelled.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, In houre chosen equat for the nones. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 39 At last, baith thir pepill war brocht undir ane communite to leif in Rome, and the ciete Alba equate .. to the ground. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 161 Nevir to sever fra this town, quhill the wallis thairof wer equate to the ground.

Equate (*ĭ*·kwē·t), *v.* Also 7 æquate. [f. L. *æquāt-* ppl. stem of *æquā-re*: see prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make (bodies) equal; to balance. *Obs. rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 539/1 They were nothyng egall, but he hath nowe equated them. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 394 The Guinea and large Piece of Cork..seem not to be nicely equated in Weight.

†**2.** To take the average of. *Obs.*

14.. *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 439 Mete fyrst how many roddes that one ende is over thwart, and in lyke wyse mete that other ende. Than equate that.

b. *Astr.* To reduce to an average; to make the allowances necessary for bringing observations to a common standard, or for obtaining a correct result.

1633 T. James *Voy.* Q ij, The Declination was not equated. 1677 R. Cary *Chronol.* I. I. I. xii. 44 With some other Epagomenae at the end of the Year, or in a short period of Years fit to equate the Motion of the Sun. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., To Equate solar days, that is to convert apparent into mean time, and mean into apparent time. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* iv. 174 This last process is technically termed correcting or equating the observation for nutation.

3. *Math.* To state the equality of (one quantity) *to* or *with* (another); to state the equality between (two quantities); to put in the form of an equation.

1779 Hutton in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 9 The fluxion of this expression being equated to o. 1806 — *Course Math.* I. 229 By equating the terms which contain like powers of *z*. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. iv. iii. § 24 It is not to be chipped out by the geologist or equated by the mathematician. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 225 By equating the computed difference to the actual difference.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* To treat, regard, or represent as equivalent.

18..De Quincey *Philos. Herod.* Wks. 1862 VIII. 211 Three generations were equated to a century. 1840 Gladstone *Ch. Princ.* 399 The danger of confounding true and false by equating them [forms of religion] all. 1877 Skeat *Piers Plowm.* Notes 460 Marlow uses the word 'chary' rather artfully, so that it may be equated either to 'dearly' or 'carefully'. 1882 J. Rhys *Celtic Brit.*, App. 278 Boudicca might perhaps be equated..with such a Latin name as Victorina. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 95 In the Book of Leinster thirty four foreign saints are equated with natives.

Hence **Equa·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Equa·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1633 H. Gellibrand in T. James *Voy.* R ij, The Æquated Anomaly of the ☾ orbe. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 338 He divulged his invention of the equating of a streight line to a crooked or parabole. 1694 E. Halley in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 251 When the æquated Number II. is less than 113. 1790 Herschel *ibid.* LXXI. 122 The clock altered to true equated time. 1817 H. T. Colebrooke *Algebra, etc.* 312 The mean or equated depth. 1870 Bowen *Logic* vi. 160 It makes no difference which of the equated quantities is placed first.

Equation (*ĭ*·kwē·ʃәn). Also 4 equacion, equacioun, 6-7 æquation. [ad. L. *æquātiōn-em*, f. *æquā-re*: see Equant.] The action of equalling.

I. The action of making equal.

†**1.** *spec.* in *Astrol.* Equal partition. *Equations of houses*: the method of dividing the sphere equally into 'houses' for astrological purposes. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 551 And hise proporcioneles conuenientz ffor hise equacions in euery thyng. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 22 With the smale point of the forseide label, shaltow kalcule thyne equaciouns in the bordure of thin Astrolabie. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 67 He loketh his equacions And eke the constellacions.

2. *gen.* The action of making equal or balancing; the state of being equally balanced, equilibrium, equality. Now chiefly in phrases like *equation of demand and supply*, *equation of trade*, etc.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Equation*, making equal, even or plain. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 216 The very Redundance it self of Mankind seeming by a natural consecution to yield and subminister this Remedy, for its Reduction and Equation. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* II. (R.), Again the golden day resum'd its right, And rul'd in just equation with the night. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 140 It would be difficult to determine the different values of the dollars and the candlesticks, so as to come to a nice equation of the matter. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xxi. § 1 (1876) 375 An excess of imports over exports, arising from the fact that the equation of international demand is not yet established. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lx. VII. 481 If his personal suffering could..be..set in equation against the mischief brought by himself both on his army and his country. 1876 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III. vii. 399 These prices would adjust the equation of international trade.

II. Reduction to a normal value or position.

3. *Astr.* The action of adding to or subtracting from any result of observation or calculation such a quantity as will compensate for a known cause of irregularity or error. Chiefly *concr.* the quantity added or subtracted for this purpose.

Annual equation: see Annual 2 b.

Equation of the centre: the difference between the mean and the true anomaly of a heavenly body.

† *Eccentric equation*: = *Equation to the centre.*

Equation of the equinoxes: the difference between the mean and apparent places of the equinoxes, arising from the phenomenon known as *Precession of the equinoxes.*

Equation of time: the difference between the time shown by a clock (mean time) and that shown by a sundial.

Personal equation: the correction required in astronomical observations in consequence of greater or less inaccuracy habitual to individual observers. Also *transf.*

1666 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 11 To the Royal Society, where one Mercator..produced his rare clock, and new motion to perform the equations. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. III. 421 When both these Causes of the Equation of Time hold. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* xxxiv. 320 Corrections, or, as they are astronomically called, equations. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* x. 193/1 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The equation of the centre [of the sun] is subject to a very slow secular variation. 1853 Lardner *Handbk. Astron.* § 3200 If we suppose an imaginary moon to move from perihelion through aphelion back to perihelion, with a uniform angular velocity..the distance between this imaginary moon and the true moon is called the *equation of the centre.* 1854 Moseley *Astron.* xxi. (ed. 4) 96 The difference between true and mean solar time..is called the equation of time. 1881 Lockyer in *Nature* No. 614. 318 Photography has no personal equation. 1881 *New York Nation* XXXII. 430 The scientific genealogists of the more advanced school, who settle the problem off-hand, often in accordance with their personal equation.

4. *Equation of payments*: the process of finding a mean time for the equitable payment in one amount of several sums due at different times.

1677 Cocker *Arith.* xxix. 309 Equation of payments is that Rule..whereby to reduce the times for payment of several sums of money to an equated time for payment of the whole debt without dammage to the Debtor or Creditor.

III. Statement of equality.

†**5.** *Math.* The action of stating the identity in value of two quantities or expressions. *Obs.*

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 6 That great Arithmeticall Arte of Æquation: commonly called..Algebra. 1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 44 Æquation is nothing else but a certain conference of two numbers being in value Equal, and yet in multitude and Denomination different. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 187 Thus came they to upbraid .. Algebra with the Æquation of three discontinued Numbers. 1673 Kersey *Algebra* I. xi. 51 An Equation in the Algebraical Art is a mutual comparing of two equal Quantities or Things of different Denominations.

6. *concr.* A formula affirming the equivalence of two quantitative expressions, which are for this purpose connected by the sign =.

The two chief kinds of equations are: (1) Those which contain symbols denoting one or more unknown quantities; to discover the numerical values of these is called 'solving'; the equation; the numbers which will 'satisfy' an equation, i. e. which may be substituted for the symbol of unknown quantity without rendering the statement incorrect, are called its 'roots'. (2) Those which indicate a constant relation existing between variables; as *Equation to a curve*, an equation expressing a relation between coordinates or the like, which is constant for every point in the curve; *equation of motions*, etc. Equations are distinguished as *simple*, *quadratic*, *cubic*, *biquadratic*, etc. (or as of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc. degree) according to the highest power which they contain of any unknown or variable.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* II. Introd. 60 Many rules .. of Algebra, with the equations therein vsed. 1657 Hobbes *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 366 You mean that .. the lowermost to the lowermost in the first equation are equal. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 62 Mr. de Buffon mention'd .. we should..resolve the equation. 1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 322 The equation to the curve being $ax=y^2$. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 227 This method of determining the co-efficients of a given function, or correcting them from observation, by means of what are called Equations of Condition, is said to have been invented by Tobias Mayer of Göttingen. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 29 An investigation of the method of solving an equation. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Mil. Bridges* (ed. 3) 11 Hence there is obtained the following equation of motion: $a\dot{V}=g\sin.\theta$.

1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 62 From this equation we derive at once the relation between the temperature and the density of air. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 191 What is called the 'equation of continuity' [for fluids], an unhappily chosen expression.

b. *transf.*

1860 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* § 68. 110 Every affirmative judgment may be regarded as an equation of subject and predicate.

c. A formula which represents a chemical reaction by stating the equality between the symbols representing the original and those which represent the resulting substances.

1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 132 We have therefore this equation, Carbon 28 + Oxygen 72 = Carb. Ox. 69 + Oxygen 31. 1844–57 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 245 In the following equation this decomposition of the allantoin is assumed to have occurred. 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 90 The following equation explains the change. $(KO,NO_5)+2(HO,SO_3)=(KO,HO,2SO_3)+(HO,NO_5)$.

Equational (*ī*kwē'·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to, or involving the use of, equations.

1864 W. Hipsley (*title*), Equational Arithmetic: Questions of Interest, Annuities, &c. 1880 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 636/3 A further theoretical aid in equational logic.

Hence **Equa·tionally** *adv.*, in an equational form; by the use of equations.

1881 Jevons in *Nature* XXIII. 487 They [secondary propositions] obey exactly the same formal laws as primary propositions, and are of course expressed equationally.

Equationism (*ī*kwē'·ʃəniz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Also **Equa·tionist** [+ -IST.] (See quots.)

1871 W. G. Ward *Ess. Theism* (1884) II. 247 The principle of 'equationism'; the principle..of effecting an 'equation' between the strength of his convictions and the amount of proof on which they respectively rest .. The objection of equationists..can be otherwise met.

Equator (*ī*kwē'·tŏr, -əɹ). Also 7–8 æquator. [a. late L. *æquātor* one who makes equal, hence in late L. (*circulus*) *æquator diei et noctis* 'the equalizer of day and night' (cf. *equinoctial*), f. *æquāre* to make equal, f. *æquus* equal.]

1. *Astr.* A great circle of the celestial sphere, whose plane is perpendicular to the axis of the earth. (When the sun is in the equator, day and night are equal in length: hence the name.) Commonly called the Equinoctial.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 17 The middel cercle .. is cleped also the weyere, equator of the day. 1594 J. Davis *Seaman's Secr.* II. (1607) 2 When the Sunne cometh vpon the Equator, then the daies and nights are of one length through the whole worlde. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 121 The time might come when capella..would have its motion in the æquator. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. II. 295 The beginning of the Equator, from whence the Right Ascension of the Stars is reckoned, is where it intersects the Ecliptic. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. i. § 8. I. 144 The circle which divided the sphere [of the heavens] exactly midway between these poles was called the equator.

2. *Geog.* A great circle of the earth, in the plane of the celestial equator, and equidistant from the two poles.

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xiv. 149 That the Earth on the South side of the Æquator, should be of a more ponderous disposition then on the North. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 The Northern pole of the Loadstone attracteth a greater weight then the Southerne on this side the Equator. 1727 Thomson *Summer* 647 Mountains big with mines, That on the high equator ridgy rise. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 11 A polar prospect, and a landscape at the equator, are as opposite in their appearances as in their situation. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 12 The sea-fire shines in her wake .. Near the equator, you can read small print by it.

fig. *a* 1631 Donne *Select.* (1840) 105 A Christian hath no solstice .. much less hath he any equator, where days and nights are equal, that is, a liberty to spend as much time ill, as well. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. 39 It [the Reformation] is as it were the Æquator, or that remarkable Line, dividing between Eminent Prelates, Learned Writers, and Benefactors to the Publick, who lived Before or After it.

3. *transf.* A similarly situated circle on any heavenly (or, occasionally, any spherical) body.

1746 J. Parsons *Hum. Physiognomy* i. 14 Because Santorini, in his Figure of the Face, makes the Eye-lids meet upon the very Equator of the Eye-ball. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* iii. 83 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The great circle perpendicular to the axis of the moon, is called for a similar reason the equator of the moon. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Phil.* 351 In a sphere of quartz..at the equator. 1868 Lockyer tr. *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 37 The rapidity of this movement varies regularly with their [Sun-spots'] distance from the solar equator.

b. *Magnetic equator*, an irregular line, passing round the earth in the neighbourhood of the equator, on which the magnet has no dip; = *Aclinic line* (see Aclinic).

1832 *Nat. Philos., Magnetism* iii. § 98 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The magnetic equator. 1849 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxx. 342 A line encircling the earth, called the magnetic equator.

c. *Equator of the magnet* (see quots.).

1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 60 The Magnet .. is separated or diuided by a middle line or Æquator. 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 251 It is obvious..that the magnetic intensity increases from the equator to the poles. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xv. 416 Hold the needle over the equator of the magnet. 1885 S. Thompson *Electr. & Magn.* ii. § 78 The portion of the magnet which lies between the two poles is apparently less magnetic .. This region Gilbert called the equator of the magnet.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *equator-sun*; equatorwards *adv.*, towards the equator.

1735 Thomson *Liberty* IV. 413 Those [paths of the sea] that, profuse Drunk by Equator-Suns, severely shine. 1875 Croll *Climate & T.* x. 187 The pressure..impels the bottom-water equatorwards. 1884 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 5/4 To continue the voyage equatorwards.

Equatorial (*ī*kwătō·riăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 æquatorial, 8–9 equatoreal. [f. L. *æquātor* (see prec.) + -(I)AL; in Fr. *équatorial*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the equator; situated or existing on or about the equator.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* II. i. *note* 1 (R.), A prolate sphæroid, making the polar about 34 miles shorter than the equatorial diameter. 1789 Herschel *Saturn* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 16 The arrangement of the belts..has always followed the direction of the ring, which is what I have called being equatorial. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exper. Philos.* III. xxxii. 334 Their surfaces will be higher..in the equatoreal, than in the polar regions. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 296 Panama is in the region of equatorial calms. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 65 Equatorial grains are maize and rice.

b. Pertaining to the 'equator' of a magnet, or of any spherical or spheroidal body.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 168 Those aequatorial parts of the Magnet, which before respected the East. 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 268 The middle of a copper wire .. was applied to the equatorial groove. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 227 In Cestum .. these [a pair of symmetrical tentacles] do not .. issue from the equatorial region, thence turning away from the mouth.

2. *Equatorial instrument* or *telescope*: an apparatus consisting essentially of a telescope attached by an arm to an axle revolving in a direction parallel to the plane of the equator. By a uniform motion given to this axle (in large instruments by clockwork) the telescope follows the diurnal apparent motion of any point in the heavens to which it is directed. *Equatorial circle*: a graduated circle (otherwise called *hour-circle*, *right-ascension-circle*) revolving in a plane parallel to the equator, forming part of the equatorial instrument.

1791 Jefferson in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 535/2 He is to pay for equatorial instrument. 1793 Sir G. Shuckburgh *Equator. Instr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 72 The idea of an equatorial telescope was again renewed by three several artists in this kingdom. 1868 Airy *Pop. Astron.* ii. 39 For causing the Equatoreal instrument to revolve uniformly.

B. *sb.* = *Equatorial instrument*: see A. 2.

1793 Sir G. Shuckburgh *Equator. Instr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 84 The equatorial is a machine calculated to observe the heavenly bodies in every part of the hemisphere. 1847 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* VII. vi. § 1 (ed. 2) Transit instruments, equatorials, heliometers. 1879 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vi. 224 An equatorial.

b. *attrib.* in *equatorial clock*, a clock for driving an equatorial.

1884 Britten *Watch and Clockm. Hand-bk.* 66, 102.

Equatorially (*ī*kwătō·riăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an equatorial direction or position.

1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* viii, It is occasionally requisite, that the object-end of the instrument be moved up and down, as well as horizontally or equatorially. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* 224 An eight-inch telescope, equatorially mounted. 1870 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* 41 Some arranged themselves axially, others equatorially. 1875 Croll *Climate & T.* vi. 113 The cool and heavy water of the polar basin .. would flow equatorially with equal velocity. 1889 Burdon-Sanderson in *Nature* 26 Sept. 529 Suppose that .. the catalyzable material .. is accumulated equatorially.

† **Eque.** *Sc. Obs.* A balanced account; an acquittance, receipt. 'So called from the phrase, *et sic æque*, which was written at the foot of an account when it was closed or settled.' (Jam. *Suppl.*)

1636 *Rec. Burgh Glasg.* (1876) II. 41 Supplicatiounes to the exchequer annent our eque. 1637 *Rec. Burgh Aberdean* (1871) I. 118 The tounes eque wpoun the payment of thair burrow mailles.

Equerry (e·kwĕri, ĭkwe·ri). Forms: *α.* 6 esquiry(e, 7 escuirie, 8 escurie. *β.* 6 equirrie, 7 equerie, 7–9 equery, 7– equerry. *γ.* *aphet.* 6–8 query, -rry, quiry, -rry. [ad. F. *écurie*, earlier *escurie* (also *escuierie*, by erroneous association with *escuyer* Esquire), med.L. *scūria* stable, f. OHG. *scûr* shed, shelter (whence *sciura*, MHG. *schiure*, mod.G. *scheuer* barn). The surviving Eng. form is due to an erroneous idea of some connexion with L. *equus* horse; the accentuation on the first syll., favoured by most Dicts. of the present century, is due to the same cause.]

† 1. The stables belonging to a royal or princely household; the body of officers in charge of the stables. *Obs.*

α. 1552 Huloet, Esquirye, equitium. 1595 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1677) VI. 413 His Majesties house and esquiry and stable. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 84 The keeping of an escuirie or stable of horses.

β. 1600 *Gowrie Conspir.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 190 His hienes being now come downe by the equerie. *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks.* VI. 354 (R.), Sir R. P., that is, (in the ear) Sir Robert Pye of the equerry. 1731 in Bailey vol. II. 1800 Coleridge *Piccolom.* I. ix, There is brought to me from your equerry A splendid .. hunting dress.

γ. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1183 He hauing familiar acquaintance in the Quirry. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* I. ii, There's not a groom o' the query could have match'd The jolly riding man. 1719 *Glossogr. Angl. Nova* s. v. *Querry*, A Gentleman of the Querry.

2. [Short for 'gentleman of the equerry', 'groom of the equerry'; cf. AF. *esquire de qurye*, OF. *escuyer d'escuyrie.*] † a. A groom (*obs.*). b. An officer in the service of a royal or other exalted personage, charged with the care of the horses, At the English Court, an officer of the royal household, charged with the duty of occasional attendance on the sovereign.

α. 1708 Chamberlain *State Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 100 The constable hath also the power of escuries & pages.

β. 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (1857) 197 At Yeraslaue another equirrie of the stable mett him. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 151 In repayring of his house as one of the equerys. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4464/4 One Equery, two Pages of Honour, and the Gentleman Usher in waiting, in Her Majesty's Leading Coach. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 255 Attended .. by the Roman emperors ..as if they were equerries or grooms of the holy see. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 280/2 His Royal Highness .. left Carlton House..accompanied by Captain Portier, his Equery. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 41/1 The equerry of Lady Stanhope, who is at the same time her physician. 1865 Maffei *Brigand Life* II. 18 The equerries and militia of the barons.

γ. [1526 *Househ. Ord.* 172 The Master of the Horse .. to have sitting with him at his table the Esquires de Qurye and the Avenor.] *Ibid.* 206 The Master of the Horses doe appoint all such Querries, Officers, and Keepers as, etc. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 61/2 As skilfull Quirry, that commands the Stable Of some great Prince. [1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. ix. (1632) 17 A Gentleman .. serving the King in place of one of the Quiers of his Quierie.] 1608 Bp. Hall *Epist.* I. vi, Francesco del Campo (one of the Arch-Dukes Quiryes). 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 165 Mr. Charles Turner .. querrie to King James. 1763 Mrs. E. Stanley *Prince Titi* 14 The Querry or Riding-Master .. beat down a poor ancient Woman into a very miry Place.

Hence **E·querryship**, the office or position of an equerry.

β. 1787 Miss Burney *Diary* (1842) III. 426 Her husband's Equerryship. 1882 *Standard* 13 Nov. 5/3 Colonel M'Neill has held for the last eight years an Equerryship to the Queen.

γ. 1611 Cotgr., *Escuyrie*, a Querry ship. 1681 Blount *Glossogr.*, Querryship.

Equestrial (*ĭ*kwe·striăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as next + -AL.] = Equestrian.

1553 Grimald tr. *Cicero's Duties* (c. 1600) 99 b, It was wont to bee done abroad by vs of the Equestriall order. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 232 The sight of one of these is nothing inferiour to the equestrial party coloured caparisons. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 289 One hundred and sixty fiue marble statues of worthy personages, partly equestriall, partly pedestriall. 1719 Ozell tr. *Misson's Trav. Eng.* 309 (D.), Two others of the same King, one equestrial, and most furiously ugly. 1883 C. Beard *Reformation* iii. 96 The equestrial portrait which represents him triumphing over the Protestants on the battle-field of Mühlberg.

Equestrian (*ĭ*kwe·striăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *equestri-s* belonging to a horseman (f. *eques* horseman, f. *equ-us* horse) + -AN.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to horse-riding. Also of persons: Skilled in horse-riding.

1656-81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Equestrian*, pertaining to a Horse-man, Knight, or Gentleman, or to an Horse. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 1, I should be glad if a certain Equestrian Order of Ladies .. would take this Subject into their serious Consideration. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (1742) I. IV. 273 The Equestrian races of the Circus. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 6 ¶ 4, Future candidates for equestrian glory. 1838 Lytton *Alice* II. vi. 81 Evelyn's inexperience in equestrian matters. 1866 Edgar *Runnymede* (1870) 80 Their mettled palfreys, and their equestrian grace.

2. Mounted on a horse. Also of a portrait or statue: Representing a person on horseback.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 4 The Antique Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius. 1711–14 *Spectator* (J.), An equestrian lady appeared upon the plains. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* III. 22 Advance at once to the equestrian chief. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* x, To sit for an equestrian portrait.

3. *Rom. Ant.* Of or pertaining to the order of *Equites* or Knights.

1696 Kennett *Rom. Antiq.* II. III. i. 97 One that had Four hundred [sestertia] might be taken into the Equestrian Order. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 241 Whatever might be the numbers, of equestrian, or plebeian rank, who perished in the massacre of Rome. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* viii. 78 Cicero challenged his opponents .. to find a single instance in which an Equestrian Court could be found to have given a corrupt verdict.

transf. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. 1808 VI. 237 A middle sort of men; a sort of equestrian order.

b. *Hist.* Of or pertaining to the 'knightly order' in the states of the Holy Roman Empire.

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 64 Next day the Equestrian Order went to the House of Senators. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4930/1 The Deputies of the Equestrian Order, were to meet there. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 617 The bishop, chapter and equestrian order, or nobles (Ritterschaft).

B. *sb.* a. One who rides on horseback. b. One who publicly performs on horseback.

1791 'G. Gambado' *Ann. Horsem.* V. (1809) 87 Many of his Majesty's faithful subjects, whose occupations oblige them daily to figure as equestrians. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, He stopped .. internally wishing no good to the panting equestrian. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.*, *Spectre*

Tappington (1882) 336 Mr. Peters..indifferent as an equestrian, had acquired some fame as a whip. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 328 As the equestrians in the circus throw themselves nimbly from horse to horse. **1873** H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* x. 243 The tracts for equestrians having been from time to time increased.

Hence † **Equestria·na** ? *nonce-wd.* [f. as if Lat.], a female equestrian. **Eque·striani·sm,** the art or practice of riding on horseback. **Eques·trianize** *v. intr.*, to act as an equestrian. **Equ·estrani·zing** *vbl. sb.*

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 197 See Mrs. M. a superb equestriana. **1872** *Globe* 5 Aug., Dislike of equestrianism. **1881** *Morning Post* 29 Sept. 5/4 Schule Reiterei .. or riding school equestrianism. **1887** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 28 Nov. 2/1 Senator—and his daughters equestrianize about Washington daily. **1886** BLACKIE in *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 151 This habit of bracing equestrianising.

Equestrienne. [pseudo-Fr. fem. of EQUESTRIAN.] A horsewoman, female equestrian.

1864 in WEBSTER. **1888** G. C. BOASE *Ducrow* in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVI. 97/1 A well-known equestrienne.

Equi- (ī·kwi-), repr. L. *æqui-*, combining form of *æquus* equal, prefixed originally to words of Latin origin, as *equiangular*, but occasionally to those from other sources, as *equi-balance*. The majority of the words so formed are adjectives; these are chiefly parasynthetic derivatives f. sbs. after the analogy of the simple adjs.; in other instances the prefix has the advb. sense 'equally, in an equal degree'. Less frequently the prefix forms verbs and substantives.

E·qui|anharmo·nic *a.* (see quot.) Hence **E·qui-anharmo·nically** *adv.* **E·qui|arti·culate** *a.*, having equal joints with another. **Equiba·lance** *sb.* = EQUILIBRIUM. † **Equiba·lance** *v. Obs.*, to counterpoise, to constitute an equivalent to. **E·quibira·diate** *a.*, having two equal rays. **Equicha·ngeable** *a.*, equally varying. † **Equichea·pness**, *Obs.* the quality of being equally cheap. **Equico·nvex** *a.*, having two convex surfaces presenting equal curves. **Equicre·scent** *a.*, increasing by equal amounts, having equal increments. † **Equicu·rve** *a. Obs.*, having an equal curve *to* (some other line). **E·quidia·gonal** *a.*, having the diagonals equal. **E·quidiu·rnal** *a. nonce-wd.*, transl. Gr. *ἰσημερινός* (see quot.). † **E·quidivi·sion**, *Obs.*, equal division. † **E·quidu·rable** *a. Obs.*, equally durable. **Equi|e·xcellency,** the being equally excellent. **Equigra·phic,** *a.* (see quot.). **Equilo·bate** *a.*, equally lobate, having equal lobes. † **Equilu·cent** *a. Obs.*, shining with equal or even light. **E·quimome·ntal** *a. Physics*, having equal moments of inertia about parallel axes. † **Equine·cessary** *a. Obs.*, needful in an equal degree. † **Equinu·merally** *adv. Obs.*, in equal, *i.e.* corresponding, numbers or feet. † **Equinu·merant** *a. Obs.*, having the same number, consisting of the same number. † **E·quiomni·potent** *a. Obs.*, equally all-powerful. **Equipe·nsate** *v. Obs.*, to weigh equally; to esteem alike. **E·quiperio·dic** *a.*, having equal periods. **Equipro·babilism**, the doctrine of the equiprobabilists. **Equipro·babilist** (see quot.). **Equiprodu·cing** *a.*, equally producing; producing an equal amount or crop. **Equira·dial** *a.*, having equal radii. **Equira·dical** *a.*, 'equally radical' (W.). **E·quisegme·ntal** *a. Math.*, having equal segments. **Equisi·zed** *a.*, equally sized, of equal size. † **Equisuffi·ciency** *nonce-wd.*, the being equally sufficient. **E·quitange·ntial** *a.*, having a tangent equal to a constant line; said of a certain curve. † **Equitempora·neous** *a. Obs.*, performed in equal lengths of time. † **Equiva·liant** *a. Obs.*, equally valiant; of sufficient prowess. **Equiva·lue** *v. trans.*, (*a.*) to value equally, put on a par; (*b.*) to equal in value. **E·quivalved** *a. Conch.* (see quot.). † **E·quivelo·city.** *Obs.*, equality in velocity. **Equivo·te**, the event of an equal number of votes having been given on either side.

1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 55 If two ranges, each of four points, are projective, they .. are *equianharmonic. **1852** DANA *Crust.* II. 1131 The accessory branch is but little the shorter, nearly *equi-articulate. **1841** *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 372 The sphere of Coreggio..exemplified the attempt to create an *equi-balance of the great elements of the constitution of man. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 916, 500 Foot, or so many Ships, as should *equiballance that Number. **1675** J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* 48 (L.), In Mahomet .. the passions of amorousness and ambition were almost equibalanced. *a* **1678** WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 110 Equiballancing to the other. **1800** SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 536 The proportional elevations which a set of *equi-changeable thermometers would experience. **1817** H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 58 *Equidiagonal tetragons. **1612** STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854)85 Equi-sufficiencie, *Equi-cheapness, Equi-excellency [are the lesser vertues of a deriuative Inuention]. **1857** B. PRICE *Infinitesimal Calculus* I. 89 This variable .. I have ventured to call *Equicrescent. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. I. 47 The Proportions .. agree .. to this Curve, to which the Circle is *equicurve. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. Pref. 39 The radius of a circle æquicurve to the meridian. **1858** WHEWELL *Nov. Org.* 262 (L.), The circle which the sun describes in his diurnal motion, when the days and nights are equal, the Greeks called the *equidiurnal. **1633** AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 174 That doeth not hinder a superdivision, or *æquidivision, into common and speciall. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. viii. 256 To ascribe a durable Constitution, or State of Air, to an *Equi-durable mover. **1612** [see quot. for *equicheapness*] *Equiexcellency. **1866** PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 22 The homolographic (or, as I prefer to call it, the *equigraphic) projection of maps: that is of the construction of maps in which all areas shall be correctly given. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 325 Ganoids with heterocercal *equilobate tails. **1608** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 767 Bee 't Cloudy, cleer, Eclipse, or night, or day, His lovely browes are *equilucent ay. **1881** J. LARMOR in *Nature* XXIV. 605 The well-known property of *equi-momental ellipses. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1034 For both to give blows and to carry, In fights are *equenecessary. **1640** J. GOWER (*title*), Ovid's Festivalls, or Romane Calendar; translated into English Verse *equinumerally. **1705** ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant, nor yet equiponderant, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass. **1797** J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* (1818) XLVI. 214 That even abstract power appears to be limited by *equiomnipotent absurdity. **1692–1732** COLES, **Equipensate*, weigh or esteem alike. **1882** MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 10 Superposed *Equiperiodic Rectilinear Vibrations. **1817** H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 74 Also in an *equi-perpendicular tetragon .. to find the area. **1888** *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 219 The contest between probabilism and *æquiprobabilism has not been touched at all. **1882** LITTLEDALE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 636 s.v. *Liguori*, *Equiprobabilists, who teach that in a balance of opinion the less safe opinion may be lawfully followed, provided it be as probable, or nearly as probable, as its opposite. **1846** GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 537 Something approaching to *equi-producing lots for all. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 130 If we affirm of a circle that it is *equi-radial. **1889** *Evening Post* 25 Jan. 1/4 The lady's bicycle, which is built .. with *equi-sized wheels. **1612** [see quot. for *equicheapness*] *Equi-sufficiency. **1715** DE MOIVRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 334 The Curve *A C B* may..be call'd the *Equitangential Curve. **1871** OLNEY *Geom.* xiii. 172 The.. Equitangential Curve is generated by the motion of a weight, etc. **1709** F. HAUKSBEE *Phys. Mech. Exper.* v. (1719) 197 Galileo's famous Proposition, about the *Equitemporaneous Descents of heavy Bodies in the Chords of a Circle. **1579** J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D ij b, The daughter .. shal haue much adoe to find *equiualiant champions. **1803** W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 470 He has the fault of all our antiquaries, to *equivalue the noble and the rabble of authorities. **1865** F. HALL in *Reader* 14 Jan. 43/1 Anything adequate mounts up to; whereas that which is adequative simply equivalues. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 711 In a considerable number of species the two valves are alike, when the shell is said to be *equivalved. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 16 The *æqui-velocity of the motion of all Atoms .. which he likewise asserted. **1745** *Revised Charter Yale Coll.* in *Catal. Yale Univ.* (1886) 20 Where an *Equivote happens, the President shall have a casting Vote. **1888** A. P. FOSTER in *Advance* (Chicago) 1 Mar. 132 In an equi-vote the question shall determine on that side on which the presiding member shall have voted.

Equiæval: see EQUÆVAL.

† **Equia·ngle,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. Fr. *équiangle*, f. *équi-* EQUI- + *angle* ANGLE.]

A. *adj.* Having equal angles: = EQUIANGULAR.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. ii. 111* To describe a triangle equiangle vnto a triangle geuen. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 5 They are termed Equiangle Polygons. **1611** COTGR., *Icosaëdre*..consists of twentie equiangle triangles.

B. *sb. pl.*, Equal angles. *By equiangles*: at right angles.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex.* I. 10 It cutteth the same also by equiangles.

† **Equia·ngled,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 æqui-. [f. as prec. + -ED²; cf. ANGLED.] = EQUIANGULAR.

1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales of Commerce* 182 A triangle, equiangled with that of the Turrets shadow. **1672** BOYLE *Orig. Gems* Wks. 1772 III. 534 Twelve æquilateral and æquiangled Pentagons. **1695** ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 75 The triangles .. are equiangled.

Equiangular (ī·kwi|æ·ŋgiu̯lăɪ), *a. Geom.* [f. EQUI- + ANGULAR.] Having equal angles.

a. Having all its angles equal. b. Having angles respectively equal with those of another figure, or making equal angles with a line. *Equiangular spiral* (see quot. 1884).

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. def. 28 b, An Equiangular or equal-angled figure is that whereof all the angles are equal. **1721–1800** in BAILEY. **1756** SIMPSON *Euclid* (Jod.), A circle may be inscribed in a given equilateral and equiangular quindecagon. **1786** *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 21 The method employed to make the threads of the screw equiangular with the axis. **1840** LARDNER *Geom.* 119 Mutually equiangular, and .. therefore similar. **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 223 Beak prominent, area equiangular. **1884** B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calculus* xii. 223 In the logarithmic spiral .. the angle between the radius vector and the tangent is constant. On account of this property the curve is also called the equiangular spiral.

Equiangularity (ī·kwi|æ·ŋgiu̯læ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The condition or fact of being equiangular.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1873) II. 54 The equilateralness of a triangle is known from its equiangularity.

Equianharmonic, -articulate: see EQUI-.

Equiaxe (ī·kwi|æks), *a. Crystallogr.* [a. Fr. *équiaxe*, f. L. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *axis* AXIS.] Having equal axes.

1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Introd. 15 Some in equiaxe crystals have .. been found. **1817** R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 222 *Equiaxe*, when it has the shape of a rhomboid, in which the axis is equal to that of the primitive rhomboid.

Equiaxed (ī·kwi|ækst), *a.* = prec.

1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 272 Five types .. all parts of one equi-axed system.

Equibalance, -biradiate: see EQUI- *pref.*

† **E·quicerve.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *equicervus*, f. L. *equus* horse + *cervus* stag.] (See quots.)

[**1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cx. (1495) 851 In the londe of Perthes is a wylde cowe that hathe heer in her necke as an horse and is of the quantyte of an harte and therfore many men calle that cowe Equiceruus and suche a cowe is wythout hornes.] **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 57 The fielde is Mercury, an Equicerve, of the Moone. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 174/1 An Equicerve, or a Deer-Horse .. is a Beast in the Oriental Countreys having the body of a Horse with outward bended horns.

Equichangeable, -cheapness, -convex, -crescent: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equicrural (ī·kwi|krū·răl), *a.* Also 7–8 æqui-. [f. L. *æquicrūr-us* (see next) + -AL; cf. Fr. *équicrural.*] Of a triangle: Having legs of equal length; isosceles. Of a cross: Having equal arms.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 233 Draw lines from angle to angle, untill seven equicrural triangles be described. **1656–81** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1762** HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 119 Let the æquicrural triangle A, B, C, represent a wedge. **1843** *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 716 Pieces of masonry, in the form of an equicrural cross.

† **E·quicrure,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *æquicrūr-us*, *æquicrūr-ius*, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *crūs*, *crūr-is* leg.] = prec.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. (1658) 88 Let the Equicrure triangle be A B C: and from the point A, etc. *Ibid.* ix. (R.), Consider the increase of an equicrure triangle. **1775** in ASH. **1847** in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Equicurve: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equidifferent (ī·kwi|di·fĕrĕnt), *a.* Also 8 æquidifferent. [f. EQUI- + DIFFERENT.]

1. Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

1695 HALLEY *Easy Demonstr. Log. Tangents* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) II. 31 The Secants of æquidifferent Arches. **1827** HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 227 A Series of equidifferent Terms.

2. Said of a crystal in which the numbers of the faces presented severally by the prism and by each summit, form a series in arithmetical progression, as 6, 4, 2.

1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 208 Equidifferent basaltic hornblend is a six-sided prism.

Equidistance (ī·kwi|di·stăns). [a. Fr. *équidistance*, f. *équidistant*: see next.] The fact of being equidistant. Also in phrase *At equidistance* = at equal distances.

1629 LIGHTFOOT *Misc.* 11 (T.), From the equidistance of the letters and vowel, they gather the distinction of the persons. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 334 The collaterall equidistance of cousens german from the stock whence both descend. *a* **1721** KEILL tr. *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 35 The gravity of Bodies .. at equidistance from the Center of the Earth, is as their quantities of Matter. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 417 There lie, out-spread at equidistance, thorpes And villages and towns along the coast.

Equidistant (ī·kwi|di·stănt), *a.* [a. Fr. *équidistant*, ad. late L. *æquidistant-em*, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *distant-em* standing apart, DISTANT.]

1. Separated by an equal distance or equal distances. Also *fig.*

1593 FALE *Dialling* 14 Draw the line H. I. equidistant from A. B. or K. L. **1613** DONNE *Elegy Pr. Henry* Poems (1650) 240 Quotidian things, and equidistant hence, Shut in, for man, in one circumference. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 293 They would be equidistant from that Tropick. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 590 The situation of this metropolis is .. equi-distant from the northern and southern extremities of the Union. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 178 My opinions .. were almost equi-distant from all the three prominent parties. **1869** OUSELEY *Counterp.* xii. 54 The (4) parts should be kept .. equidistant.

2. Always preserving the same distance (from another line, etc.); parallel.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. 35 Parallel or equidistant right lines. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. IX. 208 It is contained betwixt two equidistant circles. **1657** S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 195 The back .. hath several semicircular equidistant strakes down to the belly. **1805** REPTON *Landsc. Gardening* 88 The banks of a natural river are never equidistant. **1848** W. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xi. (1879) 240 I .. found the two lines everywhere equidistant.

3. *Equidistant projection*: a mode of mapping a sphere, where the 'centre of projection' is one reached by producing the diameter by a line equal to half the chord of a quadrant of the sphere.

1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 20 The equidistant projection. **1867** DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 13.

Hence **Equidi·stantly** *adv.*, so as to be equidistant, at an equal distance. † **Equidi·stantness,** = EQUIDISTANCE.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. Def. B iiij a, Two right lines .. equedistantly placed. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 188 The Liver .. doth equidistantly communicate its activity unto either arme. **1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 598/2 These parts .. when spread out equidistantly from each other. **1873** FERGUSSON in Tristram *Land of Moab* 377 The

heads of the arches spaced equidistantly with those on the flanks. 1736 BAILEY, *Equidistantness*, a being equidistant.

Equidiurnal, -division, -durable, -excellency: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equiform (ī·kwiſɒ̄ɪm), *a.* [ad. L. *æquiformis* uniform, f. *æquus* equal + *forma* shape, figure.] Having one and the same shape or form.

In mod. Dicts.

Equiformal (ī·kwi|fɒ̄·ɪmăl), *a.* [f. L. *æquiformis* (see prec.) + -AL.] = prec.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 660 The teeth being equi-formal.

† **Equifo·rmity.** *Obs.* [f. EQUIFORM + -ITY.] Uniformity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 191 There being in them [the heavens] .. a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion continually succeeding each other. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Equigraphic: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equijacent, *a.* [f. EQUI- + L. *jacentem*, pr. pple. of *jacēre* to lie.]

1662 SALUSBURY *Math. Coll. & Trans.* II. 334 All these parts of the Water are Equijacent, as being all equidistant from the Center of the World.

† **Equila·ter,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 equilatre, 7 æquilater. [ad. Fr. *equilatere*, ad. late L. *æquilater-us*, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *latus, later-is* side.]

A. *adj.* Having equal sides.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. 24 An equilatre triangle is that, which hath three equall sides. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 113 Of the square or quadrangle equilater. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. III. i. 520 Faith and Hope, which with this our loue make..an Æquilater Triangle. 1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proport.* 50 To find the side of an Equilater triangle. 1715 DE MOIVRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 335 Let *A H h* be an Equilater Hyperbola.

B. *sb.* a. *Geom.* A square or cube. b. *Arith.* A square or cube number.

1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 4, 4 is a figurate equilater, and the side or roote of it is 2. 1636 HARTWELL in Record *Gr. Artes* 560 An æquilater plaine is a number made by two equall sides, or by any number multiplyed by it selfe. It is vulgarly called a square or quadrat. *Ibid.* 570 An Equilater, is a number made by three equall sides, or by any number multiplyed by it selfe, and that product againe by the foresaid number. It is called an Equilater ..or Cube.

Equilateral (ī·kwi|læ·tĕrăl), *a.* Also 6–7 equilaterall, (7 æqui-). [ad. late L. *æquilaterālis*, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *latus, later-is* side + -AL.]

Having all the sides equal.

Equilateral arch: an arch, in which the chords of the sides form with the base an equilateral triangle. *Equilateral hyperbola*, one whose axes are equal. *Equilateral shell*, one in which a transverse line drawn through the apex of the umbo divides the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. i. 10 How to describe an equilaterall triangle redily and mechanically. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 112 The Sepulchre of Maleck Bahamans beloued Queene .. 'tis of foure Æquilaterall squares, eleuated eight yards high of stone. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 185 A shoulder of mutton, cut into an equilateral triangle. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xv, A cocked hat of equilateral dimensions. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 88 The principal moulding of these doors has generally an equilateral arch. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 232 The shell is consequently equilateral. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 21 Denebola, Arcturus and Spica form very nearly an equilateral triangle. 1880 C. TAYLOR *Anc. & Mod. Geom. Conics* vi. 167 The Equilateral Hyperbola is .. also called Rectangular. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 269 If the hyperbola is equilateral .. the asymptotes are the only pair of tangents which cut at right angles.

Hence **Equila·terally** *adv.*, in an equilateral manner or form.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 704 The posterior [epimeral] equilaterally triangular.

Equilibrant (*i*·kwi·librănt). *Physics.* [a. Fr. *équilibrant*, f. *équilibrer*, f. *équilibre*, ad. L. *æquilībrium.*] (See quot.)

1883 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* § 558 Any system of forces which if applied to a rigid body would balance a given system of forces acting on it is called an equilibrant of the given system.

† **Equili·brate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *æquilībrāt-us* in equilibrium, pa. pple. of **æquilībrāre*, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *lībra* balance.] Equally balanced.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 810 Next for the Earth, Plato says it was equilibrate without Inclination.

Equilibrate (ī·kwi|ləi·breıt), *v.* Also 8 æquilibrate. [f. late L. *æquilībrāt-* ppl. stem of **æquilībrāre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To bring into or keep in a state of equipoise or equilibrium; to balance. Also const. *with.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 67 An iron-wire or needle, first equilibrated, and then stirred vp by the loadstone. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* V. ii. 327 The Shoulders, Arms, and Sides æquilibrated on one Part. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Air* (J.), The bodies of fishes are equilibrated with the water in which they swim. 1844 DE QUINCEY *Logic Pol. Econ.* 230 To equilibrate the supply with the demand. 1860 ADM. FITZ-ROY in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 356 It must go to equilibrate the atmosphere. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 99 He may wisely try to equilibrate his impulses.

2. To be in equilibrium with; to counterpoise, balance.

1829 *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* III. ii. 10 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.), The weight which equilibrates that of the body. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 117 The excise duty on English malt is supposed to equilibrate the import duty on foreign malt. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 122 The two forces would equilibrate each other.

3. *absol.* and *intr.* To be in a state of equilibrium; to balance. Const. *with.*

1829 *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* III. ii. 10 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.), This weight will equilibrate with that of the body. 1830 KATER & LARDN. *Mech.* x. 129 The forces neutralise each other and mutually equilibrate. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 17 When virtue and sin equilibrate, one inherits humanity. 1882 E. A. DOUGLAS in *Nature* XXV. 504 In order that solar gravity and centrifugal force may equilibrate.

Hence **Equili·brated, Equili·brating** *ppl. adjs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 161 It will acquire so strong a Magnetism .. that it will .. turn an equilibrated Needle. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 230 To explain the nature of the equilibrated arch. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Equitation* (1778) 26 By a proper equilibrating position of the body. 1797 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 156 An equilibrating power against the fecundity of generation. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 25 An equilibrating system of forces.

Equilibration (ī·kwi|ləibrē·ıʃən). Also 7–8 æquilibration. [f. as prec.: see -ATION.] The action of bringing into or keeping in equilibrium; the state or condition of being evenly balanced. Applied both to material and immaterial things. Const. *to, with. Arch of equilibration* (see quot.).

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiv. 149 And so the opposite halfs of the earth..be brought on all sides, about the center, unto a perfect equilibration. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* V. vii. Wks. IV. 60 Simple Atheism consists in an equilibration of the mind. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 102 It comes to an æquilibration with those circumjacent Bodies. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 111 ₱ 3 Drowsy equilibrations of undetermined counsel. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 16 ABCD shall be an arch of equilibration, or be in equilibrium in all its parts. 1819 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* I. 147 An arch, of which the parts balance one another in this manner [by their weight only], is called an Arch of Equilibration. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 228 The position of every atom .. is determined by the equilibration of these two forces.

Equilibratory (ī·kwi|ləi·brătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Tending to produce equilibrium.

1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 139 A compensatory or, as I should prefer to call it, equilibratory action, goes on under the French currency law.

† **Equili·bre.** *Obs.* Also 8 equiliber. [a. F. *équilibre*, ad. L. *æquilībrium*: see EQUILIBRIUM.]

1. = EQUILIBRIUM.

1621–31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 104 The earth itself, that hath but one 'pillar', and that is the poise and equilibre of the centre. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Equitation* (1778) 17 The true principles of equilibre and ease. 1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 326 She at last taught herself the proper equilibre of the body. 1777 SIMPSON *Baratariana* (ed. 3) 25 *note*, The power a bird has of preserving its equiliber in the air. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. (1819) 111 It is by the equilibre of the muscles .. that the head maintains its erect posture.

2. A balancing feat.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 13 Mar. 4/2 The amazing Monkey ..that goes thro' his Equilibres on the tight..Rope.

Equilibrial (ī·kwi|li·briăl), *a.* [f. EQUILIBRIUM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to equilibrium; constructed on the principle of equilibrium.

1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 79 The elliptical arch seems..fittest to be substituted instead of the equilibrial one.

Equilibriate (ī·kwi|li·bri|eıt), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] = EQUILIBRATE. Hence **Equili·briated** *ppl. a.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, CXXX, T' Equilibriate his Fame To all the Glories of his Crowne and Name. 1870 E. L. GARBETT in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 624/2 An equilibriated earth would have..a permanent high water. 1882 *Knowledge* 4 Aug. 161 If one be at a higher potential than the other, a current will pass through the conductor, and so equilibriate the two potentials.

Equilibrious (ī·kwi|li·briəs), *a.* Also 7–8 æquilibrious. [f. EQUILIBRI-UM + -OUS.] That is in a state of equilibrium; evenly balanced. Also const. *to.*

1643 *Oath Pacif.* 29 Our successe hath hitherto been so equilibrious, that we have no reason to presume. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 116 The Bodies of the Inhabitants are æquilibrious to the Region, and do not sink by any ponderosity. 1703 S. MORLAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1326 A sort of Æquilibrious disposition of the Fluids, and Muscular parts. 1795 WYTHES *Decis. Virginia* 48 The evidence of priority had seemed otherwise equilibrious.

Hence † **Equili·briously** *adv. Obs.*, in an equilibrious or well-balanced manner.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 313 At first he might wear his Horns somewhat equilibriously. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 58 Wherein falsehood and truth seem almost æquilibriously stated. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Equilibrist (*i*·kwi·librist, ? ī·kwi|li·brist). [a. F. *équilibriste*, f. *équilibre*: see EQUILIBRE.] One who is skilled in feats of 'balancing'; *esp.* a rope-walker, acrobat.

1760 *Monthly Rev.* Aug. 163 Qualifications .. judged necessary to constitute an equilibrist. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 200 A monkey has lately performed there, both as a rope-dancer and an equilibrist. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. li. 138 If he be not an experienced equilibrist, he is sure to get two or three times soused. 1861 *Illust. Lond. News* 24 Aug. 193/3 The daring equilibrist began her exhibition of skill.

Hence **E·quilibri·stic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, an equilibrist.

1882 *Standard* 14 Jan., Equilibristic performances. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 22 Oct. 5/8 Miss Henriette on a single wire gives a clever 'equilibristic' entertainment.

Equilibrity (ī·kwi|li·brĭti). [ad. L. *æquilībritas*, f. *æquilībris* equally balanced, f. *æquus* equal + *lībra* balance.] The state or condition of being equally balanced; equilibrium.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xix. (1658) 209 The weight of the other side..drew it the other way, and in this manner kept it in equilibrity. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Equilibrium (ī·kwi|li·briŭm). Also 7–9 æquilibrium. [a. L. *æquilībrium*, f. *æquus* equal + *lībra* balance.]

1. In physical sense: The condition of equal balance between opposing forces; that state of a material system in which the forces acting upon the system, or those of them which are taken into consideration, are so arranged that their resultant at every point is zero.

A body is said to be in *stable* equilibrium, when it returns to its original position after being disturbed; in *unstable* when it continues to move in the direction given to it by the disturbing force; in *neutral*, when it remains stationary in its new position.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 36 The pressure on all hands being reduced as it were to an Æquilibrium. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 446 The Fluids, pressing equally and easily yielding to each other, soon restore the Æquilibrium. 1796 ATWOOD *Floatation* ibid. LXXXVI. 51, 1st. The equilibrium of stability..2dly. The equilibrium of instability ..3dly. The equilibrium of indifference. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 222 Thereby to maintain equilibrium. 1838 J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 299 Trying how fast they could run down [the hill] without losing their equilibrium. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 6/1 A government so situated is in the condition called in mechanics unstable equilibrium, like a thing balanced on its smaller end. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Species* 4 In the crystal once formed, the forces remain in a state of stable equilibrium.

b. *Equilibrium of temperature*: see quot.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 91 The supposed state of a perfect equilibrium, or equal temperature among bodies. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 12 Two bodies may be said to be in a state of equilibrium of temperature with each other when if shaken together they neither change their state with respect to heat, nor, etc.

2. The state of equal balance between powers of any kind; equality of importance or effect among the various parts of any complex unity.

1677 *Govt. Venice* 80 So to balance their [the Spaniard and the French] Power, as to keep both in an Equilibrium. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) I. Pref. 38 [The two Gracchi] had in great measure overturned that æquilibrium of power in the Republic, in which its peace and prosperity depended. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 80 A destruction of the equilibrium of population, by a defection of inhabitants from one county to another. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke* Ess. 1851 II. 144 The war which followed was a war for the equilibrium of Europe. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 4 Of such equilibrium and symmetry in antithesis every page of the Euphues furnishes examples.

b. The condition of suspense or uncertainty produced by equality in the force of opposing influences; neutrality of judgement or volition.

1685 SHARP *Doubting Conscience* 4 There is an end of the Doubt or Æquilibrium. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. i. 4 Where there is absolutely no preferring or chusing, but a perfect continuing Equilibrium there is no Volition. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. viii. (1817) 372 That indifferency and suspense, that waiting and equilibrium of the judgement. 1876 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. vii. 74 This is the infidelity of persons..who pass their lives in a state of equilibrium or indifference.

c. Well-balanced condition of mind or feeling.

1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 26 Salomon a man in the perfit æquilibrium and stablest state of his age. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* II. 45 In this outward activity, she lost the necessary equilibrium of an inward calm. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. ix. 384 It is best to preserve our minds in a state of equilibrium.

3. The Lat. *in æquilibrio* 'in equilibrium' appears usually with anglicized spelling (*equi-*). (The Latin ablative in this phrase was formerly sometimes treated as an Eng. word; hence such expressions as *in perfect equilibrio.*)

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 229 When the body is erect and in equilibrio. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 150 Weigh it..until the Ballance standeth even in Æquilibrio. 1709 PRIOR *Poems, Ladle* 45 Is it in equilibrio, If deities descend or no? Then let the affirmative prevail, As requisite to form my tale. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 164 Being at the vernal equinox in an equilibrio. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 231 The fate of Sprigg's resolutions seems in perfect equilibrio. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* XV. (ed. 3) 209 These bills .. may exactly balance between country and country. In such a case, the trade between the two countries is said to be in equilibrio.

4. *attrib.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Equilibrium-valve* .. having a pressure nearly equal on both sides. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 92 The point of equilibrium temperature, which is the Fahrenheit zero.

Equilibrize (*i*·kwi·librəiz), *v.* [f. EQUILIBRIUM + -IZE.] *trans.* To bring to an equilibrium; to balance, counterpoise. Hence **Equi·librized** *ppl. a.*, well-balanced, tranquil.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 139 The fear of loss in one quarter should be equilibrized by the certainty of gain in another. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 742/1 The horde of savages who broke in upon her equilibrised society.

† Equili·brous. *Obs.* [f. L. *æquilībris* (see EQUILIBRITY) + -OUS.] = EQUILIBRIOUS.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 434 In matters of moment that are æquilibrous. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* viii. 46 In some [bodies], there need but a small moment to make them equilibrous with the Water.

Equilobate, -lucent, -momental: see EQUI-.

Equimultiple (ī·kwi|mv·ltip'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *æquimultiplex*, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *multiplex* MULTIPLE.]

† **A.** *adj.* That contains a number or quantity the same number of times that a third quantity contains a fourth. *Obs.*

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 240 The antecedents are of their consequents .. equimultiple.

B. *sb.* One of a set of numbers or quantities which each contain some other number or quantity the same number of times. Chiefly *pl.*

[1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. i. 63 Numbers that are equemultiplices to one and the selfe same number.] 1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. iv, Take I and K the equimultiples of E and F. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 78 Take certain equimultiples of the first and third. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 162 The quotient will be an equimultiple of the dividend. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 19 Magnitudes and their equimultiples have the same ratios to one another.

† Equi·nal, *a. Obs.* Also 7 equinall. [f. L. *equīn-us* (see EQUINE) + -AL.] = EQUINE.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XV. xxxiii, Chalchas deuisede the high Equinall pile. 1635 — *Hierarch.* III. 139 The Shape Equinall doth his speed imply. 1839 J. TAYLOR *Poems & Transl.* 201 The Quirinal Feasts (the Equirinal, Equinal or Horse Festival) were in honour of the constellation Pegasus.

Equine (ī·kwəin), *a.* [ad. L. *equīnus*, f. *equus* horse.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a horse.

1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 7, I .. made some feeble Efforts towards entering into an equine Conversation. 1801 J. BARROW *Trav. S. Africa* I. iv. 260 It [the gnoo] partakes of the horse, the ox, the stag, and the antelope: the shoulders, body, thighs, and mane, are equine; the head completely bovine. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. x. 41 His laugh was equine. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 55 The mule is apt to forget all but the equine side of his pedigree. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. xiii. 230 It brought a lusty equine response from the farm.

b. In nonce-use as *sb.* A horse.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 904/2 The contests were .. more tightly fought out than by the trotting equines.

Equinecessary: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equinity (*i*kwi·nĭti). *rare.* [f. prec- + -ITY.] Equine nature or character.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 18 He also pricked up his ears, and gave sundry other tokens of equinity.

Equinoctial (ek-, ī·kwinǫ·kʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–7 equinoctiall, (4 equynoxial, 5 equinoccialle, 6 -ccyall, 6–8 æquinoctial(l, 7, 9 equinoxial(l, 6– equinoctial. [ad. L. *æquinoctiālis*, f. *æquinoctium* EQUINOX. Cf. Fr. *équinoxial.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to a state of equal day and night. *Equinoctial line, circle* (in Milton *equinoctial road*), the celestial or terrestrial equator. Cf. B. 1 and 2. *Equinoctial point* = EQUINOX 2.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 25 Tak his nethere elongacioun lengthing fro the same equinoxial lyne. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 29/2 So haue we sayled ouer y^ linie equinocciall. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 49 There is ane vthir circle of the spere, callit the circle equinoctial. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 31 For vnder the line equinoctiall .. lyeth .. great, and wyde desertes. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 428 The diurnal revolution is from the motion of the earth, by which the equinoctial circle is described about it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 672 Som say the Sun Was bid turn Reines from th' Equinoctial Rode. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. II. 305 To determine the Places of the Stars in respect of the Equinoctial and Solstitial Points. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. ix. 420 The origin of the Indian zodiac did not coincide with the equinoxial point. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 238 The magnetic equator will meet the equinoctial line only in two points.

2. Pertaining to the period or point of the equinox. *Equinoctial colure*: see COLURE. † *Equinoctial day*: a normal day of 12 hours. † *Equinoctial hour*: an hour of normal length. *Equinoctial month*: a month which includes one of the equinoxes. † *Equinoctial spring*: the vernal equinox.

1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 58 After the equinoctiall spring. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 116, Six houres, which is the one halfe of an Equinoctiall day. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 104 The excesse of the greatest and longest day aboue the equinoctiall day. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 309 Marcus Varro .. exposeth his farme unto the equinoxiall ascent of the Sunne. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 77 The two Jewish months just mentioned, were æquinoctial.

b. Happening at or near to the time of the equinox; said *esp.* of the 'gales' prevailing about the time of the autumnal equinox.

1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliii. 151 At last will come your equinoctial disappointment. 1795 LD. LYNDHURST *Let.* in Sir T. Martin *Life* 38 Many vessels have lost their anchors in this, I may call it, equinoctial gale. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 269 Till the equinoctial rains have filled the Tagus. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 369 And the equinoctial gales made it impossible for us to cross to the eastern side.

3. Of or pertaining to the equinoctial (see B. 1, 2); = EQUATORIAL. a. Pertaining to, or having reference to, the equator as a circle of the celestial or terrestrial sphere. *Equinoctial dial*: see quot. 1751. b. Pertaining to the regions adjacent to the terrestrial equator.

1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 3 Therefore those that trauail must either vse the Globe or an Equinoctiall diall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 637 As when farr off at Sea a Fleet descri'd Hangs in the Clouds, by Æquinoctial Winds Close sailing from Bengala. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* 169 The polar parts sinking into the abyss, the middle or æquinoctial parts still subsisted. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 319 The Center of the Equinoctial Semi-circle. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dial*, Equinoctial Dial is that described on an equinoctial plane, or a plane representing that of the equinoctial. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 419 Where equinoctial fervours glow. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 209 The warmer parts of equinoctial America. 1860 tr. *Hartwig's Sea & Wond.* i. 13 The equinoctial ocean.

B. *sb.* 1. The celestial equator: so called because, when the sun is on it, the nights and days are of equal length in all parts of the world.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 36 By nature knew he ech ascencioun Of equinoxial. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 All other lands that are vnder and neere the Equinoctiall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 70 He affirmeth that Biarmia .. hath the pole for its Zenith and Equinoctiall for the Horizon. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xvi. 92 At Tonquin .. there is no tide at all, when the moon is near the equinoctial. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* i. 58 They term the equator of the heavens the equinoctial. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* ix. (ed. 4) 43 The distance of the star from the equinoctial .. is called the Declination of the star. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 133 The Ecliptic is inclined to the equinoctial at an angle of 23° 28′.

2. The terrestrial equator. Now *rare.*

1584 *Calendar St. Papers* 103-4 Any parts between the Equinoctial and the North Pole. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Nor is this weather rare about the Æquinoctiall. 1657 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 336 Born in the Caraccas, 1000 miles south of the equinoctial. 1784 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 155 As if, when you have crossed the equinoctial, all the virtues die. 1813 EUSTACE *Classical Tour* (1821) III. 130 Cities that lie between them and the equinoctial.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (humorously.)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 24 Passing the Equinoctial of Queubus. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horne-bk.* 127 If he sit but one degree towards the equinoctial of the saltcellar. 1713 BIRCH *Guardian* No. 36 Started a conceit at the equinoctial, and pursued it through all the degrees of latitude.

† 3. = EQUINOX. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 325 From the equinoccialle of Ver on to the equinoccialle of herveste. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 56 Quhen ther multipleis ane grit numir of sternis in the equinoctial of Libra .. at that tyme ther occurris grit tempestis. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 413 There are scarce fifty dayes of ours, at the greatest time of heat, before the latter Equinoctial.

fig. 1618 DONNE *Serm.* cxlv. V. 591 This day was a holy Equinoctial and made the day of the Jews and the day of the Gentiles equal.

4. An equinoctial gale.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 260 The equinoctials fright me a little. 1880 BLACK *White Wings* II. 70 It is a shame he should be cheated out of his thunderstorm. But we have the equinoctials for him, at all events.

Equinoctially (ek-, ī·kwinǫ·kʃălĭ), *adv.* In 7 æquinoxially. [f. as prec. + -LY².] In the direction of the equinoctial or equator.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 Æquinoxially, that is toward the Easterne or Westerne points.

† Equino·ctian. *Obs. rare.* In 7 æq-. [? f. as prec. + -AN; but cf. next.] = EQUINOX 1.

1627 MAY *Lucan* x. 264 Nor is [Nile] confin'd within his bankes againe Till the Autumnal æquinoctian.

† Equino·ction. *Obs.* In 5 equinoccion. [a. OF. *equinoction*, as if ad. L. **æquinoctiōn-em* = *æquinoctium.*] = EQUINOX 1.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116 Equinoccion, *equinoctium, equidium.*

† Equino·ctional, *a.* [as if f. L. **æquinoctiōn-em* (see prec.) + -AL.] = EQUINOCTIAL. Hence **Equino·ctionally** *adv.*, in the direction of the equinoctial.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. & Gard. Cyrus* 61 The floure twists Æquinoctionally from the left hand to the right, according to the dayly revolution.

‖ **Equinoctium.** *Obs. rare.* Pl. equinoctia, -ums. Also 5 equenoxium, 6–7 æquinoctium. [L. *æquinoctium*, f. *æquus* equal + *nox, noctis* night.] Equinox; (the original form in which the word was adopted).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. (1839) 183 [At Jerusalem] .. a spere that is pight in to the erthe, vpon the hour of mydday whan it is Equenoxium .. scheweth no schadwe. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B iij b, He should directly know .. that, whiche they call Equinoctium, and Solsticium. 1607–12 BACON *Ess. Sedit. & Troub.* (Arb.) 390 Natural Tempestes are greatest about the æquinoctia. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* I. i, Give me a man .. Has a good stroke at tennis .. Can play at æquinoctium with the line. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 16 The Colure of the Equinoctiums or equinoxes.

Equinox (ī·k-, e·kwinǫks). Also 6–7 equinoxe, 6 æquinoxe, 7–8 æquinox. [ad. (directly or through OF. *equinoxe*) L. *æquinoctium* (in the Middle Ages spelt *equinoxium*) equality between day and night, f. *æqui-* (see EQUI-) + *noct-* stem of *nox* night.

The late L. *æquinox* adj. (f. as *æquinoctium*) used also as sb. in the sense 'equinoctial point or sign', though not the source of the word as now used, seems to occur in the quot. from Chaucer under 2.]

1. One of the two periods in the year when the days and nights are equal in length all over the earth, owing to the sun's crossing the equator. Hence, the precise moment at which the sun crosses the equator.

The vernal or spring equinox is at present on the 20 March, and the autumnal on the 22 or 23 September. Just before the reformation of the calendar they were 11 days earlier.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H j, To tak away y^ ten dayes quhairby y^ æquinoxe of springe tyme had passeit y^ dew tyme. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 149 It is eight dayes more from the Vernal to the Autumnal Aequinox, then it is from the Autumnal to the Vernal again. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 261 The months of March and September, the two æquinoxes of our year, are the most windy and tempestuous. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 246 That he might .. bring the Equinox to its former place, ten Days were suppressed in the Month of October, in the Year 1582. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 88, I should put off my departure till after the equinox. 1838 EMERSON *Milton* Wks. (Bohn) III. 296 He believed his poetic vein only flowed from the autumnal to the vernal equinox. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* xxx, Live long, nor feel in head or chest Our changeful equinoxes. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xiii. 105 At the time of the equinoxes .. the sun's declination is zero.

attrib. 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* 20 That began .. from the Equinox day.

b. The condition of having the days and nights of equal length. Also *fig.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 129 [His vice is] to his vertue, a iust Equinox, The one as long as th' other. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 58 There must be a perpetual Equinox, or equality of Day and Night, through the whole Planet. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 229 Then the Earth had a perpetual Equinox and unity of Seasons.

2. One of the two points at which the sun's path crosses the Equator, described technically as the first points in Aries and Libra. Formerly also used loosely for the region of the ecliptic adjacent to these points. *Precession of the equinoxes* (see PRECESSION).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 17 And ther-fore ben thise two signes [Aries & Libra] called the equinoxiis [*ed.* 1560 equinoctes]. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* 149 a, The beginning of Aries, which is called the vernal Equinoxe. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 105 If .. in any oblique Horizon, there should bee an equinoxe, it could no wise bee in the middle time betwixt the two Solstices. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 418 The true and imaginary Sun will be equally distant from both Equinoxes.

† 3. = *Equinoctial line* or EQUATOR. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VI. (1599) 252 The Iles of Cape Verde .. are distant fourteene degrees from the Equinox. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iv. 90 To the North of the Equinox .. in these Seas, I never saw any [Seals]. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 45 The true Fertility that brings Corn to a Masculine Perfection is in Countries far from the Equinox.

† 4. An equinoctial gale. *Obs. rare.*

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 504 The wind, 'tis true, Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new, Nor more than usual equinoxes blew.

Equinumerally, -numerant, -omnipotent: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equip (ĭkwi·p), *v.* Also 6 eskippe, esquippe, 7 equippe, (8 aequip), 8 *aphet.* 'quip. [a. Fr. *équipe-r, esquipe-r* (whence Sp., Pg. *esquipar*), prob. ad. ON. *skipa* to man (a vessel), fit up, arrange, prob. f. *skip* = SHIP.

The Fr. word in the sense 'to equip' is app. not recorded before 16th c.; but it must have existed much earlier, at least in AFr. and Norman Fr.; cf. AF. *eskipeson* equipment (14th c.) and med.L. *eschipāre* to man a vessel (M. Paris 13th c.). The OF. *esquiper, eschiper* 'to put or go on board a ship', 'to put out to sea', is perh. a different word, but must ultimately be f. ON. or OS. *skip* ship.]

1. *trans.* To fit out (a ship).

1580 BARET *Alv.* E 340 *Esquippe*, or furnishe ships with all ablements. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 36 Ile ye man, esquipping youre ships with furniture aptlye. 1698-9 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 335 (R.) The States General gave orders for equipping a considerable fleet. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 246 Equipping the ship for these two different voyages. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxi. 184 Antiphon .. had equipt two galleys at his own expense.

2. In wider sense: 'To furnish for service' (T.); to provide with what is requisite for efficient action, as arms, instruments, or apparatus of any kind. Hence *fig.* to furnish with the physical or mental qualifications necessary for any task. Const. *with.* Also of things: To constitute the equipment of.

1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. 107, 50,000 soldiers largelie and plentifullye furnished eskipped and trymed. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 205 A principall Courtier writing from London, to a personage of Authority .. willed him among other things, to 'equippe' his Horses. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 183 The Pens, Ink, and Parchment have acquip'd me to keep a Journal. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* III. viii, Can .. any drugs equip disease with the vigour of that young man? 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Pref. 6 Being so slenderly equipped as a writer. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 107 How various .. are the powers which must equip the

truly great orator. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 60 Every man was ready equipped at all times with the arms which corresponded to his rank. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 151 Biörkö, one of the island cities, could equip an army of fourteen thousand burghers. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Democracy* Mixed Ess. 3 My aim is .. not to set on foot and fully equip a new theory. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., These lines [of railway] are all equipped in the best possible manner. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Mar. 5/2 A power of analysis equal to that which would equip a mathematician.

b. To supply with the pecuniary resources needful for any undertaking. Formerly also in slang or jocular use, to present *with* a sum of money.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, The Cull equipt me with a brace of Meggs. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 18 His companions agreed to equip him with fifty guineas. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 69 We must equip you by a mortgage on Scarsdale.

3. a. To array, dress up, rig out. Also with the thing worn as subj. **b.** With some notion of 2 (chiefly *refl.*): To dress, accoutre, fit out (*for* a journey).

a. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IX. 304 A Cap of Crimson did his Head equip. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ₱2 Equipped in a ridiculous Habit, when they fancy themselves in the Height of the Mode. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 49, I had better get myself at once 'quipt in the Dress that will become my Condition. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iv, Equipt in a habit which mingled the national dress of the Scottish common people with something of an Eastern costume. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 239 Chinook warriors, all painted and equipped in warlike style.

fig. 1725 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 210 Buchanan equipt them [epistles] with a French dress.

b. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 72 It is Dr. Donne, equipped for the expedition to Cales. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 4 He equipped himself for the journey. 1879 JENKINSON *Guide to Lakes* 236 The tourist will do well to equip himself with good strong boots.

†E·quipace. *Obs.* [f. EQUI- + PACE.] Equal step; regular marching order. *In equipace*, in equal step. Cf. EQUIPAGE 14.

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 120 They strive to keep in equipace. 1619 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 456 Marlinius, who goes in æquipace with Gomorus in Learning, etc. *Ibid.* 59. 1627 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Margaret* xix, Twelve barons in their equipace, and twenty bishops.

Equipage (e·kwipĕdʒ), *sb.* Also 7 æquipage, equippage, 8 ecquipage. [a. F. *équipage*, f. *équiper*: see prec. and -AGE. (The Sp. *equipaje*, It. *equipaggio*, are ad. Fr.)]

I. The action or process of equipping; the state or condition of being equipped.

†1. The action or process of fitting out (a ship), of providing (a soldier) with accoutrements, etc.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 65 And ruled the equipage Of th' Argive fleet to Ilion. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politiæ* 69 After the compleate Equipage of this mighty royall Navy. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Equipage*, a dighting or setting forth of a man, horse, or ship-furniture. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1926/1 Count Vecchi hastens the Equipage of the Galleys and other small Vessels.

†2. The state or condition of being equipped; equipment. *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxii, To march in ranckes of better equipage. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. lxiii, It cost Sir Walter Rawleigh much more to put himself in equipage for that long intended voyage. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref. (1851) 331 The force and equipage of whose Armes they have so oft'n met victoriously. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 209 A Fleet which attended in gallant Equipage to back his Forces. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 420 Their Equipage and Order were not comely.

II. All that is needed for military operations, travelling, a domestic establishment, etc.

3. Apparatus of war, artillery, stores, and means of transport; tackle of a ship. *Camp equipage*: tents and furniture required for encampment. *Field equipage*: whatever is required to facilitate the movements of an army. *Siege equipage*: the train of battering guns, with ammunition, etc.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 28 By reason of which great equipage .. the army departed out of Naples, with great hope of the victory. *c* 1652 MILTON *Sonn.* xvii, To advise how war may .. Move .. In all her equipage. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 98 Having with this Equipage crossed the Channel, he directly joyned Plautius. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 30 With the guns, sails, rigging, and other equipage. 1810 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 192/1 To provide himself with camp equipage. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* III. xiii. 40 The superb siege equipage .. was sent on to Valenciennes. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* (ed. 3) 139 An equipage of 20 boats was also collected. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., Camp equipage consists of tents, furniture, cooking utensils, etc.

†4. Military garb, uniform, accoutrements, trappings. *Obs.*

1633 SHIRLEY *Yng. Admiral* III. i, Put thy body in equipage, and beg of the princess to be one of these brave fellows. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1843) 320/1 All the trained bands of London [were] led out in their brightest equipage upon the heath next Brentford. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 269 There a Don Quixot in an equipage of differing pieces. 1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montr.* ii, The equipage of a well-armed trooper of the period.

†b. Apparel, attire, costume, dress, 'get up'.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. 265 He never saw .. Gentlemen .. in a neater equipage. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 62 Commanding the common Hangman to do his office in that Equipage [yellow starch'd Bands and Cuffs]. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 255 It is unnecessary to describe the particulars of my new equipage. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xviii. (1865) 140 He never dressed for a dinner party but he forgot his sword .. or some other necessary part of his equipage.

fig. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvi. 100 They which came to fetch water, seeing us set there in so sad an equipage, returned. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 5 Published them in the equipage they are in. 1665 J. MALL *Offer of F. Help* 111 You see the compleat Christian in his equipage for sufferings. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 44 Strip off all her equipage of pride.

5. Outfit for a journey, expedition, etc.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Equipage*, furniture or provision for horsemanship, especially in triumph, or tournaments. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 6/1 Such an equipage .. as might be fit for the Prince of Wales. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 173 The Queen had ordered a little equipage of all things necessary for me. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxii, A small scrip and bottle .. with a stout staff in his hand, completed his equipage. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 34 A few carpet-bags and shawls, our equipage for the night.

6. Small articles of domestic furniture, *esp.* china, glass, and earthenware. *Breakfast-, tea-equipage*: a breakfast-, tea-service. *arch.*

1672 CROWNE *City Politics* I. i, That Rogue! my patch upon my nose, my pillow and sick equipage, quickly. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 86 ₱3, I had no sooner set Chairs .. and fixed my Tea-Equipage, but, etc. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6297/2 A Toilet Equipage of Plate for his Lady. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 195 A tea-table, and all its equipage of solid gold. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. xi. 174 Household furniture, and what is called Equipage. 1825 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. (ed. 2) v. 149 The tea-equipage which they were then using .. was convenient and genteel. 1833 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIV. 297 The whole breakfast equipage .. set out .. for no greater personage than myself. 1888 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 24 Mar. 36 The 'tea equipages' might be cleared away during the dinner hour.

7. Articles for personal ornament or use; a collection of such articles.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Basset-Table* 29 Behold this Equipage, by Mathers wrought. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 349 My Lady's .. fine Repeating-Watch and Equipage. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XV, Without the aid of dressing case and tiring equipage. 1846 MRS. SHERWOOD *Fairchild Family* II. 17 An equipage was a little case which held a thimble, scissors, a pencil, and other such little matters, and .. hung to the girdle to balance the great watches worn by the grandmothers and great grandmothers of people now living.

†8. Apparatus in general. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1648 H. G. tr. *Balzac's Prince* 118 That long equipage of Debauchery, which the Voluptuous leade after them. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 180 The Papists have transferred to their Saints al the equipage of the Pagan Gods. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 249 All the Equipage of Substantial Forms and of Qualities. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. 353 By all the appurtenances and equipage of a voluptuous and effeminate life.

b. (See quot.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 146 The weight of the upper mill-stone .. joined to the weight of the spindle .. and the trundle .. (the sum of which three numbers is called the equipage of the turning mill-stone), should never be less than 1550 pounds avoirdupois.

III. The appurtenances of rank, office, or social position.

†9. Formal state or order; ceremonious display; the 'style' of a domestic establishment, etc.

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* Author to Bk. 3 The earth a stage, Kings have their entrance in due equipage. 1633 FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xii, Marching in Tragic State, and buskin'd equipage. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 167 They perceived in what equipage, and with what honour they were sent home. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 239 She made an equipage far above what she could support. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 273 Here are also sharpers .. with greater equipage than the sharpers in England.

†10. What is required to maintain an official establishment. Also *attrib.*, as in *equipage-money*.

1668 TEMPLE *Let. Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 122 They .. brought down the Equipage Money of Ambassadors from three thousand Pounds .. to 1500 Pounds. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden Soc.) 149 To Sr John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Com'ons, bounty, for his equipage. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxiii. 110 *note*, He received three thousand pounds for plate and equipage money.

†11. Train of retainers or attendants, retinue, following. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 114 Teache her [the Muse] tread aloft in buskin fine, With queint Bellona in her equipage! 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. xliv, With you take some part Of these braue Soldiers of mine equipage. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 16 On the 27th April, came over .. the young Prince of Orange, with a splendid Equipage. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambridgesh.* I. 150 Dido had a piece of State in her Court peculiar to her self .. an Equipage indeed .. a hundred servants in ordinary attendance all of the same age. 1731 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 648 How many days will you maintain me [Swift] and my equipage?

transf. and *fig.* 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 34 Their seuerall parts and feates thereon to play Amidst the rest of natures equipage. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 472 ₱4 Distinct Suns, and their peculiar Equipages of Planets. 1806 WORDSW. *Ode on Intim. Immortal.* 106 The Persons .. That Life brings with her in her equipage.

12. A carriage and horses, with the attendant servants; in later use sometimes applied to a carriage alone.

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Equipage* .. is frequently used for a Coach and Number of Footmen. *a* 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxxvii. 126 All the fine equipages that shine in the ring. 1765 in *Ld. Malmesbury's Priv. Lett.* I. 158 As for an equipage, I should do well .. [if Mr. Walpole has not sold his] to buy it; otherwise to make an English chariot here. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 44 A waggon or any tremendous equipage. 1811 L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 78 Her equipage was a travelling post-chaise with one pair of horses. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 377 The frequent mention of such equipages [a coach and six] in old books is likely to mislead us. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xii, Here .. roll and rumble all kinds of equipages.

IV. **†13.** Transl. of Fr. *équipage*, the crew of a ship. *Obs. rare.*

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. ii. 221 When got to Sea, he opened his Mind to the Chiefs of his Equipage. *Ibid.* II. iv. 261 Her Equipage might have been all saved had they held out till the storm abated. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Equipage*, in navigation. See Crew.

†V. **14.** In the phrase *To go* (*march, walk*) *in equipage*, the original sense was prob. 'to walk in military array *with*' (cf. 2); but in our examples (all *fig.*) the sense is 'to keep step *with*', so that the sb. becomes synonymous with EQUIPACE. Hence the word *equipage* was in 17th c. often supposed to be formed with the prefix *equi-*, and in many passages it occurs in the sense: Equality of position, rank, or importance.

[1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Whose Amintas, and translated Antigone may march in equipage of honour, with any of our ancient Poets. 1600 (see 2).] 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 37 As the Papists are in equipage with former Pagans so likewise with all moderne aliens. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii, His worke, not seeming fit To walke in equipage with better wit. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* Ep. Ded. 4 That your vertue and goodnes might march in æquipage with your State and Authority. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 322 According to .. the best Authours, and nearest equipage to truth, the starres are called lights. 1655 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. Pref. 7 Nor doth it sound well, that the examples of men .. should .. stand in so near equipage with the commands of God.

†E·quipage, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with an equipage, accoutrements, or outfit; to array; to furnish.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 17 A goodly traine Of Squires and Ladies equipaged well. 1623 WODROEPHE *Fr. & Eng. Gram.* 214 Wee shal all be mounted, equipaged, and in better order to morrow. 1651 tr. *Don Fenise* 276 Leon was equipaged in such manner, that he might be well taken for a thiefe. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 328 Of sacred Hymn I strait made choice, With Organ equipaged, and Voice. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 98 Well dress'd, well bred, well equipaged, is ticket good enough.

2. a. *trans.* To rank. **b.** *intr.* To stand in rank; to take rank. Cf. EQUIPAGE *sb.* 14.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 109 They all equipage together as being by the Poets never separate. *Ibid.* VIII. 396 This incomparable Ladie I know not where to equipage, or in what ranke to place.

Hence **E·quipaged** *ppl. a.*, in senses of the vb.

1598 FLORIO Ep. Ded., The Vniuers containes all things, digested in best equipaged order. 1775 ASH, *Equipaged*, accoutred, attended, having a splendid retinue. 1847 in CRAIG.

†Equiparable, *a. Obs.* Also 7 æquiparable. [a. Fr. *équiparable*, ad. L. *æquiparābilis*, f. *æquiparāre* to put on an equality, compare, liken, f. *æquipar* perfectly alike or equal, f. *æquus* equal + *par.*] Equal in comparison, equivalent.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. § 116 The childe or insipient (which are with him æquiparable) drinketh the sweet and delicious words vnaduisedly. 1695 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 152 The want of a competent heat, that is lasting and equiparable to the heat of the climate. 1721-66 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

†Equi·parance. *Obs. rare.* In 7 æquiparance. [ad. late L. *æquiparantia* comparison, f. *æquiparant-em*: see next.] Equivalence.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 520 There is proportion of Equalitie, or æquiparance.

†Equi·parant, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *æquiparant-em*, pr. pple. of *æquiparāre*: see EQUIPARABLE.] Equivalent, of equal value or importance.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* v. xlii. Wks. IV. 357 Her title of Lady is equiparant to His title as Lord.

†Equi·parate, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *æquiparāt-us*, pa. pple. of *æquiparāre*: see EQUIPARABLE.] Of equal weight or importance; equivalent. Const. *to.*

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 63 Princes desires are equiparate to commands. *Ibid.* 113 [Certain reprisals were] some satisfaction .. but, though almost two for one, not equiparate to the merit of that nations cruelty.

†Equi·parate, *v. Obs.* In 7 æquiparate, equiparat. [f. L. *æquiparāt-* ppl. stem of *æquiparāre*: see EQUIPARABLE.] *trans.* **a.** To reduce to a level; to level. **b.** To regard or treat as on the same level.

1632 VICARS *Æneid* xii, King Latines throne this day I'le ruinate And houses tops to th' ground æquiparate. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 163 Then you may equiparat them in the point of abuse.

Equiparation (*i*kwi:părē·ʃən). [ad. L. *æquiparātion-em* equalizing, comparison, f. *æquiparāre*: see EQUIPARABLE.] **a.** The action of placing on an equality, or on an equal footing. **†b.** The action of comparing; *concr.* a parallel.

1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* 32 Yet thy felicity admits no equiparation, nay, hardly a comparison. 1623 COCKERAM, *Equiparation*, a comparison made with another. 1657

REEVE *God's Plea* 112, I would willingly .. not only set forth a representation, but find an equiparation. 1886 MUIRHEAD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 714 The equiparation of legacies and singular trust-gifts.

†**E·quipare,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *equipare-r*, ad. L. *æquiparāre*: see EQUIPARABLE.] Only in pa. pple. used as adj. = EQUIPARATE; equivalent, 'just like'.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 84 The first lettres came out of fenyce equypared to purpre coloure. *Ibid.*, The grete trybulacion of Elysse is equypared to that of horrestes.

Equipedal (*ī*kwipī·dăl), *a.* [f. L. *æquiped-us* (see next) + -AL; cf. PEDAL.] Having equal feet. a. Said of the two equal sides of an isosceles triangle. b. *Zool.* Having the pairs of feet equal. In mod. Dicts.

Equipede (*ī*·kwipīd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. L. *æquiped-us* or *æquipēs, -pedis*, f. *æquus* equal + *pes* foot.] A. *adj.* Having legs of equal length. B. *sb.* See quot.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 67 The *Æquipedes*, so called because all their legs, except the last pair, are nearly equal in length .. The equipede Chilopodans.

†**Equipe·ndence.** *Obs.* [f. EQUI- + PENDENCE.] The state of hanging in equilibrium.

1627 JACKSON *Creed* VI. i. vii. Wks. 1673 II. 39 Let Mathematicians imagine what rules or reasons of equipendence they list.

†**Equipe·ndency.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] The state or condition of hanging in equipoise. In quot. *fig.*

1662 SOUTH *Serm. Gen.* i. 27 (1715) IV. 59 The Will of Man in the State of Innocence, had an entire Freedom, a perfect Equipendency and Indifference to either Part of the Contradiction..to accept, or not accept the Temptation. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Equipe·ndent,** *a. Obs.* [f. EQUI- + PENDENT.] Hanging in equipoise; evenly balanced.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxvi. Wks. 1673 III. 550 If the Scales be even or equipendent. 1681 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 105 Wks. 1872 VIII. 74 If the balance be not equipendent, wrong may be done. [In mod Dicts.]

Equipensate, -periodic: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equipment (*ī*·kwi·pmĕnt). [f. EQUIP *v.* + -MENT. Cf. Fr. *équipement.*]

1. a. The action or process of equipping or fitting out. b. The state or condition of being equipped; the manner in which a person or thing is equipped. Also *fig.*

a. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 5 The equipment of the squadron was still prosecuted with as much vigour as ever. 1809 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 33/1 Lord Liverpool also defended the equipment of the expedition to Portugal. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 19 Mental training .. as well as mental equipment. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 9/1 For the endowment and equipment of a Chair of Anatomy.

b. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 123 Its equipment might suit the purposes of a Store-Vessel for our building service. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. x. iii. 423 An army which seemed irresistible from its numbers and equipment. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 38 The admirable equipment of their Arctic ships carries London to the pole. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 261 The institution did not spring in full maturity and equipment, like Pallas from the brain of Jove.

2. *concr.* Anything used in equipping; furniture; outfit; warlike apparatus; necessaries for an expedition or voyage. Used in the *pl.* to indicate the articles severally, in the *sing.* collectively.

1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 14 See my Crook, my Scrip, Box and other Parts of my equipment. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 275 To forward our equipments for rendering the house habitable. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 46 The hunting equipments of the female archers. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 479 When you shall be in possession of your equipment of ordnance, etc. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph. Paul* i. 16 The helmet is .. the brightest .. part of the soldier's equipment. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 Sched. 1, Equipments which are primâ facie evidence of a Vessel being engaged in the Slave Trade. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 264, I include under the general term equipment all that must be actually present with the fighting portion of an army at any one moment.

b. *fig.* Intellectual 'outfit'.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xliii. 165 A valuable portion of a student's [of the Bible] equipment. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 342 A hardly less grotesque object in his intellectual equipment for his task than in his outward attire. 1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 306 Our naive assumption that classical learning was a complete equipment for a great university.

Equipoise (*ī*·kwipoiz), *sb.* Also 7 æquipoiz, 8 æquipoise. [f. EQUI- + POISE *sb.*, replacing the phrase *equal poise.*]

1. Equality or equal distribution of weight; a condition of perfect balance or equilibrium.

a. in material things.

[1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 74 The least weight whatsoever added or subtracted would turne it from its Equall-poyze.] 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 82 And even in the temperate Zone of our life, there are few bodies at such an æquipoiz of humours. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 14 *note*, An æquipoise of the Atmosphere produceth a Calm. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* 39 In your eagerness to mount, you may, by over-exerting yourself, lose your equipoise. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 34 If the arms of a balance be unequal, the weights in equipoise will be unequal in the same proportion. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xx, O'Brien .. kept his left arm raised in equipoise. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* vii. 257 The beam of the balance will scarcely be moved to recover its equipoise.

b. in immaterial things; *esp.* intellectual, moral, political, or social forces or interests.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Stone to the Altar* 83 If between the weight of two equal Senses, there be an indistinguishable Equipoise. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 117 So great reason..to lay the foundation of his [Des Cartes'] Philosophy in an equipoise of mind. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 83 ¶ 4 Sim Scruple..lives in a continual equipoise of doubt. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 197 Opium on the contrary communicates serenity and equipoise to all the faculties. 1858 LONGF. *Birds of Passage, Haunted Houses*, Our little lives are kept in equipoise By opposite attractions and desires. 1885 STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 550 Between the implication and the evolution of the sentence there should be a satisfying equipoise of sound.

2. A counterpoise; a balancing or equivalent force. Chiefly *fig.*

1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1876) 6 One side making almost an exact equipoise to the other. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* § 20 (1853) 65 Some sort of equipoise to the wealth which her daughter would bring. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. i. 43 The equipoise to the clergy [*i.e.* the aristocracy] being removed, the Church became so powerful.

Equipoise (*ī*·kwipoiz), *v.* Also 7 equipoyse, æquipoise. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To serve as an equipoise to; to counterbalance.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 105 A Cylinder of that weight does just æquipoise the Elastic power of the Ayr without. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 264, I see they just equipoize each other. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 228 An opposition, which, till then, had nearly equipoised the weight of the ministry. 1856 LANDOR *Ant. & Octav.* v. 39 No Praise Can equipoise his virtues. 1868 R. BUCHANAN *Trag. Dramas Hist., Wallace* I. vi, On yonder bier Lies one whose worth to equipoise thy master..Were gossamer to gold.

2. To place or hold in equipoise; to hold (the mind) in suspense.

a 1764 LLOYD *Poems, Actor*, A whole minute equipois'd he stands. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 343 Regulating, and equipoising the various functions of the animal economy. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 355 He had to equipoise the opposite interests of the Catholics and the Evangelists. 1887 J. W. GRAHAM *Nexra* II. xxiv. 361 Suspicion and dissimulation equipoised the Imperial mind [Tiberius].

†3. *intr.* To balance *with*. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 85 Where upper things will not With nether equipoyse.

Hence **E·quipoised** *ppl. a.*, **E·quipoising** *vbl. sb.*

a 1685 *Let. to Dk. York* in *5th Coll. Papers Pres. Affairs* (1688) 38, I am a dutiful and hearty Lover of Monarchy .. when establish'd on such an Equi-pois'd Basis of Wisdom as ours is. 1832 CARLYLE *Jas. Carlyle* 45 Mallets and irons hung in two equipoised masses over the shoulder. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 6 The beam of an equipoised balance. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 166 By its [the air's pressure] .. equipoising .. 29 and a half inches of mercury.

†**E·quipoisure.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -URE.] A state of being evenly balanced.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 10 By standing in an Equipoisure or not, it [the tongue of this Ballance] doth .. tell you the difference or certainty of the Weights.

†**E·quipolle,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *equipol*, shortened form of *equipollent*: see EQUIPOLLENT.] = EQUIPOLLENT; equivalent.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxi. (1869) 64 The whiche seyinge in singuler may wel be seid equipolle to a plurelle.

Equipollence (*ī*kwi|pɒ·lĕns). Also 5 equipolence, 8–9 æquipollence. [a. OF. *equipolence*, mod.Fr. *équipollence*, ad. L. *æquipollentia*, f. *æquipollent-em* EQUIPOLLENT.] The quality of being equipollent.

1. Equality of force, power, or signification.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xlix. (1869) 199, I shal fynde in þis place countrepeis and equipollence of þe hegge of penitence. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Poems* 173 That in his equipollence He judgeth him equivalent With God Omnipotent. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 242 Our Commentators missed to make a large discourse of æquipolences in this place. 1647 *Power of the Keys* iii. 35 The equipollence of the word Sacerdos and Episcopus being observed. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* III. 612 These phænomena do much depend upon a mechanical æquipollence of pressure. 1867 EMERSON *Progr. Culture* Wks. (Bohn) III. 228 There is also an equipollence of individual genius to the nation which it represents.

2. *Logic.* An equivalence between two or more propositions. Cf. EQUIPOLLENT 3 c.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7078 Late hym study in equipolences. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1008/1 So that *non omnis*, after the rule of equipollence, should be taken for as much as *nullus*. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 313/2 Of Reciprocation there are three kinds .. the third .. equipollence. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 4 The Conversion and Opposition, and Equipollence of these modal Propositions. 1851 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* vi. (1860) 220 The equipollence in some cases can only be determined materially.

Equipollency (*ī*kwi|pɒ·lĕnsi). Also 7 æq-, equipollencie, 9 æquipollency. [f. EQUIPOLLENT: see -ENCY.]

1. Equivalence in signification, authority, efficacy, virtue, etc. Cf. EQUIPOLLENCE 1.

1623 ROWLANDSON *God's Bless.* 5 They have an equipollency, or equall weight, with the plainest precepts. *a* 1638 MEDE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xl. II. 273 What equipollency can be in sense between these two? *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) III. 606 The endeavours of the one and the other were reduced to an equipollency. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* 183 The notion of this sort of equipollency in man's modes of activity.

2. *Logic.* = EQUIPOLLENCE 2.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 199 The equipollencie and opposition both of plaine and modal enunciations. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* I. § 4. 15 The equipollency of propositions both pure and modal. 1846 MILL *Logic* II. i. § 2 Examples of æquipollency or equivalence of propositions.

Equipollent (*ī*kwi|pɒ·lĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–7 equipolent, (5–6 equypolent, 8 equippolent), 6–7 æquipol(l)ent. [a. OF. *equipolent* (mod.F. *équipollent*), ad. L. *æquipollent-em* of equal value, f. *æquus* equal + *pollentem*, pr. pple. of *pollēre* to be strong.] A. *adj.*

†1. Of persons: Possessed of equal power, authority, influence, rank, or personal capacity. *Obs.*

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2108 They wolden waite to be equipolent, And somewhat more, unto her husbondes. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 68 Ther may no gretter Perill growe to a Prince, than to have a Subgett equipolent to himself. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 163 Fewe princes .. be to hym comparable or equipollent. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* I. (1876) 22 Being in capacity and memory both els equipolent. 1824–9 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 393 A maritime power..equipollent on the sea with France.

2. Of things, forces, or agencies: Equal in power, effectiveness, or validity.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* xii. 5 The thoughtfulle wight is vesselle of turment, There is no greef to hym equipollent. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. v. in Ashm. (1652) 170 After thyne Elements be made equypolent. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 291 Saynt Mylgyde the thyrde, of vertu equypolent. 1607–12 BACON *Ess. Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 368 Votarie resolucion is made equipollent to Custome. 1686 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 143 The Pressure of the Atmospheere, and the resistence of the Bubble [were] by Accident .. near æquipollent. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. (1819) 111 By the aid of a considerable and equipollent muscular force. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* Introd. 28 To regard the Bible.. as a sort of talisman .. with all its parts equipollent.

3. Identical in effect or result; practically equivalent.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 165 To find the Longitude of any place, or some thing æquipollent thereunto. *c* 1730 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* v. 180 The divine conservation is equipollent to .. a continued repeated creation. 1790 WILDBORE *Spher. Motion* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 530 An equipollent parallelopipedon which shall move in the very same manner as the body. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. viii. 435 A uniformity of measure, which the use of nearly equipollent feet cannot .. be thought to impair. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *New Anal. Log. Forms* in *Logic* II. (1860) 260 The equipollent forms of Limitation or Inclusion, and Exception. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 292 Equipollent conceptions could be placed side by side in apposition.

b. Of expressions or symbols: Equivalent in meaning.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 13/1 The Greeke word ἀπειρόκωλος is equipollent to *Ineptus*. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 1 (1622) 212 Two Philosophicall termes, in sense æquipollent vnto the very name of God. 1760 SWINTON *Coin* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 865 The characters .. were not precisely the same with those of the equipollent letters used in Umbria. 1858 TRENCH *Synon. N. T.* (1876) 299 Ὑπέρ shall be accepted as equipollent with ἀντί.

c. In *Logic.* Said *esp.* of propositions which express the same thing, notwithstanding formal diversity.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xv. 66 Indefinite propositions are æquipollent to uniuersall. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 40 Equipollent propositions..that may be reduced purely to one and the same categorical proposition. 1822 T. TAYLOR tr. *Apuleius* 381 Every proposition likewise, if it assumes in the beginning a negative particle, becomes its equipollent contradictory. 1846 MILL *Logic* II. i. § 2 The original proposition..is first changed into a proposition æquipollent with it.

B. *sb.* Something that has equal power, weight, effect, importance, or significance; an equivalent.

1611 SCLATER *Key* (1629) 337 Are they not equipollents? 1612 — *Ministers Portion* 13 In the Apostles Logicke, a Priest and receiver of tithes are equipollents. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 280 Because we exactly and fully do the equipollent. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 30 What is Declared .. is the very Equipollent of what the Author had said. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 723 'Choice set terms', for which there is absolutely no equipollent in any of the other languages of Europe. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 420 The word Ἀχαιοί is used .. as the simple equipollent of Greek. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 136 Its logical equipollent.

Hence **Equipollentness** = EQUIPOLLENCE 2.

1736 in BAILEY.

Equipollently (*ī*kwi|pɒ·lĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] a. With equal force or significance; synonymously. †b. Virtually; by means of equivalent expressions; cf. EQUIVALENTLY 2, 3.

1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 68 Both expresly and equipollently .. he sees no sin in his justified children. *Ibid.* 282 Evident and plaine, both expresly and equipollently by many places of Scripture. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) II. 498 Both phrases [the spirit of God and the power of God] Saint Paul doth equipollently express by the power of the Holy Ghost. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 197 Using the two terms, Persians and Barbars, equipollently.

Equiponderance (*ī*kwi|pɒ·ndĕrăns). [f. EQUIPONDERANT: see -ANCE. Cf. Fr. *équipondérance.*] Equality of weight; equilibrium.

1775 in ASH. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 155 Being, as it were, originally balanced to a sort of equiponderance. 1833

J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* II. 287 The equiponderance of the scales may remain unaffected.

Equiponderancy (ī:kwiˌpɒ·ndĕrănsi). [f. Equiponderant: see -ancy.] = prec.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 56. 2/1 An Equiponderancy will be .. caused. 1820 in Jodrell; and in mod. Dicts.

Equiponderant (ī:kwiˌpɒ·ndĕrănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 equiponderent, 7–9 æquiponderant. [ad. med.L. *æquiponderant-em*, pr. pple. of *æquiponderāre*: see next vb. Cf. Fr. *équipondérant*.]

A. *adj.*

1. †a. Having its weight equally distributed; evenly balanced. †b. Of equal specific gravity. c. Of equal weight.

a. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 If the needle be not exactly equiponderant, that end which is a thought too light, if touched becommeth even.

b. 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 26 May serve to render their Bodies equiponderant to the water. 1766 Amory *Life J. Buncle* (1770) IV. 100 To make gold, other metals must be rendered equiponderant to it.

c. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvi. 291 The quantity of Air to a quantity of Water equiponderant thereto, is as 1300 to 1. 1777 Shuckburgh in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 557 The proportional gravity of quicksilver to air will express inversely the length of two equiponderant columns of these fluids. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 95 The silver penny .. to which 32 kernels of wheat were equiponderant was equal to 22½ grains troy.

2. Of immaterial things: a. Of equal weight, importance, force, or influence. b. Evenly balanced.

c 1630 Jackson *Creed* VI. xi. Wks. 1844 V. 290 In a measure equiponderent to their weight upon our souls. 1747 Johnson *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 172 The equiponderant authorities of writers alike eminent for judgment and accuracy. 1833 *Q. Rev.* XLIX. 550 The theory of three distinct and equiponderant estates. 1882 Symonds *Animi Figura* 127 Equiponderant strife 'twixt good And evil.

B. *sb. pl.* Things of equal weight.

1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* 326 The Treatise on Æquiponderants by Archimedes.

†Equipo·nderate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *æquiponderāt-us*, pa. pple. of *æquiponderāre*: see next.] Equal in weight; in a state of equilibrium. Const. *to, with.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 58 Iron and steel ..in long wires equiponderate with untwisted silke and soft wax. 1674 Petty *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 49 If 1728 Mice were equiponderate to one Horse.

fig. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xlvi, Which is equiponderate with our vernacular adage.

Equiponderate (ī:kwiˌpɒ·ndĕre¹t), *v.* [f. med. L. *æquiponderāt-* ppl. stem of *æquiponderāre*, f. *æquus* equal + *ponderāre* to weigh.]

†1. *intr.* To be in a state of equipoise. Const. *to, with. Obs.*

1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. iv. (1648) 21 The power that doth equiponderate with any weight. 1672 — *Nat. Relig.* 11 The evidence on each side doth equiponderate. 1682 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 355 When bodies do equiponderate to the bulk of water equal to them. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 56. 2/1 They Equiponderate. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 20 The point about which they would equiponderate or rest in any position.

2. *trans.* To counterpoise, counterbalance.

1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* II. ii. (1682) 26 Till it is come to equiponderate a cylinder of Mercury of that height. 1673 Walker *Educ.* 20 To equiponderate the prejudices of pleasure and interest. 1766 Amory *Life J. Buncle* (1770) IV. 102 Both equiponderate (a pound suppose) in air. 1853 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 162 *note*, Countervailing claims..had far more than equiponderated the declension.

3. *trans.* To put into a well-balanced condition.

1810 (see quot. for Equiponderated).

Hence **Equipo·nderated, Equipo·nderating** *ppl. adjs.*

1810 A. Knox in *Bp. Jebb's Corr.* (1834) II. 404 In this obviously measured and equiponderated speech. 1691 Ed. Taylor *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 163 The Mean of Equiponderating Solemnity of Humane Creatures. 1879 G. Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* III. x. 167 His equiponderating description of the place of misery.

Equiponderation (ī:kwiˌpɒndĕre¹·ʃən). [n. of action f. med.L. *æquiponderāre*: see prec. and -ation.] The action or process of making equally balanced, or putting in equipoise; the state or condition of being in equipoise.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 351 Equiponderation is when the endeavour of one body, which presses one of the beams, resists the endeavour of another body pressing the other beam, so that neither of them is moved. 1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 129 The anatomy of the human body .. the equiponderation of its parts. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* No. 285. 175 Equiponderation, or the relation of equipoise and balance.

†Equipo·nderous, *a. Obs.* Also 7 æquiponderous. [f. Equi- + L. *pondus, ponder-is* weight + -ous.] Of equal weight or specific gravity; *fig.* of equal authority.

1656–81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* 96 Being .. æquiponderous to a Mercurial Cylinder of 28 Inches. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxvi, His Character justly renders him æquiponderous to them in Moral..Knowledge. 1729 H. de Saumarez in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 54 To make it equiponderous with the Water.

Hence **Equipo·nderousness.** 1736 in Bailey.

†Equipo·ndious, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *æquipondi-um* equality of weight (f. *æquus* equal + *pond-us* weight) + -ous.] Having equal weight on both sides; nicely-balanced.

1661 Glanvill *Vanity Dogm.* 228 The Scepticks affected an indifferent equipondious neutrality. 1775 in Ash. 1846 in Worcester; and in mod. Dicts.

†Equi·potency. *Obs. rare.* [f. next: see -ency.] The condition of being equally powerful.

1658 *Fulness of Christ* 137 The union is not by means of exequation or equipotency [*printed* equipatency].

Equipotent (ī:kwi·pō·tĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. Equi- + Potent.] Equally powerful.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 85 Nor am I speaking of cases where it is clear that one of the qualities has overpowered the other, but of instances where they appear equipotent.

Equipotential (ī:kwiˌpote·nʃăl), *a.* [f. Equi- + Potential.]

†1. Of equal power or authority. *Obs.*

a 1678 Woodhead *Holy Living* (1688) 56 Not equipotential, or independent one of another.

2. *Physics.* Of points: In which the potential of a force is the same. Of lines, surfaces, etc.: In which the potential is constant at all points. *Equipotential function*: one which expresses the conditions of equality of potential.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 361 A disk, through which an electric current was passing until two nearly equipotential points were found. 1880 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 644/1 Equipotential lines in a plate. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 14 When a potential function exists, surfaces for which the potential is constant are called Equipotential surfaces. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 228 Equipotential and flow functions.

Equipped (ĭkwi·pt), *ppl. a.* [f. Equip *v.* + -ed¹.] In senses of the vb.

1838 Lytton *Leila* II. ii, The best equipped was conducted by the Marquess de Villena. 1866 Alger *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 69 The penalty affixed to supremely equipped souls.

†Equippee, *a. Her. Obs.* Also 8 equippé. [ad. F. *équipé*, pa. pple. of *équiper*. See Equip *v.*] (See quots.)

1731 Bailey vol. II, *Equippé* signifies a knight equipped, i. e. armed at all points. 1751 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1775 Ash, *Equippee.*

Equipper (ĭkwi·pəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er¹.] One who equips; one who fits out (a ship, etc.).

1864 Ld. Bramwell in *Morning Star* 12 Jan., The misdemeanour is committed..according to the intent, not of the equipper, but of his customer.

Equipping (ĭkwi·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action of the vb. Equip.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 740/1 The Governour was busy in equipping of Men of War. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 337 The equipping of two such armaments, did not escape the notice of the British Ministry. 1799 Nelson 28 Nov. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 118 Our Ships off Malta..will want a complete equipping.

¶ Used gerundially with omission of *in.*

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1677/1 The rest of the Ships that are Equipping at Thoulon. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) I. Introd. 11 The Endeavour was equipping for a voyage to the South Seas. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 113 In the basin..were seven two-deckers equipping.

Equiprobabilism, -producing, -radial, -radical: see Equi- *pref.*

Equirotal (ī:kwiˌɹō·tăl), *a.* [f. Equi- + L. *rota* wheel + -al.]

1. Having the fore and hind wheels of equal diameter.

1839 *Sat. Mag. Suppl.* Aug. 88/1 The first equirotal carriage thus made was a phaeton. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 492 His spring-waggon on the equirotal cross-lock principle. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 103/2 Ambulance wagon, complete with new pattern stretchers, equirotal, lockunder, converted.

2. 'Having equal rotation.' In mod. Dicts.

Equisegmental: see Equi- *pref.*

Equisetaceous (e:kwiˌsĭte¹·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *equisētāce-æ* + -ous: see Equisetum and -aceous.] Belonging to the order *Equisetaceæ.*

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 133 Siliceous crystals in the epidermis of equisetaceous plants.

Equisetic (ekwisī·tik), *a. Chem.* [f. Equiset-um + -ic.] Derived from Equisetum. *Equisetic acid*, obtained from *Equisetum fluviatile*, is now known to be identical with Aconitic acid.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 54 When malic acid is distilled at the temperature of 349°, it is resolved into water, and two pyro-acids, which are isomeric. These acids have been distinguished by the names of equisetic or maleic, and fumaric or paramaleic acid. 1876 Harley in *Royle's Mat. Med.* 771 Aconitia is combined in the root with aconitic or equisetic acid.

Equisetiform (ekwisī·tifɒ̄ɪm), *a. Bot.* [f. Equiset-um + -(i)form.] Having the form of an Equisetum.

1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Equisetum (ekwisī·tŭm). *Bot.* Pl. equisetums, -a. [a. L. *equisētum* (more correctly *equisætum*), f. *equus* horse + *sæta* bristle.] A genus of plants called popularly Horsetail or Mare's-tail; the typical genus of the N.O. *Equisetaceæ.*

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 101 The fossil ferns, equiseta, and other plants of the coal strata. 1847 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 360 His oolitic upright Equisetums are dreadful for my submarine flora. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* vi. 129 Mares' Tails or Equisetums.

Equisized: see Equi- *pref.*

†E·quison [1]. *Obs. rare.* In 7 æquison. [ad. L. *æquison-us* adj, f. *æqui-* (see Equi-) + *-son-us* sounding.] (See quot.)

1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 79 Aequisons are those [notes], which being stroke together, make one sound of 2.

Equison [2]. *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *equīsōn-em* groom, stable-boy, f. *equus* horse.] A groom; a horse-jockey.

1824–8 Landor *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 13 Newmarket, the competitors at its games, their horses, their equisons and colours.

Equisonance (ī:kwisō·u·năns). *Ancient Music.* [f. as next: see -ance; cf. Fr. *équisonnance.*] The fact of being equisonant; the concord of octaves.

1819 In Rees *Cycl.* 1838 In Smart; and in mod. Dicts.

Equisonant (ī:kwisō·u·năn̈t), *a. Ancient Music.* [f. Equi- + Sonant; after L. *æquisonus*: see Equison [1].] Consonant in the octave.

In mod. Dicts.

Equisufficiency: see Equi- *pref.*

Equitable (e·kwităb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *équitable*, f. *équité* Equity.]

1. Characterized by equity or fairness. a. Of actions, arrangements, decisions, etc.: That is in accordance with equity; fair, just, reasonable.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. a 5 b, The equitable considerations and candour of reasonable mindes. 1649 Cromwell *Lett.* 15 Apr. (Carlyle), Both my paper..and yours of the 28th do in all literal and all equitable construction agree. 1654 *True State Commonw.* 11 To interpose upon the same equitable grounds. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. xi. 306 He might compel Charles to accept of an equitable peace. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 466 To take the lands..under an equitable valuation. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 296 Their punishment, if tyrannical in form, was equitable in substance.

b. Of persons: Guided by principles of equity, displaying a spirit of equity; unbiased, impartial, candid. Now *rare.*

1682 Burnet *Rights Princes* viii. 296 Equitable Judges would acknowledg that he had reason of his side. 1690 Boyle *Chr. Virtuoso* I. Pref. 2, I hope the Equitable Reader will not expect to find every Subject .. fully Treated of. 1793 T. Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 153 Nor will any equitable critic .. dwell a moment upon this charge. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* vi. 165 The more severe we are to our own faults, the more gentle and equitable we shall be to the faults of others.

2. Pertaining to the department of jurisprudence called Equity. Of rights, claims, etc.: Valid in 'equity' as distinguished from 'law'.

a 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 105 They could make me no legal title..and I have only an equitable one to depend on. 1818 Cruise *Digest* I. 225 A trust estate ..is good as an equitable jointure. 1845 Polson in *Encycl. Metrop.* 856/1 In Demerara, Berbice, the Cape of Good Hope, etc...the supreme courts are courts of equitable as well as legal jurisdiction. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* vii. § 4. 337 The legal estate is vested in the trustee, in trust for the cestui que trust, who has the equitable estate.

Equitableness (e·kwităb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being equitable.

1643 Nethersole *Proj. for Peace* (1648) 5 The justice or equitablenesse of any..Article of the Project. 1797 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 74/2 The public would give them credit for its equitableness. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* III. iv. 77 He was so thoroughly assured as to the perfect equitableness of the transaction.

Equitably (e·kwităbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly².] In an equitable manner; according to the rules of equity, in a spirit of fairness.

1663 Charleton *Chor. Gigan.* 7 And equitably examined the probability. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 232 No more [will] be required of any one, than what might have been equitably expected of him. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, III. 343 Acting equitably towards the unoffending peasantry of another nation. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 249 He..distributed the imposts more equitably.

Equitangential: see Equi- *pref.*

Equitant (e·kwităn̈t), *a.* [ad. L. *equitant-em*, pr. pple. of *equitāre* to ride, f. *equit-em* (nom. *eques*) horseman, f. *equus* horse.]

†1. Riding on horseback. *Obs.*—°

1840 in Smart.

2. (See quot. 1880.)

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 260 Crocus leaves are not equitant. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iv. 136 Equitant, where leaves override, the older successively astride the next younger.

†Equitate (e·kwite¹t), *v. rare*⁻¹. *bombastic.* [f. L. *equitāt-* ppl. stem of *equitāre*: see prec.] *intr.* To ride.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 232 To which we equitate with Maturation.

Equitation (ekwitē¹·ʃən). Also 6 equitacion. [ad. L. *equitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *equitāre*: see Equitant. Cf. Fr. *équitation.*] The action, art, or habit of riding on, or as on, horseback; horsemanship.

1562 Bulleyn *Sicke Men* 67 b, Equitacion..must be used upon a soft easie goyng horse. 1771 Gibbon *Let.* Misc. Wks. 1796 I. 443, I have got a droll little poney, and intend to renew the long forgotten practice of equitation. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 39 Military Equitation may be divided into three parts. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 32 Witching the world with noble equitation.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. I. (1873) 116 Broomsticks ..the canonical instruments of their nocturnal equitation.

b. An excursion, a ride on horseback.

1728 *Let.* in Nichols *Illustr. Lit. Hist.* IV. 497 (L.), I have lately made a few rural equitations to visit some seats, gardens, etc. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. ii. (1872) 179 Sterling was at his poetisings and equitations again.

Equitative (e·kwite·tiv). [f. L. *equitāt-* (see EQUITATE) + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to equitation.

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 35 A whole legion of spectacles, warlike, gymnastic, legerdemain, equitative, and equivocal.

Equitemporaneous: see EQUI- *pref.*

Equity (e·kwĭti). Forms: 4–6 equite, -yte, (4 equitee, -ytee, -ytie, 5 eqwyte), 4–7 equitie, (6 æquitie, -ity), 6 equity. [a. OF. *equité* = Pr. *equitat*, Sp. *equidad*, It. *equità*, ad. L. *æquitāt-em*, f. *æquus* even, fair.]

I. In general.

1. The quality of being equal or fair; fairness, impartiality; evenhanded dealing.

The L. *æquitas* was somewhat influenced in meaning by being adopted as the ordinary rendering of Gr. ἐπιείκεια (see EPIKY), which meant reasonableness and moderation in the exercise of one's rights, and the disposition to avoid insisting on them too rigorously. An approach to this sense is found in many of the earlier Eng. examples.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 154 Thet hys hys pryvete Of hys domes in equyte. 1382 WYCLIF *Mal.* ii. 6 In equitee he walkide with me. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 491 Be justys he gave and eqwyte Til ilke man, þat his suld be. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 6 a, He [God] shal juge you in equite. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxix. 14 Equity was my crowne. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 19 Weigh it in the ballance of equitie. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 They can with no show of equity challenge vs for changing and correcting. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. vi. § 1. 399 Not to punish any man more than the law compels us; that's equity. 1673 *Rules of Civility* (ed. 2) 141 The person of honour is in equity to go in first. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. VIII. 32 These princes readily acknowledged the equity of his claim. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol.* Wks. 1846 II. 158 Those principles of equity and policy on which religious liberty is founded. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 257 There is a singular equity and absence of party passion.

2. *concr.* What is fair and right; something that is fair and right. *rarely* in *pl.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 144 Amonges þise þinges sitteþ þe heye makere..to don equite. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 305 He dede equite to alle euene forth his powere. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, That he may do equyte and justyce. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* x. 267 The equities which we owe to our neighbour.

II. In Jurisprudence.

3. The recourse to general principles of justice (the *naturalis æquitas* of Roman jurists) to correct or supplement the provisions of the law. *Equity of a statute*: the construction of a statute according to its reason and spirit, so as to make it apply to cases for which it does not expressly provide.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 6 a, They bee taken by the equitie of the statute. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* iv. § 270. 120 Such Assetts are not taken by the equitie of the Statute of Gloucester. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 3 Chancellors..moderated the rigour of the law according..to equity.

4. In England (hence in Ireland and the United States), the distinctive name of a system of law existing side by side with the common and statute law (together called 'law' in a narrower sense), and superseding these, when they conflict with it.

The original notion was that of sense 3, a decision 'in equity' being understood to be one given in accordance with natural justice, in a case for which the law did not provide adequate remedy, or in which its operation would have been unfair. These decisions, however, were taken as precedents, and thus 'equity' early became an organized system of rules, not less definite and rigid than those of 'law'; though the older notion long continued to survive in the language of legal writers, and to some extent to influence the practice of equity judges. In England, equity was formerly administered by a special class of tribunals, of which the Court of Chancery was chief; but since 1873 all the branches of the High Court administer both 'law' and 'equity', it being provided that where the two differ, the rules of equity are to be followed. Nevertheless, the class of cases formerly dealt with by the Court of Chancery are still reserved to the Chancery Division of the High Court.

1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 46 And likewise in his Court of Equitie he doth..cancell and shut up the rigour of the generall Law. *Ibid.* 58 The Iustices should informe him [the King] of the Law, and the Chancellor of Equitie. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* II. xxxix. 116 He will always have the worst of it in equity, whatever he may have at common law. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (J.), In the court of Chancery there are two distinct tribunals; the one ordinary, being a court of common law; the other extraordinary, being a court of equity. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. 40 Equity sometimes signifies a species of law. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 708 Equity will grant relief when ..a contract is made under a mistake. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 3 There are settled and inviolable rules of equity, which require to be moderated by the rules of good conscience.

b. Defined so as to include other systems analogous to this; *e.g.* the *prætorium jus* of the Romans.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* ii. (1870) 28 What I call equity.. any body of rules existing by the side of the original civil law, founded on distinct principles and claiming incidentally to supersede the civil law in virtue of a superior sanctity inherent in those principles.

5. An equitable right, i. e. one recognizable by a court of equity. Often in *pl.*

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 65 Upon which agreement in Writing, there ariseth an Equitie or Honestie, that the land should goe according to those agreements. 1826-30 KENT *Comm.* II. 118 The wife's equity to a suitable provision for the maintenance of herself and her children. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (ed. 12) 177 Incidental equities are also to be recognized by the courts respectively and every judge thereof. 1883 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 77/2 It was hardly said that he was entitled to any charge, or lien, or equity on this particular fund.

b. *Equity of redemption*: the right which a mortgagor who has in law forfeited his estate has of redeeming it within a reasonable time by payment of the principal and interest. *Equity to a settlement*: a wife's equitable right to have settled upon her any properties coming to her after marriage.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 67 But has not Esquire South the equity of redemption? 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 159 This reasonable advantage, allowed to mortgagors, is called the equity of redemption. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xiv. 92 Twenty years' adverse possession, by a person claiming the equity of redemption, will bar the rightful owner.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *equity-bar, court, -judge, -lawyer.* Also equity-draughtsman, a barrister who draws pleadings in equity.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Justice & Codific. Petit.* Wks. 1843 V. 484 Turn first to the self-styled equity courts.

† **E·quivale,** *v. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *équival-oir*, ad. late L. *æquivalē-re*, f. *æquus* equal + *valē-re* to be strong.] *trans.* a. To provide an equivalent for. b. To be equivalent to. *rare.*

1608 [S. HIERON] *Defence* III. 30 Sociall admission to the Lords table..is equivaled & sufficiently supplyed, in that.. ye partake of the deinties. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* II. 98 Such participles equivale infinitives. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* App. 685 The English addition Field equivaling the Greek Νικη.

Equivalence (*i*kwi·vălĕns), *sb.* Also 7 æquivalence. [a. F. *équivalence*, ad. med.L. *æquivalentia*, f. *æquivalent-em* EQUIVALENT.]

1. The condition of being equivalent; equality of value, force, importance, significance, etc.

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 203 When he weigheth the fault and recompense, He..findeth plain Atween them two no whit equivalence. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* Wks. (ed. Dyce) 173/2 Have you courted and found Castile fit To answer England in equivalence? 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 212 In satisfaction or equivalence thereof, hee might allow a pension or stipend to, etc. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 476/1 Æquivalence we call an equality as to Belief or Unbelief. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 53 No Organs..which are wanting in the constitution of the humane Body, at least in substance and equivalence. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 214 Tho there be no Proportion of Equivalence between our best Works and the Rewards of Heaven. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. Introd. 63 The whole stress of Verification consists in reducing propositions to identity or equivalence. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 250 It brings to light very clearly the virtual equivalence of those moods in the several Figures. 1890 *Times* 4 Jan. 9/2 Gold and silver will..assume equivalence at the ratio the Act names.

b. *Physics.* Equality of energy or effect.

1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 61 The relation is not a relation of simple mechanical equivalence. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* iii. 112 But the exact and formal enuntiation of the equivalence of heat and work..was given by Davy in 1812.

c. *Equivalence of force*: the doctrine that force of one kind becomes transformed into force of another kind of the same value. Cf. *Conservation of energy*, ENERGY 6.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xiv. 348 No engine.. can evade this law of equivalence, or perform on its own account the smallest modicum of work. 1863 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* viii. 205 The doctrine called the correlation, persistence, equivalence, transmutability, indestructibility of force.

2. *Chem.* The doctrine that differing fixed quantities of different substances are 'equivalent' in chemical combinations.

1880 tr. *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 76 He mentions polybasic acids as forming an exception to the theory of equivalence.

† **Equivalence,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To balance, serve as equipoise to.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 3 Whether the resistibility of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction.

Equivalency (*i*kwi·vălĕnsi). [ad. L. *æquivalentia*: see EQUIVALENCE *sb.* and -ENCY.]

1. = EQUIVALENCE 1.

1535 BP. SALISBURY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxi. 150 Your letter .. having the equivalency of a inhibition. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 199 Dux and Comes Britanniæ, of whose equiualencie in ancient time, alreadie. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 38 The one to measure the velocity of the Wind, and the other its Power or Equivalency to Weight. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 159 We have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of Sins; which argueth the equivalency of these terms. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. v. 126 He promises them the reward of an hundredfold by way of comfort and equivalency. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 237 Money only serves as a measure of equivalency, not as a medium of exchange. 1821 *Ibid.* XXXV. 432 By means of which alone the equivalency of dactyls and spondees could ever be established. 1864 HUXLEY *Compar. Anat.* v. 85 Leave aside altogether the question of the equivalency of these groups.

b. *Physics.* = EQUIVALENCE 1 b.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 54. 454 This equivalency of heat and mechanical force.

2. *Chem.* = EQUIVALENCE 2.

1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. iii. 106 And thus chemical equivalency extends to them.

3. *Geol.* Of strata: Correspondence in serial order and characteristics.

1853 G. TATE *Addr. Berwick. Naturalists' Club*, Fossiliferous beds .. furnish interesting evidence as to age and equivalency. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 203 (*title*) Reality of the Primordial or Potsdam Period in America, and its equivalency with the European.

† 4. An equivalent, a substitute. *Obs.*

1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 84 A Vicarious Punishment, not a rigid Satisfaction, but an Equivalency. 1705 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 195 Will prove a sufficient Equivalency.

Equivalent (*i*kwi·vălĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6–7 eque-, equivolent(e, 6 equyvalent, 7–8 æquivalent, 5– equivalent. [ad. late L. *æquivalent-em*, pr. pple. of *æquivalēre*, f. *æquus* equal + *valēre* to be powerful, to be worth. Cf. Fr. *équivalent*.] **A.** *adj.* Equal in value, power, efficacy, or import. Const. *to*, † *with*, † *for* or *simply*.

† 1. Of persons or things: Equal in power, rank, authority, efficacy, or excellence. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 67 The Kyng of Scotts..put out of the..Lond, the Erles Dowglas, whose Lyvelood and Myght was nerehand equivalent to his owne. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 803 Equyualent to Ruth she was in humylyte. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv, At the laste we shulde haue..publike weale equiualent to the grekes or Romanes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 437 The Duke of Burgoyn .. thinking no man eyther in aucthoritie or blood equyvalent to himselfe..tooke upon him the whole rule and governaunce of the realme. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* v. (Arb.) 146 Fraunce..was equiualent with them all, and beside more compacted and vnited. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 161 The oile of the Lentiske .. were æquiualent euery way to oile-rosat, but that it is found to be more astringent. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 92 Ancestors Who stood equivalent with mighty kings. 1655 *Let.* in Hartlib *Ref. Commonw. Bees* 25 As to Medicinal virtue æquivalent, if not exceeding the other. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 88 Certainly their authority was equivalent with yours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 609 No Fair to thine Equivalent or second. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* I. (1691) 1 A small Country and few People may be equivalent in Wealth and Strength to a far greater People and Territory.

† 2. Occasional uses. a. Of songs: ? Concordant. b. Correspondent, proportioned *to*. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3107 Syngynge full swetely theyr songes equyualent. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 703 It is Equiualent To all ressoun..That thy mater.. I tak on hand.

3. Equal in value. Now only in more restricted uses: (*a*) of things regarded as mutually compensating each other, or as exchangeable; (*b*) of things of which one serves as a measure of value for the other.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) App. 301 The gayne.. wold be at the leaste equevolente with the comodytyes the marchantes should reape therby. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xviii. (1647) 198 Tarqueminus reserving his person [King Louis] as an equivalent ransome. *c* 1720 PRIOR *1st Hymn Callimachus* 70 Things of moment well nigh equivalent, and neighbouring value, By lot are parted. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rom.* (1786) I. 210 The lives of those men were not equivalent for those of an army. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 372 To pay an equivalent penalty, in case she failed in the proof of her charges. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 251 Thirty thousand pounds may be considered as equivalent to a hundred and fifty thousand pounds in the nineteenth century. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 24 June, Taxation equivalent to 300,000,000*l.*

b. Of weights, measures, numerical expressions: Equal in quantitative 'value'.

1806 HUTTON *Math.* I. 56 Reduce $\frac{6}{9}$ to its equivalent number. To reduce a whole number to an equivalent fraction. 1825 NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech. Gloss.* 780 *Quintal*, a French or Spanish weight equivalent to 100 lbs. of those respective nations.

4. Having equal or corresponding import, meaning, or significance: chiefly of words and expressions.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 280/1 It is now all one to cal him a Lutherane or to call him an heretike, those two wordes being in maner equiualent. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test Papyngo* 786 Doctryne and deid war boith equeuolent. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 169 With them *Princeps* alone was equiualent with the name of Emperor. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 369 That double Letter in the Hebrew (ץ)..is by some accounted equivolent to this. 1749 *Power Prvs. Numbers* 61 Furnish yourself with a Copia of Equivalent Words. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* vii. 63 Here he makes a republic equivalent to a democracy. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. v. § 7 Let us substitute for the word virtue an equivalent but more definite expression. 1886 F. W. MAITLAND in *Law Q. Rev.* Oct. 481 The further back we trace our legal history the more perfectly equivalent do the words *seisin* and *possession* become.

5. That is virtually the same thing; identical in effect; tantamount.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xx. (1647) 144 Who knoweth not, but such a witnesse is equivalent to a generall consent? 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 99 The centrifugal force..is equivalent..to two forces. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 P 4 The contrariety of equal attractions is equivalent to rest. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 346 Being taken with vert or venison was declared to be equivalent to indictment. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 28 A whisper against his honour and repute will, in future, be equivalent to an affront to

myself. 1865 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 237 His presence..would be equivalent to an army of ten thousand men. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 145 The system is therefore equivalent to a complete sphere charged to unit potential.

6. Having the same relative position or function; corresponding.

1634 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 8 Burgomaisters.. are equivalent to our bailiffs of cities or towns corporate. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 583 The Cadi, or some equivalent officer. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 7 Perhaps in the fossil kingdom heat may be equivalent to a vital principle. 18.. Dana (W.), The equivalent strata of different countries. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 152 The underground hairs of Mosses and the true roots of vascular plants are physiologically equivalent.

7. *Chem.* Of a quantity of any substance: Equal in combining value to a (stated) quantity of another substance. Also, of elements: Having the same degree of quantivalence.

1850 Daubeny *Atom. Th.* ix. (ed. 2) 280 *note*, Otto employs the term equivalent volume instead of atomic volume. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 172 The elements belonging to one class are equivalent. 1873 Williamson *Chem.* § 85 One atom of oxygen takes the place of two atoms of chlorine, and it is spoken of as equivalent to two atoms of chlorine. 1880 tr. *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 33 The atoms of simple bodies are equivalent to each other.

B. *sb.*

1. Something equal in value or worth; said *esp.* of things given by way of exchange or compensation; also, something tantamount or virtually identical.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. vii. 185 By delyberacyon and fully consentynge or equyualent trespasseth ony of the .x. commaundementes. *a* 1616 Rogers (J.), A regular obedience to one law will be a full equivalent for their breach of another. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 234 You may well think we expected no less an equivalent. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 678 I'll remit the money to you as you direct, or send you equivalents. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxvii, For every dinner.. they returned an equivalent in praise. 1771 — *Hist. Eng.* IV. 270 This, however, was considered as no equivalent to the damages that had been sustained. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxiii. 52 Belleisle alone..was a sufficient equivalent for Minorca. 1828 Ld. Grenville *Sink. Fund* 9 Those quantities of money and of bread are equivalents. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 18 To be paid in kind, or in money, or other equivalent. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* III. iii. (1864) 567 The existence of a plurality of weak resemblances will be the equivalent of a single stronger one. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 159 Thus a white weasel's skin was an equivalent for eleven sheepskins.

b. *The Equivalent* in *Eng. Hist.*: a sum of money ordered, by the Act of Union of 1707, to be paid to Scotland as a set-off against additional excise duties, loss on coinage, etc.

1706 *Articles of Union* xv, The sum of 398,085*l.* 10*s.* .. being the equivalent to be answered to Scotland for such parts of the said customs and excises, etc. The said commissioners..shall keep books containing accounts of the amount of the equivalent. 1707 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* VI. 181 Most of the Scotch commissioners for the equivalent are gone for that kingdom. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4419/6 A..quantity of arms .. belonging to the Commissioners of the Equivalent.

† c. An equal part. *Obs. rare.*

c 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* vii. (1878) 12 The streets straightforth..Quarter the town in four equivalents.

2. A word, expression, sign, etc., of equivalent meaning or import.

1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* ii. 32 The words themselves.. have in them the very essence of an Oath, to wit, so God help me, or other equivalent. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. iii. (1875) 158 Appearance, which is its [Phenomenon's] verbal equivalent. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* v. 96 Wrote down the pictured equivalents for these words. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 683, I have not found any English equivalent for that title.

3. In various scientific uses: a. *Chem.* = *equivalent proportion* (see quot and A. 7.).

1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xxii. 554 The term chemical equivalent may therefore be used to imply that proportion of a body which is necessary to act upon another body. 1881 Williamson in *Nature* No. 618. 416 The term equivalent was subsequently introduced to indicate the proportional weights of analogous substances found to be of equal value in their chemical effects.

b. That which corresponds in relative position or function (see A. 6); in *Biol.* said of analogous and homologous structures; in *Geol.* of a stratum or formation in one country answering to one in another country.

1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. iii. 33 The English equivalents of the Keuper. 1856 Woodward *Mollusca* 48 The univalve shell is the equivalent of both valves of the bivalve.

c. Physics. *Mechanical equivalent*: the amount of mechanical effect resulting from the operation of a force. *Mechanical equivalent of heat*: conventionally, the amount of mechanical energy required to raise 1 lb. of water through 1° C.

1842 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 19 Where both lose, then an equivalent of heat results. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xix. 329 This force is the mechanical equivalent of the heat generated. 1863 — *Heat* ii. (1870) 39 He first calculated the mechanical equivalent of heat. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. iii. (1875) 165 An equivalent of the pressure we consciously exert. 1876 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vi. 137 For a quantity of heat represents its equivalent of work.

fig. 1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 17 Napoleon..had tried to find the Mechanical Equivalent of Catholicism.

4. *Comb.* **equivalent-money** (see 1 b); **equivalent number** (*Chem.*), atomic weight.

1707 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 189 The remainder of the equivalent money for Scotland is to be sent thither next Tuesday in specie and bank bills. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5307/2 Commissioners for disposing so much of the Equivalent Mony payable to Scotland as remains yet unapplied. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* I. 629 The equivalent number, or weight of the atom, of alumina, has been less satisfactorily determined than that of most of the earths.

Equivalently (*i*kwi·vălĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY².]

1. To an equivalent amount, in an equivalent degree.

a 1528 Skelton *How Dk. Albany, &c.* 403 His grace to magnify and laude equivalently. 1786 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 598 He must lessen equivalently his consumption of some other European articles in order to pay for his coffee and sugar. 1842 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 171 Each force is .. equivalently convertible into each other.

2. As an equivalent term, or in equivalent terms, with equivalent force or signification.

1545 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) Pref. 5 b, Whose full importyng cannot with one mere Englishe worde equiualently be interpreted. 1631 J. Burges *Answ. Rejoined* 201 The termes..are not vsed disiunctiuely but equiualently. 1805 H. Tooke *Purley* (1840) 265 *Certain is* was used in the same manner equivalently to *certes*.

† 3. Virtually, in effect. (In 17th c. often opposed to *expressly, formally.*) *Obs.*

1644 Hunton *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 30 When the promise or Oath..amounts either expressely or equivalently to a relaxation of the bond of subjection. 1648 J. Goodwin *Right & Might*, Either formally or equivalently the same. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* viii. 14 The major part of the suffrages is equivalently the whole number. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* Index, Athelwolphus Monarch of the Saxons maketh (equivalently) a Parliament act for the paying of Tithes. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1687) I. 285 We seldom, in kind or equivalently, are our selves clear of that which we charge upon others. 1689 *Treat. Monarchy* II. i. 37 By the Grant of the former Laws..he did equivalently put himself into the State of Legal Monarchs.

Equivaliant: see Equi- *pref.*

† **Equi·valize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Equivalent + -ize.] In phrase, *To equivalize account*: to amount.

1647 M. Hudson *Div. Right. Govt.* Ep. Ded. 10 The summa totalis of my ability did never equivalize account to one hundred pence.

Equivalue: see Equi- *pref.*

† **Equi·vocacy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *æquivoc-us* (see next) + -acy: cf. Browne's *univocacy*.] Equivocal character.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 120 Againe, it is unreasonable to ascribe the equivocacy of this forme unto the hatching of a Toade. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Equivocal (*i*kwi·vŏkăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 equi-, æquivocall, 7–9 æquivocal. [f. late L. *æquivoc-us* ambiguous (f. *æquus* equal + *voc-āre* to call) + -al.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Equal or the same in name (with something else) but not in reality; having a name, without the qualities it implies; nominal. *Obs.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 12 This visible world is but a picture of the invisible, wherein, as in a pourtract, things are not truely, but in equivocall shapes. 1661 Ussher *Power Princes* I. (1683) 34 They being subject to the oversight .. of the Ephori, were but equivocal Kings, such in name, but not in deed. 1744 Berkeley *Siris.* § 210 From the sun's light, which is corporeal, there springs forth another equivocal light which is incorporeal.

2. Of words, phrases, etc.: Having different significations equally appropriate or plausible; capable of double interpretation; ambiguous.

1601–2 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 68 Your libel .. should be certaine, and without ambiguous or equiuocall tearmes. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 217 These Sentences, to Sugar, or to Gall, Being strong on both sides, are Equiuocall. 1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes* Note 47 These vast accounts arose from the æquivocal term of a Year among them. 1712 F. T. *Shorthand* 25 Even in Long-Hand oftentimes equivocal Abbreviations are often written. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 208 He .. takes care that his answers be so equivocal as always to secure him a retreat. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 187 There was perhaps no word in the language of more equivocal effect than the word *or*. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* vii. (1870) 184 To say .. that the Greek religion as it grew old improved .. would be to use equivocal and misleading language.

b. Of evidence, manifestations, etc.: Of uncertain bearing or significance.

1769 *Junius Lett.* xxvii. 126 Some .. less equivocal proofs of his munificence. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* V. 87 No very equivocal symptom of antiquity. 1842 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. i. 3 An equivocal indication of merit.

c. *nonce-use.* Of a person; Expressing himself in equivocal terms.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 249 As thou art a knaue and no knaue, what an equiuocall Companion is this?

3. Of uncertain nature; not admitting of being classified, 'nondescript'. *Equivocal generation*: the (supposed) production of plants or animals without parents; spontaneous generation.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydr. & Gard. Cyrus* 51 The Æquivocal production of things under undiscerned principles, makes a large part of generation. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 9 Born by the same æquivocall generation that mice and frogs are from the impregnated slime of the earth. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 306 Whether those imperfect or equivocal Animals were created or no, it is not altogether clear. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* vii, If any new ones [party and faction] spring up, they must be of equivocal generation, without any seed. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) I. 29 The sea was tinged .. with these equivocal substances. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* ii. 16 Equivocal generation we reject. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* v. 143 The equivocal spirits called fairies. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* xx. 391 The old doctrine of equivocal or spontaneous generation.

b. Of sentiments, etc.: Undecided, not determined to either side. Chiefly in negative sentences.

1791 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 219, I am sure the sentiments of London were not equivocal. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 139 The equivocal and half hostile attitude he had assumed.

c. Music. *Equivocal chord*: one which may be resolved into different keys without changing any of its tones.

4. Of advantages, merits, etc.: Dubiously genuine, questionable.

a 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. ii. 19 A Churchman .. whose sanctity was as equivocal as their own. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. xix. 191 In the sciences their success was more equivocal. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* II. vii, Without that equivocal luxury, a great country-house. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 159 To set against this equivocal gain, the Romans had lost 700 ships.

5. Of persons, callings, tendencies, etc.: Doubtful in character or reputation; liable to unfavourable comment or description; questionable; suspicious.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 247, I shall always .. consider that liberty as very equivocal in her appearance, which has not wisdom and justice for her companions. 1831 Lytton *Godolph.* 12 The equivocal mode of life he had entered upon. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. xxi, The preparations for the equivocal guest.

† B. *sb.* An equivocal word or term; a homonym.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. ix, Æquivocals so absurd and witlesse that, etc. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 17 Great variety of Equivocals. So the word Bill signifies both a Weapon, a Bird's Beak, and a written Scroul. 1715 Bentley *Serm.* x. (1735) 360 The scandalous shifts of Equivocals and Mental Restrictions. *a* 1734 Dennis (J.), Shall two or three wretched equivocals have the force to corrupt us? 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

Equivocality (*i*kwi·vokæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ity.] The quality or condition of being equivocal; also *concr.* Something which is equivocal; an equivoque.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 58, I repeat it in Latin because the equivocality .. will not subsist. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* VI. i. (1849) 254 They interpreted her equivocalities, as she intended they should. 1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 560 The conduct of Lady Hamilton and Nelson was .. guaranteed against equivocality by the fact of Sir William Hamilton's station in life. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* June 889 Suggesting ideas by such equivocalities.

Equivocally (*i*kwi·vŏkăli), *adv.* Also 6–7 æq-. [f. as prec. + -ly².] In an equivocal manner.

† 1. So as to have the name without the properties implied in the name; nominally. Cf. Equivocal 1. *Obs.*

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 208 By flesh and bloud æquiuocally, he vnderstandeth the sacrament of the flesh and bloud of Christe. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. xiv. § 4 (1622) 152 Which whosoeuer lacketh, he is not properly, but equiuocally, a man. *a* 1716 South (J.), Words abstracted from their proper sense and signification, lose the nature of words, and are only equivocally so called.

2. By equivocal generation. See Equivocal *a.* 3.

1645 Wither *Gt. Assises Parnass.* 31–3 Reptiles, which are equivocally bred. 1828 Macaulay *Misc. Writ.* (1860) 419 Those foul reptiles..of filth and stench equivocally born.

3. a. So as to admit of a twofold or manifold application. b. So as to convey a double meaning, ambiguously.

a. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 70 Vocation may be taken equivocally or univocally. *c* 1790 Reid *Let.* in *Wks.* I. 75/2 The same word may be applied to different things in three ways .. equivocally, when they have no relation but a common name.

b. 1660 R. Coke *Just. Vind.* 39, I forgive Grotius in this, not having defined anything less equivocally. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 153 She spoke equivocally. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 551 They [the instructions] were so equivocally worded.

Equi·vocalness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being equivocal.

1647 *Power of the Keys* vi. 131 This is a mistake, arising from the equivocalnesse of the word. 1724 Waterland *Athan. Creed* 122 The equivocalness of the title gave a handle to those that came after to understand it of a form of faith composed by Athanasius. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) I. 30 The equivocalness of my character. 1878 F. Taylor in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 19 This method of writing merely substitutes a greater equivocalness for a less.

† **Equi·vocant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *æquivocant-em*, pr. pple. of *æquivoc-āre*: see Equivocate.] Speaking equivocally.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel.* xxiii. iv. 224 An answere by Oracle .. no lesse ambiguous and equivocant.

† **Equivocas.** *Obs.* [perh. the L. (*verba*) *æquivoca* 'equivocal words', with an Eng. pl. ending.]

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1561) 317/2 Thus maie wille by terme of equivocas in three waies been understonde. 1775 Ash, *Equivocas*, an equivocation, *Chaucer.*

Equivocate (*i*kwi·vŏkĕt), *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *æquivocāt-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *æquivocāre*: see next.] A word identical in form but not in meaning.

1881 *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 21/1 The comic confusion made by the translator between the Latin *algeo* and its Greek equivocate.

Equivocate (*i*kwi·vŏkeit), *v.* [f. low L. *æquivocāt-* ppl. stem of *æquivocā-re* to call by the same name, f. late L. *æquivoc-us*: see EQUIVOCAL. Cf. It. *equivocare*, Fr. *équivoquer*.]

†1. *intr.* To have the same sound *with*. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Promesse*, The words *fol lie* equivocate vnto *folie*. *Ibid.* s.v. *Sens*, This word [*Sens*].. equivocates with *Cent*, a hundred.

†2. *trans.* To resemble so closely as to occasion mistake. *Obs.*

1681 P. RYCAUT *Sp. Critick* 120 Making Hell with these Sports and Pastimes equivocate a Paradise. *Ibid.* 158 Such twins both in colour and bigness, that one equivocates the other.

†3. *intr.* To use a word in more than one application or sense; to use words of double meaning; to deal in ambiguities. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Equivocate*, to speake doubtfully. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 98 Hee doth not equivocate: but his meaning is, etc. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Cor. xv. Annot., To..place those with the blessed Spirits, is but to equivocate, and not to use the Words univocally. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 37 Either.. he meant according to the common Sense, or .. he intended to equivocate.

†b. *trans.* To misapprehend through ambiguity of language. *Obs.*

1665 J. SERJEANT *Sure-footing* 207 To put the point of Faith out of danger of being equivocated.

4. *intr.* In bad sense: 'To mean one thing and express another' (J.); to prevaricate.

1590 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 102 Making it lawfull for them to æquivocate with their adversaries in their answeres. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 84 It is enough if he does but equivocate, and tacitly grant it. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* v. 88 By equivocating, hesitating, and giving ambiguous answers, she effected her purpose. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 379 The witness shuffled, equivocated, pretended to misunderstand the questions.

†5. *trans.* a. To insinuate by equivocation. b. To evade (an oath, a promise) by equivocation.

1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 20 To equiuocate and falsie their oaths and faiths. 1645 T. HILL *Olive-br. Peace* (1648) 14 Though you will not swear (perhaps), God knows whether you will not equivocate a lye in your Trading. 1646 SIR G. BUCK *Rich. III*, 142 He equivocated his Vow by a Mental Reservation. *a* 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Wks.* (1711) 201 When an oath .. should oblige you to arise in arms .. ye .. endeavour now to make evasions and equivocate it.

Equivocating (*i*kwi·vŏkeitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb EQUIVOCATE; prevarication.

1606 *St. Trials, H. Garnet* (R.), This equivocating and lying is a kind of unchastity. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 146 An æquivocating..that did not become a Prince.

Equi·vocating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That equivocates, in senses of the verb.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Introd. (1851) 140 A late equivocating Treatise. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 155 Equivocating Fortune gave the Day To Cæsar in the large Pharsalia. 1707 (*title*), The Church of England not in Danger and What a Bifarious, equivocating, sort of Cant does Mr. Higgins employ. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 300 Her equivocating answer.

Hence **Equi·vocatingly** *adv.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 289 He answered æquivocatingly, that, etc. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ii. 92 Bailey replied, equivocatingly, that he had heard so.

Equivocation (*i*kwi·vokē·ʃən). Forms: 4-6 equivocacion(e, (4 equivocacoun, 5 equyocacion), 6-7 æquivocation, 6- equivocation. [ad. late L. *æquivocātiōn-em*, f. *æquivocāre*: see EQUIVOCATE. Cf. Fr. *équivocation*, Pr. *equivocatio*, Sp. *equivocacion*, It. *equivocazione*.]

†1. The using (a word) in more than one sense; ambiguity or uncertainty of meaning in words; also [cf. Sp. *equivocacion*], misapprehension arising from the ambiguity of terms. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 61 Bi þis may we se hou argumentis gone awei bi equivocacion of wordis. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 73 Ye clepe seculum the world here abouen. what mene ye by this equyocacion of that name? 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 327 The oon of theyme is callede Tilis, and that other is callede Tile, leste equiuocacion of the names deceyve hym. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 537/2 Here Tindall runneth in iuglinge, by equiuocacion of thys worde church. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 10 Playing upon the æquivocation or double sense of the word Dialis. 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Jud.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 1409 That because of the Equivocation of the Word, they should change it for another. 1738-41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. App. Wks. (1811) III. 337 The second .. receives all its strength from an equivocation in the term, *good*. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 23 It hides its deformity in an equivocation, or double meaning of the word truth.

b. *Logic.* As the equivalent of Gr. *ὁμωνυμία*: The fallacy which is committed when a term has different senses in the different members of a syllogism.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 7 The great sophism of all sophisms being equivocation or ambiguity of words and phrase. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 13 The fallacie of Æquivocation and Amphibologie, which conclude from the ambiguity of some one word, or the ambiguous sintaxis of many. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xx. 171.

2. The use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification, with a view to mislead; *esp.* the expression of a virtual falsehood in the form of a proposition which (in order to satisfy the speaker's conscience) is verbally true. Also *concr.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 43, I..begin To doubt th' Equiuocation of the Fiend. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xi. Comm., The men of Iabes deluded their enemies by æquivocation. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II. vi, His matter fram'd of slight equivocations, His very form was form'd of mentall reservations. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1652) 51 That can the Subtle difference descry Betwixt Æquivocation and a Lye. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 113 You won't tell a downright fib for the world; but for equivocation! no jesuit ever went beyond you. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 250 The Bishop .. stooped to an equivocation too transparent to deceive any one.

b. *transf.*

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III. vii. 76, I see there may be an equivocation committed, as well in manners as in words. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) To Rdr. 8 They eluded my vow by equivocation, putting gold unawares in the neck of my doublet.

Equivocator (*i*kwi·vŏkeitəɹ). [a. late L. *æquivocātor*, agent-n. f. *æquivocāre*: see EQUIVOCATE and -OR.] One who equivocates.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 102 The Iesuites are noted .. to be too hardie æquivocators. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1676) 26/2 The second rank is of Lyars, and Æquivocators, as Apollo Pythius, and the like. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 304 He was .. a Sycophant, an Equivocator. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xv. 25 You little equivocator! What do you mean by *hardly*? 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* App. 76 But an equivocator uses them in a received sense, though there is another received sense.

Equivocatory (*i*kwi·vŏkătəːri), *a.* [f. EQUIVOCATE *v.*: see -ORY.] Indicating, or characterized by, equivocation.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 326 The laugh obligato or forced .. the laugh reluctant or equivocatory. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**E·quivoce,** *a. Obs.*—[ad. late L. *æquivoc-us*: see EQUIVOCAL.] = EQUIVOCAL.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116 Equivoce; *equivocus*.

†**Equi·vocous,** *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *æquivoc-us* (see EQUIVOCAL) + -OUS.] = EQUIVOCAL.

1701 G. KEITH *Plain Discov. Falseh.* 42 Many Sophisms are built on that very fallacy of equivocous Terms.

†**Equi·vocy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. late L. *æquivoc-us* EQUIVOCAL: see -Y.] = EQUIVOCATION.

1630 in T. Westcote *Devon.* 142 Thus Satan doth decieve us with equivocy.

Equivoque, -voke (*ī*·kwi-, e·kwivoʊk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: (4 equivoc, 6 -ocke, equyuoke, 7 equivok), 7-8 æquivoque, (7 -voc, -voke), 7- equivoke, -que. [ad. L. *æquivocus*: see EQUIVOCAL.]

†A. *adj.* = EQUIVOCAL in various senses. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 59 Wordis equiuok, that is, that hath manie significacions vndur oo lettre. 1574 *Life 70th Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr. D vij, Which name [*Jora*], I thincke, is therefore equiuocke to a Market and courte, because in both all things are to be solde euen as in Rome. *c* 1650 BROME *Agst. Corrupted Sack* (R.), Thou..art a bastard got by th' town By equivoque generation.

†b. quasi-*sb.* with pl. ending: Things (specified) which are equivocal. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, *Manner Exam. Lazars* Q ij, They that ought to iudge and approue them shulde ryght dylygently beholde theym & considre the vnyuoke sygnes and equyuokes also.

B. *sb.*

†1. A thing which is called by the same name as something else. *Obs.* [after Gr. *ὁμώνυμον*].

1599 BLUNDEVIL *Logic* 13 Equiuokes be such things as haue one selfe name, and yet be diuers in substance or definition: as a naturall dogge and a certaine starre in the firmament are both called by one name in Latine, *Canis*, yet they be nothing like in substance, kind, or nature. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 120/2 There is a treatise of Æquivokes under Xenophon's name.

2. An expression capable of more than one meaning; a play upon words, often of a humorous nature, a pun; word-play, punning.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 72. 1619 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Conv. B. Jonson* Wks. 226 W. Alexander..hath sextains.. echoes and equivoques, which he [Petrarch] hath not. 1729 SWIFT *Corr.* II. 632 Beyond the power of conception..or, to avoid an equivoque, beyond the extent of my ideas. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 47. (1740) 343 Here's his old Equivoque; by Papists, he means the King, Ministry and Loyal Party. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 589 Who mistook equivoque, abuse, and impudence, for wit. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. I. 219 The dialogue is .. enlivened by much facetious and amusing equivoque. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. xi. 476 The Greeks consoled themselves as well as they could by the equivoque of the Bavarian and Barbarian.

3. Ambiguity of speech; double meaning in words or phrases used. Also *transf.*

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) I. 202 The equivoque between an action and a series of motions. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xiii. 415 Confusion, owing to the equivoque between the lunar and calendar month. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. Introd. 23 And to avoid equivoque I shall use the words Metaphysical Philosophy. 1878 F. HARRISON in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 700 Right is perhaps that idea which has led to the greatest amount of sophism and equivoque.

4. The use of words in a double meaning with intent to deceive; = EQUIVOCATION. *rare.*

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* (1692) III. iii, What do you value this at, thirty Pound? *Gui.* No, sir, he cost me forty ere he was set. *Mer.* Turnings you mean? I know your Equivokes. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 152 Every man .. is called upon to keep himself clear from mendacity and equivoke.

Equivorous (*ī*kwi·vŏrəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *equus* + *-vor-us* devouring + -OUS: see -VOROUS.] Feeding on horseflesh.

1828 WEBSTER quotes *Q. Rev.*, Equivorous Tartars.

Equivote: see EQUI- *pref.*

†**Er,** *conj. Obs.* [contracted f. ME. *eðer, eiðer*, OE. *ǽgðer* EITHER. Cf. OR.] = OR.

c 1220 *Rel. Ant.* I. 211 Fare he norð, er fare he suð leren he sal his nede. *Ibid.* 219 On stede er on stalle stille er lude in mot er in market er oni oðer wise. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 31 Qwat brother or syster, be goddis sonde, falle in mischefe er mys-ese .. he schal han Almesse.

Er, obs. form of ERE before, sooner.

Er, obs. form of ARE: see BE *v.*

-er, *suffix*[1], ME. *-er(e, -ar(e*, OE. *-ere* (ONorthumb. often *-are*), forming sbs., represents WGer. *-ârî*:—OTeut. *-ârjo-z*, whence OHG. *-âri* (MHG. *-ære*, mod.G. *-er*), and (with change of declension) ON. *-ari* (OIcel. *-are*, later *-ari*, Sw. *-are*, Da. *-ere*). The related and functionally equivalent WGer. *-ari* (OS. *-eri*, Du. *-er*, OHG. *-ari*, *-eri*, MHG. *-ere*) = Goth. *-areis*:—OTeut. type *-arjo-z* (which by phonetic law would prob. have become in OE. *-erge*, in ON. *-ri*) has in OE. coalesced with this. The phonological relation between OTeut. *-ărjo-z* and L. *-ārius* is obscure: Möller *Zur ahd. Alliterationspoesie* (1888) 142 argues that *-ârjo-z* originated in words adopted from Lat. words in *-ārius*, and that *-ărjo-z* is either an accentual variant of this, or (possibly) represents an OAryan type *-orios*.

1. In its original use the suffix *-ărjo-z* was added (like L. *-ārius*) to sbs., forming derivative sbs. with the general sense 'a man who has to do with (the thing denoted by the primary sb.)', and hence chiefly serving to designate persons according to their profession or occupation; e.g. Goth. *dômareis*, ON. *dômari* judge, f. OTeut. **dômo-* judgement, DOOM; Goth. *bôkareis*, OE. *bócere* scribe, f. OTeut. **bôk-* BOOK; OHG. *sangâri* (mod.G. *sänger*), ON. *sǫngare*, OE. *sangere* (ME. *songere*) singer, f. OTeut. **sangwo-* SONG. Of this type there are many specially Eng. formations, e.g. *hatter, slater, tinner*. Where the primary sb. ends in *-w*:—ME. *-ȝe*:—OE. *-ge*, the suffix assumes the form *-yer* (in ME. *-iere, -yere*), as in *bowyer; lawyer, sawyer*; and, either after the analogy of these or by assimilation to Fr. derivatives in *-ier* (see -ER[2]), it appears as -IER in certain other words of ME. date, as *brazier, clothier, collier, glazier, grazier, hosier*. The Eng. words of this formation not referring to profession or employment are comparatively few: examples are *bencher, cottager, outsider, villager*. With these may be compared a class of words chiefly belonging to mod. colloquial language, and denoting things or actions, as *header, back-hander, fiver, out-and-outer, three-decker*. A special use of the suffix, common to the mod. Teut. langs. though scarcely to be found in their older stages, is its addition to names of places or countries to express the sense 'a native of', 'a resident in', e.g. *Londoner, New Yorker, Icelander*. With similar notion, derivatives in *-er* have been formed upon certain Eng. adjs. indicating place of origin or residence, as *foreigner, northerner, southerner*.

2. Most of the sbs. which in early Teutonic gave rise to derivatives in *-ărjo-z*, also gave rise to wk. vbs. in *-jan* or *-ôjan*, to which the former stood related in sense as agent-nouns; thus Goth. *dômareis* judge, served as the agent-noun to *dômjan* to judge. Hence, by analogy, the suffix came to be regarded as a formative of agent-nouns, and with this function it was added to verbal bases both of the weak and the strong conjugation. Many derivatives of this type existed already in OE., and many more have been added in the later periods of the language. In mod. Eng. they may be formed on all vbs., excepting some of those which have agent-nouns ending in *-or*, and some others for which this function is served by sbs. of different formation (e.g. *correspond, correspondent*). The distinction between *-er* and *-or* as the ending of agent-nouns is purely historical and orthographical; in the present spoken language they are alike pronounced (əɹ), except that in law terms

and in certain Lat. words not fully naturalized, *-or* is still sounded (*ɔɪ*). In received spelling, the choice between the two forms is often capricious, or determined by other than historical reasons. The agent-nouns belonging to vbs. f. L. ppl. stems, and to those formed with -ATE, usually end in *-or*, being partly adoptions from Lat., and partly assimilated to Lat. analogies. But when the sense is purely agential, without any added notion such as that of office, trade, or profession, function, etc., *-er* is often used; cf. *inspector, respecter; projector, rejecter.* In a few instances both forms of the agent-noun are still in current use, commonly without any corresponding distinction in sense, as *asserter, assertor*; sometimes with a distinction of technical and general sense (often however neglected) as *accepter, acceptor.* The Romanic *-our, -or* of agent-nouns has been in most cases replaced by *-er* where the related vb. exists in Eng.; exceptions are *governor, conjuror* (for which *-er* also occurs); in special sense we have *saviour*, but in purely agential sense *saver.* In *liar, beggar*, the spelling *-ar* is a survival of the occasional ME. variant *-ar(e.* The agent-nouns in *-er* normally denote personal agents (originally, only male persons, though this restriction is now wholly obsolete); many of them, however, may be used to denote material agents, and hence also mere instruments; e. g. *blotter, cutter, poker, roller*, etc.

3. In several instances *-er* has the appearance of being an unmeaning extension of earlier words ending in *-er* denoting trades or offices. Most of these words are of Fr. origin, as *caterer*, †*cytolerer* (= CITOLER), †*fermerer*, †*feuterer, fruiterer, poulterer*; an analogous case in a native word is *upholsterer.* The real formation of these words is obscure: some are prob. from vbs., while in other cases formation on words in *-ery* may be conjectured.

4. After the analogy of ASTROLOGER, ASTRONOMER (q. v.), the suffix *-er* is used to form sbs. serving as adaptations of L. types in *-logus, -graphus*; e. g. *chronologer, philologer*, †*theologer*; *biographer, geographer, orthographer.*

Philosopher (in Chaucer and Gower always *philosophre*) is perh. not a formation of this kind, as the *r* may be merely excrescent. In *chorister, sophister, barrister* (cf. ME. *legistre*) the *-er* is not a suffix, but results from an AF. substitution of *-istre* for *-iste*, perh. on the analogy of *ministre.*

-er [2], *suffix*, of various origin, occurring in sbs. and adjs. adopted from OF.

1. ME. *-er*, repr. OF. *-er*:—L. *-ārem, -ar*: see -AR. Nearly all the ME. words ending in *-er* of this origin have been refashioned after Lat., so that the suffix is now written *-ar*: see examples under -AR. The older form of the suffix is retained in *sampler.*

2. ME. *-er*, a. AF. *-er* (OF. *-ier*) in sbs. which descend from L. forms in *-ārius, -ārium* (see -ARY), or which were formed in Fr. after the analogy of those so descending. Where the L. type of the suffix is the masc. *-ārius*, it has usually the sense 'a person connected with', and the words are designations of office or occupation, as *butler, carpenter, draper, grocer, mariner, officer.* (So also in a few ME. adoptions of OF. fem. sbs. in *-iere*:—L. *-āria*, as *chamberer, lavender.*) Where the suffix represents the L. neuter *-ārium*, the sense is 'a thing connected with', 'a receptacle for', as in *antiphoner, danger, garner*, etc.

3. In mod. Eng. *-er* appears as a casual representative of various other suffixes of OF. origin which have been weakened in pronunciation to (ə); thus in *border, bracer*, it stands for OF. *-ēure* (:—L. *-ātūram*), commonly represented by -URE; in *laver* it stands for OF. *-ëor*, now *-oir* (:—L. *ātōrium*), in ME. rendered -OUR. The agent-suffix -OUR (OF. *-ëor*:—L. *-ātōrem*) is now very often replaced by *-er*; it can seldom be determined whether this is due to phonetic weakening, or to the substitution of -ER[1] for its Romanic synonym. Where the same word had in 14th c. the two forms *-our* and *-er(e*, as *chaungeour, changer*, the former supposition is excluded; but the forms in *-er(e* may possibly sometimes be a. OF. nominative forms in *-ere*:—L. *-ā·tor.*

-er [3], *suffix*, the formative of the comparative degree in adjs. and advbs.

A. In *adjs.* ME. *-er, -ere* (*-ore, -ure*), *-re*, OE. *-ra* (fem., neut. *-re*) represents two different suffixes used in OTeut. to form the compar., viz.: *-izon-* (Goth. *-iza*, OHG., OS. *-iro*, ON. *-ri* with umlaut), and *-ôzon-* (Goth. *-ôza*, OHG. *-ôro*, ON. *-ari*). These OTeut. suffixes are f. the adverbial *-iz, -ôz*: see B. In OE. only a few comparatives retained the umlaut which phonetic law requires in the *-izon-* type; in mod. Eng. no forms with umlaut remain, except *better, elder* (OE. *bętera, iękldra*), the comparatives being ordinarily formed by adding *-er* to the positive. The 'irregular comparatives' *worse* (OE. *wiersa* = Goth. *wairsiza*) and *less* (OE. *læssa*) contain the suffix *-izon* in a disguised form, and the analogy of other comparatives has given rise to the extended forms *worser* and *lesser.* In mod. Eng. the comparatives in *-er* are almost restricted to adjs. of one or two syllables; longer adjs., and also disyllables containing any suffix other than *-y* or *-ly*, having the periphrastic comparison by means of the adv. *more.* Earlier writers, however, have *beautifuller, eminenter, slavisher*, etc.; a few modern writers, *e.g.* Carlyle, affect the same method. The periphrastic form is admissible (esp. in predicative use) for all adjs., even monosyllables, which are not extremely common colloquially.

2. In *hinder, inner*, the comparative suffix, though in WGer. and ON. formally coincident with that treated above, is quite distinct in origin, repr. OTeut. *-eron-*, f. OAryan *-ero-*.

B. In *adverbs.* The OE. form of the comparative suffix was *-or*, corresp. to OS., OHG. *-ôr*, Goth. *-ôs*:—OTeut. *-ôz.* OTeut. had also a suffix *-iz* with the same function, corresponding to L. *-is* in *magis, nimis*, and cogn. with L. *-ior* of adjs.; it is represented by Goth. *-is*, ON. *-r* with umlaut; in OE. by the umlaut in monosyllabic comparatives like *lęng*: — **langiz* longer, *bęt*:— **batiz* better, which died out in early ME., being superseded by the adj. forms. The relation between the two OTeut. suffixes is much disputed: a widely-held hypothesis is that *-ôz* is f. *-ô* adverbial suffix + *-iz.* The advbs. which take *-er* in the comparative are chiefly those which are now identical in form with adjs. (either repr. OE. advbs. in *-e*, or modern adverbial uses of the adj.): e. g. 'to work *harder*', 'to stand *closer*'. Exceptional instances are *oftener, seldomer, sooner.* The advbs. in -LY[2] are now compared periphrastically with *more*, though in earlier writers the inflexional comparison is common, e. g. *easilier* = more easily, ME. *entierlocure* = more entirely; in poetry it still occurs, as in *keenlier* (Tennyson).

-er, *suffix* [4], the ending of certain AF. infinitives used substantively as law terms, e. g. *cesser, disclaimer, misnomer, trover, user, waiver.* Of similar origin is the ending in *dinner, supper*, a. OF. *disner, soper.*

-er, *suffix* [5], forming frequentative vbs. The vbs. of this formation which can be traced in OE. have the form *-rian* (:—OTeut. *-rôjan*); e. g. *clatrian* CLATTER, *flotorian* FLUTTER. The other Teut. langs. have many vbs. of this type, denoting repeated action; often they are f. verbal bases, as MHG. *wanderen* = OE. *wandrian* WANDER, f. OTeut. **wandjan* WEND, ON. *vafra* WAVER, f. *vafa* = WAVE *v.*; sometimes app. on onomatopœic bases, as OHG. *zwizarôn* = TWITTER. Further examples in Eng. are *batter, chatter, clamber, flicker, glitter, mutter, patter, quaver, shimmer, shudder, slumber.*

Era (ī·ŏ·ră). Also 7–9 æra. [a. late L. *æra* fem. sing. 'a number expressed in figures' (see Forcellini, s. v.), prob. f. *æra* counters used in calculation, pl. of *æs* brass, money

The chronological use of the word appears to have originated in Spain; where (as also in Southern Gaul and North Africa) it is found in inscriptions prefixed to the number of years elapsed since 38 B. C., the selection of which as an initial year has not been satisfactorily explained. (Isidore of Seville in the 6th c. says that this was the year in which Augustus first ordered the taxation of Spain.) Thus 'æra (oftener written *era*) DXXXVIII' (='No. 538') meant the year 500 A. D. This method of reckoning was in use from the 5th to the 15th century, and Spanish Latin writers employed the word *æra* as its specific designation. The phrase *æra Hispanica*, 'Spanish æra', suggested to the scholars of the Renascence the parallel expressions *æra Christiana, æra Varroniana*, etc., in which the sb. had the generalized sense 'a reckoning of time from a particular epoch', for which no term had previously existed in Latin.]

1. A system of chronological notation, characterized by the numbering of years from some particular point of time; e.g. the *Christian, Common*, or *Vulgar era* (see CHRISTIAN 7); *era of the Hegira* (*Hijrah*), the Mohammedan era, reckoned from the year of Mohammed's flight from Mecca; *era of Nabonassar*, a Babylonian era, employed in astronomy, commencing 747 B.C., etc., etc. These phrases are also frequently employed in sense 2.

a **1646** J. GREGORY *Learned Tracts* (1649) 164 Dionysius the Abbot..brought in the Æra of Christ's Incarnation, so that..the Christians did not use to reckon by the years of Christ, until the 532 of the Incarnation. **1650** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 504 They would begin their epocha or æra from his comeing to Jerusalem. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* Ep. Rdr. That midnight which began the first day of the Christian æra. **1716** PRIDEAUX *Connect. O. & N. T.* I. I. I The vulgar era, by which we now compute the years from his incarnation. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 658 The computing of time by the Christian æra is introduced by Dionysius the monk. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 223 In the year 570 of our Era .. the man Mahomet was born. **1861** F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 149 A few words on the vexed subject of the Gupta era.

2. The initial point assumed in a system of chronology; also, any date from which succeeding years are numbered; = EPOCH 1.

1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.*, Tarich..is the same that *Epocha* is to the Greeks: or *Æra* to the Latines. **1657** WHARTON *Wks.* 49 The Greek Church numbereth from the Creation to Christ's Æra, 5508 compleat years. **1704** HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 6 Æra is the same with Epocha, signifying..a fixed point among Historians whence to begin to reckon the Years. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 116 When we come still farther to the Aera of Nabonassar. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. I. 10 About six hundred and four years before the Christian æra. **1816** SINGER *Hist. Cards* 13 The 7th century before the present æra. **1853** HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* v. § 12 (1873) 187 Some three centuries before our era.

3. A date, or an event, which forms the commencement of a new period in the history of a nation, an institution, individual, art or science, etc.; a memorable or important date. Cf. EPOCH 2.

1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. i. 488 From this sacred Æra of my Love A better order of succeeding Days Come smiling forward. **1765** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* I. 90 [The earthquake of 1638] was a remarkable æra. **1787** J. BARLOW *Oration 4th July* 6 This single circumstance..will..mark it [the American revolution] as a distinguished æra in the history of mankind. **1851** DIXON *W. Penn* xxiv. (1872) 210 The landing of this English Governor was an era in their lives. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 419 This same year a Witenagemot was held, which marks an æra in the reign of Cnut.

†**b.** Date of origin; = EPOCH 2 b.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. ix. 199 And it will evidently appeare, that custome hath an elder Æra then this Chronologie affordeth.

4. A historical period; a portion of historical time marked by the continuance throughout it of particular influences, social conditions, etc. Cf. EPOCH 5.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. I. 12 This æra of joy. **1758** H. WALPOLE *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) I. Advt. 2 The polished æra of Queen Anne! *a* **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) IV. i. 21 The beginning of this century (1600) was the æra of musical recitation on the public stage at Florence. **1809** PINKNEY *Trav. France* 106 Gallantry is..as much in fashion .. as in the most corrupt æra of the monarchy. **1858** KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 399, I cannot but hope that a better intellectual era is dawning for the working men.

b. A period in an individual's life, or in the history of any continuous process; = EPOCH 5 b. In *Geology* sometimes with more specific sense: see EPOCH 5 c.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 341 In autumn, after harvest, that gladsome era in the husbandman's life. **1809** CRABBE *Tales* 63 Felt the new æra of her changeful life. **1839** MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. Introd. 11 The æra when the newly-raised surface was first occupied by lakes. **1870** F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 95 It belongs to the worst era of architecture.

5. The portion of historical time to which an event is to be assigned; the approximate date, 'period', 'epoch' of an event, of a monument, etc.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 132 Many useful arts and sciences, of which the beginnings are of uncertain æra's. **1774** J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 261 The pillar stands .. its parts .. betray a difference in their æra. **1819** BYRON *Juan* I. cxxi, 'Twas in November, but I'm not so sure About the day—the era's more obscure.

6. *attrib.*, as *era-date.*

1758 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* 242 Ne rueful murder stain thy æra-date.

Erable, var. of EARABLE *a.*, *Obs.*, arable.

Erace, obs. variant of ERASE.

†**Era·cinate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. OF. *er-, esraciner* (f. *es-* (see ES-) + *racine* root) + -ATE. See -ATE [3] 6.] *trans.* To root out; to remove.

1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 201 The whole Piece was eracinated.

†**Era·de,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *ērādĕre* to scrape off, f. *ē* out + *rādĕre* to scrape, scratch. Cf. ERASE.] *trans.* To scrape off.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 85 Then must the scum be ..eraded and separated.

Eradiate (*ĭrē*[1]·*di*[1]*ĕ*[1]*t*), *v.* [f. L. *ē* out + RADIATE.]

1. *intr.* To shoot forth, as rays of light.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 139/2 A kind of life eradiating and resulting both from Intellect and Psyche. **1828** in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†**2.** *trans.* To give forth like rays, or in rays.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 252 Proclus concludes, that the World was..always Generated or Eradiated from God, and therefore must needs be Eternal. **1694** NORRIS *Refl. Ess. Hum. Und.* 24 Let him..tell me how any Body can eradiate such an inconceivable Number of these Effluvias. **1794** J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 87 Bodies, far below the heat of incandescence, eradiate a species of light.

Eradiation (ĭrē·diˌēˑʃən). Also 7 erradiation. [f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The action or process of eradiating or shining forth; the emission of rays of light or heat.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 The first eradiation of this light, like some flash of lightning, breaks the stone in the heart. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 331 Neither must we Imagine his Erradiation to be Idle. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 139 But, whether it comes directly from the sun, by successive emissions or eradiations, etc. 1865 F. P. B. MARTIN *MS. Lect. Geol.*, The attraction of the sun increases the Eradiation of the Earth.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1630 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) I. 288 He first supposeth some eradiation and emanation of Spirit.. to be directed from our bodies to the blood dropped from it. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 252 They will not understand what manner of making or production the world had—to wit, by way of effulgency or eradiation from the Deity.

2. *concr.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 744 As if they were a kind of Eternal Effulgency, Emanation or Eradiation from an Eternal Sun. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 172 He is in his proportion..an Effulgency, an Eradiation of God's Glory. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) I. I. i. 51 All the rest acknowledged some Deity, some efflux, eradiation, emanation of the primal Godhead.

Eradicable (ĭræˑdikăbˈl), *a.* [f. L. *ērādīc-āre* (see ERADICATE *v.*) + -ABLE.] Capable of being eradicated.

1847 in CRAIG. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 547 Even rage and hate..are eradicable, as most systems of ethics have assumed.

† **Eraˑdicat(e,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *ērādīcāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ērādīcāre*: see next.] Equivalent to the later ERADICATED.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Heresie, shulde..vtterly be abhorred, detested, and eradicate. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 124 And 3our successioun thay sall be Eradicat frome 3our ryngs [= reigns, kingdoms].

Eradicate (ĭræˑdikeˡt), *v.* Also 7 irradicate. [f. L. *ērādīcāt-* ppl. stem of *ērādīcāre*, f. L. *ē* out + *rādīc-em*, nom. *rādix* root.]

1. *trans.* To pull or tear up by the roots; to root out (a tree, plant, or anything that is spoken of as having 'roots').

1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 48 And to the places aboute the rootes of the carbuncle round about it, this is good both to eradicate & defend the same. 1599 A.M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 44/2 Till such time, as they [hayre] be wholye eradicated, and rootede out. 1635 NABBES *Hannibal & Sc.* (1637) K iij, Okes eradicated By a prodigious whirlwind. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 213 Cauly-flowers over-speeding to pome and lead..should be quite eradicated. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) III To demolish all Buildings, eradicate all Plantations. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Infirmities of Trees*, Such [Weeds] as can be eradicated must be diligently pluck'd up by the Hands. 1860 tr. *Hartwig's Sea & Wond.* vi. 73 Huge weapons, fit for eradicating trees. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xix. 348 The Indians of Paraguay eradicate their eyebrows and eyelashes.

2. To remove entirely, extirpate, get rid of.

1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 35 To see the seeds of those discords eradicated. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 49 Totally to irradicate all vertue from out his subjects souls. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. viii. 240 Without Chymical preparations congealed bloud will not be eradicated out of the body. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 437 That man should thus encroach on fellow man..Eradicate him..Moves indignation. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* III. iii. iii, All desires and fears, with regard to things not in our power, ought to be totally eradicated. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref. (1871) 13 By eradicating mercilessly the incorrigible. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 102 Laws of the most savage cruelty were passed in hopes of eradicating mendicancy.

† 3. *Math.* To extract the (square) root of (a number). *Obs.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. viii. 61 Eradicate the ductat of the said mediatie and remainders.

¶ Misused for IRRADICATE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 14 Seeds and plants sown and eradicated in the ground.

Eradicated (ĭræˑdikeˡtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Rooted out.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. viii. 118 Assailing him with Firre-Trees eradicated. 1775 in ASH.

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1864.)

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 429 A large square plate of silver enamelled azure into an oak-tree eradicated and fructed. 1809 J. HOME in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 193 On oak tree vert, eradicated proper. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xi. 70 [Trees] if having their roots exposed [are] eradicated.

Eradicating (ĭræˑdikeˡtiŋ), *vbl. sb*: [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb ERADICATE.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 589 (R.) The eradicating of any other enemies of God. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* vi. (1729) 69 Sudden irradicating of Trees for an early Transplantation.

Eradicating (ĭræˑdikeˡtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That eradicates, extirpates, etc.

1628 LAYTON *Syons Plea* (ed. 2) Ep. Ded., Consultation .. can do no good without reall and in some things eradicating Reformation. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 4 Greater and more eradicating judgements. 1775 in ASH. 1879 ESCOTT *England* II. 498 The convict taint has outlived the eradicating influences of education.

Eradication (ĭræˑdikēˡʃən). Also 6 -cion. [ad. L. *ērādīcātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ērādīcāre*. See ERADICATE *v.*] The action of pulling out by the roots; total destruction; extirpation.

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 239 The finall eradicacion of your nacion. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 479 [A] warrant..had been given to Jehu..for the eradication of Ahab's house. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 95 The roots of Mandrakes doe make a noyse..upon eradication. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 183 ¶ 10 The eradication of envy from the human heart. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 38 This stopped the increase of the evil by importation, leaving to future efforts its final eradication.

Eradicative (ĭræˑdikătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *ērādīcāt-* (see ERADICATE *v.*) + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Tending or having the power to root out or expel (disease, etc.). Const. *of.*

† *Eradicative cure*: orig. the 'curative' treatment of disease, as opposed to *palliative*. In later use the phrase occurs with *cure* taken in the mod. sense.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 43 b, We wyll speake of his cure aswel eradicatyue as palliatyue. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 217 A certain Sweat..had been plainly critical and eradicative of the whole Disease. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* V. 386 (R.) Copious evacuations eradicative of the morbific matter. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 143 To effect a compleat and Eradicative Cure of this Distemper. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† B. *sb.* An eradicative medicine.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 88 Sometimes Eradicatives are omitted in the beginning. 1731–1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Eradicator (ĭræˑdikeˡtəɹ). [agent-n. f. ERADICATE after Lat. analogies: see -OR.]

a. One who, or that which, roots up or removes utterly. b. An agricultural or horticultural implement for uprooting.

1659 R. GELL *Amendm. Bible* 58 Sihon is eradicator, that evil spirit that endeavours to root up all the plants of righteousness. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 148 Eradicator .. an implement. 1881 *Salem* (U.S.) *Gaz.* 10 June 1/4 Fogg's iron rust eradicator.

Eradicatory (ĭræˑdikătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Tending to eradicate, root out, or destroy.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 578 Unfeelingly eradicatory of the domestic charities.

† **Er-aˑftur,** *conj. Obs.* [? f. *er* = EVER + AFTER.] According as.

1370–80 in *O. E. Misc.* App. 225 Lasse or more schal he be deruet Er-aftur he haþ heer deseruet.

Eral (īəˑrăl), *a. rare.* [f. ERA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an era.

1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 16 No Hindu date, unintegrated by the particularity at last amended, is available for eral determination.

† **Eˑrament.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ærāment-um* that is prepared from copper or bronze.] Copper.

1623 in COCKERAM.

[**Eranc,** error or misprint for *cranoc*, CRANNOCK. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 167; cf. 175.]

Erand(e, obs. form of ERRAND.

Erane, variant of ARAIN, *Obs.*, spider.

Eranist (eˑrănist). [ad. Gr. *ἐρανιστής*, f. *ἔρανος* a meal to which each contributes his share, a contribution, also a club.] In Greece: A member of an *ἔρανος* or club.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 220 Eranists, who might be called joint-stock companies for trade. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 569 By partaking of the banquets of the eranists a man rendered himself .. a member of a brotherhood.

‖ **Eranthemum** (erænˈþĭməm). *Bot.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *ἠράνθεμον* (Dioscor.), f. *ἦρ* = *ἔαρ* spring + *ἄνθεμον* blossom, flower.]

† 1. 'The Herb Camomile' (Kersey 1715). *Obs.*

2. 'A widely distributed genus of *Acanthaceæ*, containing nearly 50 species' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 37/2 Much resembling some of the Eranthemum, and, like them, flowering during winter.

Erany(e, var. of ABAIN, *Obs.*, spider.

Erasable (ĭrēˡsăbˈl), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] That can be erased or obliterated.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 516 Not so easily erasable from thy heart.

Erase (ĭrēˡs), *v.* Also (5 irrase, 7 ereaze), 7–8 erace, -aze. [f. L. *ērās-* ppl. stem of *ērādĕre*, f. *ē* out + *rādĕre* to scrape, scratch. (In some early examples perh. a variant of ARACE to uproot.)]

1. *trans.* To scrape or rub out (anything written, engraved, etc.); to efface, expunge, obliterate.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 154 The names were ereazed out of the publick Records. 1632 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. vii, Lest it should quite erace That from the world, which was the first world's grace. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 130 Lombart afterwards erased the face, and inserted that of Cromwell. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isa.* Notes (ed. 12) 340 A letter is erased at the end of the word. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i, Erasing, as far as they could be erased, all traces of its ancient fame. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 248 Every person fraudulently erasing..from any barrel, any mark. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vi. 57 James I..erased from the journals of the House of Commons an obnoxious protestation.

transf. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 198 The snow had practically erased it [the road].

¶ In quasi-*passive* use.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. vi, Things, which lie very black in our Earth's Annals, yet which will not erase therefrom.

2. *fig.* To efface, obliterate from the mind or memory.

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 37 My Griefs have dulled my Memory, and eras'd almost every thing out of it. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 275 Though the iron school of War erase Each milder virtue. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 58 The effect of a blow..has been..to erase from the memory the events which immediately preceded the accident. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 318 Erasing from his view of human nature those premisses which he had already handled.

3. *transf.* To destroy utterly. *rare.*

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 9 He..left it quite ruin'd and eras'd. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 376, I have not with the Greeks at Aulis sworn To erase the Trojan nation.

Erased (ĭrēˡst, -zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. In senses of the verb.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 331 Dupont de l'Eure..repaired to the king, and told him if the erased passages were not restored he would resign.

2. *Her.* † a. (see quot.). *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* D ij b, Certan armys..ar called quarterit armys irrasit, for the colouris be rasit owt as oon coloure in rasyng ware take away from an othir.

b. Of the head, body, or other part of an animal: Represented with a jagged edge, as if torn violently off.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 117, Iij Griphons heades erased de Argent. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1208/4 Three Bears heads erased in Chief. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* p. xxii, A Wolf's head erased at the neck, Argent.

transf. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 214 Drag'd out through straiter Holes by th' Ears, Eras'd, or Coup'd for Perjurers.

Erasement (ĭrēˡ·smĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of erasing; obliteration; total demolition (of cities).

1721 BAILEY, *Erasement*, a blotting or dashing out. 1753 WARD *Rom. Inscr.* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 345 There are ..no traces of the word *sua* now remaining;..which makes me suspect, there has been an erasement. 1769 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 52/1 The Grand Jury's erasement of the words aiding and assisting. 1812 BARCLAY, *Erasement*, applied to buildings and cities, entire destruction and demolition. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 749 Not on Russia alone does the guilt of her erasement from the book of nations rest.

Eraser (ĭrēˡ·səɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who, or that which, erases; any instrument used to erase written characters, blots, etc. Cf. *ink-eraser.*

In mod. Dicts.

Erasing (ĭrēˡ·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] a. The action of the verb ERASE. b. *Her.* See quot. and ERASED.

1610 GUILLIM *Her.* III. xiii. 125 When any part is thus born with ligges, like peeces of the flesh or skinne, depending, it is termed *erasing*. 1775 in ASH.

Erasion (ĭrēˡ·ʒən). *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *ērās-*: see ERASE and -ION.] a. The action of erasing; b. an instance of it.

1790 PORSON *Lett. to Travis* 388 Such a piece of fraud as the erasion of the three witnesses. 1886 *Athenæum* 11 Sep. 334 A freer use of erasion in quoting from local reports is strongly recommended. 1889 *Catholic Union Gaz.* Dec. 96 The rules revised, in which occur the erasions we complain of.

Eraˑsive, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as ERASE + -IVE.] That tends to erase or obliterate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 298 A cyperus, which..is erasive, if illited on a place.

Erasmian (ĭræˑzmiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Erasm-us* the literary name of an eminent scholar of the 16th c. + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, Erasmus.

1881 POTTER in *Critic* 10 Sept. 240 Daudet listened to Erasmian stories while the mistral rushed howling through the belfry.

B. *sb.* A follower of Erasmus; one who holds the views of Erasmus. b. One who follows the system of ancient Greek pronunciation advocated by Erasmus: opposed to *Reuchlinian.*

1883 A. F. MITCHELL in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 935 At this date he [Patrick Hamilton] was probably more of an Erasmian than a Lutheran.

Hence **Eraˑsmianism,** the doctrines or religious system of Erasmus.

1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 616 Here and there he smells a little of Erasmianism.

Erast, obs. form of ERST.

Erastian (ĭræˑstiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Erast-us* + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Erastus or his doctrines, characterized by or embodying the tenets attributed to Erastus.

Erastus, or Liebler, was a physician of Heidelberg in the 16th cent., to whom has been attributed the theory of State supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs. His actual efforts were mainly directed against the use of excommunication, which was exercised tyrannically by the Calvinistic churches.

1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 49 This is the full development of an Erastian theory. 1865 *Englishm. Mag.* Jan. 14 The predominance of the worldly and Erastian element in the Church consequent on the secession of the Non-jurors. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 4, I take no notice of the system termed Erastian.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the (supposed) doctrines of Erastus; one who maintains the complete subordination of the ecclesiastical to the secular power.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 228 He was far from being an Erastian. 1661 *Serm. Coronat. Chas. II* in *Phœnix* I. 256

Erastians are more dangerous Snares to Kings than Sectaries..and are Great Enemies to Presbyterian Government. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 4 Many most respectable persons have been..Erastians.

Hence **Era·stianism,** the theory or system of Erastus. **Era·stianize** *v.* a. *trans.* To organize (a church) on Erastian principles. b. *intr.* To incline to Erastian principles. **Era·stianizing** *ppl. a.*

1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* iii. 181 Many were inclined to Erastianism hereby. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvi. 49 Their submission..was stigmatised as erastianism. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 309 The theory of an Anglican Erastianism found favour with some of the higher church dignitaries. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 153 Its Erastianizing Bishops.

Erasure (ĭrē·ziŭɹ). [f. as ERASE + -URE.]

1. The action of erasing or obliterating.

1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 277 The desperate erasure of his Christian name. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 825 The devise to the trustees was not revoked by the erasure. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1852) 31 To select a part [of a book] which we may happen to approve, and by evasive arts to effect the erasure of the other part. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 24 The erasure of his name from the list of privy councillors.

b. An instance of erasing or obliterating.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. 239 A good performance is not to be expected without many erasures and corrections. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 183 If the number of these fancied erasures did not startle him. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xix. 146 The erasure was not made by the testator with an intention to revoke his will.

2. *concr.* The place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated.

Mod. The word was written over an erasure.

3. Total destruction; 'wiping out'. *rare.*

a 1794 GIBBON (O.), Erasure of cities. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. IV. iv. 267 Repeated destruction of the settlements and erasure of the accompanying progress of arts.

Erayne, var. of ARAIN, *Obs.*, spider.

Erbage, Erbare, obs. ff. HERBAGE, ARBOUR.

Erbbe, erbe, obs. forms of HERB.

Erber, early form of ARBER, *Obs.*

Erber, obs. form of ARBOUR.

Erbia (ə·ɹbiă). *Chem.* [mod.Lat., f. last two syllables of *Ytterby*, the locality of gadolinite, in which it occurs.] One of the three earths formerly confounded under the general name YTTRIA.

1869 'URBAN' in *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 303/3 Erbia..is a brown powder, discovered by Mosander, 25 years back, in gadolinite. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 382 Erbia, obtained by ignition of erbium nitrate or oxalate, has a faint rose colour.

Erbigage, obs. form of HARBOURAGE.

Erbium (ə·ɹbiŏm). [mod.Lat., f. ERBIA, as *sodium* f. *soda*, etc.] The metallic radical of erbia.

1843 *Chemist* I. 446 [Mosander's] close examination of Yttria has led him to discover..two oxides, to which he has given the names terbium and erbium. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 382 Erbium and yttrium, are again precipitated by oxalic acid.

Ercebishop, -dekne, obs. ff. ARCHBISHOP, -DEACON.

Erch, *v.*[1] *Obs.*, var. *ergh*, ARGH *v. Sc.* to be unwilling, hesitate.

1584 J. CARMICHAEL *Lett.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 428 Paul Methven heard him, and came not to the ministers while Thursday at morn, and erched to tell them that.

† **Erch,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1].

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX. xx. I. 247 Lampries..erch forward like as Serpents doe vpon the earth.

Erche-, obs. form of ARCH-.

† **Ercheve·sque.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *archevesque* (mod.F. *archevêque*), repr. late L. *archiepiscopus.*] = ARCHBISHOP.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 67 At Carlelele a Cristynmese he haldes..Wyth erles and ercheuesqes and other ynowe.

† **Erd,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1–2 eard, 2–4 erd(e, 3 ærd, ard, eærd, 3–4 herd, 4 ertd. [OE. *eard* masc. is cogn. w. OS. *ard* masc. 'dwelling', OHG. *art* fem. 'ploughing', ON. *örð* fem. 'harvest':—OTeut. **ardu-z, ardâ*, prob. f. WAryan root **ar* to plough. For the sense cf. OE. *bûan* to cultivate, inhabit.]

1. The land where one dwells; native land, home; a region, country.

Beowulf 2654 (Gr.) We rondas beren eft to earde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* ciii. 11 [civ. 12] (Gr.) Ofer þan heofonfuzelas healdað eardas. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Eower burh heo forbernað .. and eard heo amerrað. *c* 1205 LAY. 29175 Inne France wes his ærd. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 210 Paradis, An erd al ful of swete blis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12382 (Cott.) Til þai had geten þair herd a-gain. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1808, I am here [on] an erande in erdez vncouþe.

2. In OE.: ? State, condition. Hence (in ME.), disposition, temper.

With the ME. use cf. MHG. *art* masc., fem., mod. G. *art* fem. 'manner, disposition', which, however, Kluge regards as prob. of distinct etymology.

a 1000 *Hymns* vii. 97 (Gr.) Þar man us tyhhað on dæz twezen eardas. Drihtenes are oððe deofles þeowet. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2988 Wiþ þat come forþ an amireld, A Sarrazin of wicked erd. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11973 (Fairf.) Ihesus þat was meke of erde kepped noȝt to make his moder ferde.

3. *Comb.* † **erd-folk,** people of the land.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1880 God sente on ðat erdfolc swilc dred.

† **Erde,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 eardian, 2–3 erde(n. [OE. *eardian* (= OHG. *artôn* to inhabit), f. *eard*, ERD *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To dwell, live.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 18 On þæm morum eardiað Finnas. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 23 And he com þa and eardode on þære ceastre ðe is ȝenemned nazareth. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Trowfeste men of elchere þeode þet under heofene erdeden. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Ha ne muhen nawt somen earden in heuene. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 4 [xxii. 3] Þou soth-lik in haligh wel Erdest, loof of Israel. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4233 To the yle þere Appolyn erdis with in.

b. To be or to be found; to exist in a certain place, or in a certain condition.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 923 Þis stone..Is erdand in Judé. *Ibid.* 7128 Folk..entryd full Esely, erdyng in sorow.

2. *trans.* To inhabit.

Beowulf 2590 (Gr.) Se mæra maza Ecȝðeowes sceolde..wic eardian elles hwerȝen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxiv. [xv.] 13 His sede erde þe land sal swa.

Erd(e, etc., obs. forms of EARTH, etc.

Erdene, obs. form of ERRAND.

† **Erding,** *sb. Obs.* Also 1 earding. [f. ERDE *v.* + -ING[1].] Abode, dwelling. Also in *comb.* **erding-stow,** dwelling-place.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cvi. 3 [cvii. 4] (Gr.) Ne meahton ceastre weȝ cuðne mittan, þe hi eardunge on ȝenaman. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 4 Drihten .. ȝyf þu wylt, uton wyrcean her þreo eardung-stowa. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 159 Ure louerd iesu crist giue hem..echeliche erding and blisse on heuene. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 28 On old stoc..was thare ule earding-stowe.

Erdne, obs. form of ERRAND.

Ere, *sb. pseudo-arch. rare*—[1]. (See quot.)

1866 SIR G. W. DASENT *Gisli* 23 They went out of their booth to the point of the 'ere' [*footnote*, 'Ere' old English for a sandy spit of land; from the Icelandic eyri].

Ere (ēəɪ), *adv., prep.* and *conj.* Forms: α. 1–3 ær, (3 æreȝ), 1–6 er, 3–4 her, (3 heer), 4–5 eer(e, (3 eær, 4 eir, 5 eyer), 2–6 ear(e, 8–9 *Sc.* ear, 3–6 ar(e, 4 aar, 4–5 ayr(e, 4–9 *Sc.* air(e (see AIR *adv.*), (8 *erron.* e'er), 4– ere. β. 3–7 (9 *arch.*) or, 3–5 ore. γ. 4–5 ȝer(e, 6–7 yeer, yer. [OE. *ær*, corresp. to OFris., OS. *êr* (MDu. *eer, êre, ee*, Du. *eer*), OHG. *êr* (MHG. *êr, ê*, mod.G. *eher, ehe*), Goth. *airis*:—OTeut. **airiz*, compar. degree of **air* (Goth. *air*, ON. *ár*) adv., early. Some have suggested ultimate connexion with Gr. ἠρι- early in the morning. See also ERER and ERST.

The ME. spellings *ar(e* and *or(e* partly represent ON. *ár* (or an unrecorded OE. **ár* without umlaut), and partly arise from *ær* through loss of stress.]

A. *adv.*

1. Used as positive. a. in OE. (late WS.): Early, at an early hour; b. since 15th c. only *Sc.* (forms *air, ear*): Early, soon: opposed to *late.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 816 (Gr.) Hy to ær aþreat, þæt hy waldendes willan læsten. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xvi. 2 And swyðe ær anum reste-dæȝe comon to þære byrȝene. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6246 Beon ar & late o ȝunnkerr weorrc. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 338 Ich hit do ungledliche, oðer to er, oðer to leate. *a* 1340 *Cursor M.* 25419 (Gött.) Are and late i will ȝu mon. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. xxxiii. 143 Come I are; come I late. 1474 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 28 To be ere at his supper. 1578 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 152 Thow art keiper lait and aire. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean*, Baith ear' and late, Will in briny grief lay steeping. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. iv. 46 'Ye michtna be up ear eneuch to get yerself shaved afore kirktime.'

† 2. Sooner, at an earlier time. *Obs.*

α. *a* 900 *Charters* in *O. E. Texts* 445 Gif he ȝewite er ðonne hia. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 15 Se ðe to cumenne is æfter me .. wæs ær þonne ic. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 1061 Bitwene this and the thrid night, And ar if that it are myght be. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 518 II. 218, I received the box ..on Friday last and non er. *c* 1650 *Merlin* 2094 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 487, & thou had comen eare, indeed, thou might haue found him in that stead.

β. 1526 TINDALE *John* i. 15 He that commeth after me, was before me because he was yer than I.

† 3. Sooner, rather, in preference. *Obs.*

α. *c* 1200 [see C 2].

β. *c* 1300 [see C 2].

γ. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* II. 235 The flesh .. would be exalted and lift up on high, yer than cast down.

† 4. Before, formerly, at a former time, on a former occasion; often preceded by *ever, never.* Also, A little while ago, just now.

α. *c* 825 *Vesp. Hymns* in *O. E. Texts* 419 Dæt mon ðu alesdes ðone ær soðlice ȝehiowades. *a* 900 *Martyrol.* ibid. 178 Fyr of heofonum .. forbernde .. alle ða ðe .. ær tinterȝedon ðone halȝan wer. *a* 1000 *Elene* 1285 Worda .. eallra unsnyttro ær ȝesprecenra. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 And þæt ealle þa on Engle lande heora land onȝean heafdon, þe hit ær þurh þone eorl forluron. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Ȝe iherden er on þe godspel hu, etc. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2349 Forr nass þat næfre fundenn ær Amang wimmenn onn erþe. *c* 1275 LAY. 6626 Ne cnew hine no man þat hine heer hi-sehȝe hadde. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 222 That y seyde er the to. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 442 Thai ..war eir pouer and bare. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. c. (1869) 54, I se blood shed on þe scrippe þat neuere er j apperceyuede. 15.. *Kyng & Hermit* 40 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 14 Sych one saw I never are. 1557 *Mylner of Abyngton* 82 ibid. III. 103 He myght not do as he dyd are. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 259 A beane-hull, ere the praise of all The neighb'ring village.

β. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1402 (Trin.) Þo he [Adam] lowȝe but neuer ore. *Ibid.* 12147 (Trin.) Ȝe wondir on þat I seide ore.

γ. 15.. *Childe of Bristowe* 342 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 123 Into the chamber he went that tide, and knelid, as he dud ore.

γ. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 147 By conselle of Elmestone as I sayde ȝere. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 60 Soche a mayde was neuer ȝere. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Epigrams* III. (1633) 42 Chaste Linus, but as valiant as a gander, Came to me yer, ..Lamenting that I raised on him a slander.

b. First; before something else, or before anything else is done.

α. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 24 Gang ær and ȝesybsuma wiþ þinne broðer.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 88 Fro ðat time we tellen ay, Or ðe niȝt and after ðe day. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 728 But or he hauede michel shame.

B. *prep.*

1. Before (in time). Also in *comb.* † **ere-yesterday,** the day before yesterday.

α. ?*a* 735 (*MS. a* 900) *Bede's Death Song* ibid. 149 Aer his hin iongae. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. 20 [lv. 19] in *O. E. Texts* 263 God..se is ær weorulde and wunað in ecnisse. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 38 Swa hi wærun on þam dazum ær þam flode. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Þet he icherre from þan uuelnesse ear his ende dei. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11383 (Gött.), A tuelmoth are þe natiuite. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 344 Aboute mydnyght, ar the day..Scheo saw..a dragon adoun lyght. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxii. (1483) 69 Yf thou er this tyme haddest done right. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 505 II. 194 Yf ye send to me contrary comaundement er that tyme. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxiii. 1076 Ere three dayes to an end he had quite forgotten. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. v. 456 E're that time. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 22 Could you ascend yon Chaire of State e're him? 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* I. i, Our fruitful Nile Flow'd ere the wonted Season. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. i, Sent to the devil somewhat ere his time. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 45 He Nigh lost his wits ere morning.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 47 Or ani werldes time boren. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 114 A broþer of birþe born or hym-seluyn. 1439 R. ROCHEFORT in *E. E. Wills* (1883) 123 If..Margarete his wyff decesse or tyme Rauf his son comme at full age. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxvi. 273 Though he haue or this tym sufferyd greate trauayle.

γ. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 160 Ȝe mowe hyt knowe long ȝer nyȝht. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxxi. 2 And Iacob behelde Labans countenaunce, & beholde, it was not towarde him as yesterdaye and yeryesterdaye.

b. In preference to, more than.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 502 Þe red noble Is reuerenced or þe Rode.

2. In the advb. phrases † *ere þon, ere then, ere this,* etc. (OE. *ær ðon, ær ðissum*), before then, before this. Also ERELONG, ERENOW, EREWHILE.

α. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* 7 Sio lar Lædenȝeðiodes ær ðissum afeallen wæs ȝiond Angelcynn. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Moni of þan floc manna þe earþon fulieden ure drihten. *Ibid.* 11 We maȝen..ibeten ure sunne þet we abbet idon erþisse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 501 Thou sedest vs ar this The priuete of thin herte. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 121 Thet unicorn..That erthange [*read* erthanne] was so wylde. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 9830 (Trin.), More selcouþe herde we neuer ar þis. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 70 As I haue holde her er þis 'our lorde so me helpe'. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 59 We should haue had a sufficient ear this. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 970 Ere then Farr heavier load thyself expect to feel. *Ibid.* X. 240 If mishap [had attended him], Ere this he had return'd 1776 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 173 You have ere this heard of the..accident. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, I trust the King is ere this out of their reach. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 28, I should ere this have shaped into words the warm affection which..existed in my heart.

γ. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 6 They might very well, yer this, haue surpassed .. any particular Monarchie els.

C. *conj.* (or as part of conjunctional phrase).

1. Of time: Before.

† a. in conjunctional phrases, consisting (*a*) of the adv. with *than*; (*b*) of the prep. with pronominal regimen (OE. and early ME. *þam þe, þon þe, þam, þan, þon*; subsequently *that*). *Obs.*

α. *a* 1000 *Judith* 252 in Sweet *Ags. Rdr.* (1884) 165 Ær ðon ðe him se eȝesa on usan sæte Mæȝen Ebrea. *a* 1000 *Happy Land* 38 ibid. 170 Næfre brosniað Leaf under lyfte..ær ðon edwenden Worulde ȝeweorðe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 18 An prica ne ȝewit fram þære æ ærþam [*c* 1160 *Hatton* ær þan] ealle þing ȝewurþan. *Ibid.* vi. 8 Eower fæder wat hwæt eow þearf ys ær þam þe ȝe hyne biddað. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9351 Ær þann þe Laferrd Jesu Crist Bigann owwþerr to donne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Er þonne þet child beo ifulȝed hit is þes deofles. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 Cwench hit ..er þen hit waxe. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 52 Are þat heo were ded. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 229 'In manus tuas, lou[er]de,' he seyde, Her þat he þe speche leyde. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 270 This lond wes cleped Albyon, Er then Bruyt from Troye com. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 895 Now telleth me er that ye ferther wende. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 24 a, Night cam vpon me er than j myght com hydere a geyne. 1559 BALDWIN in *Mirr. for Mag.* (1563) H *1* a, Wherof she warnd prepared a myghty power, And ere that myne were altogether redy, Came swyft to Sandale and besieged my bower.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2435 Or ðan he [Abraham] wiste off werlde faren, He bade hise kinde to him charen.

γ. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* ii. 12 Yerre that certayne cam from James he [Peter] ate with the Gentyls.

b. hence as simple *conj. arch.* and *dial.*

α. *Beowulf* 2019 (Gr.) Oft hio beah wriðan secȝe [sealde] ær hie to setle ȝeong. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 On niht ær he ræste. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Heo weren strongliche ibunden er ure drihten come to þisse liue. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1393 To beon i-fulhtnet .. ear we faren henne. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1051 Bot of þe mare world yhit wil I mare say, Ar I pas fra þis matir away. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 303 Thei asken hure huyre er þey hit haue deserued. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Are Titan his bemes reyse agayne We shall departe. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 Pream., Clothes so shorn er they be wette. 1581 MULCASTER

Positions xxxiv. (1887) 122 Ear they entered into their exercise, and..ear they went to meat. **1611** BIBLE *John* iv. 49 The noble man saith vnto him, Syr, come downe ere my child die. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 It will be a long Time e'er your Graff produce any Fruits considerable. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 76 These promising abilities were cut off e'er they had reached their maturity. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. ii, Ere his fleet career he took, The dew-drops from his flanks he shook. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 22 It was very late ere the party broke up.

β. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 649 Or he [noe] was on werlde led, His kinde was wel wide spred. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 710 (Fairf.) Al þinges .. ware of gretter strenȝt and piþ, or adam had for-done þe griþ. **1476** *Paston Lett.* No. 771 III. 152, iiij howrs or he dyed. *c* **1570** *Moral Play Wit & Sc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 3 Wherfore, or I pas hens, now must I See thys same token heere. [Still very common *dial.*]

γ. **1526** TINDALE *Rom.* ix. 11 Yeer the children were borne. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 109/1 The king laie after long sicke yer he were healed. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* xxx. i. 379 He might be intercepted yer he was aware.

† **c.** with a redundant *ere* (in sense A. 4 b), or some equivalent word, belonging to the principal clause, though occasionally standing in the subordinate.

α. *c* **1200** ORMIN 12694 Ær þann þe Laſerrd ſullhtnedd wass Ær wass he wunedd offte To cumenn till þe ſlumm. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 207 Ar hii come vpe þys hul, arst he wass ycome. *a* **1300** *K. Horn* 546 Mid spere ischal furst ride .. Ar ihc þe ginne to woȝe. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 468, I shal seke treuthe arst ar I se Rome!

β. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 658 Nine hundred ȝer and fifti told, or or he starf, noe was old. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 74 Or Roberd wist, or þouht on suilk a dede, Ore was his hous on fire. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 83 Before or þei resceyue hem, þei knelen doun. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 131 Myn dede ere shuld I dyght, Or it were so.

d. with the addition of *ever*.

α. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 328 Schal I eſte ſorgo hit er euer I ſyne? **1529** MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1212/2 Before a gret storm the sea begynneth..to worke..ere euer the windes waxe boistous. *c* **1630** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 12 Er e're she was, weep that day's wheel was roll'd.

β. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 289 This heart shal break into a hundred thousand flawes Or ere Ile weepe. **1611** BIBLE *Dan.* vi. 24 The Lyons..brake all their bones in pieces or euer they came at the bottome of the den. **1883** SWINBURNE *Cent. Roundels* 23 These, or ever man was, were.

2. Of preference: Sooner than, rather than. Sometimes with correlative adv. as in I c.

α. *Beowulf* 1371 (Gr.) Ær he [*sc.* heorot] feorh seleð..on ofre, ær he in wille hafelan [hydan]. *c* **1200** ORMIN 6316 Forr ær þe33 wolldenn þolenn dæþ Ær þann þe33 wolldenn gilltenn ohht Onnȝæness Godess wille. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 45 Hu ha..þoleden stronge pines ear ha walden nimen ham. *c* **1330** *King of Tars* 44 Rather wolde i spille my blod .. Ar heo scholde wedde a Sarazyn. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 157 Er ich wedde such a wif, wo me by-tyde.

β. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 9815 (Gött.) Or aght his herte brest o thrinne, Or fra his comandementis tuinne. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 594 In auenture till de He vald him put, or he vald fle.

† **D.** *adj.* Only in late OE. and ME.

1. The compounds in which OE. *ǽr-* has an adjectival force = 'early', 'former' (see E. 1) were occasionally resolved, so that the first element was treated as a real adj., and inflected as such. For examples see E. 1.

2. Hence, rarely, the adjectival use occurs where it does not originate directly from composition.

a **1400** *Isumbras* 520 To mende hir are mysdede.

E. *Comb.*

1. With adjectival force, as OE. *ǽrdæȝ* (see DAY), early day, beginning of the day, also pl. *ǽrdagas* (in ME. as phrase *are dawes*), former days; OE. *ǽrdǽd* (see DEED), in ME. *erdede*, a former deed; OE. *ǽrmorgen* (see MORN, MORROW), early morning, in phrase *on ǽrmorgen*, ME. *on armorowe*, also (with adjectival flexion of the first element) OE. *on ǽrne morgen*, ME. *on erne marȝen, on arnemorwe*; also ARETHEDE.

Beowulf 253 Mid *ær-dæȝe. *a* **1000** *Andreas* 220 (Gr.) Scealtu æninga mid ærdæȝe..Ceol ȝestiȝan. *a* **1000** *Hymns* iii. 25 (Gr.) Þu eart se æðela, þe on ærdaȝum ealra fæmnena wyn fæȝere akende on Bethleem. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 27 It was a king bi are dawes. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 41 And wyt witodlice be uncer *ærdædum on-foð. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 153 Ech man shal understonden mede of his er-dede. *c* **1205** LAY. 8745 Nu þu scalt adreden for þine ær dæden [*c* **1275** for þine erdede]. *a* **1400** *Octouian* 1808 Clement was made a knyght For hys er dedes. *a* **1000** *Ps.* lxii[i]. 6 (Gr.) Ic..on *ærmerȝen on þe eac ȝewene. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 1 Gelic þam hiredes ealdre þe on ærne merȝen ut-eode. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Þa aldormen etað on erne marȝen ulaȝeliche. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 5458 The oost arist on erne morowe. *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3391 An armorwe erliche þemperour aros, sikerliche. *Ibid.* 5164 On arnemorwe þan come we.

2. With prepositional force: see ERELONG, ERENOW, EREWHILE; also *ere-yesterday* in B 1.

Ere, var. of EAR obs. to plough.

1621 BOLTON *Statutes Irel.* 10 Labourers .. to ere the ground.

Ere, obs. f. *are*: see BE *v.*; also of EVER.

Ereable, obs. form of EARABLE, arable.

† **Erean,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ære-us* brazen (f. *æs, ær-is* brass) + -AN.] Made of brass or copper, brazen. **1656-81** in BLOUNT. **1775** in ASH.

Erear, var. of AREAR *v. Obs.*

Erebus (e·rĭbŭs). *Myth.* Also 6 erron. erobus. [a. L. *Erebus*, a. Gr. Ἔρεβος; ? cogn. with Goth. *riqis* darkness.] The proper name of 'a place of darkness, between Earth and Hades' (Liddell and Scott); often used in phrase *dark as Erebus*.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 87 His affections [are] darke as Erobus. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 883 Harsh Thunder .. the lowest bottom shook Of Erebus. **1839** MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* x, The night was dark as Erebus.

Comb. **1815** *Scribbleomania* 169 The pow'r that impell'd thee was Erebus bred.

Erect (ĭre·kt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ērect-us*, pa. pple. of *ērigĕre* to set up, f. *ē* out + *regĕre* to direct.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Upright, in an upright posture; not bending forward or downward. Of straight lines and plane surfaces: Vertical. *Erect vision*, the fact that we see objects 'the right way up', notwithstanding the inverted position of the retinal image. *Erect dial*: see DIAL.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 9 The schade of every tree Was in the lengthe the same quantite That was the body erecte, that caused it. **1514** BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lvi, Whether that thy lord sit or yet stande erect Stil must thou stande. **1593** FALE *Dialling* 3 When the plat standeth upright, it maketh a right angle with the Horizon and is called Erect. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. 180 Birds .. are so farre from this kinde of pronenesse, that they are almost erect. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 666 A Snake .. in his Summer Liv'ry rouls along: Erect, and brandishing his forky Tongue. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 362 The erect or vertical Diameter of the Luminary seems contracted. **1799** J. WOOD *Elem. Optics* vii. (1811) 148 An erect image of the figure intended to be represented. **1841** BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* III. ii. (1856) 184 He ascribed erect vision to an operation of the mind. **1863** FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 42 The figures of some of the women are handsome..erect and good. **1872** BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 89 Erect with majesty severe The Buchail More upshoots his Titan cone.

b. Used *Bot.* and *Her.* in general sense.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Erect Flowers [are] such as grow upright without hanging the head. **1766-87** PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Erect or Erected* .. said of anything upright, or perpendicularly elevated. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 256 The stamens are erect, and longer than the corolla. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8. 277 Ovules are erect, when they rise from the very bottom of the cell. **1882** CUSSANS *Heraldry* vi. 95 Erect, when used in blazoning wings, signifies that the principal wing feathers make nearly a right angle with the back of the bird.

c. *fig.*

1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* II. vii. (1673) 195 A mind erect amongst the Ruines of a tottering Age. *a* **1735** GLANVILLE (J.), Stand erect, and sound as loud as fame. **1837** THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 321 A spirit as erect as the king's tiara. **1878** MORLEY *Carlyle* 175 Here was a way of erect living within.

2. Chiefly participial: † **a.** Of the countenance: Not downcast, unabashed. *Obs.* **b.** Of the hands: Uplifted. **c.** Of the hair, tail of animals, etc.: Set up, rigid, bristling.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod.* II. 542 Not .. with face erect, Against the Sun, but, sitting. **1687** DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 394 Her front erect with majesty she bore. **17..** PHILIPS (J.), Vows, and plaints, and suppliant hands to Heav'n erect. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 91 With Ears And Tail erect, neighing he paws the ground. **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 326 It is an erect countenance, it is a firm adherence to principle..that assert our good faith and honour. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* II. xxiv. 403 With hair erect He stood, and motionless.

† **3.** *fig.* Of the mind: Uplifted, directed upwards; alert, attentive. *Obs.*

1544 *Litany* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 570 Having their minds erect to Almighty God. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (1637) § 266 It conduceth much to haue the Sense Intentiue, and Erect. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. xv, Just at the moment when their minds are erect with expectation.

† **B.** *sb. Obs. rare.*

In order to facilitate the attainment of uniformity in type-founding, Moxon proposed to divide the square of the height of each kind of type into smaller squares by 42 vertical lines (*erects*) and 42 horizontal lines (*parallels*).

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 7 The Divisions that are imagined to be made between the Left Hand and the Right are called Erects. *Ibid.* 20 Set your Compasses to 9..placing one Foot in Parallel 21, Erect 9.

Erect (ĭre·kt), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* ereck, 5–6 *pa. pple.* erect(e. [f. L. *ērect-* ppl. stem of *ērigĕre*: see prec.]

† **I.** *trans.* To elevate in direction or position.

† **1.** To direct upwards; to lift up (the eyes, hands, etc.). Also *To erect up. Obs.*

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 39 Erect thy countenance, like a man. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 61 The Bishop .. erecting his hands stood all the while with his face to the Altar. *a* **1634** CHAPMAN *Revenge Hon.* Wks. 1873 III. 337 Good sir, erect your looks. **1704** SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. Introd. 26 To stand with their mouths open, and erected. *fig.* **1548** GEST *Pr. Masse* 117 Having our mindes erected up into heaven. **1629** H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 4 Wee erect our best attention to this motion. **1690** NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 54 The Minds of Men began to be more generally erected towards Heaven.

† **b.** To put up on high; to lift up (the head); also, to hoist up. *Obs.*

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 52 Moyses .. made & ereckit a brassin ymage of a serpent. **1567** *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 273 That thou art nat erected, in faith, it is pity, As high as three trees and a halter will reach. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 9 A little chappell..wherein is erected the picture of Christ and the Virgin Mary. **1696** TATE & BRADY *Ps.* xxiv. 7 Erect your Heads, eternal Gates. **1767** *Babler* I. 224 However we may erect the crest upon the superior dignity of manhood.

† **2.** To exalt in consideration or dignity; to raise to eminence or importance; elevate to office; in earlier use, to raise *to* (a kingdom); to set up *for, to be* (an emperor, king, etc.). Also *To erect up.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 283 Grete Charles .. was erecte to the kyngedome of Fraunce after the dethe of his fader. **1549-62** STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxxix. 20 A man of might I have erect your king and guide to be. **1583** *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 27 Bishops, who in the Popes name had erected him up. *a* **1592** GREENE *Jas. IV*, Wks. (1861) 198 He shall erect your state and wed you well. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlii. 3 The Ægyptians erected one Saturninus a Captaine .. for Emperour. *a* **1631** DONNE in *Select. fr. Donne* (1840) 16 Thou shalt find..as many records of attainted families..as of families newly erected and presently celebrated. **1656** BRAMHALL *Replic.* vi. 238 Lawfull for the King and Church of England .. to have erected a new Primate. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 130 ¶ 2 We have seen .. Monarchs erected and deposed.

† **b.** To elevate *into* or *unto* (a specified condition). *Obs.*

1508 FISHER *Wks.* 254 They were erecte vnto eternal lyfe. **1589** R. ROBINSON in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 364 Erect my spirite into thy blisse.

II. To raise to an upright position.

3. To raise, set upright (the body, oneself, etc.); to rear (a standard). Also *fig.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 5 Erecting one most like to fall. **1602** MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 Ladie, erect your gratious simmetry. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 74 If unto the powder of Loadstone or Iron we admove the North pole of the Loadstone, the powders or small divisions will erect and conforme themselves thereto. **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 93 The Charioteers sometimes bowed to the Ground, then erected themselves on high. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 6 ¶ 3 The necessity of erecting ourselves to some degree of intellectual dignity. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 49 The muscle .. is capable of erecting itself on an edge. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iii. 97 Erected against Aliverdi the standard of revolt. **1877** MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xiii. 325 His weak frame erected itself.

b. *Optics.* To restore (an inverted optical image) to an upright position.

1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. x. 245 Without using two glasses, the object may be erected.

† **c.** *intr.* for *refl.* To straighten oneself, assume an upright position.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 827 By Wet, Stalkes doe erect, and Leaues bow downe.

4. To set upright (a member of the body); to prick up (the ears); also *Phys.* (chiefly in pass.), to render turgid and rigid any organ containing erectile tissue.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1637) § 266 You..erect your Eare, when you would heare attentiuely. **1718** ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 540 At ev'ry Shout [the horse] erects his quiv'ring Ears. **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 318 That this faction .. does erect its crest upon the engagement, there can be little doubt.

† **5.** *fig.* from 3, 4. To rouse, stir up, excite, embolden (the mind, oneself). *Obs.*

a **1568** COVERDALE *Treat. Death* I. xvi, We ought to erect and comfort ourselves with the resurrection. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 2 It doth raise and erect the mind. **1654** R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Iustine* 314 With this Victory the courages of the Sicilians were erected. **1665** J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 201 His Book coming forth..my Expectation was now erected. *a* **1668** DENHAM (J.), Why should not hope As much erect our thoughts, as fear deject them? *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 131 He found his spirits low, and thought to..erect them by a glass or two of sherry.

† **b.** *occas.* To stimulate (in a physical sense).

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 273 It..erecteth the digestive faculty of the stomack.

† **6.** To elate with pride. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* 137 Least .. the contemplation of their proud plumes and feathers too much erect them and puffe them up.

III. To set on a foundation, construct, establish.

7. To set up (a building, statue, framework, etc.); to rear, build. Also † *To erect up.*

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 19. I. 59 He hath erected a new tower upon the same for a warde. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. iv. (Arb.) 80 The inhabitantes sawe newe buyldynges to bee dayly erected. **1570** ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 372 Intending .. to erect up certain iron mills. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 80 Erect his Statue, and worship it. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229 Erect on the out-side Wall your Stove .. of Brick. **1692** O. WALKER *History Illustrated* 288 Gallus lamented much his death, and erected him a Sepulchre. **1701** DE FOE *True-born Eng.* I. 1 Wherever God erects a House of Prayer The Devil always builds a Chappel there. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 446 He erects trophies. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 190 An engine was erected in the vicinity of Bath..on this principle. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 16 A more peaceful class erected silk manufactories in the eastern suburb of London. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 382 The scaffold had been awkwardly erected.

¶ To build (a vessel).

1650 SIR J. BURROUGHS in *Wealth of Gt. Brit.* (1749) 33 By erecting two hundred and fifty busses .. there will be employment for one thousand ships.

b. *fig.* To build up (a theory, conclusion, etc.), set up (a pretension). Also *absol.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 25 Our advanced beliefs are not to be built upon dictates, but .. [we] are to erect upon the surer base of reason. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), Malebranche erects this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 350 The pretension erected by Mr. Hastings .. would destroy one great source of the evidence. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* 195 It was necessary for us to have a positive Church theory erected on a definite basis.

8. a. *Geom.* To set up or draw (a perpendicular to a given line); †to construct (a triangle, etc. upon a given base). b. *Astrol.* and *Astron.* To 'set up' (a figure of the heavens).

a 1646 J. Gregory *Assyr. Mon.* in *Posth.* (1650) 215 This was the figure of the Heavens..Astronomically calculated and erected according to Tycho's tables. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I. x, Upon the line given AB erect an equilateral triangle. *a* 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 73 After Lillie (the astronomer) had erected his figure, he told her, etc. 1715 Kersey, *To Erect a Figure*, to divide the 12 Houses a-right. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* iv, He accordingly erected his scheme, or figure of heaven. 1828 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* 44 On B erect the perpendicular BA. 1887 T. B. Reed *O. E. Lett. Found* 182 He [Moxon] professes to be able to erect in any other square .. the same letter.

†**9.** To set up, establish, found (an office, court of justice, corporation, institution, etc.); to initiate, set on foot (a project, scheme). *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in *Law.*

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 24 A pilgrimage in Wales was straight erected. 1570 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. lvii. 626 The Divinity lecture, erected by the noble lady Margaret. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lviii. (1612) 254 This League was halowed .. gainst all That worke the gospell to erect. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xv. 73 There is no Civill Power erected over the parties promising. 1663 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. xl. 88 Courts of Merchants to be erected in some .. ports of the nation. 1683 *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/1 The Office of Post-Master General hath been Erected by Act of Parliament. 1743 Tindal tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. 151 *note*, This year Queen Elizabeth erected the East-India Company. 1761–2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xli. 415 The Jesuits, a new order of regular priests erected in Europe. 1792 Chipman *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 12 The statute has erected a summary jurisdiction. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 702 The ministerial board erected by Mr. Pitt. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iii. 125 Two Courts of High Commission were erected. 1865 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 56 Congress resolved to erect a lottery.

†b. To raise (an armed force); to form (a nation). *Obs.*

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 24/2 These two erected an hoost ayenst Hanyball. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 20 When a Companie is newly leuied and erected, etc. *a* 1618 Raleigh (J.), He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be erected out of the first monarchy under distinct governours. 1680 Hickes *Spir. Popery* 71 The Cess .. for erecting and maintaining the foresaid additional Forces. 1698 J. Crull *Muscovy* 123 A new Body of Militia should be erected in their stead.

10. *To erect into* [cf. Fr. *ériger en*]: to constitute or form into (*e.g.* an organization, municipality, territorial division, etc.); to set up as (a rule or precedent); to invest with the rank or character of; †to represent as.

1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* Pref. 1, I had not the least thought..of erecting myself into an Authour. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 56 P1 For the Sharpers..are by Custom erected into a real and venerable Body of Men. 1718 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 58 The sd. town might be Erected into a Borough by a Charter, etc. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scotl.* (1773) 345 By secularizing, or, in our law-style, erecting most of the monasteries into temporal lordships. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 455 The Officers of an inferior order .. erected themselves into seignorial proprietors. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 669 He could erect every interference in that sovereignty into an act of guilt. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* vii, Her majesty was minded to erect the town into a staple for wool. 1822 M. A. Kelty *Osmond* I. 158 You..erect him into a standard of right and wrong. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 110 Valentia .. was erected into a province. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 54/2 That portion..whom the institutions of the country have erected into a ruling class.

¶ **11.** ? Used for Arrect, Direct.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2507 Unto me formest this processe is erectyd. 1655 M. Carter *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) Ep. Ded., No more then the Subject of it [*i. e.* Honour] erects.

Erectable (ĭre·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. Erect *v.* + -able.] Capable of being erected.

1802 G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (L.), These erectable feathers .. are scarcely longer than the rest.

Erected (ĭre·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Erect *v.* + -ed 1.]

†**1.** Having an upward direction. Of the eyes, face, etc.: Uplifted. Of motion: Directed upwards. *fig.* Of the mind: Active, attentive. *Obs.*

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 26 Our erected wit, maketh vs know what perfection is. 1593 Drayton *Eclog.* x. 26 Th' erected eyes (Of a poore Wretch with miseries opprest). 1659 *Instruc. Oratory* 16 He..proceeds to a new subject with a more erected attention. 1663 Clarendon *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 92 An erected face toward heaven. 1682 Southerne *Loyal Bro.* I. i, My erected head was rais'd to give A fuller majesty to crowns. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 499 Herons .. mounting upward with erected Flight.

†**2.** Elevated, exalted; aspiring, high-souled, noble. *Obs.*

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (T.) High erected thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy. 1601 Cornwallyes *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 68 Men of the highest erected states have dyed. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 963 [They] march with erected courages against King Henry. 1631 T. May tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* ii. 65 Pride adorned with the name of an erected manly nature. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 679 Mammon, the least erected Spirit that fell.

3. †a. Set upright, or in a perpendicular position. b. Of hair, etc.: Bristling. Of ears: Pricked up.

1603 B. Jonson *Entertainm. Jas. I* Wks. (1838) 530/2 This erected and broad-spreading tree. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xv. (1611) 138 A sleeping lion which did not shew his rage with his erected Shagge. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 165 The falling of an erected Staff this way or that. 1675 Dryden *Aurngz.* v. i. 2566 The Golden Serpents bear Erected Crests alike. 1707 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. ix, The Teacher..Rose from his Seat, and stood erected. 1782 Cowper *Charity* 516 'Tis called a satire, and the World appears Gathering around it, with erected ears.

4. Built up, up-reared. Also *fig.* of a kingdom: Established.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 29 The disquieting of the state of that new erected kingdom. 1625 S. D'Ewes in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 322 III. 218 Going from this erected stage downe into St. Edwards Chappel. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 30 Apr., An erected bridge is subjected to great lateral pressure.

5. See Erect *v.* 9. also 10.

1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* 229 Having by their grants the same title to the erected benefices, that the monasteries had formerly.

Erecter: see Erector.

†**Ere·ctify**, *v. Obs.* [f. Erect *a.* + -(i)fy, after the analogy of *rectify*; cf. *edify*.] *trans.* To build. Implied in **Ere·ctifying** *ppl. a.*

1627 Speed *England* xxx. § 6 Vpon whose desolations that erectifying Lady Edelfled cast her eyes of compassion.

Erectile (ĭre·ktil), *a.* [a. F. *érectile*, f. L. *erect-*: see Erect *v.*] Capable of being erected or set upright.

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 155 Chauna .. Chaïa of Paraguay .. whose occiput is ornamented with a circle of erectile feathers. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* i. 3 The men of genius that I fancy most have erectile heads. 1869 Gillmore *Reptiles & Birds* ii. 78 Viperine Snakes .. have a long, perforated, erectile fang on the maxillary bone.

b. *Erectile tissue*: a kind of tissue found in various parts of animals, capable of being distended under excitement, and consequently of becoming rigid; also, a similar tissue in vegetables.

1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 188 The erectile tissue is of very large dimensions in the organs of copulation. 1861 H. Macmillan *Footn. Page Nat.* 200 An elongation of the erectile tissue of the plant. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 2 The Corpus Spongiosum Urethræ is also composed of erectile tissue.

Hence **Erecti·lity**, the quality of being erectile or capable of erection.

1860 Worcester cites Dr. Dix; in mod. Dicts.

Erecting (ĭre·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Erect *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the vb. Erect, in various senses.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1567) 23 b, No buildyng of pillers, no erecting of arches. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. (1739) 22 It seemeth to be done .. after the erecting of the Bishoprick of Ely. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 67 A judicious erecting of the Sounding-boards.

2. *attrib.*, as in *erecting-eye-piece, -glass, -prism*: (see quots.)

1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 144 No achromatic erecting eye-piece .. can be made with so few as three lenses. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Erecting eye-piece*, a combination of four lenses used for terrestrial telescopes, and so arranged as to exhibit the objects viewed in an erect position. *Ibid.*, *Erecting-glass*, a tube with two lenses, slipped into the inner end of the draw-tube of a microscope, serving to erect the inverted image. *Ibid.*, *Erecting-prism*, a contrivance of Nachet's for erecting the inverted image produced by a compound microscope, by means of a single rectangular prism placed over the eye-piece.

¶ Used gerundially with omission of *in*, *a.*

1654 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 562 She was ignorant of that fatal Theater which was erecting within sight of her Window. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* II. lii. 216 One or two small salt-works are erecting in New Bedford.

Erecting (ĭre·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That erects; in quot. stimulating.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 68 He is to be interdicted Oats and all Flatulent and erecting dyet for a Moneth.

Erection (ĭre·kʃən). Also 6 ereccion. [ad. late L. *ērectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ērect-*: see Erect *v.* Cf. F. *érection*.] The action of erecting, the condition of being erected.

†**1.** A lifting up (of the hands); also, an elevated condition; (of hills) elevation, altitude.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XV. xxiv. 371 There must be erection of hands, confession. 1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 138 We are not to consider only the erection of the hils. *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1853) I. 136 The congregation testifying their consent by erection of hands. 1692 Ray *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 32.

†**2.** Advancement in condition or dignity; elevation to office. *Obs.*

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 26 The seid Ereccion and Creacion to the Kinges seid sone made to hym as to the Duke of Yorke. 1528 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 46 Synnes his erection to this dignitie, his Holynes, etc. 1661 Ussher *Power Princes* I. (1683) 47 God .. knoweth when and in what place to appoint the Erection of Kings.

b. *concr.* in *Sc. Law.* A temporal lordship 'erected' out of a spiritual benefice.

1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 244 That all the superiorities of erections .. should be declared to be in the crown.

3. A setting upright; an upright position.

1622 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 39 By the erection of our bodies, expressing the elevation .. of our souls. 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 221 Of this Erection of the body of Man the ancients have taken notice. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 7. (1864) 86 The erections and bendings of the body are outlets for spontaneous activity.

4. *Phys.* The action of making rigid any bodily organ containing erectile tissue; the condition of being so erected; also, an instance of the same.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 18 As to woorke an erection of those engendring parts. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 164 That your Actiuity may defeate and quell The sourse of all Erection. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 216 Which serve the erection to Coition. 1658 J. Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1004 They are good for such as want erection. 1787 H. Watson in *Med. Commun.* II. 158 His penis was in a state of erection. 1885 *Law Rep.* Appeal X. 176 The appellant had an erection on each of two unsuccessful attempts.

†**5.** Exaltation, excitement, invigoration (of the mind, spirits, etc.). *Obs.*

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1590) 88 a, Her peereles height my minde to high erection Drawes up. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1631) § 713 When a Man would listen suddenly to any Thing, he Starteth; For the Starting is an Erection of the Spirits to attend. 1651 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 542 It must be a wonderful erection of their spirits, to know that God will be a father of those fatherless.

6. The action of rearing (a building, column, etc.). Also *fig.*

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 44 When we see the figure of the house, Then must we rate the cost of the Erection. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* (J.), Counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the erection of them [pillars]. 1654 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 20 In the erection of a more judicious and consistent Fabrick. 1786 W. Thompson *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 337 Prohibiting the erection of all Protestant fabrics on lands belonging to the church. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 95 The erection of such mills is not to be recommended universally. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 187 Their respect for his memory was evinced by the erection of a monumental column.

b. *concr.* That which is built up or reared; a building, structure. *lit.* and *fig.*

1609 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 242 Two small erections latelye adjoyned to the houses called the red houses. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 286 The English were driven to make such an erection upon a fable, or person fained. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 164 There is in Perthshire a barrow which seems to be a British erection. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xxi. 253 It .. is surmounted by a wooden erection said to have been Newton's private observatory.

7. *Astrol.* The construction of a scheme or figure of the heavens. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* IV. iv, By erection of her figure, I gest it.

8. a. Constitution or establishment (of an office, institution, etc.). b. Investment with a specified condition.

1508 Fisher *Wks.* 184 This mercyfull ereccion and buyldynge of crystes chirche. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron. Scotl.* (1587) 68/1 After the first erection of the Scotish Kingdome. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 506 Erection into life. 1701 Bp. Atterbury *Serm.* (1740) I. vii. 255 From their [the Jews'] first Erection into a People, down to their final Excision. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. iii. 406 The Bull of Erection [of Bishopricks] was despatched. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 187 Any capital innovation which may amount to the erection of a dangerous nuisance. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. x. 240 The statute .. prohibits the erection of any such courts hereafter. 1885 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 34 He consolidated his possessions by obtaining their erection into a barony.

Erective (ĭre·ktiv), *a.* [f. Erect *v.* + -ive.] Tending to erect or set upright.

?1611 Cotgrave, *Erectif*, erective. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Erectly (ĭre·ktli), *adv.* [f. Erect *a.* + -ly 2.] In an erect manner or posture.

In speaking of posture the sense is now commonly expressed by the adj., as *To walk erect.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. 181 Birds..generally carry their heads erectly like man. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* 99 Be not under any brutal metempsychosis while thou livest and walkest about erectly under the scheme of man. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xii. (1813) 144 A weak tree is helped much by training it more erectly than usual. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. vi. 225 A goat walking erectly on his hinder feet. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. xxxii, The locks, that wont her brow to shade, Start up erectly from her head. 1824–9 Landor *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 4 The Greeks were under disadvantages .. yet they rose through them vigorously and erectly.

b. *Comb.* erectly-spreading *a. Bot.* 'between erect and spreading'. 1849 in Paxton *Bot. Dict.*

Erectness (ĭre·ktnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.]

1. The quality or condition of being erect; an erect attitude.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 180 One kinde of Locust .. stands .. in a large erectnesse .. by Zoographers called *mantis*. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i, Persons [who] .. think not the erectness of man's stature a sufficient distinction of him from Brutes. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 208 The erectness of her mien. 1811 L. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* II. 379 For the use of these, he set up a perpendicular staff, as a standard of erectness. 1862 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. xv. (1863) III. 263 In the renunciation of her proud erectness, her mental attitude seemed changed.

fig.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* Notes 164/1 The rightnesse of the angles, is a plain embleme of erectnesse or uprightnesse of mind. 1822 Hazlitt *Men & Mann., Knowl. World* (1852) 142 We should retain something of the erectness and openness of our first unbiassed thoughts. 1878 Bayne *Purit. Rev.* ii. 47 A refreshing sense of moral erectness.

†**2.** Altitude. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 134 The highest sort of them [mountains] pass not in perpendicular erectness 10 furlongs.

Erectopatent (ĭre:ktoˌpæ·tĕnt, pē|·tĕnt), *a.* [f. *erecto-* used as combining form of L. *erectus* (see Erect *ppl. a.*) + Patent.]

a. *Bot.* Having a position intermediate between erect and spreading. b. *Entom.* 'When the primary wings of an insect at rest are erect and the secondary horizontal' (Maunder 1848).

1848 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 290 Those on the back are capitate and barbed with numerous erecto-patent spinules. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 18 *Fumaria densiflora* .. pedicels erecto-patent.

Erector (ĭre·ktəɹ). Also 6– erecter. [f. Erect *v.* + -or.] One who, or that which, erects.

1. One who erects or rears a building, statue, etc.

1538 Leland *Itin.* III. 97 Richard Poure..first Erector of the Cathedral Chirch of New Saresbyri. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Peril Idol.* (1859) 239 Therefore woe be to the erecter, setter up, and maintainer of images in churches and temples. 1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* I. (T.), Rehoboam's young counsellors were, in some relation, the Erectors of Jeroboam's calves. 1823 Scott *Peveril* i, William Peveril ..the erector of that Gothic fortress. 1884 *Birmghm. Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/5 Good Bridge Erectors and Carpenters.

†**2.** One who institutes an office, rule, or practice; the founder of an institution; also, one who sets up a candidate or pretender. *Obs.* exc. as *fig.* of 1.

1548 in Stow *Surv.* (1754) I. III. v. 580/2 Their [the Hospitals'] chiefe Erector being dead. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 246 And for the holy Band .. Gorgidas was the first erector of the same. 1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 16 Idlenesse patrone, Pride's founder, Gluttonies erector. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 66 The erectors of Lambert, a counterfet Warwick. 1648 *King's Messages for Peace* 73 The erectors and propugnators of the Presbyterian Discipline in Scotland. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 463 Pherecydes was the original erecter of it. 1803 Bingham in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. III. 76 They were .. simply the result of a fashion, or the taste, or means of the erecter. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* I. 153 How I, The erector of the empire in his hand, —Am bent beneath that hand.

3. *Optics.* = *erecting-glass* (see Erecting *vbl. sb.* 2).

4. A term applied to certain muscles, from their office in causing erection in any part of the body. Also *attrib.*, as in *erector-muscle.*

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 187 The erector muscles of the spine. 1857 Bullock tr. *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 42 The clitoris..has..an erector muscle. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 29 *Erectores pili* or erectors of the hair.

†**Erege.** *Obs.* See also Erite. [a. OF. *erege, herege* (corresp. to Pr. *heretge*, Sp. *herege*):—L. *hæreticus*: see Heretic.] A heretic.

1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Verst huanne me draȝþ uoulliche þet bodi of oure lhorde aze doþ þe ereges. and þe wychen.

Erelong (ēəɹlo·ŋ), *adv.* [f. Ere *prep.* + Long *adv.*; sometimes written as two words.] Before long; before the lapse of much time; soon. Of future time; also (*arch.*) of past.

1577 Harrison *England* III. viii. (1878) II. 52 Whereby he receiued a wound that yer long killed him altogither. *a* 1586 Sidney (J.), Erelong he had not only gotten pity but pardon. 1714 H. Grove *Spect.* No. 635 ▪ 4, I .. shall e'er long shoot away with the Swiftness of Imagination. 1777 Sir W. Jones *Pal. Fortune* 31 Erelong the damsel reach'd her native vale. 1809 Southey in *Q. Rev.* II. 60 English..will probably ere long be .. blended with their language. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* I. 331 Erelong Ye brake off in the middle of that song.

‖ **Eremacausis** (e:ɹĭmăkō·sis). *Chem.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἠρέμα* quietly + *καῦσις* burning, f. *καίειν* to burn; cf. Fr. *érémacause.*] 'A slow combustion taking place in presence of air and water, and accompanied by a kind of fermentation' (Watts).

1847 in Craig. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 89/1 The phenomena termed *Eremacausis*, or slow burning .. witnessed in the glowing of phosphorus. 1881 *Academy* 12 Mar. 192 Their influence on eremacausis.

†**Ere·migate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. *ērēmigāt-* ppl. stem of *ērēmigāre*, f. *ē* out + *rēmigāre* to row.] *trans.* To row or sail through or over; to navigate. Hence **Eremiga·tion.**

1623 in Cockeram I. & II.

†**E·remitage.** *Obs.* Also 6 heremitage, -etage. [var. of Hermitage: see Eremite and -age.]

1. The state or condition of a hermit.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xxi. 1 *marg*, Solitarinesse or heremitage..is a goodly thing. 1619 Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 50 Iohn Baptist professed a kinde of Eremitage.

2. The dwelling of a hermit.

c 1400 Maundev. viii. (1839) 93 There ben many .. hermytages where heremytes weren wont to duell. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 301 The lordis .. Decretit hes for Feachar his bruther To send richt sone .. Far furth in France into ane heremetage. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. iv. xxv. I. 572 A leaden Box, which as he affirmed was found in the ruines of an old Eremitage. 1847 in Craig.

3. The name of a wine (see Hermitage).

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 352 The best sorts of French wine are .. muscat, frontigniac, eremitage.

Eremital (e·ɹĭməităl), *a.* Also 7 heremitall. [ad. F. *heremital*, f. late L. (*h*)*erēmīta*: see Eremite and -al.] Of or belonging to an eremite, characteristic of an eremite.

1613 Withers *Abuses Stript & Whipt* II. Sat. iii, Some hold them wise and vertuous that possesse An Heremitall solitarinesse. 1834-43 Southey *Doctor* (1849) lxviii. 146 An eremital way of life would have been more rational.

†**E·remita·ry,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 heremytarye. [ad. med.L. *h*)*erēmītārius*, f. *erēmīta*: see Eremite and -ary.] = prec.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 179 a/2 A hermyte .. afore his professyon in the lyfe heremytarye.

Eremite (e·ɹĭməit). Forms: 3 æremite, 3–7 heremite, -yte, 5 herimyte, 3– eremite. [ad. late L. *erēmīta* (med.L. *herēmīta*, ad. eccl. Gr. *ἐρημίτης*, f. *ἐρημία* a desert, f. *ἔρῆμος* uninhabited. In OF. the regular phonetic descendant of late L. (*h*)*erēmīta* was (*h*)*ermite* with loss of the middle syllable (see Hermit); but the L. word was also adapted in OF. as (*h*)*eremite*, and this was taken into ME. Originally *h*)*eremite* and *h*)*ermit*(*e*, Hermit, were employed indiscriminately; but from about the middle of the 17th c. they have been differentiated in use, *hermit* being the ordinary and popular word, while *eremite* (always spelt without the unetymological *h*) is used either poet. or rhetorically, or with special reference to its primitive use in Gr.]

1. One who has retired into solitude from religious motives; a recluse, hermit.

Said *esp.* of the Christian solitaries from the 3rd cent. onwards, as distinguished from the cœnobites, who, though withdrawn from the world, lived as members of a community.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Seint iohan baptist þe on his childhode bicom eremite. 1205 Lay. 18804 Þene æremite [1275 heremite] he iseh come. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ci. 7 Heremytis .. þat flees þe felaghship of men. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 87 Paule þe firste heremyte. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F. vij a, An Obseruans of herimytis. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 113 A Satyre in the wildernesse did talke with Antonie the heremite. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 474 Embryo's and Idiots, Eremits and Friers. 1764 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* iii. § 15 The Eremites .. seem to have deserved no other reproach than that of a delirious and extravagant fanaticism. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. iv, His native land .. seemed to him more lone than Eremite's sad cell. 1874 H. Reynolds *John Bapt.* viii. 508 The law of the eremite and the cœnobite corresponds with the transitory dispensation of John.

b. *transf.* (By Milton used with allusion to the lit. sense 'desert-dweller'.)

1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 8 Thou Spirit who ledst this glorious Eremite Into the Desert. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* x, The twilight Eremites of books and closets. 1847 Emerson *Woodnotes* Wks. (Bohn) I. 430 The little eremite Flies gaily forth, and sings in sight.

2. In the formal designation of certain monastic orders: e. g. *Eremites* (*Hermits*) *of St. Augustine*, a branch of the Augustinian Friars.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 926/1 At Padua in the church of the heremites of saint Augustine. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 6 The mother begun to have almost a perpetual conversation among those immur'd Heremites of Saint Hermagora. 1773 Noorthouck *Hist. Lond.* 600 The founder of the eremites of St. Anthony.

3. A (? quasi-religious) mendicant, a vagabond (see Hermit).

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 3 Every vagabounde heremyte or begger able to labre.

4. *attrib.*

1651 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* I. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 231 Let us try To win that old eremite thing. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xx, Like a grey palmer, or eremite preacher. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 250 Eremite fanaticisms and fakeerings. 1861 J. Sheppard *Fall Rome* xi. 587 The eremite and monastic theory of the Christian life which was then almost universally held.

Eremiteship (e·ɹĭməitʃip). [f. Eremite + -ship.] The condition of being a hermit.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 152 The Eremitship of Elias and Iohn Baptist.

Eremitic (eɹĭmi·tik), *a.* Also 5 heremytyke. [f. as prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to an eremite.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 423/2, I do seke a place for to lede my lyf heremytyke and solytarylye. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 170 The romance of the eremitic life must be abandoned as impracticable. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 75 The eremitic instinct is not peculiar to the Thebais.

Eremitical (eɹĭmi·tikăl), *a.* Also 6 heremeticall, 7–8 -itical, 6–8 eremetical(l. [f. prec. + -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to an eremite; characteristic of or habitual to an eremite.

1577 Harrison *Descr. Brit.* ix. in *Holinshed* (1807) I. 46 The heremeticall profession was onelie allowed of in Britaine. 1601 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 497 Affecting much an Eremiticall and solitarie life. 1693 G. D'Emilianne *Hist. Monast. Ord.* xii. 101 That he might learn the Eremetical Trade. 1814 L. Hunt *Feast of Poets* (1815) Notes 97 The latter [Wordsworth] .. nourishes that eremitical vagueness of sensation,—that making a business of reverie, etc. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* II. III. ii. 314 [An] opportunity of becoming acquainted with these..eremitical stations when he became their Bishop.

2. Of or pertaining to an order of Eremite friars. See Eremite 2.

1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 401 The church of St. Philip and St. James belongs to the eremetical fathers of St. Augustine. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 324 Here formerly stood the only Eremitical convent in the whole kingdom. 1857 Miss Winkworth tr. *Tauler's Life & Serm.* 89 The eremitical Cœlestines .. seem also to have been offshoots from these Spiritual Franciscans.

Eremitish (e·ɹĭməitiʃ), *a.* [f. Eremite + -ish.] Resembling an eremite; befitting an eremite.

1608–11 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* I. 90 Christian good-fellowship better than an eremitish and melancholike solitarinesse. 1833 T. Medwin in *Shelley Papers* 61 The Guiccioli .. seemed by no means to admire Milord's eremitish diet. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* 213 A priest .. never being more perfectly eremitish.

Eremitism (e·ɹĭməitizm). [f. Eremite + -ism.] The state of a hermit; a living in seclusion from social life. In mod. Dicts.

Erende, etc., obs. form of Errand, etc.

†**E·rendrake.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 ærendwreca, érendwrica, érendwreca, ærendraca, ærynd-draca, 2 erndraca, ærndrache, 3 erndrake, ærendrake, (herindrak), 2–3 erendrake. [OE. *ærendwreca* (= ON. *eyrindreki*), f. *ærende* Errand + *wrecan* to tell. The form *-raca* perhaps represents a different ablaut-grade of the same root.] A messenger, ambassador.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxvii[i]. 32 Cumaþ erendwrecan of Ægyptum. *c* 890 K. Ælfred *Bæda* v. xxi, Sende he ærendracan. *c* 900 *Bede Glosses* 10 *Legatis*, erendwrica. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 32 He sent ærynd-racan [*c* 1160 *Hatton* erendraken] and bitt sibbe. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Þa sende se King his aerndraches of fif ceðen to alle his underþeoden. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 On holie erndrake brohte þe holie godspelle fram heuene. *c* 1205 Lay. 660 Heo nomen ænne ærendrake [*c* 1275 herindrak].

Erenow (ēəɹnau·), *adv.* Forms: see Ere and Now; often as two words. Before this time.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2982 (Trin.) She is clene as she was ar now. *Ibid.* 17785 (Fairf.) Ye wold nevir yt leve or now. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. viii. 181 Ich seyh neuere palmere with pyk ne with scrippe Asken after hym, er now in þys ilke place. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1567) 47b, He hath made suche shiftes for money ere-now, that, etc. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 258 The very same words, that other before me .. haue vsed yer now. 1673 Dryden *Conq. Granada* (J.), My father has repented him erenow. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 384 The whole species would have ere now been extinguished. 1828 Hawthorne *Fanshawe* viii. (1879) 140, I have done enough, erenow, to insure its heaviest weight.

†**Ere·pt,** *ppl. a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *ērept-us*, pa. pple. of *ēripĕre*, f. *ē* out + *rapĕre* to snatch.] Snatched away. 1736 in Bailey.

Erept (ĭre·pt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *ērept-* (see prec.).] *trans.* To snatch away, carry off.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1951. 376/3 Pluto erepts Proserpine.

†**Erepta·tion.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [agent-n. f. L. *ēreptāre* to creep forth.] 'A creeping forth.'

1736 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash.

Ereption (ĭre·pʃən). [ad. L. *ēreptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēripĕre.*] The action of snatching or taking away.

1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 341 The suddaine and inexpected ereption of Isaac from that his imminent and intended death. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1875 Poste *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 246 The recovery of the civil inheritance by *hereditatis petitio* might be rendered unavailing by ablation or ereption for *Indignitas.*

†**E·rer,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: *adj.* 1 ærra (m.), ærre (f. and n.), 2 ærra, (2 erra, 3 earre, eror, errure, 4 erore); *adv.* 1 æror, -ur, (3 ærer, erur, arer, -ure), 4–6 *Sc.* erar(e, (4 errar), 5 erer, (6 earar). [The OE. adj. *ærra* corresponds to OHG. *êriro*, Goth. *airiza*:—OTeut. **airizon-*, f. **airiz* adv.: see Ere. The OE. adv. *æror* is a new formation after the analogy of advb. comparatives in *-or* (:—OTeut. *-ôz*); the OE. *ær* (:—**airiz*), owing to the loss of the suffix, not being distinctly shown by its form to be a comparative. Cf. OHG. *êror* of similar formation.]

A. *adj.* Former.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Þonne forlyst he eall his ærran god. *a* 1000 *Elene* 305 (Gr.) Se þe of deaðe sylf woruld awehte .. in þæt ærre lif. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Þe þet on þam erran [*MS.* ercan] to-cume liðegedde þan sunfullen to þere godnesse. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Hire latere were .. lesse haueð þen hauede ear hire earre. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 324 Of þe kunde he was of Denemarch, of þe eror wyf y bore. *a* 1300 *Relig. Songs* (Percy Soc.) v. 79 Of alle hire errure freond nu nafdh heo non. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 290 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 55 & for þe erore miracle of þe toun þe whatlokere þerto hi come. *c* 1380 *Sir Otuel* 46 Otuwel thoute on errore deede.

B. *adv.*

1. Before, formerly, at a former time.

Beowulf 810 Se þe fela æror, modes myrðe manna cynne fyrene ȝefremede. *a* 1000 *Cross* 108 (Gr.) Swa he him ærur her on þyssum lænum life ȝeearnað. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Uncuðe men fon to þe aihte þe arure his waren. *c* 1205 Lay. 17459 Mærlin heom gon ræren alse heo stoden ærer. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1736 Al swo hit was erur bi-speke. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 221 And of þat erer was his Nou shal he hauen mys.

2. Sooner, rather, in preference; also with *than*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 458 Thai war sum tyme erar may then les. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. Prol. 32 Swa erare will I now ches me To be reprowyd of symplnes, Dan blame to thole of wnkyndnes. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 93 Erar to hasert the samyn vpoun the chance of battell, than continwallie to be in feir of thair life. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 30 He chesit earar to thoile ane cruel deid. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 527 He wald preuaill the erar I assure.

Eresie, obs. form of HERESY.

† **Eresop.** *Obs.* Also ersope. [? f. EAR *sb.* + SOAP.] App. = Ear-wax: see quots.

[*c* 1225 JOHN DE GARLANDE in Wright *Vocab.* 121 Duo cornua, quibus vicine sunt aures, per quas colera expurgatur.] *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 676 *Hec colera*, the ersope. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.*, ibid. 748 *Hec colera* [MS. *tolera*], a eresope. [*a* 1500 *Nominale*, ibid. 676 *note*, *Colera*, arwax.]

Erest, var. of ERST.

† **Eret,** *v. Obs.* [var. of ARET.] = ARET *v.* 1.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 53 a, It shalbe eretted the foly of the elder sister that shee wolde agree to the particion.

Erethism (e·rɪ̈piz'm). *Path.* [ad. Fr. *éréthisme*, ad. Gr. ἐρεθισμός, f. ἐρεθίζειν to irritate.

(A misspelling *erythism*, due to false etymology, occurs in many medical books.)]

Excitement of an organ or tissue in an unusual degree; also *transf.* morbid over-activity of the mental powers or passions.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 370 Producing .. a very useful perspiration, without augmenting the irritation or erethism in those parts. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 104 Mercurial erethism. The word erethismus..has hitherto been almost exclusively confined to that species of erethism which sometimes arises from the use of mercury. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xliii. (1870) II. 456 The powers are in excessive vigour,—at least in excessive erethism or excitation. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 56/2 His stomach was in a continued state of erethism. 1859 BUCKNILL in *Sat. Rev.* Sept. 288 A fancy usually so cold and impassive, but now in agonising erethism.

Erethismic (erɪ̈pi·zmik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Resembling or of the nature of erethism.

1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 257 An erethismic type of fever.

Erethistic (erɪ̈pi·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐρεθιστικός, f. ἐρεθίζειν to irritate.] Relating to erethism.

In mod. Dicts.

Eretike, -yck, obs. forms of HERETIC.

Erew, obs. var. of ARGH.

† **E·reward,** *sb. Obs.* Also 3 erward. [ME. *ereward*, OE. *ęrfe-weard*, f. *ęrfe* (*ięrfe*, *yrfe*) inheritance + *weard* keeper, lord.] An heir. Also in *comb.* ereward-riche [+ ME. *riche*, OE. *rice* dominion], inheritance.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 38 þis is se erfe-weard. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xx. 14 Her ys se yrfe-weard. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 934 Of ðe self sal ðin erward ten. *Ibid.* 1512 Two doles of ereward riche auen.

† **E·reward,** *adv. Obs. rare.* In 5 erward. [f. ERE *adv.* + -WARD.] Before, previously.

14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1844 Within that wall come they sone As they hadon erward done.

Erewhile (ē·ə,hwəi·l), *adv.* Forms: see ERE and WHILE. A while before, some time ago, formerly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20304 Me com tiþand arquil fra heuen. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew* 91 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 100 Ic iseo mie swete louerd: and erwhile ic ise3 þat abydeþ me til ic come. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv. 10 (Harl. MS.) Sir, I seide to you erwhile, þat, etc. 1526 TINDALE *John* ix. 27, I tolde you yerwhile, and ye did nott heare. 1595 *Locrine* II. v. 154, I, that erewhile did scare mine enemies..Must now depart. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* III. 522 The tree erewhile foreshortned to our view. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 129 Forth that foam'd and roar'd erewhile Glides calmly down. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. iii, Remember then thy hap erewhile. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 461 The faces weeping lay That erewhile laughed the loudest.

So † **Erewhi·les,** *adv.* [see WHILES].

1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witcher.* 550 The Pneumatomachi .. did erwhiles ioine themselues to those that were sound of iudgement. 1598 *Mucedorus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 211 Erewhiles assaulted with an ugly bear: Fair Amadine in company all alone. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banished Virgin* 26 The very same you saw me with erewhiles. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Ereyne, var. of ARAIN, *obs.*, spider.

† **Erf**[1]. *Obs.* Also 2–3 erfe, (*Orm.* errfe), erve. [Common Teut.: OE. *ęrfe*, *ięrfe*, *yrfe*, corresp. to OFris. *erve* (Du. *erf*), OHG. *erbi*, *arbi* (MHG. and Ger. *erbe*), Goth. *arbi*: — OTeut. **arƀjo*(*m* neut. 'inheritance' (ON. has *arfr* masc., whence Sw. *arf*, Da. *arv*), related to Gr. ὀρφανός orphan, L. *orbus* bereft. Cf. ORF.]

For the specially Eng. development of meaning, cf. *cattle*.

1. Cattle.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1125 Hunger and cwealm on men and on erue. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Ðese fower mannisshe .. beð þat erf þe þo herdes ouer wuakeden. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1068 Off þatt errfe þatt tær wass Drihhtin to lake 3arrkedd. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2750 Moyses..wattrede here erue euerilc on. *Ibid.* 3018 Egyptes erf sal al for-faren. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlviii. 10 Bestes and alle erfes ma.

2. *Comb.* † erfe-blood, blood of animals; † erf-kin, the race of animals, cattle.

c 1200 ORMIN 1788 þatt allterr þatt tatt errfe blod Wass e33whær strennkedd onne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3177 Al erfkin hauen he ut-led.

Erf[2] (ɜ̄rf). [a. Du. *erf* in same sense, orig. 'inheritance': see prec.] In South Africa: 'A garden plot, usually containing about half-an-acre' (Webster). Also *attrib.*, as in *erf-license*.

1887 in *Barker's Trade & Finance* 23 Mar. 3.

Erfeth, etc., var. ff. ARVETH, etc. *Obs.*

Erg (ɜ̄rg). *Physics.* Also ergon. [ad. Gr. ἔργ-ον work.]

1. The unit of work, according to the centimetre-gramme-second system; *i.e.* the quantity of work done by a force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gramme produces a velocity of one centimetre per second.

1873 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 224 We propose to denote it [the C. G. S. unit of work] by some derivative of the Greek ἔργον. The forms *ergon*, *ergal* and *erg* have been suggested .. We propose, for the present, to leave the termination unsettled; and we request that the word *ergon* or *erg* be strictly limited to the C. G. S. unit of work, or what is for purposes of measurement, equivalent to this the C. G. S. unit of energy. 1874 MAXWELL in *Life* (1882) 632 Your sum of Vital energy Is not the millionth of an erg. 1875 GARNETT *Elem. Dynamics* (1889) § 63 The C. G. S. unit of work is that done by a dyne in working through a centimetre and is called an erg.

2. *Comb.* as erg-nine, erg-ten, the product of an erg multiplied respectively by 10^9 and 10^{10}.

1873 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 224 One horse-power is equal to three quarters of an erg-ten per second. More nearly, it is 7·46 erg-nines per second.

† **E·rgasy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Gr. ἐργασία working, production, f. ἐργάζεσθαι to work, f. ἔργον work.] A literary production, a treatise.

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., Ending the whole ergasie or tractate with it.

Ergh, dial. form of ARGH.

‖ **Ergo** (ə·rgo), *adv. Logic.* [L. *ergo* therefore.] A word used (like Eng. 'therefore') to mark the conclusion of a syllogism.

?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 45 Ergo, a kinge thou arte or was. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. 52 Ergo my labour was not in vayn. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 108 Ergo it ought to remain indifferent. 1625 W. PEMBLE *Justification* (1629) 131 To rebell against the Law is sinne. Ergo, To haue a rebellious inclination is sinne likewise. 1780 COWPER *Lett.* 23 June, Ergo (I have reached the conclusion at last) I did not mean to flatter you. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 343 'Ergo' says one, if a 56lb. ball can be thrown 3¼ miles, certain a 68lb. ball can be thrown further, for 'weight is power'.

† **E·rgo,** *sb. Obs.*

1. The adverb *ergo* used as a name for itself; *hence*, a conclusion, a conclusive authorization.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 20 Such a quoile about *pro* and *con*, such vrging of *Ergoes*. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 125 The currant of his speech is clos'd with an Ergo. 1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 259 We come not to the Ergo of our knowledge untill we come to the conclusion of our daies. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 25 No conclusive argument could then be framed without the Ergo of the Royall assent.

2. *nonce-use.* A 'logic-chopper'.

1597 *1st Ret. Parnass.* III. i. 979, I reward the poor ergoes most bountifullie, and send them away.

† **E·rgo,** *v. Obs.* [f. ERGO *adv.*; cf. ERGOT *v.*] *intr.* To use the term *ergo*. In quot. quasi-*trans.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 14 He will ergo Martin into an ague.

Ergoism (ə·rgo,iz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Pedantic adherence to logically constructed rules.

1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. 262 All [Law's] suggestions were subject to that 'ergoism', as it is aptly termed, of the French.

Ergometer (ərgɒ·mɪ̈tər). [f. Gr. ἔργο-ν work + μέτρον measure.] An instrument for measuring work or energy.

1879 in THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 436. 1884 *Nature* XXX. 3 July 220 Work-measuring dynamometers, or ergometers, as the author terms them.

† **E·rgonist.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. ERGO + -IST, after *Platonist*, etc.] ? One who is fond of saying 'ergo'; a wrangling logician.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 32 This I will iustifie against any Dromidote Ergonist whatsoeuer.

Ergot (ə·rgɒt), *sb.* [a. Fr. *ergot*, OF. *argot* cock's spur: see ARGOT[1].]

1. A diseased transformation of the seed of rye and other grasses, being really the *sclerotium* or hardened *mycelium* of a fungus (*Claviceps purpurea*), in colour dark-violet, and in form resembling a cock's spur; hence the name. Also, the disease consisting in this transformation.

1683 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 151 That malignity .. breeding in the ears of corn certain black grains called in Sologne, Ergots. 1762 BONES in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 533 The gentlemen of the academy were of opinion, that the disease..was produced .. by bread, in which there was a great quantity of ergot. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus, etc.* 209 The disease of rye called ergot is exactly analogous to the scurvy in animals. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 879 We give to the seeds of rye altered by this disease, the name of ergot of rye. 1863 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 379 An extraordinary disease, called ergot, occurs on wheat and rye.

b. The diseased seed of rye used medicinally.

1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* v. 266 The ergot of rye will often excite contractions, and cause the uterus to empty itself. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 365 Ergot seems to have been first used as a medicine by the profession in France and the United States. 1880 N. KERR in *Mech. Temp. Jrnl.* July 151 Half a drachm of the ergot was given every fifteen minutes.

¶ c. (See quot.)

1764 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 107, I observed a disease mentioned under the appellation of Ergot, a name borrowed from its supposed cause, viz. vitiated rye.

2. *Farriery.* 'A small horny capsule on each side of the claw or horny envelope of the digits in Ruminants and Pachyderms' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Cf. ARGOT[1].

3. *Anat.* (See quot.)

1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 41 The *hippocampus minor* or 'ergot' is a projection in the floor of the posterior extremity or cornu of the lateral ventricle [of the brain].

Hence **E·rgoted** *ppl. a.*, tainted with ergot.

1841 *Jrnl. Royal Agric. Soc.* II. I. 16 A poor man..ventured to make bread of some ergotted rye. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 222 Flour .. may be ergoted or grown and fermenting.

† **E·rgot,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 ergat. [a. F. *ergot-er* 'to rise on his toes, wrangle' (Cotgr.), f. *ergot* (cf. ARGOT[1]) the spur of a cock; but the word was associated both in Fr. and Eng. with ERGO.] *intr.* To argue, wrangle.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xvii, After they had well ergoted pro and con, they concluded in Baralipton, that, etc. *a* 1658 HEWYT *Serm.* (1658) 178 Little doth it concern us what the school-men ergat in their schools.

† **Ergotee·r,** *v. Obs.* [as if f. **ergoteer* sb., f. ERGO (confused with ERGOT *v.*) + -EER. Cf. next.] *intr.* To argue, wrangle.

Hence **Ergotee·rer,** a wrangler. **Ergotee·ring** *vbl. sb.*, wrangling.

1687 STILLINGFL. *Vind. Answ. Papers conc. Authority Cath. Ch*, 104 They are a sort of Ergoteerers, who are for a Concedo rather than a Nego. *Ibid.* 109 This Gentleman sets himself to Ergoteering.

‖ **Ergoteur** (ɛrgotɶ̃r). [Fr. *ergoteur*, agent-n. f. *ergoter*: see ERGOT *v.*] = prec.

1881 *19th Cent.* Sept. 325 Mr. Gladstone and this famous ergoteur are the only people living who have boundless faith in reasoning.

Ergotic (əɪgɒ·tik), *a.*[1] [f. ERGOT *sb.* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ergot; resulting from the action of ergot.

Ergotic acid, 'a volatile acid said to exist in Ergot of rye' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 546 It is .. very doubtful whether the ergotic spasm is local in its origin.

† **Ergo·tic,** *a.*[2] *Obs.*—[0] In 7 -ique. [a. Fr. *ergotique*; cf. ERGOT *v.*] Sophistical, cavilling, full of conclusions. 1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Ergotine (ə·rgɒtin). [f. ERGOT *sb.* + -INE.] The active principle of ergot of rye.

1851 R. HUNT in *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* IV. p. xv*/1 Sardinia contributes many chemical products .. amongst others .. ergotine. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 543 In the frog the injection of a gramme of ergotin caused a diastolic arrest of the heart.

Hence **Ergo·tinine.** *Chem.* [+ -INE], 'an unstable alkaloid existing in very small quantity in ergot' (Watts).

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 541 Of all the substances named, the crystallizable ergotinine of Tauret seems most promising.

Ergotism[1] (ə·rgɒtiz'm). [f. ERGOT *sb.* + -ISM.]

1. The disease (in grasses) consisting in the formation of ergot.

1853 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* XIII. 13 Mr. Blyth drew attention to the subject of the ergotism of grasses.

2. The disease produced by eating bread made from flour affected by ergot.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 222 The most important disease connected with flour is..ergotism. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 289 Chronic ergotism..exists in two forms, the convulsive and gangrenous.

3. The use of ergot for poisoning animals.

1884 A. WILLOWS in *Australasian* 8 Nov. 875/4 The special claims of ergotism .. are its cheapness, etc.

Ergotism[2] (ə·rgɒtiz'm). [a. Fr. *ergotisme*, f. L. *ergo*, associated with *ergoter*: see ERGOT *v.*] a. Arguing, quibbling, wrangling. b. Logical conclusions.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 60 States are not governed by ergotisms. 1685 COTTON *Montaigne* I. 269, I think these lowsy ergotismes and little sophistry .. are the cause. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **E·rgotist.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *ergotiste* (Montaigne): cf. prec.] A quibbler, pedantic logician.

1739 tr. *Algarotti on Newton's Theory* (1742) I. 188 Declaiming .. against the ancient Philosophy .. stigmatizing those who profess it with the Title of Ergotists.

Ergotization (ə·rgɒtəizē[1]·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION. See -ATION.] The action or process of poisoning by ergot of rye.

1886 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 Jan. 198/1.

Ergotize (ə·rgɒtəiz), *v.*[1] [f. ERGOT *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To affect with or transform into ergot.

Hence **E·rgotized** *ppl. a.*

1860 *Gard. Chron.* 29 Sept., The formidable consequences of ergotized corn, when eaten. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 552 When the summer is wet and cold, the rye becomes

very extensively ergotized. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 2/1 Some fifteen outbreaks of foot-rot, the result of eating ergotized rye.

Ergotize (ə·ɪgŏtəiz), *v.*² [f. ERGO: cf. ERGOT--ISM and -IZE.] *intr.* To quibble, wrangle.

1883 STEVENSON *Treasure of Franchard* vi, He uses it [the word *ratiocinate*]..in the sense of *to ergotise*, implying as it were..a vein of sophistry.

Eri, obs. form of EERIE *a.*

Eria (ī·ɒriă). [Assamese *eriya*, adj. f. *era* the castor-oil plant.] In *eria silk*; see quot. 1881.

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiv. 282 The well known Eria silk of India is produced by an insect closely allied to the Atlas Moth. 1881 HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 752 s.v. *India*, Eria silk is obtained from the cocoons of *Phalæna Cynthia*, and the worm is fed .. upon the leaves of the castor-oil plant.

Erian (ī·ɒriăn), *a. Geol.* [f. *Erie*, name of the lake + -IAN.] A synonym of DEVONIAN: see quots.

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 84 The Devonian, or, as it may be better called in America, from the vast development of its beds on the south side of Lake Erie, the Erian formation. 1877 — *Orig. World* 380 Erian and Carboniferous plants.

‖ **Eric** (e·rik). *Hist.* Forms: 6 eriach, earike, erycke, 7 erick(e, 8– eric. [Ir. *eiric.*] (See quots.)

1586 [see EARIK]. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 504/2 In the case of Murder..the malefactor shall give unto them [the friends], or to the child, or wife of him that is slain a recompence, which they call an Eriach. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 111 The killing of an Irishman was ..punished .. by a fine or pecuniary punishment which is called an Ericke. *Ibid.* (1787) 126 Your Sheriff .. shall be welcome to me, but let me know his erick aforehand. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 389 All the dead Heaped on the field..Were scarce an eric for his head. 1885 R. BAGWELL *Irel. under Tudors* I. 11 This blood-fine, called an eric, was an utter abomination to the English of the sixteenth century.

attrib. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 170 'Eric'-fines or pecuniary compensation for violent crime.

‖ **Erica** (ĕrə·ikă). *Bot.* [L. *erīca*, ad. Gr. ἐρείκη heath.] The botanical name of the genus of plants called in Eng. HEATH. (In quot. used affectedly as an Eng. word.)

1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* 37 Th' undaunted race Contented on the rude Erica sink To balmy sleep.

Ericaceous (erikē·ɪʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *erīcāce-æ* + -OUS: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the natural order *Ericaceæ*, of which the *Erica* or heath is the typical genus.

1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 323/2 Other Ericaceous plants are represented admirably.

Ericetal (erĭsī·tăl), *a. Bot.* [as if f. L. **erīcētum* place where heaths grow (f. *erīca* heath) + -AL.] Of the type characteristic of heathy regions; moorland.

1876 G. W. LATHAM in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 589 The botany of the high-lands east of Macclesfield is nearly ericetal in its nature.

Ericineous (erisi·nĭəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *erīcine-æ* (a synonym of *erīcāce-æ*), f. *erīca*, on analogy of *grāmineæ*, etc.] = ERICACEOUS.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiii. 425 The shrubs of the family of the ericineous plants .. do not find the cold climate which is necessary for their development.

Ericolin (eri·kŏlĭn). *Chem.* [f. ERICA + -OL + -IN.] A resinous substance found in several plants of the ericaceous order.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 530 Ericolin is obtained from the mother-liquor from which the arbutin has crystallised.

Erie, obs. form of EYRY.

† **Eri·ferous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ærifer* (f. *æri-* combining form of *æs, æri-s* brass + *-fer* producing) + -OUS.] Containing or yielding brass or copper.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Eriff.** *Obs.* [Of unknown etymology; the forms eiress, eress, eriss, in Dicts. appear to represent the same word.]

1. A canary-bird two years old.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Canary Bird*, Those that exceed two, are named Erisses. 1736 BAILEY, *Erisses, eresses.*

2. 'A rogue just initiated'. (*New Cant. Dict.* 1725.)

Eriff, dial. form of HARIFF.

1796 *Agric. Surv. Staffordsh.* 95 Eriff, *Galium Aparine.*

Erigant, error for *erigaut*, var. of HERIGAUT.

‖ **Eri·geron.** *Obs.* [Gr. ἠριγέρων, f. ἦρι early + γέρων old man. Cf. L. *senecio*, f. *senex* old man.] The Gr. name of the Groundsel: see quots. In botanical Latin the name of an allied genus.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 238 The Greekes imposed that name Erigeron, because in the Spring it looketh hoarie, like an old gray beard. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 163 This is the true Erigeron, that early in the Spring-time bears the representation of Old Age.

† **Eri·ght,** *v. Obs.* [? var. of ARIGHT *v.*] *trans.* ? To invest with a right.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xx, Or by sine of purpose craftely clokte To possession here any flie erighting.

Erigible (erĭdʒib'l), *a.* [f. L. *ērig-ĕre* (see ERECT *v.*) + -IBLE.] Capable of being erected or set in an upright position.

a 1803 G. SHAW *Zool.* IV. II. 378 A very strong spine, which ..is erigible at the pleasure of the animal. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Erimites:** app. mistake for ERMINITES.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 105/1 His signet .. hauing powdred erimites ingrailed in the seale.

Erinaceous (erinēi·ʃəs), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *ērinācce-us* hedgehog + -OUS.] Pertaining to the hedgehog family; of the nature of a hedgehog.

In mod. Dicts.

Erinde, obs. form of ERRAND.

Eringo, var. form of ERYNGO.

Erinite (e·rinəit). *Min.* [f. *Erin* the ancient name of Ireland + -ITE.] A green arseniate of copper found in Cornwall and in some parts of Ireland.

1828 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. II. IV. 155 The colour of erinite is a beautiful emeral green. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 221 Erinite occurs in small nodules in a soft wacke at Ballintry. 1887 DANA *Manual Min.* 153 Erinite occurs in emerald-green mammillinated coatings.

Eri·nnic, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *Erinn-ys, Erīnys*, Gr. Ἐρῑνύς a Fury + -IC.] Characteristic of a Fury.

1827 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 345 Even their [the cats'] cries, erotic or erinnic .. could neither dismay nor disturb her.

So † **Er·innical,** *a. Obs.*

1613 SIR E. HOBY *Counter-snarle* 67 Vexed with their Erynnical libels.

Eriometer (eri|ɒ·mĭtəɪ). [f. Gr. ἔριον wool + μέτρον measure.] An instrument for measuring by optical means the diameter of small fibres, such as wool, cotton, or flax.

1829 *Nat. Philos., Optics* xv. 27 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) By means of an instrument which he [? Dr. Young] calls an Eriometer, he was enabled to measure the size of minute particles or fibres. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 406/2 The results .. having..been come to by the aid of the eriometer.

Eristic (eri·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἐριστικ-ός, f. ἐρίζειν to wrangle, f. ἔρις strife.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to controversy or disputation; adapted for or disposed to controversy.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ord. C iij, Polemicke and Eristicke discourses. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 145/1 A Sect .. called .. Eristick from the Litigious Sophistical Nature thereof. 1710 W. HUME *Sacred Success.* 28 The controversie among our eristick divines. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 540 *note*, Euthydemus and Dionysodorus .. applied themselves to the eristic or controversial dialogue. *a* 1852 MOORE *Devil among the Schol.* 72 He fought the combat syllogistic With .. skill and art eristic.

B. *sb.*

1. One given to disputation, a controversialist. *The Eristics*: philosophers of the Megarian school.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 93 Fanatick Errour and Levity would seem an Euchite as well as an Eristick. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 481 You would not confuse the principle and the consequences in your reasoning, like the Eristics.

2. = Gr. ἡ ἐριστικὴ (τέχνη), the art of disputation.

1866 MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 314 Real Dialectic contrasted with Eristic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 183 The art of Eristic, or fighting with words.

† **Eri·stical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* Pref. 2 Eristicall discourses. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxiii. 32 Some are so eristical and teasty, that they will not hear the adverse party. 1673 BP. PARKER *Reproof of Reh. Transp.* 125 (L.) To what purpose should he or any man write eristical books?

† **E·ritage,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *eritage*, obs. form of HERITAGE.] *trans.* a. To inherit. b. To give as a heritage.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxvi[i]. 11 The debonere forsothe shuln eritagen the erthe [1388 enerite the lond]. — *Ecclus.* xvii. 9 The lawe of lif he eritagede [1388 enheritide] them.

Eritage, obs. form of HERITAGE.

† **Erite.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *herite* app. a back formation from L. *hæret-icus.*] A heretic.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Þe forsworene, þe heðene, þe erites sculen beon iwarpen ine eche pine.

Erith, obs. var. of HARIFF, Goosegrass.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 174 Erith or Goose grasse..is by some called in Greeke *Aparine.*

† **Erivate,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *ērīvāt-* ppl. stem of *ērīvā-re*, f. *ē* out + *rīvus* brook.] *trans.* To draw out, draw off.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Erke, obs. form of IRK.

Erld, Erldom, Erle, obs. ff. EARL, EARLDOM.

Erlish (ə·ɪliʃ), *a. rare*⁻¹. [var. of *elrish*, ELDRITCH.] = ELDRITCH.

a 1802 *Yng. Tamlane* xlix. in Child *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ballads* II. (1884) 355/2 Up there raise an erlish cry.

Erl-king (ə·rl|ki·ŋ). [transl. Ger. *erl-könig* (lit. alder-king), an erroneous rendering by Herder of the Danish *ellerkonge, ellekonge*, i. e. *elverkonge, elvekonge* king of the elves. Cf. ELLE-MAID.]

1797 SCOTT tr. *Goethe's Erl King* Pref. Poet. Wks. (1848) The Erl-King is a goblin that haunts the Black Forest, in Thuringia.

Erm, var. of ARM *a. Obs.* poor.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Moni mon .. is erm for worlde . and uniseli for gode. *Ibid.* 115 Det is kinges rihtwisnesse þet he mid wohȝe ne of-sitte ne ermne ne eadine.

† **Erme,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *yrman, iȩrman* (Anglian **ȩrman*), f. *earm* miserable.] a. *trans.* To make miserable, grieve, harass, vex. b. *intr.* for *refl.* To grieve, be sorry.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 121 Ic mæȝ slean and ierman mine [h]eafodȝemæccan. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ix. 45 He [Nero] hæfde him to gamene .. hu he eorþcyningas yrmde and cwelmde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 26 But weel I wot thou dost myn herte erme. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 48 Thenne departed he fro the kynge so heuyly, that many of them ermed.

Hence **E·rming** *vbl. sb.*, grieving, sadness.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1525 Theo bysschop weop for ermyng.

Ermelin (ə·ɪmĕlin). Now *arch.* or *poet.* Also 6–7 armelin(e, ermilin, h)ermeline, (7 armlin), 6 ermly. [The immediate source is uncertain: the word appears in most of the Romanic langs.; It. *armellino, ermellino*, Sp. *armelina*, Fr. *hermeline* (Boiste), *armeline* (Cotgr.), med.L. *armelīnus* (in Fr. documents of 13th c.).

The ulterior etymology shares in the uncertainty belonging to that of the synonymous ERMINE. If the latter be of Teut. origin, the Romanic forms above cited must be regarded as ad. MHG. *hermelīn* (mod.G. *hermelin*), dim. of *harme*:—OHG. *harmo* (see ERMINE). If the alternative view be correct, the med.L. type *armelinus* must be a diminutive or adjectival formation on *armenius*, and the MHG. *hermelīn* an adoption from Romanic, though perh. influenced by association with the native word.]

1. The animal called ermine; = ERMINE 1.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 323 Sables, Marternes, Hermelines. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 34 Adamants that will draw youth as..y° sight of the Panther, the Ermly. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 25 And on his shield enueloped seuenfold He bore a crowned little Ermelin. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 405 The Armelins are called Alpine Mice. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 3 Fair yokes of ermelines, whose colour pass The whitest snows. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 171 Fair as the furry coat of whitish ermilin.

2. The skin or fur of this animal.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 311 Furres which wee caule Armelines. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 38 Of silver and of stainless ermelin The bright caparisons. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 549 Who she that, in the ermelin involved, Rests on the hastening car? *Ibid.* IV. 550 O thou, involved in ermelin!

Ermight. ?

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1008 Let thy beytyng and thy Ermyght be.

Ermine (ə·ɪmin), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 ermin, -yn(e, (4–7 hermin, -yn, 5–7 armin, -yn(e, -yon, 6 ermion, emerine), 3– ermine. [a. OF. (*h*)*ermine* (mod.F. *hermine*), cogn. with Pr. *ermini*, Sp. *armiño* (Minsheu). The remoter etymology is disputed.

Some scholars (including Kluge and Skeat) think that the Romanic word is ad. OHG. *harmīn* adj., 'belonging to the ermine', f. *harmo* ermine, stoat, weasel, corresp. to the synonymous OE. *hearma* (glossed 'megale' = *mygale* Wr.-Wülck. 32) and Lith. *szermů* (OAryan type *k'ormōn-, -en-*).

A different hypothesis (favoured by Littré, Paul Meyer, and others) is that the Romanic words represent L. *Armenius* Armenian. The *mus Ponticus*, 'Pontic rat', mentioned by Pliny as a fur-bearing animal, is commonly supposed, though without actual proof, to be the ermine; and as Pontus and Armenia were conterminous, it has been suggested that an alternative name for the animal may have been *mus Armenius*. That *some* animal was known by this designation in the second century is rendered probable by a passage in Julius Pollux (*circa* A.D. 180), who (*Onomast.* VII. 60) gives μυωτός as the name of an Armenian garment, and, amongst other conjectures as to the origin of the word, suggests that this article of dress may have been so named because made of the skins of 'the mice (or rats) of that country'. The belief that the ermine derived its name from Armenia was common in the 14th c., and the supposition accounts quite satisfactorily for the Romanic forms of the word. If this view be correct, it involves the consequence that the resemblance in sound between *ermine* and OHG. *harmīn* was merely accidental; there may however have been an early confusion between two distinct words of similar sound and meaning.]

1. An animal of the weasel tribe (*Mustela Erminea*), an inhabitant of northern countries, called in England a *stoat*, whose fur is reddish brown in summer, but in winter (in northern regions) wholly white, except the tip of the tail, which is always black.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* in *Lamb. Hom.* 181 Ne scal þer beo fou ne grei ' ne cunig ne ermine. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 9085 Owt of hys mowþe wente a þynge Also whyte, as any armyne. 1530 PALSGR. 217/1 Ermyne, a beest, *ermyne.* 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 326 *marg.*, The skynnes of sables and Ermynes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 307 The rats and mice in the country of Pontus, namely Hermins, & such like. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* XXV. § 4 (1669) 322/1 The Ermine .. will dye before she will be got into the dirt to defile her beautiful skin. 1744 THOMSON *Winter* 812 Fair ermines, spotless as the snows they press. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 354 The weasel may be easily distinguished from the ermine by the tip of the tail, which in the latter is always black. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* XV. 228 An ermine came on board, quite starved. 1863 MISS YONGE *Chr. Names* II. 82 The pretty tale of the spotless ermine, that took refuge under his shield.

2. The fur of the ermine, often having the black tails (formerly pieces of black lamb's-wool) arranged upon it, at regular intervals, for the sake of effect. The whiteness of ermine is often referred to in poetry as an emblem of purity.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 191 Noble men, y cloþed in ermyne echone. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 398 Pelured wiþ Ermyne & wiþ grijs. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 30 Hodes & cotes furred with ermyn. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf*

xxxv, With cloth of gold, and furred with ermine Were the trappoures of their stedes strong. **1587** HOLINSHED *Chron. Irel.* an. 1568 (R.) Princelie robes of crimson veluet doubled or lined with ermin. **1628** WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 159 From the Fox-fur, to the spotted Ermine. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 13 Her skin by nature, No Ermin better. **1795** MACNEILL *Will & Jean* IV, Strips thee of thy robes of ermine (Emblems of thy spotless life). **1855** LONGF. *Hiaw.* xi, Shirt of doeskin..fringed with ermine.

b. *pl.* Trimmings, or garments, made of this fur. † Formerly also used, as in the sing. (see prec.), as a name for the material (cf. *sables*).

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 16 A mantel aboue furrid with ermynes. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxv. 151 Robes of scarlet, furred with Armyns. *c* **1530** — *Arthur* (1814) 273 Riche aparayle of emerines lay abrode in euery wyndowe. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 58 Yclad in Scarlot .. And Ermines white. **1639** MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. ii, I've charged thro' fire that would have singed your sables, Black fox, and ermines. *a* **1700** DRYDEN (J.), A lady's honour .. nice as ermines, will not bear a soil. **1732** LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 32 Having nothing on his body but some ermins. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 81 His habit of ceremony is a violet-coloured gown with a mantle of ermins.

3. *fig.* With reference to the use of ermine in the official robes of judges and the state robes of peers.

1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 261 Reluctant to fix an unnecessary stain upon the ermine of their profession. **1836** LYTTON *Duch. de la Vallière* IV. iv, This garb of serge Dares speech that daunts the ermine. **1850** WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 21 The purity of the critical ermine, like that of the judicial, is often soiled by contact with politics. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 79 Skilful lawyers..were rewarded with ermine.

4. *Her.* A heraldic fur; white marked with black spots of a particular shape.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (last page), *Ermyn*, white poudered w^t Black. **1655** M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 99 If..it be white powdred with black, it is Ermin..if white with black, and one red hair, Erminites. **1766-87** PORNY *Heraldry* 25 Ermine is a Field Argent, with small points or spots Sable, in the form of little Triangles, which in Heraldry are generally called Powdering. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iv. (ed. 3) 20 Ermine, Black spots on a White field.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.* in senses 1–4. † *Ermine cross*: = cross ERMINEE.

c **1450** *Guy Warw.* (C.) 8425 Veire and gryce and pylches armyne And clothys of sylke and of satyne. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* (Her.) D j, Ermyn cros. **1627** DRAYTON *Agincourt* 15 The men of Rutland .. In their rich Ensigne bear an Ermine Ram. **1649** LOVELACE *Poems* 63 Grieve not pretty Ermin Cabinet [a Lady's glove]. **1742** MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 199 My lady..was in dark green velvet trimmed with ermine, and an ermine petticoat. **1768** PENNANT *Zool.* I. 85 Easily distinguished from the other in the ermine state by the tail. **1832** G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 50 The ermine mantle wherein the female is robed. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxx. 454 The practice of..artists..in representing ermine-spots.

b. quasi-*adj.* White as ermine.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr *S. P.* (1847) 62 What should I here depaint..her ermine breast. **1821** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 287 Vapours clothe earth's monarch mountain-tops With kingly, ermine snow.

c. *Comb.*, as *ermine-hunter*; also **ermine white** *a.*, white as ermine; **ermine moth** [cf. Fr. *hermine*, 'Bombyx herminea' (Littré)] (*Hyponomeuta padellus*), a moth with white wings spotted with black.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 399 The Ermion whitest skin, spotted with nought. **1859** W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 76 The pretty little Ermine Moth commits great ravages on the leaves of the Apple Tribe. **1865** BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 194 Ermine-hunters have always had a harder time of it than even the Honiton lace-workers.

Ermine (ə·ɹmin), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To clothe as if with ermine; to make white as ermine.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 63 It [snow] ermined all the dark-brown moor. **1870** H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xiv. 269 The glistening beach, ermined by the surf.

Ermined (ə·ɹmind), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[2].]

† 1. Having white feathers spotted with black.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij b, Bot and a sparehawke be so Ermyned vppon the brayles.

¶ Perh. the designation *Almond Tumbler* is a corruption of this: see quot. below.

1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 39 There is a Mixture of three Colours, vulgarly call'd an Almond, perhaps from the Quantity of Almond-coloured Feathers that are found in the Hackle: Others call it an Ermine, I suppose from the black Spots that are generally in it.

2. Lined or trimmed with ermine; made to resemble ermine.

c **1485** *Digby Myst., Mor. Wisd.* i. (1882) 139 *heading*, With a mantyll..ermyned within. **1814** *Hist. Univ. Oxf.* II. 261 The ermined hood .. is the peculiar badge of the Proctor's office. **1842** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Auto-da-fé*, He wipes his eyes with his ermined sleeve. **18..** LONGF. *Renouveau* i, Now Time throws off his cloak again of ermined frost.

fig. **1715** M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 185 The collateral scenes of those Dialogues are freez'd or ermin'd sideward.

3. Robed in ermine; advanced to the dignity of wearing ermine, *i. e.* made a judge or a peer.

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 7 Arcadia's countess, here, in ermined pride. **1777** W. WHITEHEAD *Goat's Beard* (R.), Regal robe, Which rules, in ermin'd state the globe. **1837** LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) V. 47 Certain ermined sages of his own acquaintance. **1857** WHITTIER *Lines* Poet. Wks. (1882) 201 Give ermined knaves their hour of crime. **1869** *Globe* 13 Nov. 4 The ten newly ermined members of the Liberal party.

fig. *c* **1749** W. G. HAMILTON in *Parl. Logick* (1808) 204 Thy balm-distilling sweets alone To ermin'd Innocence are known.

4. ? = ERMINE 5 a (*Her.*) or 5 b.

1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 50 The ermined cinque-foil upon a crimson ground.

Erminee (ə·ɹmini), *a. Her.* [a. heraldic Fr. (*croix*) *erminée*, f. *ermine*.] (A cross) composed of four ermine spots placed in the form of a cross.

1736 in BAILEY. **1775** in ASH.

Ermines. *Her.* Also 6 **ermynes, ermins, 7 ermyness.** [In some way connected with ERMINE; possibly a. OF. *herminès*, pl. of *herminet*, dim. of *hermine*.] A 'fur' forming the reverse of ERMINE, *i.e.* with white 'spots' on a black ground.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (last page), *Ermines*, Black powdred whight. **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 129 b, He beareth Or, a Cheuron Checkey Ermin and Ermins. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 179 The skins of black Grey-hounds powdered with white, or made Ermyness. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ermines* is used by some English writers for the reverse of ermine, i. e. for white spots on a black field. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iv. (ed. 3) 20.

Erminites (ə·ɹminəits). *Her.* [ad. Fr. *herminite*.] A heraldic fur, similar to ermine, with the addition of a red hair on each side of the 'spots'.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 130 b. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1611) 16 That being called Ermine, and this Ermynites. **1655** [see ERMINE *sb.* 4]. **1731–1800** BAILEY, *Erminites*, A white Ground powder'd with Black, to which a red Hair is added. **1868** CUSSANS *Hand-bk. Her.* iii. 53 Erminites [is] sometimes included amongst the Furs.

Erminois (ə·ɹminoiz). [a. OFr. (*h*)*erminois*, f. *hermine* ERMINE.] A heraldic fur, Or with Sable 'spots'.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 130 b, The fift doubling is Or, poudred with Sable, and must bee called properly Erminoys. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. iv. (1660) 23 Ermynois whose ground or field is yellow, and the Poulderings black. **1775** in ASH. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 281 A griffin per fesse erm. and erminois.

Ermit(e, Ermitage, obs. ff. HERMIT, -AGE.

Ermlic, var. of ARMLICH *a. Obs.* pitiable.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 115 þenne bið hit ermlic · ȝif he bið unribtwis.

Ermodattil, obs. form of HERMODACTYL.

† **Ermth(e.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 ȩrmþ(u, iȩrmþ(u, yrmþ(u, 3 ærmðe, (2 ermde), 2–3 ermðe. [OE. *ȩrmþu*, repr. OTeut. type **armiþô*: see ARM *a.* and -TH. Also without umlaut: see ARMTH(E.] Poverty; wretchedness.

Beowulf 1259 (Gr.) Grendles moder .. yrmþe ȝemunde. *c* **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. ii, To sellenne witu & ermþa þam yfelum monnum. *a* **1000** *Ags. Ps.* civ. 14 [cv. 16] Cwom ofer eorþan ermþu. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 113 He..nule on his ermðe edmodnesse halden. *c* **1205** LAY. 87 Eneas þe duc mid ermden at-wond. *Ibid.* 16143 Þurh þe muclen ærmðe & þurh þene mucle hærm.

Ermytage, Ermyte, obs. ff. HERMIT, -AGE.

† **Ern,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 irnan, *pa. t.* arn, 4–5 erne(n, -yn, 5 eerne. [ME. *ernen*, OE. *irnan*, by metathesis for *rinnan* to run.] *intr.* To run. Of water, a river: To flow.

c **893** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 8 Seo ea Danai irnð þonan suðryhte. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xviii. 7 He arn him sylf to his hryðera falde. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 5003 Every wilde dere astore, Hy mowen by cours ernen tofore. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 376 Water for wikked werkes Egerlich ernynge out of mennes yeen. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 142 Ernyn, as horse [*MS.* P. eerne], *cursito*. *a* **1600** in Pinkerton *Anc. Scott. Poems* 217 (Jam.) Nor hare, befoire the ernand grew-hounds face, With speid is careit so.

Ern, obs. form of *are*: see BE *v.*

Ern, dial. form of IRON.

Ern, dial. form of EARN (see EARN *v.*[1] 3). So **Ernes** *sb. pl.* (see quot.)

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss., *Ernes*, the loose scattered ears of corn that are left on the ground after the binding or cocking of it..Hence to *ern* is in some places the same as to glean. **1726** *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Ernes*.

-ern, *suffix*, in the adjs. *eastern*, *northern*, *southern*, *western*, represents OTeut. *-rônjo-*, f. *-ro-* thematic suffix in **austro-*, etc. + *-ônjo-* = L. *-āneus*.

† **Ernde,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 ǽrendian, 3 arndi-en, erendi-en, erndi-en, 5 ernde-n. [OE. *ǽrendian*, f. *ǽrende*: see ERRAND. Cf. OHG. *ârundjan*, MHG. *ernden*.] a. *trans.* To treat for, obtain by intercession. b. *intr.* To intercede. Const. *to* and *dat.* of indirect obj.

c **890** K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* II. xii, Ða ærendracan, ðe his cwale ærndedon. *c* **1205** LAY. 23315 He..bad heom arndien him to hæhȝen þan kingen. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 78 Heo us erndi to godd þe grace of him seoluen. *a* **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2157 Eadi meiden! ernde me to þi leoue lauerd. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* xxi. (Percy) 62 Ernde us hevene lyht.

† **E·rnding,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 **erndinge**(e, -unge, h)**erendinge.** [OE. *ærendung*, n. of action f. *ǽrendian* (see prec.).] Intercession.

a **1000** *Benedictine Rule* (Schröer) xxvi, Oðþe þurh ænigȝe spræce oðþe þurh ænigȝes oþres mannes ærendunge. *a* **1225** *St. Marher.* 23 Þat we bituhen þe engles þurh hire erndunge moten ȝet iseon hire. *c* **1275** *Doomsday* 86 in *O. E. Misc.* 168 For hire herendinge þat heo ure sawle to heouerige bringe. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 58 Thourh ernding of the hevene quene.

Erne (ɜ:n), *sb.* Forms: 1 earn, 3 ærn, 3–4 arn(e, 3–6 ern, (4 eerne, 4–6 eren), 8–9 earn, 4– erne. [OE. *earn*, corresp. to MLG. *arn* (Du. *arend*), ON. *ǫrn* str. masc.:—OTeut. **arnu-z.* OTeut. had also a synonymous **aron-* wk. masc., whence OHG. *aro* (MHG. *are*, mod.G. *aar*), ON. *ari*, Goth. *ara*. Cf. OSlav. *orilŭ*, Lith. *erelis* eagle, Gr. ὄρνις bird.]

1. An eagle; in mod. use chiefly the *Golden Eagle* or the *Sea-Eagle* (see EAGLE).

a **1000** *Elene* 29 (Gr.) Urigfeðera earn sang ahof. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 28 Swa hwær swa hold byð, þæder beoð earnas ȝegaderude. *c* **1200** ORMIN 6056 Forr ærn maȝȝ fleȝhenn i þe lifft Full heȝhe towarrd heofine. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 196 Vre widerwines beoð swifture þen þe earnes. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 13444 (Cott.) For-þi to þe arn lickest es he. *c* **1325** *Chron. Eng.* 156 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 276 Ther spac an ern [a] prophecie. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 35 As þe eerne clepynge hise briddis. *a* **1455** *Houlate* XXV, Ernes ancient of air kingis that croond is. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 64 For Jovis foule, the ern, com sorand by. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 315 Erens or eagles. **1565** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 144 The scarefull erne With hooked talents trussing up a hare among the ferne. **1744** PRESTON *Zetland* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 62 There are very large Eagles, which they call Earns. **1813** HOGG *Queen's Wake* 97 He saw..A sight that scared the erne away. **1869** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 344 Men told..how ..ravens and ernes sat on the stern of every ship.

2. *Comb.* **erne-fern,** the Brake (*Pteris aquilina*); **erne-hued** *a.*, having the colour of an eagle; **erne-stone** = AËTITES.

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1698 Erne hwed he watz & al ouer-brawden. **1587** HARRISON *England* III. xii. (1878) II. 79 At this season there are found in England the Aetites (in English called the ernestone).

Erne, obs. form of EARN *v.*[2]

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Ure erde is in houene, if we þer efter erneð. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 Harde herted art thou yf thyne herte erne not ne melte in suche remembraunce.

Ernes(se, -st(e, -xst, -ys(t, obs. ff. EARNEST.

Ernute, -tte, obs. ff. of EARTH-NUT.

Erode (ĭrō·ud), *v.* [a. Fr. *érode-r*, ad. L. *ērōd-ĕre*, f. *ē* out + *rōdĕre* to gnaw.] To gnaw away.

1. *trans.* Of the action of acids, canker, ulceration, etc.: To destroy by slow consumption.

1612 [see ERODING *ppl. a.*]. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (1627) § 983 It hath beene anciently received that the Sea Hare hath an Antipathy with the Lungs..and erodeth them. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 187 The blood..becoming sharp, doth easily erode the vessels. **1762** *Gentl. Mag.* 274 A thick yellowish matter, which eroded everything near it. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 432 Liquid muriatic acid..erodes animal and vegetable substances. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 232/2 The process of ulceration..eroding the middle coat [of the vessel]. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 119 All natural waters can dissolve carbonate of lime..and thus erode the limestone rocks.

† b. *transf.* of a personal agent. *rare.*

1781 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard., Econ. Vegetation* II. Notes, Hannibal was said to erode his way over the Alps by fire and vinegar.

2. *Geol.* Of the action of currents, glaciers, etc.: a. To wear away; to eat out. b. To form (a channel, etc.) by gradual wearing away.

a. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 223 The river has filled the lake, and partially cut through the barrier, which it is still gradually eroding to a greater depth. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. vi. 214 The adjacent land seemed eroded in a remarkable manner.

absol. **1862** DANA *Man. Geol.* 636 The stream .. commences to erode laterally during freshets. **1867** MURCHISON *Siluria* XX. (ed. 4) 492 The deep ocean never erodes.

b. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 170 The materials through which the channel is eroded. **1859** R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 122 Cups, and basins, eroded by the friction of the gravelly waters. **1872** W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 166 Before the Lugg had eroded the track in which it now flows.

3. In etymological sense (see quot.).

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 328 The stone-eating caterpillars are now found to erode the walls..solely for the purpose of forming their cocoons.

Eroded (ĭrō·udĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. In the senses of the vb.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 17 The eroded Cells of the Bone. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 78 The upturned and eroded edges of the Azoic strata.

2. *Bot.* Having the edge irregularly jagged. 'Used to express a particular kind of irregular denticulation' (Loudon); = EROSE.

Erodent (ĭrō·udĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ērōdent-em*, pr. pple. of *ērōdĕre* to ERODE.]

A. *adj.* 'Applied to medicines which cause erosion' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). B. *sb.* A substance which erodes. In mod. Dicts.

Eroding (ĭrō·udiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ERODE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ERODE; in quot. *attrib.*

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 639 The eroding action of water during freshets becomes immense. **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XXVIII. 577 It is a kind of clay on which the eroding power of water has little effect.

Ero·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That erodes.

1612 S. H. *Enchir. Med.* II. 84 This infirmitie proceedeth from gnawing and eroding humours. **1741** MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 37 The Effects of eroding acrid Matter. **1803** *Med.*

Jrnl. IX. 558 Eroding ulcerations in the neck. **1870** Tyndall in *Times* 15 Sept. 7/6 The eroding forces of the atmosphere had weathered and decomposed the molten rocks.

† **E·rogate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ērogāt-us,* pa. pple. of *ērogā-re*: see next.] Equivalent to the later *erogated.* Distributed.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 23 That some of our superfluitie might be erogate to them.

† **E·rogate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ērogāt-* ppl. stem of *ērogā-re* to pay out, f. *ē* out + *rogāre* to ask, the orig. sense being to pay out public money after *asking* the consent of the Roman people.] *trans.* To pay out, expend; to distribute. Also *absol.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. viii, Aristotle defineth a liberal man to be he whiche doth erogate accordinge to the rate of his substance. **1550** Veron *Godly Sayings* (1846) 72 They thought that he should erogate and part his body emonge them. **1692** Bp. of Ely *Answ. Touchstone* 119 No Man can Supererogate till he have first erogated. **1828** in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Eroga·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ērogātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *ērogāre*: see prec.] The action of the vb. Erogate; expenditure, *esp.* in the bestowal of gifts, almsgiving; *concr.* in *pl.* money expended.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. viii, Some thinke suche maner of erogation nat to be worthy the name of liberalitie. **1563** Foxe *Life Latimer* in *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) p. xii, Works of erogation, foundations, oblations. *c* **1645** Howell *Lett.* IV. xlvii. (T.), Touching the wealth of England, it never also appeared so much by publick erogations and taxes, which the Long Parliament raised. **1652** Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 254 He..whose literate erogations reach to this and after ages. **1677** Hale *Pomponius Atticus* 204 His greatest Bounty and Erogations commonly employed upon those that were not in any likelihood of making him any return.

Eroge·nic, *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. ἔρω-ς sexual love + -genic: after Fr. *érogénique.*] That gives rise to sexual desire.

1887 *Binet & Féré's Anim. Magnetism* 152 In the case of some hysterical subjects there are regions in certain parts of the body termed by Chambard erogenic zones.

Eromancy, bad form of Aeromancy.

1608 Day *Law Trickes* IV. ii, Deep Eromancy, or the pretious soule Of Geomantique spells and Characters. **1623** Cockeram, *Eromancie,* divination by things in the ayre.

Eron, obs. pl. of Egg *sb.*

c **1450** *Two Cookery-bks.* (1888) 82 And then make faire bater of rawe yolkes of eron.

Erore, variant of Erer. *Obs.*

Erose (ĭrō·us). *Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *ērōs-us,* pa. pple. of *ērōdĕre*: see Erode.] Having the margin irregularly incised or indented, as if bitten by an animal.

1793 T. Martyn *Lang. of Bot., Erosum folium,* an erose or gnawed leaf. **1852** Dana *Crust.* I. 208 Hand and carpus unarmed, above minutely erose. **1870** Hooker *Stud. Flora* 237 Sepals and petals erose obtuse.

Erose, var. of Ærose (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Erosion (ĭrou·ʒən). Also 6 eroysion. [a. Fr. *erosion,* a. L. *ērōsiōn-em,* n. of action f. *ērōdĕre*: see Erode.]

1. The action or process of eroding; the state or fact of being eroded. *Spec.* in Geol.: cf. Erode *v.* 2.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 2 A ij b, Holowe vlceres .. procede of two causes, that is to wete of excysyon and of eroysion. *Ibid.* 2 A iij b, Erosion. **1612** Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 383 By extream erosion or corrosion of Caustick Medicines. **1753** Torriano *Sore Throat* 60 The Erosion or Rupture of the Vessels. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiv. 75 Bounds are thus put to the erosion of the earth by water. **1813** Thomson *Lect. Inflamm.* 369 The phenomena which it [ulcerative absorption] exhibits were denominated erosion by Galen. **1836** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 450/2 The erosion or absorption of the cartilages. **1851–9** Darwin *Geol.* in *Adm. Man. Sci. Enq.* 294 Where ranges of cliffs exist the marks of the erosion of the waves may sometimes be expected to occur. **1854** Woodward *Mollusca* iv. (1856) 41 We can often recognise fresh-water shells, by the erosion of those parts where the epidermis was thinnest.

b. An instance of erosion.

1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 133 It [*i. e.* the Electuary] is very profitable against .. erosions of the Mouth. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict., Ulcer,* a Solution of Continuity made by an Erosion of the soft Parts. **1744** Berkeley *Siris* § 21 Ulcerous erosions of the inward parts. **1880** Kinglake *Crimea* VI. viii. 184 The tumours, the erosions of the gums.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Also *concr.*

1804 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 352 The expenders of rents are the most unproductive and useless class of citizens; their income is a fairer object of erosion, than that of the industrious..classes. **1817** H. T. Colebrooke *Algebra* 311 The erosion being subtracted from both diameters, etc. **1869** *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 331/1 About twenty per cent. of the Government majority has disappeared by the natural erosion of bye-elections.

3. *attrib. Erosion Theory*: the theory which regards the contour of the land as due to superficial denudation rather than to subterranean agencies.

1879 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* 251 Erosion inequalities, once commenced, tend to increase.

Erosionist (ĭrō·uʒənist). [f. prec. + -ist.] One who upholds the erosion theory in Geology.

1864 *Reader* No. 94. 482/1 The erosionists allow the opportunities of ages. **1881** Geikie in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 230 The Erosionists, or upholders of the efficacy of superficial waste.

Erosive (ĭrō·siv), *a.* [f. L. *ērōs-* ppl. stem of *ērōdĕre* (see Erode) + -ive.] Having the property of eroding.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 181 Should the erosive action not be accelerated in future, it will require upwards of thirty thousand years for the falls to reach Lake Erie. **1851** Richardson *Geol.* x. 376 The erosive power of the water has been aided by the proneness of the volcanic rocks to decomposition. **1871** Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. ix. 297 Proving its impotence as an erosive agent.

Eroso- (*ĭrō·sō-*), combining form of L. *ērōsus* (see Erose) in **Ero·so-de·ntate** *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* (see Dentate), toothed irregularly, as if bitten (*Treas. Bot.*). **Ero·so-denti·culate** *a. Zool.* (see Denticulate).

1848 Dana *Zooph.* 270 The upper margin of the coral is very fragile and eroso-dentate. *Ibid.* 261 Lamellæ finely eroso-denticulate.

Erostrate (*ĭrɒ·streit*). *Bot.* [f. E- *pref.*3 + L. *rostr-um* beak + -ate.] Not having a beak.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

‖ **Erote·ma.** *Rhet. Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐρώτημα, f. ἐρωτάειν to question.] = next.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 220 Erotema.. This figure I call the Questioner. **1678–1706** in Phillips. **1721–1800** in Bailey.

‖ **Erotesis** (erotī·sis). *Rhet.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐρώτησις, f. ἐρωτάειν to question.] (See quot. 1845.)

1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 136. **1678–1706** in Phillips. **1721–1800** in Bailey. **1845** J. W. Gibbs *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 206 Erotesis..is a figure of speech by which a speaker, in the form of an interrogation, boldly asserts the opposite of what is asked; as 'Creditis avectos hostes?'

Erotetic (erote·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἐρωτητικός, f. ἐρωτάειν to question.] Pertaining to questioning; interrogatory.

1848 Hampden *Bampt. Lect.* (ed. 3) 59 The erotetic method by which the Greek sage used to extort the truth from his reluctant opponent. **1853** H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* 96, I have no skill in that erotetic method.

Erotic (erɒ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἐρωτικ-ός, f. ἔρως, ἔρωτ-ος sexual love. Cf. Fr. *érotique.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the passion of love; concerned with or treating of love; amatory.

1651 Charleton *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. Pref., That Erotic passion is allowed by all learned men to be a species of Melancholy. *a* **1789** Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. v. 61 These modes had other .. dependent on them, such as the Erotic or amorous. **1823** tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. xvi. 448 The lyric and erotic poets of his country. **1850** Sir J. Stephen *Eccl. Biog.* I. 158 Arising from these erotic dreams, he suspended at her shrine his secular weapons. **1865** Hook *Lives Abps.* III. i. § 9. 101 The common language of civility, as addressed to a lady, was erotic.

B. *sb.* a. An erotic or amatory poem. b. [after sbs. in -ic, repr. Gr. -ική (τέχνη).] A 'doctrine' or 'science' of love.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 266/1 A lecture on popular erotics from the authoress. **1862** *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 150 Religious erotics are something worse than an offence against taste. **1872** M. Collins *Plunges for Pearl* III. viii. 193 Instruction in the famous science of erotic. **1888** *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 214/2 A strange doctrine of 'spiritual wives'—a mystical erotic. *Ibid.* 215/1 The sublime erotic, free from all passional instincts.

Hence † **Ero·tical,** *a. Obs.*, of the nature of, or pertaining to, sexual love. **Ero·tically** *adv.*, in an erotic manner; in an erotic sense. **Ero·ticism** [+ -ism], erotic spirit or character.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. 1. ii, Jason Pratensis writes copiously of this Erotical love. **1882–3** Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 398 Others [understand it (Song of Solomon)] erotically. **1881** *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 53/1 The religious eroticism of Redi. **1885** *Ibid.* 11 Apr. 483/1 This martyr [Mme. de Montifaud] to eroticism.

Erotism (e·rŏtiz'm). [f. Gr. ἔρως, ἔρωτ-ος + -ism. Cf. Fr. *érotisme.*] *Path.* Sexual excitement. b. = Eroticism. *rare.*

1849 *Lancet* I. 538/2 The erotism is excited by .. the medical practitioner. **1875** H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 563 The general perturbation too great, for erotism to be induced. **1888** *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 220/3 The love sonnets .. are free alike from erotism and from mawkishness.

Erotology (erɒtɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + Gr. -λογία discoursing: see -logy.] The 'science' of love.

1886 (*title*), The Perfumed Garden of the Cheikh Nefzaoui, a Manual of Arabian Erotology.

Erotomania (erō·u:tomē·niă). *Path.* [f. as prec. + Gr. μανία madness.] a. Melancholy or madness arising from passionate love; b. (see quot. 1884).

1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 464 Erotomania is a species of insanity. **1877** Woodman & Tidy *Forensic Med.* 726 Extreme sexual passion is called erotomania in both sexes. **1884** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Erotomania.* By some authors the term is restricted to those cases in which the imagination alone is affected; by others the grosser forms nymphomania and satyriasis are included.

Erpetology, -ist: see Herp-.

Err (ə1), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–7 erre, (4 erry, 7 arre), 4– err. [ME. *erre,* a. Fr. *erre-r,* Pr. and Sp. *errar,* It. *errare,* L. *errāre*:—prehistoric **ersāre,* cogn. with Goth. *aírzjan* trans. to lead astray, OHG. *irrôn* trans. and intr. (Ger. *irren*).]

† 1. *intr.* To ramble, roam, stray, wander. *Obs.*

c **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 274 O wery ghost, that errest to and fro. **1382** Wyclif *Gen.* xxxvii. 15 A man fonde hym in the feelde errynge. **1481** Caxton *Myrr.* III. xv. 169 He erred so ferre by strange londes that he passed the flood of Ganges. **1549 62** Sternhold & H. *Ps.* cvii. 40 And likewise caused them to erre Within the wildernesse. **1601** Jonson *Poetaster* I. i, In no labyrinth can I safelier err, Than when, etc. **1697** Dryden *Virgil* (J.), A storm of strokes..errs about their temples, ears, and eyes.

2. To go astray; to stray *from* (one's path or line of direction). Chiefly *fig.* and now *arch.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9517 Lewede men þat erre ful moche oute of the weye. *c* **1340** Hampole *Prose Tr.* 17 Whoso myghte by þe grace of Godd go þis way he sulde noghte erre. **1382** Wyclif *Isa.* liii. 6 Alle wee as shep erreden. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* 330 (Add. MS.) Vayn, waveryng, and erryng fro the faithe. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Gen. Conf.,* We haue erred and strayed from thy wayes, lyke loste shepe. **1678** R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* 15 He that Errs in the Entrance, is not so easily reduced again into the Right Way. **1812** Byron *Juan* II. xciv, Probably it [a bird] might have err'd Upon its course. **1832** J. C. Hare in *Philol. Museum* I. 645 Indeed in this, as in every other practical question, there are two extremes into which one may err. **1850** Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxiii, Nothing is that errs from law.

b. To fail, miss; also, *To err from* (a mark or proposed end): to miss, fail to strike. *rare.*

c **1430** Lydg. *Bochas* II. xxiii. (1554) 60 a, Kynd in her forge list nothing to erre. **1538** Starkey *England* I. i. 19 Erryth not from the end. **1703** Pope *Thebais* 772 On me, on me, let all thy fury fall, Nor err from me, since I deserve it all. **1732** — *Ess. Man* I. 142 But errs not Nature from this gracious end, From burning suns when livid deaths descend. **1801** Southey *Thalaba* I. xlii, The Arrows .. err not from their aim.

c. ? quasi-*trans.* (But perh. *way* is the object of *leading*: 'I shall not err if thou lead the way'.)

1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 266, I shall not lag behinde, nor erre The way, thou leading.

3. To go wrong in judgement or opinion; to make mistakes, blunder. Of a formula, statement, etc.: To be incorrect.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 473 3if þou telle hem [*sc.* dremys] þan mayst þou erre. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 342 Petre suffride mekeli þat Poul snybbide him whanne he erride. **1477** Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 9 b, Whan thy frende erreth or mystaketh him agenst the. **1552** Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 43 Quhasaever doutis or erris in the faith. **1591** Harington *Orl. Fur.* VII. l, By dreames, by oracles that never arres. **1650** Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* (J.), Possibly the man may err in his judgement of circumstances. **1784** Cowper *Task* I. 662 Fancy .. Perhaps errs little, when she paints thee thus. **1811** A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 478 Both the above formulæ err in this particular. **1856** Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 42 It seems to me that the best writers .. have erred in considering the mind too abstractedly.

† b. quasi-*trans.* with cognate object.

1656 *Handsom. Artif.,* Those that are so subject to erre customary errors in greater matters. **1659** Bp. Gauden *Tears Ch.* 281 In this it seems to have erred a Catholick errour. *Ibid.* 285 Not once erring so Catholick and great an errour. **1674** Hickman *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 194 They erre as bad an errour as the Pelagians do.

4. To go astray morally; to sin.

c **1315** Shoreham 164 God wyste wel that man schold erry. *a* **1340** Hampole *Psalter* x. 8 He suffirs wrecched men to erre in thoght & word & dede. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 22 They erre greatly that hastely .. say these holy houres. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 109 The perels of hem that offendyn and erryn. **1611** Bible 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 9 So Manasseh made Iudah, and the inhabitants of Ierusalem to erre. **1645** Waller *Poet. Wks.* (J.), The Muses' friend.. With silent pity looks on all that err. **1871** B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. Prol., While Man's desires and aspirations stir He cannot choose but err.

† b. *trans.* (*nonce-use.*) To make (a person) sin.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iv. 1. ii, The Lord of lies .. tempts by covetuousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, etc., errs, dejects, saves, kills .. some men.

† 5. *trans.* To do (a thing) wrongly or sinfully; to make a mistake or commit a fault in. Chiefly *pass. Obs.*

a **1340** Hampole *Psalter* 497, I will amend þat i hafe errid. **1340** — *Pr. Consc.* 5733 For ilka thyng þat erred es .. Man .. sal be ledde To þe dome. **1527** R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 In this little Card I think nothing be erred touching the situation of the lande. **1644** Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 79 To redresse willingly and speedily what hath bin err'd.

† **Err,** *sb. Obs.* In 6 erre. [f. prec. vb.] An error, fault; also, erroneous belief, heresy.

1509 Fisher *Wks.* I. 260 A londe without erre. *c* **1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 30/2 They haue a great erre for they saye, etc.

Errability (erăbi·lĭti). [f. Errable: see -ity.] Liability to err.

1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. i. 8 How durst Church of England .. confess Errability and Fallibility? **1850** D. Thomas *Crisis of Being* vi. 101 Errability is an attribute of our common nature.

Errable (e·răb'l), *a. arch. rare.* [f. Err *v.* + -able.] Fallible, liable to err.

1665 J. Sergeant *Sure-footing* 217 Experience teaching that men .. are errable. **1705** Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 219 The punishment of Schismaticks, that are Deserters from an errable Church, is unaccountable nonsense. **1715** M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 8 Very errable and uninspir'd Penman. *a* **1718** Penn *Tracts, Wks.* (1726) I. 604 Man is Errable. **1741** Berkeley *Let.* 7 June Wks. 1871 IV. 272 We hold all mankind to be peccable and errable, even the Pope himself. **1839** J. Rogers *Antipopopr.* II. ii. 116 Errable, liable to mistake.

Hence † **E·rrableness,** *Obs.*, liability to error.

1653 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* IV. § 4 Considering the errableness of our judgments, when extended to foreign and remote subjects. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* xvii. (1683) 355 The errableness of our nature. **1775** in Ash. **1828** in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

Errable, -bull, obs. forms of EARABLE.

Errabund (e·răbŭnd), *a. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *errābund-us* wandering to and fro, wandering about, f. *errā-re*: see ERR.] Erratic, random.

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interch. xiii. (1848) 248 With your errabund guesses, veering to all points of the literary compass.

Errancy (e·rănsi). Also 7 errancie. [f. ERRANT *a.*: see -ANCY.] The condition of erring or being in error.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 161 In the Infancie, and as I may terme it, Errancie of the Church. 1811 *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 143 The more remarkable cases of credulity, superstition, errancy of idea, etc. 1854 W. WATERWORTH *Orig. Anglicanism* 4 The Catholic Church..denies the fact of the errancy of the Church. 1864 *Ch. & State Rev.* No. 26/2 Mr. Gladstone's errancy has continued longer .. than that of any other politician.

Errand (e·rănd). Forms: 1-2 ærende, 3-5 ærnde, erende, ernde, errnde (*Orm.*), arunde, (3 earende, erinde, erd(e)ne), 4 arende, arnd, erned, 5 erunde, 4-6 erand(e, errande, (4 eraunt, -ond(e, herand(e, 5 -end, ardene, arend, eraunde, erdon, ernedde, erundi, herunde, heyrne, 6 haraunte, arande, arnede), 6-7 arrant(e, 7 arrand, -end, earrant, earande, 6-8 errant, (8 *dial.* arnt), 4- errand. [OE. *ærende* str. neut., corresp. to OS. *ârundi*, OHG. *ârunti, âronti, ârandi* (MHG. *erende*), ON. *eyrindi, örindi, erindi* neut. (Da. *ærinde, ærend*, Sw. *ærende*). The ulterior etymology is obscure: the OS. and OHG. forms seem to point to an OTeut. type **ârundjo-(m*, and the ON. forms to **ărundjo-m* neither of which is easy to reconcile with the otherwise plausible (and generally accepted) connexion with Goth. *áirus*, ON. *árr*, OS. *êru*, OE. *ár* messenger; if any relation exists, the *ai* of OTeut. **airus* must be due to epenthesis.]

†1. A message, a verbal communication to be repeated to a third party. *Obs.*

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* II. ix, He his hlafordes ærende secȝan sceolde. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 696 (Gr.) Bartholomeus aboden hæfde godes ærendu. *c* 1200 ORMIN *Ded.* 159 Goddspell onn Ennglissh nemmnedd iss .. God errnde. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 25 And seiden him þe erende. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 72 Now sweȝe me þider swyftly & say me þis arende. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 41 The messager..with hus mouth telleþ Hus erande, and hus lettere sheweþ. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 233 To þam youre herand for to say. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xi. 5 So they tolde him [Saul] the Earande of the Men of Iabes. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 116 They pressed him sore with a trayterous errant, sent by his daughter the Lady of Slahe, to all his brethren. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Tel your King, from me, this errand. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 93 The second messenger came in, and delivered his part of the errand. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 153 Preachers of the Gospel were sent .. and the Errand was worthy of Him who sent them.

b. In religious language: A petition or prayer presented through another (the Virgin Mary).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Ure lasdi Seinte Marie bere ure arende to ure louerd ihesu crist. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1857 Lady Mary free..Here my errande, as thou well may. *c* 1460 *Emare* 8 Mary, hevyn qwene, Bere our arunde..To thy sone. 1849-53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 341 The 'handmaid of the Lord' was looked upon as one among the appointed bearers of our errands unto heaven.

2. A going with a message or a commission:

a. In an elevated or dignified sense: A mission, embassy, an expedition for a specific purpose. Now *arch., poet.*, or *rhetorical.*

a 1000 *Andreas* 215 (Gr.) Ne mæȝ þæs ærendes ylding wyrðan. 1065 *O. E. Chron.*, Hig lægdon ærende on hine to þam cyninge Eadwarde. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 477, I never obey'd the King so unwillingly in my Life; both upon Account of an Errand so unnecessary, and, etc. 1744 THOMSON *Summer* 526 Immortal forms, On gracious errands bent. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 257 They met the guide returning from his secret errand. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 207 The scene .. impressed my brother when he visited it on his errand of rescue.

b. In mod. colloquial language, *esp.*: A short journey on which an inferior (*e.g.* a servant, a child) is sent to convey a message or perform some simple business on behalf of the sender. Phrases, *to run (on) errands, to go (on) an errand.*

1642 CHARLES I *Declar.* 12 Aug. 13 Attending the doores of both Houses to be employed in their errants. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. i, He was never absent during business hours, unless upon an errand.

c. Phrases, *A fool's errand*: a profitless undertaking. †*A sleeveless errand*: see SLEEVELESS.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 20 Did not the Pope send all the Princes of Christendom upon a Fool's Errand, to gain the Holy Land? 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* viii, The doctor's come on a fool's errand. 1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 59/1 He was only going on a fool's errand again.

3. The business on which one is sent; in wider sense, the object of a journey, a purpose, intention.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 Clene bone..cumeð in biuoren Almihti God, & deð þe erinde..wel. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1402 Eliezer.. tolde hem..And for quat erdene he ðider nam. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 257 To wone any quyle in þis won, hit watz not myn ernde. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 282, I come ageyn Fulleche myn Erdon for to spede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 522 The woman..vnder shadow of shame shewid forth hir ernd. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 To exercise theire causes and erneddes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 263/4 Gotard .. for certeyne necessitees and erandes retorned into placence. 1484 *Paston Lett.* No. 881 III. 314 Your sunne dede hese heyrne ryght wele as ye shal her aftyr this. 1598 YONG *Diana* 24, I .. tooke out before me a few goates .. bicause I would not goe without some errant. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 179 Commissions of Justitiarie, suld nocht be granted .. for langer space nor the earand in hand may be conveniently perfited. 1610 T. LORKIN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 251 III. 221 The chief errand of my last Letters was to let you understand of our safe comming hither. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 70 He had another errant to Persia, than buying of Slaves. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 9 The errand which brought him to Jerusalem. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 3 This errand was distasteful.

4. *To make an errand*: a. (cf. 2) to make a short journey; b. (cf. 3) to find a pretence for going.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2513 If thou..any errand mightest make Thider, for thy loves sake. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 22 Pream., Y made myn erand unto you for seyng of evydence. 1549 EDWARD VI *Jrnl.* in *Rem.* (1857-8) 249 Guidotty made divers harauntes from the constable of Fraunce to make peace with us. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 729 (R.) He himself made an errand home to fetch such things as he lacked. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurditie* 13 Women .. will not stick to make an errant ouer the way. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii, Tom..after vainly waiting for him to come out, determined, at last, to make an errand in.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *errand-bearer, -bringer, -cart, -goer, -porter*; *errand-bearing* adj.; also, †**erindebere**, ME., = *errand-bearer*; **errand-boy**, a boy kept to run on errands; so **errand-lad**; †**erendes-man**, ME., an ambassador; **errand-making** *a.*, that finds an excuse for accosting or intruding upon a person. Also ERENDRAKE.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 þe liht eie..is ase *erindebere [*C.* erende beorere] of þe lihteheorte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3226 (Cott.) Apon his kne he did him suere þat he suld be lel errand berer. 13.. *Interloc. Poem* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 146 Thu salt be my herand-bere. 1815 TWEDDELL *Remains* lxviii. 300 (Jod.) Savoyard [a term] for chimney-sweeper and *errand-boy at Paris. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* x, The tradesman leaves his counter .. the errand boy his parcels, the schoolboy his marbles. 1879 'E. GARRETT' (Mrs. Mayo) *House by Wks.* I. 66, I will send the errand boy with thee to carry a note. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. IV. 235 The Consuls..ordered that *Errand-bringer of theirs to be driven away ignominously. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 342 Who employs the drivers of *errand-carts to distribute them indiscriminately to travellers. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, He was *errand-goer by appointment to the house at the corner. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 13/2 Here, too, were *errand lads, shop lads, clerks. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 355 These *errand-making gallants are good men, That cannot pass, and see a woman sit .. But they will find a 'scuse to stand and prate. *c* 1205 LAY. 24862 Nah na man demen *erendes-mon [*c* 1275 herendrake] to dæðen. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi, A tattered cadie, or *errand-porter .. exclaimed in a strong north-country tone.

Hence †**Errandee'r** [+ -EER] (see quot.). **E'rrander** [+-ER[1]]. *rare.* One who goes on an errand. **E'rrandry** [+-RY] = ERRAND.

1736 BAILEY, *Errandeer*, a scout at Oxford. 1883 G. STEPHENS *Bugge's N. Mythol.* 41 A shrub forgotten by the erranders. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I. xxxi. 44 Swift Tomorrow [is] but a truant hind, That lags upon a graceless errandry.

Errant (e·rănt), *a.* (*sb.*). Also 4-5 **erraunt**(e, **errawnt**(e, 7 **errand.** See also ARRANT. [a. Fr. *errant*, originally two distinct words, which, however, were to some extent confused in Fr. In the senses represented by branch I it is pr. pple. of OF. *errer* (pr. t. *oirre*), also written *esrer*, earlier *edrer*:—vulgar L. *iterāre* (=literary late L. *itinerāre, -āri*) to journey, travel, f. *iter* journey. In the senses represented by branch III it is ad. L. *errant-em* pr. pple. of *errāre* (Fr. *errer*, of learned origin) to stray, wander, ERR. The primary notion in branch II is uncertain; it seems natural to interpret *thief errant* as 'vagrant' thief, and so to refer it to *errare*; but if Romanic scholars be right in referring *juif errant* (see 3) to *iterāre*, this derivation may be correct here; or perh. the two words were already confused when the phrase arose.]

I. Itinerant, travelling.

A. *adj.*

1. [after Fr. *chevalier errant*; cf. 'ensemble oirrent li chevalier' quoted in Godef.] Said of knights who travelled about in quest of adventure. See KNIGHT-ERRANT.

[*c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 810 Knyȝt erraunt.] 1470 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xii. 134 Here maye ye see what auentures befallen oftyme of erraunte knyghtes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vi. 6 Now she deuiz'd, amongst the warlike rout..to seeke her errant Knight. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* III. v, I have read the tales of errant Knighthood. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 21 Chief of Domestick Knights and Errant, Either for Chartel or for Warrant. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. x, He journey'd like errant knight the while.

b. *transf.* (often as pr. pple.): Travelling, roaming (in quest of adventure, or like a knight-errant). *poet.* or quasi-*arch.*

?*a* 1634 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* IV, We bee no Ladies errant. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. (1850) 466 Boys and youths Forsook their homes..errant in the quest Of Patron. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. v. iii. (1849) 256 Errant for geste and enterprise. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. 289 Thinking of that ship, or of the sons of other mothers who were errant in her. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 61/2 That same lady-errant who, etc.

c. That is in the spirit of a knight-errant; also, with notion of 9, erratic, 'quixotic'.

1822 B. CORNWALL *Ep. to Sir J. Lawrence* in *Misc. Poems*, With pleasure which rewards mine errant pains. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xxviii. 306 Her temerity in such an errant undertaking.

†2. *Pawn errant* [OF. *paonnet errant* (*Rom. Rose*)]: in chess, a travelling pawn, one that has been advanced from its original square.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 661 Fortune seyde .. 'mate' in mid pointe of the chekkere With a powne erraunt.

†3. *Errant Jew* [Fr. *juif errant*]: the 'Wandering Jew'; in quot. *transf.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2895 Thus es þe geante for-juste, that errawnte Iewe.

†4. In the designations of certain English legal functionaries: **bailiff-errant** (see BAILIFF 4) [AF. *baillif errant*, 14 Edw. III, st. 1. c. 9]; **justice-errant** [AF. *justice-erraunt*, Britton *c* 1290; in Anglo-Lat. always *justiciarius itinerans*], a justice who travels on circuit.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 3 Our lord the Kynge..shall not assigne Justicis wythin the cite .. other than Justicis erauntis to the tour of London, etc. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 105 a, The original and the processe were sente beefore Justices errantes, where the parties came. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 141 Justices that goe circuit, and Bailiffes at large..are therefore called Justices Errants and Bailiffes Errants.

5. Said *gen.* of itinerant functionaries, offices, or jurisdictions.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* ix. (1657) 292 Whether every errant Priest is so furnished, that comes unto them in that name? 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iv. 60 All the functionaries of government were more errant. 1887 GORE in *Expositor* June 417 We find..side by side with..the local ministry of Bishops and Deacons, a still general or errant ministry.

B. *sb.* A knight-errant; one who travels in the manner or spirit of a knight-errant.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* IV. i. (1651) 50 Truth is the essence of our Order, we Who are errants cannot deceive and be. 1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 309 Isaac [Vossius] was invited thither [to Sweden] by the heroic and royal errant. 1811 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* I. 414 If we were errants, you should have the tilting all to yourself.

II. In senses of ARRANT 2-6.

†6. In phrase *thief errant, errant* (*arrant*) *thief*: in Chaucer, the leader of a band of robbers; subsequently, a notorious, 'common' thief. *Obs.* exc. in form ARRANT.

c 1386-1822 [See ARRANT 2.]

†7. Used as an intensive with sbs. of reproachful sense: Thoroughgoing, 'unmitigated': see ARRANT 3, 3 b.

1393-1538 [see ARRANT 3]. 1619 W. WHATELY *Gods Husb.* i. (1622) 76 Thou art an errand grosse hypocrite. 1719 [see ARRANT 3]. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 131 Doing a thing in one Parliament, and ordering it to be no precedent to another, is an errant bull. 1776 [see ARRANT 3 b]. 1840 SMART says that *errant* is 'often wrongly used for *arrant*'.

†8. Without opprobrious sense: Thorough, downright, absolute, unquestionable. *Obs.*

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 63 Protestants and professors, who live and dye in as errant and implicit faith, as any lay Papist of Loretto. *c* 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* (1781) 20 A country gentleman who..can away with no company whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspire. To such a one truly an ordinary coffee-house gleaner is an errant statesman. 1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Love's Contriv.* v, I shall become as errant a husband as you'd wish. 1710 CROMWELL *Let.* 5 Nov. in *Pope's Wks.* V. 99 He is so errant a whig, that he strains even beyond his author, in his passion for liberty.

†b. as *pred.* ? Unquestionable.

1653 HALES *Brevis Disq.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 333 Unless we take that for errant which is in question..Whether the Pope be the infallible Judg of Controversies.

III. Straying, wandering, erring.

9. Astray, wandering, roving; straying from the proper course or place; having no fixed course.

(In first quot. used as a mere pple.)

14.. *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 97 To bryng the lost schepe ageyn..That was erraunt ydyl and in vayne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 6 A shady glade .. to her reveald By errant Sprights, but from all men conceald. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 9 As knots..Infect the sound Pine, and diuerts his Graine Tortiue and erant from his course of growth. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 7 The Lord Rochester at the place appointed, who ..brought an errant life-guard man. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, When he has seen the errant damsel safe home, it will be time enough to claim his reward. 1861 TEMPLE & TREVOR *Tannhäuser* 21 With errant foot He wander'd on to Hörsel. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. vi, With an errant motion of his hands as if he could have torn himself.

†b. Said of the planets (L. *stellæ errantes* = Gr. *ἀστέρες πλανῆται*) as opposed to the fixed stars. *Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* 146 Astronomers that can foretell eventes..By errant planettes & by fixèd starres. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 210 There are just seven Planets or errant Starres in the lower orbs of heaven. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 17 Tis but her Errant motion; Hee, the Same Light, to the world. [1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* viii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 428 He heard a voice none else could hear From centred and from errant sphere.]

† c. In the classification of diseases; = ERRATIC.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. ii, Diseases..Errant, Fixed, Simple, etc.

10. Erring in opinion, conduct, etc.; deviating from the correct standard.

1609 G. CHAPMAN *End Learn.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 253 Skill, that doth produce But tearmes and tongues, and parroting of arte, Without that powre to rule the errant part. 1676 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Sept., The famous beauty and errant lady the Dutchesse of Mazarine. 1881 G. F. WATTS in *19th Cent.* Mar. 452 Correcting errant taste in dress. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 4 To counteract an errant condition by another condition which is itself errant.

b. Used as *sb. rare.*

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* vi. 219 Oh lunacy, insanity, madness..Oh papal errant, how great is your error!..how ridiculous your creed!

Errant, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To travel abroad (like a knight-errant).

1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 14 Nov., The British soldier..has the advantage of erranting for his service. He seeks his glory abroad.

Erranteer, var. of ERRANDEER.

1736 in BAILEY.

† **Erra·ntic,** *a. Obs.* [f. ERRANT *a.* + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, knights errant. So **Erra·ntical** *a.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 73 Presented ten thousand whirlygigs, Windmils, and Turne-pikes to his errantick soule. *Ibid.* IV. xxv. 283 They have been rid many hundred of more then errantick miles. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. I. vii. 47 The erranticall Knighthood ought to bee againe renewed. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. viii. 29 For Sancho having now two capacities, the one personall, and the other Squire erranticall, etc. *Ibid.* II. v. 57 For the Don .. sets her out in her erranticall titles.

Errantly (e·răntli), *adv.* [f. ERRANT *a.* + -LY².] Wanderingly, at random; without definite purpose.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 168 Into how many strange shapes, of Superstition and Fanaticism, does it not tentatively and errantly cast itself. 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 349 The images flit..so errantly and transiently.

E·rrantness. *rare*⁻°. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or fact of being errant.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Errantness,* wandering faculty.

Errantry (e·răntri). [f. ERRANT + -RY.] The condition of being errant; the condition of a knight-errant; conduct or notions characteristic of a knight-errant. See also KNIGHT-ERRANTRY.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. i. 2 As appeares by his Errantry, which is but a neater word for wandring. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 20 He sends so many St. Georges to an eternal errantry never to returne to his burnt bottometh pocked. 1733 FIELDING *Quix.* I. v, I should not have followed his errantries so long. 1825 A. W. FONBLANQUE in *West. Review* IV. 398 Sheridan's part in this affray was considered by the shrewder observers as a ridiculous piece of errantry. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* Pref. 35 On the return home from their errantries.

† **E·rrantship.** *Obs.* (*nonce-wd.*) [f. ERRANT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The personality of a (knight-) errant.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xix. 265 When Maritornes and his Errant-ship were imbracing.

Errata: see ERRATUM.

† **Errat(e.** *Obs.* Anglicized f. ERRATUM.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) Introd. 12 For what young man ..when he cometh to more ripenes of yeres..doth not amend and change into better, his old errates and wanton actes. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* Pref. B. iv. b, Verses with sundry Errats are distended.

Erratic (eræ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 erratike, -tyk, 6 erratik, -tycke, 7 erratique, 7–8 erratick(e, 6– erratic. [ad. L. *errātic-us,* f. *errāre* to wander, ERR. Cf. Fr. *erratique.*]

A. Wandering; prone to wander.

1. First used in certain special applications:

† a. *Erratic star*: a planet. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1824 He saw with full avisement The erratike sterres, herkening armonie. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. 70 The seuene name couthe planetes, that ben cleped of clerkes sterres erratiks. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1873) 47 Cosmaghraphie..sal declair the mouyng..of the sternis fixt, and sternis erratic. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 187/2 The Erratick [stars] are seven. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 32 If..these..stones related to the seven erratic bodies in our spheres [i. e. the planets].

b. Said of pains, or diseases which are not fixed, but move from one part to another, as gout, rheumatism, etc.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxlviii. 54 The Erratycke and commyxt fever. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 178 Materiall cause of all erratick pains. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick.* 154 Costiveness, succeeded with a slow Erratic Fever. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 12 This Ailment, because it is erratick, all of a sudden removes to the other foot.

† c. *Erratic Poppy*: transl. L. *papaver erraticum* (Pliny), identified by Eng. writers with the Wild or Corn Poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 193 Endive, roses, and erratick poppies. 1672 JORDAN *London Triumph.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 494 A wreath about her head, consisting of variety of grain .. intermingled with .. erratick Poppies.

† 2. Wandering from place to place; vagrant; nomadic. *Obs.*; shading off into 4.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Erratique,* that wanders or creeps this way and that way. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 74 Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders move, Hence named Erratic by the gods above. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P 10 When fortune did not favour my erratick industry, I gleaned jests at home. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 539 This erratick justice [when the courts travelled with the kings] must have been productive of infinite inconvenience to the litigants. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. 175 Those savages although erratic must remain long enough in one position to cultivate this grain. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., No entreaty could induce him to alter his erratic way of life. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 220 At this period Delos was supposed to have floated in an erratic state on the surface of the waters.

b. *Biol.*

1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea-shore* 99 They are rather migratory in their habits, but not erratic, for they seem to go over the same course week after week. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 286 The first period of their existence, during which they lead an erratic life, then closes.

3. *Erratic blocks, boulders,* in *Geol.*: stray masses of rock, foreign to the surrounding strata, that have been transported from their original site, apparently by glacial action.

a 1828 W. PHILLIPS *Treat. Geol.* (Humble), The magnitude of the transported rocks is such as to deserve the name of erratic blocks. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* i. (1867) 19 To the unskilled eye Russia presents only monotonous undulations, chiefly covered by mud, sand, and erratic blocks. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 330 Erratic boulders and scored rocks plainly reveal a former cold period. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. viii. 270 We crossed Creag Dhubh, and examined the erratic blocks upon its sides.

4. Irregular or uncertain in movement; having no fixed course.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlvii. 97 My erratic wanderings. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxxviii. (ed. 4) 218 The attraction of Jupiter..upon this erratic comet. 1879 G. W. CABLE *Old Creole Days* 150 Short remnants of the wind now and then came down the narrow street in erratic puffs.

5. Irregular or eccentric in conduct, habit, or opinion.

1841 DISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 623 The genius of Dee was as erratic as the course of life he shortly fell into. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 23 To gather up those erratic spirits that now stand aloof from any religious school. 1885 Miss BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. 17 He did not appear at luncheon, but .. he is always erratic.

B. *sb.*

1. An erratic person: † a. A vagabond (*obs.*). b. One who is eccentric in modes of action, etc.

1623 COCKERAM, *Erraticke,* a Rogue. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. iii. 35 Euripides cals the Bacchic Priests .. Erratics, or wanderers. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 340 The canonized erratic vouchsafed to inform Eadmer that he disapproved of returning to his old station. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 274 It is .. only by following the erratics through their concentric courses that we can trace out the manifold ways and vices of man.

† 2. An erratic star, a planet. *Obs. rare.*

1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* II. ii. (1769) 74 Our Sun doth [warm] the erraticks encompassing it.

3. *Geol.* An erratic block.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* XX. 505 The huge erratics of the later cold period. 1882 DAWKINS in *Nature* XXVI. 436 Icebergs, melting as they passed southwards, deposited .. erratics.

b. *Comb.*

1881 G. M. DAWSON in *Nature* XXIII. 281 The drift-covered and erratic-strewn character of the country.

Erratical (eræ·tikăl), *a.* & *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Wandering.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* 200 This man's wit wanders with his erraticall synode. 1646 J. MAINE *Agst. False Proph.* 31 Those erraticall, uncertain, wandring night-fires .. which shine only to lead Travellers out of the way. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. ii. 20 The Midianites especially led erraticall lives. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. † a. Deviating from a given type. b. Guided by no rule, capricious, irregular, strange.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 95 And therefore come not forth in generations erraticall, or different from each other. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* IV. (1851) 48 Unhappy conjunctions oftentimes prove the consequence of such erratical motions. 1854 RUSKIN *Two Paths* ii. 70 And enough bad teaching, to bring out very erratical results.

† B. *sb.* = ERRATIC B. 2. *Obs.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxxv. 796 Were the scurvy position of ♄ in ♋ seconded with other malignant positures of the Erraticals.

Hence **Erra·tically** *adv.*, in an erratic manner; irregularly, capriciously. **Erra·ticalness.**

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 99 Varieth their direction diversely, and erratically. 1775 in ASH. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* xii. 427 The remainder of this year was spent somewhat erratically. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 166 The needle stirred, indeed, but erratically. 1884 H. STURMEY *Tricyclist's Indispens. Ann.* 12 The machine is made to steer very erratically. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Erraticalness,* wandring faculty.

† **E·rratile,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *errātilis,* f. *errāre.*] a. Of a star: Wandering. b. Erroneous, mistaken.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 66 To .. note all the stars (both fixed and erratile) under which one is born, and that without any errour or erratile apprehension in himself.

† **Erra·tion.** *Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *errātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *errāre* to wander.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Erration,* a wandring to and fro. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1832 in WEBSTER.

Erratum (erē·tŭm). Pl. errata. [a. L. *errātum,* neut. pa. pple. of *errāre*: see ERR.]

1. An error in writing or printing; *chiefly,* an error noted in a list of corrections attached to a printed book.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* G b, Errata, or faults escaped. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. xxxv. (1660) 151 The World's a Book .. 'Tis falsly printed, though divinely penn'd, And all th' Errata will appear at th' end. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 247 God .. upon a Solemn Review of his Works .. found not one Erratum in the whole Book of Nature. 1714 *Spect.* No. 579 ¶ 1 The Company of Stationers .. made a very remarkable Erratum or Blunder in one of their Editions [of the Bible]. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., The long Catalogue of errata that disfigures this work. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 234 An erratum to a volume. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 142 The errata are put immediately before the body of the work, or at the end of it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. vii, I have inserted as corrections under the head of errata.

b. *transf.*

1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 26 This I therefore reckon one of the first errata of my life.

¶ 2. a. Like other plurals in *-a, errata* often appears in 17–18th c. with the addition of *-'s* or *-es* without alteration of sense. b. At the same period, *errata* occurs as a *sing.*, = 'list of errata', and in that sense takes *-es* in *pl.*

a. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* xi, Hee's a page Fill'd with Errata's of the present age. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 53 Look back upon time past .. that the former errata's and miscarriages of life may be henceforth corrected. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll,* Resolved, That a number of effective errata's be raised out of Pope's Homer.

b. 1635 T. LAMBARDE *To Rdr.* in *W. Lambarde's Archeion,* Those that..swallow the Errours for Erratаes. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man become Guilty* A. 4 a, I have made an Amends by printing an Errata. 1659 HEYLIN *Examen Hist.* II. 150 Such Misnomers are so frequent in him, as might make a sufficient Errata at the end of his History. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 105 The Erratаes at the end of books.

3. *attrib.* in pl.

a 1852 MOORE *Devil among Schol.* 35 In whom the dear errata column Is the best page in all the volume!

Erraunt, obs. form of ERRANT.

Erre, var. of ARR, *Obs.*, wound, scar.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvii. 5 Myn erres .. þat is þe wondes of my synnes. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 265 Shewing his woundes errys. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 14 a, Anoint the faces of children, that haue the small Pockes, when the said Pockes be ripe, to kepe them from pittes or erres.

Erre, var. of IRRE, *Obs.*, wrath.

c 1450 MYRC 1225 Hast thow had enuye and erre To hym that was thyn ouer herre.

Erred (ə·rd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. ERR + -ED¹.] Used erroneously; misapplied.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlix. (1612) 226 Catholiques (that erred name doth please the Papists).

† **E·rres.** *Obs. pl.* [a. OF. *erres* pl.: see ARLES.] Earnest-money; an earnest.

c 1425 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 217 To bye hys chaffare þe child payed erres.

† **E·rrevous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *erre,* IRRE, anger, after *plentevous, bountevous,* etc.] Wrathful.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 84 Alle his angre and his erreuous [*printed* errenous] talent Refraynede he.

Errhine (e·rəin), *sb.* (and *a.*) *Med.* Also 7 errhin. [ad. mod.L. *errhīnum,* ad. Gr. ἐῤῥῑν-ον, f. ἐν in + ῥῖν nostril. Cf. Fr. *errhin* adj.]

1. 'A medicine which when applied to the mucous membrane of the nose increases the natural secretions and produces sneezing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1626 BACON *Sylva* 1631 § 38 Powders .. (which the Physitians call Errhines) put into the Nose, draw Flegme, and water from the Head. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. XXXV. (1678) 654 Drie Errhines are to be blown into the nose with a pipe or quill. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 151 Errhines are to be us'd cheefly in the Morning. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 557.

† 2. A plug of lint steeped in such a medicine for insertion in the nose. *Obs.*

[1611 COTGR., *Errhine,* a tent-like medicine applyed vnto, or put into, the nose, etc.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny, Explan. Words of Art,* Errhines be deuises made like tents, sharper at one end than the other, to bee put vp into the nose. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) *149, I hooked it with an Errhine, and divided the Skin with a Bistoury.

3. as *adj.* Having the action of an errhine (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 380 Externally it is rubefacient and errhine.

Erring (ə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ERR + -ING¹.] The action of the verb ERR; † an instance of the same, a fault.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 117 An Errynge, *erratus, error.* 1649 H. LAWRENCE *Some Consid.* 38 Two sorts of errings. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond.-wrkg. Provid.* 175 Yet have they their errings as well as others. 1699 POMFRET *Love Triumph. over Reason,* There's no erring twice in Love and War. 1727 HARTE *To Pr. Orange* (R.), Isis, whose erring on the modest side Th' unkind and ignorant mistake for pride.

Erring (ə·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ERR *v.* + -ING².] That errs in senses of the vb.: † wandering, roaming (*obs.*); deviating from the right or intended course, missing the mark; that is in error, or commits errors in opinion or conduct.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 1 Delite of synn egges errand men to ween God noght to be. *c* 1400 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* App. v. 394 As an Errynge pylgrym in the seruyse of the myghty and dredful god of loue, how many perylous passages and wayes that I ha passyd by. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 154 Th' extrauagant, and erring Spirit, hyes To his Confine. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* Pref. 14 This Ship was intercepted by an English erring

Captaine. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 319 Danger .. may arise to Religion, by the Subjects tolerating of an .. Erring Prince, etc. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* (T.), He all those erring parts described so well, That Theseus conquer'd, and the monster fell. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* v. 24 His sounding spear, Which .. spent in empty air its erring force. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1852) 39 Still to erring, wilful man, the way to life is strait. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 173 The erring act which is done without knowledge is one in ignorance.

† b. *Erring star* = planet. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. i. 480 Erring sterris. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. III. xv, So doth the Earth one of the erring Seven Wheel round the fixèd sunne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (J.), Fix'd and erring stars dispose their influence.

Erringly (ə·riŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an erring manner, in the senses of the verb.

1815 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* Ded., He serves the Muses erringly and ill, Whose aim is pleasure light and fugitive. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 69 That army, like a rudderless bark, floats erringly. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 131 A standard from which the prevalent style of its contemporaries has erringly diverged.

Erriwig, -wiggle, dial. form of EARWIG *sb.*

1830 FORBY *Norf. & Suffolk Voc.* 106 *Erriwiggle*, an earwig. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 134 Looks like a throttled erriwig.

Erroneo·sity. ? *nonce-wd.* [f. ERRONEOUS, after the analogy of *curiosity*, etc.] = ERRONEOUSNESS.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 501 All his opinions..were founded on 'erroneosity'.

Erroneous (erō·u·nĭəs). Forms: 4–7 erronious(e, 5–6 erronyous(e, (5 arronious, eronyous, 6 erreoneous, ironyos, 7 erroneus), 4– erroneous. [? ad. OF. *erroneus*, f. L. *errōneus* (whence mod.F. *erroné*) vagrant, wandering (post-class. also 'erroneous'), f. *errōn-em* vagabond, f. *errāre* to wander: see -OUS.]

† 1. Wandering, roving; moving aimlessly, vagrant. Also quasi-*adv.* *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 252 The bischoppis .. opened no mouth to berk ageyn these erroneous doggis. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 20 On th' Aleian Field I fall Erroneous, there to wander and forlorne. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 91 This Circle, by being placed here, stopped much of the Erroneous Light. *a* 1777 FAWKES tr. *Halley's Eulogy on Newton*, With what proportion'd force The Moon impels, erroneous in her course, The refluent main.

† b. Straying from the proper course. *Obs. rare.*

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 165 An erroneous Circulation (that is, when the Blood strays into the Vessels destin'd to carry Serum or Lymph).

† 2. Straying from the path of right or virtue, morally faulty, criminal. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 90 What Stragems? how fell? how Butcherly? Erreoneous, mutinous, and vnnaturall. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 55 The Prophet used to lay this stone on the shoulders of the erronious. 1777 DODD in Boswell *Johnson* (1848) 542 My life for some few unhappy years has been dreadfully erroneous. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1845) I. vii. 95 The probability was, that himself had been erroneous. 1819 BYRON *Juan* III. xii, Shut The book which treats of this erroneous pair.

† 3. Straying from the ways of wisdom or prudence; under the influence of error, misguided. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Pream., The seid Frensche kyng .. abydyng in his .. erronyous mynde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 55 He .. sleeth by confessyon the wormes of the scrupulous and erronyous conscience. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 200 Erroneous Vassals. 1640 *Lond. Petit.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. 94 The great encrease of .. Ignorant and Erroneous Men in the Ministry. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 64 *marg.*, 'Tis difficult getting of good Doctrine in erroneous Times. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* (1701) Matt. vi. 22 If thy judgment then be blind which must guide thee, what a miserable erroneous wretch wilt thou be. 1759 GOLDSMITH *Miscell. Wks.* (1837) III. 246 Leibnitz..being very erroneous himself, cannot be expected to have bequeathed precision to his followers. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 87 That erroneous clemency. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XX, And should have strengthened an erroneous heart. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 133 He who shows himself grievously erroneous upon one important point must look to have his opinions properly distrusted upon others.

absol.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxix. (1631) 42 He will never instruct the erronious for a frowning reply quailes him. 1649 *Alcoran* 188 God prolongeth the life of the erroneous.

4. Of doctrines, opinions, statements, etc.: Containing errors; of the nature of error; incorrect, mistaken, wrong.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. 277/2 See ye not everie wight that to these erronious opinions were assentaunt. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 539 [The] erronyouse opynyons of y^e^ sayd heresy [Wyclif's]. *c* 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. (1557) 833/1 A letter of sir Thomas More knight impugning the erroniouse wryting of John Frith agaynst the blessed sacrament of the aulter. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 63 What an ironyos oppynyone is this unto the leye pepulle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 969 How little weight my words with thee can find, Found so erroneous. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 246 Mr. Ray says this spelling is erroneous and that..*flood* and *blood* .. ought to be written *flud*, *blud*. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. (1842) II. 529 His astronomy is ..imperfect and grossly erroneous. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 2 But modern chemistry has shown that this was an erroneous supposition. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 53 The erroneous impression that abscesses exist in the liver only.

b. Of a legal proceeding: Faulty in law, irregular; chiefly, vitiated by 'error' in the technical sense: see ERROR 4 c.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 59 Pream., For so muche as the same utlagarie is arronious. 1601–2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 58 Otherwise the iudgment is erronious. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 109 The same lands were granted to two different persons, which was repugnant and erroneous. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* 226/2 Any matter appearing on the face of the record, which shews the judgment to be erroneous.

Erroneously (erō·u·nĭəsli), *adv.* [f. ERRONEOUS + -LY².] In an erroneous manner: † a. In an erratic or wandering manner. b. In a misguided manner, under the influence of error. c. Otherwise than is the fact; incorrectly.

a. 1528 ROY *Sat.* (1845) 111 We wander in darcknes With out light erroniously.

b. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Pream., Erronyously defendyng and mayntaynyng his seid obstynate opynyons. 1655 FULLER *Ch.-Hist.* I. 2 They who erroneously conceive one God too little, will find two too many. 1726–7 SWIFT *Gulliver* (J.), I..conceived it, perhaps, erroneously, rather to be rigorous than gentle. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 330 They erroneously imagined that there was an exact analogy between, etc.

c. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xliv. 203 This flowre is called Affodillus .. but very erroniously. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 153 If vision .. receive its objects erroneously, [it is called] Hallucination. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 17 It is computed, but erroneously, mid-way between Durham and Newcastle. 1751 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 100 ¶ 1 Which produce very mischievous mistakes when they are erroneously interpreted. 1879 J. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 382/2 Hitherto been set down most erroneously in all maps.

Erroneousness (erō·u·nĭəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being erroneous.

1624 A. WOTTON *Runne from Rome* 68, I haue alreadie.. discouered and proued the erroneousnesse of the faith of that Church. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 391 The Erroneousness of the Judgment in Children and Idiots. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 299 The erroneousness of this religion. 1854 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* (1857) 11, I shall show the erroneousness of the .. notion.

† **Erronist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *errōn-em* vagabond (cf. ERRONEOUS) + -IST.] ? A teacher of false doctrine.

1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder-wrkg. Provid.* 98 These Erronists..Cry out against a learned Presbitery.

Error (e·rəɹ). Forms: 4 erur, errur(e, 4, 6 erroure, 4–8 errour, (4–5 arrour, -owre, errowre, 5–6 errore, 6 erore), 4– error. [a. OF. *error*, *errur*, *errour* (mod.Fr. *erreur*) = Pr. and Sp. *error*, It. *errore*:—L. *errōr-em*, f. *errāre* to wander, ERR. (Some of the early forms may be due to the influence of OF. *erreüre*:—Lat. type **errātūram*).

Down to the end of the 18th c. the prevailing form was *errour*, which is the form given by Johnson and by Todd (1818); Bailey's Dict. introduces *error* in 1753, and this spelling is now universal. (In words which have *-rr-* before the suffix, as *horror*, *terror*, *mirror*, the spelling of *-or* for an older *-our* is accepted by British as well as American writers.)]

I. 1. The action of roaming or wandering; hence a devious or winding course, a roving, winding. Now only *poet.*

The primary sense in Latin; in Fr. and Eng. it occurs only as a conscious imitation of Lat. usage.

1594 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* Wks. (1717) 50 Intricate innumerable Ways, With such confused Errors. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* xvi. (1660) 201 Being by error lost, they [dogs] have refused meat. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (ed. Rtldg.) 765/1 His error by sea, the sack of Troy, are put not as the argument of the work. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Ivstine* 318 But Archagathus was taken by them, who had lost his Father in the error of the night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 239 The crisped Brooks, Rowling..With mazie error under pendant shades. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. iv. ¶ 13. 30 [The moon] has a kind of certainty even in her planetary errors. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 99 Where the..stream has slid along In grateful errors through the underwood. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 13 If an enormous salmon chance to spy The wanton errors of the floating fly. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1183 The damsel's headlong error thro' the wood.

II. † 2. Chagrin, fury, vexation; a wandering of the feelings; extravagance of passion. *Obs.*

[A common use in OF.; cf. IROUR, a. OF. *irour* anger, which may have been confused with this word.]

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1907 Tho was Beues in strong erur. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 5937 Kyng Richard pokyd [? þo kyd] gret errour, Wrathe dede hym chaung colour. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xx. 318 A-boute his herte com so grete errour that it wete all his visage with teeres of his yien. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1081 The lord wyth greet errour Rod hom to hys tour.

III. The action or state of erring.

3. The condition of erring in opinion; the holding of mistaken notions or beliefs; an instance of this, a mistaken notion or belief; false beliefs collectively. Phrases, *To be, stand in, lead into error*; † *without error* = 'doubtless'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16900 (Cott.) þan sal rise mar þan beforn errur of vr fai. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 25225 (Cott. Galb.) All men þat in errure iss for to be broght vnto þi blis. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 9 Astronomyenes .. þeyre errowre es reprofede of haly doctours. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 4277 Þus sal þai bring þe folk in errour Thurgh þair prechyng. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxxiv. (Roxb.) 155 To mayntene þam in þaire mawmetry and þaire errour. 1450 MYRC 63 Forsakest [thou] alle heresies and arrours. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 84 The king Serath confessid thenne openly that without errour appollo was a god. *c* 1500 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 44 And if sche wot nat whoo it is, bute stonde in erore. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 127 We are brought out of darkness and error. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 78 In Religion, What damned error, but some sober brow Will blesse it? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 8 For Error, to speake strictly, is a firme assent unto falsity. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 33 The general notion, that springs are colder in summer and warmer in winter, is but a vulgar error. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* I. xv. 340 The paths of error are various and infinite. 1830 V. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 194 This circumstance has led those into error. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iv. 249 Let us here avoid an error which may readily arise out [of] the foregoing reflections. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 136 Actions done in error are often thought to be involuntary injustice.

b. *personified.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 167 God help the man so wrapt in Errours endless train. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. iii. 69 O Error soone conceyu'd, Thou .. kil'st the Mother that engendred thee. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 6 Though error bee blinde, shee sometimes bringeth forth seeing Daughters. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* lxxx. xv, And Error in ten thousand Shapes Would every gracious Soul beguile.

† c. A delusion, trick. *Obs. rare.*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2353 So longe thai vsed this errour Thai were richcher than th' emperour.

4. Something incorrectly done through ignorance or inadvertence; a mistake, *e.g.* in calculation, judgement, speech, writing, action, etc. Phrase, *To commit an error. Clerical error* (see CLERICAL).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Comm. 45 Errour in hit is ther non. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. xii. 286 Huchowne bath and þe autore Gyltles ar of gret errore. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 3, I..byseche all suche that fynde faute or errour that of theyr charyte they correcte and amende hit. 1538 STARKEY *England* 116, I wyl confesse thys to be a grete errore in our commyn wele. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 250 This is the greatest error of all the rest; the man should be put into the Lanthorne. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iv. 15 For the errours of Definitions multiply themselves. 1710 H. BEDFORD *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 182 With all the Errors of the Press corrected in it with a Pen. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* iv, Boys care but little whom they trust, An errour soon corrected. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Philos.* 323 The first solution of the problem of the Precession..given by Newton.. is not free from error. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 125 He could hardly fail to perceive that he had committed a great error.

† b. A mistake in the making of a thing; a miscarriage, mishap; a flaw, malformation. *Nature's error* = *lusus naturæ. Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. i. (1495) 101 This wonderfull errour [abortion] happyth moost in shepe and geete. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XXX. (1483) 78 Hit behoueth..that it [a statue] be fourged right withoute ony errour. 1697 DRYDEN (J.), He look'd like Nature's errour, as the mind And body were not of a piece design'd. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 87 Sure, thou art an errour of nature.

c. *Law.* A mistake in matter of law appearing on the proceedings of a court of record. *Writ of error*: a writ brought to procure the reversal of a judgement, on the ground of error. By the Judicature Act of 1875 writs of error are limited to criminal cases; in civil cases appeal is substituted. *Plaintiff, defendant in error*: the parties for or against whom the writ of error is used. *Court of error* (U. S.), a court of appeal in cases of error. † *Clerk of the errors* (see quot. 1706).

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 59 § 2 The seid utlagaries..were reversed by meane of errour aftir the due order of your lawes. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 142 Errour is a fault in a judgement, or in the processe, or proceeding to judgment, or in the execution upon the same in a Court of Record. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. 163 Lawyers .. Do stave and tail with Writs of Error. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 505 The place of clerk of the errors, worth £400 per annum. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Clerk of the Errours*, an Officer of the Common-Pleas, whose Business it is to Copy out and Certifie the Tenour of the Records of a Cause or Action, upon which the Writ of Errour is brought into any of those Courts. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Prol. i. 31 No writ of error lies—to Drury Lane! 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1121 If the defendant avow for so much rent arrear, part whereof is not due at the time of the distress, and enters judgment for the whole, it will be error. 1821 MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 239 The counsel for the defendant in error. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 418 During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries writs of error from inferior courts to the house of lords became far less usual.

d. *Math.* The quantity by which a result obtained by observation or by approximate calculation differs from an accurate determination. *Error of a planet*: the difference between its observed place and that indicated by calculation. *Error of a clock*: the difference between the time which it indicates and that which it ought to indicate.

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 123 All the Errors of the Body *L*, arise from the Forces represented by the Right lines *AM*, *MN*. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 136 By applying its [clock's] error and rate .. he can correct its indications. 1838 DE MORGAN *Probab.* 135 The number of positive and negative errors will in the long run be equal. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Uns. Univ.* iii. 123 The same law as that of the Probability of error.

5. A departure from moral rectitude; a transgression, wrong-doing.

In mod. use conveying the notion either of something not wholly voluntary, and so excusable, or of something imprudent as well as blameable. Cf. 4.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 78 William the Conquerour changis his wikked wille, Out of his first errour. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 21 Where lawe lacketh errour groweth. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 That they shuld escheue al errours & applye them to all good dedis. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* i. 12 O seke not youre owne death in y^e^

erroure of youre life. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* ix. 7 Blood, which he offered for himselfe, and for the errors of the people. 1713 BERKELEY in *Guardian* No. 8 Allusions to the errors of a very wild life. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 407 It is an error, not of the head, but of the heart. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 261 Capital vices? Say, rather, fashionable errors. 1851 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 252 Every error must in God's universe, bring down on itself..some cognate misery.

6. *Comb.*, as *error-blasted, -darkened, -proof, -stricken, -tainted, -teaching*, adjs.; *error-holder.*

1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 16 A..minde .. *Error-blasted from Heaven and Hell. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 558 The obscurity of ambiguities is most proper and least offensive to his *errour-darkned eyes. 1577 *Vicary's Anat.* To Rdr. 9 They are..condemned for ignoraunt men, and *errour-holders. 1646 SHIRLEY *To Stanley*, Let me deal plainly with your youth, Not *error-proof yet. 1871 E. BURR *Ad Fidem* iv. 63 Bring truth home, to *error-stricken souls. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 239 The poison of heresy and *error-tainted opinions. 1853 G. S. FABER *Recapit. Apostasy* 72 Giving heed to *error-teaching spirits and to doctrines concerning demons.

Error (e·rəɹ), *v. Law.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To determine or decide to be erroneous (a decision of a court).

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Errorful (e·rəɹful). [f. ERROR *sb.* + -FUL.] Erroneous, faulty.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 990 Brought in by errorfull custome.

† **Erro·rious,** *a. Obs.* In 5 herrorious. [f. ERROR + -(I)OUS.] ? Holding erroneous tenets.

1543 HARDING *Chron.* ccxi. fol. ccviii, Then fled the lorde Cobham herrorious [*v. r.* erronyouse] To Wales, so with lollers many one.

Errorist (e·rərist). [f. ERROR + -IST.] One who is inclined to error; one who encourages and propagates error.

1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 17 Prudent men .. should doe well not to ingage themselves in conference with Errorists. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 537 Our feelings are with such errorists. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 4 Adalbert an errorist of the eighth century..was opposed to St. Boniface Winfred.

Errorless (e·rəɹlės). [f. ERROR + -LESS.] Without error; free from fault or mistake.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. viii. § 18 It..brings out the positive creature, errorless, unquestionable. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 234 Shipwrecked man..Sees that full light is errorless despair. 1878 P. BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* viii. 338 His Satan incarnates with errorless accuracy the Puritan conception of superlative sin.

Hence **E·rrorlessness,** the state or condition of being free from error.

1875 HOLYOAKE *Co-op. Eng.* I. 244 Sincerity does not connote or imply errorlessness.

† **E·rrorous,** *a. Obs.* In 7 errourous. [f. ERROR + -OUS.] = ERRONEOUS.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* I. 62 By reason of an errourous conceit.

† **Ers.** ? *Obs.* [a. Fr. *ers* = Pr. *ers*, app. cogn. with Cat. *er*, Sp. *yero, yervo*, It. *ervo* :—L. *ervum.*] The Bitter Vetch (*Ervum Ervilia* L.).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xxiv. 482. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.* s.v.

Ers(e, obs. ff. ARSE, q.v. *Comb.* **ersgerdyll** (= **arse-girdle*); **erswort** (= **arse-wort*), some plant (see quot.).

1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 110 To Edmond of Cornewayle an ersgerdyll of siluer. *a* 1400 *Sloane MS.* 10 b/1 *Pilosella* .. [French] *pilocelle*..lambestounge *uel* erswort.

Erse (ɘɹs), *a.* Forms: 4 **Erische, Erysche,** 4-7 **Ersch**(e, 7 **Erish,** 8 **Earse,** 8- **Erse.** [An early Sc. variant of IRISH; either repr. OE. *Írisc*, or ON. *Írskr*, or possibly descending from a parallel form retaining the vowel of OIr. *Ériu* Ireland.]

† 1. In early Sc. use: = IRISH.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 123 The erische [*v.r.* ersch] kyngis. *Ibid.* XVI. 309, XVIII. 115.

2. Applied by Sc. Lowlanders to the Gaelic dialect of the Highlands (which is in fact of Irish origin), to the people speaking that dialect, to their customs, etc. Hence in 18th c. *Erse* was used in literary Eng. as the ordinary designation of the Gaelic of Scotland, and occasionally extended to the Irish Gaelic; at present some writers apply it to the Irish alone. Now nearly *Obs.*

c 1375 [Implied in Barbour's use of ERSHRY: see below]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 217 Thow Scot, abyde .. Ane Ersche mantill it war thi kynd to wer. [But perh. this belongs to I.] 1500-20 DUNBAR *Dance Sev. Deadly Sins* 116 Thae tarmegantis, with tag and tatter, Fful lowd in Ersche begowth to clatter. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 236 Though the Inhabitants of Inverness speak English, yet there are scarce any who do not understand the Erse or Irish. 1773 BOSWELL *Johnson* 15 Oct., Miss M'Lean produced some Erse poems by John M'Lean, who was a famous bard in Mull. 1777 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Apr., The Erse dialect of the Celtick language has, from the earliest times, been spoken in Britain. 1782 SHAW *Authentic. Ossian* 14 The Earse dialect of the Gaelic was never written nor printed until Mr. Macfarlane..published, in 1754, a translation of Baxter's Call to the Unconverted. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xix. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 209 The language, which is called the Manks, is radically Erse, or Irish. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xxiii, He was what Erin calls, in her sublime Old Erse or Irish. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 32. s.v. *Gaelic.* The language spoken by the Scottish Highlanders is familiarly known among the Lowlanders by the name of the Erse, or according to the more usual pronunciation the Ersh, that is plainly the Eirish or Irish. 1864 I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* (1873) 129 The Erse of Ireland, the Gaelic of the Scotch Highlands, and the Manx of the Isle of Man.

Hence † **E·rseman,** *Obs.*, a man who is Erse by birth or descent. † **E·rshry,** the Gaelic-speaking inhabitants of Ireland and Scotland: see IRISHRY.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Dance Sev. Deadly Sins* 113 Ffar northwart in a nuke Be he the correnoch had done schout, Erschemen so gadderit him abowt, In Hell grit rowme thay tuke. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 443 All the erischry..of Argyle and the Ilis alsua. 1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, § 61 (1814) II. 11 Ande for twa causis ande principaly sene þe kingis notourus rebellouris ar reset in Erschry [ed. 1597 Irishrie] of Yrelande.

Ersh: see EARSH *dial.*, eddish.

Erst (ɘɹst), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 1-3 **ǽrest, ǽrost, ǽrst,** 2-4 **erest,** 3-4 **arst,** (4 ? **eroust,** 5 **erast, eerst**), 3-7 **earst,** (3 **earest**), 4-6 **erste,** (6 **ierst, 6, 7 yerst**), 4- **erst.** [OE. *ǽrest*, superl. of *ǽr* (see ERE); repr. OTeut. **airisto-*, whence OHG. *êrist* (MHG. *êrist*, mod.G. *erst*), OS. *êrist* (Du. *eerst*).]

A. *adj.*

† 1. First in time or serial order. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 408 (Gr.) Wæs seo æreste earmra gæsta costung ofercumen. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Ec of heom wrat þer of his uers and sancte peter wrat þet ereste. *c* 1205 LAY. 2646 Þes wes þe æreste [*c* 1275 ereste] king þe ferde vt to ræuing. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 885 Þes alre schafte schuppent, Schawde ure eareste aldren..þe wit & te wei of lif. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Powel þe erest ancre.

† 2. *absol.* in advb. phrases. *Now (then) at erst*: now (then) and not sooner; cf. Ger. *erst dann.* (App. through misunderstanding of this, Spenser has *at erst* = 'as soon as possible, at once'.) *On erst* (only early ME.; also *on alre erst*): in the first place, at first.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 264 Þeonne on erest biginneð þe deoflen to weden. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 Þenne þudde ich in ham luueliche þohtes, on earst hare unþonckes. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Þat is on alre earst þe stude & te time. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2688 Tho tarst [=at arst] bigan Godrich to go Vpon the Danshe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 95 But þan atte arst ben þei verray good. *c* 1386 — *Sec. Nun's T.* 151 And thanne at erst thus to him sayde sche. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, And than at erst fro hense will I wynde. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 6 Now at erst the irness be brennyng hote. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 6 And now at earst the dirke night doth hast. 1596 — *F. Q.* (J.), Abandon this forestalled place at erst.

B. *adv.*

† 1. Earliest, soonest, first in order of time.

Beowulf 616 Þa freolic wif ful ȝesealde ærest east dena eþelwearde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xix. 53 And eode seo yldre swystor ærost to his bedde. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Þurh ure lafdi meidenhad þat hit bigon earst þe meiden Marie. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A IV. 29 Bote Concience com arst to Court bi A Myle. 1377 *Ibid.* B. XIV. 216 Arst in þe Maister þan in þe man. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7233 But Ector the honerable erst was on fote.

† 2. In the first place, before something else is or was done; in preference to doing something else. (Sometimes pleonastically before *ere.*) *Obs.*

c 1260 *Ballad* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 101 Arst we sullen scinin him ay rowe. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6480 Ac arst mony of his knyghtis gode Loren theo balles in heore hode. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 5 Bote Reson Rede me þer-to Arst wol I dye! 1377 — *P. Pl.* B. V. 468, I shal seke treuthe arst ar I se Rome. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1281 Ac arst þow schalt sykery me..þat þou, etc. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 258/4 Why hast not thou erst taken awey the sowle fro my body. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 30 He shuld haue erst proued his parte trw and myn false. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 511 Having erst uttered the bowels of thy mercy, thou gavest up the ghost. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 13 Earst t'obtaine that still, Which they perceiue doth please the flesh. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 276 And ierst with sodaine feare Lepte of the bed.

† 3. At first, as opposed to *afterwards. Obs.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Aceas he him leorninchnihtes erest twelf..siððan twa and sefentiȝe. *c* 1205 LAY. 27456 Ærst [*c* 1275 earest] heo lette fleon to feondliche swiðe flan..Seoðden speren chrakeden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 389 Luþer he was arst ynou, & wel wors he was þo. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8497 Taurus hit [=hight] Wawain arst. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* 4 Which comforts the mind, that erst for fear shook. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 34 Tamberlaine Was earst a Sheepheard ere he play'd the King.

† 4. Sooner, earlier; before a specified time or event: *esp.* with negatives; *Not erst*: not before, not till then. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 799 Arst ne schal hit neuer bi do. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 337 Þanne þe money schal be payde and nouȝt arst. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 405 Bi sentence of the iuge .. and not erst, neither other wise. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 26 b, The wedowes bewailled gretly because he was not erst comen. 1588 *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) Of thy most singular bounty, and never yerst seen care.

† b. conjunctional phrases, *Erst than, that* = BEFORE C. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 291 Now, erst þan we goo ferþer Every man þat ys here Sey a Pater noster. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1032 Far may be sought Erst that ye can finde, etc.

5. Before the present time:

a. Referring to a remoter past: 'Once upon a time', formerly, of old. *arch.* or *poet.*

14.. *Songs & Carols* (Warton Club) 22 That ilke blys That arte [? *read* arste] haȝt ben, and alwey is. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 917 As erst the Phrygian Knight, So ours..did smite His Trojan Horse. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, etc.* 185 To Strains which erst the brave Tyrtæus sung. 1789 COLERIDGE *Anthem Chr. Hosp.* Let full gratitude now prompt the tear Which erst did sorrow force to flow. 1808 WORDSW. *Inscript. Coleorton*, The ivied ruins of forlorn Grace Dieu; Erst a religious House. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 48 Count o'er the friends whom erst you knew.

¶ Misused as *prep.* = BEFORE.

1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* x. 109 Erst all time And all incarnate emanations.

† b. Referring to a recent past: Not long ago, a little while since. Often in Spenser and Milton.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxii. 250 That ferefull company, that I spak of eerst. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 153 But a litle earst ye confessed the thyng, which ye do now deny. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 9 The armes that earst so bright did show. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. xcv. 381 The vgliest was this Plot, Preuented earst miraculously. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. (1694) 179 Meanwhile the other Champions, yerst In hurry of the fight disperst, Arriv'd. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1543 This .. horrid spectacle, Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 100 Forth skipped the cat, not now replete As erst with airy self-conceit.

6. In comb. with adjs. and ppl. adjs.

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 33 Wherewith Flora had in plentie poudred the freshnesse of her earst-green hue. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 100 a, The earst remembered Sir Ric..entertained at one time..the admirals of the English, Spanish, and Netherland fleets. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* (1749) 135 All but the stout And erst unconquer'd Hildebrand.

Hence **E·rstly** *adv.*, in the first place.

1600 *Chester Pl.* Proem (Shaks. Soc.) 3 Their fore be boulde Erstelye to playe the same.

Erstwhile (ə·ɹstˌhwəil), *adv. arch.* [f. ERST + WHILE *adv.* (The stress is variable.)] Some while ago, formerly. Also † **E·rstwhiles** [see WHILES], in same sense.

1569 SPENSER *Sonn.* ix. in *Van der Noodt's Theatre for Worldlings*, Which erstwhile [*later edd.* earst] so pleasaunt scent did yelde. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xix. 56 They resist the truth erstwhile by them professed. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 184 Those very same minds, wherein they were erst-whiles enshrined with all devotion. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 209 Which our adversarie also Earstwhiles confessed. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* 180 Those thick and clammy vapours which erstwhile ascended in such vast measures .. must..descend again. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 407 During that year the clouds erstwhile had withheld their dew from the earth.

Ert, obs. form of *art*: see BE *v.*

† **Ert,** *v. Obs.* [prob. a. ON. *erta* to taunt, tease; but cf. ART *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* a. To incite, urge on, encourage. Const. *on, to, till,* and *to* with *inf.* Also with *on.* b. To irritate, provoke.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* Prol. 5 That thai mai her and hald in hert, Thinge that thaim til God mai ert. *Ibid* 19 Quen Crist cumes intil our hertes, To lef sin he us ertes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4857 We haue ournyt hym with angur, ertid hym mykill. *Ibid.* 12326 To ert hym on exile euer of the londe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 142 Ertyn, *irrito.* 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 24 (Jam.) The herd..now and then Erts on the tir'd tike with 'Sheep awa, a, a!'

absol. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2725 Envy, þat Euermore ertis to skathe.

2. *intr.* To be eager, prone; to hurry.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 264 He ertide to an ende egerly fast.

Hence † **E·rtand** *ppl. a.*, pressing on, ambitious. † **E·rter,** one who provokes. † **E·rting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. ERT.

c 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* XXXI. Schir Gawyne..Egir, and ertand, and ryght anterus. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 142 Ertare, *irritator, irritatrix. Ibid.* 142 Ertynge, *irritacio.*

Erth, -en, obs. forms of EARTH, EARTHEN.

Erthe, ? var. of ERD *v. Obs.* to dwell.

c 1300 *Havelok* 739 Bigan he there for to erthe.

Ertu, obs. f. *art thou*: see BE *v.* and THOU.

Erubescence (eru·be·sĕns). *rare.* [a. F. *érubescence*, ad. late L. *ērūbēscentia*, f. *ērūbēscent-em*: see next and -ENCE.] Erubescent quality or state.

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 143 He..sent forth blood of a brilliant erubescence. 1886 *Academy* 31 July 66/3 To describe as the 'law of erubescence' the fact, etc.

So **Erube·scency.**

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1736 in BAILEY. In mod. Dicts.

Erubescent (eru·be·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *ērūbēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *ērūbēscĕre* to blush, f. *ē* out + *rūbēscĕre* to redden. Cf. F. *érubescent.*] Reddening, blushing.

1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liii, The Major erubescent confounded the impudence of the young folks.

¶ quasi-*sb.* = RUBEFACIENT.

1823 H. H. WILSON *Ess. on Sansk. Lit.* (1864) I. 383 Besides these we have thread, leaves, bandages, pledgets, heated metallic plates for erubescents, etc.

Erubescite (eru·be·səit). *Min.* [f. L. *ērūbēscĕre* (see prec.) + -ITE.] A copper sulphide, purple copper.

1850 DANA *Min.* 511 Massive varieties of erubescite are found in the U.S. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 501 *Erubescite*, Purple copper.

‖ **Eruca** (ĭrū·kă). *rare.* See ERUKE. [L. *ērūca* caterpillar.] The larva of a butterfly or such like insect; a caterpillar. Hence **Eruca-like** *a.*

[1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Joel* i. 4 *Comm.*, Eruca, a worme that destroyeth herbes and fruictes.] 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701)

136 May be observed in the production of silk worms, yea all other eruca's, and many insects more! *a* 1839 GALT *Demon Dest.* III. (1840) 22 Eruca-like they rise, As bright aurelias in the summer's shine.

Erucic (ĭrūˌsik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *erūca* a kind of cabbage + -IC.] Of or pertaining to *eruca*. **Erucic acid**, 'an acid ($C_{22}H_{42}O_2$) obtained by the saponification of the fixed oil of white mustard (Sinapis alba)' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 390 Erucic acid is contained in rapeseed oil.

Eruciform (ĭrūˑsifōim), *a. Ent.* [f. L. *ērūca* caterpillar: see -FORM.] Resembling a caterpillar.

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* v. 88 [Two types of Larvæ] Packard has named Leptiform and Eruciform.

Eruct (ĭrʊˑkt). [ad. L. *ēruct-āre*, f. *ē* out + *ruct-āre* to belch, emit. Cf. It. *eruttare*, Sp. *erutar*.]

1. *intr.* a. To void wind noisily from the stomach through the mouth. † b. To rise in eructation.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 46 By force of these torrid streams eructing into several parts..those flushings ..are produced. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 40 Beware ..of chewing on both sides of your mouth, as well as eructing before company.

2. *trans.* a. To emit (fumes) by eructation; = BELCH 3. b. Of a volcano; = BELCH 5.

1774, 1869 [see ERUCTED *ppl. a.*]

Eructate (ĭrʊˑkteit), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. L. *ēructāt-* ppl. stem of *ēructāre* (see prec.).] 1. *trans.* To belch, vomit forth. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* iv. (1702) 34 This affection doth eructate..hidden truths. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 44 That Ætna in times past hath eructated such huge gobbets of fire. 1655 MILTON *2nd Defence* 264 You have begun to eructate the rage of your apostacy. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* I. 42 Though he should..daily eructate his invectives against the most respectable men. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *intr.* = ERUCT 1.

1774 JOEL COLLIER [J. L. Bicknell] *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 93 After this, he successively coughed, sneezed, hiccupped, eructated, squeaked, etc.

Eructation (ĭrʊktēiˑʃən). Also 6 eructuacyon. [ad. L. *ēructātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēructāre*: see ERUCT.]

1. The action of voiding wind from the stomach through the mouth; belching.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 41 b, The savour of his meate by eructation ascendeth. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 247 Lest that the meate which is in your stomacke, thorow eructuacyons..ascend. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 71 Ginger..preventeth sowre eructation. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 17 Cabbage..is greatly accus'd for lying undigested in the Stomack and provoking Eructations. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* xiv. 300 The animal has no power to expel this dangerous flatus by eructation. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 67 Dyspepsia .. attended with .. enormous eructations after meals.

† b. *fig. Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 235 Oft the soul lets flie Such unexpected eructations. 1683 *Argt. for Union* 22 They have Mental Prayer, and..Spiritual Eructations.

2. The eruptive action of a volcano; violent emission (of flames, etc.). Also *fig.*

1652 J. HALL *Height Eloq.* 65 The Ætna, whose eructations throw whole stones from its depths. 1678 MARVELL *Def. John Howe* Wks. (1875) IV. 234 But a perpetual eructation there is of humane passions. 1692 RAY *Phys. Theol. Disc.* (1713) 19 The mountain Ætna, at the last Eructation ..disgorged..a Flood of melted Materials. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 161 The eructation of elastic vapour from below. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanoes* 24 The column of ashes projected becomes gradually shorter, the eructations less frequent.

3. *concr.* That which is belched forth. Also *fig.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 161 What is it else, but an eructation of the minde? 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 155 The grosser Steams..are the fuliginous Eructations of that internal Fire which constantly burns within us. 1701 *tr. Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 104 One (Philogonius Bishop of Antioch) said, 'That the Son was an Eructation'.

† **Eructator.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ERUCTATE + -OR.] One who 'eructates'.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 34 The former was assisted by the auxiliar virtues and subsidiary aids of patriots, anterior eructators.

Eructed (ĭrʊˑktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ERUCT *v.* + -ED^1.] Thrown up by eructation.

1774 STRANGE *Basaltine Columns* in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 20 Vesuvius, Ætna..and such like eructed piles. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 67 The eructed gas had a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen.

Eruction (ĭrʊˑkʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. ERUCT: see -TION.] The action of eructing. *lit.* and *fig.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Eruction*, Belking. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 586 They are utterly insensible to any eruction of generosity. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 723 Bonfires of immense eruction Fling abroad their gorgeous rays.

Erudit (eˑrudit). *rare.* [a. Fr. *érudit*, = next.] = ERUDITE *sb.*

1800 *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 600 The Jesuits certainly have deserved..much admiration for the classical learning which their erudits displayed. 1872 *Daily News* 2 May 2/7 [Lord Alwyne Compton denied] that the intelligence of the country was against the creed, and its supporters only Oxford and Cambridge erudits.

Erudite (eˑrŭdəit), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ērudīt-us*, f. *ērudīre* to instruct, train, f. *ē* out + *rudis* rude, untrained.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons and their faculties: † a. Trained, well-instructed (*obs.* or *arch.*); b. Learned, scholarly. (Now somewhat rare exc. in sarcastic use.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 231 A man callede Nanus, erudite in the arte of nigromancy. 1539 J. FOSTER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 141 II. 112 The Kyngys erudyte jugementt, with all hys cowncell temperall and spyrytuall hathe stableschyd a contrary order. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. IV. 153 Would ever any erudite Pedant Seeme in his artles lines so insolent? *a* 1773 LD. CHESTERFIELD (T.), Your Latin lecture is as good Latin as the erudite Germans speak or write. 1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) I. 3 Having chosen the erudite Varro for its librarian. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. ii. (1865) 15 Those variæ lectiones, so tempting to the more erudite palates. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* I. 24 Before I was six years old, I was erudite in that primitive literature. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XI. ii. 408 The remarkably skilful man is not likely to be the erudite man.

2. Of literary productions, etc.: Characterized by erudition.

1533 MORE *Apol.* v. Wks. 854/1 Shewed in his most erudite famous booke agaynst Luther. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR (W.), Erudite and metaphysical theology. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 6 The fore-mentioned Treasuries of Erudite Pamphlet-tracts. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 95 A most erudite sermon on the rites and ceremonies of Christmas. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 16 Some erudite research, some ingenious project.

B. *sb.* [So Fr. *érudit*.] An erudite person, a scholar. *rare.*

1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 141 These laborious and useful erudites. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 3/1 There are to be found, in and out of America, women citizens of that great country..female would-be erudites.

Hence **Eˑruditely** *adv.*, in an erudite manner, learnedly, skilfully. **Eˑruditeness**, the quality or condition of being erudite. **Erudiˑtical** *a. rare*, characterized by, or laying claim to, erudition.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 331/1 Theyr holy workes eruditely written. 1736 in BAILEY. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Horace* 433 Who eruditely know To separate the elegant and low. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 68 The truth which you so eruditely insinuate to be a fable. 1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 160 Some meritorious modern poets..attempt an eruditeness. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 107 Edinburgh, the most eruditical city in Christendom. 1838 GALT in *Tait's Mag.* V. 43 There is no saying how eruditical I became.

Erudition (erudiˑʃən). Forms: 5–6 erudicioun(e, 6 erudician, -ion, -yon, erudycyon, -ditioun, -dytion, 5–erudition. [ad. L. *ērudītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ērudīre*: see prec. Cf. F. *érudition*.]

† 1. The action or process of training or instructing; instruction, education. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 1428, I seyd a word or to..Ffor thyne erudicioune. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 For the erudition of my lord Bousher. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 268 Commoun skulis war devisit for erudicioun of young persouns. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xviii. 67 Hee had contracted for his owne aliments and erudition. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. vi, This gift Jenny had..improved by erudition.

† 2. *concr.* Imparted instruction, teaching; also a doctrine, maxim. *Obs.*

1528 ROY *Sat.*, Doinge after the apostles erudicion..I.. will not be negligent to put my brethren in remembraunce. 1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 300 Let all men consider this good erudition. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 77 b, It is a common erudicion and learning that a man, etc.

3. † a. The state or condition of being trained or instructed; const. *in*, *of* (*obs.*). b. In later use: Acquired knowledge, *esp.* in languages, literature, antiquities, etc.; learning, scholarship.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 6 Your noble graces other manyfolde sortes of excellent erudytion and lytterature. *a* 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 210 More and Rochester were men of..singular erudition in all kind of learning. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xviii, Howbeit they had na sicker cognosance and ful erudition of al thingis. *a* 1639 WOTTON (J.), The Earl was of good erudition, having been placed at study in Cambridge very young. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 18. 110 Madam Dacier has the Advantage in Point of Erudition. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 65 She had a romantic taste for classical erudition. 1860 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 13 Exhibiting a little erudition in such a manner as to make it look like a great deal. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* i. (1873) 3 Some Monks and Priests..represented all the erudition of their times.

† 4. Of a coin: Perfect workmanship, finish. *Obs. rare.*

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 437 The intrinsic value of an old coin does not consist in its metal but its erudition. It is the Device that has raised the species. 1747 DINGLEY *Gems* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 506 The Merit both of Intaglio's and Cameo's depends on their Erudition, on the Goodness of the Workmanship, and on the Beauty of their Polish.

Hence **Erudiˑtional** *a.*, of or pertaining to erudition, † educational, disciplinary. **Erudiˑtionist**, one who devotes himself to erudition or training.

1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Pract. Faith* 245 A conditional speech is but an eruditional speech, to warn us of our weakness. 1805 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 107 The poem struck me as..having lyrical and eruditional merit. 1836 CHALMERS *Mor. & Mental Philos.* Wks. V. 57 They never fully grappled with the question as eruditionists.

† **Eˑrugate,** *ppl. a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *ērūgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ērūgā-re* to remove wrinkles, f. *ē* out + *rūga* wrinkle.] Having the wrinkles rubbed out, smooth.

1840 in SMART. 1859 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Eˑrugate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ērūgāt-* ppl. stem of *ērūgāre* (see prec.).] *trans.* To remove wrinkles from; to smooth.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 397* Chian Earth .. erugates the face, makes it splendid and deleates scars.

† **Erugaˑtion.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. as prec.: see -ATION.] A taking away of wrinkles.

1736 in BAILEY.

† **Eruˑginary,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ærūgin-em* rust of copper, verdigris + -ARY.] = next.

1681 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 77 Another kind of Eruginary Stone, which yields a vitriolate and stiptick efflorescence.

† **Eruˑginous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ærūginōsus*, f. *ærūgin-em*: see prec.] Partaking of the nature or substance of verdigris, or of copper itself; resembling verdigris.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 Artificiall copperose..is a rough and acrimonious kinde of salt drawn out of ferreous and eruginous earths. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), Agues depend..upon an adust stibial or eruginous sulphur.

Erugo: see ÆRUGO.

Eruh, var. of ARGH *a. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 Ne ȝif him neuer inȝong: auh tep him oðe schulle, uor he is eruh ase beore þeron.

† **Eruˑke.** *Obs.* [Anglicized form of ERUCA.] A caterpillar.

1382 WYCLIF *Joel* i. 4 A locust ete the residue of eruke, that is, a worme of bowis. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *ibid.*, The residue of the eruke hath the locust eaten. [1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 190 Eruke from Eruca, this some turn to Ear-Wig, as if it took its Name from the Ear.]

† **Eruˑmnate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *ærumn-a* + -ATE^4.] *trans.* To impoverish, make miserable.

1692–1732 in COLES. 1775 in ASH.

† **Eruˑmny.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ærumna* of same meaning; after the supposed analogy of *calumny*, etc.] Calamity, hardship.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 148 That God might free man from those erumnies and egritudes wherewith he is.. pestered. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Erumnies*, griefs, miseries.

† **Eruˑmp,** *v.* [ad. L. *ērump-ĕre*: see next.] *intr.* To break out as an eruption.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 658 Oyl of Myrtles .. emends biles, or lumps erumping.

Erumpent (ĭrʊˑmpĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *ērumpent-em*, pr. pple. of *ērumpĕre*, f. *ē* out + *rumpĕre* to burst forth.] That bursts forth.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 131 The Masculine..faculty.. either erumpent, and progredient, or consumed. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 313 This genus..seems to me essentially innato-erumpent. 1871 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 197 The erumpent ostiola of the perithecia of Melanconis stilbostoma.

† **Eruˑncate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *ērunc āt-* ppl. stem of *ērunc āre*, f. *ē* out + *runcāre* to weed.] *trans.* To weed out, extirpate.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 197 Those tares, enormities .. are with ease eruncated.

Hence **Eruncaˑtion,** a taking away of weeds.

1678–1706 in PHILLIPS.

Erupt (ĭrʊˑpt), *v.* [f. L. *ērupt-* ppl. stem of *ērumpĕre* to break out, burst forth: see ERUMPENT. The transitive senses have been developed under the influence of the sb. ERUPTION.]

1. *intr.* To burst forth in the process of growth. Now only of the teeth: To break through the skin of the gums.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 223 Its roots..from which some sprigs erupt. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 44 Sometimes the process of absorption in the roots of the temporary teeth fails to be brought about, and the permanent teeth erupt in front of or behind them.

b. *trans.* To force (teeth) through the gums.

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 53 The incisors and first temporary molars have been erupted. 1883 W. WHITEHOUSE in *Standard* 25 Jan. 6/3 The four teeth stated to have been extracted never were erupted.

2. *intr.* Of a volcano, geyser, etc.: To break out in eruption, be in a state of eruption. (Perhaps often felt as an absol. use of 2 b.). Also of volcanic masses or showers: To burst forth.

1770 HAMILTON *Soil Naples* in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 12 Strabo, Dio, Vitruvius, all agree, that Vesuvius, in their time, shewed signs of having formerly erupted. 1786 *Ibid.* LXXVI. 379 Suppose Mount Etna to have ceased erupting for many ages. 1861 E. T. HOLLAND in *Peaks, Passes & Glac.* Ser. II. I. 10 A treatment under which this fountain can generally be made to erupt. 1866 ANSTED in *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 270 The showers continued to erupt. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 81 Volcanoes which have not been known to erupt during historic times are said to be extinct.

fig. 1881 W. SIMPSON in *Academy* 8 Jan. 22/5 Our modern Proteus..'erupts' in an entirely new direction.

b. *trans.* Of a volcano, geyser, or any subterranean force: To throw out in an eruption.

1769 HAMILTON *Etna* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 17 I found, with respect to the matter erupted, nothing on Mount Etna that Vesuvius does not produce. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 183 The volcanic rocks of Tuscany..have been chiefly erupted beneath the sea.

3. *intr.* Of a river: To burst forth.

1864 S. F. SURTEES *Waifs & Strays N. Humber Hist.* 86 The Don..erupts into what has evidently been a large inland lake.

Hence **Eru·pted, Eru·pting** *ppl. a.*

1769 HAMILTON *Etna* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 17 A much greater variety in the erupted matter and lavas. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. xciv. 293 The erupting floods of fire. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 704 Visions of erupted embers. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* i. 17 *note*, Vomited forth by the erupting mountain.

Eruption (ĭrʌ·pʃən). [ad. L. *ēruptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ērumpĕre*: see ERUMPENT. Cf. Fr. *éruption*.]

1. The bursting forth (of water, fire, air, etc.) from natural or artificial limits.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. VIII. (Arb.) 173 Eruptions of the springes owte of the montaines. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* IV. (1628) 100 The great harmes that these parts haue heretofore by eruption of the sea sustained. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 128 The compressed air suddenly finding out a way of eruption. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 243, I sat up .. staring out from the window at the eruption of fire upon the hills. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 19 Pelling Moss, which made an eruption similar to Solway. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 106 During the whole sixteen centuries which intervened between the sentence of Cain and the eruption of the deluge. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 287 One of the most memorable eruptions occurred in 1421, where the tide ..burst through a dam..and overflowed twenty-two villages.

¶ Used for: The bursting (of a gun). *rare*⁻¹.

1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* 192 All guns..perpetrated with cold and frosty weather are most subject to an eruption at the first shot.

b. *concr.* That which bursts forth; a sudden rush of flame, smoke, water, etc.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 6 From the Vulcano's gross eruptions rise. 1717 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* 581 The streets of Naples..paved with the matter of eruptions. 1728 MALLET *Excursion* 42 With black Eruption in foul Storm A Night of Smoke..Rolls forth. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 67 The eruption burst from the place of its discharge, like a cataract.

2. An outbreak of volcanic activity; the ejection of solid or liquid matter by a volcano, of hot water from a geyser, etc.

[1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1190 The breakings forth and eruptions of fire out of a mountaine.] 1740 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 94 A Roman town that..was overwhelmed by a furious eruption of Mount Vesuvius. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 133 Iceland chronicles give a list of 63 eruptions at Heckla. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (1867) 87 Our principal object in coming..was to see an eruption of the Great Geysir. 1876 PAGE *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 50 Consolidated products of volcanic eruption.

3. Of persons: The action of breaking forth, of issuing suddenly and violently from within boundaries; *e.g.* the sallying forth of armed men from a stronghold, or of a horde of barbarians from their own country, the forcible escape of a prisoner, etc. *rare* in recent use.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 43 Two hundred and fourteene years after their eruption out of Scythia. 1623 TH. AILESBURY *Sermon* (1624) 17 In that eruption of the Prodigall sonne from his Father. 1638 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucr.* Wks. 1874 V. 205 The enemie is pounded fast In their owne folds .. There's no eruption to be feared. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 262 Danegeld for the pay of those that should be imploied to hinder the eruption of Pirates. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 181 The eruptions of Barbarians, the straits of Emperours..&c. did all turn to account for him. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax no Tyr.* 18 Of this kind were the eruptions of those nations. 1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 377 Securing to them the benefits of prison-discipline, by providing against furtive or forcible eruptions.

4. *fig.* In many obvious applications of the sense 'outbreak': An outbreak of disease, war, calamity, or evil of any kind; an outburst of passion, eloquence, or merriment; a 'sally' of wit. Now *rare*, except with distinct allusion to sense 2.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 121 The Curate and your sweet self are good at such eruptions, and sodaine breaking out of myrth. 1602 — *Ham.* I. i. 69 This boades some strange erruption to our State. 1656 OWEN *Mortific. Sin* (1668) 47 A man may be sensible of a lust, set himself against the eruptions of it. 1680 *Life Edw. II.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 33 The archbishop of York..resolves to oppose this over-daring and insolent eruption. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 107 Before the eruption of the civil war. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xviii. 32 There is nothing which retards the progress of the Gospel so much as the remaining eruptions of sin among the rulers of the Church. 1883 G. A. MACDONNELL *Chess Life-Pictures* 8 The twirling of that ornament in his hand ..portended an anecdotal or jocose eruption.

5. † a. In plants: The bursting forth from the bark of buds, leaves, offshoots, roots, etc.; also *concr.* an excrescence. *Obs.* b. Of the teeth: The action of breaking out from the gums, in the process of 'cutting the teeth'.

a. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 588 When they [the branches] make an Eruption, they breake forth casually, where they finde best way in the Barke or Rinde. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 142 Both buds and leaves, and all eruptions..on every vegetable. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. 27 The place of their [Trunk-roots'] Eruption is sometimes all along the Trunk; as in Mint. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* X. i. 447 The Art in Folding up the leaves before their eruption out of their Gems, etc. is incomparable.

b. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 104 The relations of the eruption of the permanent teeth to the age of the individual. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* ii. 83 The order of eruption of the permanent teeth is different.

6. *Path.* a. A breaking out of a rash, or of pimples on the skin. (In early use with notion of a 'breaking out' of latent disease or of 'peccant humours'.)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 27 Diseased Nature oftentimes breakes forth In strange eruptions. 1674 *Gov. Tongue* vi. (ed. 2) 102 When there is an eruption of Humor in any part, tis not cured meerly by outward applications. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 172 Some Sorts of cutaneous Eruptions are occasion'd by feeding much on acid unripe Fruits. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 322 An eruption of pimples on that day, which disappeared on the next.

b. The skin affection itself; an efflorescence, rash.

1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 203 No man regards an eruption upon the surface, when he feels a mortification approaching to his heart. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 147 The matter.. scarcely ever afforded any eruptions like the small-pox. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 156 A scaly eruption appears, attended by extreme itching. 1882 SQUIRE in Quain *Med. Dict.* 927 The declining rash of measles leaves a mottling of the skin, not unlike the mulberry eruption of typhus.

Hence **Eru·ptional** [+-AL], *a.*, of or pertaining to volcanic eruption.

1858 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. & Volcanoes Centr. Fr.* (ed. 2) 212 It may have sustained considerable absolute elevation .. during its eruptional era. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 30 June 384/2 When there are few spots or none on the sun's surface, the eruptional or jet prominences are not seen.

Eruptive (ĭrʌ·ptiv), *a.* [a. Fr. *éruptif, -ive*, f. *ērupt-* ppl. stem of *ērumpĕre*: see ERUPT and -IVE.]

1. Bursting forth; inclined or accustomed to break out from restraint, or to burst into violent action.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 143 All which is perverted in this eruptive generation. 1744 THOMSON *Summer* 1132 The sudden glance [lightning] Appears far south eruptive through the cloud. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* 65 The eruptive and the aggressive manner in literature. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 117 Hell, eruptive and fuliginous, Sickens to very pallor.

2. Of or pertaining to volcanic eruption; tending to or engaged in eruption; of the nature of or characterized by eruption. Of rocks: Formed or forced up by eruption, showing traces of eruption.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 288 Into these errors Mr. Whitehurst was betrayed by his fondness for the eruptive or plutonic theory. 1819 BYRON *Proph. Dante* III. 187 The volcano's fierce eruptive crest. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* v. 92 Crystalline rock, both eruptive and metamorphic. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 79 Within the crater was found a round and small actively eruptive cone. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 262 The eruptive protuberances.

quasi-*sb.* 1884 IRVING in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. (1885) XXIX. 241 The gneisses..forming our supposed eruptives, are if eruptive, manifestly not to be compared with the lavas of modern times.

3. *Path.* Attended with or producing eruption or efflorescence.

1790 SIR W. FORDYCE *Virtues Mur. Acid.* 1 The striking effects produced by the spirit of sea-salt in all our putrid diseases..I mean the Eruptive fevers. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. (1842) II. 279 It is in the nature of these eruptive diseases in the state to sink in by fits, and re-appear. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 207/2 Antimony is also used in some eruptive or exanthematous fevers. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. v. 41 A serious attack of illness of an eruptive kind.

b. *transf.* (*humorous.*)

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxiii, Thomas wears a page's costume of eruptive buttons.

Hence **Eru·ptively** *a.*, in an eruptive manner. **Eru·ptiveness**, the quality of being eruptive. **Erupti·vity** = ERUPTIVENESS.

1869 *Daily News* 1 July, The candlesticks all over knobs and excrescences as if eruptively affected. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana Crosswy.* I. i. 19 They create by stoppage a volcano, and are amazed at its eruptiveness. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. VII. 537 They possess likewise various values as marks of eruptivity.

† **Eruptu·rient,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ērupt-* ppl. stem of *ērumpĕre*, after the analogy of words derived from desiderative vbs., e. g. *esurient*.] Ready to burst forth, on the point of bursting forth.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 138 You shall perceive a greater protrusion of your finger by the erupturient quicksilver. 1685 H. MORE *Para. Prophet.* 388 Something akin to actual Persecution, which was erupturient all the while. 1721-61 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

† **Eruptu·rive,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [badly f. L. *ērupt-*: see ERUPT *v.*] 'Breaking forth'.

1782-90 in BAILEY.

Erur, obs. form of ERER, ERROR.

Erusca·tion. Ignorantly used for CORUSCATION.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 64 Some eruscations and lightnings of joy appeared in her Countenance.

† **Erustate,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [Error for **eruscate*, f. late L. *æruscāt-* ppl. stem of *æruscāre*, glossed '*æs undique colligere*'.]

1623 COCKERAM II, Getting Mony by all means. *Erustating.*

Erve, var. of ERF, *Obs.*, cattle.

Ervest, obs. form of HARVEST.

Erveth, -lich(e, var. of ARVETH, -LICH(E, *Obs.*

† **E·rvil.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of L. *ervilia* 'the bitter vetch' (L. and Sh.).

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. K iij a, Theophrastus rekeneth *cicerculam* among eruilles and peese. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 9 Madder of Italie .. is sowed besides of seed, and set of slips in manner of Eruile.

Ery, obs. form of EERY and EVERY.

-ery, *suffix*, ME. *-erie*, forming *sbs.*, first occurs in words adopted from Fr., and after the analogy of these has been extensively used as an Eng. formative.

1. The Fr. *-erie* is of two distinct origins: a. Representing a com. Romanic *-ari·a* (Pr. *-aria*, It. *-eria*, Sp. *-ería*), produced by the addition of the suffix *-i·a* (Fr. *-ie*, -Y³) to sbs. or adjs. formed with the L. suffix *-ārio-* (Fr. *-ier, -er*). A large proportion of the Fr. sbs. in *-ier, -er* (see -ER²) are designations of persons according to occupation or office; their derivatives in *-erie* denote sometimes the class of goods in which these persons deal, as *draperie* drapery, f. *drapier* draper; sometimes their employment or art, as *archerie* archery, f. *archer* archer; sometimes the place where their occupation is carried on, as *boulangerie* bakery, f. *boulanger* baker. After the analogy of these, many Fr. words were formed with *-erie* from sbs. and adjs. without the intervention of a derivative in *-ier*. Examples of the varying force of the suffix are *soierie* silk goods, f. *soie* silk; *niaiserie* foolish conduct, f. *niais* foolish; *juiverie* Jewry, f. *juif* Jew. b. Resulting from the addition of the suffix *-ie* to agent-nouns in OF. *-ere, -eor* (mod. F. *-eur*):—L. *-ātor, -ātōrem*. After the analogy of words thus formed, the suffix *-erie* was used to form derivatives immediately from verb-stems. Of the Fr. sbs. in *-erie* derived from vbs. (either through an agent-noun or directly) some denote a class of actions, as *tromperie* deceit, f. *tromper* to deceive; others an occupation, art, etc., as *confiserie* the business of a confectioner, f. *confire* to preserve fruits, etc.; others the place where an occupation is carried on, as *brasserie* brewery, f. *brasser* to brew.

2. Of the Eng. words ending in *-ery* many are adoptions from Fr., as *battery, bravery, cutlery, nunnery, treachery*. Many others are formed on sbs. in *-er*, and are properly examples of the suffix -Y³; but in individual instances it is often uncertain whether a word was originally formed on an agent-noun in *-er* or directly on the verb. The derivatives of sbs. in *-er* and of verbs for the most part denote the place where an employment is carried on, as *bakery, brewery, fishery, pottery*; occasionally they denote classes of goods, as *confectionery, ironmongery, pottery*; after the analogy of such words, the suffix is added to sbs. with a general collective sense (= '*-ware*', '*-stuff*', or the like) as in *crockery, machinery, scenery*. The words formed by adding *-ery* to sbs. sometimes (though rarely) signify a state or condition, as *slavery*; oftener the force of the suffix is 'that which is characteristic of, all that is connected with', in most cases with contemptuous implication, as in *knavery, monkery, popery*; another frequent use is to denote the place where certain animals are kept or certain plants cultivated, as *piggery, rookery, swannery, vinery*. During the last few years this suffix in pl. form has been rather extensively used in the coinage of jocular nonce-words; the Fisheries Exhibition held at South Kensington in 1883 having been colloquially known as 'the Fisheries', the name 'Healtheries' was commonly given to the succeeding Health Exhibition, and the Colonial and Indian Exhibition was called 'the Colinderies'; an exhibition of bicycles and tricycles was called 'the Wheeleries'. These formations are often imitated colloquially. Cf. 'The Dukeries' (after the analogy of 'The Potteries') as a name for the tract of country occupied by the great ducal estates in Notts. and North Derbyshire.

3. In many words this suffix has now the contracted form -RY, q.v.

Erye, obs. form of EAR *v.* to plough.

Eryness, obs. form of EERINESS.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 295 Sum men for eryness will trymbill.

[**Erynet,** mistake for *crynet*, CRINET.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 237/1 Of a Hawk..the Erynets are the little Feathers under the eyes, or hairs about the Sear.]

† **Ery·nge.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ēryngion*: see next.] = ERYNGO 1 b.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lviii. 519 Plinie calleth it also Erynge; the writers of our time cal it *Eryngium marinum*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 119 As for the white Erynge, our countrymen call it in Latine Centum-capita.

Eryngo (*iri·ŋgo*). Also 6-8 **eringo,** 6-7 *aphet.* **ringo.** [Immediate source uncertain: perhaps a corrupt adoption of It. or Sp. *eringio*, ad. L. *ēryngion*, a. Gr. *ἠρύγγιον*, dim. of *ἤρυγγος* the name of this plant, also a goat's beard.]

1. †a. The candied root of the Sea Holly (*Eryngium maritimum*), formerly used as a sweetmeat, and regarded as an aphrodisiac. *Obs.* b. In later use, the plant itself, or any other of the same genus. (In this sense the L. *eryngium* was used by earlier writers.)

a. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 23 Let it .. haile kissing Comfits, and snow Eringoes. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 181 Camphire and Lettuce chaste Are clean casheird, now Sophi Ringoes eate. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* VI. 2771 Candid eringoes, and rich marchpaine stuff. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 277 (1810) 288 Sea-holly groweth plentifully, whose roots are called eringo. 1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* v, Here child, here's some Ringoes. 1709 Pope *Jan. & May* 377 Satyrion near, with hot Eringo's stood.

b. [1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 203 Eringium groweth in an vntilled, rough, and drie ground. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1631) § 53 Some few Slices of Eryngium Roots.] 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv. § 4. 94 Eringo, an Herb. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* v. 439 In verdant Samphire and Eringo drest. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 120 Eryngo grows in sandy places, and near the Sea-Shore. 1798 Canning *New Morality* in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 36 (1852) 212 Eringoes o'er the hallow'd spot shall bloom. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower Pl.* III. 4 Eryngium (Eryngo). Flowers in a dense prickly head.

2. *attrib.*, esp. *eryngo-root.*

1634-5 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) p. lxix, For ashen keyes and eringo rootes. 1656 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 332 Colchester..is also famous for oysters and Eringo root. 1709 Prior *Paulo Purganti* 72 One might see Eringo Roots and Bohé Tea. 1848 C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 283 Candied Eryngo-root.

† **E:rysi:pela·ceous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Erysipel-as + -aceous.] = Erysipelatous.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 191 In a very vehement and urgent Inflammation, as an Erisipelaceous one.

Erysipelas (erisi·pĭlæs). *Path.* Forms: 4 herisipila, 6 herisipelas, erisipila, 6–7 erisipelas, -ilas, -ylas, erisypelas, erysipilas, -iles, -ely, (eresipyla, iresipilis, 9 earisiply), 7– erysipelas. [a. Gr. *ἐρυσίπελας* (Hippocrates), of doubtful etymology. Commonly regarded as f. **ἐρυσι-ς* reddening (:—OAryan **rudhti-s*, f. root **reudh*, whence Gr. *ἐρυθρός* red) + *πελ-* in *πέλλα* skin (cogn. with L. *pellis* and Fell); but the formation appears abnormal. For the first element cf. *ἐρυσίβη* red blight on corn.]

A local febrile disease accompanied by diffused inflammation of the skin, producing a deep red colour; often called St. Anthony's fire, or 'the rose'.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* Add. MS. 27944 fo. 63 As it fareþ of hem þat haue an euel þat hatte herisipla. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* H iij b, Housleke..is good agaynst the sore called Erisipila. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iii. 37 You must beware, that Herisipelas retourne not. 1635 Brathwait *Arcad. Pr.* 173 This Erysipelas or wilde fire being once kindled, the flame is not so soon to be quenched. 1693 Q. Mary *Let.* (1886) 107, I so heated my blood that I had an iresipilis upon on arm. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 268 Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire. 1769 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 251 It is common to bleed in the erysipelas. 1826 J. Williams *Last Legacy* 10 For the Earisiply, or St. Anthony's Fire. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* xiii. 325 Erysipelas of the head commonly induces delirium.

Hence **E:rysi:pela·tic** *a.* [see -ic], of the nature of erysipelas; resembling erysipelas. **E:rysipe·la·toid** *a.* [see -oid], resembling erysipelas. † **Erysi·pelous** *a.* [+ -ous] = Erysipelatous. † **E:rysipe:lato·se** *a.* [see -ose] = Erysipelatous.

1883 *Standard* 3 Jan. 3/2 Wide-spread inflammation of an erysipelatic character. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 283 It is a useful thing..for Erysipelatose Affections. 1786 Cowper *Let.* Aug. 9 An eresypylatose [*sic*] eruption.

Erysipelatous (e:rĭsipe·lătəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐρυσιπελατ-* stem of *ἐρυσίπελας* (see prec.) + -ous: cf. Fr. *érysipélateux.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, erysipelas; affected with erysipelas.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iii. 182 An Inflammation .. Oedematous, Schirrous, Erisipelatous according to the predominancy of melancholy, flegme, or choler. 1769 Buchan *Dom. Med.* liv. (1826) 269 Erysipelatous redness in the skin. 1814 Coleridge in Cottle *Remin.* (1837) 357 An erysipelatous complaint. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 264 Erysipelatous spots. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. xiv. 1094 An erysipelatous patient.

Erysy, Erytage, obs. ff. Heresy, Heritage.

Erythema (eriþī·mă). *Path.* [a. Gr. *ἐρύθημα* (stem *ἐρυθηματ-*), f. *ἐρυθαίνειν* to be red, f. *ἐρυθ-ρός* red.] A superficial inflammation of the skin, showing itself chiefly in rose-coloured patches.

1766-83 W. Cullen *First Lines Phys.* § 274 Wks. 1827 II. 23 When the disease is an affection of the skin alone .. I shall give the disease the name of Erythema. 1811 Abernethy *Surg. Wks.* I. 198 A Burgundy pitch plaster causes extensive erythema. 1855 *Lancet* 11 July 79/2 A fugacious roseola or erythema.

Hence **E:rythema·tic** *a.* [+ -ic], of, pertaining to, or of the nature of erythema. **Erythe·matous** *a.* [+ -ous] = prec.

1766-83 W. Cullen *First Lines Phys.* § 385 Wks. 1827 II. 71 The inflammation of the stomach is of two kinds, Phlegmonic, or Erythematic. 1842 T. H. Burgess tr. *Cazenove's Dis. Skin* 130 This erythematous ring is often the seat of small vesicles. 1861 T. Graham *Pract. Med.* 667 Surrounded by an erythematous efflorescence.

Erythism, erroneous spelling of Erethism.

Erythric (eri·þrik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἐρυθρ-ός* red + -ic.] *Erythric acid*: †a. (see quot. 1840); b. = Erythrin.

1840 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 415 An acid has also been obtained by Brugnatelli, by acting on uric acid with nitric acid, which he has proposed to call erythric acid. 1861 Macmillan *Footn. Page Nat.* 117 Schunk .. discovered [in rock-moss or cudbear] a colourless crystalline acid, called erythric acid.

Erythrin (eri·þrin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -in.] 'An acid ($C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$) discovered by Heeren in *Roccella tinctoria*; it appears also to be contained in most of the lichens from which archil is prepared' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882).

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 385 The erythrin.. undergoes a notable change, for it is insoluble in water.

‖ **Erythrina** (eriþrəi·nă). [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἐρυθρός* red.] The Coral-tree, a genus of tropical trees (N.O. *Leguminosæ*) bearing clusters of blood-red flowers.

1865 Parkman *Huguenots* iv. (1875) 58 The coral blossoms of the erythrina glow in the shade beneath. 1871 Mateer *Travancore* 100 The flaming Erythrina, or coral tree. 1875 Miss Bird *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 69 The surf-board.. is usually made of the erythrina, or the breadfruit tree.

Erythrine (eri·þrəin). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἐρυθρ-ός* red + -ine.] = Cobalt-bloom.

1837 Allan *Phillips' Min.* 289 *Cobalt Bloom*..Erythrine. 1882 Watts *Chem. Dict.* s. v.

Erythrite (eri·þrəit). Also 9 erithrite. [f. as prec. + -ite.]

1. *Min.* a. = Cobalt-bloom. b. 'A flesh-coloured feldspar, containing 3 per cent. magnesia, found in amygdaloid' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882).

1844 Dana *Min.* 351 The Erythrite of Thomson .. is a flesh colored feldspar. 1868 *Ibid.* 559 Erythrite when abundant is valuable for the manufacture of smalt.

2. *Chem.* An organic substance obtainable from erythrin.

1865 Williamson *Chem. for Students* li. § 312 The formula of erithrite is $C^4 H^{10} O^4$. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 391 The only tetravalent alcohol as yet known is erythrite.

Erythro- (eri·þro-) (before a vowel *ery·thr-*), combining form of Gr. *ἐρυθρό-ς* red, in several compounds occurring in Chemistry, with a few in Mineralogy, etc.

Ery·thro-benze·ne (see quot.). **Erythro·lein** [see Olein]. **Ery·throli·tmin** [see Litmus and -in], 'red substances obtained from litmus' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882). **Ery·throphyll,** *Chem.* [Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf], the red colouring matter of leaves in autumn. **Ery·throphy·llin,** *Chem.* [see prec. and -in] = prec. **Ery·throphy·toscope** [Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *-σκοπος* observer] = Erythroscope. **Ery·thropro·tid** [see Proteid or Protide], 'a red extractive matter obtained by Mulder from albumin and allied substances'. **Ery·throre·tin,** *Chem.* [see Ret-ene and -in], 'a resinous constituent of rhubarb-root, soluble with purple-red colour in alkalis' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882). **Ery·throscope** [Gr. *-σκοπος* observer], an optical contrivance, by which the green of foliage is caused to appear red, while all other green objects retain their natural hue (see quot.). **Ery·throsi·derite,** *Min.* [Gr. *σίδηρ-ος* + -ite], a hydrous chloride of potassium and iron formed by sublimation in the lavas of Vesuvius. **Ery·throzyme,** *Chem.* [Gr. *ζύμη* leaven], 'an azotised substance which exists in madder root, and gives rise to a peculiar transformation of rubian' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882).

1879 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 583 **Erythrobenzene*, a red colouring matter prepared from nitrobenzene by leaving 12 pts. of that substance in contact with 24 pts. of fine iron filings and 6 pts. strong hydrochloric acid, for 24 hours at ordinary temperatures. 1882 *Ibid.* III. 731 *Erythrolitmin forms crystalline grains of a fine deep red colour, coloured blue by potash. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 686 *Erythrophyll group. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 66 Cell-sap..tinted with dissolved pigments (Erythrophyll, &c.). 1876 *S. Kens. Museum Catal.* No. 3702 *Erythrophytoscope. 1845 G. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 29 Glutin and water may be supposed to be formed from protid and *erythroprotid by the ammonia. 1852-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 164/2 Erythroprotid, when pure, is of a fine red colour. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 466 Rhubarb contains 3 resins, aporetin phœoretin, and *erythroretin. 1876 *S. Kens. Museum Catal.* No. 3700 *Erythroscope. 1879 Rood *Chromatics* vii. 83 Simler has constructed a simple .. apparatus, based on the singular property which living leaves have of reflecting abundantly the extreme red rays of the spectrum: it is called an erythroscope. 1875 Dana *Min.* App. ii. 19 *Erythrosiderite .. Color red. Very soluble. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Fermentation* 24 In the fermentation of sugar by means of *erythrozyme.

Erythrogen (eri·þrodʒen). [mod. f. Gr. *ἐρυθρο-* Erythro- + -gen[2] 'producer'.]

1. *Bot.* 'A term for a variety of the supposed colouring matter of vegetables, called Chromogen, because it produces a red colour with acids'. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

2. *Chem.* 'A crystalline, fatty substance obtained from diseased bile; so called from the reddish or purple color of some of its compounds' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1882).

1846 Worcester cites *Penny Cyclop.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Erythroid (e·riþroid), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἐρυθρ-ος* (see Erythro-) + -oid.] Of a red colour, reddish.

1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Erytyke, obs. form of Heretic.

† **Es,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4 hes, 5 ese. [OE. *æs*, corresp. to OHG. *âs*, MDu. *aes* (mod.Ger., Du. *aas*):—OTeut. **æ̂sso(m*, f. *æ̂t-* ablaut-form of root **et-* to Eat.] Carrion; also carrion used as bait, a bait.

Beowulf (Gr.) 1331 Atol æse wlanc eft siðas teah fylle ȝefrægnod. 975 *O. E. Chron.*, Letan him behindan .. þane hasewan padan earn æftan hwit æses brucan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Þenne bið he gredi þes eses and forswoleȝeð þene hoc forð mid þan ese. 1340 *Ayenb.* 55 Yerne to þe mete ase deþ þe hond to þe hes. *c* 1450 *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 579 *Edia*, ese.

Es, *pers. pron. Obs.* [phonetic variant of *hes, his*; often attached to the vb. of which it is the obj.: see His *pron.*[2], and cf. † As *pron.*]

a. Them (*acc. pl.*). b. Her, it (*acc. fem. sing.*).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 55 Þe þet echte wile habben wel hwile þe he muȝe es welden. Giue hies for godes luue: þenne deþ hes wel ihalden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 135 He knowned [*read* knoweð] one ilc sterre name, He settes in ðe firmament. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 970 He bouthe him boþe hosen and shon, And sone dide him dones on. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3850 He oxed his armes hastiliche And men es him brouȝt sikerliche.

Es, obs. form of His *pron.*[1]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4641 (Cott.), I wat nour quar es mak. *Ibid.* 4677 Depe selers..Thoru es aun scel-wis red, He fild wit wines, quite and red.

Es, obs. form of *is*: see Be *v.* A. 1.

Es, obs. var. of *are*: see Be *v.* A. 1 ¶.

Es-, *prefix,* occurring in adoptions of OF. words beginning with *es-*:—L. *ex-* out. A few of these words survive with the prefix unchanged, as *escape, escheat*; a few others have been refashioned with *ex-*, after Latin, as *esample*, now *example, es-change*, now *exchange*; but the much larger number of them are obsolete. Before *ch* this prefix was in 14–15th c. occasionally written *ep-*. A frequent variant of *es-* is *a-*: see A- *pref.* 9.

¶ The examples of the prefix *es-* must be distinguished from those of the euphonic *e* prefixed in OF. (as in Pr., Sp., Pg.) to an initial *s* followed by a consonant, e.g. *especial, esquire.*

‖ **E·salon.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 easalon. Misspelling of Lat. *æsalon* [ad. Gr. *αἰσάλων*], the name of a bird of prey, 'the rust-kite or moor-buzzard' (Lewis and Short), 'the merlin' (Liddell and Scott); in context of first quot. it is said to be the smallest of the buzzard kind.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* III. 27 Enemye to them [Ravens] is a lyttle Byrde called Easalon, which breaketh theire egges. 1651 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 40 There is..a bitter enmity betwixt the litle bird called Esalon, and the Asse.

† **Esba·tement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *esbatement*, mod.Fr. *ébattement*, f. (*s'*)*ébattre* to divert (oneself) = Pr. *esbatre*, It. *sbattere*:—late L. type **ex-battĕre*, f. *ex* out + *battĕre* to beat. Cf. Abate.] Amusement, diversion; an amusement. Cf. Abatement 2 b.

1475 Caxton *Jason* 119 The daye passed and the feste in daunces, carolles and esbatements. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* xxiii, These wordes are but sport and esbatement of lordes. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. x, If he haue pleasure in wrastling .. where shall he se any more plesant esbatementes than that.

† **Esbay',** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 esbaie. [a. OF. *esbaï-r*, mod.Fr. (*s'*)*ébahir*: see Abash, of which this is a variant.] *trans.* To cow, dismay.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xvii, I was moche esbayed and wondred what this might be. 1531 Elyot, *Gov.* III. xix, Wherwith [the letter of Parmenio] he [Alexander] beinge nothing esbaied, helde in his handes the letter .. and dranke also the medicine.

† **Esbrandill,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Fr. **esbrandeler* (now *ébranler*), f. *es-* (see Es-) + *brandeler*, now *branler* to shake.] *trans.* To shake.

1588 Q. Elizabeth *Let. to Jas.* 8 Oct. (1849) 159 Never shall dread of any mans behaviour cause me doo ought that may esbrandill the seat that so well is settled.

† **E·scal,** *a. Obs.*[−o] [ad. L. *escāl-is*, f. *esca* food.] Pertaining to food; fit to be eaten.

1656-81 in Blount *Glossogr.*; 1775 in Ash.

Escalade (eskălē·d), *sb.* Also 8 escallade. [a. Fr. *escalade*, ad. Sp. *escalada* = It. *scalata*, f. It. and med L. *scalāre* to scale, f. L. *scāla* ladder. Cf. Scalade, Scalado.]

1. The action of scaling the walls of a fortified place by the use of ladders; also *transf.* and *fig.*

1598 Florio, *Scalada*, an escalade, a scaling of a wall with ladders. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 60 He must raze the Fort of S[t]. Katherine, and attempt..a second Escalade. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5026/5 Two thousand of the Enemy attempted .. to take Arrouches by Escallade. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 180 He prepared ladders for an escalade. 1824 Wiffen *Tasso* XII. iii, Whilst I..with distant shafts but checked Their eager escalade. 1832 Southey

Hist. Penins. War III. 416 Had they been aware how little it [the fort] was injured, they would not have recommended the escalade so soon. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 107 The wall had been protected against such an escalade by..old bottles.

¶ **2.** *? erroneous use.* A series of terraces one above the other, like a staircase. Hence the same writer forms **Escala·ded** *a.* [-ED[2]], formed into an 'escalade'.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 46 The washings of the melted snows had accumulated, in little escalades or terraces, a scanty mould. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 148 The escaladed structure of the Arctic glacier.

Escalade (eskălē·d), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To climb up and get over or enter (a wall, rampart, etc.) by means of ladders; to scale.

1801 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 361 They might escalade the outer wall, taking care to carry over some ladders for the purpose of escalading the inner wall. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. iv. 535 A.. multitude had already begun..to escalade the parapets.

Hence **Escala·der,** one who escalades. **Escala·ding** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. *attrib.*

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xli. V. 157 The successful escaladers opened the gates to the entire Persian host. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* III. 105 The escaladers were then to advance. 1839–42 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (ed. 8) III. xviii. 557 A loud shout..announced the success of the escalading party.

Escalado (eskălā·do). *arch.* Also 6–7 escalada. [a. Sp. *escalada* (see ESCALADE); first used in correct form, afterwards with the usual perversion of Sp. *-ada* into -ADO[2].] = ESCALADE *sb.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 *Escalada*..is the skaling of a wall or fort with ladders. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. lxiii. 1152 The Consull.. purposed to invest the citie round about with the Escalado. 1625 BACON *Consid. War Spain* (1629) 51 That..we should..haue wonne one Toune of importance by Escalada. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* 67 Using all meanes possible, by Escalado, Battery, and burning the gates, to enter the City. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxii, Tragedies, intrigues, serenades, escaladoes.

†**Esca·le,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [var. of SCALE *v.*]

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VI. 301 Vsing the seruice of eskaling ladders, they commaunded the wall.

†**Escaline.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *escalin*, ad. Du. *schelling*, Ger. *schilling* SHILLING.] A Flemish coin.

1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 904/4, 2 or 300 Lewises of Gold, 32 Escalines of Gold.

Escalion (eskæ·liən). *rare.* = SCALLION.

1847 GOSSE *Birds of Jamaica* 312 They are fond of picking about the beds of shallots and escalions.

‖ **Escallonia** (eskălō·niă). [mod.Lat. f. *Escallon* the name of the discoverer.] A genus of flowering shrubs (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*) found in the temperate parts of South America.

1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 292/1 Escallonias are useful. 1884 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 2/1 Looking on a summer sea from ..terraces lined with laurel, fuchsia, and escalonia.

Escallop (eskæ·ləp). Also 7 escollop, 7–8 escalop. [a. OF. *escalope* shell, an adoption from some Teut. lang.; cf. MDu. *schelpe* (mod. Du. *schelp*) shell. The variant SCALLOP is found much earlier, and is still in use.]

1. A bivalve mollusc of the genus *Pecten*; = SCALLOP 1.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiii. (1660) 238 The Escallop (according to Dioscorides) is engendred of the Dew and Ayre. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 78 The stone is stuck full of Cockles, Escallops, and Oysters. 1886 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/6 Escallops, 6d. per dozen.

2. *Her.* = ESCALLOP-SHELL.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 21 Shillings marked with an Escalope. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 429 The point of the sword [is] formed like an escalop flourished. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XV. (ed. 3.) 184 Three escallops or.

3. One of a series of segments of circles forming a 'scalloped' edge. More usually SCALLOP.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 102 The figure of the leaves .. divided into so many jags or Escallops.

4. *Comb.* **escallop-basin,** a basin made in the form of an escallop shell.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 44 Before this grotto is a long poole into which ran divers spouts of water from leaden escollop basins.

Escalloped (eskæ·ləpt), *ppl. a.* [f. **escallop* vb. (= SCALLOP *v.*) + -ED[1].] An alternative (but now less frequent) form of SCALLOPED.

1. Having the border or edge cut in 'scallops' or segments of circles; = SCALLOPED 1.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 82 Now Burgundians scorne their Fliece of Gold; The French, th' Escalopt Collar set with grace. 1672 GREW *Idea Philos. Hist. Plants* (1682) 3 Leaves are Long or Round, Even-edg'd or Escallop'd, and many other ways different. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 727 They only succeed .. by cross beams and escalloped wedges jambed in between them and their coronets. 1885 R. HEATH in *Mag. Art.* Sept. 481/2 The ladies wore escaloped laced 'heads', mostly English.

b. *Her.*

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xiv. 320/2 His robe turned down about his neck Azure, Escaloped.

2. Of oysters: = SCALLOPED 2. *rare.*

1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* 14 A person you might help to escalloped oysters or ice-cream at an evening party.

Esca·llop-she·ll. = SCALLOP-SHELL.

1. The shell of the escallop, usually a single valve of the shell.

Pilgrims returning from the shrine of St. James at Compostella were accustomed to wear an escallop-shell found on the Galician shore; hence, this shell (in ecclesiastical symbolism used as the emblem of the apostle) is often referred to as the distinctive badge of a pilgrim.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* Pref., The Senators of Rome did weare bracelets of Escalop shelles about their armes. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* II. iv. 116 Upon her [Thetis'] head a Coronet of Periwinkle and Escallop shelles. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 101 The piazza..being made with descending steps, much resembles the figure of an escalop-shell. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 254 None are more beautiful .. than..Escallop shells or Comb shells. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. vi. 283 The escalop-shell, the device of St. James, was adopted as the universal badge of the palmer.

2. An imitation of a scallop shell used for ornamental purposes; *esp.* in the collar of the order of St. Michael.

1664 EVELYN *Acc. Architects* (R.), With such ornament and decoration as best becomes them: as to Nymphs .. escalop-shells. 1864 J. WOODWARD in *N. & Q.* V. 184 The collar of this order was composed of escallop shells.

3. *Her.* The figure of an escallop borne as a charge.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiii. (1611) 171 He beareth Argent, an Escallop shell gules by the name of Prelate. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* Pref., A Cheuron betwene three Escalop shelles Sable. 1766–87 PORNY *Heraldry* 175 Three Escallop-shells Pearl. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XV. 192 The escallop shells appear again upon the shield of De Bigot.

†**Esca·ndalize,** *v. Obs.* In 6 -ise. [ad. Sp. *escandalizar*:—late L. *scandalizāre.*] = SCANDALIZE.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 242 Before they ..do justice they shall escandalise the common wealth. 1640 R. BRATHWAIT *Boulster Lect.* 100 By jesting I have many times escandalized another.

Escapable (ĕskē·păb'l), *a.* [f. ESCAPE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be escaped.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Escapade (eskăpē·d). [a. Fr. *escapade*, ad. Sp. or Pr. *escapada*, f. *escapar*: see ESCAPE *v.*]

1. An act of escaping from confinement or restraint; a runaway excursion.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. iv, I wish your bum-gut [may] fall out and make an escapade. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXVI, His second escapade was made for the purpose of visiting the field of Rullion-green. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. iv. 74 He tried..an escapade to the Low Countries .. in a ship which lay..at Sandwich.

b. *fig.* A breaking loose from restraint or rules; a flighty piece of conduct.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXXIV, A youthful escapade, which might be easily atoned. 1827 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Administr.* (1837) I. 80 A young nobleman..commits an escapade (the name given to the offences of persons of quality). 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Halib.* II. XXIII, Anna could have died rather than suffer her escapade to reach the ears of home. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/3 Lord R. Churchill's latest escapade..is the theme of general remark.

†**2.** Of a horse: A throwing off of control; a fit of plunging and rearing. *Obs. rare.*

1673 DRYDEN *Cong. Granada* I. i, His fiery Arab .. Sprung loose, and flew into an Escapade.

‖ **Escapado**[1] (eskăpā·do). [Sp.; pa. pple. of *escapar* to ESCAPE.] An escaped prisoner.

1881 MAYNE REID *Free Lances* I. ix. 94 The retaken escapadoes had been brought back.

Escapa·do[2]. *rare*[−1]. Pseudo-foreign form of ESCAPADE.

1849 JAMES *Woodman* XXXVI, Know you aught of this escapado, Signor Chartley.

†**Esca·pal.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ESCAPE *v.* + -AL.] An escape.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. i. 58 [He] fled through the woods and came to his native home where he still lives to rehearse his happie escapall.

Escape (ĕskē·p), *sb.*[1] Also 4–5 eschap(e. [f. ESCAPE *v.*; cf. OF. *eschap* (perh. the source in 14th c.), Sp. *escape.*]

1. The action of escaping, or the fact of having escaped, from custody, danger, etc.; *spec.* in *Law*: see quot. 1641.

a. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4287 For that eschape they beon anoyed sore. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 65 He wes off his eschap sary. 1417 BP. CLIFFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 29. I. 90 Foryevyng me graciously the eschapes of the clerkes convictes out of my prison of Storteford.

β. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 235 Your fellow Tranio ..Puts my apparrell..on, And I for my escape haue put on his. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lv. 8, I would hasten my escape from the windie storme, and tempest. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV. iv, What, has he made an escape! which way? follow, neighbour Haggise. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 142 Escape is where one that is arrested commeth to his liberty before that he be delivered by award of any Justice, or by order of Law. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxviii. 20. Paraphr. 330 To him we owe all our escapes. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 221 No sooner was the King's Escape taken notice of by the Guards. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* (J.), Men of virtue have had extraordinary escapes out of such dangers as have enclosed them. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 415 When a defendant is once in custody upon this process [*ca. sa.*] .. if he be afterwards seen at large, it is an *escape.* 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xx. 267 An igneous substance, which .. makes its escape at death. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 171 His escape was attributed partly to his own singular equanimity, and partly to, etc. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 65 Yet is..forbidden premature escape from time.

2. *concr.* a. A plant that has 'escaped' from cultivation, a garden plant growing wild.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 16 *Chelidonium majus* .. in the S. of England, elsewhere an obvious escape. 1887 W. R. HAYWARD *Botanist's Pocket-bk.* Pref. (ed. 5) 4 In many cases they [alien plants] are escapes from gardens.

b. *U. S.* An escaped person, a fugitive.

1881 *Philada. Record* No. 3464. 4 All the Chinese in this country, excepting officials, were escapes.

3. A means of escape. In FIRE-ESCAPE; and short for that word.

1810 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 177 If every parish would provide one of these escapes .. it would lessen the many accidents which occur by fire. 1887 *Daily News* 16 May 6/2 The fire brigade ran out a couple of their escapes.

4. The escaping of water, gases, etc. from confinement; in recent use *esp.* a leakage of gas, electricity, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 808 *Escape* (*Telegraphy*), leakage of current from the line-wire to the ground, caused usually by defective insulation and contact with partial conductors. *Mod.* There is an escape of gas in the kitchen.

†**b.** *euphemistically.* (More commonly SCAPE.)

1599 HARSNET *Agst. Darell* 41 Hee meeting Alice Goodridge in a Coppice did Let an Escape (as the book termeth it) which shee taking to be done in her contempt, etc.

†**5.** An involuntary outburst of feeling; a sally of wit. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 63 Thousand escapes of wit Make thee the father of their idle dreame, And racke thee in their fancies. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 623 Excusing himself for that little escape of his resentment. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 314 Their views were only discovered now and then, in heat and as by escapes, but on this occasion they exploded suddenly.

†**6.** An inadvertence, blunder, mistake; *esp.* a clerical or printer's error. *Obs.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 469 The book itself sheweth the escape and biddeth instead of four to read three. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* Epil., There be sundrie escapes in the print. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* To Rdr., The Printer thinkes it the best instance of pardon if his Escapes be not laid upon the Author. 1680 R. FILMER *Patriarcha* ii. § 1 This negligence, or wilful escape of Lambine, in not translating a word. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 613 There are several other variations between the 8vo and the quartos; but they seem literal escapes. 1786 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 187 Some escapes will happen in so long a work. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (1844) 134 Many grammatical escapes and errors. 1844 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 30 Now you may quiz me for so foolish an escape of mouth.

†**b.** An unstudied or artless performance.

1667 DRYDEN *Sir Mart. Mar-all* II. i, I am wholly ignorant of painting, music, and poetry; only some rude escapes.

†**7.** An inconsiderate transgression; a peccadillo, venial error. (In Shaks. with different notion: an outrageous transgression.) Applied *esp.* to breaches of chastity. *Obs.*

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (1851) 74 Yet God, such is his goodness, winketh (as it were) at such escapes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 113 Rome will despise her for this foul escape. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 37 The escapes of Jupiter, the wanton delights of Venus, and the amorous deceits of Cupid. 1611 COTGR., *Peccadille*, an escape, little sinne, small fault, venial offence. 1614 WITHER *Sat. to King* Juvenilia (1633) 339 If her escapes I had not chanced to tell. 1678 BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* 468 O! how will they insult, and make more noise of the escape of one Quaker, than of an hundred among themselves.

8. *Comb.* **escape-cock** (see quot.); **escape-pinion,** the pinion on the escape-wheel arbor; **escape-pipe,** the pipe through which steam passes from an escape-valve; **escape-shaft,** a shaft provided for the escape of miners in case of the ordinary shaft becoming blocked; **escape-valve,** a valve fitted to the boiler, cylinder, or other part of a steam-engine, to provide for the exit of steam or water when necessary; **escape-warrant,** a process addressed to all sheriffs, etc. throughout England, to retake an escaped prisoner, even on a Sunday, and commit him to proper custody (Wharton); **escape-wheel,** the wheel that forms part of the escapement in a watch, called also *escapement-wheel.*

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 62 *Escape cock is the bracket that supports the upper end of the escape wheel and pallet staff arbors. *Ibid.* 68 When the verge has an *escape pinion of 6, use an escape pinion of 7. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 425 Superfluous steam ejected by the *escape pipes..of a self-regulating machine. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 39 The dense clouds of steam which roll forth from .. the escape-pipe of a steam-engine. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 3/1 A cube shaft fulfils the requirements of the Act as an *escape shaft. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii, Fasten down the *escape-valve, and sit on it, and see where you'll land. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcvi. 184, I kept snug and laughed at his *escape-warrant. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 58 The *escape wheel is of hard hammered brass.

Escape (ĕskē·p), *sb.*[2] *Arch.* [a. Fr. *escape*, earlier *escappe* (Godef.), ad. L. *scapus*: see SCAPE[2].] Properly, the shaft of a column; but (through confusion with ESCAPE *sb.*[1]) explained in Dicts. as = APOPHEGY.

1846 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1875) 109 *Escape*, term used sometimes for the Apophyge. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Escape*, the scape of a column in architecture.

Escape (ėskē·p), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 eschape, 6 *Sc.* eschaip, eohap. See also ACHAPE, ASCHAPE, CHAPE, SCHAPE. *β.* (4 esscape, ?5 eskepe, 6 eskape), 4– escape. See also ASCAPE, ATSCAPE, OFSCAPE, SCAPE. [ME. *eschape* is a. Central OF. *eschaper* (mod.F. *échapper*), and ME. *escape* is a. ONF. *escaper* (mod. Picard *écaper*), corresp. to Pr., Sp., Pg. *escapar*, It. *scappare*:— late L. type **excappāre*, f. *ex* out + *cappa* cloak. (For the sense, Diez compares Gr. ἐκδύεσθαι to put off one's clothes, to escape.) The earliest forms recorded in Eng. appear to be ASCAPE (after the ONF. variant *ascaper*) and the aphetic SCAPE, which occur in 13th c.; the former survived until 16th c.; the latter continued in ordinary use until 17th c., and as a poetic archaism (often written *'scape*) is still employed. In 14th c. the forms of Central Fr. origin, *eschape*, ASCHAPE, ACHAPE, aphetically SCHAPE, CHAPE, are of frequent occurrence, esp. in northern writers, while in southern use the forms from Northern Fr., *escape*, ASCAPE, SCAPE, were more common. After 15th c. the former type is found only in Sc. writers, finally disappearing in 17th c. The forms ATSCAPE, OFSCAPE, occasional in 13–14th c., appear to be due to a confusion of the initial *a-* in *ascape* with the prepositional prefix in synonymous Eng. vbs.

In Fr. the vb. *échapper* has always remained intransitive. The development of the trans. senses in Eng. was assisted by the formal coincidence of the dative and the accusative; cf. also such constructions as 'to be banished the country'. Formerly the vb. was often conjugated with *be*, not only when intrans. (as still sometimes *arch.*) but also when transitive.]

1. *intr.* To gain one's liberty by flight; to get free from detention or control, or from an oppressive or irksome condition. Const. *from*, † *of*, *out of*.

α. [1292 BRITTON 27 Si il le face si negligaument garder qe il eschape]. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5277 (Fairf.) Vnnebe eschaped I [Joseph, from the pit]. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxii. (1890) 120 And alle thus eschaped dedalus oute of the pryson of Mynos kynge of Crete.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 201 þat of his anguys grim so lightly was escaped. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2643 *Hypermnestre*, Thow nescapist nought Out of my paleis, or that thou be deed. *c* 1392 — *Compl. Venus* 50 For tescape [MS. *T.* teschape] oute of youre lace. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1243/1 Such sure watch layd vpon him that he cannot eskape. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii 73 He might put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchiefe, and so escape. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 216 That it once had an inhabitant, and that he is escaped out of it. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, How we shall prevent the guilty person from escaping in the interim. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 The beast also escaped from before his eyes in the desert.

b. Of organisms, fluids, etc.: To issue, find egress, from some confining envelope or enclosure.

c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 4263 All þe bolnyng was eschaped. 1825 NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 159 There is a cloth hood..to prevent the finer particles of flour from escaping. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 409/2 The young escape fully formed through stomachal orifice. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxii. 362 Common electricity escapes when the pressure of the atmosphere is removed. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 189/2 At the time of flowering the leaves are only escaping from their buds.

c. Of time: To slip away. *rare.*

1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxxix, After two delightful hours had escaped, I returned home to the hotel.

† 2. *trans.* To effect one's flight from (prison); to free oneself from (a person's grasp or control); to get safely out of (painful or dangerous conditions).

α. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2678 þan may he eschape and passe lightly þe bitter payn of purgatory. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 64 Thai tauld the king than hale the cas, And how that he eschapyt was.

β. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 36 How they the prison might escape [in which they were then confined]. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 593 Suffre he shal grete travaile, And wele escape it he shal. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 The most tender..Plants did outlive and escape those rigorous seasons. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 14 Thee I re-visit now with bolder wing, Escap't the Stygian Pool.

b. To issue unawares or involuntarily from (a person, his lips); to be uttered inadvertently by.

Perhaps the obj. was originally dative, in which case this use belongs historically to sense 1. Cf. Fr. *il lui est échappé une sottise.*

α. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1020 That the no wordez eschape, whate so be-tydez.

β. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xix. (1865) 372 But his sea songs seldomer escape him. 1836 J. GRANT *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xv. 366 Never did personality, or anything calumniatory of an opponent escape his lips. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. I. I. i. § 5 The feeling and fondness which I have for some works of modern art escape me sometimes where they should not. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 191 No word of courtesy escaped his lips.

3. *intr.* To get off safely when pursued or imperilled; to avoid capture, punishment, or any threatened evil; to go unhurt or unpunished.

α. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 þai eschape withouten harme of body. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 36 Quha can eschaip? *Ibid.* 143 Præsumption of gods mercie to echap for sinne vnpunisched.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 122 3if any lewed man laid hand opon clerk .. He suld not escape. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23322 (Fairf.) þai ar escapid of þat care. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 654 But swich a reyn doun fro the welkne shadde That slow the fyr and made hym to escape. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxv. (1495) 362 Whan nyght comyth vpon theim that ben in peryll of wracke, vnethe they may escape. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12. § 1 Somtime their offences..escape vnpunished. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 14 Yet not escaped from the due reward Of his bad deedes, which daily he increast. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 44 They escaped all safe to land. 1618 DONNE *Serm.* cxliii. V. 560 He may escape with his life. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 155 Death, from which he sees not how to escape. 1725 WATTS *Logic* (J.), Laws are not executed, men of virtue are disgraced, and murderers escape. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 270 There are many troubles from which it is better for a man not to escape than to escape wrongly.

† b. To recover from dangerous sickness. *Obs.*

Cf. Fr. *échapper*, 'se tirer d'une maladie, guérir' (Littré).

1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 490 II. 160 He is ded, or ellys ryght seke and not lyke to eskape. 1479 *Ibid.* No. 836 III. 251 My grandam is dyssessed..Myn uncle had a messenger 3esterday that she shuld not escape.

4. *trans.* To get clear away from (pursuit or a pursuer); to elude (a person's grasp); to succeed in avoiding (anything painful or unwelcome).

α. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxiii. 14 Turnynge fra ill eschapis dampnacioun. 1450 SOMNER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 If he myght eschape the daunger of the Towr he should be saffe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. (1873) 17, I hef rehersit thir vordis, in hope to eschaipt the detractione of invyful gramariaris. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 25 That ye may eschaip the dangerous thirldome and captivite of the devil.

β. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 35 He may nought the deth escape. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lv, If the court were close continually Some men should escape great payne and misery. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 1054 Thrice did my hands vain hold th' image escape. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Worcester* xi, Shall not eskape Gods vengeaunce. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 205 They might know that they were escaped a thousand deaths. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* (1609) VII. 16 His owne person eagerly pursu'd Hardly (by Boate) escap't the multitude. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* C iiij, In a Work of this Nature it is impossible to escape Mistakes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 96 ₱ 14 Truth was easily escaped by the oblique and desultory movements .. which Falsehood always practised. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. iii. 45 He seems to have escaped suspicion. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 120 They cannot expect to escape being laughed at.

5. To elude (observation, search, etc.); to elude the notice of (a person). Also *absol.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. vii. (1611) 72 Many things escape them. *a* 1668 DENHAM (J.), 'Tis still the same, although their airy shape All but a quick poetick sight escape. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* Pref., This History may suffer .. by the Faults escap'd the Press. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 122 Things..so well conceeal'd that they escaped the Search of the Enemy. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ₱ 3, I..have leisure to make many Observations that escape the Notice of my Fellow-Travellers. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 174 It cannot escape observation, that, etc. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* Pref. 12 How came Shakspeare to let such a subject escape him? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxxii. 416 A fact, the significance of which had previously escaped me.

b. To elude (a person's recollection).

1696 HOPE tr. *Solleysel's Mareschal* 4 Lest it might have escaped my memory, I here set it down. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, The name of which escapes me. *Mod.* The matter quite escaped my memory.

Escapee (eskăpī·). [f. ESCAPE *v.* + -EE.] One who has escaped; *esp.* an escaped convict from a penal settlement.

1875–6 W. WHITMAN *Mem. War* 40 Southern Escapees. 1880 *Melbourne Argus* 22 July 2/3 The 10 New Caledonia escapees..are to be handed over to the French consul. 1884 *Manch. Guard.* 9 Sept. 5 Some of the worst crimes have been committed in the colonies by escapees.

Escapeful (ėskē·pful), *a.* [f. ESCAPE *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL.] Giving a chance of escape.

1883 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 367 Is there no help at all .. and no escapeful way?

Escapeless (ėskē·plės), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without escape; that cannot be escaped.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 552 It presses with all the weight of an escapeless fate. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. XV. § 5 A chasm as utterly hopeless and escapeless as any into which Dante gazed.

Escapement (ėskē·pmĕnt). See also SCAPEMENT. [f. ESCAPE *v.* + -MENT; app. first in sense 2 after Fr. *échappement*.]

1. The action of escaping. *rare.*

1824 HOOD *Two Swans* iv, Hope can spy no golden gate For sweet escapement. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct., Wilmington, the last avenue of escapement left open to the beleaguered South.

b. A means of escape; an outlet.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 327 He allowed her to go her own way, as the best escapement of a frenzy. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iii. 67 This little arm would prove a convenient escapement to prevent inundation. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. xi. 209 The archery ball .. was not an escapement for youthful high spirits.

2. *Watch and Clock-making.* In a watch or clock, the mechanism which intervenes between the motive power and regulator, and which alternately checks and releases the train, thus causing an intermittent impulse to be given to the regulator.

Escapements are of various kinds, as the *anchor-*, *chronometer-*, *crown-*, *dead-beat-*, *lever-*, etc, *escapement*.

[The Fr. *échappement* (in quot. 1801 anglicized as *echappement*) occurs, as a current term in a paper dated 1716 printed in *Machines approuvées par l'Académie* (1735) III. 93; the etymological reference is to the regulated 'escape' of the toothed wheel from its detention by the pallet. The earliest instances of the word in Eng. are in the form SCAPEMENT, though at the period to which they belong the verb SCAPE was already archaic in general sense.]

[1739 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 126 The teeth of the swing wheel would scape free of the pallets. 1755 *Bosley's Patent* No. 698, 4 Scapement. 1766 CUMMING *Clockmaking* Index, *Scapement* is the means by which the action of the wheels is applied to maintain vibration.] 1779 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Escapement*, see Scapement. 1801 J. JONES tr. *Bygge's Trav. Fr. Rep.* xvi. 384 Breguet, the famous watchmaker, has discovered a new echapement. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 514 From the .. description of the several parts of the escapement .. it will be easy to see the mode of its action. 1880 S. P. THOMPSON in *Nature* XXI. 398 Models of every form of escapement.

transf. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1865) 73 Death alone can..silence at last the clicking of the terrible escapement we have carried so long beneath our wrinkled foreheads.

b. *attrib.*, as in *escapement-wheel.*

1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xiv. 194 From the action of the pallets in checking the motion of the wheel and allowing its teeth alternately to escape, this has been called the escapement wheel.

Escaper (ėskē·pəɹ). [f. ESCAPE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who escapes.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* ix. 15 *marg.*, Let no escaper goe. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* v. ci, The bright escaper from a world of grief. 1890 *Temple Bar* July 331 He dropped his robe and veil, and appeared before them as the famed escaper.

Escaping (ėskē·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ESCAPE *v.*] The action of the vb. ESCAPE. Also *attrib.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2122 The messengers went out ful swythe; Of their escaping they were blithe. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* v. 9 That God should .. open him an escaping place. 1650 BP. JER. TAYLOR *Fun. Sermon* 14 Such escapings we must reckon to be an extraordinary fortune. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 20 The great escaping of ecstatic souls.

Escaping (ėskē·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That escapes; in the senses of the vb.

1870 *Daily News* 15 Nov., I have not heard of the escaping English. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 10/1 They were deluged by the escaping water.

Hence **Esca·pingly** *adv.*, in an escaping manner; evasively.

a 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 63 To Speak Oraculously, whisperingly, generally, and therefore Escapingly.

Escar(e, obs. form of ESCHAR.

Escarbuncle (ėskā·ɹbʊŋk'l). *Her.* Also 6 escarboucle. [a. OF. *escarbuncle*, Fr. *escarboucle*: see CARBUNCLE.] = CARBUNCLE 2.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 26 b, Beareth quarterly Golde, and Gules, an Escarboucle Pomettè. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vi. (1660) 126 The Escarbuncle is of most use in Armes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 39/1 An Escarbuncle ..is a kind of precious Stone. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. § 4. 304 Badges: Henry II..an Escarbuncle.

‖ **Esca·rgatoire.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Misspelling of F. *escargotière*, (or a dial. synonym), f. *escargot* snail.] A place for rearing snails.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 473 Escargatoire .. a square Place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large Snails. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Esca·rmouche,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 escarmissh, 6 escharmouch, -mousch, 9 (*Scott*) escaramouche. [a. Fr. *escarmouche* = Pr. *escarmussa*, Sp. *escaramuza*, It. *scaramuccia*; see SKIRMISH.] A skirmish; also *fig.* a fit of anger.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 13 After many assautes and grete escarmisshes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. (1872) 79 The atheniens and ther allya .. assail3et the persans be escharmouchis and incursions. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 843/1 What shall wee say when a man is olde, and shoulde haue passed all those escharmouches. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxvii, Such of the men as have escaped this escaramouche.

† **Esca·rmouche,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 escharmousch. [a. Fr. *escarmoucher*, f. *escarmouche*: see prec.] a. *intr.* To skirmish. b. *trans.* To skirmish with; to engage.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. (1872) 78 Leonides..escharmouschit xerxes gryt armye, and sleu tuenty thousand persuns. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 258 He had hearde only of a fewe Spaniardes, that laye therin garrison, and them wold he haue prouoked to escarmouche.

Escarp (ėskā·ɹp), *sb. Fortif.* [a. Fr. *escarpe*, ad. It. *scarpa*. Cf. SCARP.]

1. 'A steep bank or wall immediately in front of and below the rampart .. generally the inner side of the ditch' (Adm. Smyth).

1688 J. S. *Fortification* 27 The Escarpe or Slope of the Ditch next to the wall. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 12 The enemy had cleared the rubbish from the bottom of the escarp. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* 338 The crest of the exterior slope, or escarp.

2. *transf.* A natural formation of a similar kind.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 81 These shelves .. presented distinct and recognisable embankments or escarps of elevation. 1868 SIR R. NAPIER *Disp. on Capture of Magdala* 12 May, Sir Charles Staveley effected an entrance .. through a difficult crevice in the rocky escarps.

Escarp (ėskā·ɹp), *v.* [ad. Fr. *escarper*, f. *escarpe*: see prec. The aphetic form SCARP is the more usual.] *trans.* To make into an escarp, to cut or form into a steep slope; to furnish with scarps.

1728 G. CARLETON *Mem.* 100 The Glacis was all escarp'd

upon the live Rock. 1852 LEVER *Daltons* II. 265 Carried along the mountain-side by a track escarped in the rock itself. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 69 The angels wrought the mountains, bulk by bulk, And chain by chain, serrated or escarped. 1884 *World* 27 Feb. 6/2 Billows of land, washed and escarped by ancient seas.

Hence **Esca·rped** *ppl. a.*, cut out in the form of an escarp.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 48 The dike .. rising up .. into escarped terraces nearly 1400 feet high. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 47 The escarped rock upon which they were constructed.

Escarpment (ėskā·ɪpmĕnt). [ad. Fr. *escarpement*, f. *escarper*: see prec.] The condition of being escarped; hence *concr.*

1. Ground cut into the form of an escarp for the purpose of fortification.

1802 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *Escarpment*: see Declivity. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. i, The living rock .. formed the impregnable bulwarks and escarpments. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* 1858-9 I. 82 The old Porto Batavo walls still surround the town, with moat and escarpments. 1882 *Luck of Ladysmede* I. 93 From which a natural escarpment swept down towards the river.

2. *Geol.* 'The abrupt face or cliff of a ridge or hill range' (Page). Also *attrib.*

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 70 It is only on the sides of the nearly perpendicular peaks and escarpments that the bare rock is visible. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1852) 165 The view is generally bounded by the escarpment of another plain. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 23 Plains of New Red Sandstone and Lias, succeeded by two great escarpments, the edges of table-lands. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 216 The western, or Libyan chain, is merely the escarpment edge of the plateau of the Sahara.

b. *transf.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 56 A naked escarpment of ice, twelve hundred feet high. 1856 WHITTIER *Panorama* 2 [The] long escarpment of half-crumbled wall.

† **Escarteled, escartelee,** *a. Her. Obs.* [ad. and a. OF. *escartelé*, pa. pple. of *escarteler* (mod.F. *écarteler*) to break into quarters = Pr. *esquartelar*, f. *es-* (:—L. *ex* out) + med.L. *quartellus*, dim. of *quartus* fourth.]

1. Quartered or quarterly.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio) *Escartelé.* 1775 in ASH. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

¶ 2. Having a square notch.

This sense is app. due to a misunderstanding of some sort. The Fr. writers on heraldry (*e.g.* Palliot 1664) recognize *croix escartelée* only as meaning a cross divided by lines along the middle of each arm: this is substantially = sense 1.]

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. iii. 19 *Escartelee*, that is, when the streight line is cut off in the middle with a perfect Square. *Ibid.* 21 A Chief Escartelee. *Ibid.* I. v. 47 Some call it a cross escartalled, couped: as if it had only a nick or notch .. sawed into the four ends of it. *Ibid.* I. ix. 92 A Cross Patee escarteled. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

-escent, *suffix*, forming adjs., repr. L. *-ēscent-em*, the ending of pr. pples. of vbs. in *-ēscĕre*, chiefly inceptives, f. vbs. of state in *-ēre*. Primarily occurring in words ad. L. pples., as *deliquescent*, *effervescent*, *obsolescent*, *putrescent*, where the general sense is 'beginning to assume a certain state'. Hence in recent times the suffix has been used (both in Eng. and in other European langs.) to form adjs. upon sbs., as in *alkalescent* (? after *acescent*), and in several words referring to play of light or colour, as *fluorescent*, *iridescent*, *opalescent*, *phosphorescent*.

Esch, obs. Sc. form of ASH *sb.*[1]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iii. 80 The hie eschis soundis thare and here, For dyntis rude of the scharp stelyt ax.

‖ **Esch.** The German name for the grayling; in some Dicts. treated as Eng.

1658 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* xxxiv. 71 Others of this sort are .. the Barbel, the Esch [orig. *der Esch*], the Trout. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Esch* .. a name given, by Hildegard and others, to the fish we call the grayling. [In some mod. Dicts.]

Eschalot (eʃāl·ɒt). [ad. Fr. *eschalotte* (now *échalotte*), dim. of *eschaloigne* ESCALLION.] = SHALLOT.

1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), Eschalots are now from France become an English plant. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* (ed. 14) 37 Take some horse radish, one or two eschalots, etc. 1755 JOHNSON, *Eschalot.* Pronounced *shallot*. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 48/1 Eschalots may still be planted, if not already in the ground.

Eschange: obs. var. EXCHANGE.

† **Eschansonnery.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *eschansonnerie*, f. *eschanson*:—med.L. *scanciōn-em*, ad. Teut. **skankjon-* cupbearer, butler (= OE. *scęnca*).] The butlery.

1514 *Rutl. Papers* (Camden) 26 Eschansonnery celler. In wyn iiij septiers.

‖ **Eschantillon.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [F. *eschantillon* (now *échantillon*); cf. SCANTLING.] A fragment, diminutive specimen.

1720 POPE *Let. R. Digby* 20 July, Lady Scudamore, whose short Eschantillon of a letter (of a quarter of a page) I value.

Eschar (e·skaɪ). *Path.* Forms: 6-7 asker, (6 ascher, askar), 6-8 escar(e, 6 eschare, eskarre, 7 escarre, (esker), 7- eschar. [ad. (partly through Fr. *eschare*) L. *eschara*, a. Gr. ἐσχάρα lit. 'hearth', hence mark of a burn. The Fr. word was at an earlier period adopted apheticallly as *scarre*, SCAR[1].]

'A brown or black dry slough, resulting from the destruction of a living part, either by gangrene, by burn, or by caustics' (*Syd Soc. Lex.*).

[*c* 1430 tr. *Gul. de Saliceto* in *MS. Sloane* 277 fo. 49 þe remeuynge of þe escara or cruste.] 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. ix. 23 After that the malignite is taken awaye, ye muste cause the eschare to fal awaye. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I. vii. 8 You maie not take awaie yᵉ Askar, vntill such tyme as it falleth out of hymself. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 313 Bind it thereto for three days, in which space you shall see a white asker on the sore. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc., *Riverius* IV. vii. 119 When the Eschar falls off, they will bleed again. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. xlviii. (1738) 182 It does not form anything like an Escar. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 50 The tongue alone was the seat of the gangrenous eschar. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 223, I cauterized the wound by means of burning tinder .. until an eschar was produced about the size of a shilling. 1874 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* 286 In the eschar produced by cautery no nerve thrills.

† b. *transf. Obs.*

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 379 The Flame of common Fire .. is able to reduce it [Iron] to an Eschar or sort of Rust. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ant*, Insects .. cause so many Escars, that the Leaves cannot avoid circling.

† **Escharbon.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. OF. *escarboton*, *escharbote*, It. *scarbone*, f. Vulgar L. *scarab-us* (L. *scarabæus*) beetle.] A beetle.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XV. iv, Escharbons ben born & norysshid of dede horses.

Escharotic (eskărǫ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 escarotick, 7-8 escharotick. [ad. late L. *escharōtic-us*, a. Gr. ἐσχαρωτικός, f. ἐσχάρα: see ESCHAR. Cf. Fr. *escharotique*.]

A. *adj.* Fitted or tending to form an eschar, caustic.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 305 Put never one Caustick or Escarotick medicine after another too soone. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* IV. vii. 119 Burnt Vitriol .. besides its Escharotick quality, is good to stanch blood. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 80 Its hot escharotick Quality makes it very hurtful to Sheep.

B. *sb.* An escharotic drug; a powerful caustic.

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* IV. vii. 119 Escharoticks .. by burning the mouths of the Veins, produce a Scab. 1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 118 Verdegris applied externally proves a gentle detergent and Escharotic. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 139 An escharotic will suffice to remove all small warts.

So † **Escharo·tical,** *a. Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 173 An escharoticall caustick.

† **E·scharous,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 escarous. [f. ESCHAR + -OUS.] Full of eschars; resembling an eschar; scabby.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. x. 23 Yf the ulceration shulde come of fier .. it is escarous. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 17 a, You maie .. often applie the same, untill the same come to an escharous crust or scabbe.

Eschatological (e:skătǫlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as next + -IC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to eschatology.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 713 Many of these poems touch on eschatological questions. 1863 *Jrnl. Sacr. Lit.* Jan. 295 Eschatological notions, which he [Paul] is supposed to have borrowed at first from Judaism. 1881 E. WILSON *Egypt of the Past* in *Nature* 24 Nov. 75 The eschatological notions of the period differed exceedingly from those of subsequent periods.

Eschatologist (eskătǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. next + -IST.] One who studies or treats of eschatology.

1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. Ch.* Pref. 29 The ideas of the great prophets .. are more true than the ideas of the eschatologist of the book of Daniel.

Eschatology (eskătǫ·lŏdʒi). *Theol.* [f. Gr. ἔσχατο-ς last + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY; cf. F. *eschatologie*.] The department of theological science concerned with 'the four last things: death, judgement, heaven, and hell'.

1844 G. BUSH *Anastasis* (1845) Pref. v, Scriptural Eschatology. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 228 The Eschatology of the Apocalypse and the Epistles. 1879 BALDW. BROWN in *Chr. World* 24 Dec. 825/3 Eschatology, the science of the last things, is, as a science, one of the most baseless.

† **Eschau·fe,** *v. Obs.* Also 4-5 eschauffe, eschawfe. [a. OFr. *eschaufe-r*, *eschauffe-r*: see ACHAFE.] *trans.* To heat, warm; also *fig.* to heat with passion, inflame, excite. Also *refl.* to become hot.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. v. 22 þe sedes .. ben waxen hey[e] cornes whan þe sterre sirius eschaufeþ hym. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxvii. (1859) 32 Fyre warmeth and eschaufeth tho that stonde nye. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 164 To eschauuse and to draw the man or woman by sum falce delite vnto synne. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 969 Wine .. wold eschawfe the braines appetite. 1530 PALSGR. 539/2 By that tyme your horse be a lytle eschaufed, he wyll go well ynoughe.

Hence † **Eschau·fed,** *ppl. a.* † **Eschau·fing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 142 þei wexen eschaufed in to hat[e] of hem þat anoien hem. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* ¶ 916 Euere the gretter merite shal he han, that moost restreyneth the wikkede eschawfynges of the ordure of this synne.

Eschaunge, obs. var. of EXCHANGE.

† **Eschay·.** *Obs. Sc.* [? repr. some deriv. of OF. *escheoir*: see ESCHEAT; and cf. Fr. 'la terme échoit à la Saint-Jean'.] Expiry, termination.

1488 *Act. Dom. Conc.* (1839) 113/2 To complett fiftene 3eris, quhilk beand completit was in the 3ere of God lxxxiiii 3eris; and the eschay of his terme at witsounday.

Esche, obs. form of ASH[1], ASK.

Escheat (es|tʃī·t), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 eschet(e, (4 echete, escheyte, 5 eshete, epchete), 5-7 escheate, 6-7 *Sc.* escheit(te, 6-7 excheat(e, -chete, 6- escheat. See also CHEAT *sb.* [ME. *eschete*, a.OF. *eschete*, *eschaete*, *escheoite*, n. of action (orig. fem. pa. pple.), f. OF. *escheoir* (mod.F. *échoir*):—late L. **excadĕre* (class. L. *excidĕre*) to fall to a person's share, f. L. *ex* out + *cadĕre* (vulg. L. *cadēre*, OF. *cheoir*) to fall. In continental OF. the sb. meant succession, inheritance, *esp.* collateral inheritance; in England the etymological sense received a different application. As in many other words (cf. *exchange*) the prefix *es-* was in the 16-17th c. often replaced by *ex-* after L. analogies.]

I. *Law.*

1. An 'incident' of feudal law, whereby a fief reverted to the lord when the tenant died without leaving a successor qualified to inherit under the original grant. Hence, the lapsing of land to the Crown (in U. S., to the state), or to the lord of the manor, on the death of the owner intestate without heirs.

As an attainted person, according to the doctrine of 'corruption of blood' (see ATTAINDER), could have no legal heir, his property suffered escheat. This 'escheat by corruption of blood', theoretically distinct from the 'forfeiture' inflicted as a penalty for treason and felony, was abolished together with the latter by the Felony Act, 1870.

[1292 BRITTON 69 Queus demeynes nous tenoms .. de eschete et de purchaz.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 307 Many londis schulde falle into þe kyngis [hondis] bi eschet. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2190 A rich erle-dam .. to him of Eshete late cam. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim Mon.* (1714) 77 By Eschetes, ther may not so mich Land fall to any Man as to the Kyng by cause no man hath so many lordshippes as he. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 977/1 Swering a mans death, and winning a mans lande by eschete. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 130 He forbad the study of the Law, that so it might die without heir, and he have all by Escheat. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. II. vi. 69 Escheats are equally incident to tenure in socage. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 353 Escheats were frequent in England, because there was no power of willing away land.

transf. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 183 The right did revert by escheat to the people upon the great change.

b. In Scotland in wider sense, including: Confiscation or forfeiture of property, real or personal. *Simple escheat*: the absolute forfeiture of a person's estate; opposed to *liferent escheat*, the forfeiture of the profits accruing during his lifetime.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1597) § 71 That na woman cum to kirk .. with hir face mussalled, or covered that scho may not be kend, vndir the pane of escheit of the courchie.

2. *concr.* Property, real or personal, falling by escheat to the lord, king, or state. In quot. 1330 *eschete* may be pa. pple.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 244 Ilk castelle and toure To þe kyng is eschete, als to chefe of alle. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 169 Thorȝ ȝoure lawe, ich leyue ich lese menye escheytes. 1474 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* II The eschaeatis .. of thaim that [wer] at the slauchter of Thome of Prestone. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1073 2 As well in prouiding excheats and wards for their children and kinsfolks. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 39 Suffering himselfe and all that he had to fall into the king's hands as an escheat. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 37 Such as is put to the horn for Ministers stipends, their escheits shalbe uplifted. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 41 Escheats for want of heirs have been mentioned as being his [the King's]. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 607 Not even the tenants of a great escheat in the royal hands escaped the obligation.

transf. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 16 To leave to him that lady for excheat.

† b. *collect.* The fund or possession formed by escheated estates. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 247 þe dettes þat men þam auht .. Wer taxed & bitauht to þe eschete of þe kyng.

3. The right of appropriating property subject to escheat.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 496 But as touching the Lande, he shall neither have the Eschete of it. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 3 The Baron sall haue the escheit of the gudes pertening to the malefactor. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. 18 Reversions, services, annuities .. views of frankpledge, escheats, etc. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 127 A right of escheat seldom accruing.

† 4. A writ (AF. *bref de eschaete*) now abolished, to recover escheats from the person in possession.

[1292 BRITTON 54 Voloms nous qe teles alienaunces soint repellables par les chiefs seignurs des feez par nos brefs de Eschaete.] 1672 in COWEL *Interpr.* s.v. *Eschete*, Escheat is used for a Writ which lyeth, where the Tenant having Estate in Fee-simple in any Lands or Tenements holden of a superior Lord, dyeth seised without Heir general or special. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Sir Rupert*, Away went 'cognovits,' 'bills,' 'bonds,' and 'escheats.'

† 5. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1672 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v. *Eschete*, Escheat is also used sometimes for the Place or Circuit within which the King, or other Lord hath Escheats of his Tenants. 1736 in BAILEY. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*; and in mod. Dicts.

II. 6. The levying of contributions, plunder; *concr.* in *pl.* booty, spoil. Cf. CHEAT 2.

1577-87 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* x. 37 in *Holinshed*, For their wares, whereof they [pirates] make good peniworths, as theeves commonlie doo of such pieces as they get by like Escheat. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 25 To make one great by

others losse is bad excheat. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXVI. viii. 299 Commanded the house of Arbetio, full (as it was) by reason of those inestimable escheats..to be rifled and ransacked cleane.

Escheat (esˌtʃīˑt), *v.* Forms: see the sb. *Pa. pple.* Sc. 6 escheit, 8–9 escheat. (See also CHEAT *v.*) [f. prec. sb.; cf. OF. *eschaeter*.]

1. *trans.* To make an escheat of, confiscate; to hand over as an escheat *to* or *into*. (Some apparent examples of the pass. may belong to the *intr.* sense 2.)

1382 WYCLIF 3 *Esdras* vi. 32 And the goodis ofhem to the king be eschetid [1388 ethchetid]. 1474 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* 67 His schip and gudis..was eschetit as the kings eschete. 1548 BODRUGAN (Adams) *Epit. King's Title* 251 Locrine herupon seazed Albania..as excheated wholy to hymself. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 12 a, If it [lande] be escheted unto the king. 1641 A. MERVIN in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 216 Their Primitive and Genuine Tenures escheated by Acts of State, and strangled by Monopolies. 1687 *Assur. Abb. Lands* 40 It was the Opinion of the Justices that they were Escheated to the Lords of the Fee. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. v. 275 He..escheated their estates into the hands of laymen. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* VI. ix, His honours lost, his lands escheated, and his liberty restrained.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxviii. (1612) 141 And to his Coffres did escheate a world of wealth. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *On Christ Ch. Building*, As doubtful whether 't should escheated be To ruine, or redeem'd to majesty.

2. *intr.* To become an escheat; to revert by escheat to the superior lord, king, or state; const. *to* or *simply*. Also *fig.*

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* I. vii. (1638) 13 The land shall escheat to the Lord of whom the Land is holden. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 657/2 Landes .. which should otherwise have escheated to her majestie. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xiv. (1821) 639 His Land should haue excheated unto her. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Gov.* i. § 19 (1704) 42 A Kingdom so gotten may escheat for want of an Heir. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 168 All baronies which escheated to the Crown were under his administration. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 261 The property in case of intestacy should escheat to the state.

fig. 1850 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 13 Great nature's waif, that must by law escheat To the liege-lord Corruption.

† **3.** *trans.* To forfeit. *Sc. Obs.*

1513–75 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 83 All thair movabill guidis decernit to be escheit, at the mercat croce of Edinburgh. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lii, His shirt, his doublet, or bonet to excheate. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 151 All their moveable Goods and Gear, to be escheat and in-brought to his Majesty's Use. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvi, His moveable goods and gear escheat.. to his majesty's use. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 49 In 1509 persons were prevented from importing .. Books under penalty of escheating the same.

¶ **4.** Used (after Fr. *échoir*) for: To 'fall' to a person by inheritance.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 541 Those that have beene hereditarily escheated unto them.

Escheatable (esˌtʃīˑtăbˈl), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to escheat.

1611 COTGR., *Escheable*, escheatable. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 49 The Customes of Kent is that Gauilkind land is not forfeitable nor Escheatable for Felonie. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Escheatage (esˌtʃīˑtėdʒ). [f. ESCHEAT *sb.* or *v.* + -AGE.] The right of succeeding to an escheat.

1611 COTGR., *Escheatage*, the right which a Lord hath in the land of his tenant, dying without heires of his bodie, or bloud. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* II. XXI. xiii. 54 In those times were established the ridiculous rights of escheatage and shipwrecks. 1779 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 435/2 Exempt from the right of escheatage. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Escheated (esˌtʃīˑtėd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 Sc. escheit. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Of land, etc.: That has reverted by escheat to the superior lord, the king, or the state.

1551 *Sc. Acts, Mary* c. 7 The saidis escheit gudis. 1607 DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salish.* (1787) 233 To enquire of all escheated and concealed lands in that county. 1623 SIR T. CREW in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 118 You have made these ample Endowments of Churches out of your own Excheated Revenue. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 30 The lesser proprietors whom grants of escheated honours might newly have created.

Escheating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ESCHEAT; in quot. = Forfeiting.

c 1575 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 37 It is statute and ordanit..that thair be na mercattis nor fairis haldin upon halie dayis..under the pane of eschetting of the gudis.

Escheator (esˌtʃīˑtəɹ). Forms: 5–6 eschetour(e, exchetour, -er, 5–7 escheatour, -etor, exchetor, (5 echetour, eshetour, 7 excheator), 7–8 escheater, (7 eschaetor), epcheitour, 7– escheator. [ME. *eschetour*, a. AF. *eschetour*, f. *eschete*: see ESCHEAT *sb.*]

An officer appointed yearly by the Lord Treasurer to take notice of the escheats in the county to which he is appointed, and to certify them into the Exchequer. *Escheator-general*: a superintendent or chief of escheators.

The office having practically fallen into disuse, procedure in cases of escheat, is now regulated by the Escheat Procedure Act, 1887.

[1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 2 En office de nos Eschetours, et en presence de nous devaunt noster Seneschal.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 934 Fiscus is a comyn sacke or a bagge in whiche the Eschetour and rente gaderers put the comyn dette and custome that is payed to kynges. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 187 Edward be the grace of God Kyng of Yngland..to alle sryfles, mayrys, escheatours. etc. 1500 *Plumpton Corr.* 147 Ralfe Sauchevereth of Hopwell is eschetour of Notinghamshire and Derby. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit. M'sex & Herts.* II. 1 It [Herts.] was annexed to Essex. And one Sheriffe supplied both Counties, and did also one Eschetor. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. ix. (1743) 78 The Lord Treasurer hath the nomination of the Escheators in every county. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 375 He had got into the service of one Kenny escheator general of the kingdom [of Ireland]. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 15 The King's title was to be found by the inquest of a jury, summoned at the instance of the escheator.

Hence **Escheatorship,** the office of escheator.

1570 *Act.* 13 *Eliz.* c. 4. § 13 His Office of Sheriffwick, Escheatorship or Bailiffwick. 1887 *19th Cent.* XXII. 789 When he applied for the escheatorship, he informed Lord Castlereagh that he intended to have his seat transferred to Mr. Balfour.

Eschecker, -cheker(e, obs. ff. EXCHEQUER.

Eschel (eˑʃĕl). [a. Ger. *eschel*, dim. of *esche* ashes.] † a. (See quot. 1753.) *Obs.* b. The third quality of powder blue.

[1726 LINCKIUS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 202 Tum ad separationem pulveris illius cinerei albicantis levioris, quem Eschel appellant.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Eschel*, a term used by the smalt workers, to express a sort of grey substance resembling ashes, which is usually mixed with the smalt when in fusion. This is carefully separated from it, before it is powdered for use, otherwise it would debase the colour. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* 874 s. v. *Cobalt*, In commerce, smalts are classified both according to their contents in cobalt, and the size of the grain, the following being the chief marks..[*e.g.*] O. E. Ordinary Eschel. Ordinary indicates the relative quantity in cobalt..Eschel the state of division.

† **Eschele.** *Obs.* Also 4 eschel, 5 eschelle. [a. OF. *eschele* (mod.F. *échelle*), *eschiele*, believed to be an altered form of *eschiere*, corresp. to It. *schiera*, of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *skara* (MHG. *schar*, Ger. *schaar*).] A troop, squadron (of soldiers); rarely a company (of travellers).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7580 With xv thousand in on eschele. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 218 In twa eschelis ordanit he had The folk that he had in leding. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xl. 155 Þe worthy men Ðare Folk..arayid þen, And delt þame in-til Eschelis thre. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 47 (Jacob *loq.*) Rachelle, stand thou in the last eschelle.

† **Eschellett.** *Obs.* Also 6 eschellit. [a. OF. *eschellette*, mod.F. *échelette*, dim. of *échelle* ladder.] A small ladder.

1578 in T. Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 256 (Jam.) Ane eschellit schod with yron without ane bolt. *Ibid.* 258 Ane eschellett schod without ane bolt.

† **Eschend,** pa. pple. of *ȝe-schenden*: see ISCEND.

c 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 343 in *O. E. Misc.* 221 Cursid dedis makis men al day eschend.

Eschenite, var. form of ÆSCHYNITE.

Eschequer, obs. form of EXCHEQUER.

Eschete, obs. form of ESCHEAT.

† **Eschˑeve,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 eschew(e, escheve, (4 escheffe, 6 esschef). [a. OF. *escheve-r*, corrupt form of *achever*: see ACHIEVE.]

1. *trans.* To bring to a successful issue, accomplish; = ACHIEVE 1.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 283 Gret thingis eschewyt he [Cesar], As men may in his story se. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2229 Aduentur is non so gret to pref..nor ȝhe sal it esschef. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XX. 57 God ayde you to eschew & to fornyshe thys grete besynes.

2. To succeed in gaining; to gain; = ACHIEVE 5 a.

1520 *Calisto & Melibœa* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 77 To enjoy your youth..For that time pleasures are most escheved.

3. *intr.* To gain one's end; const. *of* or *simply*; = ACHIEVE 6.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathou* 321 To sanct mathow son went he, Wenand be hym wele til eschewe. *Ibid.*, *Eugenia* 533 He had eschewit of his wil, Or ony helpe had cumyne hir til. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2301 Lappede them in lede, lesse that they schulde Chawnge or chawffe, ȝif þay myghte escheffe.

† **Eschevin.** *Obs.* Variant of ECHEVIN, q.v.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 49 The Eschevins of Paris. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 85 The eschevins or aldermen form a court of justice here as in every town.

† **Eschewˑ,** *sb. Obs.* [f. ESCHEW *v.*¹; cf. OF. *escheu, eschui* of similar formation.] The action of keeping clear; avoidance (of danger).

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 158 So fareth love..The first eschew is remedy alone.

† **Eschewˑ,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 eschiewe, 4–5 eschu(e. [a. OF. *eschieu* (nom. *eschif*), corresp. to Pr. *eschiu*, Sp. *esquivo*, It. *schivo*:—Com. Romanic **skivo*, of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. **sciuh* (MHG. *schiech*, mod.Ger. *scheu*), OE. *scéoh* SHY.]

1. Disinclined, loth, unwilling. Const. *of* or *to* with *inf.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 897 He þat ofte falleth in synne ..is the moore eschew [*v. r.* eschewe, eschue, eschiewe] for to shryuen hym. *c* 1386 — *Merch. T.* 568 To eten hem alle he nas no thyng eschu [*v. r.* eschewe, eschwe]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 286 She is escheue of bothe two. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 136 Vertu So excellent, that to feble is my witte To expresse it; wherfore I am eschu To medle, or make a long sermoun of itte.

2. ? Objectionable, to be avoided.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 528 Dounge of foules is ful necessarie To lond tillynge; yit gooses dounge eschew is. *Ibid.* IV. 586 Her taste is eke eschewe In places weet.

Eschew (esˌtʃūˑ), *v.*¹ Forms: 4–6 escheve (?escheue), eschewe, (4 ech-, esshue, etchewe, isschewe, 4–5 eschef, eschiewe, -uwe, eþchewe, 5 escheu, eshew, 6 escue, estchue, as-, estew(e, -iew), exchew(e, (4 exschew, 6 exchue, -tue), 4–7 eschu(e, 4– eschew. [a. OF. *eschiver*, *eschever* (also in other conjugations, as *eschevoir*, *eschivir*, *eschivre*), corresp. to Pr., Sp., Pg. *esquivar*, It. *schivare* (whence prob. mod.F. *esquiver* to dodge, the retention of the *s* being otherwise anomalous):—Common Romanic **skivāre*, f. **skivo*: see prec.; cf. OHG. *sciuhen*, MHG. *schiuhen*, *schiuwen*, mod.Ger. *scheuen* to dread, avoid, shun; also Eng. SHY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To avoid, shun.

† **a.** To avoid, keep clear of, escape (a danger or inconvenience). Rarely with clause as obj.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathias* 205 [A sone] þat scho, til eschewe destiny, Ine a cophyne kest ine þe se. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 105 To eschewe thees two Harmes, hyt may than be advised, etc. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) I Pastoures .. drawe to cotes for to eschewe the colde. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* viii. 20 Thus we eschue thatt eny man shulde rebuke us in this aboundance. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 17 To exchewe therby the displeasure of my lorde. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 251 What cannot be eschew'd, must be embrac'd. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 61 To eschew tediosness, [I] shall transcribe what Dr. Jorden hath written. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 60 To eschew that inconvenience that Statute was made.

† **b.** To 'fight shy of', avoid (a place); to stand aloof from (a person). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 55 Suche men eschue. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. iii. (1483) 59 The quene of Saba .. eshewed it [that brydge] and took another wey. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 160 Fra þen forthe sho forhewed þe kynges presence, and it eschewed. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 2 Beware .. of straunge woordes, as thou wouldest take hede and eschewe greate rockes in the sea. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 564 A woman a man may eschue, but not a wife.

c. To abstain carefully from, avoid, shun (an action, a course of conduct, an indulgence, an article of food or drink, etc.). The current sense: † Formerly with obj.-inf. preceded by *to*.

JOHNSON 1755 notes the word as 'almost obsolete'; it is now not uncommon in literary use.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1001 But al þat badde is for a burn here abouen erþe, Huo so haþ chaunce to echue & chese the betture. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* (MS. B.) 358 Gyue me grace for to etchewe to do þat þing þat me shuld rewe. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* ii. 16 Eschewe thou vnhooli and veyn spechis. *c* 1450 MYRC 28 Grete othes thow moste enchewe. 1509 HAWES *Joyful Medit.* 20 They may extue For to do wronge. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvii. 23, I..will eschue myne owne wickednes. 1637 EARL STIRLING *Doomesday* 9th Hour (R.), These curious doubts which good men doe eschew Make many atheists. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 22 Fat things must be eschewed. *a* 1707 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* II. lxxxiii. (R.), They must not only eschew evil but do good in the world. 1801 WORDSW. *Cuckoo & Night.* xxiii, For every wight eschews thy song to hear. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv, He has already eschewed green coats, red neckcloths, and other worldly ornaments. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 693 Observers .. thought that capitalists would eschew all connection with what must necessarily be a losing concern. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 228 Eschew the cavilling critic's art, The lust of loud reproving.

absol. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. viii. (1651) 25 The power to prosecute or eschue.

† **2.** *intr.* To get off, escape. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 391 Thai sall nocht weill eschew foroutyn fall. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. MS. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 2525 And þat he couet to eschew. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 441 Grant him his life..And I promit..That he sall not eschew away, nor fle.

† **3.** *trans.* To rescue. *Obs. rare.* [So Fr. *eschiver.*]

c 1500 *Melusine* 170 þey recouered there six of theire galeyes, & eschiewed þem fro the fyre.

Hence **Eschewˑal,** an eschewing, a keeping clear of (evil). **Eschewˑance,** the action of eschewing; avoidance. **Eschewˑer,** one who eschews, avoids, shuns. **Eschewˑing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. ESCHEW in various senses. **Eschewˑment,** the action of eschewing.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vii. (1590) 278 Things which keepe chastitie vncorrupted..sobrietie, labour..& *eschewall [ed. 1637 eschewing] of oportunitie. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Scho. Div.* 22 The bare eschewall of an evill is sufficient for the denomination of feare. 1841 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 182 The convenient negative process of an eschewal of all cross-questioning. 1842 JAMES *Morley Ernstein* xv, With that careful *eschewance of all listening ears..that gentleman remained bowing in silence till the waiter was out of the room. 1578 *Ch. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 460 Give them such judges, as are..*eschewers of all partiality. 1621 DR. BUCKHM. in *Life Bacon* XXII. (1861) 501 A messenger of good news to you and an eschewer of evil. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 188 These eschewers of mystery. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 99 The ferme stablenesse of perdurable dwellynge and ek the *eschuynge of destruccyoun. 1563 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 164 Theschuynge of the greate Daunger & perill of the .. plage. 1864 WEBSTER, **Eschewment* (rare).

† **Eschewˑ,** *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *escheu*, pa. pple. of *eschoir* (mod.Fr. *échoir*): see ESCHEAT.] *intr.* To fall out, fall to one's lot, befall.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2957 This chekke hyme eschewede be chauncez of armes.

Eschin, obs. form of ESHIN, *dial.*

‖ **Escho·ppe.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Fr. *eschoppe* (now *échoppe*), OFr. *eschople, escopre,* corresp. to Sp. *escoplo,* Pg. *escopro* :—L. *scalprum.*] A steel-pointed tool for engraving on copper; a graver.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 126 Bosse's invention of the Eschoppe does render the making of this Sulcus much more facile. *Ibid.* 97 His points and eschoppes.

‖ **Eschscholtzia** (eʃǫ·ltsiă). [mod. L.; the name was given in 1821 by A. v. Chamisso (*Hor. Phys. Berol.* 73) in compliment to J. F. v. Eschscholtz, one of his colleagues in the Romanzoff exploring expedition.] A Californian genus of herbaceous plants (N.O. *Papaveraceæ*); *E. californica,* the best-known species, has finely divided glaucous leaves, and large bright yellow flowers, saffron-coloured in the centre. Also *attrib.*

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 232 *Eschscholtzia,* a Californian genus, is now found in every garden. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 73 Pulling the green nightcaps off the escholtzia [*sic*] buds.

Eschutcheon : obs. var. ESCUTCHEON.

Escien, obs. form of ASK.

Escimuz, corrupt form of ECHENEIS.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. ix. 87 Ther is another manco of ffyshe in this see [of ynde], whiche ben named escimuz, whiche..haue such strengthe that in contynent that they touche a ship one of them only reteyneth hym stylle.

Esclaircisment, -issement, obs. forms of ECLAIRCISSEMENT.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

‖ **Esclandre** (ęsklāndr'). [Fr. *esclandre,* later form of OF. *escandre, escandle* :—L. *scandalum* : see SCANDAL and SLANDER.] Unpleasant notoriety; an occurrence which gives rise to it; a disturbance, scene.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* (F. Hall). 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xi. II. 11 Scoutbush, to avoid ésclandre and misery..paid her her dividends as usual. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 18 Since the last 'esclandre' he had held little or no communication with her. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* 55 An esclandre of any kind, cannot be associated even in imagination with his name.

† **Escla·re,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *esclare-r, esclarier* (mod.F. *éclairer*), corresp. to Pr. *esclair-ar* :—L. *exclār-āre* (rare), f. *ex-* out + *clārus* bright.] *trans.* To make clear, clear up.

1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 318 We think it now reason that the matter of Religion be first esclared.

† **Escla·rish,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 esclarissh. [ad. OF. *esclariss-* lengthened stem of *esclarir* :—late L. type **exclārīre,* f. L. *ex-* out + *clār-us* clear, bright.] *trans.* To make clear or bright; to bring to light; to render illustrious.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* XI. 16 This amitie and peax, which is now nuely esclarisshed and confirmed. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* 259 b, Which singuler perseueration in defence of her charitie .. esclarisheth to the whole flocke of womankynde the bright beames of wisedome.

† **Escla·rishment.** *Obs.* In 6 esclerishement. [ad. OF. *esclerissement,* var. of *esclarissement,* f. *esclarir* : see prec.] A clearing up, explanation.

1549 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. CC. 102 By the former treaty with th' esclerishement joynt hostility is not entred.

‖ **Esclavage** (esklavāʒ). *Obs.* [Fr. *esclavage* (lit. 'slavery', f. *esclave* slave) used in same sense.] A necklace composed of several rows of gold chains, beads, or jewels, so called from its resemblance to the fetters of a slave.

1758 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 478 All the bougets, esclavages, earrings and knots. 1766 COLMAN & GARRICK *Clandestine Marr.* I, How d'ye like the Style of this Esclavage? 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 323.

† **Escla·vish,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad Fr. *esclaver* to enslave, on the analogy of *cherish,* etc.] *trans.* To enslave. Hence **Esclavishing** *vbl. sb.*

1583 T. STOCKER *Hist. Ciu. Warres lowe C.* II. 32 To our vtter esclauisshyng and destruction for euer.

† **E·scle.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *æsculus.*] (See quot.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 106 The Escle is a kind of Oke, called..in Latine Esclus.

Esclepis, obs. form of ECLIPSE.

‖ **Esclopette.** *Obs.* [var. of ESCOPETTE : for the form cf. med.L. *sclopētum.*] (See quot.)

1824 S. R. MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* Gloss., *Sclopus,* the esclopette or hand-gun. 1830 — *Illust. Anc. Arms & Armour* Plate cxix, Fig. 4. A short wheel-lock esclopette of the time of Charles I..It is .. intended to be carried in a holster in the same manner as a long pistol.

Escocheon, obs. form of ESCUTCHEON.

‖ **Escoinçon.** *Arch.* [OF. *escoinçon* (mod. *écoinson.*] A stone which forms the upper part of an arched window. In quot. *attrib.*

1867 H. T. ELLACOMBE in *Trans. Exeter Archit. Soc.* I. Ser. II. 98 The jambs of these windows are splayed on the inside, and surmounted by escoinçon arches.

† **Escompesall.**

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iiij, Put in the wonde Escompesall unto tyme the dede flesh be wastyde.

† **Esconduy,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OF. *escondui-re* (mod. *éconduire*), in this sense a pseudo-etymological perversion of earlier *escondire,* corresp. to Pr. *escondire* :—**excondīcĕre,* f. *ex-* out + *con* (=*cum*) with + *dīcĕre* to say.] *trans.* To give (a person) a denial *of* (something).

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 85 Euery woman that disobeyed or esconduyed her husbonde of ani thinge that he comaunded her..she shulde be mued alle a yere.

† **Escondyte,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. OF. *escondite* refusal, f. *escondire* : see prec.] *intr.* To give a refusal *to.*

1510-20 *Compl. too late maryed* (1862) 8 She wolde to no maner a man escondyte.

Escopette (eskope·t). *U. S.* Also 9 escopate, -et. [ad. Sp. *escopeta* (assimilated to Fr. *escopette*) musket, ad. It. *schioppetto, scoppietto,* f. *schioppo* (by metathesis *scoppio*) noise, explosion, L. *sclopus, stlopus* the noise produced by a blow on the inflated cheek (in med.L. 'a gun').] A sort of carbine, used chiefly in Mexico and the adjoining parts of the U. S.

1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 201, 50 dragoons and 50 mounted militia of the province, armed in the same manner, viz., Lances, escopates and pistols. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xxxiii. (1862) 336 A ranchero, carrying an escopette and three turkeys..offered his horse in exchange. 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* xx, A dozen .. men were ..firing their escopettes and pistols as they came down.

Escope·tto. = prec.

1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I. ii. 29 The Mexican beat him upon the head with the butt of his escopetto.

† **Esco·rse,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *escorce-r, escorcher* (mod.Fr. *écorcher*), corresp. to Pr. *escorgar, escortegar* :—med.L. *excorticāre,* f. *ex* out + *cortic-em* bark.] *trans.* To skin, flay. In quot. *fig.*

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* XI. 112 So .. that they wer not escorsed and fleen to the bones.

Escort (e·skǫrt), *sb.* Also 6 eskert (eskart). 8 escorte. [a. Fr. *escorte,* ad. It. *scorta,* f. *scorgere* to conduct :—late L. type **excorrigĕre,* f. *ex* out + *corrigĕre* to set right.

1. *Mil.* A body of armed men accompanying a traveller or travellers (whether for protection or surveillance, or as a mark of honour), or serving as a guard or convoy for baggage, provisions, treasure, etc.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XVIII. 1077 The bands .. had ouerthrowen the eskert [*ed.* 1599 eskart] or garde [orig. *scorta*] of victuals. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4458/2 The Horses and Waggons..began their March with an Escorte of 2000 Foot and 800 Horse. 1802 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict., Escort of Deserters* consists .. of a corporal and three rank and file. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 470 And Colonel Trant with his division attacked the escort of the military chest. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 496 Not with an army but with a mere escort of strangers.

2. *transf.* A number of persons, or often a single person, accompanying any one on a journey for the purpose of protection or guidance, or for courtesy's sake.

1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 33 Five Women, who had no other Escorte than a Recollet, this Jeweller, and a Youth of sixteen. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1760) V. 61, I could not be so welcome to you as your escorte, as .. I should be to Miss Byron and her friends, as her guest. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* xii, The encounter with the courier and his escort had taken place. *a* 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xviii. 263 The ladies in waiting and the lady patronesses formed the royal escort.

3. *abstr.* Attendance in the capacity of an escort.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 97 To make him desire Cooper's escort. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 221 The elder deities were compelled to .. attend in escort to the Eastern idol.

Escort (eskǫ·rt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. Fr. *escorter,* It. *scortare.*] *trans.* To act as escort to. a. *Mil.* of armed men; *Naut.* of a convoy. b. In wider sense: To accompany for the purpose of protecting or conducting, or of showing civility.

a. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4478/3 Yesterday the Troops that escorted our Foragers, met with several of the Enemy's Parties. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lx. 539 The herring busses were escorted by twelve men of war. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 636 He was escorted by a bodyguard under the command of Sarsfield.

b. 1742 DUNKIN in Francis *Horace's Sat.* I. ix, In private haunt, in public meet, Salute, escort him through the Street. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. iv. 50 To escorte and guide me through this wood. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, Catharine, escorted by old Henshaw and a groom of the Knight of Kinfauns. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. ii, He had escorted her to the first of her parties.

Hence **Esco·rting** *ppl. a.,* that escorts. **Esco·rtment,** the action of escorting.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 7 The official list of the escorting officers. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 303 One of the warriors was sent to accompany me..by way of escortment.

Esco·t, *sb.* [AFr. form of SCOT (as in *scot and lot*); cf. OF., Pr. *escot* (mod.F. *écot*), It. *scotto.*] (See quot.; it does not appear where Johnson found the word.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Escot,* a tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, which is called scot and lot.

† **Esco·t,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *escot-er,* f. *escot* (mod. F. *écot*) : see prec.] *trans.* To pay a reckoning for, maintain.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 362 What are they Children? Who maintains 'em? How are they escoted? 1775 in ASH.

† **Escou·t,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *escoute* fem. (mod. F. *écoute*) act of listening, also sentinel, SCOUT, f. *escouter* (mod. *écouter*) to listen.]

1. Look-out, watch. [Cf. OF. *se mettre aux escoutes.*]

1630 HAYWARD *Edw. VI,* 29 They were well entrenched, having good escout abroad and sure watch within.

2. A SCOUT, spy.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.,* The escoutes that were sent out to knowe whiche waye the Emperour went, brought contrary reportes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. XXVIII. 449 Intelligence given him..by meanes of his owne escouts and spies. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1329 Those be the Dæmons which are their [the gods'] espies and escouts.

† **Escou·t,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *escout-er* (mod.F. *écouter*) = Pr. *escoutar,* Cat. *escoltar,* It. *ascoltare* :—L. *auscultāre* to listen.] *intr.* To act as a scout, explore, reconnoitre.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. XV. 441 Having sent out to escout and espie 400 horsemen of confederats.

Escribe (ĭskrəi·b), *v.* [f. E- *pref.*^{3} + L. *scrībĕre* to write.]

† 1. *trans.* To write or copy out. (More commonly EXSCRIBE.) *Obs.*

1558 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 30 An old book of Precedences which was escribed, extracted out of the elder Precedences of the town.

2. *Math.* To describe (a circle) so as to touch one side of a triangle exteriorly, and the productions of the other two sides. (Cf. EXSCRIBE.) Hence **Escri·bed** *ppl. a.*

1870 W. CHAUVENET *Geom.* II. 87 The three circles which lie without the triangle have been named escribed circles. 1881 J. CASEY *Seq. Euclid* 54 If the circle touch..the sides *AB, AC* produced; that is if it be an escribed circle.

† **Escri·me.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. Fr. *escrime,* f. *escrimer* to fence.] The art of fencing, *esp.* with sabre or sword.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 220 The most skilful teachers of Escrime, and fencing-masters of Italy.

† **Escri·mer.** *Obs.* In 6 eskrymeur. [a. Fr. *escrimeur,* f. *escrimer* to fence.] One who practises fencing; a fencer. a swordsman.

1572 SIR T. SMITH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 191 III. 21 The duke .. provided .. some eskrymeurs to shew us pastyme.

† **E·script.** *Obs.* Also 6 escripte. [a. OF. *escript,* semi-learned spelling of *escrit* (mod.F. *écrit*) :—L. *scrīpt-um* neut., pa. pple. of *scrībĕre* to write.] A written document, a writing; *spec.* a written decree or mandate, a 'writ'.

1483 *Plumpton Corr.* p. xcv, We award that all such evidences, escripts, or muniments be delivered .. afore the feast of St. John Babtist next coming. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 776/2 All and euery such proces, writings and escriptes as haue passed and bene don in this matter. 1590 T. FENNE *Fruits* 75 Those escripts and appointments which seemed so difficult and almost unpossible to be brought to passe. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. iv. (1739) 21 Amongst other of the King's Escripts, it formed Writs remedial, for such as had received wrong. 1686 *Royal Proclam.* 10 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2120/2 And also Excepted, all Offences of Perjury .. Forging or Counterfeiting any Deeds, Escripts. 1724 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 245 The Governour proposed to send the following Escript by way of amendment.

† **Escri·pture.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *escripture* (mod. F. *écriture*) = Pr. *escriptura,* Sp. *escritura,* It. *scrittura* :—L. *scrīptura* writing.] = SCRIPTURE.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 4 The holy escripture saith of god that he is fiers.

Escritoire (ęskritwā·r, e·skritwǭi). Forms: 8 escrutore, 8-9 escrutoire, escritoir, (8 escretore, -critore, 9 -cretoire), 8- escritoire. [a. F. *escritoire* (now *écritoire*) writing-case, writing-desk :—late L. *scrīptōrium* apparatus or place for writing, f. *scrībĕre* to write.]

The aphetic forms *scritore,* SCRUTOIRE, occur in 17th c.

A writing-desk constructed to contain stationery and documents; in early use, often one of a portable size; more recently, chiefly applied to a larger piece of furniture, a bureau or secretary.

[1611 COTGR., *Escriptoire,* a penner.] 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* v. iv, Captain Gibbet..had made bold..with your Study and Escritore. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. III. vi. 598/2 Chests of drawers, Escrutores, Tables, and such like Joinery Wares. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. iii. She .. accordingly departed herself, having first broken open my escrutore. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 115 The escrutore, in the middle of this chamber, contains a most magnificent collection of antient and modern medals. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, In the large shining mahogany escrutoire Mr. Osborne had a drawer especially devoted to his son's affairs and papers. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* ix, An escritoire in the Sherraton style.

attrib. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xvii, There was a chest of drawers with an escrutoire top.

Hence **Escrito·rial** *a. nonce-wd.,* of or pertaining to an escritoire.

1785 COWPER *Let. Newton* Wks. 1837 XV. 163 One more circumstance..will impress upon you..a sense of the value we set upon its escritorial capacity.

† **Escrivai·n.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *escrivain* (mod.F. *écrivain*) = Pr. *escriban,* Sp. *escribano,*

It. *scrivano*:—late L. *scrībānus*, f. L. *scrība* scribe.] A clerk.

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 399 Servants, escrivains and other attendances at a great expense.

† **Escriva·n.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Pg. *escrivão*: see prec.] A clerk on board a ship, a supercargo.

1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 341 The Escrivan of the said ship..desir'd we would sell him the Jesus Maria.

† **Escro·c,** *v. Obs.* [f. F. *escroc* swindler: cf. Fr. *escroquer* to swindle.] *trans.* To gain by swindling.

1738 *Com. Sense* (1739) II. 45 Employing Tricks to escroc all they could for the Civil List, etc. *Ibid.* II. 183 Occasions are laid hold of to escroc more and more from the Publick.

Escrod (eskrɒ·d). A small fresh cod broiled; = Scrod.

18.. D. Webster (Webster), That morsel for Monica, an escrod. In mod. Dicts.

‖ **Escroeles,** *sb. pl. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 *erron.* escroceles. [OF. *escroelles* fem. pl. (mod.F. *écrouelles*):—late L. *scrofellas*, dim. of *scrofulæ*: see Scrofula.] Scrofula.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 372/2 A maide..had her throte gretely swollen of a maladye called the escroceles.

Escroll (eskrō·ul). Forms: 6–7 escrowle, 7–8 escrol(e, -olle, 7– escroll. [ad. OF. *escroele*, dim. of *escroe*: see next and Scroll.]

† 1. *Law.* = Escrow. *Obs.*

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 102 To deliuer a Writing, or a Bill as an Escroll is vnknowne vnto all Merchants there. 1642 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* i. § 9. 5 If..shee deliver the same deed unto a stranger as an Escrowle, upon condition that, etc. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* I. 569 They signed the instrument of the peace to agree it might lie as an escroll in the hands of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

2. *Her.* = Scroll.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xx. (1611) 160 With one Escrole hauing this Motto *Ich Dien*. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 25 Mar. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 209 Underneath there is this Escrolle, *Memoria pij æterna*. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. III. x. 463 Ancient families converted their war-cries into mottos, which they placed upon escrols above their crests. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 8 The Motto 'Virtutis fortuna comes' in an Escrole above.

Escrow (eskrō·u·). *Law.* [a. AF. *escrowe, escrouwe*, OF. *escroe, escroue* scrap, shred, strip of parchment, scroll (mod.F. *écroue* entry of a name in a jail register):—med.L. type **scrōda*, of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *scrôt* scrap, fragment:—OTeut. **skraudo-* (whence Eng. Shred).] (See quots.)

1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 449 It was delivered as an Escrow upon condition. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 306 An Escrow is a Deed delivered to a third person to be the Deed of the party upon a future condition. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 663/1 The part signed by the defendant was only an escrow in the hands of her solicitor, and not to take effect until the other part was signed by the plaintiff.

Escrutoire, obs. form of Escritoire.

† **Escry·,** *sb. Obs.* [f. Escry *v.* See the variant forms Ascry, Scry.] a. Outcry, exclamation; notoriety. b. Battle-cry. *lit.* and *fig.*

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* Lv, Suche dishonour and escry is not soone put oute. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. xxiv. 75 The lasse bolde are wont for to gyue vp the escrye by-fore that the bataylle be bygonne. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* IV. (1570) Dj/1 Faynt cowarde mindes soone at the first escry Of sturdie labour, fall to the grounde as lame. 1538 Leland *Itin.* VI. 66 Gaspar..durst not welle land for Escryes that were made when he proferid to the Shore.

† **Escry·,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 escrye, 7 escrie. [a. OF. *escrie-r*, f. *es*:—L. *ex* out + *crier* to Cry. The earlier Eng. form from 13th c. was Ascry, prob. representing an AF. *ascrier*; and there was an aphetic Scry, q.v.]

1. *intr.* To cry out, exclaim.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 84/1 Thenne one of them escryed and said, etc. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lv. 185 He escryed a hye & sayd 'Syr Kynge', etc.

2. *trans.* To call out to, hail; also, to call upon, invoke.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 121/2 Put out thy voys and escrye hym frely. 1485 — *Chs. Gt.* 77 He..began to escrye the holy trynyte. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 112 He spurred horse and escryed the senesshall.

b. *To escry him, them*, etc. *to* or *unto death*, used to translate Fr. *lui, leur escrier 'à mort!'* or *'à la mort!'*

1475 Caxton *Jason* 8 b, And syn they escried alle the dronken centauris unto the dethe. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccIxxxvi. 659 They were enclosed with the gauntoyse, who escryed them to dethe.

3. *trans.* = Descry: to cry out upon on discovering; *hence* to espy, discover. Also, with *out*.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 100 Vouchsafe therefore a good felowshyp (Osorius) to escry out one safe Haven for us. 1581 J. Studley tr. *Seneca's Medea* III. Cho. 127 b, Some travelers shall the Countreys farre escrye Beyond small Thule, Knowen furthest at this day. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 596 (R.) At the same time the Spanish fleet was escried by an English Pinasse. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 775 From hence you may plainly escrie the promontory of Azaphi.

‖ **Escu·.** [Fr.; older form of *écu*: see Ecu.]

c 1663 F. Willughby in *Ray's Philos. Lett.* (1718) 11 At the expence of an Escus for a Guide. 1731 in Bailey vol. II. 1775 in Ash.

Escuage (e·skiuēdʒ). *Feudal Law. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. AF. *escuage*, f. OF. *escu* (mod.F. *écu*):—L. *scūtum* shield. Cf. Scutage.]

† 1. The chief form of feudal tenure (*lit.* shield-service), personal service in the field for a period of forty days in each year. *Obs.*

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 1773 Many helde their landes..with seruice de chiualere and some by escuage. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 19 Euery tenant that held lands by a knights fee was tied to do his Lord escuage or shield seruice. 1695 Temple *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 171 Those Authors ..pretend this Duty of Escuage..to have come over in this Reign. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. v. 74 This kind of tenure was called *scutagium* in Latin..or *servitium scuti*.. in our Norman French *escuage*.

b. *transf.*

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. (1605–7) I. 454 Our Grand-sires..euen in Age Could render duly Venus Escuage. 1623 Cockeram, *Venus-escuage*, wanton fleshlinesse.

2. A money payment in lieu of military service; = Scutage.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* an. 1214. 184/1 The king demanded escuage of them that refused to go with him into Poictow. 1641 W. Hakewil *Libertie of the Subject* 17 Every man that by his tenure is bound to serve the King in his warres, and faileth, is to pay..a fine by the name of Escuage. 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 95 When escuage is assessed throughout the land..the said Sir Philip shall pay, etc. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* ii. 23 The Baron appearing in the Host had Escuage on his own Tenants that made Default.

‖ **Escudero** (eskudē·ro). [Sp.; f. *escudo* shield: see Esquire.] A shield-bearer; an esquire; hence, an attendant; a lady's page.

a 1637 B. Jonson (Webster). 1865 T. B. Aldrich *Knt. of Aragon* Poems 113 His escuderos rode in front, His cavaliers behind.

Esculapian, var. of Æsculapian.

Esculate, var. form of Æsculate.

† **E·sculency.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. next: see -ency.] The quality of being esculent or eatable.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 197 Though lesse commodious for esculency.

Esculent (e·skiŭlĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *esculent-us*, f. *esca* food.]

A. *adj.*

1. Suitable for food, eatable.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 630 A Number of Herbs are not Esculent at all. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 238 The gardens afford good supplies of the best esculent vegetables. 1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 471 Esculent Snail. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* x. (1828) I. 310 The order Aptera does not much more abound in esculent insects than the Diptera. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 66 Onions and cabbage appear to have been the only esculent vegetables.

¶ *confused use.*

1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) II. 212 The Esculent Swallow. The nest of this bird is edible.

2. *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1631) § 474 In Plants, where the Root is the Esculent, as Radish, and Parsnips.

B. *sb.* Anything that is eatable, or fit for food; *esp.* vegetables.

1625 Massinger *New Way* IV. ii, A piece of Suffolk cheese, or gammon of bacon, Or any esculent, as the learned call it. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict. Esculents*, by which is to be understood Plants for Food. 1754 Dodsley *Agric.* ii, His various esculents, from glowing beds Give the fair promise of delicious feasts. 1863 Ball in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 193 The 4th of August was the period when the juicy esculent could be first enjoyed. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 25 The varieties of palm furnished..an esculent something like the cabbage.

Esculic, -in (e, var. forms of Æsculic, -in.

† **Escu·me.** [a. OF. *escume* (mod.F. *écume*): see Scum.] Froth.

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyl. Waters* P iij, Escume made of this herbe [radish] used in vaperous bathes dystroyeth age.

Escu·rialize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *Escurial* (better *Escorial*), the name of the chief palace of the Spanish kings, about 30 miles from Madrid.] *trans.* To subject to influences like those which prevailed at the Escurial.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 617 Kings and queens are no longer ..puppets to be played with by dexterous mountebanks, or Escurialized into idiotism.

Escurie: see Equerry.

Escuse, obs. form of Excuse *sb.* and *v.*

Escutcheon (eskv·tʃən). Forms: (5 escochon, 6 escuchon), 7, 9 escocheon, (7 eschoch-, eschucheon, -ion, escochion, escotch-, escucheon, -tchion, -tcheer), 8 eschutcheon, 6– escutcheon. See also Scutcheon. [a. ONF. *escuchon* (central OF. *escusson*, mod. *écusson*):—late L. type **scūtiōn-em*, f. *scūtum* shield.]

Johnson 1755 has only the form *eschutcheon*.

1. *Her.* The shield or shield-shaped surface on which a coat of arms is depicted; also in wider sense, the shield with the armorial bearings; a sculptured or painted representation of this.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 131 Escochons of papir in colours of the armes of Lorde George Ver. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) M iij, And from that time the use of Escuchons and Armory was found out, as a witnesse of their Nobility. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 405 Their Eschocheon Gules with sixe escallops argent. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) A, The figures on the right hand each Escocheon, shewing what Armes belong to the Houses. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. (R.), The addition of the escutcheon of Edward the Confessor..was a sufficient foundation for an impeachment of high treason. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xli, The carved stone escutcheon of the ancient family..was hung diagonally beneath the helmet and crest. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* I. vi. 277 They were prohibited from quartering the royal arms on their escutcheons. 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* ii, Gray granite pillars, each crowned with the escutcheon of the Heathcotes.

b. *fig.*; esp. in phrases like *a blot on an escutcheon* = a stain on a person's reputation.

1697 Dryden *Virgil* (1806) II. 175 Ded., The banishment of Ovid was a blot in his escutcheon. 1848 R. W. Hamilton *Disq. Sabbath* v. 180 We are not ashamed of our [Puritan] fathers..The escocheon of their virtues is our proudest heraldry. 1862 Shirley *Nugæ Crit.* x. 444 The people of Edinburgh were eager to remove an unseemly stain from the escutcheon of their city. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 45 A dark blot on the escutcheon of the House of Godwine.

c. *Escutcheon of pretence*: the small escutcheon bearing the arms of an heiress placed in the centre of her husband's shield. Cf. Inescutcheon.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1208/4 Upon an Escutcheer of Pretence, a Chevern between three Birds. 1766–87 Porny *Her.* 123. 1823 Rutter *Fonthill* p. xxiv, Mervyn quartering Squire, and on an escutcheon of pretence, Green, etc.

† 2. A hatchment. (More fully *funeral escutcheon.*) *Obs.*

a 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 40 Escocheons which he had got by burying several persons of quality. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* I. 4/1 Every Gentleman..was interr'd with Funeral Escochions. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 347 Mrs. Veal was..dead, and her escutcheons were making. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 73 ₱ 7 At last the eldest fell ill..I dreamed every night of escutcheons and white gloves. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch-bk.* II. 183 Several ancient monuments..over some of which hang funeral escutcheons.

3. Anything shaped like, or resembling, an escutcheon: a. *gen.* (see quot.)

1602 Plat *Delightes for Ladies* xviii, Of..Marchpane paste..our comfit makers..make..Armes, escocheons, beasts, birds, and other fancies.

b. *Arch.* A shield-shaped ornament, chiefly in Gothic buildings, carved on the bosses of ceilings, at the ends of weather-mouldings, etc.

1875 Parker *Gloss. Goth. Archit.*

c. A key-hole plate, a name plate, etc.

1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 72 An Escocheon to be placed before any of these locks. 1879 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Escutcheon*..a plate for protecting the keyhole of a door; or one to which the handle of a door is attached.

d. *Horticulture.* A shield-shaped portion of a branch, containing a bud, cut for use as a graft.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 61 Cut your escutcheon long enough..that it may derive nourishment.

e. *Naut.* (see quot.)

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Escutcheon*, the compartment in the middle of the ship's stern, where her name is written.

f. *Zool.* (see quots.)

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 947 The lunule..is an oval space in front of the beaks [of bivalves]..When a similar impression exists behind the beaks, it is termed the escutcheon. *Ibid.* (1856) 305 Meroe..Shell oval, compressed..ligament in a deep escutcheon.

4. *Comb.* **escutcheon grafting** (see 3 d).

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Grafting*, They will thrive ..well upon the Quince tree by Escutcheon grafting.

Hence **Escu·tcheoned** *ppl. a.*, furnished or decorated with escutcheons.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 356 What..is this escutcheon'd world, Which hangs out Death in one eternal night? 1822 Byron *Werner* V. i, Our banner'd and escutcheon'd gallery. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 298 Doggeries never so escutcheoned must take the fate of such.

-ese, *suffix*, forming adjs., is ad. OF. *-eis* (mod. F. *-ois, -ais*):—Com. Romanic *-ese* (It. *-ese*, Pr., Sp. *-es*, Pg. *-ez*):—L. *ēnsem*. The L. suffix had the sense 'belonging to, originating in (a place)', as in *hortēnsis, prātēnsis*, f. *hortus* garden, *prātum* meadow, and in many adjs. f. local names, as *Carthāginiēnsis* Carthaginian, *Athēniēnsis* Athenian. Its representatives in the Romanic langs. are still the ordinary means of forming adjs. upon names of countries or places. In Eng. *-ese* forms derivatives from names of countries (chiefly after Romanic prototypes), as *Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese*, and from some names of *foreign* (never English) towns, as *Milanese, Viennese, Pekinese, Cantonese*. These adjs. may usually be employed as sbs., either as names of languages, or as designations of persons; in the latter use they formerly had plurals in *-s*, but the pl. has now the same form as the sing., the words being taken rather as adjs. used *absol.* than as proper sbs. (From words in *-ese* used as pl. have arisen in illiterate speech such sing. forms as *Chinee, Maltee, Portugee*.) A frequent mod. application of the suffix is to form words designating the diction of certain authors who are accused of writing in a dialect of their own invention; e.g. *Johnsonese, Carlylese*.

Ese, eseliche, esement, obs. ff. Ease, etc.

Esee, -i, -ie, -y (e, obs. forms of Easy.

Esemplastic (esemplæ·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐς* into + *ἕν*, neut. of *εἷς* + *πλαστικ-ός*, f. *πλάσσειν* to

mould: a word irregularly formed by Coleridge, and probably suggested to him by the Ger. *ineinsbildung* forming into one.] Having the function of moulding into unity; unifying.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 139 On the imagination, or esemplastic power. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 220 Nor I trust will Coleridge's favorite word esemplastic .. ever become current. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 488 The unifying—or if I may use the expression, esemplastic—power of the imagination over the many subordinate truths.

Esemplasy (ese·mplăsi). [f. as prec. + Gr. πλάσ-ις moulding + -Y.] (See quot.)

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 65 Neither of them possessed that gift, which Schelling endeavoured to express by the term Eseinsbildung [*sic*; *read* ineinsbildung], and Coleridge by the term esemplasy—the power, that is, of infusing into the various parts of a subject an ever-present unity.

Esen, pl. of *ease*, obs. form of EAVES.

Eserine (e·sĕrəin). *Chem.* [a. Fr. *ésérine*, f. *ésére*, the native name of the plant; see -INE.

(First used in Fr. by Vée *Recherches chimiques sur la fève du Calabar* 1865).]

A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean, the fruit of *Physostigma venenosum*, employed in solution in medicine to produce contraction in the pupil of the eye.

1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 153 Eserine lowers the tension of the glaucomatous eye. 1888 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 507 Eserine or physostigmine.

†**Esguard.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *esgard* (mod. F. *égard*) 'tribunal des chevaliers de Malte', lit. 'look, attention', corresp. to It. *sguardo*: see Es- and GUARD.] A tribunal existing among the knights of St. John, to settle differences between members of the order.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* v. ii, Proceed to th' ceremony:—one of our Esguard Degrade Mountferrat first.

Esh, -en, dial. forms of ASH, ASHEN.

1512 *Northumb. Househ. Bk.* 354 To gyf yerely as many eshen cuppis. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball., Our Jwohny*, I cowr'd my ways down, ahint our young eshes.

†**Eshen, eshime.** *Obs.* Some precious stone.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 38 Of Eshime, which stone comes from Cataya, one Batman. *Ibid.* 42 Lignum aloes, Eshen and Corall.

E·shin. *dial.* Also 6 eschin, eshen, -yne, ession, esshon, -en, 7 eshon. [Etymology uncertain; ? var. of ASHEN (vessel); cf. ON. *eski* ashen box, mod.Icel. *askja* box generally.] A wooden pail or shallow tub.

1547 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 109, V milke trowhgs and v essions xx*d*. 1558 *Ibid.* (1884) 20 Fyve loomes for Ale..and iiij Esshons. 1573 *Ibid.* III. 60 Sex eshens or skales. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 335/1 Of some Milk-Maids..I have heard..a Milk Pail called..a Cruck, an Eshon, of others a Bouk. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words, Eshin*, a pail or kit. 1775 in ASH. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Eshin*, a large can for carrying milk from the shippon to the house.

Eshlar (e·ʃləɹ), var. of ASHLAR. 1847 in CRAIG.

Esi(e, Esili, obs. forms of EASY, EASILY.

Esil(e, var. forms of EISELL.

Eskanted, variant of ASKANTED, *Obs.*

Eskart, ? obs. form of ESCORT.

Esker (e·skəɹ). *Geol.* Also 9 escar, eskar, -ir. [a. Ir. *eiscir*.] 'The name given in Ireland to the elongated and often flat-topped mounds of post-glacial gravel which occur abundantly in the greater river-valleys of that country' (Page). Also in *comb.*, as *esker-like*.

1852 E. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Life* xiv. 505 The top of Headon Hill is capped by a great esker of gravel. 1865 PAGE *Hand-bk. Geol., Eskirs* or Escars. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. v. i. § 1. 892 Ridges, known in Scotland as kames, in Ireland as eskers, and in Scandinavia as ösar. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. iii. 55 Towards sunset we neared the flank of a long escar-like sand ridge.

Eskert, obs. var. ESCORT.

Esk-ien, obs. form of ASK *v.*

Eskip, obs. form of EQUIP.

†**Eski·rmish.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *escarmouche*: see ESCARMOUCH and SKIRMISH.] = SKIRMISH.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 1, In marching, incamping, approch, eskirmish, camisado, or retraite.

†**Esla·ke.** *Obs.* [var. of ASLAKE or Y-SLAKE.] = SLAKE.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xxxvi, No drop thou gettest for to eslake thy lust.

Eslar, obs. Sc. form of ASHLAR.

†**Esla·rge,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *eslarg-ir*: see next.] *trans.* = next.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 132 He his stered vnto myse and eslargithe his pitee vpon hem.

†**Esla·rgish,** *v. Obs.* In 5 eslargys(s)he. [a. OF. *eslargiss-* lengthened stem of *eslargir* (mod. F. *élargir*), f. *es-*:—L. *ex* + *large*: see LARGE.] a. *trans.* To extend the range or scope of; = ENLARGE 3 b. b. *refl.* To set (oneself) at large; to free (oneself) from restraint. Cf. ENLARGE 6.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F iiij b, Ye may eslargysshe yourself to say or do your wylle. *Ibid.* I ij, God .. moueth aym self to pyte and eslargyssheth his misericorde.

Eslier, obs. var. ASHLAR.

15.. in Raine *Auckland Cas.* (1852) 64 *note*, Eslier worke.

Eslior, eslisor, obs. ff. ELISOR.

Esloign, -oin(e, -oyne, obs. ff. ELOIN.

Eslonge, var. form of ELONG *v. Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 133 Within a short while they eslongyd ferre one fro other.

†**Esma·rvel,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 esmervail, -vayll, 6 esmarveyl. [ad. OF. *esmerveill-er*, f. *es-*:—L. *ex-* out + *merveill-er* to wonder, MARVEL. See also AMARVEL.] *trans.* a. To astonish. b. To wonder at, admire.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 98 Jason was moche esmeruailled thenne whan he understod the hyghe mysteres that hym behoued to make. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxix. 341 Contemple, and esmaruayll the grete & incomprenable dyfference. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 189 Thus al esmarveyled we dyd then awake.

†**Esmay·**, *v. Obs.* See also AMAY, ASMAY. [a. OF. *esmaie-r* to trouble = Pr. *esmagar, esmaiar*, It. *smagare*:—med.L. **exmagāre*, f. *ex-* out + *-mag-* (whence **dismagāre*: see DISMAY), usually believed to be of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *magan* to be able: see MAY *v.*] *trans.* and *refl.* = DISMAY.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 281, I am..so distempred and so esmaied. *Ibid.* II. 239 But Jason wolde him nought esmaie. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 76 Appollo on this..began to rise abasshed and esmayed of this werke. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 153/2 But he was gretely esmayed how he myght burye the body.

Esmay·le, emayle. *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *esmail*, F. *émail*: see AMEL.] Enamel.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 242 Set rich rubie to red esmayle. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* D iij. (D.), No wine but was turned to red emayle as soon as euer it came amongst them [Icelanders].

†**Esmeu·te.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *esmeute*, older form of *émeute*.] = EMEUTE.

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 469 And an Esmeute of their people who are all interessed in that Question.

Esmint, obs. form of EASEMENT.

†**Esmo·ve, esme·ve,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *esmover* (accented stem *esmeuv-*, whence a later inf. form *esmevre*):—late L. *exmovēre*, f. *ex-* out + *movēre* MOVE.] *trans.* To move strongly, excite.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. G viij, As sone as she sawe hym she was soe smoued wyth Joye that she deyed tofore hym. 1475 — *Jason* 12/2 He was so esmeuid .. with loue that, etc. *Ibid.* 78/2 Their aduersaires..were so esmeuyed upon them that, etc.

†**Esne** (e·zni). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [OE. *ęsne* = Goth. *asneis*:—OTeut. **asnjo-z* harvestman, f. **asano-z* harvest.] The OE. designation of a class of domestic slaves.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 24 Ne is ðeȝn ofer ðone laruu nec ðea vel esne ofer hlaferde his. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John iv. 51 Esnas ȝiurnon togæȝnes him. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii, Theow and Esne art thou no longer. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 201 The..esnés or day-labourers, were the lowest. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 78 The esne or slave who works for hire.

†**E·snecy.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *æsnecia*, latinized form of OF. *ainsneece* (mod.Fr. *aînesse*) position of elder brother or sister, ad. med.L. **antenātitia*, f. *antenātus* one born before another, f. *ante* before + *nātus* born.] 'A private prerogative allowed to the eldest coparcener, where an estate is descended to daughters for want of an heir male, to choose first after the inheritance is divided' (Wharton).

1607 in COWEL *Interpr.* 1641 in *Termes de la Ley* 144. 1721 in BAILEY. 1823 in CRABBE *Techniol. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Eso- (e·so-), *prefix* [Gr. ἔσω within], employed in a few compounds of modern formation from words of Greek origin, as **Esoenteri·tis,** *Path.* [see ENTERITIS], inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane. **Esogastri·tis,** *Path.* [see GASTRITIS], inflammation of the mucous lining of the stomach. **Esona·rthex** [see NARTHEX], the inner vestibule of a Greek church (cf. EXONARTHEX). **Esoneu·ral** *a.* [see NEURAL], operating within the nerves. **Esosco·pic** *a. rare* [Gr. *-σκοπ-ος* watching + -IC], (see quot.).

1847 CRAIG **Esoenterites. Ibid. *Esogastrites.* 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 245 The *esonarthex opens on to the church by nine doors, to the exonarthex by five. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 73 The mental forces, or operations of a living human being, may be conceived to be essentially *esoneural. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. (1838–43) VIII. 94 Division of Politics and Government into *Esoscopic, i.e. internal or interior-concerns-regarding, viz. Internal Government, and Exoscopic.

Esodic (eso·dik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἔσ-ω within + ὁδ-ός way + -IC.] Of nerves: Proceeding to or into the spinal marrow; afferent.

1850 M. HALL *Diastaltic Nervous Syst.* 6 [Section headed 'New Terms Proposed.'] *Esodic* (εις) will express the action *into*; *exodic* the action out of, etc. 1850 BARNES in *Lancet* II. 84/1 This paralyzing effect on the extremities of the esodic nerves. 1852 G. WILSON *Life J. Reid* 92 The sensific nerves have also been named esodic (ingoing).

Esophageal, Esophagus, etc.: see Œs-.

Esoteric (esote·rik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἐσωτερικ-ός, f. ἐσωτέρω, compar. of ἔσω within.

The Gr. word occurs first in Lucian, who ascribes to Aristotle a classification of his own works into 'esoteric' and 'exoteric'. (Cic. *De Fin.* v. § 5 recognizes such a classification, but uses only the term 'exoteric', leaving the opposite class undesignated; Aristotle himself merely uses ἐξωτερικός in the sense of 'popular, untechnical'.) By later writers the word was employed to designate the secret doctrines said to have been taught by Pythagoras to a select few among his disciples.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of philosophical doctrines, treatises, modes of speech, etc.: Designed for, or appropriate to, an inner circle of advanced or privileged disciples; communicated to, or intelligible by, the initiated exclusively. Hence of disciples: Belonging to the inner circle, admitted to the esoteric teaching. Opposed to EXOTERIC.

Esoteric Buddhism: a system of 'theosophical' doctrines, alleged by its adherents to have been handed down by secret tradition among an initiated class of Buddhists.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 372/1 The Auditors of Pythagoras..were of two sorts, Exoterick and Esoterick; the Exotericks were those who were under probation, which if they well performed, they were admitted to be Esotericks. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. § 2 (1755) 98 The exoteric teaching [of the Pythagoreans] admitted fable and falsehood ..the esoteric only what the teacher believed to be true. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Comm. Bolingbroke's Ess.* Wks. 1784 X. 310 In rescuing the esoteric purity of his doctrines from that less amiable appearance in which their exoteric garb represents them. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 677 These two classes [the adept and the vulgar] must be addressed in two different languages, the esoteric and the exoteric. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 200, I considered ..the Trinity..entitled to the rank of an esoteric doctrine of natural religion. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 90. 204 A hidden stream of esoteric truth was supposed to flow beneath all the surface of Scripture. 1883 SINNETT (title), *Esoteric Buddhism.*

b. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) = 'Esoteric sense'. *rare.*

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 52 The esoteric of the most suspicious turnings of his phraseology is 'Glory to the true God'.

2. *transf.* a. Of motives, purposes, etc.: Not openly avowed. b. Pertaining to a select circle; private, confidential. c. Qualifying a personal epithet: That is esoterically such.

1866 W. THORNBURY *Greatheart* III. 176 He had two motives in his visit, an exoteric and an esoteric motive. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 206 His esoteric project was the original project of Christopher Columbus. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xliii, How could he aid in this esoteric interview? 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II, Strauss had hardly the stuff in him to be an exoteric Conservative while an esoteric Radical. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 578 There is nothing to hinder them having also more esoteric meetings at stated intervals.

3. *Phys.* (In etymological sense): 'Applied to things which relate to, or have origin within the organism' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

B. *sb.*

1. *pl.* (after Gr. τὰ ἐσωτερικά.) Esoteric doctrines; esoteric treatises.

1711 tr. *Werenfels' Disc. Logomachys* 99 Aristotle's Books of deep Learning, his Acroamaticks, Esotericks, Epopticks, and mysterious Writings. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 430 Our predecessors had their esoterics and exoterics. 1809 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 488 Alexander complained to Aristotle, that he had done ill to give the world his esotericks. 1821 S. PARR *Wks.* (1828) VIII. 353 I must, in my esoterics, stand aloof from all controversies.

2. One initiated in esoteric doctrines.

1655–60 [see A. 1].

Esoterical (esote·rikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec. adj.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. iii. 128 This was his [Coleridge's] esoterical opinion of him. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 42 Walls covered with mythological representations and esoterical texts, explanatory of the old religion.

2. In etymological nonce-use: (see quot.)

1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* I. i. § 3. 27 When by esoterical we mean that which concerns the inner man.

Esoterically (esote·rikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an esoteric manner.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. § 2 III. (1811) 27 Exoterically .. of the national Gods; esoterically .. of the first Cause of all things. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 4 It essentially and esoterically preserves its separateness. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 87 While oral tradition continued to be the exoteric practice, writing might still be resorted to esoterically.

Esote·ricism. [f. ESOTERIC + -ISM.] = next.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Christian Observer.* Hence in later Dicts.

Esoterism (eso·tĕriz'm). [f. Gr. ἐσωτέρ-ω (see ESOTERIC) + -ISM.] The holding of esoteric doctrines; the habit of regarding knowledge as the property of the few.

1835 MAURICE *Let. to Acland* 12 Mar. in *Life* (1884) I. 171 A dangerous tendency [in Alex. Knox] to esoterism and exclusiveness. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 62 Its perfect openness rebuked their esoterism. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Esoterism, medical.* Simon's term for the mystery which some medical men think themselves bound to adopt towards their patients by reason of their prejudices and ignorance.

Eso·terize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To hold esoteric doctrines.

1842 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 21 Unlike the Esoterising Exclusiveness of Pagan Philosophy.

Esotery (e·sotəri). [f. as prec. + -Y 3.

(An irregular formation; in first quot., from which Todd obtained the word, *esoteries* may be mispr. for *esoterics*.)]

Esoteric doctrine, secret lore. Also *pl.*

1763 TUCKER *Freewill* 172 *note*, Reserving their esoteries for adepts, and dealing out exoteries only to the vulgar. 1828 WEBSTER, *Esotery*, mystery; secrecy. (*Little used.*) 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. i. 7, I seem to be instructed in one of the mysteries of erotic esotery, yet on my word I am no wiser.

Esoundir(e, obs. var. ASUNDER.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 510, 3977.

‖ **Esox** (ī·sǫks). Also 6 ezox. [L. *esox*, a Gaulish word: cf. Welsh *ëog*, Ir. *iach* salmon.] The name of a large fish mentioned by Pliny (in first quot. app. identified with the Sturgeon); the Corpus Glossary (*a* 800) renders the name by *lax*, i.e. salmon. In mod. Ichthyology used as the generic name of the Pike.

c 1520 L. ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* 234 Ezox is a very grete fisshe in that water danowe be the londe of hungarye, he is of suche bygnes that a carte with iiij horses can nat cary hym awaye .. he hath swete fisshe [? flesh] lyke a porke. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Esox*, a great Fish in the River Rhine; a Lax. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. i. 303 The Esox or Pike. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 296 Pliny's esox (a name which modern ichthyology has imposed upon the pike) is evidently a misnomer.

Esp(e, obs. form of ASP[1].

†**Espace.** *Obs.* [a. F. *espace*:—L. *spatium*: see SPACE.] = SPACE.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 340/3 In that espace of tyme the kynge and mo than lx thousand men were baptysed. *c* 1490 —*Blanchardyn* 146 We..haue ben a longe espace wyth hym.

Espacement (ėspē[1]·smĕnt). *Arch.* [a. F. *espacement*, f. *espacer* to space out.] The action of spacing, or of placing at suitable distances.

1867 A. BARRY *Life Sir C. Barry* iv. 95 The espacement of the windows.

‖ **Espadon.** [a. F. *espadon*, app. a. Sp. *espadon*, augmentative of *espada* sword: cf. It. *spadone*.] A long two-handed sword used in 15–17th c.

1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 494 *Espadon*, a long sword of Spanish invention. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 565 The horseman's huge espadon of six feet long.

‖ **Espagnolette.** [Fr. *espagnolette*, f. *espagnol* Spanish.] The fastening of a French window; also *attrib.*

1870 *Daily News* 20 Dec., Had he fallen it might have been the better for him; but the neckcloths and the espagnolette held fast and prevented him. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* 687 For French casements, what is called the Espagnolette bolt is now in use. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 5/2 Paris has espagnolette windows opening like doors.

Espaire, var. form of ESPEIRE. *Obs.*

Espalier (espæ·liəɪ), *sb.* Also 7 espaliere. [a. F. *espalier*, ad. It. *spalliera* 'wainscot work to lean the shoulders against' (Florio), hence, stakes of the same height, f. *spalla* shoulder. Cf. Sp. *espalera*, *espaldera*, of same meaning.]

1. A kind of lattice-work or frame-work of stakes upon which fruit-trees or ornamental shrubs are trained; also the stakes individually.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 356 Repair your Espaliers, and fasten your Fruit-trees thereto. 1754 DODSLEY *Agriculture* II. (R.), His ripening fruits Display their sweet temptations from the wall, Or from the gay espalier. 1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* xiv. (1828) I. 436 The upright putrescent espaliers of vine-props. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. 168 The willow..is much used, its young shoots being employed to tie up the fruit trees to the espaliers.

2. A fruit-tree trained on a lattice, usually of woodwork, or on stakes.

1662 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 223 Plant your fairest Tulips .. under Espaliers. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 78 Behold Villario's ten years toil compleat, His Quincunx darkens, his Espaliers meet. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 541 Espaliers of European grapes in gardens have long ago been introduced. 1833 TENNYSON *Blackbird*, The espaliers and the standards all Are thine.

†3. A row of trees so trained. *Obs.*

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 3 A Fruit-Garden planted..in long Espaliers. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Batardier*, Fruit-Trees .. placed in Espaliers or elsewhere, instead of a dead Tree.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly simple *attrib*; also **espalierwise** *adv.*, in the form of an espalier.

1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 16 Jan., Espalier hedges .. make the ornaments of this place. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Garden Fences*, The Horse-Chesnut .. will bear forming Espalierwise. 1806 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Friendship* (1882) I. 20 One of the espalier apple-trees in the garden is a perfect picture. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 102/1 Espalier Trees may be much more easily cleaned of vermin.

Espalier (espæ·liəɪ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* a. To train as an espalier. b. To furnish or surround with an espalier.

1810 BP. COPLESTON *Repl. to Edin. Rev.* in *Mem.* (1851) 329 We want not men who are clipped and espaliered into any form which the whim of the gardener may dictate. 1846 in WORCESTER; and in mod Dicts.

Hence **Espa·liered** *ppl. a.*, **Espa·liering** *vbl. sb.*

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xi. § 9 Latticed and espaliered cottages. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Doctor's Wife* iii, There were roses and sweet-brier, espaliered apples. 1882 *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* IV. 154 He appears to be engaged in that form of training trees called espaliering.

†**Espa·nolize.** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Sp. *español* Spanish + -IZE; cf. Fr. *espagnoliser*.] *trans.* To make Spanish; to naturalize in Spain.

1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* 1 The life of the English

Espanoliz'd trauailer. 1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* (1673) 477 Gondomar and our Espanolized English took this last advantage.

Esparagrass, obs. corruption of ASPARAGUS.

1711 *Life & Char. R. Thornhill* 6 To suck two or three Esparagrass's.

†**Espa·rcet.** *Obs.* [a. F. *esparcet, esparcette*; cf. Sp. *esparceta*.] (See quot.)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 31 Esparcet is a kind of St. Foyn, and by some judged to be the same. So 1708 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 2) I. 36. 1736–1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Espa·rse,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *esparse-r*, f. *espars* (mod.F. *épars*):—L. *spars-us*, pa. pple. of *spargĕre* to scatter.] *trans.* To scatter.

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 181 Into th' esparsed pipes o' th' Sommier thorow bored.

Esparto (ėspā·ɪto). Also 6, 8 sparto. [a. Sp. *esparto*:—L. *spartum*, ad. Gr. σπάρτον a rope made of σπάρτος, either the same plant or Spanish Broom (*Spartium junceum*).] A kind of rush (*Macrochloa* or *Stipa tenacissima*), called by some Spanish grass, imported from Spain and the north coast of Africa, for manufacture into paper. In ancient times it was, and in Spain is still, made into cordage, shoes, and other articles. Also called **esparto grass.**

[1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Esparto* ..a kinde of tree whereof they make frailes. 1779 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* 6 Making ropes, baskets, and shoes, of a small rush or reed called *esparto*.] 1868 *Q. Rev.* No. 248. 356 Printed upon paper made from esparto alone. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 9/1 At Lloyd's paper mills, Sittingbourne, the .. cover of a boiler used for boiling esparto and straw blew off.

attrib. 1791 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* III. 130 The esparto rush makes good mats for houses. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 335 Large bales of esparto grass .. from the adjoining province of Haba. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 9/1 An esparto boiler burst in the North of Ireland Paper Mills.

Espathate (ispē[1]·þet), *a. Bot.* [f. E- *pref.*[3] + L. *spātha* SPATHE + -ATE[2].] Not having a spathe (1866 *Treas. Bot.*).

†**Espaut.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *espeautre* (now *épeautre*):—L. *spelta* SPELT.] Millet or spelt.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 22 For Milium is more agreeable unto Spelta or Espaut [than unto Rye], as the Dutch and others still render it.

†**Espe·ccion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [as if a. OF. **especcion*, repr. L. *spectiōnem* looking, f. *specĕre* to look.] Looking, beholding.

14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 112 And ever the more they loked besyly The more thei lyked in especcyon.

†**Espe·ce.** *Obs.* See also ESPICE. [a. Fr. *espece*, corresp. to Pr. *e'specia*, It. *specie*:—L. *species*.

In OF. the normal phonetic representative of L. *species* was *espice* (mod. *épice* SPICE); the form *espece* (mod. *espèce*) is influenced by Lat., Pr. or It.]

Kind, species.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* I. XXV. 32 The Romanes vsed diuers Especes .. of Cassing. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* ii. 3 It rests to find out the Espece or kind of the disease.

†**Especial,** *sb.* [Corruption of *espial*, due to the influence of L. *specĕre* to look, or possibly to confusion with next.] = ESPIAL 1 and 2 a.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Friar's T.* 23 [*MS. Petworth* especiale, MSS. *Corpus, Lansd.* especiaile; *other MSS. have the correct reading* espiaille]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 283 His especials and Explorators declared and accompted to hym that all the Realme was up. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. II. (Arb.) 112 One of their coompanye standynge vppon the toppe of a hyghe rocke of especiall .. beganne to crye Lynnyn sayles.

Especial (ėspe·ʃăl), *a.* Forms: 4 especiale, 4–7 -all(e, 5–6 especyal(l, (5 asspeciall, 5–6 asp-, espesyal(l, 6 esspecial, 6–7 aspeciall, 7 especil, -shal, -tial(l), 4– especial. [a. OF. *especial* (mod.F. *spécial*, assimilated to the L. form), ad. L. *speciālis* (see SPECIAL) belonging to or concerned with a particular species, special as opposed to general (in med.L. current in legal and philosophical use), f. *species* SPECIES. Cf. Pr., Sp. *especial*, It. *speziale*. (Lat. words with initial *sp, st, sc*, adopted into Fr. before 15th c. usually assumed a euphonic *e*.)

In OF. the word had developed the secondary sense 'pre-eminent, important' (for the transition cf. *particular*). In Eng. the two forms *especial* and *special* differ materially in use; the latter (owing perh. to its closer relation to the L. etymon) is preferred in applications arising proximately from the primary sense, while the former is chiefly confined to the derivative sense. The distinction is still more marked in the advs. *especially, specially*.]

1. In senses now commonly expressed by SPECIAL.

a. Special as opposed to general (*arch.*); also in Law †*especial pleading, especial tail.* †b. Particular, individual, 'specific' (*obs.*). †c. Provided for a particular purpose (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6717 Lo heere the caas especial. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 103 b, By especial pleading he may be barred of the action that he sueth. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 225 There is especiall Commission come from Venice. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. xi. (1668) 49 Spoyling an especial member by some strange contraction. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 26 In this case the husband hath an estate in especiall taile. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxvi. 189, I shall dispatch what I shall farther write..by an especial messenger. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. xxv, And rend'ring general that which is especial.

2. Pre-eminent, exceptionally distinguished. Formerly often in phrase (*my*) *especial friend* (cf. 3). Now chiefly of feelings, qualities, or attributes: Exceptional in degree. (*Obs.* in predicative use.)

In examples of 2 and 3 *special* may commonly be substituted with little change of meaning.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 200 First schul ye clepe to youre counseil a fewe of youre frendes that ben especial. 1494 FABYAN II. XXX. 22 He had hym in shorte whyle in especiall fauoure. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 29 Causeth them to haue especiall respect in making lawes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* Ep. Ded., My most especiall good friend Sir Peter Hamond Knight of the Bath. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 28 (1810) 34 It is one of the especialest fisher towns of this shire. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 95 And among my books is one of most especial value. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. XXVIII. 397 One fact of especial importance is to be borne in mind.

3. Belonging pre-eminently to a particular person or thing; pertaining chiefly to one particular case.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 152 Every passion, every vice had its especial demon. 1868 M. PATTISON (*title*), Suggestions on Academical Organization, with especial reference to Oxford. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 233, I must repeat one thing..for your especial benefit.

4. *In especial*, also rarely *by especial*: in particular; especially; particularly. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* (Occas. written as one word; cf. INESPECIALLY.)

c 1390 CHAUCER *Truth* 25 And in especial Drawe unto hym and pray in general. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxi. (1869) 15 Pilke he wolde bi especial weren ministres and serueres to him. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 49 At thys parlament most in Asspeciall. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 20 In divers regions, and inespecialle in Fraunce and Normandie. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* (Caxton) 74 a, He wold haue reserued them inespeciall in his sayd dictes. 1540 COVERDALE *Old Faith* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. iii. 21, I will now speak of every word in especial. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, His word, which he addressed to me in especial. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* 14 In especial, I had fallen into some unseemly prejudices. 1881 S. COLVIN *Life Landor* 187 Whether it was of these four dramas and of Count Julian in especial, or of all Landor's dramatic .. writings together, that, etc.

†5. quasi-*sb.* An especial point, a 'particular'.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* I. 173 In this conceive these sixe especialls..breefely. 1. The excellencie of the gift ..6. The manner of exhibiting.

†6. quasi-*adv.*

1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 123 It is especiall good to goe to dwell with great Princes and Lordes.

†**Espe·ciality.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] An especial point or detail.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 52 Noble and grete Costs .. of which it is not now possible to the Writer herof, for to remember the Especialities.

Especially (ėspe·ʃăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an especial manner; principally, chiefly. Also in phr. †*in especially* (see also INESPECIALLY). In later use also with adjs.: In an especial degree.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1843) I. 105 Sybbell, I praye thee especiallye, etc. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. iii, Evander..dyd well abounde In many vertues, especially in lernyng. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall. Pr.* 92 a/1 The women, & in especially greate ladies, know not, etc. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 685 And then the Priest prayed in generall for all estates and degrees, and for increase of grace, and in especially if neede required. 1640 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden Soc.) App. 259 Hereof he was espetially advertised by the Hammiltons. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1847) 127 Great shoals of salmon .. often take in at the mouths of our rivers, especially if the north bar be open. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 30 It sometimes cures an Ague especially in Children. 1834 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. iv. 61 Unless they are especially watchful. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 9 Around the borders of the bogs ..lie trunks of trees, especially of the Scotch fir. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 130 Two points in his criticism are especially deserving of notice.

Especialness (ėspe·ʃălnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being especial.

1611 W. LOE *Blisse Brightest Beautie* (1614) 25 (R.) Your precious diamond in especialness. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1846 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Espe·cialty.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *especialté*, AF. *especiaulté* (in *especiaulté d'escrit* special mention in writing; cf. sense 2), f. *especial*: see ESPECIAL.]

1. An especial degree (of anything).

1606 J. KING *4th Serm. Hampt. Crt.* 41 In time of persecution the especialty and difference of honour might bee allotted to such men.

2. *Law.* A contract by deed; = SPECIALTY.

1576 LAMBARDE tr. *Customal* in *Peramb. Kent* 426 The chartre of the King of this especialtie is in y[e] custodie of Sir Jhon of Norwood. 1588 J. MELLIS *Brief Instr.* F vj, Your especialties, as are billes of hande. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 65 It is an inconuenience in reason, that an especialtie sealed and solempnlie deliuered, should be auoyded by the bare agreement of the parties. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 239 It behooveth to him that bringeth the Writ to shew forth an Especialty.

Espede, var. of EXPEDE *v. Obs.* to dispatch.

1558 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 507/1 All signatouris, letteris of gift, and all vthiris letteris ellis esped.

†**Espei·re, espoi·re.** *Obs.* Also 4 espeir, espeyre, 5 espaire, espoyr 4 *aphet.* speire. [a. OF. *espeire* fem., *espeir* masc., mod.F. *espoir*, f. *esperer* to hope. Cf. Pg. *esper* masc., Sp. *espera* fem.] Hope, expectation.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 211 To putten Rome in full espeire [*v. r.* espeyre]. *Ibid.* III. 33 And as the plover doth of aire, I live and am in good espeire. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 1030 To þi comyng was al my speire, To haue ymade of þee myne eire. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 287/1 The good were weived and put out of espoire of the knot. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life of St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2671 And asked him with gude espaire. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 7 b, The foundement upon whiche my total espoyr and hope resteth.

†**E·spelers,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Snags or dentelations on the hinder edge of the palm or broad upper part of a buck's horn; = SPILLER.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iiij, He most haue..xxiiij espelers and then ye may hym call..a grete Bucke. 1692–1732 in COLES. 1715 KERSEY, *Espelers*, the third Branch of the Harts Horn.

†**E·sperance.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 esperaunce, 6 espirance. [a. F. *esperance* = Pr. *esperansa*, Sp. *esperanza*, It. *speranza*:—late L. **spērantia*, f. *spērāre* to hope.] Expectation, hope.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. civ. (1869) 56 þe burdoun hatteth esperaunce. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 51 Made hym to sitte besyde hym for to geue hym good esperaunce. *a* 1508 HENRYSON *Gamut Good Ladies* viii, in Gilfillan *Spec. Brit. Poets* (1861) I. 58 Her sleeves should be of esperance To keep her from despair. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 5632 On the left hand of that gret Iuge, But espirance to gett refuge. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. i. 4 The lowest and most deiected thing of Fortune, Stands still in esperance. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1842-6) III. 9 In assured hope and esperance to recover his oun rowme.

b. Used as a watchword or battle-cry.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 97 Now Esperance Percy, and set on. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, ccc, Esperance! Noe, the word is, face about.

†**E·sperate.** *Obs.* [?; cf. ESPARCET.]

1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* v. (1659) 38 The Country where Esperate or Clovergrass is most in use at this day is Daphine towards the quarter of Day.

†**Esperduct.** *Obs.* [altered form (after Latin) of OF. *esperduite* fem.:—L. **experducta*, fem. of *experductus*, pa. pple. of *experdūcĕre*, f. *ex* out + *per* through + *dūcĕre* to lead.] A portion of steel drawn out to a certain length; a rod.

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 472 Steel [in 13th c.] is generally sold by the garb or sheaf, containing thirty esperducts or gads.

†**Esperite.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *esperite* (mod.F. *esprit*): see ESPRIT, ESPRITE.] = SPIRIT.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 94 b, Your esperite is trauailled with newe fantasies. 1481 — *Myrr.* II. xxiv. 117 Of this Ayer the euyl esperites take their habyte and their bodyes.

†**Esperon.** *Fortif. Obs.* [a. OF. *esperon* (mod. F. *éperon*) in same sense (lit. 'spur').] A work projecting beyond the line of the ramparts; a SPUR.

1598 IVE *Fortif.* 21 The wall and it esperons or counterfeit being laid out, begin to raise of the same.

Esperver, var. SPARVER *Obs.* sparrow-hawk.

Espial (ĕspəi·ăl). Forms: 4 espi-, espyaile, -lle, (expyayle), 4–7 espiall(e, 6–7 espyal(l, 5– espial. [a. OF. *espiaille* the action of spying (concr. in pl. 'spies'), f. *espier*, mod.F. *épier*: see ESPY *v.*]

1. The action of espying or spying.

a. The acting as a spy; the action of keeping watch; observation. Also *attrib.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 353 Thanne schal ye evermore counterwayte embusshementz and alle espiaille. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 56 For espiall and mistrowinges They dide thanne suche thinges, That every man might other knowe. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 a, Be ware well that thou be not supprised by thin ennemyes, for lakke of wache and good espial. 1552 HULOET, *Espiall place*, or corner to spye out of. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XIX. ix, There are spies upon him, whose espials have moved their anger. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 256 The Captain .. cut a small hole of espial in the wall. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 73 A little room next the hall-door, a closet of espial.

† b. Detection, discovery. *Obs.*

a 1557 G. CAVENDISH *Life Wolsey* (T.), After the espial of this boy my lord revealed the same unto the Council.

c. The action of espying or catching sight of anything: the fact of being espied.

1580 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 212 A true espiall of sanctification of life in our selues. 1683 tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* 24 They are as Eagle-sighted as may be in the espial of others faults. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. xvii, Conrad's prow pass'd by, Screen'd from espial by the jutting cape. 1830 HOOD *Haunted House* I. ix, Roses with thistles struggled for espial.

†2. *concr.* A body of spies; hence (chiefly in *pl.*) a spy, scout. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 23 Ful prively he had his espiaile. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. vi, Dauid by an espiall knewe that they were all faste on slepe. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 452 The Quene had amangis us her assured espiallis. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 174/2 His [Harold's] vnskilfull espials tooke the Normans for priests. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* v. § 31 Our Judge stands as an espial and a watch over our actions. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 51 The espialls returning assured him, there would bee no invasion.

transf. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 644 Bees .. when the flowers are spent neer their lodgings, send out their espials to look for more in places further distant.

†**Espice.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *espice* (mod.F. *épice* in sense 2):—L. *species*: see SPECIES, SPICE.]

1. A species, kind. In 14–15th c. also SPICE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* P 374 The especes [*v. r.* espices] that sourden of pride. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. vi. 181 The maners and dyuers espyces, the whiche may be in one self synne.

2. An aromatic drug; now SPICE.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 112/4 Yf all the espyces of the world had ben stamped to gydre it shold not haue smellyd so well.

‖ **Espiègle** (ęspięgl), *a.* [F. *espiègle*, ? corruption of Ger. *Eulenspiegel*, the name of a personage of fiction, renowned for his practical jokes.] Frolicsome, sprightly, roguish.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXVII, Features, originally sly and espiegle in expression. 1819 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxv, Her black, bright, downcast, yet espiègle eye Had gather'd a large tear into its corner.

‖ **Espièglerie** (ęspięgləri). [F. *espièglerie*, f. *espiègle*.] Frolicsomeness, roguishness.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, A pretty young woman .. with an air of *espièglerie* which became her very well. 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* XXXVIII, Which act of un-*English*-woman-like *espiéglerie* must be set down to the score of a foreign education.

Espier (ĕspəi·əɹ). Forms: 4 aspier, 4–5 espi-, espyour, 6– espier. [f. ESPY *v.* + -ER[1].] One who espies or spies out; † a spy.

1382 WYCLIF *Hebr.* xi. 31 She [Raab] takynge, or receyuynge, the aspiers with pees. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xii. (1869) 79 A cherl, shrewede, prowd, and daungerous.. hath maad him an espyour of weyes. 1587 J. HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 175 (T.) Ye crafty espiers of the necessity of your poor brethren. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 58 Ephraim.. would himself be a seer, an espier of future events. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 146 Not an inhabited house appeared to the espier.

Espiery (ĕspəi·ĕri). *rare.* [f. prec. + -Y.] The action or habit of espying. Const. *of.*

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 224 The espiery of the letter's confidence at home.

†**Espine·l.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *espinelle* (Cotgr.), later *spinelle*.] A kind of ruby; = SPINEL.

1595–6 BUREL in Watson *Collect.* II. 11 (Jam.) The Espinell, a precious stane. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 4) 359 Here [at Pegu] is store of Gold, Silver .. Espinels, and Cats-eyes.

†**Espinette.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *espinete* (mod.F. *épinette*).] = SPINET.

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 15 July, At noon is brought home the espinette I bought the other day of Haward.

Espionage (e·spiŏnĕdʒ). Also espionnage. [ad. F. *espionnage*, f. *espionner*, f. *espion* spy: see ESPIOUN.] The practice of playing the spy, or of employing spies.

1793 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 500 Military preparations, *espionages*, consultations, conferences, etc. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 100 To the word espionage a stigma is attached. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 368 The system of espionage with which they [the ecclesiastical courts] had saturated English society. 1870 DEUTSCH *Lit. Rem.* (1874) 283 The Dominicans .. were especially singled out for the function of holy espionage.

†**Espiot.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 espyotte. [a. OF. *espiot*, ? a. Pr. *espiaut* SPIT.] A spear.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* l. (1890) 143 Eneas .. launched at hym his grete espyotte or spere.

†**Espi·oun.** *Obs.* [a. F. *espion*, prob. ad. It. *spione*, of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *spehan* to look out.] A spy, scout.

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* III. x. 502 And then keepe good espiouns, so that if hee chance to bend towards thee, thou maist avoyd him at leysure.

†**Espiouress.** *Obs.* [f. *espiour* (see ESPIER) + -ESS.] A female espier.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cli. (1869) 136 Bi hire j am deliuered to these old theeues, espyowresses of pilgrimes.

Espire, obs. var. of EXPIRE.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 131/2 He espyred and deyed in grete payne.

Espire. ? Mistake for *enspire* = INSPIRE.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 62 Whan [=*whom* (sc. the Virgin Mary)] the holigost, with his swete brethe, Gan to espiren as for his chosen place.

†**Espi·ritual,** *a. Obs.* In 4–5 espirituel(l, 5 -alle. [a. OF. *espirituel* (mod.F. *spirituel*):— L. *spīrituāl-em.*] = SPIRITUAL in various senses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* P 79 Manye been the weyes espirituels that leden folk to oure Lord Ihesu Crist. *c* 1400 — *Rom. Rose* 650 So faire it was, that trusteth well, It semed a place espirituell. *Ibid.* 672 As angels doon espirituell. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 71 b, He that multiplieth his temporall goodes dyminueth his espiritualles [*printed* espûalles].

Esplanade (esplănē[1]·d). Also 7 *aphet.* splanade. [a. F. *esplanade*, ad. Sp. *esplanada* (corresp. to It. *spianata*), f. *esplanar*:—L. *explānāre* to level, f. *ex* out + *-plānus* level, PLAIN.]

1. *Fortif.* a. The glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country.

1696 in PHILLIPS. 1755 H. T. CROKER *Orlando Fur.* XIV. CXXIX, The Pagan forces .. by ladders different essay'd Upon the second esplanade to creep. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 331 There was a heavy fire of musketry on the Esplanade: so that the enemy are not in the covered way.

b. 'An open, level space of ground, separating the citadel of a fortress from the town' (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*).

1708 KERSEY, *Esplanade* .. is now chiefly taken for the void Space between the Glacis of a Citadel, and the first Houses of a Town. 1736 in BAILEY. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* iii. (1770) 72 The fort was a regular square..no glacis; and but a small esplanade of about two hundred and fifty yards. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvii, The esplanade in the front of the old castle. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 455 Throwing up a breastwork .. upon the esplanade, between the citadel and the town.

transf. 1817 M. KEATINGE *France & Sp. to Mor.* I. 166 [Spain] to be effectually defended on this side, the state must always be prepared to evacuate and make an esplanade of her territory, to the Sierra Morena; which thus would be the line of defence to her capital, Seville.

2. A levelled piece of ground; often, such a space intended to serve as a public promenade.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 31 A large place, which they call the Splanade. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 96 A fine Walk, call'd the Esplanade, without the Town. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. i. 69/2 An esplanade..on which..the foundations of a regular street were laid. 1805 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 199, I went on the esplanade [at Weymouth] early in the morning. 1823 HEBER *Narr. of a Journey* (1828) I. 28 Behind the [Calcutta] esplanade, however, are only Tank-square, and some other streets occupied by Europeans. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 12 The Palace esplanade, where music plays while Serene Highness is pleased to eat his victuals. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 296 The Esplanade of the Invalides.

b. *transf.* A level open space.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Esplanade*, a plain open ground. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* v. 13 Upon the mountain we met with an Esplanade of a considerable Bigness. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *The Dwarf*, At the end of the orchestra, and betwixt that and the first side-box, there is a small esplanade left. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iii, An open esplanade, devoid of trees. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* i. 2 No eminence .. could compare with the spacious esplanade on which St. Paul's stands.

c. 'In modern gardening, a grass plot' (T.).

1818 in TODD. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Esplees (esplī·z), *sb. pl. Law.* [ad. AF. *esplez*, *espletz*, pl. of OF. *esplet*, *espleit*, *esploit* revenue:—L. *explicitum*, neut. pa. pple. of *explicāre* to unfold, in vulg. Lat. to develop, extract, accomplish. Cf. EXPLOIT, which is ultimately the same word.] The products which ground or land yield; as the hay of meadows, herbage of pasture, corn of arable, rents, services, etc.; also, the lands, etc. themselves. (Wharton.)

1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 252 It behoveth to lay the Esplees in his court. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 357 The demandant must alledge the taking of the profits, we call it esplees, in the declaration. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 135 Inasmuch as he never took esplees in full seisin before the death of the grantor.

Espleit(e, esploit(e, obs. ff. of EXPLOIT.

Espoire, var. of ESPEIR, *Obs.*, hope.

†**Espo·ntoon.** *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *esponton* (cf. Sp. *esponton*), ad. It. *spuntone*: SPONTOON.] A half pike carried by an infantry officer; = SPONTOON.

1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide*, s.v. 1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 339 Capt. Lewis slipped and .. recovered himself by means of his espontoon. 1838 SPARKS *Biog. W. Eaton* ii. IX. 173 Was met in his advance by the other, with his espontoon.

†**Espou·sage.** *Obs.* Also 6 esposage. See SPOUSAGE. [a. OF. *esposage*, *espousage*, f. *esposer*, *espouser* to ESPOUSE.] a. The action of espousing or betrothing. b. The condition of being espoused or married, spousehood, wedlock.

1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 34 To .. leade hys life in pure and chaste esposage. 1599 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* 288 There was a solemne promise to bee made of the parties that should be maried before they were to be ioyned in mariage, and that was called their espousage.

Espousal (ĕspau·zăl), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4–5 espousaile, 5–7 espousel, -elle, (5 espoisalle, espousayl(l)e), 6–7 espousall, 6– espousal. Also SPOUSAL. [a. OF. *espousailles* (mod.F. *épousailles*), corresp. to Pr. *esposalhas*, Cat. *esposallas*, OSp. *esponsalias*:—L. *sponsālia*, neut. pl. of *sponsālis* adj., f. *sponsus*: see ESPOUSE *v.*]

1. In *plural*, formerly also in *sing.* The formal 'plighting of troth' between a man and a woman; the whole of the ceremonies constituting or accompanying this. a. The celebration of a marriage; nuptials, a wedding. b. The celebration of a betrothal.

Now merely literary and somewhat archaic. It seems probable that the sense 'marriage' was the original one in Eng., and that the sense 'betrothal' arose at a late date through the influence of L. *sponsus* and its derivatives, especially as used in Canon Law.

a. [*c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 308 þe courte of Rome had ordeynd þat spousale. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxix. 26 It is not of custom in oure place, that the lesse bifore we taken to sposeyls.] 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* I. i. iii. 15 The fyrst nyght after the espousaylles .. Clotyldis .. said to the kyng. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Euery of them so maryed maye haue .. their said office .. as they did .. before the sayd espouselles. 1641 *Termes de la Ley.* 39 Though it [the childe] were borne but one day after the espousels solemnized. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* x. (1851) 48 His naming of a meet or like help in the first espousall instituted. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i, Is not the day then fix'd for your espousals? 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 251 The multi-

tude .. drank in eagerly the tale of the secret espousals and the black box.

b. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* 311 My espousals remaine in my Fathers power, and not mine. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. III. xxvi. (1655) I. 146 In the interim the Earl was commanded not to deliver the aforesaid Proxy of the Prince for the desponsorios or espousall untill Christmas. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 246, I shall here..define Espousals to be a mutual Promise of a future Marriage. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ix, After the espousals of the Duke of Rothsay with the Earl of March's daughter, Douglas entered the lists to break off the contract. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. ccxxii, Lyndwood tells us the distinction which there is between espousals and matrimony. 'Sunt etiam Sponsalia repromissio futurarum nuptiarum,' etc.

c. *fig.* esp. in spiritual sense, of the 'marriage' of the soul or the church to God or Christ.

[1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 138 The spousayle that ys betweene oure Lorde Iesu Cryste and holy chyrche.] *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cix. (1868) 147 Where as was made the espoisalle, and the alyaunce, and knyttynge of the godhede vnto the manhode. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* ii. 2. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Jesus, Thou everlasting King' ii, Let every Act of Worship be Like our Espousals, Lord, to Thee. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. iii. (1866) 44 In the first espousals of the soul. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Mon. Ord.* Introd. (1863) 22 To solemnise the espousals of sanctity and poverty. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* xix, We have possession of Him [Christ]. It is an espousal for eternity.

† **2.** In phrases *To break one's espousal(s* (=† *'to break spouse'*), *to hold espousal*, to violate, be faithful to, the marriage vow. Also (*sing.* and *pl.*), the married state. *Obs.*

[1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1621 Grete mede he getyþ .. þat wele wil holde his spousayle. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7849 (Trin.) Isaac his son in spousaile was.] 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 322 [He] had his espousaile broke. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* (1548) Pref. 15 b, Estate and dignitie of espousall and mariage. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 36 He [King Lewis] had rather be sycke euen vnto death then he wold breake his espousals. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 8 b, The thirde parte of the tenementes, which were her husbandes duringe the espousels.

3. [With sense as if f. the vb.; cf. *arrival, withdrawal*, etc.] In *sing.* only. The action of espousing. Const. *of*. **a.** *lit.* In mod. Dicts.

b. *fig.* [cf. ESPOUSE *v.* 4] The 'espousing' a cause, a principle, etc.; † the taking up the defence (of a person). Now somewhat *rare*.

1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 34 The espousal and owning of this bloody Fact, after its execution. 1681 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 466 They reckoned they had wrought him to such an espousal of his brother, etc. 1683 *Addr. fr. Carmarthen* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/5 The Fanaticks pious pretences in the espousals and pursuits of the most Barbarous Villanies. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. vii. (R.), The scene.. is properly private revenge, not a zealous espousal of the publick injuries. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE (T.), Political reasons forbid the open espousal of his cause.

4. *concr.* An espoused person, a husband or wife.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem xiii, To his espousaile, The dukes doughter of Melayn. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. § 67, I neither will nor intend to consent..vnto the said Lady Katherine as my espousall and wife. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxi. 146 Therefore, said Basilius, take me and I deliver myself as thy Espousal.

5. *attrib.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 392 We concluded that the espousall rites should bee solemnized in the citie of Lysbone. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 80 Maximilians Ambassadour .. put his Legge .. betweene the Espousall Sheets. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* 348 A mutuall engagement of both parties that they will marry each other; which is most properly an espousall-contract. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 107 The espousal-ring of King Hydaspes.

¶ **6.** Used as *adj.* Cf. SPOUSAL *a.*

1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* II. 716 To whom thus Eve .. Fraught with espousal tenderness replies.

† **Espou·se,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5–6 espowse. See also SPOUSE *sb.* [a. OF. *espos, espus, espous* (mod.F. *époux*) masc., *espuse, espouse* (mod. *épouse*) fem., corresp. to Pr. *espos*, Sp., Pg. *esposo*, It. *sposo*:—L. *sponsus*: see ESPOUSE *v.*]

1. a. A betrothed person of either sex; also a newly-married person, a bride or bridegroom.

c 1475 *Partenay* 954 The Erle the espouse courtoisly forth lad. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. 141 The good virgin Alfreda, knowinge the deathe of her espowse .. convayed herselfe into a place named Crolande. 1594 R. PARSONS *Confer. Success.* I. vi. 133 The heyre apparent (which before was but espouse,) is made now the true king and husband of the commonwealth. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 464 Hee would not allow that the new married bridegrome should lie with his espouse.

b. A husband or wife.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. (1890) 68 My true husbande & espouse. 1530 PALSGR. Ep. 4 Charles Brandon duke of Suffolke, her moost worthy espouse. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 111 The King's Espouse is a free person, exempted by the Common Law. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politiæ* 153 Immodest and vicious Messalina was the espouse and wife of dull and ignoble Claudius.

2. *fig.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 92/2 Thou shalt haue me thyn espowse in the Royaume of heuen. *a* 1555 RIDLEY in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 364 Christ, who is the most loving spouse of his espouse the Church.

Espouse (ėspau·z), *v.* Also 7 expouse. See also SPOUSE *v.* [a. OF. *espouse-r* (mod.F. *épouser*), corresp. to Pr. *espozar*, Cat. *esposar*, It. *sposare*:—L. *sponsāre*, f. *sponsus*, pa. pple. of *spondēre* to betroth. Cf. SPOUSE *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To contract or betroth (*gen.* a woman) *to*, † *with* another; also *simply*. Usually said of the parents, or those standing *in loco parentis*, rarely of the bridegroom. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 8 And this day Pyrithyon espoused the fayr Ypodame. 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Preamb., Richarde .. whose dowghter & heyre the seid Syr John Rysley espoused & maryed. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. v. 18 The Queene hath heartily consented He should espouse Elizabeth hir daughter. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1626) 201 He which shall espouse a woman bringeth witnesses. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 439. 190 If a man assigne unto his wife when he espouses her, at the Church doore [etc.]. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 130 If her [Penelope's] sire approves, Let him espouse her to the Peer she loves. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 40 Before Edward had espoused the lady Grey, he had been contracted to the lady Eleanor Butler. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 55 The Duke of Savoy was himself to espouse the Infanta.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 2 On Ascension Day the Duke [of Venice] is towed thither [to the sea] in the Bucentoro .. where he solemnly espouseth the sea. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 256 Sweet Jesus to espouse your Spirit deigns. 1802 WORDSW. *On Extinction Venet. Republic*, And when she [Venice] took unto herself a mate, She must espouse the everlasting Sea. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 8 God .. Who now vouchsafes to espouse .. and unite with Himself .. our sinful souls.

† **3.** To unite in marriage. Const. *to*, also *simply*. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 9 In presence of .. twenty reuerend Bishops I .. was espous'd. — *Lucr.* 20 Kings might be espoused to more fame. 1599 — *Hen. V*, IV. vi. 26 And so, espous'd to death, with blood, he seal'd A Testament of Noble-ending-loue.

† **b.** *absol.* with reciprocal sense.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), They soon espous'd; for they with ease were join'd; Who were before contracted in the mind.

4. *trans.* To choose, attach oneself to (any object); to take to oneself, make one's own (a cause, quarrel, etc.); to become a supporter of (a party); to adopt, embrace (a doctrine, opinion, theory, profession, mode of life). [So Fr. *épouser.*]

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.), In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne .. he espoused that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xxix. § 5. (1669) 333/1 The Mariners needle espousing the North point rather than any other. 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poetry* in Arb. *Garner* III. 531 And by that means, expouse the interest of neither. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. ii. (1673) 18 You ought not .. to espouse barbarous and foreign Rites. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1. P 6, I never espoused any Party with Violence. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. IV. 265 He espoused, for this reason, the cause of the Scottish queen. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. III. 307 The protestants espoused .. the doctrine of Austin. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 555 The Parliaments..were led..to espouse, for the first time, the rights of the nation. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 208 Espouse thy doom at once, and cleave To fortitude without reprieve. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 16 [They] looked to my support in whatever political side they had espoused. 1854 BALFOUR *Bot.* 130 Many travellers have espoused the vertical theory of wood formation.

Espoused (ėspau·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb. Also quasi-*sb.*

1611 BIBLE *Luke* ii. 5 To be taxed with Mary his espoused wife. 1660 GLANVILL *Vanity Dogmat.* xiii. 120 The beloved Opinion being .. wedded to the Intellect; the case of our espoused self becomes our own. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 710 With Flowers, Garlands, and sweet-smelling Herbs Espoused Eve deckt first her Nuptial Bed. 1701 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 46 The espoused never see one another till three days after their marriage. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 138 My own first espoused. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iii. 39 The female .. was still more actively propagating the espoused doctrines.

‖ **Espousee'.** In 5 espowsee. [OF. *espousee* (mod.F. *épousée*) fem., pa. pple. of *espouser* (*épouser*): see ESPOUSE *v.*] A bride.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. viii, They were parents and of kynne to the espowsee.

† **Espou·sement.** *Obs.*–° [a. OF. *espousement*, f. *espouser* to ESPOUSE.] The action of espousing or marrying; espousal, marriage.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Espouser (ėspau·zəɹ). [f. ESPOUSE *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. Fr. *épouseur.*] One who espouses.

1. †a. One who brings about a betrothal or marriage. *Obs.* **b.** One who makes a contract of marriage with (a woman). *rare.*

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 156 As Woers and Espousers..to make up..Espousals, between Christ and the Church. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1884 C. READE *Picture* I. ii. in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 634/2 'You have accepted me publicly as your betrothed.' 'Say *my espouser*,' said she, calmly.

2. One who takes up the cause of (a person, party, etc.); one who adopts (an opinion, system, etc.); a partisan, supporter, upholder.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* iii. § 4. 79 They shew themselves far from passionate espousers of Episcopacy. *a* 1687 H. MORE *Answ. Psychop.* 109 He seems to be an Espouser of this Opinion. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 33 Mr. Bayle, the last Espouser of this Paradox. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. VI. 519 The most factious espouser of a Dictator. 1761 ALLEN *Serm. Univ. Oxf.* 11 (T.) The espousers of that unauthorised and detestable scheme. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Espou·sess.** *Obs. rare*–[1]. In 6 espowzes. [f. ESPOUSE *sb.* + -ESS. Cf. SPOUSESS.] A bride.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 43 So gloriouse and Princely a spowze, to take..so poore and meane an espowzes.

Espou·sing, *vbl. sb.* Also 6 espousein. [f. ESPOUSE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ESPOUSE in various senses.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxv. (1638) 106 A Man hath two sons, one borne before espousein, and the other after espousels. 1632 SHERWOOD, An espousing, *mariement.* 1687 BP. CARTWRIGHT in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 188 The espousing of your cause.

† **Espred,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [for YSPRED, pa. pple. of SPREAD *v.*]

1587 *Mirr. Mag.* (N.), He layde him then downe by the altars side Upon the white hindes skin espred therefore.

‖ **Espressivo** (espressī·vo), *adv. Mus.* [It. *espressivo* expressive.] With expression.

Espringal. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 espringold; and see SPRINGALD. [ad. OF. *espringale* (mod.F. *espringale*), perh. f. Ger. *springen* SPRING *v.* Cf. Pr. *espingala*, Sp. and Pg. *espingarda.*] A mediæval military engine or catapult for throwing stones, bolts, or other missiles.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 206 Some kind of bricol..which the English and Scots called an espringold. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 250 Some the mangonels supply .. or in the espringal Fix the brass-winged arrows. 1840 L. RITCHIE *Windsor C.* 215 The espringal, which threw darts that had brass plates instead of feathers, to render their flight steady.

† **Espri·se,** *v. Obs.* [f. OF. *espris*, pa. pple. of *esprendre* (mod.F. *éprendre*) in same sense, f. *es-*:—L. *ex-* + *prendre* to take.] *trans.* chiefly *pass.* To set on fire, enkindle, inflame (with love, etc.); also *lit.* (with flame).

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii. (1860) B. vij, She was esprysed and taken with his loue. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 29/2 Whiche thyng the holy ghoost maketh whan he espriseth hym of hys love. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 206 b 2 The faces of the other semed as they had be esprysed with a dredefull flamme. 1567 DRANT *Horace' Epist.* XV. E vj, Wyne that will make my paramour Esprysed on my face.

b. To kindle (a passion).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. (1890) 50 The grete furour enflammed wyth brennyng desire of loue esprysed wythin her sinewes.

‖ **Esprit** (ęspri). [Fr., corresp. to Pr. *esperit, sperit*, Sp. *espiritu*, Pg. *espirito*, It. *spirito*, ad. L. *spīrit-us* SPIRIT.] In Fr. primarily 'spirit, mind'. Hence used in many derivative senses; those occurring in Eng. writers are the following:

1. Sprightliness, vivacious wit in conversation or composition (see Littré, *Esprit* 15). Formerly in wider sense: Cleverness, 'brains', 'nous' (see Littré, *Esprit* 13).

1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 103 If the man be of a good esprit and vnderstanding. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* iv. § 19. 406 They inscribe upon these poisons the inviting names of ingenuity and 'esprit'. 1777 DR. JEANS in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 353 He has certainly more esprit than the rest, because he knows how to save himself in good time. 1788 *Walpoliana* cix. 45 Wit, or even what the French term esprit, seems little compatible with feeling. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xx, Frenchmen.. singing their boat songs with all the esprit of their race. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xix. (1875) 285 The French conceived that they had to do with a man of esprit.

2. In Fr. phraseological combinations.

a. Esprit de corps (ęspri d' kor). [*corps* body]. The regard entertained by the members of a body for the honour and interests of the body as a whole, and of each other as belonging to it.

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 155 A particular community .. such as that of divines, lawyers, merchants, etc., has its *esprit de corps*, its corporate affections, and other interests. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* x. 242 *Esprit de corps* .. in each specialized part of the body politic, prompts measures to preserve the integrity of that part in opposition to other parts.

b. Esprit fort (ęspri for). Pl. *esprits forts*. [Fr. *fort* strong.] A 'strongminded' person; usually, one who professes superiority to current prejudices, *esp.* a 'freethinker' in religion.

1750 *Chesterf. Lett.* ccxii. (1792) II. 311 Whenever you happen to be in company with those pretended *Esprits forts*. 1765 HARRIS [Lord Malmesbury] *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 163 To pass for an esprit fort is all their ambition. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xvii, She next tried what could be done by talking to her as an esprit fort.

† **Esprite.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *esprit*: see prec. Cf. ESPERITE, SPRITE.] Mind, SPIRIT.

Hence **Esprited** *a.* [+ -ED[2]], in *dull-esprited* = dull-spirited.

1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* (1599) 229 A man diligent and of a vigilant esprite. *Ibid.* 107 The partie is

dull esprited, and hath but small vnderstanding. *Ibid.* 149 The good esprites vnto whome this my Booke may come.

† **Espro·ve,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *esprove-r* (mod. F. *éprouver*), f. *es-* :—L. *ex-* out + *prouver* to prove. Cf. Pr. *esproar.*] *trans.* (*refl.*) To make trial of (oneself, one's strength).

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* x. viii, Yf ye wil have worship or loos .. esprove you agaynst me. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 224 Somme castyng the barre of yron, other held theire spere & shild and esprouued them self that one on þat other.

† **Espy·,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 esspie, 3–5 Aspy. See also Spy. [a. OF. *espie*, f. *espier*: see Espy, Spy *vbs.* Cf. Sp. *espia*, It. *spia.*]

1. The action of espying; espial, espionage.

c 1386 Chaucer *Melibeus* P 60 In such a wyse that thou ne wante noon espye ne wacche thy body for to save. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2588 Of here espie no thing thei wist. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 203 Of these he made subtile inuestigation Of his owne espie, and other mens relation. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 712 The Eagle .. Sharp war .. did prepare Gainst Serpent..after espy.

b. In Wyclif the form *aspye* occurs often in the sense 'snare, ambush'.

[*c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 363 Aspies þat þe fend haþ leid. 1382 — *Ex.* xxi. 13 If eny man of avysement sle his neiȝbour and by aspyes. 1388 — *Gen.* iii. 15 Thou schalt sette aspies to hir heele.]

2. *concr.* [cf. *sentinel*, *watch*, etc.] A spy.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxviii. 575 The saisnes it wisten by theire esspies that thei hadde through the countrey. 1564 Haward *Eutropius* II. 14 Hee had apprehended the espyes of Pirrhus. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* II. (1603) 111, I am indeede an espie of thy covetousnesse and madnesse. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* VI. 235 [He] sent his wife as an espy to see. 1656 Hobbes *Liberty, Necess., & C.* (1841) 112 This argument was sent forth only as an espy, to make a more full discovery.

Espy (éspəi·), *v.* Forms: 4–7 espie, -ye, 5– espy. Also Aspy. [a. OF. *espie-r* (mod.F. *épier*), corresp. to Pr. and Sp. *espiar*, It. *spiare*:—Com. Romanic **spiāre*, ad. OHG. *spehôn* (Ger. *spähen*) to Spy. Cf. L. *specĕre*, Gr. σκέπτεσθαι to look.]

† **1.** *trans.* To act as a spy upon, to watch (a person); to inspect as a spy (sometimes with *out*); to examine closely. Also, to watch for, look out for. *Obs.*

[*c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 37 Tille wikked men scho spak, Edward to aspie.] *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 105 But thicke and drie [*sc.* land] espie [*printed* espy]. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 10 b/1 Brute anone sende of his men to lande for to espye the maner of the countree. 1552 Huloet, Espye or waite a time, *aucupari tempus.* *a* 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 304 To espy and search his land. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 48 Now question me no more, we are espied. 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* Wks. (ed. Rtldg.) 154/2 Espy her loves, and who she liketh best. 1611 Bible *Josh.* xiv. 7 Moses..sent me from Kadesh Barnea, to espie out the land. *a* 1667 Jer. Taylor (Ogilvie), He sends angels to espy us in all our ways.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To look steadily, watch, keep a look out; to act as a spy. *arch.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 254 With that word Arcite gan espye Wher as this lady romed to and fro. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. iii. 134 Evander..espying wyth his sicht. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Episcopius*, a brigantine or ship sent out to espie. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xlviii. 19 Stand by the way and espie. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 42 [He] on the dark edge stands..and downward dares espy.

† **c.** (*trans.* In ME. form Aspy: To lie in wait for; also *absol.*)

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 196, I ðe wildernesse heo aspieden us to slean. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxiii. 21 More than fourty men of hem aspien him [Vulg. *insidiantur ei*].

2. *trans.* To discover by spying or by looking out; to catch sight of; to descry, discern, discover (what is distant or partly hidden); to detect (a fault, flaw, etc.); to discern (a convenient time or opportunity). † Formerly sometimes with *out.* † Also, to discern *from.*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1796 Yif thou dost a folie, Thi louerd hit wil sone espie. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 198 [It were impossible] How that .. he [Fame] shulde here al this Or they [his spies] espie hyt. *c* 1460 *La Belle Dame sanz mercy* 88 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 55 But tweyne þat were my frendis here before had me espied. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D ij, She [the hawk] espith theym and commyth couerte her selfe. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiii, He sone espiethe good herbes from nettiles. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 A time may be espied to haue them .. by malice conuicted. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 462 Whose prophane blasphemy some merry conceited man espyeng out, opened the Caskett privily. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Ab.* 24 If I could in any place espy a word of promise. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. i. 21 The seamen espied a rock within half a cable's length of the ship. 1788 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VI. 375 These skilful wrestlers espy the smallest slip we make. 1817 Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 280 Can she the bodiless dead espy? 1847 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* ix, We all, like Moses, should espy, Ev'n in a bush, the radiant Deity. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xliii, Who was trying to espy a squirrel.

b. To perceive by chance or unexpectedly.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 373/3 A man came for to take water & espyed the deed chylde. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 29, I chaunced to espye this foresayde Peter. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 194 Where I espy'd the panther fast asleep. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xlii. 27 As one of them opened his sack, he espied his money. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 196 Espying me, hee blest him selfe and suddenly began to mutter his prayer to Mahomet.

† **c.** To observe, perceive (a fact); with clause as *obj. Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 67 Creon gan espie how that the blode riall was brought adoun. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (1483) 66 Seem..hyled his fader Noe When he espyed that naked soo was he. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 399 II. 24, I can espye some of his meny was grete cause of T. D. deth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 Yf .. they espye in the soule .. ony feare to ryse. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* II. 73 b, The hontesman..will sone espie, when he seeth a hole, whether it be a foxe borough or not. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's answ. Osorius* 463 [A supposed 'portion of Peters Brayne'] ..afterwardes being more narrowlye examined and viewed, was espyed to be a very pumeyse.

Espy·ing, *vbl. sb.* Also 4–5 aspying. [f. prec. + -ing¹.] The action of the vb. Espy. In Wyclif, lying in wait; a snare. Also *attrib.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 117 Þet he him delyuri of þe kueade and of his aspiinges. 1388 Wyclif *Prov.* xi. 6 Wickid men shulen be taken in her aspyingis [Vulg. *insidiis*]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij b, It hade need to be died other green or blwe for espieng of thee hawke. 1580 Baret *Alv.* E 337 An espying place, *specula.* *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxiii. 281 A suspicious espying and prying into the .. Deportments of their Wives.

Espy·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That espies. Hence † **Espy·ingly** *adv.* (in 4 *aspyingly*, *aspiendeli*), in a spying manner; insidiously.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* x. 19 Forsothe Hieu dydde this aspyingly. — *Ecclus.* xxxii. 19 [15] Who secketh the lawe, shal be fulfild of it; who aspiendeli doth, shal be sclaundrid in it. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *En espiant*, espyingly.

† **Espyne.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 aspine, -yne, hespine. [a. ON. *espingr* (Sw. *esping*).] A long boat.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVII. 719 The gynour Hit in ane espyne [*v.r.* aspine, aspyne, hespyne] with a stane.

Esq., Esqr., abbreviations of Esquire, appended to a name.

† **Esqua·dron.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *esquadron* (mod. F. *escadron*); see Squadron.] = Squadron.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 80 The Italians .. had spred vpon the shoare of the riuer their esquadrons and rancks prepared to the battell. *Ibid.* (1618) 357 An esquadron of Turks payed by them. 1738 [G. Smith] *Curious Relat.* II. 363 An Esquadron of the Guard du Corps.

† **Esquay·mous,** *a. Obs.* [var. of Squaymous; in AF. *escoymous* (Bozon).] Squeamish.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7249 Many one are..oute of mesure esquaymous.

-esque, *suffix*, forming adjs., represents Fr. *-esque*, ad. It. *-esco*:—med.L. *-iscus* in words adopted from Teut.; cf. OHG. *-isc* (mod. G. *-isch*):—OTeut. *-isko-*: see -ish. Occurring in many words coming through Fr. from It., as in *arabesque*, *burlesque*, *Dantesque*, *grotesque*, *romanesque*, where the suffix has the sense 'resembling the style partaking of the characteristics of'. In Ital. derivatives in *-esco* are formed *ad libitum* on names of artists, and Fr. and Eng. writers on art have imitated this practice. Examples of such formations, not calling for separate notice in the Dictionary, are *Bramantesque*, *Claudesque*, *Turneresque.* The words formed with this suffix on Eng. sbs. are chiefly nonce-words of a jocular character, as *cigaresque.*

† **Esquele.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *escuele* (mod.F. *écuelle*), corresp. to Pr. *escudella*, It. *scodella*:—L. *scutella*, dim. of *scuta*, *scutra* dish.] A platter, porringer.

1371 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 350, 48 esqueles .. 3 dozens of esqueles. 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 53 (1876) 37 The silver vessel..that is to saile [*sic*; ? saie] chargeours and esqueles.

Esquiller, Esquillery, obs. ff. Squiller, scullion, and Scullery.

1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 49 (1876) 32 An other vallet shalbe Ewer, who shal receve the kitchen vessel by indenture of the Esquiller. *Ibid.* § 53. The Esquillerye.

Esquil·lous, *a. rare.* [ad. Fr. *esquilleux*, f. *esquille* 'small fragment of a fractured bone' (Littré).] Of fracture: Splintery.

1853 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 168 The serpentine is sometimes of an esquillous, sometimes of a conchoidal fracture.

Esquinancy, obs. f. Quinsy; see Squinancy.

1751 in Chambers. 1775 in Ash.

Esquippe, obs. form of Equip.

Esquire (éskwəiə·ɪ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5–7 esquier, -yer, (5 esqwyer, 6 esquior, -yor, 6–7 escuir, -ier), 6– esquire. [a. OF. *esquier* (mod. F. *écuyer*), corresp. to Pr. *escuier*, *escudier*, *escuder*, Sp. *escudero*, Pg. *escudeiro*, It. *scudiere*, lit. 'shield-bearer':— L. *scūtārius*, f. *scūtum* shield. See also Squire, which in our quotations appears much earlier.

In Fr. the use of the word has been influenced by a mistaken association with *écurie* (OF. *escurie*), see Equerry. Some traces of this confusion appear in English use.

1. a. *Chivalry.* A young man of gentle birth, who as an aspirant to knighthood, attended upon a knight, carried his shield, and rendered him other services. (Now only *arch.*, the form Squire being commonly used *Hist.*) Cf. Armiger, Page.

1475 Caxton *Jason*, Ther ne abode knight ne esquyer in the sadyl. 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 1 (1876) 6 If he be but an ordinari knight..he shal have diet for two esquiers. 1656 Cowley *Davideis* IV. 849 This saw, and heard with joy the brave Esquire .. fill'd with his Masters fire. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. xviii. 193 Hard work the good esquire seems to have had.

† **b.** As a rendering of L. *armiger* armour-bearer, Gr. *ὑπασπιστής* shield-bearer. *Obs.*

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* 172 (R.) Alexander .. willed a weapon to be deliuered to hys hands, as other esquiers vsed. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 427 His [Epaminondas'] esquire or shield-bearer had received a good piece of money for the ransome of a prisoner. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Macc.* iv. 30 Jonathas Sauls sonne, and..his esquyer.

c. Applied to various officers in the service of a king or nobleman, as *esquire for* (or *of*) *the body*, *esquire of the chamber*, *esquire of the stable* [cf. Equerry, which was sometimes confused with this], *carving esquire*, etc.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 32 § 7 David Philippe, Esquyer for the body of oure Sovereign Lord the Kyng. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1381/2 Chiefe escuir of the kings escuir, and the other escuires of the escuir togither. 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 26 (1876) 18 The kinge shall have..an esquier to carve before the kinge.

2. A man belonging to the higher order of English gentry, ranking immediately below a knight.

Of esquires, legally so called, there are, according to some authorities, five classes: '(1) younger sons of peers and their eldest sons; (2) eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons; (3) chiefs of ancient families (by prescription); (4) esquires by creation or office, as heralds and sergeants of arms, judges, officers of state, naval and military officers, justices of the peace, barristers-at-law; (5) esquires who attend the Knight of the Bath on his installation—usually two specially appointed' (*Encycl. Brit.*, s.v.). The correctness of this enumeration, however, is greatly disputed; it would be impossible here to state the divergent views on the subject. In heraldic Latin the equivalent of *esquire* was *armiger*, properly = 'armour-bearer', but often taken in the sense 'one bearing (heraldic) arms'; hence, in 16th and 17th c. *esquire* was sometimes explained as meaning a man entitled to coat-armour; but by accurate writers this is condemned as involving the confusion between 'esquire' and 'gentleman'.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 41 His Highness schal then have..aboute his Persone..Lords, Knights, and Esquyers. 1535 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 27 A jurie of esquiers and gentlemen of Middlesex were sworne to passe on them. 1577 Harrison *England* II. v. (1877) I. 127 Esquire (which we call commonlie Squire) is a French word .. and such are all those which beare armes .. testimonies of their race. 1793 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ix. (ed. 12) 352 The statute 13 Ric. II. c. 7 orders them [justices of the peace] to be of the most sufficient knights, esquires, and gentlemen of the law. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 265 The second sort of persons were those who had titles, as esquires, etc.

b. A landed proprietor, (country) 'squire'. *arch.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 63, I am Robert Shallow (Sir) a poore Esquire of this Countie, and one of the Kings Justices of the Peace. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xii, There was, indeed, a motley congregation; country esquires; extracts from the universities; half-pay officers, [etc.]. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. (L.), An esquire passed among his neighbours for a great scholar, if, etc.

3. As a title accompanying a man's name. Originally applied to those who were 'esquires' in sense 2; subsequently extended to other persons to whom an equivalent degree of rank or status is by courtesy attributed.

a. Following the surname preceded by the Christian name. In formal documents written in full; elsewhere commonly abbreviated *Esq.* or *Esqr.* (In ceremonious use, *e.g.* in legal writings or in genealogy, when the name of the person's estate or of his place of residence is given, the title is, by English custom, placed last, as 'A.B., of C., Esquire'; in Scotland, on the contrary, the title immediately follows the surname. Similarly, in England the title 'esquire' follows the designation 'Junior' or 'The Younger', but in Scotland precedes it.)

The designation of 'esquire' is now commonly understood to be due by courtesy to all persons (not in clerical orders or having any higher title of rank) who are regarded as 'gentlemen' by birth, position, or education. It is used only on occasions of more or less ceremonious mention, and in the addresses of letters, etc.; on other occasions the prefix 'Mr.' is employed instead. When 'esquire' is appended to a name, no prefixed title (such as 'Mr.,' 'Doctor,' 'Captain,' etc.) is used. In the U. S. the title belongs officially to lawyers and public officers, and is much less frequently employed than in the British dominions.

1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods*, *Staffs.* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 46 Walter Wrotcheley & Edward Lyttylton, esquyors, by vertue of the kynges majesties comyssion. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V.* IV. viii. 109 Davy Gam, esquire. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 2 Anthony Brown at Tolethorp in Rutland Esquire. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 19 ¶ 2 If you read the superscriptions to all the offices in the kingdom, you will not find three letters directed to any but esquires. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 150 ¶ 7 My Banker..writes me Mr. or Esq.; accordingly as he sees me dressed. 1711 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 111, I shall be glad to know ..whether he be Esq^r. that I may give him his true Title when I reprint the List. 1867 Miss Mulock *Two Marriages* I. 42 'Jane, wife of Mr. John Bowerbank' (he was not *Esquire* then). 1887 *Scott. Leader* 12 May 6 The Clerk said that some letters were addressed Esquire and some not.

† b. Preceding the surname. *Obs.* (Cf. the similar use of SQUIRE.)

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4761/4 Stolen..out of Esquire Chester's Stables..a..Horse. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 1 His cousin esquire South. 1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 17 Esquire [*ed.* 2 (1793) Mr.] Pitfield and Mr. White.

4. [transf. use of 1.] A gentleman who attends or escorts a lady in public. Cf. SQUIRE.

1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. ci, Their docile esquires also did the same. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 13 'Come on, my brave esquire,' said Florence.

5. *Comb.* Only appositive; chiefly in sense 1 c. Also *Esquire Bedel*: see BEADLE 3.

c 1600 *Epitaph* in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. III. i. 535/1 Esquire-Joyner to our Queen. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 14 (1876) 13 This esquier fruiterer shal take every night for his coch, a galon of beare. 1797 T. JOHNES tr. *La Brocquière's Trav.* 48 Among them was his [Duke Philip le Bon's] first esquire-carver La Brocquière.

Esquire (ĕskwəi·ɪ), *sb.*[2] *Her.* Also 6 equire; and see SQUIRE [2]. [app. a OF. *esquire* (mod.F. *équerre*) square (now only mason's square, but formerly also the geometrical figure).

Perhaps *based esquire* may represent OF. *bas d'esquire*, bottom of a square. Guillim and R. Holme use *squire* both in the sense explained below and for a figure of a mason's square; the latter is the sense of *équerre* in Fr. heraldry].

a. *Esquire based*: used by Leigh for the lower of the halves into which a canton is divided diagonally. b. Apparently by misunderstanding of this use, *esquire* is explained by later writers as a synonym of GYRON, or as a bearing somewhat resembling the gyron, but ending elsewhere than in the centre of the shield.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 154 Thre pallets between ij Equires [ed. 1597 Esquires] bast dexter and sinister of the second. [1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* 61 A Canton parted trauersewaies, whether it be from the Dexter corner or from the Sinister, doth make two Base Squires.] 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her., Esquire*, Similar to the Gyron; it may extend across the shield; termed also a Base Esquire.

Esquire (ĕskwəi·ɪ), *v. rare.* [f. ESQUIRE *sb.*1] *trans.* a. To raise to the rank of esquire. b. To address as 'Esquire'. c. To attend (a lady) as a 'squire'. Hence **Esqui·red** *ppl. a.*

a 1652 BROME *City Wit* IV. i, By'r Lady a match for my Esquir'd Son and heire. 1786 Miss BURNEY *Diary* III. 240 He proposed that the Colonel and himself should esquire me. 1796 *Ibid.* VI. 60 M. d'Arblay again ventured to esquire me to the rails round the lodge. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxix, All country gentlemen, esquired or knighted, May drop in without cards. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 12 May 6 The Rev. Mr. Cameron, of Farnell .. asked why one elder was 'Esquired' and another not.

Esquiredom (ĕskwəi·ɪdəm). [f. as prec. + -DOM.] a. The status or dignity of an esquire. b. The body of esquires; esquires collectively.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. iii. 107 Mr. Pinchin, whose Esquiredom..I may now as well drop. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 38 The flower of the chivalry and esquiredom.

Esquirehood (ĕskwəi·ɪhud). [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] = prec. b.

1864 H. R. LUARD *Pref. to Ann. Monastici* I. 31 The 'Communitas bacheleriæ Angliæ', i.e., the esquirehood of England.

Esquireship (ĕskwəi·ɪʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The position or dignity of an esquire. The service of an esquire or escort.

?16.. *Time's Storehouse* (L.), They make the dignitie of esquireship successorie. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 48 If I be an Esquire, I will sell my Esquireship to any honest man for a good People-ship. 1783 Miss BURNEY *Diary* II. 282, I most gladly accepted and almost asked his 'squireship. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 667 He had attained the envied esquireship, and its further appendage of R.A.

Esquiress (ĕskwəi·ɪĕs). [f. as prec. + -ESS.1] A female esquire.

1596 FOSBROKE in J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* 211 The principall mourneresse apparelled as an Esquieresse. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen* Ded. Wks. II. 164 Martha Legge, Esquiresse .. Laundresse to the Right worshipfull and generous the Innes of Court. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* II. 79 An esquiress at arms, generally a small slave girl, carrying the musket.

† **Esquiry,** *sb. Obs.*[−0] Also SQUIRY. [? a. OF. *escuierie*, f. *escuier*: see ESQUIRE *sb.*1] The position or dignity of an esquire.

1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

Esquiry (e, obs. form of EQUERRY.

‖ **Esquisse.** [Fr. *esquisse*, ad. It. *schizzo*: see SKETCH.] The first slight sketch of a picture, the first thought of a design drawn loosely with a crayon.

1731–6 in BAILEY, (folio). 1775 in ASH.

† **Esra·che,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OF. *esrachier*: see ARACHE.] *trans.* To pull up by the roots.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 102 b, He retourned to the dragon and esrached out of his hedde xii tethe.

Ess. The name of the letter S; anything in the shape of an S. Pl. esses; also 6 esces. *Collar of Esses*: see COLLAR. Also in *Comb.*, es-hook, es-link, *dial.* (see quots.)

1540 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 364 (1846) III. 283 The reste of the players whiche represented the three esces. 1579 in T. Thompson *Inventories* (1815) 293 A chayn .. with essis of gold emaillit reid. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1299/2 The bow with two esses, all cleane wrought.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. v. (1611) 199 He beareth Gules, three text Esses or..by the name of Kekir-more. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. i, *Sir Jol.* O here are the Esses; let me consider now—Sapho? *Cour.* No, Sir. *Sir Jol.* Selinda? *Cour.* Neither. 1865 LE FANU *Guy Dev.* II. xvii. 179 There's an ornament of scrowl-work .. shaped like letter esses. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Es-hook*, a hook at the extremity of a waggon-horse's traces, in the form of the letter S. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Es-link*, a small piece of iron shaped like a letter S, used for mending a broken chain.

Ess, obs. and dial. form of ASH *sb.*1 ashes.

-ess, *suffix*[1], forming sbs. denoting female persons or animals, is a. Fr. *-esse*:—Com. Romanic *-essa*:—late L. *-issa*, a. Gr. *-ισσα* (:—*-ikyā*: cf. the OE. fem. agent-suffix *-icge*:—*-igjôn-*) occurring in class. Gr. only in *βασίλισσα* queen (f. *βασιλ-εύς* king), but after the analogy of this employed in several late formations, as *βαλάνισσα* bathing-woman, *πανδόκισσα* female innkeeper. A few of these (notably *διακόνισσα*, L. *diaconissa* deaconess) were adopted into late L. together with their correlative masculines, and many new derivatives of the same pattern were formed in Latin, whence they descended into the Romanic langs.; *e.g.* from *abbātem* abbot, was formed *abbātissa*, whence Fr. *abbesse* ABBESS. On the analogy of these the suffix became in Romanic the usual means of forming feminine derivatives expressing sex. In ME. many words in *-esse* were adopted from Fr., as *countess, duchess, hostess, lioness, mistress, princess*, and several which were formed on sbs. in *-ëor, -ier* (see -ER 2), as † *devoureresse, enchantress,* † *espyouresse, sorceress.* In imitation of these the suffix was in 14th c. appended to Eng. agent-nouns in *-er*, as in Wyclif's *dwelleresse, sleeress* (f. *sleer* = SLAYER), and to other native words, as in *goddess.* In 15th c. derivatives in *-er* + *-ess* gradually superseded the older Eng. fem. agent-nouns in -STER (OE. *-estre*), which no longer had an exclusively feminine sense; subsequently the sbs. in *-ster* (exc. *spinster*) came to be regarded as properly masc., and new feminines in *-ess* were formed on them, as *seamstress, songstress.* By writers of 16th and succeeding centuries derivatives in *-ess* were formed very freely; many of these are now obsolete or little used, the tendency of mod. usage being to treat the agent-nouns in *-er*, and the sbs. indicating profession or occupation, as of common gender, unless there be some special reason to the contrary. Of the words of Eng. formation still in current use, examples are *authoress, giantess, Jewess, patroness, poetess, priestess, quakeress, tailoress.* In Eng. the suffix is not used to form feminines of names of animals: *lioness, tigress* being adoptions from Fr. When *-ess* is added to a sb. in *-ter, -tor*, the vowel before the *r* is usually elided, as in *actress, doctress, protectress, waitress*; the derivatives with ending *-tress*, f. L. agent-nouns in *-tor*, have in most cases been suggested by, and may be regarded as virtual adaptations of, the corresponding Fr. words in *-trice*:—L. *-trīcem.* The substitution of *governess* (already in Caxton) for the earlier *governeresse* f. *governor* was perh. due to false analogy with pairs of words like *adulter-er, -ess, cater-er, -ess, sorcer-er, -ess*; in *conqueress, murderess, adventuress* the similar phenomenon is sufficiently explained by phonetic reasons. The existence of such words, in which *-ess* has the appearance of being added directly to vbs., gave rise in the 17th. c. to formations like *confectioness, entertainess, instructess*; but none of these obtained general currency.

-ess, *suffix*[2], ME. *-esse*, in sbs. a. Fr., represents OF. *-esse, -ece*, = Pr. *-ezza, -eza*, Sp. *-eza*, It. *-ezza*:—L. *-itia*, appended to adjs. to form nouns of quality; examples are *duress*, † *humblesse, largess, prowess*, † *richesse* (now *riches*). These words have been imitated in the pseudo-archaic *idlesse*, but otherwise the suffix scarcely occurs as an Eng. formative.

† **Essa·mplerie.** *Obs.* [See ENSAMPLARY, EXEMPLARY, *sbs.*] Example.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 163 But yet men sene thessamplerie Of Aristippe is well received.

Essart (esā·ɪt), *sb.* [a. OF. *essart*: see ASSART *sb.*] = ASSART *sb.* 1.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* (1864) III. 258 The essarts still constitute the prominent features of the pleasant region. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. 36 *note*, The essarts and purprestures made in the forests of Hampshire.

Essart (esā·ɪt), *v.* [a. OF. *essart-er*: see ASSART *v.*] *trans.* = ASSART *v.*; also *absol.*

1721 BAILEY, *Essart*, to extirpate or clear the ground of shrubs. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 10 The process of essarting. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 435 The Forêt de Bichoul, of which the greater portions have long since been essarted.

Essay (e·sei), *sb.* In 7 *pl.* essaies, -yes. [a. OF. *essai, essay*: see ASSAY *sb.* For several of the senses see also SAY.

In 18th c. the accent. was sometimes on the 2nd syll.]

I. The action or process of trying or testing.

† **1.** A trial, testing, proof; experiment; = ASSAY *sb.* 1, 3. *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CX, Worse essays proved thee my best of love. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7 Democritus .. attributed the form thereof [of the 'frame of things'] able to maintain itself to infinite essaies or proofs of nature. 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 247, I will make bold to venture on it, by way of tryall and essay. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 26 It was the first overt Essay to be made, how patiently I could bear the loss of my kingdoms. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* Ep. Ded., You were pleased to judge me able, and .. to propose .. that I should make an essay of that ability. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 195 After having made Essays into it, as they do for Coal in England. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* I. xii. 98 He has made an essay by which he knows what he can, and cannot do. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 28 From the essays made, it seemed to me that, etc.

† b. *spec.* The trial of metals; = ASSAY 6. *Obs.*

1668 in *Phil. Trans.* III. 821 The Ore being ground .. they divide it in several heaps, and then by lesser Essays, they find out how much silver is contained in every heap. 1731–6 in BAILEY (folio).

† **2.** A trial specimen, a sample, an example; a rehearsal. Cf. ASSAY 17. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 22 An essay also of that age's vnhappie affectation of Greek patch. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Essay*, a flourish or preamble. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvi. 16–18 *Paraphr.* 532 Two terrible essayes of God's wrath were here shewed. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xv. 498 A small essay of my zeal for .. your Majesty. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 55 These are lesser essays or preludes to the general fire. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. XVI. § 9. 110 Gave an essay in this first action of what might be expected one day from his valour and bravery.

† **3.** *Venery.* a = ASSAY 9. In phrase *To take essay.* b. *concr.* The part of a deer in which trial was made of the 'grease'; the breast or brisket.

1611 COTGR., *Foulz* .. cut out from betweene the necke, and the essay of a Deere. 1658 PHILLIPS s.v. *Essay*, The Essay of a Deer is the breast or brisket..in French *la hampe.* 1694 *Acct. Denmark in* 1692 (ed. 3) 160 One that is likeliest to give a good Gratuity to the Huntsman, is invited to take Essay.

† **4.** A taste, or first taste, of food or drink presented to a great personage; = ASSAY 12. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1598 in FLORIO s.v. *Fare la credenza.* 1632 in COTGR. 1682 G. ROSE *Instr. Officers of the Mouth* 16 The Master Cook is desired not to forget his Larding-pricks, nor the Master-Butler his Essay. *Ibid.* 94 Let him [the Royal Butler] bring in his Wine, present his Bason and Ewer to wash, take his Essay both of Wine and Water. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iii. (1741) 168 A Viscount may have a Cover of Essay holden under his Cup, while he drinks, but no Essay taken as Dukes, Marquises and Earls may have.

II. A trying to do something.

5. An attempt, endeavour. Const. *after, at,* † *of, on, towards,* and *to* with *inf.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 77 They were all but papers of essaies Of that. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. (1821) 364 Languishing creatures .. we are, in our essays after heaven. 1682 DRYDEN *Satyr* 3 Whose first Essay was in a Tyrants praise. 1738 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 316 Essays..to encourage the raising some of these Commodities. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* (1763) 74 The first rude Essays towards an expressive Melody in barbarous Countries. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 447 An artist, in his first essay of imitating nature. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 325 Our first essay was along a mountain brook. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* viii, Is this your first essay at teaching? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXVII. 206 Making a preliminary essay upon the glacier. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* Introd., I am now in this my second essay at authorship.

b. *concr.* The result of an attempt. *nonce-use.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 42 These Branches of a Stag, this tusky Boar (The first essay of Arms untry'd before).

† **6.** A hostile attempt. *Obs.*

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 229 The King at Canterbury grants him a generall protection from all Essayes for a year following.

† **7.** A first tentative effort in learning or practice; = ASSAY 16. *Obs.*

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Pref., This Essay is but to try how it [Pindar's Poetry] will look in an English Habit. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* Pref. B., Admiration is .. an Essay to knowledge. 1665–9 BOYLE *Disc. Occas. Medit.* Wks. 1772 II. 356 The green and immature essays of early Writers. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (1773) Pref., The first of Homer's Iliads (which I intended as an Essay to the whole work). 1723 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 64 My hand is yet untaught to write to men; This is th' essay of my unpractis'd pen. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 377 These were considered only as essays preparatory to the great design.

b. A rough copy; a first draft.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 174 The List .. enter'd in the Parish Book, and diligently preserv'd as a Record, call'd the first Essay. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 417, I have made an essay of a letter.

8. A composition of moderate length on any particular subject, or branch of a subject; originally implying want of finish, 'an irregular undigested piece' (J.), but now said of a composition more or less elaborate in style, though limited in range.

The use in this sense is app. taken from Montaigne, whose *Essais* were first published in 1580.

1597 BACON (*title*) Essayes. 1607-12 — *Essays, Ded. Prince Henry* (Arb.) 158 For Senacaes Epistles .. are but Essaïes—that is dispersed Meditations .. Essaies. The word is late, but the thing is auncient. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 16 No higher title, then that of an essay, or imperfect offer at a Subject. *c* 1700 *Poem to Roscommon* (J.), Yet modestly he does his work survey, And calls his finish'd poem an essay. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 476 ¶ 1 The Wildness of those Compositions which go by the Names of Essays. 1764 REID *Inquiry* Ded., This leaves me no room to doubt of your favourable acceptance of this essay. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. i. 1 Essays .. may now convey the idea of regular treatises. 1843 MACAULAY (*title*) Critical and Historical Essays. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, She could write a little essay on any subject.

III. 9. Phrase, *In all essays*: under all circumstances. *Obs.* Cf. ASSAY 21, 22.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 20 And so likewise I have shown you thus much of the Practick part of Navigation, in which you may perceive that I have wrought the Ship in all Essays, in Words and proper Sea-Phrases; and if I was at Sea, I should perform it both in Word and Deed.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *essay-weaver, -writer*; also essay-hatch (see quot.); essay-scale, a test-scale.

1721-1800 BAILEY, **Essay Hatch*, [among Miners] a Term for a little Trench or Hole which they dig to search for Oar. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 149 Putting in the *Essay-Scales two Steel Wires of equal Weight. 1884 *Punch* 16 Feb. 84/1 And twaddling *essay-weavers, mild boilers-down of Lamb! 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 97 We *essay-writers are of the small-craft, or galley-kind. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 29 The fault into which you essay-writers generally fall.

Essay (esē'), *v.* [refashioned form of ASSAY, after Fr. *essayer*: see ASSAY.]

1. *trans.* To put to the proof, try (a person or thing); to test the nature, excellence, fitness, etc. of; = ASSAY *v.* 1. Also to practise (an art, etc.) by way of trial; = ASSAY 8.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G ij b, I wold also ye knew the tale of the Squyer whiche essayed his wyf. 1593 *Prodigal Son* I. 92 It is a fine thing for a young man who goes to essay the world, to travel and see much. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 436 None more willing to essay thy force. *a* 1744 POPE *Epistle* v, She .. No arts essay'd, but not to be admir'd. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 109 A youth whose great powers, first essayed in this conflict, etc. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* II. xxxiii. 326 The last boat was essayed.

† **b.** with *object clause*. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 376/4 Willyam .. wold preue and essaye yf there were ony elacion .. in his corage. 1684 R. BERKELEY in Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 273 It would be soon essayed with Mr. Boyle's pump, whether or no it may give such a vacuum as to preserve fruit.

† **2.** To test the composition of (an ore, metal, salt, etc.) by chemical means; = ASSAY 4. *Obs.*

1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 94 Whether .. Goldsmiths .. will not take what is by the free Labour of the Mint ready essay'd and adjusted to their use. *a* 1704 — (J.), The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of essaying suited to it should remain unvariable. 1739 *Joc Miller's Jests* No. 207 The seven Golden Candlesticks were sent to be essay'd in the Tower. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 93 The salt to be essayed is covered with sulphuric acid.

† **3.** To try by tasting; = ASSAY 5. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 164 If wormewood in his drinke he hath essaied.

4. To attempt; to try to do, effect, accomplish, or make (anything difficult); = ASSAY 16.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vi. 97 In our Gracious Kings Reigne, they have..essay'd many Soule-Schismes. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. 129 He also..directed the standers by to fetch him a great hollow-stone for a font, which sundry of his father's servants essayed in vain. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. 14 While I this unexampled Task essay. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 99 And now the conqueror essays The long ascent of Dunmail-raise. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 257 His method leads to most unhappy results when essayed by men to whom nature has denied a sense of what the picturesque really is. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 213 He never even essayed the picture of an artist devoted to art for her own sake.

† **b.** To attempt to show or prove. *Obs.*

1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *White's Peripat. Instit.* 337 (*title*) A Theologicall Appendix .. Wherein 'tis essay'd how subservient Philosophy is to Divinity. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 194 The worthy Doctor More has suprizingly essay'd the infinity or boundless manifoldness of worlds from the Head of lightsomness.

5. with *inf.* To set oneself, undertake, try (*to do* something). Also *absol.*; = ASSAY 17.

c 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 181 Therefore in thy conceit essay To axe God mercy. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 40 This I shall essay to prove, can be no other than that of Presbyters and Deacons. *a* 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvii. 143 Apelles is said to have essayed, by a collection of the most exact features, to form a perfect face. 1781 COWPER *Table Talk* 182 Not Brindley nor Bridgewater would essay, To turn the course of Helicon that way. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* vii, I will essay, reverend Father. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Ess., Fr. Crit. on Goethe* 276 So dense is the cloud of error here that the lover of truth will hardly even essay to dissipate it.

6. *intr.* To make an attempt.

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 233 Doctor Bray has lately essay'd with a large scope towards a more Comprehensive Martyrologe.

Essayal (esē'ăl). [f. prec. + -AL.] Attempt, trial.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 186, I knew them [the roads] and could make essayal of at least one of them.

Essayer (esē'əɹ). [f. ESSAY *v.* + -ER.]

1. In various senses of the vb.; = ASSAYER 1, 2, 3.

1611 COTGR., *Credentier*, a Princes Taster, Essayer, Cupbearer. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* iii. (1848) 57 The long-rested land yielded such plentiful harvests that many followed the first essayers. 1870 J. ROSKELL in *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 647/2 The centre, which the essayer calls the *eye*.

† **2.** One who 'essays' a certain form of composition, or attempts to treat a certain subject; in later use = ESSAYIST. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 353 As a late Essayer upon the Apocalyps imagines. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 68 ¶ 2 He [Tully] hath been followed by all the Essayers upon Friendship, that have written since his time. 1711 DENNIS *Refl. on Pope's Essay on Criticism*, He was, like this Essayer, a very indifferent poet. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 525 ¶ 3 The Essayers in Lampoon and Satyr.

Essayette (esɛ'ɪe't). [f. ESSAY *sb.* + -ETTE.] A short essay.

1877 C. GIBBON in *Casquet Lit.* I. 182/1 We take the following essayette. 1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 160 The book includes a hundred and thirty original fables, essayettes, anecdotes, tirades, songs, and musings. 1890 *Glasgow Herald* 26 May 7/2 The eight or nine pages of Mr. Armstrong's interesting essayette.

E'ssayfy, *v.* [f. as prec. + -FY.] *intr.* To write essays.

1815 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demol.* 11, I am essayfying or speechifying..instead of prefacing.

Essayical (esɛ'ɪikăl), *a.* Also essaical. [f. as prec. + -IC + -AL.] Of the nature of an essay.

1860 DICKENS *Lett.* 25 Sept., Remarks..a little too essayical for this purpose. 1875 F. ARNOLD *Our Bps. & Deans* I. 21 The idea was that a sermon should be made brief, dry, essaical, moral or mystical.

Essaying (esē'ɪiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ESSAY *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ESSAY; also *concr.* Also (*nonce-use*) the writing essays.

1861 in *Macm. Mag.* IV. 43 It might have been much better..if they had left essaying and reviewing alone. 1869 *Spectator* 1 May 539/1 To..watch the reception given to his essayings without throwing his own shadow on the page. 1882 *Spectator* No. 2804 They are the presomnial essayings of a man who has to be up by times in the morning.

Essay'ing, *ppl. a.* [f. ESSAY *v.* + -ING[2].] That essays or attempts.

1715-25 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 445 From his essaying hand the string let fly.

Essayish (e'sɛ'ɪiʃ), *a.* [f. ESSAY *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of an essay.

1863 PATON *Wilson the Ornithologist* 9 It is a fair specimen of that essayish style of letter writing which characterised the epistles of Burns.

Essayism (e'sɛ'ɪiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] a. The practice of writing essays. b. The quality that constitutes an 'essay'.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 301 Cant is the epidemic of periodical essayism. 1822 *Ibid.* V. 141 My talents..were..frittered in periodical writing and common-place essayism. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 412 That mysterious literary essence known as essayism which pervades all literature.

¶ About 1862 occas. used for: The theological doctrines taught in the book called *Essays and Reviews*.

1862 *Lit. Churchm.* VIII. 4/1 A medium between Essayism and Evangelicism. *Ibid.* 458/1 If Essayism has been effectually rebuked.

Essayist (e'sɛ'ɪist). [f. ESSAY *sb.* and *v.* + -IST.]

1. One who essays, one who makes trials or experiments. Const. *of.* Now *rare*.

1736 in BAILEY. 1794 BURKE tr. *Pref. Brissot's Address* Wks. VII. 313 All the essayists and novices of revolution in 1789, that could be found, were promiscuously put to death. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblomania* 80 The panegyric may prompt such unfortunate essayists to consult the productions of the personage so extolled. 1868 MRS. H. WOOD *Red Court Farm* ix, The mistakes made by both essayists kept the platform in a roar.

2. A writer of essays.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. iii, Meere Essaists! a few loose sentences, and that's all. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Reverie* (R.), I am not to have admittance as an essayist. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 211 A cessation..of any exertion of his talents as an essayist. 1829 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 311 The conclusion at which the essayist arrives. 1884 J. W. EBSWORTH in *Roxb. Bal.* II. Pref. p. viii, He was a brilliant historical Essayist.

Essayistical (esɛ'ɪi'stikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC + -AL.] Resembling the work of an essayist.

1863 *Scotsman* 7 May, The Victoria Magazine..a story-telling, essayistical..miscellany.

Essaykin (e'sɛ'kin). *nonce-wd.* [f. ESSAY *sb.* + -KIN.] A little essay.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* 134 In these humble essaykins I have taken leave to egotize.

Essaylet (e'sɛ'lĕt). [f. as prec. + -LET.] = prec.

1872 *Temple Bar* July 550 Literary sandwiches, tales, sketches and essaylets. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xii. (1875) 153 The essaylet, if I may so coin a word. 1886 *Jrnl. Education* 1 Sept. 378 This is a book of miscellaneous essaylets.

Esscheker, obs. form of EXCHEQUER.

‖ **Esse** (e'si). [L. *esse* to be, inf. of *sum*, but used by the schoolmen as a sb.]

1. In med.L. phrase *in esse*, in actual existence; opposed to *in posse*, in potentiality.

1592 *Nobody & Some-b.* 1299 Like a king in Esse..this night, Lets make a hostile uprore in the Court. 1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 31 Our spirituall preferments in *esse* and in *posse*. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 169 Some one, that may by common possibility..be *in esse* at or before the particular estate determines. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 19 All natural persons who are *in esse* at the time when a will is made.

† **2.** Essence, essential nature. *Obs.*

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 14 Dec. v. 16 The very *esse* of every Synod doth subsist in a double foundation. 1736 BAILEY, *Esse* [in the school philosophy] is used in the same sense with essence; principally for that which is actual, or actually existing.

Esse, obs. var. ASK *v.*, EASE *sb.*; also of *is*: see BE *v.*

† **Essed, essede.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *essed-um* (a Gaulish word).] A kind of war-chariot used by the Gauls.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Essedary.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *essedārius*, f. *essedum*: see prec. and -ARY.] A fighter in a (Gaulish) war-chariot.

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Caesar* iv. (1530) 4 Theyr essedaryes..be men of armys fighting uppon charyotts. 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

† **Essee.** *Obs.* Also 4 Essey, 7 Hessee, 4-6 *pl.* Esseis. [ad. L. *Essæ-i* pl., Gr. Ἐσσαῖ-οι. (The pl. *Esseis* is app. formed on L. pl. *Essæi* taken as a sing.; Wyclif's *Essey* is prob. the L. plural misspelt. Cf. EPICUREE.] = ESSENE.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 2 Pharisees, Saduces, and Esseis. — *Sel. Wks.* II. 36 Essey, Saducey, and Pharisey, *a* 1570 BECON *Christ's Chron.* (1844) 546, The Essees .. not altogether unlike to monks in life. 1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1854) 353 Of another mind were the Esseis. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.*, (1617) 147 Essees, Essens, or Hessees.

† **Essefirme.** *Obs. rare.* [? some compound of *-ess*, name of the letter S.]

1600 *Queen's Wardrobe* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 510 The sleeves..garnished with a lace of Venice sylver, like essifirmes. *Ibid.* 511 Brodered upon with essefirmes and other knotts of seede pearle.

† **E'ssel.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *aissel, essel* (now *essieu*):—L. *axiculus*, dim. of *axis* axle-tree.] A beam or bar of wood or iron.

c 1205 LAY. 18992 Vndo þis 3æt essel; þe eorl is icumen here.

† **E'ssell.** *Obs.* Also 6 esele. [ad. med.L. *esula*.] A sort of spurge.

[14..*Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 60 Esula quedam species est titimalli, gallice yesele.] 1527 L. ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyl. Waters* ¶ iij, *Esula*, essell. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 41 b, Esele of some is taken for Eiebright; this hath his leafe verie thinne and plaine.

Essence (e'sĕns), *sb.* Also 4 in med.Lat. form essencia, 6 assence. [a. Fr. *essence*, ad. L. *essentia*, f. **essent-em*, fictitious pr. pple. of *esse* to be, in imitation of Gr. *οὐσία* being, f. *ὀντ-*, stem of pr. pple. of *εἶναι* to be. Cf. Pr. *essentia*, Sp. *esencia*, It. *essenza*.]

† **1.** Being, existence, viewed as a fact or as a property possessed by something. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Ep.* 284 Nature hath not given unto men their essence and being, to be..in idlenesse..but ..still to bee doinge. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 166 How canst thou abide his presence, that beleevedst not his essence? 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. Argt. (1605-7) I. 1 World not eternall..But of meere Nothing God it Essence gaue. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* IV. iv, I would resign my Essence, that he were As happy as my Love cou'd fashion him. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 2 None of these things have in Nature any Essence of their own.

¶ **b.** The kind of being distinctive of animals; animal life. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 35 Of creatures, the lowest ranke have no life, the next no essence, the third no reason; none but man hath grace.

2. *concr.* Something that *is*; an existence, entity. Now restricted to spiritual or immaterial entities.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 43 Man is an essence subiect to time, place and accidents. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i. There is no essence mortal, That I can envie, but a plumpe cheekt foole. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 16 Her honor is an Essence that's not seene. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 31 Those noble essences in heaven beare a friendly regard unto their fellow nature on earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 138 All this mighty Host In horrible destruction laid thus low, As far as Gods and Heav'nly Essences Can Perish. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 2303 Through radiant ranks of essences unknown. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 79 Commonwealths are not physical but moral essences. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 72 Fanciful speculations on spiritual essences. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 77 All nature widens upward: evermore The simpler essence lower lies. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Spirit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 166 Of that ineffable essence which we call Spirit, he that thinks most will say least. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 257 The immortal essence enshrined within.

† **b.** 'Species of existent being' (J.); an element. Chiefly in phrase, *fifth essence*, transl. of L. *quinta essentia*: see QUINTESSENCE.

The 'fifth essence' was a supposed substance distinct from the recognized four elements. What this fifth essence was, and where existing, was much disputed. Originally, it seems to have been the material of the starry heaven, as conceived by those who hesitated to identify it with 'fire'. Among the alchemists, it was usually supposed to be latent in all bodies, and to be capable of being extracted from them by distillation or some more recondite process; many thought that alcohol was one of its forms. Others regarded the discovery of the 'fifth essence' as one of the unrealized

aims of science, and attributed to the hypothetical substance all sorts of miracle-working properties. Hence *fifth essence* or *quintessence* was used loosely in the various senses 'highly refined extract or essence' and 'universal remedy'.

1582 HESTER tr. *Phioravanti's Secretes* III. liv, The Quintaessence .. is an essence aboue the fower elements. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements..as for Eupolis..he may be the fifth essence. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 20 An Universal Medicine, or fifth Essence. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. i, Ye, who do compass earth about, and dwell In subtler essence. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 41 There is some essence of body, different from those of the four elements.

c. 'Constituent substance' (J.).

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) 28 The essencia of angels is symple and vnmateryal, pure, dystyngt and discrete. 1599 DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* 10 The Elements conspire, And to her [soul's] Essence each doth give a part. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 425 Spirits .. Can either Sex assume, or both; so soft And uncompounded is their Essence pure. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. i, Those Beings Through whose pure essence as through empty air The unaided eye would pass.

†3. Specific being, manner of existing, 'what a thing is'; nature, character. *Obs.*

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 920 Thre thynges dothe cause the essence of whythnesse. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 20 The god Apollo, who by his devine essence knew al secrets. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 120 Man .. Most ignorant of what he's most assured, His glassy essence..Plays such fantastic tricks, etc. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 37 By the fourth House, you will iudge of the essence of the Child that is borne, how long it shall liue, and how well. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 287 Eccho..is a great Argument of the Spirituall Essence of Sounds. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 184 The numerous Rabble that seem to have the Signatures of Man in their faces .. have nothing of the nobler part that should denominate their Essences.

†b. *By essence* in *Path.*: idiopathically; cf. ESSENTIAL 1 d. Opposed to *by sympathy*. *Obs.*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 74 The part that principally offends must be cured. If it be by essence, opening a Vein is good. *Ibid.* 185 It [head-ach] is either by essence or by sympathy with the stomach, etc.

4. 'Substance' in the metaphysical sense; the reality underlying phenomena; absolute being.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 38 The substraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 188 But belief in a universal essence gave no solidity to the order of the world.

b. *Theol.* A synonym of 'substance', as denoting that in respect of which the three persons in the Trinity are one.

The L. *essentia* literally renders Gr. *οὐσία*, the technical word in this sense. The alternative rendering, *substantia*, substance, corresponds literally to Gr. *ὑπόστασις*, which however in theological use meant not 'substance' but 'person'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 6 Thise thre persones be not thre goddes, but one very god, one essence or one beyng. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xii. 160 [Plato and Aristotle] fonde by their wysedom and connyng thre persones in one essence. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 37 All-one with the sonne, and holy ghost in essence. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 6146 Augustyne sayis, he had leuer tak on hand To be in Hell, he seyng the assence Off God, nor be in Heuin, but his presence.

5. That by which anything subsists; foundation of being.

c 1585 *Answ. to Cartwright* 35 Christ being the essence and life of the Church. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 182 Shee [Siluia] is my essence, and I leaue to be; If I be not by her faire influence Foster'd. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* iii. 25 There is a tranquil strength the essence of which is immobility. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 6. 20 Of Him who was The Truth—its author and its essence. 1884 H. JENNINGS *Phallicism* iv. 41 The Hindoos holding Fire to be the essence of all active power in nature.

†6. Essentiality, importance. Cf. OF. *de grant essence* (Godef.).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 1 A matter of great use and Essence in studying. 1652 SHIRLEY *Brothers* IV. 46 Ther's something Of Essence to my life, exacts my care.

7. That which constitutes the being of a thing; that 'by which it is what it is'. In two different applications (distinguished by Locke as *nominal essence* and *real essence* respectively):

a. of a conceptual entity: The totality of the properties, constituent elements, etc., without which it would cease to be the same thing; the indispensable and necessary attributes of a thing as opposed to those which it may have or not. Also, in narrower sense, those among the indispensable attributes which involve all the rest by logical consequence, and are sufficient for a valid definition; the 'connotation of the class-name'.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), Those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very essence of Christianity. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 20 [It] will proue but an appendance of an externall forme, no part of the essence of a true Church. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxii, The Essence of a Triangle, lies in a very little compass .. three Lines meeting at three Angles, make up that Essence. 1714 J. FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. to Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 6 We may exactly know the several Ideas that go to make each Law-term, and so their real Nature and Essence may be known. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 39. 140 To confound the transitory and special form with the characteristic and permanent essence. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 74 Logic considers the Essence of a Concept to be the aggregate of its Marks.

b. of a real entity: Objective character, intrinsic nature as a 'thing-in-itself'; 'that internal constitution, on which all the sensible properties depend'.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxiv. 93 I might believe its [a spirit's] Existence, without meddling at all with its Essence. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 2 In defining the Name there is no Necessity that we should be acquainted with the intimate Essence or Nature of the Thing. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. Introd., The essence of the mind being equally unknown to us with that of external bodies. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xii. 139 In fact, we have no proper idea of any essence whatever. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 16 We clearly view the effects of attraction..but human ingenuity has not been able to fathom its principle or essence. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* IX. xi. 251 With the old philosophers the essence of things was precisely that part of them of which a clear conception could be formed.

8. *loosely*. The most important indispensable quality or constituent element of anything; the specific difference.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 117 The accident which denominates its subject, is commonly called the essence thereof. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* IV. 27 The essence of religion is, a heart void of offence towards God and man. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 92 The essence of friendship is entireness. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 452 It is the essence of the modern Jury that they should .. give their verdict according to the evidence.

9. An extract obtained by distillation or otherwise from a plant, or from a medicinal, odoriferous or alimentary substance, and containing its characteristic properties in a concentrated form. In pharmacy chiefly applied to alcoholic solutions containing the volatile elements or 'essential oil' to which the perfume, flavour, or therapeutic virtues of the substance are due. *Essence of Venus* = *Ens Veneris*: see ENS 2 b.

[This sense is common to all the Romanic langs., its general currency being prob. due to its use by Paracelsus. It is in part a development of 8, perh. suggested by the older *fifth essence* (see 2 b), which had assumed a nearly similar meaning.]

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxv. 195 Very small Viols, such as Chymical Essences .. are wont to be kept in. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 177 The true preparation of the Essence of Venus. 1744 THOMSON *Spring* 509 Bees.. with inserted tube Suck its pure essence. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 459 It comes to us from the South of Europe under the name of essence of lemons. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Babes in the Wood* iv, Mind Johnny's chilblains are rubb'd Well with Whitehead's best essence of mustard.

b. *fig.*

1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Historians* 252 The essence of history .. is always apt to evaporate in the moment of enjoyment. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxviii, His love was passion's essence. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxii, It was a perfect love-letter, that is to say, it was the essence of nonsense. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 14. 53 Truth cannot be given us in essence.

10. *spec.* A fragrant essence; a perfume, scent. Somewhat *arch.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxiii. 293 It sinks as essence does in cotton till all becomes a Fragrancy. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 94 To save the powder from too rude a gale, Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xv, A toilet table covered with all the most costly essences and perfumes which could be procured from the four quarters of the globe. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiii, His essences turn'd the live air sick.

fig. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Jour., Riddle Explained*, Delicious essence! how refreshing art thou [flattery] to nature!

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly sense 10).

1659 BOYLE *Exper. Spring of Air* xxv. Wks. 1772 I. 59 We prosecuted the experiment so long, without seeing any effect wrought upon the essence-bottles, that, etc. *Ibid.* Essence-glass. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* III. i, Thou essence-bottle, thou musk-cat! 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 3/2 The essence-steeped fur of a glove.

Essence (e·sĕns), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* a. To pour like an essence (in quot. *fig.*). b. To furnish or perfume with an essence. c. *nonce-use.* To compress the essence of (a book) *into*.

a. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. v. (1718) 22 Love essenc'd in the hearts of men.

b. 1675 [see next]. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 232 [Ladies] Painted for sight, and essenced for the smell. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 227 A girl, all essenced o'er With odours. 1823 [see next].

c. 1888 *Punch* 1 Dec. 257/2 *Diamonds Led* is a three-volume novel essenced into five pages.

Essenced (e·sĕnst), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].] Perfumed with 'essences', scented.

1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* Epil., You essenced boys, both old and young, Who would be thought so eager, brisk, and strong. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* V. i, An essenc'd Peruke, and a sweet handkerchief. 1823 PRAED *Poems, Troubadour*, There were brooks of essenced waters.

†**Essencificate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ESSENCE *sb.* after the analogy of *amplificate*, etc. Cf. ESSENTIFICATE.] *trans.* To imbue with an essence.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 321 These elixerated Oyls and essencificated Salts.

†**Essencify**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ESSENCE *sb.* + -(I)FY.] *trans.* = prec.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 330 Salt..continuing always essencify'd with the same Qualities and Virtues, as the Plant from which it is extracted.

†**Esse·ncion.** *Obs.* [f. ESSENCE *sb.* + -ION ? confused with *ascension*.] = ESSENCE.

?a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 8 The wholle foode of paternite Is sette in my [God's] essencion.

†**E·ssency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *essentia*: see ESSENCE.] = ESSENCE in various senses. *Fifth essence* = QUINTESSENCE.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* I. 11 The science in þe extraccioun of þe 5 essencie from blood, and fleisch, and eggis. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 96 Essencie, *essentia*. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xii, One steddy Good, centre of essencies. 1648 *Royalist's Def.* 114 The essency of a House of Parliament doth not consist meerly in the legall assembling of the Members.

Essene (esī·n). Also 6 essen. [ad. L. *Essēn-i* pl., a. Gr. *Ἐσσηνοί*; presumably of Heb. or Aramaic origin, but the etymology is disputed. See the 19 different suggestions in Ginsburg *The Essenes* (1864) 27-30.] One of an ancient Jewish sect, characterized by certain mystical tenets and ascetic practices, and by a cenobitical life.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 33 The Essens, of whom Josephus speaketh that thei wil neither haue wyfe nor servauntes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxv. 392 It wil not be amiss to rehearse this record of Porphyrius, yᵗ the Religious sect of the Essens among yᵉ Iewes..made a profession of Prophesying. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 390 Many, as the Pharisees and Essenes, had recourse to this great Source of Comfort. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. viii. 197 Why so impatient to baptize them Essenes, or Port-Royalists, or Shakers.

Hence **Esse·nian** *a.*, also 8 -ien, pertaining to, or resembling, the Essenes. **Esse·nic, Esse·nical** *adjs.*, of the nature of Essenism. **E·ssenism**, a. the doctrine and practice of the Essenes; b. a leaning to the doctrine of the Essenes. **E·ssenize** *v.*, to assert or favour the tenets of the Essenes; also **E·ssenizing** *ppl. a.*

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 496 The survivors .. were half Christian and Essenian. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Caesars* (1862) IX. p. ix, The two codes of practical doctrine—Christian and Essenic. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 542 The Essenic elements which were destined to ripen into Gnosticism. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642), This Essenicall piety in observing the Sabbath. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (ed. 2) 419 The deliverance of the individual in the shipwreck of the whole..was the plain watchword of Essenism. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 18 Critics have spoken of the Essenism and the Ebionism of the Epistle [of St. James]. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (1886) 352 Ewald .. points out..an Essenizing Sibylline poem.

Essential (ėse·nʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 essenciall(e, -yal(l, (4 escencyalle, 6 assencial), 6-7 essentiall, 6- essential. In B 2 also *aphet.* sensual. [ad. late L. *essentiālis*, f. *essentia* ESSENCE: cf. Pr. *essencial*, Sp. *esencial*, It. *essenziale*.]

A. *adj.*

1. In various senses related to ESSENCE *sb.* 1-4.

a. That is such by essence, or in the absolute or highest sense.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 16 Þe souerayne and þe escencyalle joy es in þe lufe of Godd by hymselfe and for hym-selfe, and þe secundarye es in, etc. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. i. 22 The poem .. to which we return .. claims the name of essential poetry. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xv. 203 As the love of God is essential happiness, sin, which is enmity to him, is essential misery, eternal misery.

† b. Having existence, real, actual. Also, identical with what now exists. *Obs.*

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 Monasteries .. which the kinges maiestie..shall declare and limittee to continue and be in their assencial estate. *Ibid.* c. 28 § 3 As if the same monasteryes .. hadde contynued in ther essencyall bodyes and states that thei now be or were in. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Anye reall and essenciall presence. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* 62 Was his essential table full and free As boasts and invitations used to be?

†c. Relating to position in the scale of being. *Obs. rare.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 122 The production of Creatures of various degrees of essential perfection.

†d. Dependent on the intrinsic character or condition of anything, not on extraneous circumstances. Of diseases: Idiopathic (cf. ESSENCE 3 b). *Essential merit* (Theol.) = 'merit of condignity', the merit belonging to good works in proportion to their intrinsic excellence; so *Essential reward*.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. iv. 172 He shall not be rewarded of meryte essencyall for those werkes done in deedly synne. 1560 tr. *Fisher On Prayer* D viij, Euerie merit..whiche is recompensed by essentiall rewarde (as they call it) in heauen. *a* 1654 J. WEBSTER (Webster), Is it true, then, that thou art but a name, And no essential thing? 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. I. iii. 28 Mountains are formed, he [Avicenna] says, some by essential, others by accidental causes. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Essential disease*, a disease complete in itself, and not depending on, or symptomatic of another.

e. *Essential debility, dignity* (Astrol.): see the sbs.

†f. With descriptive sbs.: Thorough, entire.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 31 Oh he's a most essentiall gentleman, coz. 1721 CIBBER *Woman's Wit* III, Dear Ladies, your most essential humble Servant.

2. Of or pertaining to essence, specific being, or intrinsic nature. *Essential difference* (Logic):

= 'specific difference', DIFFERENTIA. *Essential character*: in scientific classification, the marks which distinguish a species, genus, etc. from the others included with it in the next superior division. *Essential proposition* (Logic): one which predicates of a subject something that is implied in its definition. †*Essential name* (Theol.): see quot. 1398. *Essential form* (Metaph.): see FORM.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 7 The names signyfienge or betokenynge the dyuyne essence or beynge ben callid names essencialles. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. ii, The essential forme of Marble stone, Temper'd by science metaphysical. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. (1611) 4 In which essentiall vnitie of God. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 8 Deceit or untruth..doth destroy the essential form of knowledge, which is nothing but a representation of truth. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 4 [The copula] signifies an essentiall attribution (that is) that, the latter part of the definition doth giue being vnto the former. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* i. 3 Rationability..is a substantiall part of a man, because it is a part of his definition or his essentiall difference. 1687 *Death's Vis.* vii. *note* (1713) 6 Essential Forms I say, rather than Substantial. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 63 Its [Virtue's] having in the essential nature of the thing a tendency to produce them [Superiority and Advantages]. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 212 The nectary gives the essential character. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. vi. § 4 An essential proposition then, is one which is purely verbal. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 178 The desire to ascertain..the essential nature of virtue.

3. Constituting, or forming part of, the essence of anything; belonging to a thing by virtue of its essence; necessarily implied in its definition; indispensably entering into its composition.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* IV. i. 82 His only begotten son equal to him in essential power. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Beauty* xvi, Those essentiall parts of his, His truth, his love, his wisedome, and his blis. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. 225 By the Law of Nature as an essential right of Soveraignty. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. (1695) 246 The thought of any thing essential to any of them, instantly vanishes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 54 The Glory of God is so exquisite in itself and so Essential to Him, that, etc. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 9 The desire of reputation .. is an essential part of human nature. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* i. 23 In the essential immortality of the soul.

b. Affecting the essence of anything; 'material', important.

1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 209 You have done essential service to the cause. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 44 The piercing eye of the founder of the republic must have discerned two essential imperfections. 1794 BURKE *Rep. Lords' Jrnls.* Wks. 1842 II. 617 To have adopted the civil law with no very essential variation. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 142 It is not in the nature of things that a better man should receive essential harm from a worse.

4. Absolutely necessary, indispensably requisite.

Essential vows: the three vows (of chastity, poverty, and obedience) indispensable to the monastic life.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 151 b, The lyfe of religyous persones, that professeth the thre essencyall vowes. 1612 BP. HALL *Pref. to Brinsley's Lud. Lit.*, Those sciences which are so Essentiall to the Spirituall house of God. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 4 The first and essential point of Building, (to wit, Solidity with Ornament and Conveniency). 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 279 ₱ 8 That serious Air which seems essential to the Magnificence of an Epic Poem. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 85 Silica .. is an essential ingredient in mortar. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 425 Propositions which I hold to be most essential for a right understanding of history. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 223 The essential quality of a monument is permanence.

b. Music. *Essential chord*, in early use = *common chord*; in later use = FUNDAMENTAL, opp. to *accidental* (see quot. 1806). *Essential harmony* (see quot. 1851). *Essential notes*: the 1st, 3rd, and 5th notes of a chord. *Essential sharps* and *flats* (see quot. 1806).

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.*, Of the natural Notes of every Mode or Octaue, Three go under the Name of the essential Notes, in a peculiar Manner, viz. the Fundamental, the 3d, and 5th. 1806 CALCOTT *Mus. Gram.* (1817) 55 Sharps or flats..which occur in the course of the Movement .. are termed accidental, to distinguish them from those of the Signature, which are essential to the Scale of the original key note. *Ibid.* 202 His [Kirnberger's] arrangement of Chords, into essential and accidental. 1851 WARNER tr. *Weber's Th. Composition* 258 There are only certain particular harmonies, which belong to any one particular key.. These are called the Essential harmonies of the key. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 679/1 s.v. *Harmony*, The use of preliminary notes a semitone above or below any note of an essential chord.

5. That is of the nature of, or resembles, an essence or extract (see ESSENCE 10); that is in a state of essence.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 113 This Spirit contains in it..essentiall Sulphur. 1673 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. i. v. § 16 In the Vessels, a more Essential Liquor..in the Fibres a more simple and Essential Aer. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 120 ₱ 2 They filled his apartments with alexipharmics, restoratives, and essential virtues. 1832 WORDSW. *Devot. Incitements*, From humble violet—modest thyme—Exhaled, the essential odours climb.

b. *Essential oil*, a volatile oil, obtained by distillation, and marked by the characteristic odour of the plant or substance from which it is extracted; as the oil of laurel, oil of turpentine, etc. Now often as a synonym of 'volatile oil'.

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* Lect. i. (1682) 237 Having .. made mention of the preparation of Essential Oyls. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* vi. § 14 The soul of any plant .. is neither more nor less than its essential oil. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 102 Volatile oil, likewise called essential oil, differs from fixed oil, in being capable of evaporation by a much lower degree of heat. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 208 The Volatile or Essential Oils are destitute of the strength of the fixed oils. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 205 Sections of woods .. containing gum, resin, etc., should be soaked in essential oil, alcohol, or ether.

†**c.** *Essential salt* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1715 in KERSEY. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 9 The essential salt is that which is obtain'd by Chrystallization from the Juices of Plants. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 181 What the first chemists called, in general, the Essential Salts of Vegetables.

6. quasi-*adv.* = ESSENTIALLY.

1827 POLLOK *Course T.* x, His face with clouds Of glory circled round, essential bright.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** What exists; existence, being. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 93 His utmost ire..Will..quite consume us, and reduce To nothing this essential.

2. Something belonging to the essence of a thing; an indispensable element or adjunct; also, in weaker sense, a chief or leading point. Orig. only in *pl.*; in later use, occas. *sing.* †**b.** *pl.* = *Essential vows*; see A 4.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 2372 Euer after to obserue the essencyals thre. *Ibid.* 1913 The sensuals thre. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. iv. § 3 (1622) 23 Vowes, and invocations, and other the Essentials of religion. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 167 These matters..being rather among the elegancies, than the essentials of language. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 266 If..all our essentials had duly performed their duties, we could have reaped little advantage from them. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiii, 'Well, well', said Glossin, 'no occasion to be particular, tell the essentials'. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 1 Natural motive powers..are a help, but not an essential of production. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 230 The distinction between the Franciscans and Dominicans lay not in essentials, but merely in point of discipline. 1860–1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. 7 The first essential to the patient, without which all the rest..is as nothing. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* v. 111 A tendency..to be blinded by exterior trivialities to interior essentials.

†**3.** *pl.* Inmost nature; 'vitals'. *Obs. rare.*

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very essentials.

†Esse·ntialist. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -IST.] The name given to a Nonjuror who held that the 'usages' which were omitted from the Second Prayer-book of Edward VI were 'essential'.

1719 (*title*), A Dialogue in Vindication of our present Liturgy and Service; between Timothy a Churchman and Thomas an Essentialist.

Essentiality (ėse·nʃiˌæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being essential.

1640 GOODWIN *Justifying Faith* I. i. (R.), The substantialness and essentiality of a promise relates to the actual execution of it. 1646 SALTMARSH *Some Drops* ii. 32 The onenesse, Entirenesse, indivisibility and essentiality of the Truth. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. viii. (1879) 351 There are many upon whom the essentiality of Intellectual and Moral discipline will..impress itself.

2. Essential character or nature; essence.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* I. 122 The mistery Of searching his [God's] essentialitie. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. I. § 4 (R.) This faith is perfected, as to the essentiality of it, in the death and resurrection of Christ. 1683 PORDAGE *Myst. Div.* 79 Love's Eternal Essentiality is that out of which all pure simplified Spirits were brought forth. 1866 CARLYLE *Edw. Irving* Misc. (1881) I. 229 This 'noble lady' was in essentiality an artist.

3. An essential quality (*rare*); also *pl.* essential points or elements; essentials. Cf. ESSENTIAL B. 2.

1649 J. ECCLESTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* I. 9 This essentiality is called Sophia, being the essentiall wisedome, or the body of Christ. 1710 SWIFT in *Examiner* No. 32 ₱ 3 The French .. whose essentialities are generally so very superficial. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 322 When priests .. shall forget the solemn essentialities of their office. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. IX. iii. 425 In all the essentialities of it, there had not been..the least flaw.

†Esse·ntialize, *v.* In 7 essentialise. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make essential; to give essence or being to.

1669 GALE tr. *Plato* in *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 325 The Divine Opificer, by whose .. effective word, althings were essentializ'd.

Hence **Esse·ntializer.**

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 320 The first fabricator, perfector, essentialiser of Beings or he that gives Essence to Beings.

Essentially (ėse·nʃăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an essential manner.

1. *fig.* In essence; with respect to essence; as an essential attribute or constituent.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xiv. (1495) 58 A myȝte of yᵉ soule essenciably [? *read* essencialli] yeue to werke and doo his dedes in yᵉ body. 1534 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1121/1 The glory of his godhed is, to be present and to fill al places at ones assencially. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. (1611) 367 They define not the Church by what the Church essentially is. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* i. (1634) 7 To see that God essentially and face to face. *a* 1680 GLANVILL (J.), Body and spirit are essentially divided, though not locally distant. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 20 Jesus Christ is essentially God, though in a second person. 1835 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 301 Principles which are essentially inherent in your institution.

†**b.** On the ground of (one's) actual nature.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 39 He that loues himselfe, Hath not essentially, but by circumstance The name of Valour. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 4 In like manner is the bread said to be the Body of Christ .. not really or essentially, but typically and sacramentally.

†**c.** In fact, really. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 187 That I essentially am not in madnesse, But mad in craft.

d. In respect of the essential points, materially, substantially.

1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 483 My opinion .. does not .. essentially differ from that of your lordship. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiv. (1865) 405 A form of words—literally false, but essentially deceiving no one. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 304 Its food is essentially marine, the acalephæ, etc. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (ed. 5) 56 The impression which the three narratives leave is essentially the same. 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 7/1 She [*i.e.* a steamship] was, as a whole, essentially completed.

e. In the proper or essential function.

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl.* 51 Rests are placed in songs after three manners .. Essentially when they betoken silence.

2. a. Indispensably.

1757 FOOTE *Author* I, I believe her Brother's consent essentially necessary. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IX. 122 Some supplies essentially necessary to both armies.

b. In a marked or eminent degree; eminently.

1593 DRAYTON *Past. Eclog.* VIII. (R.), None are so essentially high As those that on her [Wisdom's] bounty do rely. 1713 ADDISON in *Guardian* No. 3 ₱ 4 Knowledge .. truly and essentially raises one man above another. 1869 *Mem. J. Grey* 100 That blessed union..has contributed so essentially to the..prosperity of both countries.

Essentialness (ėse·nʃălnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being essential.

1640 LD. DIGBY *Sp. conc. Trien. Parl.* 12 The Essentialnes Sir of frequent Parliaments to the happinesse of this Kingdome. *a* 1699 BONNELL in W. Hamilton *Life* II. (1703) 175 Each endeavouring .. to pretend them to be of more Essentialness and Weight in Religion, than indeed they are. 1736 in BAILEY. 1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* Add. 120 A confusion of the idea of essentialness..with the idea of nobleness.

†Esse·ntiate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [as if ad. L. **essentiāt-us*; see next.] = ESSENTIATED. In quot. *sb.*

1630 G. WIDDOWES *Schysmat. Puritan* A iij b, The scriptures deduceable sence in Essentials, Essentiates, Efficients, Finals, Subiects, Effects, and their Modalities, .. confounds this Professor.

†Esse·ntiate, *v. Obs. Pa. pple.* in 6 essentiate. [f. as if on L. **essentiāt-* ppl. stem of **essentiāre*, f. *essentia*: see ESSENCE.]

1. *trans.* To make into an essence or being; to form or constitute the essence or being of.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 39 For whosoeuer sayth that the Sonn was essentiate or made to be of his Father, denieth that he is of himself. 1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 66 That which forms, essentiates, or constitutes the true Christian, is the Spirit of Jesus Christ. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* 8 A Church as well as a Kingdom, is essentiated by a *pars regens*, and *pars subdita*. 1687 *Death's Vis.* Pref. 4 Those turns of Fancy and Wit, that almost Essentiate a Poem.

b. *To essentiate together*: to unite in essence; to make into one essence or being.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 9 b, What is a man, if the parts of his body be disparted, and not incorporated and essentiate together?

2. *intr.* To become essence; to be assimilated or converted into a being or body.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv, What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner essentiate.

3. *trans.* To refine into an 'essence' or subtle extract. (See ESSENTIATED *ppl. a.*)

Hence **Esse·ntiated** *ppl. a.* **Esse·ntiating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* **Esse·ntiator,** he that 'essentiates'.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 14 A rabble of Self-essentiated and divided Deities. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1778) 170 Essentiated Spirits .. are as pernicious to them [plants] as brandy and hot waters to men. 1736 BAILEY, *Essentiated*, made or brought into essences, or essential spirits. 1635 MONTAGUE in *Hammond's Wks.* (1684) II. 701 If it were simply necessary to the essentiating of a church. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* v. 204 A Constitutive Cause in the common sense of Logicians, signifieth the Essentiating Cause.. 1689 in *6th Coll. Papers Pres. Affairs* 15 One Corporation made up of three Constituent Essentiating Parts, King, Lords and Commons. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 38 That he [the Father] is the onely essentiator or maker of the essence. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 249 He who is the first independent Essence and Essentiator of althings can be but one.

†Essentie. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *essentia*.] = ESSENCE, ESSENCY.

1552 HULOET, *Essentye* or substance compacted of matter and shape.

†Essenti·fical, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *essenti-a* being or essence + -FIC + -AL (after mod.L. *essentificus*).] Forming or producing the essence of a thing.

1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *White's Peripat. Instit.* 210 Now, naturall Things are naturall parts of the world, unerringly flowing from the Essentificall Idea's. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 144 Although the formall light doth shine; yet its act is not terminated in shining, but in an essentificall thingliness.

†**Essenti·ficate,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE³. Cf. *essencificate.*] *trans.* To make into an essence. Hence **Essenti·ficated** *ppl. a.*

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. v. 74 Take Mercurie Essentificated, the which separate from all its Superfluities. 1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

†**Essera.** *Path. Obs.* Also 8 essere, -rs. [med.L. *essera, essere,* ad. Arab. شرا, شري *sharā,* with the art. الشرا *ash-sharā*: see Avicenna *Canon* IV. iii. cap. 13 in the orig. and in the Lat. version of 1483. Cf. Fr. *essère.*] 'Old term for a cutaneous eruption attacking the face and hands, resembling that caused by the sting of nettles, but the spots not elevated, and usually unattended by fever' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); a variety of nettle-rash.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Essere.* 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Essers.* 1744 MITCHELL *Colours of People* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 108 Cutaneous Diseases, as the Itch, prickly Heat or Essere. 1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* iii. (1806) 14 The attacks of the essera or nettle-rash. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Essew, obs. form of ISSUE.

Essex (e·sĕks). The name of an English county, occurring attrib. in *Essex calf,* properly a calf reared in Essex, but often used as a contemptuous designation for the natives of that county. Hence, punningly, †*Essex-growth,* growth in the 'calf' of the leg. Hence †**E·ssexed** *a.*

1659 *Lady Alimony* v. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 361 You would wish that his puny baker-legs had more Essex growth [*i. e.* more calf] in them. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 165 A good Legge is a great grace if it be discreetly essex'd in the calfe, and not too much spindled in the small.

Essign, obs. form of ASSIGN.

Essoin, essoign (esoi·n), *sb. Law.* Forms: 4–7 essoyn(e, 4 essonie, *Sc.* essonʒe, 5 esson, 6–9 essoine, 7–8 essoign(e, 7 (*Sc.*) essonʒie, 6– essoin, 7– essoign. See also ASSOIN *sb.* [a. OF. *essone, essonie, essoine, essoigne, essoyne* (mod.F. *exoine*), vbl. sb. f. *essoigner*: see next.]

1. *Law.* The allegation of an excuse for non-appearance in court at the appointed time; the excuse itself. Also in phrases *To cast, make, challenge essoin. Day of essoin*: the day when excuses were received, the first day of term.

Essoins were admitted on various grounds, pilgrimage, the king's service, illness, etc. The practice is now obsolete.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 249 þat non eft mad essoyn, þe kynges right to clame. *Ibid.* 291, I may not cast essoyn, bot felow my somons. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III,* c. 3 § 1 Non esson or proteccion be allowed in any suche accion. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 89 b, No protection, essoyne, nor wager of lawe to be allowed. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xvii. Notes 270 The xl daies in the essoine of child-birth allowed by the Norman customs. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Hundred Crt.* 169 Whosoever will cast any essoine in these courts, he must come at the beginning of the court. 1702 *Royal Proclam.* 29 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3797/2 The First Day of the said *Quindena Paschæ,* commonly called the Day of Essoigns. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Van.* Wks. 1824 XIV. 475 But, with .. Demur, imparlance, and essoigne The parties ne'er could issue join. *a* 1734 NORTH *Ld. Guildford* in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) IV. xciv. 284 He reasoned the country people out of their pence for essoines. 1885 L. O. PIKE *Year-bks.* 12 & 13 *Edw. III,* Introd. 31 The essoin was fraudulently cast without his knowledge.

b. *Clerk of the essoins*: 'an officer of the Common Pleas, who keeps the Essoin-rolls, delivers them to every officer, and receives them again when they are written' (Phillips 1678–1706).

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 368 The Officers of this Court [Common Pleas] are many; viz. *Custos Brevium,* three Protonotaries, Clerk of the Essoins [etc.]. 1678–1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *In general.* An excuse, exemption, making of conditions, parleying, delay; also in phr. *without essoin.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 136 He gaf a þousand mark, withouten essoyne. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Julian* 181 To fynd sume essonʒe for-quhy þai mycht frely pase forby. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxxvi. ii, The duke then of Burgoyn, Kepte Fraunce full well without any essoyn. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 20 From everie worke he chalenged essoyne, For contemplation sake.

¶ 3. The alleged sense 'one who is excused' (= ESSOINEE) is app. due to a misunderstanding, Cowell's explanation of AF. *essonié* having been taken by later lexicographers as referring to *essoin.*

(If the sense were authenticated, the word as so used would be a distinct sb., repr. AF. *essoiné,* as ASSIGN *sb.*² represents AF. *assigné.*)

1607 COWELL *Interpr., Essoine* (*Essonium*) cometh of the French *Essonié* or *exonnié* .i. *causarius miles,* he that hath his presence forborne or excused vpon any iust cause .. It signifieth in our common lawe an alledgement of an excuse.

4. *Comb.* **essoin-day** (see quot.); **essoin-roll,** the list containing the names of the essoinees.

1679 *Trials of White, etc.* 8 Monday is the Essoign Day. 1765–9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xviii. (1783) 278 Thereon the Court sits to take essoigns..wherefore this is usually called the essoign day of the term. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex. s.v.,* Formerly the first general return day of the term was called essoign day, because the court sat to receive essoigns.

Essoin (esoi·n), *v. Law.* Forms: 5–7 essoyne, 6–8 essoign(e, 6–7 essoine, 7 (*Sc.*) essonyie, -zie, 7– essoin. See also ASSOIN *v.* [a. OF. *essoignier, essoinier, essoyner,* f. *essoyne*:—med.L. *ex-soniāre,* f. *ex* out + *sonia, sunnis* lawful excuse, f. OHG. *sunna, sunnia,* corresp. to OS. *sunnea* doubtfully explained as 'want, lack', ON. *syn* refusal, denial; the OTeut. type coincides in form with that of Goth. *sunja* truth; the OHG. sense must have existed in Goth., which has the derived vb. *sunjôn* to excuse.]

1. *trans.* To offer an excuse for the non-appearance of (a person) in court; to excuse for absence. Also, *To essoin one's attendance.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* c. 5 The defendaunt .. be not essoyned. 1607 COWELL *Interpr. s.v.,* The causes that serue to Essoine any man summoned be diuers and infinite: yet drawne to fiue heads. 1609 SKENE tr. *Acts Will.* (an. 1165) c. 26 § 1. 7 Gif ane man is essonyied at the fourt day, be reason of seiknes .. or being beʒond Forth: he sall have respit, or ane continuation of fourtie days. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* xi. 332 The Plaintiffe is essoined so that I cannot answer unto him. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Leet* 272 The Tenant was Essoyned and at the day made default. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* ii. 23 They might excuse or essoign their Attendance, and attend by Deputy. 1885 L. O. PIKE *Year-bks.* 12 & 13 *Edw. III,* Introd. 30 The tenant..caused himself to be essoined.

2. To accept an excuse from, let off (a person).

1620 QUARLES *Jonah* Div. Poems (1717) 30 Away with wings of time, (I'll not essoin thee).

Essoinee (esoi·nī·). *Law.* [a. AF. *essoignié* (Britton), pa. pple. of *essoignier*: see ESSOIN *v.*] A person excused for non-appearance in court.

[1607 See ESSOIN *sb.* 3.] 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 162 It shall rest upon the credit and integrity of the Essoinee. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 351 If the essoinee does not .. appear to warrant the essoiner.

Essoiner (esoi·nəɹ). Also 7 (*Sc.*) essonyier, -zier. [ad. AF. *essoigniour* (Britton), f. *essoignier*: see ESSOIN *v.*] One who essoins; one who offers an excuse for the absence of another.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 111 b, It behoues the essonzier to name his awin name, and the name of him that is essonzied. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Baron* 374 The Name of the Essoyner shall be put in. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 397 An Essoin de Service le Roy was challenged, for that the Essoiner was under age. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Nov. 436 In the High Court of Night Be thou essoiner for us unto Death.

Essoinment (esoi·nmĕnt). [f. ESSOIN *v.* + -MENT.] The action of essoining.

†**Esso·me,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [a. OF. *essome-r,* var. of *asomer* (mod.F. *assommer*) to knock down.] *trans.* To confound, confuse.

1660 BURNEY Κέρδ. Δῶρον (1661) 99 Mahumetane juglings, to essome their spectators in this lower world.

†**Essome·nic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ἐσσόμεν-ος, fut. pple. of εἶναι to be + -IC.] (See quot.)

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I. 123 Another kind of mirror .. the Essomenic .. which has the singular power of representing things and persons in future times. *Ibid.* 124 It has all the qualities of the other two kinds, but the Essomenic is peculiar to itself.

Essonite, var. of HESSONITE, cinnamon-stone.

1820 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 162 Cinnamon stone .. Essonite. 1884 DANA *Min.* 266 Essonite included a cinnamon colored variety from Ceylon.

Esssse, obs. form of ASHES.

Essue, obs. form of ISSUE.

Essurine, var. form of ESURINE.

Essuy·ance. Also assuyance. [as if a. F. **essuyance* f. *essuyer* to wipe.] (See quot.)

1646 BUCK *Rich. III,* I. 27 Holding a Cloth of Plaisance (or rather of Essuyance) for her [the Queen's] Cup. *Ibid.* I. 157 Cloth of assuyance, Towel or napkin that wait on the cup.

Est, dial. form of NEST; cf. *adder* for *nadder.*

Est, obs. var. of EAST.

Est, var. of ESTE, *Obs.,* delight, favour.

-est, *suffix,* forming the superl. deg. of adjs. and advbs., represents two forms originally distinct: (1) OE. *-ost-, -ust-, -ast-,* corresp. to OFris., ON. *-ast-,* OS., OHG., Goth. *-ôst-*:—OTeut. *-ôsto-*; (2) OE. *-est-, -st-,* with umlaut, corresp. to OFris., OS., OHG., Goth. *-ist-*:—OTeut. *-isto-.* These OTeut. suffixes are combinations of the two comparative suffixes *-ôz-, -iz-* with OAryan *-to-*; similar formations in other Aryan langs. are Gr. *-ιστο-,* Skr. *ishṭha-.* In OE. the two suffixes were already confused, so that *-ost-* occasionally appears with umlaut of the root-vowel, and conversely *-est-* without umlaut; a few umlaut forms survived into early ME., as *lengeste* longest; the only examples now remaining are *best, eldest.* In OE. (as in Gothic) the suffix *-isto-* was added to the stems of certain older superlatives formed with the suffix *-m-*; the resulting OE. ending *-mest-* was in later Eng. confused with the adv. *most*: cf. *forma, fyrmest, foremost*; *innema, innemest, inmost*: see -MOST. (For the relation in historical and present usage between the inflexional comparison in *-er, -est,* and the periphrastic comparison with the advbs. *more, most*: see -ER³.)

†**Esta·ble,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 astable, -bill, etabill. [ad. F. *establ-ir* (mod.F. *établir*) = Pr. *establir, stablir,* It. *stabilire*:—L. *stabilīre,* f. *stabilis* STABLE *a.* See also STABLE *v.*] *trans.* = ESTABLISH in various senses. To make stable; to settle, fix permanently; to secure, confirm; to decree; to make steady, support, calm (the mind).

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 120 God of his goodnesse gan stable .. þe heuene.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 102 Be it so that youre emprise be establid and ordeyned by gret multitude of people. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. i. 7 He [God] is establed without ony meuyng. 1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII,* c. 8. § 1 The Kynge .. enactith, ordeyneth and estableth that, etc. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) D. iij, This answere besemed .. a man establed in magnanimitie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. iv. 74 To comfort and astabill Hys hevy amorus thochtis ennoyus. *Ibid.* XIII. vi. 36 Thair myndis mesys and estabillis he. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xvi. (1822) 74 Quhill he micht, under his name, etabill the kingdome of Romanis to him.

Establish (ėstæ·bliʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 establisse-n, 5 astabilishe, establisch, -ysch, -issh, 6 astablese, establyshe, 4– establish. See also STABLISH. [ME. *establisse-n,* a. OF. *establiss-* lengthened stem of *establir*: see prec.]

1. To render stable or firm. †a. To strengthen by material support (*obs.*). †b. To ratify, confirm, validate (*obs.*). c. To confirm, settle (what is weak or wavering); to restore (health) permanently; to give calmness or steadiness to (the mind). †d. *catachr.* To calm (anger), to settle (doubts).

[1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 303 His land first [weill] stablist he.] 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 10 a, Establisshe and ease thyn ire with thy pacience. 1524 CDL. WOLSEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. iv. 53 This small number of halbardiers were appointed..to establish every captain of your archers. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* 34 b, I shall establyshe his wordes by S. Austen. 1537 in Wright *Monast. Lett.* 154 To conferme, ratefie and astabilishe this my deyd [of surrender of Furness Abbey]. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 108 The onelie jugis appoyntit be God, to establische all doutis. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* xxx. 13 Euery vow .. her husband may establish it, or her husband may make it voyd. — *Rom.* iii. 31 Doe we then make void the lawe through faith? God forbid; yea, we establish the Law. 1623 J. WINTHROP *Let.* in *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 407, I pray continually, that God will please to establish your heart. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 211 Supports, Cradles, Canes or Hoofs, to establish them [Carnations, etc.] against Winds. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4439/2 The great Pensioner's Health seems to be Establish'd. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. viii. 56 Harriet's cheerful look and manner established hers.

2. To fix, settle, institute or ordain permanently, by enactment or agreement. Sometimes with obj. clause. †Also (rarely) to impose (something) *upon.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 311 Coempcioun þat is to seyn commun achat or bying to-gidere þat were establissed vpon poeple by swiche a manere imposicioun as, etc. *c* 1386 — *Parson's T.* P 155 The peynes that been establissed and ordeyned for synne. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H v b, Ye beginning of ye monethes was swa astablesed. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ix. 9 And I, behold, I establish my couenant with you. 1660 CHAS. II. *Declar. Eccl. Affairs* in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 139 We shall use our best endeavour that such laws may be established, as may best provide for the peace of the church and state. 1700–1 *Act Settlement* 12–13 *Will. III,* c. 2. § 2 Subject to such Incapacities, as .. are by the said recited Act provided, enacted, and established. *a* 1714 SHARP *Wks.* I. vi. 177 The standing public methods which God hath established in the church. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 283 Having first established, that they should quit the work at nights. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 42 This edict was established, for the regulation of the Christian army .. during the Crusade. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/6 We establish in Irish counties, as in Scotch and English counties .. the lodger franchise.

†b. To secure or settle (property, privileges, etc.) *to* or *upon* persons. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 139 To establisch .. the same Lyvelood to his Crowne. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iv. 37 We will establish our estate upon Our eldest Malcolm. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* 33 Destroying what was by those known laws happily establisht to them and their posterity.

†c. To impute (guilt) *to. Obs.* [Cf. 'ne statuas illis hoc peccatum,' *Acts* vii. 30 in Vulgate].

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 99/1 He cryed with an hye voys and said 'lord establysshe not to theym thys synne'.

3. To set up on a secure or permanent basis; to found (a government, an institution; in mod. use often, a house of business).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 103 It schal be good that an honorable .. Conceile be establischid. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1554) XXVII. I. xxi, Knighthode, he sayed, was first established The commen wealthe in right to defende. 1670 TEMPLE *Let.* in *Wks.* (1731) III. 227 A Government is never well established but in the Hearts of the Subjects. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* xii. 261 The manufactory of Messrs. —— was first established towards the end of the last century. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 183 They succeeded in establishing many important and highly flourishing colonies. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 433 The throne of Cnut, established by wasting wars.

4. To place in a secure or permanent position; to install and secure in a possession, office, dignity, etc.; to 'set up' (a person, oneself) in business;

to settle (a person) in or at a place; *refl.* to obtain a secure footing; also in weaker sense, to take up one's quarters. †Also *intr.* for *refl.* To 'settle'.

1557 *Order Hospitalls* B v, To deliuer unto such [Bedells] as then remayne, their Staves, and again astablishe them. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 86 The senators to-morrow Mean to establish Cæsar as a king. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 102 Since the Turks established in Europe. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 73/2 Numa .. with a view to establish himself in the people's good graces .. attempted to soften them. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 298 The workmen being established in the house .. every one went to the occupation allotted. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 96 If a writer be desirous of establishing himself as a candid censor of literature. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvii. 205 His first object was to establish Eumenes in his satrapy. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 92 The gentlemen of the party .. established themselves in very comfortable rooms. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 83 The Jewish traders .. were enabled by the royal protection to establish themselves in separate quarters.

†b. To provide for the maintenance of (persons). *Obs.* Cf. *settle*.

1644 CHAS. I in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VIII. (1843) 514/1 [He appointed them] to consider .. in what manner his family should be established. 1872 H. LAWRENNY in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 313 Heads of families ceased .. to dower and 'establish' the daughters of the house.

5. To set up or bring about permanently (a state of things); to 'create' (a precedent); to introduce and secure permanent acceptance for (a custom, a belief). Also, to secure for oneself, gain permanently (a reputation, a position).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 86 But to establish here a peace indeed. 1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 5 It establishes a price in the market. 1826 F. COOPER *Mohicans* ii, The most confirmed gait that he could establish was a Canterbury gallop with the hind legs. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Causes Revolution* Wks. 1846 II. 164 He had established, by his own sole authority, the most unbounded liberty of worship. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 177 In the remaining years of Milton's academic career, he established a high reputation for scholarship. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, It has been hard work to establish order here. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/3 The French troops have pretty well established their ascendency in the capital.

b. To erect *into* (a rule, etc.). †Also (with *complement*), to secure in a certain condition.

1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 113 Emergencies which threatened our country with slavery, but ended in establishing it free. 1855 J. S. C. ABBOT *Napoleon* II. i. 17 If such a tyranny is allowed to be established into a principle, etc.

c. *Card-playing. To establish a suit* (see quot.).

1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 56 Twos and threes may become quite as valuable [as higher cards] when the suit is established. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* Gloss. 11 A suit is said to be established when you have exhausted all the best cards in it which were against you.

6. To place beyond dispute; to prove (a proposition, claim, accusation); rarely with personal obj. and complement.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 21 He has establish'd .. five or six essential differences between those two poems. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 134 This doctrine Cæsar Magatus and Belloste have taken great pains to establish. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 224 If he fail to establish in your minds the innocence of the count. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 659 His great point he seems to me fully to establish. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 266 Some better theory Than would establish him participant In doings yonder. 1885 SIR C. P. BUTT in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 61/1 It is .. extremely difficult to establish a case of negligence against the steamer.

b. To affirm judicially the validity of (a disputed will).

1818 CRUISE *Digest.* (ed. 2) VI. 311 Upon a bill to establish this will .. Sir Joseph Jekyll declared that, etc.

7. From 16th c. often used with reference to ecclesiastical ceremonies or organization, and to the recognized national church or its religion; in early use chiefly *pass.* in sense 2 (esp. in phrase *by law established*, i.e. 'prescribed or settled by law'), but sometimes with mixture of senses 3–5. Hence in recent use: To place (a church or a religious body) in the position of a national or state church.

1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 2. § 27 Laws wherein .. any other service is limited, established, or set forth to be used within this realm. 1592 *Sc. Acts* 12 *Parl. Jas. VI*, § 114 The trew and halie Kirk, presentlie established within this Realme. 1642 *King's Protest.* 19 Sept. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 21, I will .. defend and maintain The True Reformed Protestant Religion established in the Church of England. 1660 CHAS. II *Declar. Eccl. Affairs* 25 Oct. 8 The..esteem we have for the Church of England, as it is established by Law. 1731 CALAMY *Life* (1830) I. i. 73 Opposition to the church by law established. 1731 SWIFT *Presbyterian's Plea Merit* Wks. 1776 IV. 260 Which [Presbyterian] sect was .. established in all its forms by..an ordinance of the lords and commons. 1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* 108 What is established is by the very force of the term likewise endowed.

†Esta·blishable, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can be established or made secure.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 115 Establishable against a relapse only from him.

Established (èstæ·bliſt), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb. *Established Church*: see CHURCH 5 c, and ESTABLISH *v.* 7. *Established clerk, servant*, etc.: one on the 'establishment', in permanent employ. *Established list*, the list of those in permanent employ.

1642 T. LECHFORD (*title*) Plain Dealing..A short view of New-Englands present Government..compared with the.. Established Government of England. 1672–5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 81 All Establisht Protestant Churches do approve, and use prescribed Forms. 1682 CLAVERHOUSE in M. Morris *Life* vi. (1888) 93 [The king] was relenting nothing of his .. care of maintaining the established government. 1753 SMART *Power Supreme Being* (R.), Rul'd by establish'd laws and current nature. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 135 We are resolved to keep an established church, an established monarchy, an established aristocracy, and an established democracy. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 5 They respect some of the established principles and arrangements of the language. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vii. 186 The architecture of a nation is great only when it is as universal and as established as its language. 1865 EARLE *Sax. Chron.* Notes 340 One of the established sensation scenes of history. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 April 10/2 A return of the number of established and unestablished servants [in the Post Office.]

Establisher (èstæ·bliſəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who establishes (in senses of vb.).

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* (1617) 613 The first founders and establishers of them. *a* 1677 BARROW Wks. (1741) II. xx. 215 God being the author and establisher of nature. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 577/2 Luck .. was the establisher of his greatness. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 93 That the *foudre* is rather a destroyer than an establisher.

Establishing (èstæ·bliſiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ESTABLISH in its various senses.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6371 No prelate may done so, But it the pope be .. That made thilk establisshing. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxx. (1483) 80 In the election and establysshynge of chyuetayns ther may be founden errour. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 451 When we have our Forces .. in our hands, to the firm establishing of a Free Commonwealth. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 188 The words are for the establishing of his trembling faith.

†Esta·blishing, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That establishes; sustaining, supporting.

1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 52 This heart reviving and establishing doctrine of the dominion of our Father.

Establishment (èstæ·bliſmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *establissement* (late AF. *establishement*), Fr. *établissement*.]

I. Action or means of establishing.

1. The action of establishing; the fact of being established: in various senses of the vb.

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 117 An establishment of concord amongst ourselves [is] to be sought and heartily prayed for. 1688 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 226 That such Sanction and Establishment may be as Effectual and binding as any Law. 1739 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 225 The bare establishment of Christianity in any place .. is a very important and valuable effect. 1788 W. GORDON (*title*) The History of the rise, progress and establishment of the United States of America. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. i. 192 The establishment of Christianity in Scotland. 1871 *Figure Training* 38 A most awkward and clumsy figure is in a fair way towards formation and permanency of establishment. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* 37 The establishment of the ducal court at Urbino.

2. *esp.* The 'establishing' by law (a church, religion, form of worship). (See ESTABLISH *v.* 7.)

†a. In early use, the settling or ordering in a particular manner, the regulating and upholding of the constitution and ordinances of the church recognized by the state. †b. In 17th–18th c. occasionally the granting of legal status to (other religious bodies than that connected with the state). c. Now usually, the conferring on a particular religious body the position of a state church.

a. 1640–1 LD. DIGBY *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) IV. 172 A Man .. that made the Establishment by Law the Measure of his Religion. 1706–7 *Act* 5 *Anne* c. 5 *Securing Ch. Eng.*, Acts of Parliament now in Force for the Establishment and Preservation of the Church of England.

b. 1731 E. CALAMY *Life* (1830) I. v. 401 The allowance of the law is of necessity a sufficient establishment [of dissenting worship]. 1792 COKE & MOORE *Life Wesley* II. iv. (ed. 2) 355 Mr. Wesley's great desire to remain in union with the Church of England .. would not allow him to apply for a legal establishment.

c. 1662–3 *Addr. of Commons to King* 27 Feb. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 262 In time, some prevalent sect will .. contend for an establishment. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lvii. 449 There is no place where there are more forms of religion openly professed, and without the establishment of any of them than Pennsylvania. 1792 BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 318 The perpetual establishment of the confession of Faith, and the Presbyterian church government. 1813 MRQ. LANSDOWNE in *Ho. Lords* 8 Mar., They [Catholic Petitioners of City of Limerick] asked for no establishment of their own Church. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Causes Revol.* Wks. 1846 II. 227 Toleration .. was sometimes sought by Dissenters as a step towards establishment. 1886 EARL SELBORNE *Def. Ch. Eng.* I. iv. 77 All such relations of the Church to the State as those which are summed up in the term 'Establishment'.

†3. Established or stable condition; settlement, permanence; also, settled condition of mind, calmness, confidence. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 15 For it is merueilous, how great establishment groweth hereof. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 228 A succession of three good Princes together doth notably contribute to establishment, and felicity of a Kingdome. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1704) III. 603 If God shall be pleased to add Establishment and Perpetuity to the Blessings he then Restored. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 69 Our Permanency and Establishment in the Truth. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. Introd. 6 Truth will .. gain a firm establishment in the minds of all men.

†b. Manner in which anything is established; organization, 'footing'. *Obs.*

1799 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 106 The improved establishment on which he had placed their garrisons.

†4. A means of establishing; something that strengthens, supports, or corroborates. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 17 So many and so notable miracles..are euen as many establishments of the law. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 210 Truth is the piller and establishment of the church. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 155 Their hornes .. being a weake and hollow body, require some inward establishment, to confirme the length of their advancement.

5. Settlement in life; formerly often (now rarely) in the sense of marriage.

1684 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* 12 Nov. (1875) 138, I .. wish with that you had all the other satisfactions you can desire, especially a good establishment in England. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. IX. 345 You owe .. to them, birth, nurture, education and establishment. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. XI. 365 To acquire an establishment of such dignity and value for one of his sons. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. iii. 259 Her chief solicitude was to procure an affluent establishment for her daughter. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. vi. 173 Whenever he were attached, he would willingly give up much wealth to obtain an early establishment. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 16, I saw in the notes of the mothers their anxiety for the establishment of their daughters.

b. Settled income, provision for a livelihood.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver's Travels* (1731) 104 His Excellency, who had the sole Disposal of the Emperor's Revenue, might easily provide by gradually lessening your establishment. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xviii. 484 For each of these princes a suitable establishment was provided. 1776 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 34 It will afford me some sort of an establishment, at least for a time. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vii. 94 Providing a permanent establishment for the captain as their chief magistrate.

6. *Establishment of a port* [Fr. *établissement d'un port*]: (see quot.).

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 337 That deviation of the time of high and low water at any port or harbour, from the culmination of the luminaries .. which is called the 'establishment' of that port. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 168 The time of high water at any particular place is the same on the days both of New and Full Moon, and is termed the 'Establishment of the Port'. 1886 GODFRAY *Astron.* App. (ed. 4) 200 The interval between the instant of the moon's transit across the meridian on the day of new or full moon, and the subsequent high water, is called the vulgar establishment of the port.

II. Something that is established.

†7. A settled arrangement; a settled constitution or government. Also, a legal enactment. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* (E. E. T. S.) 42 Helde a counseyl..of the prelates of ytalye at playsance, where he made .. establischemens tamende the maners of the Clergye. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (J.), Bring in that establishment by which all men should be contained in duty. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 63 Aduanced to the honourable titles of Earles and Lords, with Establishment for the continuall remaining of these titles. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 418 Not that I would encourage any man to break a wholsom order or establishment. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 5 That so much talk'd of Establishment, call'd the Tariff of 1664. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 134 Our establishment respecting seamen was as follows.

b. *spec.* in Fr. Hist. (transl. of Fr. *établissement*).

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 244 When St. Louis enacted that great code which bears the name of his Establishments. 1873 G. W. KITCHIN *Hist. France* I. III. viii. 343 The royal 'Establishments' or codes of law.

†c. The 'estimates' for public expenditure. *Obs.*

1672 EARL ESSEX in *Essex Papers* 31 Aug., Upon the closing of the Establishment for this Kingdome [Ireland], five hundred Pounds a year were reserved with intention that if I should find cause to move the King in behalf of this City of Dublyn, it should be restored to them agen..I desire that I may have an order to insert them [the £500] into the Establishment.

8. The ecclesiastical system established by law; more fully *Church Establishment*. Hence *The Establishment* often occurs as a distinctive name for the established church (esp. of England, Scotland, formerly Ireland), in contradistinction to the non-established churches or sects.

[1667 J. CORBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 28 The Setling of a Nation may be made up of an Establishment, a Limited Toleration, and a Discreet Connivence, etc.] 1731 E. CALAMY *Life* (1830) I. v. 469 There was a variety of sentiments amongst those out of the Establishment, as well as those under it. 1786 W. PITT in Ld. Stanhope *Life* (1879) I. 252 It is certainly a delicate thing to meddle with the Church Establishment in the present situation of Ireland. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 241 Chaderton contains a chapel of the establishment. 1806–31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 93 These teachers have generally been found .. within Establishments. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 51/1 America .. has no Establishment. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 22 Half the people in England dislike the church establishment. 1869 *Times Ann. Summary* 306 The Irish Church Establishment has been abolished.

9. a. An organized body of men, maintained at the expense of the sovereign or of the state for a specific purpose; *orig.* said of the military service, but applied also to the naval and civil. b. The quota of officers and men in a regiment, ship, etc., complement. Also in *Peace, War establishment*; cf. 3 b.

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 518 What forces shall be sent to the Low Countries .. shall be continued in Eng-

lish pay, and on the English establishment. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 266 The support of the civil, military and naval establishments. 1800 DUNDAS in Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 558 The establishment does not seem to have exceeded eighty thousand men. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 69 The usual establishment of officers for ships of the same class. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 295 These gallant brigades .. had been placed on the English establishment. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl., Peace Establishment* is the reduced condition of an army suited to a time of peace. *War Establishment* is the augmentation of regiments to a certain number .. to meet war exigencies. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 10/2 Lieutenant-Colonel —— formerly H.E.I.C.S., Bengal establishment.

10. An organized staff of employés or servants, often including, and sometimes limited to, the building in which they are located: **a.** A public institution, a school, factory, house of business, etc. *Establishment hand* (colloq. *stab hand*): among printers, an employé on weekly wages as distinguished from one on piece-work.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 188, I now perceived .. the high road passed close to the establishment [Pestalozzi's schools]. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, We don't consider the boys' appetites at our establishment. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 33 The British manufacturers .. have been compelled to seek markets, and form establishments in..the most distant parts of the globe. 1845 STOCQUELER *Hand-bk. Brit. India* (1854) 74 Of these establishments the Bishop's College Press, at Calcutta, unquestionably stands at the head. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. i. 192 The religious establishment founded at Iona. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 76. § 6 The .. insufficiency of the establishment for working such railway.

b. A household; a family residence. *Separate establishment*: a phrase often used when it is indicated that a married man maintains a paramour.

1803 *Mod. Paris*, Two or three families long connected with mine, have still establishments here. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. i. 3 Even long after this period, the poverty of the royal establishment was observed. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 174 Her establishment was broken up, and she was sent to reside..in the household of the Princess Elizabeth. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* i, His wealth would have entitled him to the enjoyment of a larger establishment. *Mod. Newspaper*, Everybody but his wife seems to have known that he had a separate establishment.

Establishmentarian (ɛstæ:blɪʃmɛ̈ntē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + *-arian*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. a. Advocating the principle of an established church; characteristic of those who advocate this principle. **b.** That adheres to or favours a church for the reason that it is established.

1847 *Ecclesiologist* VII. 173 The old establishmentarian leaven is not worked out, far from it. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 387/1 The analogous form of this faith .. has taken an Erastian and Establishmentarian turn. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. lv. 171 The prosecutors .. are strongly (to use a barbarous word) establishmentarian. 1878 G. A. DENISON *Notes of My Life* (ed. 2) 79 The Church Corporate cannot be said to be in substance other than Establishmentarian.

2. Belonging to the Established Church.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 128 Children of Methodist, Baptist .. and Establishmentarian parents.

B. *sb.* One who supports the principle of an 'Establishment' or an Established Church. Also, an adherent of the Established Church.

1846 HOOK *Educ. People* 37 Those who, like myself, are called High Churchmen, have little or no sympathy with mere Establishmentarians. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 417/2 They [Baptists and Independents] were all generally Establishmentarians; but they could make no other claim to be established than that of numbers and power. 1879 *Daily News* 28 June 6/1 The Nonconformists have made inroads on the ranks of the Establishmentarians.

Hence **Establishmenta·rianism**, the tenets of an establishmentarian; attachment to the principle of a State Church.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 44 Establishmentarianism was wont to roll over the prelatial [Abp. Trench's] tongue. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 386 The days of Establishmentarianism would be numbered.

Esta·blishmentism. [f. ESTABLISHMENT + -ISM.] The principle of a State Church.

1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 54 Establishmentism is the very life of Protestantism.

‖ **Estaca·de.** *Mil.* Also 8 erron. estocade. [Fr., ad. Sp. *estacada*, f. *estaca* stake; sense 2 arises from a confusion with It. *steccata* (which has this sense), f. *stecca* lath.]

1. A dike constructed of piles in the sea, a river, or a morass, to check the approach of an enemy. Cf. STOCKADE.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C viij b, The Town had held out till the Sea overturned the Ditch and the Estacade. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 194 Beyond that a third of ships sunk forming an estocade. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. xiii. 171/2 He formed in the most shallow parts an estacade, a work of prodigious labour. 1847 in CRAIG.

b. An arrangement of stakes for defence.

1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 715 The Spaniards made every exertion to defend it [a breach in the Baluarte del Rey] with sacks of earth, estacades, and whatever other obstacles they could oppose to the enemy.

2. A raft made of balks of timber, fastened together with chains, used to block up a channel or harbour-mouth.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. viii. 393 He propounded .. a Machine, which was an Estacade, or kind of floating Fort.

‖ **Estaca·do.** *rare*$^{-1}$. [see -ADO.] = prec.

1810 tr. *Le Moniteur* in *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 137 An estacado has been established, which secured our gunboats from fire-ships.

‖ **Estafe·tte** (ɛstafɛ̈t). [Fr. *estafette*, ad. It. *staffetta*, dim. of *staffa* stirrup, f. OHG. *stapho* step.] A mounted courier.

1792 BOOTHBY *Burke's App. Whigs* 84 *note*, An estafette was despatched on the part of our Ministers at the Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to suspend his march. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 649 They can secure the services of the Estafette .. only by placing him in the centre of the escort. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. v. ii. 77 Diplomatic correspondence, carried once by breathless estaffettes.

Hence **Estafe·tted** *ppl. a.*, provided with estafettes; in quot. app. taken as 'provided with arrangements for posting'.

1837 PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 18 The best estafetted road, the road to Rome.

Estait, Sc. form of ESTATE.

† **E·stal,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *estal* (mod. Fr. *étal*), corresp. to Pr. *estal*, OSp. *estalo*, It. *stallo*, ad. OHG. *stal*. Cf. STALL.] A place, post.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. ii, None .. durst hold, ayenst the noble Hector, ony estal.

† **Esta·le,** *v. Obs.* In 5 astale. [ad. OF. *estaler* (mod.Fr. *étaler*) to display.] *trans.* To bespread, to hang (with drapery).

c 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* v, Syne hynt to ane hie hall, That was astalit with pall.

† **Esta·ll,** *v. Obs.* Also STALL. [app. ad. OF. *estaler* to place, fix; cf. INSTALL.] *trans.* To arrange the payment of (a debt, sum of money) by instalments. Hence **Esta·llment** (see quot.; also STALLMENT).

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1142/2 That debt is estalled, and is according to that estallment trulie answered. 1643 *Sc. Acts* (1814) VI. 38/1 Some wther way how satisfactioune .. may be made .. by estalment at four equall payments. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* v. 100 An Estallment, which is an Assizing or Establishing the Times of Payments of such Debtors.

Estamin (e·stămin). Also 8 estemine, estamina. See also ĒTAMINE. [a. Fr. *estamine* (now *étamine*), corresp. to Sp. *estameña*, Pg. *estamenha*, It. *stamigna*:—late L. **stāminia*, L. *stāminea*, fem. of *stāmineus* made of thread, f. *stāmen* warp, thread. The form *estamina* is perh. a. Sp.]

An open woollen fabric, used for making sieves, etc.; see quot. 1883. In 18th c. also applied to some silk fabric, presumably of similar texture.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3701/4 All sorts of Mercery Goods, viz. .. Estemines, Russels. Rashes .. Antharines .. will be sold by Auction. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 693 Woollens, such as Estaminas, Druggets, Serges, Flannels, Crapes. *Ibid.* 704 From England .. Estaminas wide and well calendered, brown and green. *Ibid.* 706 Silk Estaminas from Italy. 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Estamin*, a woollen stuff made in Prussia, used for cartridges, sackcloth, plush caps, etc.

‖ **Estaminet** (ɛstamine). [Fr. *estaminet*, Wall. *staminet*, of unknown etym., by some connected with OFr. *estamine*: see prec.] A café in which smoking is allowed. Also *attrib.*

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, Frequenters of billiard-rooms and estaminets. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* II. v. 42 The rascal would .. play his game of dominoes at the estaminet door. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 4/1 The few buildings that .. form a scattering suburb—estaminets, chiefly.

† **Esta·mp,** *v. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *estamp-er* to STAMP.] *trans.* To stamp; to pound. Hence **Esta·mped** *ppl. a.*, pounded.

1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Gestampte spijse*, estamped meate. 1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supp.* vi, The very presence of a dying man estamps on the minde an affection of fear and aw.

Estampede (estæmpī·d), *sb. rare.* See STAMPEDE. [ad. Sp. *estampido* a sudden crash, report of a gun.] A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle and horses, causing them to run wildly to great distances; hence, any sudden rush caused by panic.

So **Estampe·de** *v. trans.*, to frighten (cattle, etc.) away; to drive off. ‖ **Estampede·ro** [Sp. *estampidero*], an animal under the influence of stampede; a runaway. **Estampe·do** *v.* [f. Sp. *estampido* sb.: cf. STAMPEDO], *intr.* (of cattle, etc.) to rush off in a panic.

1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xx, Oxen .. have been known, when under the influence of the estampede .. to run forty miles without ever stopping. *Ibid.* xxvi, Pawnee hunters had had their horses estampeded one night, by some hostile Indians. *Ibid.* xx, We .. then watched the singular and ridiculous movements of this estampedero. *Ibid.* xxix, The animals had estampedoed the whole distance at the utmost of their speed.

‖ **Estancia** (esta·nsiă, in Sp. -θiă). [Sp. *estancia*, lit. station = OF. *estance*, med.L. *stantia*, f. *stāre* to stand.] A cattle-farm in Spanish America.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 19/2 These they call *Estancia's*. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1873) 64 Every estancia or farming estate has a corral attached to it.

‖ **Estanciero** (ɛstanθi|ɛ̈·ro). [Sp., f. *estancia*: see prec.] The keeper of an estancia; a cattle-farmer (in Spanish America).

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1873) 149 An estanciero told me. 1890 G. STABLES in *Boy's Own Paper* 1 Feb. 278/1 We were old estancieros.

† **Estandard,** obs. var. of STANDARD [a. OF. *estandart*].

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. *Lacies Nobil.* 24 The Asirian Emperours, did beare in their estandarde the Eagle. 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Standard* or Estandard .. the principal or standing measure of the king, to the scantling whereof, all the measures throughout the Land are, or ought to be framed. 1676–1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† **Esta·ng.** *Obs.* Also 7 estangue. [a. OF. *estang* (mod. F. *étang*).] A pool, fishpond.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 53 a, Tenant of a warren, park, estangues and the like. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 395 The bath is not above two flight-shots distant from the estang.

† **Esta·ntion.** [app. a confusion of Sp. *estacion* (STATION) and ESTANCIA.] A cattle-farm. Also *attrib.* (The quots. relate to Central America and Mexico.)

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. vi. 157 Where we went ashore to a Beef Estantion or Farm. *Ibid.* ix. 250 The Carrier beforementioned was lying at the Estantion-house. 1699 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 312 Estantions or farm-houses for the managing their cattle. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* (1729) 59 The Main here is full of Cocoa walks with Estantions or Farms of Beeves.

† **Esta·p.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. OFr. *estape, estappe* (mod.F. *étape*), *estaple* market (see STAPLE 2), night-quarters for troops on the march, where rations were supplied.] A day's rations for troops; in quot. *attrib.* Also *By estap*: by fixed stages of march.

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xvii. 196 Our Estap Allowance was to each Man, three Pounds of Bread, etc. *Ibid.* II. ii. 12 We..continued our March by Estap to Abbeville.

‖ **Esta·ple.** *Obs.* [OF. *estaple*: see prec. and STAPLE.] A market. *Estaple of Calais*: the market held there for the sale of English wool.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* (1877) 115 The ryght worshypful company of marchauntes adventurers, and the famous felyshyp of the Estaple of Calais.

Estate (ɛstē·t), *sb.* Forms: 3 aestat, 4–6 astat(e, 4–5 estat, (4 astaat(e, -tait, estaat(e, 6 esstat, estatt, 6–7 *Sc.* estaite, -tte), 4– estate; *pl.* 3 astaz, aestaz. Cf. ASTATE and STATE. [a. OF. *estat* (= Pr. *estat*, Sp. and Pg. *estado*, It. *stato*), ad. L. *status* STATE, f. *stā-re* to stand.]

1. State or condition in general, whether material or moral, bodily or mental. In ME. occas.: Constitution, nature. *arch.*; now almost exclusively in Biblical phrases.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Þis mihte..i þis deadlich lif scheaweð in hire estat of þe blisse undeadlich. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1587 (Trin.) Þat god not myȝt Brynge mon .. Into þe astate þat he had tynt. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. vi. 171 Lat vs loken now as we mowen whiche þat þe estat is of þe deuyne substance. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 4 In hool estat of my body. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C j a, Sum put hawkys in mew at high estate. *Ibid.* C iij a, Ye se yowre hawke may not endew her meete nor remounte her astate. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 50 Alle the werkes are taryed and lefte in the astate of inperfection. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 11 Each element I reduce to his first estate. 1549 THOMAS (*title*), The History of Italye..because it intreateth of the astate of many and divers commonweales. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D iv a, In Italie are these pillers founde standing in good estate. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. i. 224, I hope he died in good estate. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* V. i. § 10. 574 He arrives in safety at Carthage, and makes them know the estate of Lilybæum. 1624–47 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 2 A Physician..enquiring of her estate. 1630 EARL DORCHESTER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 268. III. 262 The Queene .. is in good estate. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Pickering 1844) 56 We pray for the good estate of the Catholick Church. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* ii. (1682) 241 There is some kind of Alkaline Salt in Plants even in their natural estate. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 154 The savages of North America were sunk into the lowest estate of filth. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eōthen* xxvi. (1878) 341 Their second estate would be worse than their first. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 402 The wall, in its first estate, seems to have been merely a dyke of earth and rough stones. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-c.* 219, I am forty-three years old; In prime of life, perfection of estate.

b. A special state or condition; a condition of existence. Also *In estate* = in existence. *Obs.* exc. in *Man's, woman's estate* = manhood, womanhood, and (*arch.*) in *The* (*holy*) *estate of matrimony*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 Sik mon haueð two swuðe dredfule aestaz: þet on is hwon he ne iveleð nout his owune sicknesse. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 125 Prol., Fforgetyn hadde the erthe his pore estat O wyntyr. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 374/1 She was in the estate of vyrgynyte, in estate of maryage, in estate of wydowhede. 15.. *Adam Bel & Clym of Clough* 665 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. Poetry* 30 When he commeth to mannes estate. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C j, The fyrste .. doth away the dysease that is present. And the other wtstandeth the dysease that is nat yet in estate. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xv, In regard of a future estate hereafter necessary to be knowne. 1744 E. HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 23 A gentleman in the western parts of England had two daughters at marriage estate.

† **c.** *In estate* [= Fr. *en état* (*de*)]: in a position, able (*to* do something). *Obs. rare.*

1651 *Hist. Don Fenise* 40 She took Felix by the hand, and put him in estate to come to the point of his desires.

† **d.** Good or normal condition. *In his estate*: just as he was. *Out of estate*: 'out of condition'.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4675 Thou Art so anguisshous and mate, Disfigured oute of astate. 1447-8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camd. Soc.) 37 Stondyng yn his astate ayenst the fire. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 104 My belly farys not weylle, it is out of astate. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxi. 88 The floures do not lightly perishe or vade, but may be kept a long time in their estate, and colour. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed.* III. 1351/2, I found the good prince laid in his estate.

†e. ? State of privilege or advantage. *Obs.*

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* ii. 119 Knew I not the Christian Man's estate Extended further than to contemplate. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple* 54 Mans whole estate Amounts (and richly) to serve thee.

†f. An account of the state or condition of anything; a 'statement' of particulars. *Obs.*

1474 *Househ. Ord.* 22 For the contentement of his household royal and creditors thereof, as is expressed before in the estate of this seyd court for the yere, xiii M°l [*i.e.* 13,000*l.*]. 1484 *Paston Lett.* No. 880 III. 311 The seid John requerith an astate to be takyn in those londys lymyted to William the sone for deffaut off issue off Clement Paston. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 285 The sayd Cardinal hath yow bounde aparte to make him a sure astate of alle the said landes, by Ester next comyng.

2. Condition with respect to worldly prosperity, fortune, etc. Cf. 12. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17321 (Cott.) Do hym by kept in presoners estate Till yt be past our sabate. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 68 Noon estat [*v.r.* astate, estaat, estate] assureth to be weel. ? 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 54 Hym to brynge to lowar estate. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 61 A ryght pore man..Of sympyl astat in clothis rent. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 9 In poure astate and in low degre. *a* 1535 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 86/1 Yet thou wouldest not greatly enuy his estate, if thou thoughteste, etc. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Pickering 1844) 56 Any ways afflicted or distressed in mind, body, or estate. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 7 Made a slave .. and detained in that estate till our arrival. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 192 From ox and ass that wait Here on His poor estate. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. i. 1 One of the greatest nations of the earth, was broken, and cast down from its high estate.

†b. ? Means, ability, opportunity. In phrase, *After (one's) estate. Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 409 þei shulen lyve as þe world axiþ and take gladnesse of þe world aftir her astaat. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 469 Every man lovyd hym aftur ther estate. *c* 1510 *Virgilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* 21 Remus toke with hym manye folke after his estate. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 88 Thou must be diligent daylye to helpe thyne neyghbour acordinge to thyne estate.

3. Status, standing, position in the world; degree of rank; *esp.* exalted rank or dignity. Also in phr. *man*, etc. *of estate. arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 Ant te eadie Johan in onliche stude, þer ase he was, þeos þreo astaz of-earnede him one. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6949 (Trin.) His fadris astate he [eliazar] bere Til Iosue we speke of here. *c* 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 41 Wisdome, estaat, drede and gouernaunce. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxix. (1859) 61 Of this statua or ymage it is, that men of hyhe power ben cleped men of estate. 1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 18 I. 34 Suche persones as for .. their estate, owe of reson to be suffred to speke with the king. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 276 in *Babees Bk.*, 3e be bothe of on astate. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 201/3, I had the estate of a clerke in the chyrche. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 543 So cam ther in an agit knyght, and hee Of gret esstat semyt for to bee. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. i, All the inhabitantes of a realme .. of what astate or condition so euer they be. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* II. ix. 41 O, that estates, degrees, and offices, Were not deriu'd corruptly. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 If any man conceit, that Princes are priuiledged by their high estate, he is deceiued.

†b. A definite position in life; an occupation. *Obs. rare.* [A usual sense of Fr. *état.*]

1685 PETTY *Will* p. xi, Those who have been bred to no calling nor estate.

†c. *ellipt.* = *person* or *persons of estate. Obs.* (Cf. similar use of *dignity.*)

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 82 þe story is of non estate þat stryuen with her lustus. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 32 Knyghts or other wurshypfull astate for the towell. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* 144 The crummes that fall vnder the bordes of lordes or grete estates. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 9 Bothe comones and estates none excepte. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* vi. 21 Herod..made a supper to his lords, high captaines, and chiefe estates of Galilee. 1634 R. H. *Salerne Regim.* 88 Let them [eels] be drest with Galendine ..as great Estates Cookes are wont to doe.

†4. Outward display of one's condition; grandeur, pomp, STATE. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* (*poet.*)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1034 *Dido*, This frosche lady.. Stod in the temple in hire estat ryal. *c* 1386 — *Sqr.'s T.* 18 And kepte alwey so wel roial estat. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 299 He..cast about his eye, And sigh the lordes in estate. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 19 In the festyvall dayes or when astate should be shewed. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiii. 495 Soo shall I gyve theym landes ynoughe for to mayntene theyr astate. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 384 Thou..by my side shalt sit in such estate That, etc.

†b. Retinue. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 50 Honourably might a kinge with alle his estate haue be Receyued therat.

c. *Cap of estate* (*Her.*): see CAP *sb*1 4 f (*c*). † *Chair, cloth, cup, horse, place, robe, throne,* etc. *of estate* = *chair*, etc. of STATE. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xciv, In a cheire of estate besyde.. There sawe I sitt the blynde god Cupide. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 56 [The Kinge] put on some robe of estate. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 He .. gaue him wine to drink in cups of estate. 1586 MARLOWE 1*st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Mount up your royal places of estate. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 62 His imperiall throne of estate. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 140 Who inthronized himself, in the Persian Chair of Estate, Anno 1030. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lx. 246 Covered overhead with three cloths of Estate. 1662 OGILBY *King's Coronation* (1685) 2 The Duke of Albemarle, Master of the Horse, on Horseback, leading a Horse of Estate. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. iv, There he stood .. in his robes of estate. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxiv. 413 Ensigned by a cap of estate of very large dimensions.

†d. *ellipt.* A canopy, chair, dais, fold of 'state'. *To lay, make (an) estate*: to make a fold of the cloth, in token of respect, opposite the king's seat.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 192 in *Babees Bk.*, Ley estate with the vpper part [of the cloth] þe brede of half fote is greable. 1494 *Househ. Ord.* 119 On that side make an estate with his rodd; & then goeing before the kinge doeing his reverence, & soe make another estate on the other side of the king. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 268 And laye estat with the vpper parte halfe a fote brode. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1490/1 My lord before the estate of his majestie knighted a Dutch gentleman, called Sir Martin Shinke. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. lv, The Queen .. sat under an Estate of Lawne. 1605 *Journ. Earl Nottingh.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 560 The two virgins near her, and the other six upon the degrees at the foot of the estate. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 128 Princes..sitting upon their estate.

†5. A class, order, rank in a community or nation. *All estates*: all sorts of people. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 1 Unto the nobilite..and .. unto all other estates of this my natyfe countrey. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 36 Vice raigneth too, too much amongst al estates and degrees. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1646) 183 This Rule is .. profitable for all estates of men. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 213 We know your tendernesse of heart..to all Estates. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 126 A fit estate there is besides in great request, and namely of Philosophers and Religious. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 3 Filling each estate of life and profession, with abject and servil principles.

6. An order or class regarded as part of the body politic, and as such participating in the government either directly or through its representatives.

The number of 'estates' in most of the nations of Christendom has usually been three (exceptionally four, as in Sweden and Aragon), but the specific enumeration has varied considerably. In England the 'estates' as represented in Parliament were originally 1. Clergy; 2. Barons and Knights; 3. Commons; after various fluctuations, the final arrangement was 1. Lords Spiritual; 2. Lords Temporal; 3. Commons. In France the three estates were 1. Clergy; 2. Nobles; 3. Townsmen. The Scottish estates were at first 1. Prelates; 2. Tenants in Chief; 3. Townsmen; after 1428 they were 1. Lords, lay and clerical; 2. Commissioners of Shires; 3. Burgesses. For a full account of the matter see Stubbs *Const. Hist.* xv.

Third Estate was formerly common (now much less so) as a designation of the English 'commons' or (transl. Fr. *tiers état*) the French bourgeoisie before the Revolution. The other two 'estates' are seldom spoken of numerically.

[*c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 184 þer ben in þe Chirche þre states þat God haþe ordeyned, state of prestis and state of knyȝtis, and þe þridd is staat of comunys.] 1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) 7 It is ordaned be the King, be consent and deliuerance of the three Estaites, that, etc. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 73 The Gabell of the Salte, and the Quaterymes of the Wynys, war granted to the Kyng, by the three Estats of Fraunce. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. v. 10 He shal assemble to counseil the foure estates of his contree. 1494 FABYAN VII. 500 The thre astates of his realme, that is to meane the spiritualtie, the lordes and nobles, and the hedes or rulers of cyties. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* F iij b, This was done in Parliamente, by consente of the thre estates. 16.. *Proclam. Jas. I* in *Examiner* 5 Oct. (1812) 626/2 A sufficient and well composed House, such as may be worthy to be a representative of a third estate of our kingdom. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 98 Which Deputies are now called the third Estate. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* iv. 419 Any step towards forming themselves into a church estate. 1794 J. GIFFORD *Reign Louis XVI*, 350 The instructions of the clergy coincided with those of the nobility and Third Estate. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 73 The fall of the mitred abbots changed the proportions of the two estates which constitute the upper house of parliament. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. xx. 185 The concessions of the spiritual estate of the realm. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 184 It was not by any means clear, at the end of the reign of Edward I, that they [the smaller landowners] might not furnish a fourth estate of Parliament.

b. *pl.* An assembly of the governing classes or their representatives. *Estates-general* (in France): see *States-general.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1326 The Estates of the united Provinces .. resolved to make a league with the Turke. 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 226 The Estates camp at Rimenant. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 44 The Estates being Assembled in the Castle of Warsaw. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., The Estates-General of France met at Versailles on the 5th May, 1789. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 359 The emperor could come to no agreement with the Estates. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 163 An assembly of Estates is an organised collection, made by representation or otherwise, of the several orders, states or conditions of men who are recognised as possessing political power.

¶7. *The (Three) Estates of the Realm* (see 6) has often been misused to denote the three powers whose concurrence is necessary for legislation, viz. the Crown, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

Perh. Aylmer (quot. 1559) took the word in sense 8, as he argues that the three forms of government, monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, are united in the English constitution.

1559 BP. J. AYLMER *Harb. Faithf. Subjects* H iij, In the parliament hous .. you shal find these 3 estats. The King or Queene which representeth the Monarchie. The noble men which be the Aristocratie. And the Burgesses and Knights the Democratie. 1648 DK. ORMOND *Let.* in Milton *Observ. Art. Peace*, The three estates of king, lords, and commons, whereof in all ages parliaments have consisted. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Lett.* (1768) IV. 279 An assembly of the three estates is not properly of Gothick institution. 1769 *Lett. Junius* xvii. 75 Not..any one, or any two, of the three estates have power to make a new law, without the concurrence of the third. 1819 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 282/1 The king, four aristocratical assessors, and the assembly of captains, are the three estates of the Ashantee government. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 3/2 Mr. Bryce's accuracy is at fault when he tells us that the Canadian Parliament, 'like its model in Westminster, is made up of the three estates, the Queen and the two Houses'.

b. *The Fourth Estate*: (*a.*) formerly in various jocular applications (see quots.); (*b.*) now appropriated to the Press.

We have failed to discover confirmation of Carlyle's statement (quot. 1841) attributing to Burke the use of this phrase in the application now current. A correspondent of *Notes & Queries* (1st Ser. XI. 452) states that he heard Brougham use it in the House of Commons in 1823 or 1824, and that it was at that time treated as original.

1752 FIELDING *Covent-Garden Jrnl.* 13 June No. 47 Wks. (1806) X. 80 None of our political writers .. take notice of any more than three estates, namely, Kings, Lords, and Commons..passing by in silence that very large and powerful body which form the fourth estate in this community.. The Mob. *Ibid.* 83 Nor hath this estate .. been unknown to the other three. 1821 HAZLITT *Table Talk* vi. 115 He [Cobbett] is a kind of fourth estate in the politics of this country. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. v, A Fourth Estate, of Able Editors, springs up. 1841 — *Hero-worship*, Lect. v, Burke said there were three Estates in Parliament, but in the Reporters' Gallery..there sat a fourth Estate more important far than they all. 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 20 Hackney-chairmen .. belonged to what Fielding termed 'The Fourth Estate'. That dignity is now assigned to the Press. 1870 SIR H. LYTTON BULWER *Life Palmerston* II. IX. 119 *note*, At that period the 'Times' constituted a fourth estate of the realm. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 647/1 A power which calls itself the Fourth Estate of the realm.

†8. Political constitution, form of government. [Cf. *état* 8 in Littré.] *Obs.*

1559 [see 7]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 76 The whole estate of that great empire .. was almost utterly subverted. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 493 Alcamenes governed Sparta; after whom the Estate changed, according to Eusebius. [Often in Raleigh.] 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* V. (1851) 190 When God hath decreed servitude on a sinful Nation, fitted by their own vices for no condition but servile, all Estates of Government are alike unable to avoid it.

†9. Administration of government; in phrases, *Affairs*, etc. *of estate, Secretary of Estate. Obs.* NOW STATE.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 175 Our Secretarie of estate. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. 9 Such Popes .. proceed vpon truer principles of Estate than those which haue ascended to the Papacie from an education and breeding in affaires of Estate. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 360 The Cavalier Vieta, his principall Secretary of Estate. 1679 EVERARD *Prot. Princes Europe* 26 That which .. did happen upon this Error of Estate to the Imperial House of Austria.

†10. A body politic, a kingdom or commonwealth; = STATE. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. 33 Then should people and Estates be happy when either Kings were Philosophers, or Philosophers Kings. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 7 The merchants which trafficked in the interior parts of their estates.

11. *Law.* The interest which any one has in lands, tenements, or any other effects; often with qualifying words or phrases, as an *estate upon condition, in fee, for life, of inheritance, tail, from year to year, at will*, etc. *Real estate*, an interest in landed property; *Personal estate*, an interest in movables; but the phrases are often regarded as signifying the respective kinds of property. See also FEE, TAIL, etc.

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 119 They that haue..estate in my land to the execucion of this my last will. *c* 1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 461 II. 114 Your seid besecher had non astate in the seid maners. 1592 W. WEST *Symbol.* B iiij § 39 *An Estate* .. is that right and power whereby we haue the propertie or possessions of things. 1650 *Bury Wills* (1850) 226 My brother Butts Bacon, whom I haue intrusted with the estate of the house or cottage in which the said Norton now liveth. 1756 W. TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* IV. 265 The good gentleman at the Abbey, who has left you his real estate. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 75 Her estate in the Lighthouse was only for life. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 70 All inferior estates and interests in land are derived out of the fee simple. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 829/1 An estate from year to year may arise .. from that general letting heretofore held to constitute an estate at will. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. 43 The tenant is conceived as having only an estate in the lands—an interest which..was something short of absolute ownership.

†b. *To make an estate of (a thing) to (a person)*: to give an interest in, a legal right or title to. *Obs.*

1415 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 25, I wolle that my feoffes mak estat to .. my sone, of Thattely and Farley. 1520 SIR R. ELYOT *Will* in *Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I. App. 314 To make astate in fee to two other discrete persones. 1588 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 256 *note*, Whereas I haue made an estatt unto Robert Selbye..of my tenement or burgage. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 400 (Act 28 Eliz.), The rebels..did make..secret and fraudulent estates and conveyances of their lands. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 56 Where a man maketh an estate of his land to others, by fine, feofment, or recovery.

12. Property, possessions, fortune, capital. Cf. 2. *arch.* in gen. sense.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Wilful Rebell.* II. (1859) 565 Hazarding the whole estate of our Country. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 43 Nor is my whole estate Vpon the fortune of this present yeere. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxi. 54 What do we, but like foolish merchants, venture all our estate in a bottom? 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 90 The marchands..have .. little or no extent of ground to employ their estates in. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 14 The large estate he reaped by his happy industry. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. iv. § 42 'Twould always be a Sin in any Man of Estate, to let his Brother perish. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xviii. (1715) 142 It was frequent for Men of Estates to rig out Ships at their own Expence. 1730 YOUNG *Ep. to Pope* I. (R.), One loses his estate, and down he sits, To show (in vain) he still retains his wits. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* viii. (1763) 161 The Bards had estates settled on them, that they might be free from worldly Cares. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 381 France served him with life, and limb, and estate. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 308 The greatest estates in the kingdom then very little exceeded twenty thousand a year. 1878 OUIDA *Friendship* I. vii. 70 They were very poor and of no great estate.

b. *Accounts.* The collective assets and liabilities of a person (*esp.* of a deceased person, a bankrupt, a *cestui que trust*) viewed as an entity capable of owing or being entitled to money, of being solvent or insolvent. Phrase, *To wind up an estate.* (By accountants often used in somewhat wider sense: The 'affairs' of a client so far as the accountant is concerned with them.)

Possibly this sense may be historically connected with 1 f, a 'ledger account' being spoken of in book-keeping as a creditor or debtor; but evidence is wanting.

1830 MCCULLOCH *Princ. Pol. Economy* (ed. 2) 268 The bankrupt is entitled to a reasonable allowance out of his effects ..If his estate pay 10*s.* in the pound, he is to be allowed 5 per cent. *Mod. Newspaper* It takes 10°/₀ of the assets of a fifty-pound estate to pay for the Board of Trade stamps.

13. A landed property; usually, one of considerable extent. (Now the commonest sense.)

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. VI. 311 When the wind blows from that quarter the weather is so sharp, that the rich families..retire to their estates, situated in a warmer air. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 177/2 Her Ladyship had 10,000*l.* left her by her father, and an estate of 7000*l.* per annum. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 755 Estates are landscapes, gazed upon awhile, Then advertised, and auctioneered away. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, And retired to a small estate in Gascony. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* x, He intended to send some one to his estates in Brittany. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 151 The public charges can no longer be borne by the estates of the crown. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. I. v, Lord of the broad estate and the Hall.

Estate (ėstē·t), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put (a person) into an estate; to give (a person) an estate or possession, or a secured position, *in* (a thing); to endow *with* (possessions). Rare in mod. use.

1609 G. BENSON *Serm.* 26 Salomons outlandish women.. so much estated themselves in the bosom of the king, that they drew him and his people to idolatry. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 225 Estate him In those possessions, which your loue and care Once pointed out for him. 1639 J. MAYNE *City-Match* v. v, I have estated her in all I have. 1670 WALTON *Lives* I. 22, [I] will quit my Benefice, and estate you in it. 1823 LAMB *Let. to Southey* xiii. 125 In what possession has not this last name alone estated me. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 1312 Then would I .. Estate them with large land and territory. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 413 His country seat at Wootton, wherein Mr. Zabriskie has surely estated Rousseau somewhat at the cost of one Mr. Davenport.

†**2.** To furnish with an estate or property. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.* See also ESTATED *ppl. a.*

1625 DONNE *Serm.* cl. VI. 63 And in the Resurrection [we are] Estated and put in possession of his Kingdom. 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid Inn* III. i, This puppy being left well estated, comes to Florence. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, II. 55 Cruell Lords estated onely by their unjust Armes. 1653 BP. HALL *Christ Mysticall* § 2. 6 Our faith .. must shew us.. how royally we are allied, how gloriously estated.

†**3.** To bestow or settle as an estate *on* or *upon* (also rarely *unto*) a person. Also, *To estate out*: to let out. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 98 And all my right of her, I do estate vnto Demetrius. 1622-62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 88 There was nothing left of the ancient Saxony to be estated upon Bernard of Anhalt. *Ibid.* III. (1673) 211/1 The whole Land being also his, he estates it out for no term certain. *a* 1669 BP. KING *Poems* III. xv. (1843) 109 Till he estate his vertue on his son.

†**4.** To put into a certain state or condition. Sometimes with allusion to sense 1. *Obs.*

1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 238 Convert her foes; estate her in true peace. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1641) 389 Hee liveth .. to estate us in this life in the hope of a reversion. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 66 By faith and repentance we are first estated in God's favour. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 16 It cannot be suppos'd such High Angelical Beings .. should be so Estated in him and by him, under an Ignorance of him.

Estated (ėstē·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. ESTATE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with an estate, possessed of 'means' or property; in later use, *esp.* of landed property.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* To Rdr., Because we were not so throughly estated, as to maintain a sufficient Scholar to attend only upon the Presse. 1615 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xx. § 8 173 A Pourallee man that may keepe greyhounds must be a man estated according to this law of 1 Iac. 1729 SWIFT *Let. to Dublin Weekly Jrnl.*, Look upon the poor starving in your streets, while the rich and estated men live in pomp. 1758 *Herald* No. 18. II. 40 The estated and labouring parts of the people. 1774 GEN. LEE in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) I. 509 Men, from the first estated gentleman to the poorest planters. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* 299 This system was..especially disadvantageous to one class of estated proprietors. 1877 *Hon. Miss Ferrard* I. ii. 56 The estated heretic who drives his carriage and pair.

†**Esta·tely,** *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4 estatelich(e, estatly. [f. ESTATE + -LY[1] and [2].]

A. *adj.* Dignified, majestic, stately. **B.** *adv.* In a stately manner.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 823 She sobre was, ek symple, and wyse withalle .. Charytable, estateliche, lusty, and fre. *c* 1386 — *Monk's T.* 722 Julius .. well loved estatly honesté. 14.. (*title*) A Noble Boke off Cookry ffor a Prynce Houssolde or eny other Estately Houssolde (ed. A. Napier 1882). *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 4 Sergeauntes and other officeres, Estatly horsed.

Estatesman (ėstē·tsmăn). [f. ESTATE *sb.* + MAN; = estate's man; cf. *beadsman, craftsman,* etc.] An etymologizing perversion of STATESMAN, a Cumberland or Westmoreland yeoman.

1820 WORDSW. *Scen. Lakes* (1823) 85 The family of each man, whether estatesman or farmer, formerly had a two-fold support. *Ibid.* 86 The lands of the estatesmen being mortgaged..they fall into the hands of wealthy purchasers.

†**Esta·tute.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *estatut* (Littré), ad. L. *statūtum*: see STATUTE.] = STATUTE. **a.** A law, ordinance. **b.** A bond, security.

a. *a* 1514 *Act* 6 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Pream., Shoting in long bowes is the lesse used and diverse good estatutes for reformacion of the same have ben made. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 48 b, An ordynaunce that is entred in the auncient estatuts. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 77 Without all respect of order or estatutes devised by the founders [of colleges]. 1610 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 122 All Acts and Estatutes made by the Quene's highnes. [1731 BAILEY cites CHAUCER.]

b. 1584 LODGE *Alarum* 64 You will seale me an estatute for my mony.

Estcheker, obs. form of EXCHEQUER.

†**Este,** *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 ést, 2–3 este (*Orm.* esste), 5 est. [OE. *ést* fem. (:—prehistoric **ôsti*), corresp. to OFris. *êst, enst,* OS., OHG. *anst,* ON. *ást,* Goth. *ansts*:—OTeut. **ansti-z*; also late OE. (in sense 3) *ést* masc. (pl. *éstas*); f. root of UNNEN, to grant. Cf. OHG. *unst,* mod.G. *g-unst,* Sw. *ynnest,* Da. *yndest,* f. *un-* weak grade of the same root.]

1. Good pleasure, favour, grace (*esp.* of God). In OE. also: Bounty, munificence.

Beowulf 3074 (Gr.) He..hæfde ægendes est ær ȝesceawod. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1217 (Gr.) Ne moton ofer mine est þinne lichoman lehtrum scyldiȝe deaðe ȝedælan. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1416 As y yow say, be Goddys est! *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 904 Make we mery for Goddys est.

2. Pleasure, delight, luxury.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vii. 25 þa ðe synt on deorwurþum reafe & on estum [*c* 1160 *Hatton* esten; Vulg. *deliciis*]. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Mine esten beoð wunian mid mannen bearnen. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 201 Ne wene nomon to stihen wið este to þe steorren. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* ibid. 257 Meaðful in alles cunnes estes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1504 Thu miȝt mid wlate the este bugge.

3. Dainty food; also *pl.* dainties.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 152 *Dapes,* kininga wist, *uel* estas. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 359 Ne scal þer ben bred ne win . ne oþer cunnes este. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 Þis dai is cleped estre dai þat is estene da, and te este is husel. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7542 & ȝiff we wolldenn shunenn aȝȝ To fillenn uss wiþþ esstess. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 353 Mid este thu the miȝt over-quatie.

4. In *Comb.*, which did not survive beyond early ME.: e·stdede [see DEED], deed of kindness; e·stful *a.*, dainty, fastidious, luxurious; hence e·stfulness, daintiness; e·stlich *a.* [see -LY[1]], dainty, luxurious; e·stliche *adv.* [see -LY[2]], daintily, luxuriously; e·stmete = 3.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2758 And ietro geld it him in *estdede. *a* 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 218 *Deliciosa,* *estful. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Estful is þeos ancre, ant muchel is þet heo bit. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* App. i. (Edin. MS.) 23750 þe fleis es ai to flihtis fus, þe werd estful and couaitus. *a* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 220 *Deuotio,* *estfulnes. *a* 850 *Kentish Gloss.* ibid. 84 *Delicatæ,* *estelice. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 þe riche..habbeð of here [underlinges] swinche..estliche metes and drinkes. *c* 1000 *Andreas* 292 (Gr.) We þe *estliche mid us willað ferigan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 þe Suwe of ȝiuernesse þet is, Glutunie, haueð pigges þus inemned. To Erliche hette þet on: þet oðer to Estliche. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 54 *Hæc daps,* þeos sund oðde *estmete. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 þe est metes and drinkes [he] ut speweð. *c* 1200 ORMIN 829 Nass nan esstemete þær þatt follȝheþþ gluternesse.

†**Este,** *a.* *Obs.* Also 3 *north.* eist. [OE. *éste* (**anstjo-*), f. *ést*: see ESTE *sb.*] **a.** Of persons: Gracious, kind, bountiful. **b.** Of things: Agreeable, pleasant, savoury.

Beowulf 945 (Gr.) Þæt hyre eald Metod este wære bearnȝebyrdo. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1509 (Gr.) Ðæt he him ealra wæs ara este. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 997 That lond nis god, ne hit nis este. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3610 (Cott.), If þou mai bring me any beist þou graith me ful fair and eist. *a* 1300 *Prov. Hendyng* xiii, Este bueth oune brondes.

Esteem (ėstī·m), *sb.* Forms, see the vb. [f. next: cf. Fr. *estime* (perh. the source), Sp., Pg. *estima,* It. *stima.*]

†**1. a.** Estimate, valuation, in phr. *To make an esteem.* **b.** Estimated value, valuation. **c.** *To put, set (an) esteem, a high, low esteem upon*: to set a value upon, cause to be esteemed (highly, etc.).

a 1528 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 672 Of the substance of your realme .. I wyll make an esteame. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 1 We lost a Iewell of her, and our esteeme Was made much poorer by it. 1660 WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Cure for Cuckold* II. ii, I will deliver you in ready Coin the full and dearest esteem of what you crave. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 123 But they put an esteem upon them, and I [was] made pay dear for them. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 677 Here may be a Reason why valiant men should set a light esteem thereon. *a* 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* II. vi. (1693) 363 Every one who will act rationally..must proportion his esteem of things, according to the real value of them. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 21 The World, that never sets Esteem On what Things are, but what they seem.

2. Estimation, opinion, judgement. Somewhat *arch.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 4 Yourself, held precious in the worlds esteeme. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 185 The good esteem which foreigners have conceived of the piety and learning of the Geneva ministers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 328 Our Foe .. affronts us with his foul esteem Of our integritie. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* ii. 19 Perfect righteousness is a full and adequate esteem of all the value that is in things. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 162 In the Divine esteem, the law was not more excellent after than before atonement.

3. Favourable opinion; regard; respect. *In (much) esteem*: in favour. (*obs.* or *arch.*)

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 [It] deserueth certainly much respect and esteeme. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., A Camoyse Saddle-nose is in esteem. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.), Who can see, Without esteem for virtuous poverty, Severe Fabritius. 1700 — *Fables* Pref., Both those poets lived in much esteem with good and holy men in orders. 1738-9 W. RICHARDSON in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 219, I am ever, dear Sir, with the highest esteem and respect, etc. 1800 COGAN *Philos. Treat. Passions* II. iii. (1802) 151 Esteem is the commencement of affection. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1867) 43 Whist had engaged her maturer esteem. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 37 They measure their esteem of each other by what each has, and not by what each is. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 26 He was banished for ever from the sight and esteem of Nancy Lammeter.

†**4.** Account, worth; reputation; also, *Man,* etc. *of* (*great,* etc.) *esteem. Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 179, I hold them of none extyme. 1483 CAXTON *Esope* (E. E. T. S) 144 Of the which wordes the labourer made lytyl extyme. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iv. 8 Fiue hundred Prisoners of esteeme. *Ibid.* v. v. 27 Your Highnesse is betroath'd Vnto another Lady of esteeme. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 42 Earth's delightes shall be of no esteeme. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 106 A dreaming Oracle, long time of divine Æsteam among them. 1642 FULLER *Holy and Prof. St.* III. iii. 158 Others .. boast of their robberies, to usurp the esteem of valour. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 34 Men .. who have pass'd through most of the Employments of State, with the Esteem of Prudence and Integrity. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 311 Whatsoever is of any Esteem with Men. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iv. (1763) 44 The Profession of Bard or Musician would be held..of high Esteem. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 90 All these were of precious esteem, being family reliques.

Esteem (ėstī·m), *v.* Forms: 5–6 es-, extyme, 5–7 esteme, 6–7 esteeme, (6 æsteme, extime, exsteme, exteame, 7 æsteam, estime, 8 esteam), 5– esteem. Also 5 *aphet.* stime. [ad. OF. *estimer* (often spelt *extimer*), ad. L. *æstimāre,* of which ESTIMATE is the direct representative. Cf. Pr., Sp. and Pg. *estimar,* It. *stimar.*

The regular phonetic representative of L. *æstimāre* in OF. was *esmer* AIM *v.* For the phonology in Eng. cf. *redeem,* ad. L. *redim-ĕre*; the sound (i) under some undefined circumstances became in late ME. (ē), afterwards passing regularly into the modern (ī).]

I. To estimate value; to value.

†**1.** *trans.* To estimate the value of, assign (a value) to; to value, assess, appraise. Const. *at.* In later use only *fig.*, to assign the degree of merit of. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 65 b, Ye are in valewe moche more thenne I can exteme. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXIII. 440 The bed that Huon lay on .. no humayne tonge can esteme the valewe therof. 1551 BIBLE *Lev.* XXVII. 17 Hys land .. shalbe worthe accordinge as it is estemed. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 496 So of Charters .. their value cannot be esteemed. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 85 What do you esteeme it at? 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. v. 13 The priest..was to esteeme and value all holy things. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 8 No other Being can..esteem us according to our Merits. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* VII. (1876) 422 It is the duty of the connoisseur to know and esteem..every part of painting.

2. To attach value (subjectively) to.

a. In neutral sense, qualified variously by adverbs (*highly, lightly, little, well,* etc.) or phrases: To hold in (favourable or unfavourable) estimation.

In mod. use *highly, little,* are merely intensive or the reverse, the verb having the sense b. In the archaic *to esteem lightly* the original sense remains.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 810/2 Suche apostasye .. is in oure wretched dayes .. little estemed. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 22 Hys vertue schold have byn otherwyse extymyd. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 4 *Mar.* How

ls the man esteem'd heere in the Citie? *Gold.* Of very reuerent reputation sir. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), They .. esteem highly profound wisdom. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcvi, On the finger of a throned Queene The basest Jewell wil be well esteem'd. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Ess.* i. (1777) 184 Yet Sadi's poems are highly esteemed at Constantinople. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 12 May, If I can tell you no news I can tell you at least that I esteem you highly.

b. In favourable sense: To regard as valuable; to think highly of; to feel regard for, respect (persons or their qualities; now chiefly with reference to moral characteristics).

1530 PALSGR. 540/1 Wene you that men shall estyme you for your fayre eyes. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. ii. 11 Every Man bears with the rich man's Follies..have much and thou shalt be esteem'd much. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. (1730) I. 24 All this does not hinder me from esteeming the great men that live now. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Ess.* i. (1777) 183 Those authors who are generally esteemed in Persia. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. viii, If he had never esteemed my opinion before, he would have thought highly of me then. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. v. 350 Gold and silver have always been sufficiently rare to be esteemed for their scarcity.

† **c.** To think much of, regard as important. *Obs.*

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* Pref. (Arb.) 23, I .. shall not moch æsteme the misliking of any others. 1631 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* I. 202 They can also entertaine long friendship, and, where they truely loue, esteeme no dangers in respect of that sacred league.

† **d.** *intr.* To have a (more or less favourable) opinion *of* (*on*). *Obs.*

1583 W. HUNNIS *Seven Sobs* 5 We little doo esteeme thereof. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 315 This were a cause sufficient to esteem of marriage highly. 1589 SPENSER *Let. to Raleigh* Wks. (Globe) 3 Seeing .. nothing esteemed of, that is not delightfull and pleasing to commune sence. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Pref. 13 He that light thereof esteems May leave the book unbought. 1648 E. CALAMY *Pref. to Roberts' Clavis Bibl.* 6 The Author of it is..well known, and very well esteemed on in this famous City. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 19 They esteem very much of Chesnuts roasted. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. *Index*, Self-murder, how esteem'd of.

II. To estimate generally; to deem, think.

† **3.** *trans.* To estimate; to form or pronounce a (usually approximate) judgement respecting the number, quantity, or magnitude of (anything). Const. *at*, *to* (an amount); also *simply*. See ESTIMATE *v.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 42 The expensys of which Houshold may sone be estemyd by thes, which of old time have byn Officers theryn. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xv. 170 A place .. so ful of spyrites .. that they coude not be nombred ne estemed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 117 They extimed them þat had lodged there to the nombre of xxx thousand men. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clv. 187 The finance to pay the wages of so many men of warre was estemed to 1. M. *li.* parisiens. 1559-66 *Hist. Estate Scot. Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 58 The brethren who came to Lt. Johnstone were esteemed to four or five thousand men.

† **b.** with the amount as complement, or introduced by *to be*. *Obs.*

a 1512 FABYAN *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 8 Suche money as shall remayn..I estyme to be every yere xii*d*. 1612 BRERewood *Lang. & Relig.* iii. 17 A learned man hath esteemed them [the inhabitants of Rome]..to have been no less then three or four millions. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 109 The Citizens [Ausburgh] are divided between Papists and Lutherans, these latter being esteemed double the number of the former. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth.* IV. (1722) 334, I esteem the Upper Crust to be not above 50 or 100 miles deep. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 589 The great torrent in the widest part 3 miles broad esteemed.

† **4.** In wider sense: To judge of; to form an opinion of. Also with obj. sentence. *Obs.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* viii, For to esteme the thyng that he had doone, and to puruey for that he had to do. 1535 E. HARVEL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 115 II. 71 By al the next monith I stime that his labor shal take end. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 124 Al the resydewe of the woomans bodye beinge couered with cloothes, they esteme her scaselye be one handebredeth. 1592 WEST *Symbol.* I. i. § 12 It is to be esteemed whether they may be said to be Contracts named or un-named. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iv. 79 What anger and shame this was to the Popish faction, I leaue it to you to esteeme.

5. To account, consider, think, hold (a thing to be so and so). With simple complement; less frequently with *as* or *to be*; rarely const. † *for*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 211 The people esteme & take vs as the mynistres of Chryst. 1530 PALSGR. 539/2, I esteme my selfe better than I am. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 1 Nor I wolde thou shulde exteme this to be sayd of arrogaunce. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 13 Lawful increse of the pepul ys, among al men .. estymyd vertue and honesty. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 353 This their iangling I esteeme a sport. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 104 Esteeming these virtues to be in me. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 348 To have all that I shall buy, or do, esteemed as got by the death of my uncle. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmus' Colloq.* 453 Wouldest thou not esteem that Alchymist for a god, who were able, etc. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. i. (1743) 290 St. Patrick is esteemed to have been made the first bishop of the Scots. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. Introd., To hope we shall arrive at it [truth] without pains .. must certainly be esteemed sufficiently vain. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 171 The small islands of the ..Pacific..may be esteemed as some of the most agreeable spots on the globe. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 374 The majority of the Council esteemed the evidence of the charge complete. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 299 The imperialists .. esteemed themselves happy to escape without a beating.

† **b.** *intr.* To account *of*, have (such or such) an opinion *of*. *Obs.* Cf. 2 c.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Ep.* 268 Know you that I esteeme of him, as of my friend. 1590 GREENE *Orpharion* 47 Avicen said that love was a fury: how didst thou esteeme of this but as an axiome? 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 149 We haue alwayes truly seru'd you, and beseech' So to esteeme of vs. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts N. T.* III Esteem of things as they really are.

c. With *subord. clause*. To think, be of opinion, suppose *that*.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* E 4 a, We esteme verely that we haue the benifytes of the gospel for hys sake. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 138 Their blindnesse .. esteemed that the shaddow or thicknesse of trees would hide them from the face of God. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 305 Which blemish the King esteem'd the Marriage would deface. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Introd. 4 Esteeming, that the best return..for your favourable opinion..will be, etc.

† **6.** To purpose, aim, intend. *Obs. rare.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1539) 4 a, This Emperoure estemed to haue the knowlage of payntyng .. He trauayled also to knowe the arte of Nygromancye. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Dial. Pr.* 229 b/1 The noble and valiaunt hartes do not esteme to lose the rewarde of their laboure.

† **Estee·mable,** *a. Obs.* [f. ESTEEM *v.* + -ABLE.] = ESTIMABLE.

c 1460 [see ESTIMABLE A. 1]. 1614 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xliii. 85/2 Were it not for the antiquity that makes it [Apelby] the more esteemable .. it would be little better in account than a village. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lv. 298 If we would be prevalent and esteemable, we ought .. to preserve that interest, which never can, but by our own neglect, be lost. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* VI. note xxxiii, Homer does not paint him [Paris] and Helen .. like Monsters .. but allows their Characters esteemable Qualifications. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xiv. 375 The Lowest Places..are not less..Esteemable in the Eye of God, than the most Elevate. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 366 That the esteemable qualities alone .. are entitled to the appellation of virtues. 1761 FRANCES SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* III. 185 A man.. every way esteemable in his character. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Esteemate: see ESTIMATE.

Esteemed (ėstī·md), *ppl. a.* [f. ESTEEM *v.* + -ED[1].] Held in esteem, valued, respected.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* C iij b, What an hynderaunce is it, to haue a good garmente hurte .. or anye estemed thyng to be decaied. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 8 A man of subtil wit, and esteemed valour. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. lxxviii. 450 Ornamented with some highly esteemed sculpture in wood. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xviii, According to the esteemed qualities of the time. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 247 An esteemed tutor in noble families.

Esteemer (ėstī·mə1). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who esteems, prizes, or respects; a valuer, judge. *Obs.* exc. const. *of*.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 99 A wise and indifferent estimer of thynges will not greatlye marueill. 1587 *Misfort. Arthur* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 271 Grief is no just esteemer of our deeds. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 375 The base esteemers, and carelesse respecters of these seruices. 1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 453 Boasters of the certainty of their knowledge in the divinest matters, and great esteemers thereof. 1675 L. ADDISON *State of Jews* 14 Rabbi Aaron Ben-Netas..wanted nothing but Christianity to render him acceptable to equal esteemers. *c* 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 3 This might instruct the proudest esteemer of his own parts how useful it is to talk and consult with others. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Estee·ming, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] **a.** The action of the vb. ESTEEM. **b.** Estimation, value, worth.

1530 PALSGR. 217/2 Estemyng, *estimation*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., It thinketh them to be holy prelates of religion, whom it seeth to be heads ouer great cities: Away therfore with such foolishe estemyng. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cii, That love .. whose rich esteeming The owners tongue doth publish every where. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 351 *Venerari* implies no worship .. but onely reuerent esteeming. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. xxxix, Such is the world..This base and scorned; that great, in high esteeming. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* I. xii. (R.), By love, I mean an esteeming of him [God] and a seeking after him as our only happiness.

Estee·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Hence † **Estee·mingly** *adv.*; so as to express esteem; appreciatively.

1775 ASH, *Esteeming*. 1653 BAXTER *Worc. Petit. Def.* 7, I doubt you would fain partake your selves more of such profits, that you speak so esteemingly of them.

† **Estella·tion.** *Obs.* In 4 -cioun. [f. L. *stella*: see -ATION and cf. OF. *estellement*.] Astrology.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 589 Wiser clerk no lyved non .. In art of estellacioun.

Estend, obs. form of EXTEND.

Ester, -ne, obs. forms of EASTER.

Esterling, var. form of EASTERLING, *Obs.*

† **Estery feather.** *Obs. rare.* App. = *estridge* (ostrich) feather; applied to some peculiarity in the coat of a horse.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2524/4 A bright Bay Horse with a Bob Tail, and three Estery Feathers, one at his breast, and one at each side of his Neck. *Ibid.*, A brown Roan Mare ..the hair curleth almost like an Estery Feather.

† **Estew.** *Obs.* [var. of STEW; cf. OF. *estuver* to stew.] A dish of stewed meat, a stew.

1566 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* III. i. 28 b, We make .. an estewe or Bayne wherin hath bene sodden some Ieniper.

Esteward(e, obs. form of EASTWARD.

Estful: see ESTE *sb.* 4.

Esthete, -ic, var. ff. ÆSTHETE, -IC.

† **Esthiomene.** *Path. Obs.* [a. Fr. *esthiomène*, ad. Gr. *ἐσθιόμενος*, pr. pple. pass. or middle of *ἐσθίειν* to eat.] A gangrenous sore.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 F j b, In al Esthiomenes [*printed* Eschirmenes] that is to say that are eaten and reade. 1541 — *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Auycen in his fourth boke commaundeth them to be done rounde aboute the estiomenes [*printed* estionoenes] sores.

Estile, obs. form of ESTOILE, *Her.*

Estimable (e·stimăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* See also ESTEEMABLE. [a. Fr. *estimable*, ad. L *æstimābilis*, f. *æstimāre*: see ESTEEM, ESTIMATE, *vbs.*]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Capable of being estimated, valued, or appraised. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 122 The kepynge off the see I reken not amonge the ordinarie charges .. bi cause it is not estimable [*ed.* 1714 estemable]. *Ibid.* xvii. (1885) 151 It is not lyghtly estymable [*ed.* 1714 estemable], what myght be kynge may haue off is officers. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* vii. (1673) 99 These precious Souls .. not estimable with any other thing than with the precious blood of God. *a* 1805 PALEY (cited by Webster 1828).

† **2.** Valuable, worth a great price; of worth. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 167 A pound of mans flesh .. Is not so estimable, profitable neither As flesh of Muttons, Beefes, or Goates. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. Advt., His Contributions to my Collection are highly estimable. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 376 The colchicums are pretty plants for the end of the flowery season (October) which makes them estimable objects near the house. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xi. (1831) 97 All that rendered existence estimable.

3. Of persons and their attributes: Worthy of esteem or regard.

a 1698 TEMPLE (J.), A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more estimable. 1759 HURD *Dial.* 8 (R.) The more estimable, nay the most accomplished characters, that have been formed among ourselves. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 67 A Tarter believes, when he has killed a man, that all his estimable qualities pass with his clothes and arms to the murderer. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 346, I do not recollect having met with a more estimable character than Count Itzenplitz. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 170 So determined a climber and so estimable a man.

† **4.** Of things: Worthy of consideration; of considerable importance. *Obs.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 131 The Towne was long since somewhat estimable. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xi. 583 These letters still more estimable.

† **B.** *sb. pl.* Things estimable. *Obs. rare*[−1]. Cf. *valuables*.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 50 The Queen of Sheba..brought some plants of the Balsam Tree, as one of the peculiar estimables of her Country.

E·stimableness (e·stimăb'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being estimable, or of deserving esteem or regard.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) I. 229 The estimableness of the characters of their neighbours. 1828 WEBSTER cites R. NEWTON.

E·stimably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an estimable manner.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Estimate (e·stimĕt), *sb.* [ad. L. *æstimāt-us* (only in abl.), vbl. sb. f. *æstimāre*: see ESTEEM, ESTIMATE, *vbs.*]

† **1. a.** The action of valuing or appraising; a valuation; *lit.* and *fig.* *To make no estimate of*: to make no account of, not to value. **b.** The price at which anything is rated; *fig.* attributed value. *Obs.*

Shakspere's *to have estimate in* (quot. 1601), seems to mean 'to have a claim to be considered in the valuation of'.

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* VI. 158 They make an estimate of their own goods and lay so muche in valew therevnto. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 92 Love..doubleth the estimate of things that are precious. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* 33 Of my love he makes no estimate. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 183 Thy life is deere, for all that life can rate Worth name of life, in thee hath estimate. 1607 — *Timon* I. i. 14 If he will touch the estimate. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Donner*, Hee that giues quickly .. Doubles th' estimate of his gift. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 26 My Ship .. is returned to your Shores, furnished .. with Merchandize of several estimates. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 106/2 They are of farre more estimate and price Than th' Estrich, or the bird of Paradise. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 227 The high estimate they have made of the joies of Heaven. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 90 They will soon lose their Estimate and Delight.

† **c.** Repute, reputation. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 56 There stands the Castle.. And in it are the Lords of Yorke, Barkely, and Seymor, None else of Name, and noble estimate. 1607 — *Cor.* III. iii. 114 My deere Wiues estimate. 1657 J. PETTUS in *Loveday's Lett.* (1663) A 4 a, Seneca's and Cicero's Epistles have escap'd: may Loveday's have the same success and estimate.

2. An approximate judgement based on considerations of probability, respecting the number, amount, magnitude, or position of anything; the quantity assigned by such a judgement.

1630 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 38 There was an old estimate made of Germany .. that .. there was not past one twelfth part of it remaining Catholicke. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. xxxiv. (1682) 118 Drawn up (by our

æstimate) about two inches and a half. 1702 R. Nelson in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 256 There is a design of building a Church..which by estimate will cost [etc.]. 1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 3 The estimate we make of the distance of objects. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 523 In forming any estimate of the total or yearly value of lands and houses. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 294 This estimate as to the quantity of rain in the two hemispheres.

b. *The Estimates*: accounts presented annually to Parliament, showing the probable amount of expenditure on the several administrative departments for the current year.

1732 *Gent. Mag.* II. 881 The Accounts for the Year 1731 and Estimates of Charges on the Articles therein mention'd for the present Year. 1740 Ld. Baltimore *Ibid.* X. 586 The Estimate of the Navy..is lower..than that which was laid before us the last Session. 1851 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xi. 87 The estimates were reduced half a million. 1887 *Daily News* 25 July 5/2 The Estimates, in fact, should have a fixed appendix.

c. A statement furnished by a builder, contractor, or other tradesman, of the sum for which he is prepared to undertake the execution of a specified piece of work.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 14 May 2/2 Estimates to be given in on or before the 25th of May. 1829 C. Welch *Wesl. Polity* 158 The various candidates for a contract deliver in estimates. 1857 W. Collins *Dead Secret* (1861) 60, 'I wish he had sent the estimate with it' said Rosamond. 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxv. 5 The proprietor of a..weekly newspaper sought estimates for its cheaper production.

3. A judgement formed or expressed respecting the character or qualities of a person or thing, or respecting a state of affairs, etc.

1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 7 Well may the Adage, *Nil dictum quod non dictum prius*, bee the most iudiciall estimate, of our latter Writers. *a* 1704 L'Estrange (J.), A true estimate upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 9 Outward Actions can never give a just Estimate of us. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 270 The estimate of the French character and condition, given in this volume, is an unfavourable one. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 31 This estimate both of interest and fitness varied from day to day.

b. Estimation; manner in which things are viewed.

1637 R. Humfrey tr. *S. Ambrose* Pref., What is reputed good in the estimate of the world. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 84 The English barons, in every period, have been brave and great, after the estimate and opinion of their times. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* III. xxv, He was not unaware that he had sunk a little in the estimate of the men who had accepted his services.

Estimate (e·stimeɪt), *v.* Forms: 5–6 estymat(t, 7 æstimate, estimat, 6– estimate. [f. L. *æstimāt-* ppl. stem of *æstimāre*, in class. L. = sense 1; in late L. also as in 1 b, 2–4. Cf. Esteem.]

†1. *trans.* To assign a value to; to appraise, assess; to fix proportionately (penalties, wages, etc.). Const. *at*. *Obs.*

1611 Bible *Lev.* xxvii. 14 As the Priest shall estimate it, so shall it stand. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xiv. 255 If she were between the age of five and twenty, shee was to be estimated but at ten shekels. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), It is by the weight of silver..that men estimate commodities. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 68 The wages are to be estimated according to the qualifications which are necessary in the person. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 118 ¶ 9 To..estimate securities, and to engage for mortgages.

b. To value (subjectively); to attribute value to; to appreciate the worth of; to esteem, hold in (higher or lower) estimation.

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* iv. iii, Their wisedome .. Liuedogges before dead Lyons estimates. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Clerus Dom.* 6 Saul's messengers and Saul himselfe turned Prophets, that they might estimate the place and preserve its priviledge. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 8 It is difficult not to estimate what is lately gained above its real value.

2. To form an approximate notion of (the amount, number, magnitude, or position of anything) without actual enumeration or measurement; to fix by estimate *at*. Also with clause as obj.

1669 Sturmy *Mariners' Mag.* i. 157 The Error is to be imputed .. to the judgment in estimating the Distance run, in making it too little. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 82 Some have estimated that there are not above Three hundred Millions of People in the whole World. 1765 Maty in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 308 The difference of declination was only estimated. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 143 By the rule of proportion, we may estimate his size at eight or nine feet. 1828 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* 16 Estimate 8 parts out of 20 of the next smaller division. 1848 W. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* xiii. (1879) 286 One of our number..estimated that this valley would pasture a thousand cattle three months. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. ii. xii. 278 The amount of injury inflicted during this dismal period, it is not possible to estimate. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 4/7 The prosecutors estimate the defalcations at about 1,800*l.*

†3. To esteem, consider, judge (a thing to be so and so); with simple complement, or *as*. *Obs. rare* = Esteem *v.* 5.

c 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1066 We may make no greatter honour to God than to estymat him trew .. nor greatter dishonour than to mystrust hym. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politiæ* 69 Those who are interested will estimate us as their Liberators. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 153 This may properly be estimated as a part of the Indian dress.

4. To gauge; to judge of, form an opinion of.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xliii. 327 This article [that Jesus is the Christ] is the measure and rule by which to estimate, and examine all other Articles. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* III. vii, In estimating a Man's condition, we should not only consider what Possessions he has, but what Desires. 1692 Locke *3rd Let. Toleration* Wks. 1765 V. 215 The measure of punishments being to be estimated .. by the length of their duration. 1768 Johnson *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 240 While an author is yet living, we estimate his powers by his worst performance. 1794 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 50 If it be just to judge a private man by his friends, it is not amiss to estimate a public officer by his foes. 1837 Landor *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 258 Bacon and Hooker could not estimate Shakespeare. 1878 Morley *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 201 To estimate the intention and sincerity of a movement.

†**E·stimate,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* In 5 estymatt, 6 esteemate. [ad. L. *æstimāt-us*, pa. pple. of *æstimāre*: see Esteem.] Used as pa. pple. of Esteem or Estimate.

c 1425 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* II. xi, Lete him not pondre gret, all þat may be estymatt gret. 1635 Barriffe *Mil. Discip.* cx. (1643) 337 A Jem, more prizable and esteemate, then the best Armours of proofe.

Estimation (estimē·ɪ·ʃən). Forms: 4–6 estim-, estymacion, -oun, -yon(e, 4 extymacion, 5–6 estymation, -oun, (6 estymacon, esteemation, 7 æstimation), 6– estimation. [ME. *estimacion, -cioun*, a. OF. *estimacion* (mod.F. *estimation*, corresp. to Pr. *estimatio, estimacion*, Sp. *estimacion*, It. *stimazione*), ad. L. *æstimātiōn-em*, f. *æstimāre*: see Esteem, Estimate.] The action of estimating or esteeming.

†1. The action of appraising, assessing, or valuing; statement of price or value; valuation.

1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxii. 5 If eny man harme feeld .. what euer best thing he hath in his feeld .. he shal restore for estymacioun of the harm [Vulg. *pro damni æstimatione*; 1388 the valu of harm]. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. ix. (1483) 62 The prys of myn Appel is of suche valewe that it passeth the estymacion of ony creature. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xiii. 13 They had syluer for theyr horses .. at theyre owne estymation, without any grudgyng. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Kings* viii. 5 They immolated sheepe and oxen without estimation and number. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. iii. ii. (1743) 158 Silver and gold have been chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Estimation of all Things. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. xi. 190 In the household book of Henry .. there are two different estimations of wheat. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 499 The Bureau de la Balance du Commerce at Paris .. is beyond all comparison more accurate in its estimations [than the English Custom-house.]

†b. Estimated value; *concr.* something which one values. *Obs.*

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 155 They be wrought so fynely and conningelye..that the estimation of no costely stuffe is hable to counteruaile the price of the worke. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. iv. 99 Your Ring may be stolne too, so your brace of vnprizeable Estimations, the one is but fraile, and the other Casuall. 1631 T. May tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* I. 245 The earth in the bowels of it hath many metalls, both of different natures and estimations. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 41 For some thing, in their opinion, of more estimation.

2. a. Appreciation, valuation in respect of excellence or merit; esteem considered as a sentiment. Phrase, *To have or hold in estimation.*

1530 Palsgr. 34 If he desyre that his writynges shulde be had in any estymacion. *a* 1535 More *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 82/2 As rising of an hie estimacion of our self. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Ep.* 268 So farre from having monie in estimation..I have cast it away from me. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 17 He holds it a kind of Self-Preservation to maintain a good Estimation of himself. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 456 ¶ 5 Mens Estimation follows us according to the Company we keep. 1787 Canning in *Microcosm* No. 18 Wishing to know in what estimation he was held by mankind. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* i. (1813) 1 The degree of estimation that the art of gardening is worthy of. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* 273 Mr. Dombey is so generous in his estimation of any trivial accomplishment. 1882 Pebody *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 156 The Provincial Press of Great Britain never stood higher in public estimation than it stands to-day.

†b. The condition of being esteemed; 'account' or worth in the opinion of others; esteem considered passively; repute. Of places: Importance, consequence. Phrases, *To be in estimation, to grow out of estimation. Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 300 Any auctour of estymation. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiii, The frute .. leseth his verdure and taste, and finally his estimation. 1569 J. Rogers *Gl. Godly Loue* 185 How in estimacion a chaste life is. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 159 The name of Hyde..led me to thinke that it had been of more estimation in time past. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxxi. 6 Gods miracles growe out of estimacion with us by custome. 1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* 14 His brother .. indeuord to take from mee all estimation of Arte or witte. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xxiv. (1627) 268 To avoide carefully .. whatsoever may diminish his estimation and authority. 1764 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 349 Gold and silver have..universal estimation. 1792 Burke *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 544 A miserable populace, without property, without estimation, without education. 1824-8 Landor *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 51 The family of every criminal is a loser in estimation..by his punishment, however just. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxv, The sole virtue of our commonweal, its strength, and its estimation, lay among the burgher craft of the better class.

3. The process of forming an approximate notion of (numbers, quantities, magnitudes, etc.) without actual enumeration or measurement.

c 1400 Maundev. v. (1839) 41 That Tour .. was of 25 myle in cyrcuyt of the Walles .. as Men may demen by estymatioun. 1424 *Paston Lett.* No. 4. I. 12 To the noumbre of four score and more by estimacion. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* 5 A blasynge sterre ..iiij. fote highe by estimacyone. 1558 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. v. 182 Three .. parcells of pasture grounde..conteyning by estimacion eightene acres. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 160 If a ship sail 8 Miles South in an Hour, by Log or Estimation. 1772 Hutton *Bridges* 86 The proper estimation of the expence. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 9 The distance of the nearest threads became a very visible space, answerable to one minute each, and therefore capable of a much further subdivision by estimation. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 128 That which we call estimation means guess formed by a person whose previous habits and experience are such as to make it very likely that he can tell nearly true that which would require instruments to obtain with great approach to accuracy.

†b. Estimated number. *Obs.*

1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* 274 There shall be set brede, trenchours, and spones, after the estymacyon of them that shall syt there.

4. Manner of estimating or judging; opinion, judgement.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. iv. 125 Þou hast quod she þe ryȝt estimacioun of þis. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (Chalm. *Poets*) 474/1 Thestimacion of the enuious people, ne loketh nothing to desertes of men .. but onely to the auenture of fortune. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 6 Be the blyssyd medyacyoun Of this virgyne aftyr my estimacyoun. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 21 a, Reuchline in the defence of his estimation, aunswereth him [Phefercorn] with another. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1741) I. v. 45 He that walketh uprightly .. is sure not to come off disgracefully .. in the estimations of men. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 39 The crown.. in the .. estimation of law .. had ever been, perfectly irresponsible. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 88 The dearest of men in my estimation. 1864 I. Taylor *Words & Places* 469 In popular estimation, idle and vagabond habits were acquired by those who made the pilgrimage to the .. Holy Land.

†b. Conjecture, guessing. *Obs. rare*—¹. Cf. 3.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 273, I speake not this in estimation, As what I thinke might be, but what I know Is ruminated, plotted, and set downe.

†5. 'Judgement' as a mental faculty. *Obs.* Cf. Estimative.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* III. xi. (1495) 55 Proprely to speke a hound vsyth no reason but he vsyth a besye and stronge estymacyon. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. ii, These are the v. wyttes .. Fyrst, commyn wytte..Fantasy, and estymacyon truely.

Estimative (e·stimătiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *æstimātīv-us*, f. *æstimāre*: see Estimate and -ive.]

1. Adapted for estimating; having the power of estimating. †a. *Estimative faculty, virtue*, etc.: the faculty of 'judgement' (*obs.*). b. *Estimative art* [after Gr. στοχαστικὴ τέχνη].

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xi. (1495) 55 The vertue estimatiue and the ymagynatyf ben comyn to vs and to other beest. 1548-77 Vicary *Anat.* iv. (1888) 31 In the middest sel or ventrikle [of the brain] there is founded .. the Cogitatiue or estimatiue vertue. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 22 To .. make my estimative power believe, etc. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1752) 37 The fancy both estimative and cogitative. *a* 1691 Boyle (J.), The errour is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty. 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 567/2 Mr. Combe .. and others acknowledge that applied phrenology is an estimative art only.

†2. a. Based upon estimation or approximate calculation. b. Imputed, due to estimation. *Obs.*

1618-29 *Charges agst. Dk. Buckhm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 346 This he delivered as a Sum Estimative. *a* 1640 Wandesforde *Instruct. to his Son* (1777) § 83 A Jewel of that unvaluable Richness, not estimative but intrinsicall. 1651 Culpepper *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 151 It anticipates the time estimative but 10. min.

Hence †**E·stimatively** *adv. Obs.*, in an estimative manner; by way of esteem or respect.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 1 Our spiritual parents are more to be loved estimatively; our natural, more intensively.

Estimator (e·stimeɪtəɹ). Also 8 -er. [a. L. *æstimātor*, agent-n. f. *æstimāre*: see Estimate *v.* and -or.] One who estimates.

a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 406 Our Saviour .. was the best estimator concerning matters of profit. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 363 We are very bad estimaters of happiness. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 20 Apr. 434/2 They are by no means the keenest estimators.

Estimatory (e·stimătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *æstimātōrius*, f. *æstimātor*: see prec.] (See quots.)

1736-1800 Bailey, *Æstimatory*, of or belonging to pricing or valuing; for a price or estimation. 1818 Colebrooke *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 18 Estimatory contract (binding in the alternative to sell for a fixt price or return the goods).

Estime, -er, obs. ff. Esteem, -er.

Estin, Sc. form of Easten *a. Obs.*

‖ **Estivage.** [Fr. *estivage*, f. *estiver*, ad. It. *stivare* = Pr. *estipar*, Sp. and Pg. *estivar*:—L. *stipāre* to pack close.] A mode of stowing or trimming vessels by pressing or screwing the cargo into the vessel by means of a capstan machinery, practised in American or Mediterranean ports. (Ogilvie.)

Estival, var. form of Æstival.

Estivate, *v.* An occasional spelling of Æstivate, to spend the summer; *esp.* of animals, to spend the summer in a state of torpor.

1656-81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1854 Thoreau *Walden* xvi. (1863) 317 As if he had a design to estivate with us. 1883

Sunday Mag. 676 The unfortunate reptile was estivating exactly under the spot where the fire had been made.

Estivation, var. of ÆSTIVATION.

Estivator (e·stiveɪtəɹ). [f. ESTIVATE *v.* + -OR.] An animal that estivates or passes the summer in a state of torpor.

1883 *Sunday Mag.* 674 They search the dry bed of the river, dig up the buried estivators, and live on them.

Estive, var. form of ÆSTIVE *a. Obs.*, of or belonging to summer.

† **E·stivous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *æstīv-us* + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to summer, summer-like.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 580 In landes that beth estyvous for heete.

Estlande, obs. form of EASTLAND.

Estlar, -er, obs. Sc. forms of ASHLAR.

Estmast, obs. form of EASTMOST.

‖ **Estoc** (e·stɒk). [F. *estoc* = Pr. *estoc*, Sp. & Pg. *estoque*, It. *stocco*.] A kind of sword; the name was variously applied at different times: see quots.

1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxvii, A good downright blow of estoc at a fair gentleman's head. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 138 The scabbard of his estoc or small stabbing-sword. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 2) 440 *Estoc*, a short sword, worn at the girdle by soldiers.

† **Estoca·de.** *Obs.* Also 6 estockado. [a. F. *estocade*, f. *estoc*: see ESTOC; cf. Sp. *estocada*, It. *stoccata*, and see -ADE[1] and -ADO[2].] A thrust with an estoc; in quots. the weapon itself.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. 104 Rodolphe Gonzague..was so hurt in the face with an estockado by a french man. *Ibid.*, Euery one beganne..to lay handes vpon their masses, estokados, and other short weapons.

Estocade: erron. f. ESTACADE.

Estoil(e (e·stoi·l). *Her.* [a. OF. *estoile*, mod. F. *étoile*.] Also 7 estile. A common charge in the form of a star with wavy points or rays.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 114 Three cressants and as many Estoiles montans of the seconde: borne by the name of Dillon. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 79 His [John Gwillim's] industry..about stars (but here we must call them estoiles). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 16/2 A Star..is better in Blazon to be termed an Estile or Estoile. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 303 A chevron between three estoils, sable. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* ix. 47 The Mullet essentially differs from the Estoile the rays of which are always wavy.

Estoilée (e·stoi·le), *a. Her.* [a. OF. (*croix*) **estoilé*(*e*, f. *estoile* (mod.F. *étoile*) star.] (See quot.)

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Estoilleé* as a Cross Estoilleé signifies a star with only 4 long rays in form of a cross, and so broad in the centre, and ending in sharp points. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Esto·nied, obs. var. of ASTONIED *ppl. a.*, struck with consternation, dismayed.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 362 Manie men shall be estonied when they shall see Christ our sauiour.

Estop (e·stɒ·p), *v.* Also 5–7 estopp(e. [a. OF. *estoper*, *estoupper* (sense 1), and AF. *estopper* (sense 2), f. OF. *estoupe* (mod.F. *étoupe*) = Pr. and Sp. *estopa*, It. *stoppa*:—L. *stuppa* tow. Cf. STOP *v.*]

1. *trans.* To stop with or as with a dam, plug, or bar; to fill up (a pool). *arch.*

[1292 BRITTON I. xxx. § 8 Devises remuez, chemins et euwes estopez.] *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 63 For God estopped eke the concepcioun Of every woman of his [Pharaoh's] mansioun. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 61 A barre to estop ..the mouthes of the people. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 51 (*Act* 8 *Hen. VII.*) They have estopped both parts of the Podell. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 109 The road .. winds along the side of a barren mountain .. till it appears to be estopped by a high cliff.

2. *Law.* To stop, bar, hinder, preclude. Chiefly *refl.* and in *pass.*, to be precluded by one's own previous act or declaration from doing or alleging something. Const. † *of*, *to* with *inf.* [= AF. *estopper à* with *inf.*], and in recent use *from*; also *simply*.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xix. (1638) 34 The law in such cases giveth no remedy to him that is estopped. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. *Chancerie* § 37 A man may not deny .. that whereof he wilfully estopped or excluded himselfe by deed indented. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet*, (1675) 303 He is estopped to say contrary. 1654 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Introd. 31 An indenture can estopp only such as are parties, and where an interest is also conferred. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 295 And therefore a man shall always be estopped by his own deed, or not permitted to aver or prove any thing in contradiction to what he has once so solemnly and deliberately avowed. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 201 The lord who had granted the charter of franchise was estopped from claiming him again. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 16 Feb. 773/1 L. had sworn that the lights in question were not ancient, and was therefore estopped from alleging..that they were ancient.

b. *gen.* To stop, prevent. *rare.*

1876 BRET HARTE *G. Conroy* III. iii. 101 An event to be expected, feared, and if possible, estopped by fasting and prayer.

3. To cease from, stop. *rare.*

1796 [C. ANSTEY] *Pleaders' Guide* (1803) 121 Nor would the Fates estop their task, To help thee over Quinden' Pasch.

Esto·p, *sb.* [f. prec. verb.] A stop or stoppage.

1884 A. A. WATTS *Life Alaric Watts* I. 127 An untimely estop was put upon all this prosperity by an article in the *Quarterly* which..denounced it [a book] as a catchpenny.

Estoppage (e·stɒ·pɛdʒ). [f. ESTOP *v.* + -AGE.] a. The action of the verb ESTOP; = STOPPAGE. b. *Law.* The condition of being estopped.

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 42 And though there was the Roar of Judahs Lyon, and the Utterances of the Thunders, yet they were Seald by the Estoppage of the Effects. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 2/5 The defendants' counsel urged that this doctrine of estoppage was being carried further than had ever been known before.

Estoppel (e·stɒ·pĕl). Forms: 6–7 estople, -pel, -ppell, 7–8 estopple, (9 estoppal), 6– estoppel. [app. ad. OF. *estoupail*, *estouppail* bung or cork, f. *estouper*: see ESTOP. Cf. STOPPLE.]

† 1. An obstruction (to a watercourse) whether natural or artificial. *Obs.*

1608 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* (N.), But estoples of water courses doe in some places grow by such meanes, as one private man or two cannot by force or discretion make remedie. 1638 EARL CORK *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 44, I sent him 5 Indictments and orders for removing the weares and other estopels.

2. *Law.* An impediment or bar to a right of action arising from a man's own act, or where he is forbidden by law to speak against his own deed. (Wharton.)

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xliv. (1638) 141 Without it be by such a matter that it worke by way of conclusion or estoppell. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 376 This shall bee an Estoppel to him in an Assise from the recovering his own Land. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. ii. (1743) 47 No estoppel can bind the king. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 377 He may take advantage of the estoppel, for it runs with the land. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 538 Executory interests..may be passed at law by deed, fine, and common recovery, by way of estoppel. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 783 Estoppel rests on the principle that every man is presumed to speak and act according to the truth and fact of the case.

† b. *gen.* Stoppage, prohibition. *Obs.*

1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Low C.* II. 5 b, Accordyng to the full rate of the tyme of the saied Estoppell.

Estorax, obs. form of STORAX.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 383 Estorax in Grain.

† **Estoure.** *Obs.* Also 5 estowr. See STOUR. [a. AF. *estor.*] Stir, tumult, war.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 83 Fayr ladyes whiche in bataylles and in estowrs vse alle their Armes of syluer for lacke of yron. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxxix. (1890) 129 There was grete effort made, & bigge estoure, after that Eneas was come there.

Estovers (e·stōu·vəɹz), *sb. pl. Law.* [a. OF. *estover*, *estovoir*, subst. use of *estovoir* to be necessary. Cf. STOVER.] 'Necessaries allowed by law' (J.). In various specific applications: *esp.* Wood which a tenant is privileged to take from his landlord's estate so far as it is necessary for repairing his house, hedges, implements, etc.; alimony for a widow or for a wife separated from her husband; maintenance for an imprisoned felon. (See quots. Cf. BOOT *sb.*[1] 5 b.)

[1292 BRITTON III. vii. § 5 La value de renables estovers en autri soil.] 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. § 55 Housebote, haibote, and plowbote may be demanded by the name of estovers. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 147 Estovers..Bracton used it for such sustenance as a man taken for Felony is to have forth of his lands or goods for himselfe and his family during his imprisonment. And the Statute of 6 Ed. 1 cap. 3. useth this for allowance in meate or cloth. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 104. 46 Estouers granted to be burnt in a house certaine. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. vi. 243 Estovers in meat or clothes. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 441 Alimony to the [divorced] wife .. is sometimes called her estovers. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 89 Estovers for the building of new houses. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. 116 She [a widow] shall have in the meantime her reasonable estovers of the common.

b. *Common of estovers*: a liberty of taking necessary wood, for the use or furniture of a house, or farm, from off another's estate. (Wharton.)

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 7 The Lorde may gyue or selle the resydewe of the sayde woodes or wastes, Excepte that a manne haue commen of Estouers. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. *Chancerie* § 141 All..common, aswell of estovers and pastures, as all other commons. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. II. iii. 27 Common of estovers .. is a liberty of taking necessary wood. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* xxviii, The piled-up logs testified to the Tempest common of estovers.

Estrade (e·strā·d). [a. F. *estrade* fem., ad. Sp. *estrado* masc.: see ESTRADO.] A slightly raised platform; a dais.

1696–1706 PHILLIPS *Estrade* the one half of an Alcove or Chamber rais'd with Boards and rail'd in, more richly furnish'd and adorn'd for the reception of Persons of Quality. 1718 OZELL *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 372 On the Estrade is spread but one carpet for the officers to sit upon. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 208 Upon the highest step of the estrade. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *Elster's Folly* I. 227 He was standing on the sort of estrade which abutted on the river. 1880 J. G. FITCH *Lect. Teaching* 69 The teacher.. should have his desk on a mounted estrade or platform.

† **Estra·diot.** *Obs.* Also STRADIOT. [a. F. *estradiot* = It. *stradiotto*, f. Gr. στρατιώτης soldier.] One of a class of light cavalry, originally raised in Greece and Albania, who served in the Venetian and other armies during the 15th and 16th centuries.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 822/1 The French were discomfited: for those that were behind saw .. their Estradiots also. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 264 Many bands of Estradiots leuied in the kingdome of Naples. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* 330 Crossebowe men on horseback, Estradiots, and footemen.

‖ **Estrado** (estrā·do). [Sp. *estrado* the carpeted part of a room, drawing-room, reception-room, corresp. to Pg. *estrado*, It. *strato*:—L. *strātum* neut., pa. pple. of *sternĕre* to spread (with carpets).] a. In Sp. sense: see quot. 1748. b. = ESTRADE.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 47 Then doth hee cause them to sit in an Estrado, or rich pallet, gallantly dressed and furnished in one of the three halles. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* I. 12 Carpets..to spread on the Estradoes, or places where the Women sit on Cushions. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. vii, At the upper part of the space was an estrado, or platform.

Estrager, var. of (? or error for) *ostreger*, AUSTRINGER.

1472 *Paston Lett.* No. 708 III. 68.

† **Estrai·n,** *v. Obs. rare*[1]. In 5 estrayn. [ad. OF. *estrain-dre*: see STRAIN.] *trans.* To bind tightly.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 363/4 She remembryd how Jhesus in that hour was taken, estrayned, haled forth, and mocked.

† **Estrai·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. OF. *estreit* adj. (mod. F. *étroit*): see STRAIT.] *trans.* To enclose within narrow bounds, to restrict.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 277/2 At this daie the Turke hath estraited vs verye nere, and brought it in within a right narow compace.

† **Estrai·ten,** *v. Obs.* [var. of STRAITEN.] *trans.* To confine in a narrower space, to restrict.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxiv. § 5 (1615) 248 b Estraitening the Kings Deere from the Forest, to the hurt of the owners.

Estramazo·ne. [var. of STRAMAZON; cf. Fr. *estramaçon*.] A slashing cut in fencing.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxvii, Being eager to punish him, I made an estramazone.

† **Estra·nge,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 4–6 estraunge. [a. OF. *estrange*: see STRANGE.]

A. *adj.* 1. a. Distant, reserved. b. Strange, unusual, wonderful.

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 1084 [1077] His hieghe porte and his manere estraunge. [So *MSS. Harl.* 2280 and *Campsall*; *Harl.* 3943 straunge.]

b. 1549 SIR T. CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* M j a, I maie adde here to their sentences or sawes whiche are so estraunge. 1587 HOLINSHED *Discov. Irel.* iv. (R.), You tell vs of manie gugawes and estrange dreams.

2. *Law.* Not privy or party *to*.

1721 *St. German's Doct. & Stud.* 195 The entry..is void in law, because he is estrange to the deed.

B. *sb.* A stranger, foreigner.

1384 in Arnolde *Chron.* 39 Y[t] non estraunges bey or selle w[t] any od' estraunges any maner marchandises wythyn y' fraunches of y[e] same cite.

Estrange (estrē·ndʒ), *v.* Also 6 astrange, -aunge, 6–7 estraunge. [ad. OF. *estranger* (mod.F. *étranger*), corresp. to Pr. *estranhar*, Cat. *estranyar*, Sp. *estrañar*, Pg. *estranhar*, It. *stranare*, *straniare* :—L. *extrānēare*, f. *extrāneus*: see STRANGE.] To cause to be strange, or a stranger, or as a stranger (to).

1. *trans.* To remove (permanently or for a length of time) from an accustomed abode, haunt, association, or occupation; to keep apart from experience of or acquaintance with anything. Const. *from*. Somewhat *arch.*

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 68 He wold estrange hym fro that contree of genes. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 4 Thus much haue I aduentured vpon his frendship, himselfe being for long time furre estraunged. 1612 T. WILSON *Chr. Dict.*, To abstain from sig[nifieth] To seperate or estrange, and turne our mind from a thing. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 80 We must endeavour to estrange our assent from every thing, which is not clearly evidenc'd to our faculties. 1713 *Guardian* No. 5. ₱ 2 The .. lady .. has for some time estranged herself from Conversation. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. (R.), None shall ask if guiltily I fled, Or thy command estrang'd me from thy bed. 1731 POPE in *Swift's Corr.* II. 648 My lord is as much estranged from politics as I am. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 59 Edward, long estranged from his native realm. 1864 BROWNING *James Lee's Wife* i, The world has changed! The sun's away, And the bird estranged. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. i. 88 The room Waits for its master long estranged.

† b. To make (a person) a stranger *to* (a condition or place). *Obs.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 697 To rest and joy Estrang'd since dear Ulysses sail'd to Troy! 1738 THOMSON *Autumn* 1158 A solid Life, estrang'd To Disappointment, and fallacious Hope. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* II. 152 (D.) Mr. Meekly had long estranged himself to Enfield.

† c. To withhold *from* a person's perception or knowledge. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* X. i. (1632) 1251 The designe being so estranged from the conceit of man. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomesday*, 10*th Hour* (R.), Their faults are told, Which had been still estrang'd from them before. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. 338 None of which ways are estranged from the knowledge of those experienced Spirits.

2. To render alien; to regard or treat as alien; to sever from a community; to remove (possessions, subjects) from the ownership or dominion of any one. *arch.*

1523 *Act* 14–15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 They..estraunge theimselfe from the kynges obeysaunce. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* ii. 12 You wer vtterly astraunged from the

title and felowship of the nation of Jewes. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 92 He should not estrange or cut off all the Churches of God which retained the tradition of old custome. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), For conversion of infidels estranged from the house of God. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xix. 4 They haue forsaken mee, and haue estranged this place, and haue burnt incense in it vnto other gods. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lviii, I say, I cannot think..such gain Can ever be estranged.

†b. To put away from oneself, eschew. *Obs. rare.*

1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v, God will be seene his sentence changing, If he behold thee wicked wayes estranging.

†c. To render 'foreign' or dissimilar in character. *Obs.*

1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 108 Technical terms, which estrange your style from the great and general ideas of nature.

3. To alienate in feeling or affection. Const. *from*, or *simply*.

1494 FABYAN VII. 644 The duke of Brytayne began to estrange hym from the Kyng and refusyd to come vnto his presence. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. ii. (1634) 119 The wicked..which are altogether estranged from God. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 2. § 1 Minding .. to estrange and alienate the Minds and Hearts of sundry her Majestys Subjects from their dutiful Obedience. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 91 With Ivlia he lived at the first in great concord and mutuall love; but afterwardes hee began to estraunge himselfe. 1681 FLAVEL *Right Man's Ref.* 271 It is therefore his great Design, to estrange and alienate the Saints from their God. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 93, I was quite estranged from him in affection. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xviii, His heart from cruel sport estranged, would bleed To work the wo of any living thing. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. 1842 I. 253 You are going to estrange his majestys confidence from me. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 106 To direct them towards good persons .. and to estrange them from the bad.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become alienated in feeling. *Obs. rare.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 126 Perswading the King, that Foreign Princes estranged from him..for some apprehensions they had of his departure from that way of Religion.

†4. To change, render remote from one's accustomed or normal condition; to make unlike oneself; hence, to put beside oneself, madden. *Obs.*

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* G j b, So farre did we estraunge our selfes, that wee could finde in our hartes to become seruile..to a forrein nacion. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 86 Being mad and sodainly estranged and bereft of his wits. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 10 They sawe their souldiers so estranged from their former valour. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* (1633) 687 That neither wasting Cares..Might from what she is estrange her.

5. To render strange or unfamiliar in appearance; to disguise. *arch.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Challenge at Tilt*, Sure they are these garments that estrange me to you. 1875 [see ESTRANGING *ppl. a.*].

†6. *pass.* To be astonished. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. Sp. *estrañarse.*]

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* III. xxi. 284 At which [prunella in throat] some Surgeons are estranged [orig. *het welck sommige voor een wonder..achten*] and others do slight it.

Estranged (ėstrē·ndʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. ESTRANGE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. In various senses of the verb. Now chiefly: Alienated in feeling or affection. Of manner, look, etc.: Indicating estrangement.

1552 HULOET, Estraunged, aliened, or put awaye, *alienatus, a, um.* 1630 LORD *Banians* Introd., A countenance shy and somewhat estranged. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 46. 108, I beleeve that our estranged and divided ashes shall unite againe. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 171 These therefore, who are so salvage and far estranged from humane life. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1132 Adam estrang'd in look and alter'd style. 1826 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* (1827) 52 Nor passion .. nor the love Of kindred touch this earth-estranged heart. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 27 His last words had been uttered in estranged tones. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 448 An estranged dress betokened an estranged heart.

absol. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xiii. 180 The estranged are reconciled, man is brought nigh to God.

†2. Foreign. *Obs.*

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 36 These kindes of hawkes do leaue these countries, and all other estranged places.

Estrangedness (ėstrē·ndʒėdnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being estranged; alienation in feeling or affection.

1645 PRYNNE *Vind. Four Questions* 2 (L.) The greatest token of estrangedness or want of familiarity one with another. 1662 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 434 The estrangedness of the Irish papists. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1716) I. 60 Instead of a suspicious estrangedness .. will spring up an humble confidence. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 96 By estrangedness and distance from God. 1869 S. WILBERFORCE *Oxf. Lent Serm.* 1 The long Gentile estrangedness.

†**Estra·ngeful,** *a. Obs.* [f. ESTRANGE *v.* + -FUL.] Foreign in appearance, strange.

1613 CHAPMAN *Masque Inns of Court* Plays 1873 III. 92 Buskins embrodered with gould, and enterlac't with rewes of fethers; Altogether estrangfull and Indian like.

‖ **Estrangelo, estranghelo** (estræ·ngėlo). Also 8 estrangel, 9 estrangela. [Syriac ܐܣܛܪܢܓܝܠܐ *estrangelō*: Nöldeke accepts the view of Assemani that the word is a. Gr. στρογγύλος rounded] An archaic form of the Syriac alphabet. Also *attrib.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Estrangel*, the Estrangelus character, a particular species or form of Syriack letter serving as capitals. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Abyssinians..still occasionally use the estrangel character. 1853 H. BURGESS *Hymns Ephraem Syrus* Introd. 93 The four gospels in the Estrangelo character. 1883 *Palæogr. Soc. Facsimiles*, Orient. Ser. VIII. Pl. xcix, A small, elegant Estrangela. *Mod.* The Estrangelo Syriac version of the Gospels.

Estrangement (ėstrē·ndʒmėnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of estranging; the condition of being estranged; separation, withdrawal, alienation in feeling or affection.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. ii. (R.), If excommunication be incurred..he that is guilty..is bound to submit to estrangements and separations. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc. Magistrates* Wks. 1871 III. 429 The prevailing contempt of God's word, and estrangement from his house. 1738-41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. § 1. Wks. 1811 V. 10 Moses, to prevent any such estrangement..was careful to acquaint the chosen Family..of their descent from one man and woman. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 496 Apprehending a greater estrangement of the mind of the Nizam. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 261 The estrangement between the King of England and the Prince of Orange became daily more complete. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* v. (1884) 169 The estrangement of the soul from God.

†**Estra·ngeness.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ESTRANGE *a.* + -NESS.] = STRANGENESS.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* N iv a, The hearer, mervailyng at the estrangenesse of the devise.

Estranger 1 (ėstrē·ndʒəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which estranges, parts asunder, or causes estrangement.

1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 117 Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 130 What estranger, What ill most strong in evil, can be thrust Between the faithful Father and the Son.

†**Estra·nger** 2. *Obs.* Also 5-6 estraunger. [a. OF. *estranger* (mod.F. *étranger*): see STRANGER.]

1. a. One belonging to another nation; an alien, foreigner. b. One belonging to another family or district; a stranger.

1471 *Paston Lett.* No. 664. II. 421 The Kyngs gret enemys and rebellis acompanyed with enemys estrangers be nowe aryved. 1550 J. COKE *Eng & Fr. Herald.* § 59 (1877) 75 Notwithstandyng this excedynge power of Estraungers, Heralde the usurper fought the battayle to th' utteraunce. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 297 That none of the family might alienate the coatearmor of their house, to the bearing of an estranger. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 148 *Estrangers* are .. sometimes they that be borne beyond the sea. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. *Law.* One who is not privy or party to an act, contract, title, etc.; = STRANGER.

1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. § 36 Any act..to be done or performed .. by any estranger or estrangers to this present submission. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 183 There be two Joyntenants, and one of them and an estranger do disseise the other. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 90 If the Beasts of another Man are .. agisting my Land .. and are taken by an Estranger, I shall have a Replevin. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Estra·nging (ėstrē·ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. ESTRANGE.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 43 The death of y^e soule.. is an vtter estranging of the soule from God. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 406 Ordinary estranging in body breedeth strangenesse in affection. *a* 1677 HALE *True Relig.* III. (1684) 38 There arise Schismes, Factions .. and studied estrangings of Professors of Christianity.

Estra·nging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That estranges; cf. ESTRANGE *v.* 5.

1775 in ASH. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 59 The image of cold death, With his estranging agonies. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* viii. 119 The four stood in the pale, estranging moonlight.

†**Estra·ngle,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *estrangler* (mod.Fr. *étrangler*): see ASTRANGLE, STRANGLE.] *trans.* = STRANGLE *v.*: in quot. to choke.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 134/2 A woman..had a sone deying in whos throte was a bone of a fysshe thwart whyche estrangled hym.

Estrapade (estrăpē·d). [a. Fr. *estrapade* (cf. Sp. *estrapada*), ad. It. *strappata*, f. *strappare* to pull tight; app. of Teut. origin; cf. Ger. (Swiss) *strapfen* to draw, Ger. *straff* drawn tight.]

1. The attempt of a horse to get rid of his rider by rearing and kicking.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1828 in WEBSTER. In mod. Dicts.

2. *Hist.* A torture consisting in attaching a person's hands and feet to a rope, drawing him up by them to a great height, and then letting him fall suddenly; = STRAPPADO.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 404 He [Francis] could ill afford to forsake a religion which allowed him so pleasantly to compound for his amatory indulgences by the estrapade. *Ibid.* (1858) I. v. 423 The estrapade was an infernal machine introduced by Francis into Paris for the better correction of heresy.

Estray (ėstrē·), *sb.* and *a.* [a. AF. *estray*, vbl. sb. (taken *concr.*) f. *estraier* to stray: see ASTRAY.]

A. *sb. Law.* A stray animal; 'any beast not wild, found within any Lordship, and not owned by any man' (Cowell).

[1292 BRITTON I. xviii. § 3 Weyf ou estray nent chalengez de eynz le an et le jour si soit al seignur de la fraunchise.] 1594 WEST *Symbol.* ii. *Chancerie* § 37 The like is it of an Estray or a Deodand. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 334 All such Estrays and Cumelings as..should be taken or found upon the Abbots demesnes. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 105 The Estray shall be proclaimed in the two next Market Towns. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 298 Any beast may be an estray, that is by nature tame or reclaimable. 1776 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 145 The Lord's Bailiff, or receiver of estrays. 1850 LONGF. *By Fireside, Pegasus in Pound* vi, The..village crier..proclaiming there was an estray to sell.

b. *transf.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* (1602) 589 Many things haue escaped me vnseen..and it shall not bee harde for him that meeteth with such Estrais to take and lodge them in their right Titles here. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxvii. 432 This happy estray, thus restored, begs leave by me to acknowledge its lovely owner. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 350 This poor little wanderer was an estray from his fellows. 1881 E. C. STEDMAN in *Scribn. Mag.* Oct. 817 How he seizes on some promising estray.

B. *adj.* Of an animal: That is astray. *rare.*

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I. 216 Things found, which do not belong to anybody, as wreck of sea, beasts estray [orig. *estravagauntes*] rabbits, hares, etc.

Estray (ėstrē·), *v. arch.* [ad. OF. *estrai-er*: see ASTRAY *v.*] *intr.* To STRAY. *lit.* and *fig.*

1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 199 If the auncient Fathers had so doone, they had not estrayed so farre from the Apostles simplicitie. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* I, The lambes that sometime did estray. 1602 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* IV. iii, This nymph one day..Estrays apart, and leaves her Company. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* II. ix. 289 How could it be that men should so prodigiously neglect the glory of God, unless they were estrayed from their end, since they were made for it? 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 44 One of the sisters led Gallus estraying by Permessus' streams To th' Aon mountains. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bk.* (1879) I. 261 Just estraying a little way.

Hence **Estray·ed** *ppl. a.*, that has strayed. **Estray·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7. § 5 Estraied cattell claimed and proued by the owners. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 310 The sweete touch of that hand seemed to his estrayed powers so heauenly a thing, etc. 1598 YONG *Diana* 318 But euermore despaire..From former course of minde doth cause estraying. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Cor. & Sheriffs, Crt. Leets* 140 b, And likewise you shall present all such cattel estraied as shall usually come within your office. 1883 W. R. WILLIAMS in *Butler's Bible-Wk.* I. 366 The shepherd seeking his estrayed sheep.

Estrayte, obs. form of ESTREAT.

†**E·stre.** *Obs.* Also 3 eastre, 4 ester(e, hestre, 5 esture, estyr. [a. OF. *estre* being, condition (in pl. = sense 2), orig. a subst. use of *estre* (mod.F. *être*) to be. In sense 2 b this was in Fr. already confused with another word, = Pr. *estra* fem., of unknown etymology.]

1. Condition of being, way of life, position, circumstances; also, a state of things.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5467 To wite of Alisaundres estre .. Grete wille had Porus the kyng. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4563 Siker þou be þat al mi pine & alle mine estris ichil telle þe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 He told him of alle þe estere, þat him mette þat nyght. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 272 What shall I telle unto Silvestre Or of your name or of your estre. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1559 Thay..talked and tolde Off othir estres fulle olde.

2. *concr.* a. A place; places generally; hence the parts about a country; localities, a region; also an estate, dominions.

c 1205 LAY. 3583 Leir is an is londe, icume ouer sæ streme to isen is eastresse. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10586 So long he [Tumna] leuede yn þat estre þat for hys name he hyȝt Tuncestre. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 891 To Wales is William schaken, estres to spie. *Ibid.* 145 He bouht Two maners tille his estre. *Ibid.* 212 Jon regned in þis estre kyng auhten ȝere. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas.* III. v. (1554) 74 a, He gan espie thestres of the place. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 293 He toke hym come To spere the estyrs of Rome. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. 221 The noble baron of stafford priked hir hors vp and doune by the hylles for to kepe the estres [*ed.* 1520 estrees] of the countrey.

b. Chiefly *pl.* Apartments, dwellings, quarters; the inner rooms in a house, divisions or alleys in a garden, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 Brouhte o brune alle hire huses [*v. r.* eastres.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2252 (Cott.) His esters sal we see ful suyth. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7611 Y wol sende hire lovedrewry, And hire hestris ekeaspye. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Mer.* 816 At hir dore and hir fenester Hadde y blisced and ech ester. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1768 ȝede a grom of grece in þe gardyn to pleie to bi-hold þe estres & þe herberes so faire. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1711 *Lucrece*, The husbonde knew the estris wel & fyn. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 556 For thow knowest better then I, al the estris of this house, go vp thy selff and spy. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1448, I wente.. Aboute the place; it was not left, Tyl I hadde all the gardyn bene In the estres that men might sene. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX. vii, Pleaseth it yow to see the estures [*printed by Caxton* eſtures] of this castel. 1775 in Ash.

3. App. used for: Fruit, produce.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxiv [lxv.] 11 Fele falde his estres in þe land [Vulg. *multiplica genimina ejus* (sc. *terræ*)].

Estreat (ėstrī·t), *sb. Law.* Forms: 6 estrayte, -eyt, 6- estreat. Also 5-7 *aphet.* strete, (5 streete). [a. AF. *estrete*, OF. *estraite* (in law Lat. *extracta*), fem. sb. from pa. pple. of *estraire* to extract :—L. *extrahĕre*, f. *ex* out + *trahĕre* to draw. Cf. Fr. *extrait* EXTRACT.]

1. 'The true extract, copy, or note of some original writing or record, *esp.* of fines, amercements, etc., entered on the rolls of a court to be levied by the bailiff or other officer'. (Wharton.)

[1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 7 Qi..ount..plus levé qe contenu ne fust en les estretes de noster Escheker.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 480 Streete, catchepol['s] bok to gader by mercymentys. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 421 The seide Toune clerk to make vp his Stretys vnto the Baillifs. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 137 b, Shall be bounde and shall make theyr Estraytes. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 24 (1876) 17 The clarke of the market .. shal deliver ..the stretes into the warderobe. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 178 Greene waxe .. signifies the estreats of issues, fines, and amercements. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden Soc.) 160 To supply the estreats of the patents in the 16th year of King Ch. 2d. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 107 Estreats—that is copies—of all the fines and forfeitures imposed. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 452 *note*, The estreats or rate rolls of the general taxation.

transf. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 158 What are they but estreats of those originals? Wherof th' Almighty word engroue the portrature.

b. *Clerk of the Estreats* (see quot.).

1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xiii. (1743) 120 The office of the Clerk of the Estreats is to receive every term the estreats or extracts out of the office of the Remembrancer. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1833 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

†2. *transf.* in *pl.* The fines themselves and other payments enforced by law. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Plumpton Corr.* 255 He did receive xi^{s}..over and above your rents and your estreats. 1630 in Nichols *Churchw. Acc. St. Margarets Westm.* (1797) 40 John Fennell and Ralph Atkinson collectors of the estreats for repair of Brentford Bridge and Knightsbridge. 1640 *Order Ho. Commons* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 154 The said Clerks Wages, and the several Fines and Estreats.

Estreat (ėstrī·t), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To extract or take out the record of (a fine, bail, recognizance, etc.) and return it to the court of exchequer to be prosecuted.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 28 The issues and profytes of them are estreyted by the sayd iustices, and returned in to the kynges escheker. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xi. (1739) 59 If they were not arrayed, then the Recognizances of such as undertook the work, are estreated. 1737 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 256 Lest their Recognizances should be estreated. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 8 The fines thus imposed upon jurors had been estreated into the exchequer. *Mod.* The recognizances were ordered to be estreated.

2. *loosely.* To exact (a fine); to enforce forfeiture of (anything).

1647 BOYLE *Agst. Swearing* Wks. 1772 VI. 24 The poor ..seem to have a title..to the amerciaments that are estreated upon trespasses against their Lord. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xix, The old farmer saw his tricks confiscated, and his games estreated.

Estreg, var. of ESTRICHE, *Obs.*

Estren, obs. form of EASTERN.

Estrepe (ėstrī·p), *v. Law.* [ad. OF. *estrepe-r* = Pr. *estrepar*:—L. *exstirpāre* to root up (see EXTIRPATE).] *trans.* (See quot.)

1672 COWELL *Interpr., Estrepe*, to make Spoil by a Tenant for Life in Lands or Woods, to the prejudice of him in the Reversion. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. In mod. Dicts.

Estrepement (ėstrī·pmėnt). Forms: 6 estreppement, 7 estrepment, -ipament, 7-8 estrepament, 8- estrepement. Also 7 *aphet.* strepment. [a. AF. *estrepement*, f. *estreper*: see prec.]

1. 'Wasting' of lands, *esp.* 'Any spoil or waste made by tenant for life, upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in reversion; also, making land barren by continual ploughing' (Wharton). *Writ of estrepement* (see quot. 1768: this was abolished by 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 27).

1503 *Will of Copynger* (Somerset Ho.), W^{t} oute eny estreppement or wast. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Estrepement or Estripament. 1736 BAILEY, *Estrepament.* 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. i. 151 Without doing any Estrepement, Waste, or Exile. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 225 And the writ of estrepement lay at the common law .. to stop any waste which the vanquished party might be tempted to commit. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

†2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

In cases of felony and Petit Treason the king had the right of estrepement, i. e. of enjoying the felon's lands for a year and 'wasting' them to his heart's content. This being to the injury of the lord of the fee, it became customary to compound with the king for the right of estrepement, which came to be represented merely by a fine.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 435 Estrepments, goods of fugitives and of convict, attainted, outlawed, and wayved persons.

†**Estrete.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *estraite* in same sense:—L. *extracta*: see ESTREAT.] Extraction, origin; hence, nature.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 87 Toward this vice of which we trete There ben yet tweie of thilke estrete.

E·strich, e·stridge. [var. of OSTRICH, q.v.; and cf. Pr. *estruz.*]

†1. = OSTRICH. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 585 *Fungus*, a ffynch [*vel* an Estrich, *secundum quosdam*]. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Phyllyp Sparowe* 478 The estryge, that wyll eate An horshowe. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 124 The Estrich disgesteth harde yron to preserue his health. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 197 To be furious, Is to be frighted out of feare, and in that moode The Doue will pecke the Estridge. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 7 The Estrich may digest A Broken Rocke, and on a Plough-Share feast. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist. Moon* II. 72 A kind of Estridge.

2. (See quot.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc., Estrich*, the commercial name of the fine down of the ostrich. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade. Estridge*, the fine soft down which lies under the feathers of the ostrich.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1460 *Will of Tame* (Somerset Ho.), Ciphum cum esterige-feders. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Speke Parrot* 80 *Ic dien* serueth for the erstrych fether. 1613 S. ROWLANDS *Paire of Spy-Knaves* B iij a, Point the Feather-maker not to faile To plume my head with his best Estridge tayle. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-gl.* III. iii, He shall eat something else too that rides here; Ile try his estridg stomack. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* IV. i. Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 307 Taught me Estridge-like, To digest Iron and Steele. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cxcvii, Everie Bow .. May weare a Scarfe, each Shaft, an Estrich Plume. 1685 [see ESTERY FEATHER]. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. i. 276 This Tree bears a Flower..about the bigness of an Estrich-Egg. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* 255 Ostrich, or Estridge wool, is used as a substitute for beaver.

†**E·striche.** *Obs.* Also 1 éast-rice, 5 aust-ridge, est(e)rych(e, 8 estreg. [f. EAST + RICHE; cf. -RIC.]

1. a. An eastern kingdom or country. b. In OE. *spec.* The East-Frankish kingdom.

893 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.), Her on þysum ȝeare for se micla here..eft of þæm east rice westweard. *a* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Þe þre kinges þe comen of estriche.

2. attrib. *Estrich board*: applied to timber coming from Norway or the Baltic.

[It is not quite certain that this is rightly placed here; cf. Ger. *estrich* floor (which however strictly means a *plaster* floor). But the similar use of *estlande* (see EASTLAND) strongly supports the view here adopted.]

1350 *Proclam.* in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 261 Divers boards of estrichesborde..*6l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* 1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 91 In xiij bord. de Estriche emp. pro feretro Beati Wilfridi exaltando 2*s.* 2*d.* 1459 *Bury Wills* (Camden Soc.) 242 Duo scabella de estryche board. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 23, Xij austrige boorde, and viij. other boordes. 1514 *Inv. Goods* in *Gentl. Mag.* (1834) CIV. i. 47 In the parlour, a table of Estriche bourde with ij tristells. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Estreg bords*, Boards, Deal or Firr, brought from the Eastern Parts. 1715 in KERSEY. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 489 The better kinds [of boards] were called estrich and wainscot.

Estrin, obs. form of EASTERN.

‖ **E·stro.** *Obs.* [It. *estro* 'poetic rage' (Baretti), ad. L. *æstrus* in same sense, lit. gadfly.] Inspiration, irresistible impulse.

1606 MARSTON *Parasitaster* II. D iij, With..this same Estro, or Enthusiasme..Will we goe rate the Prince.

†**E·stuance.** *Obs.* [f. as next: see -ANCE.] Heat, warmth.

1818 in TODD [with quot. from Sir T. Browne; the passage occurs in *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi, but edd. 1646, 1650, 1658, 1672, 1686 read *æstuation.*] Hence in later Dicts.

†**E·stuant,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 ÆSTUANT. [ad. L. *æstuant-em*, pr. pple. of *æstuāre* to boil, be inflamed.] Boiling hot.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 434 Yit leve a litel hool oute atte to brethe, Thaire heetes estuant forto alethe. 1633 [see ÆSTUANT].

Estuarial (estiu,ē·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *æstuāri-um* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an estuary.

So **Estua·rian** *a.* = prec.

1883 *Standard* 12 May 3/5 The construction of the estuarial works. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl., Estuarian.*

Estuarine (e·stiuărəin), *a.* [f. ESTUARY or L. *æstuāri-um*, after analogy of *mar-ine, lacustr-ine*: see -INE.] Of or belonging to an estuary; *esp.* of strata, etc. formed or deposited in an estuary.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 297 The lowest estuarine zone of Scotland. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* x. 193 The remains of .. estuarine..organisms. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vi. 102 Clearly marked shore and estuarine deposits.

Estuary (e·stiuări). Forms: 6 estuarie, (7 estuar), 6- estuary; also ÆSTUARY. [ad. L. *æstuāri-um*, prop. adj. 'tidal', hence a tidal marsh or opening, f. *æstus* heat, boiling, bubbling, tide.]

1. *gen.* A tidal opening, an inlet or creek through which the tide enters; an arm of the sea indenting the land. *rare* in mod. use.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 29 A greate Sande with a shorte Estuary into the Lande. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 219 Two Castles .. sufficiently defended .. by the Estuary of the Sea. 1782 W. GILPIN *Wye* (1789) 128 The finest estuary [Cardiff] we had seen in Wales. 1825 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) II. xxi. 389 The country resembled extremely a large aestuary, but studded with rocky islands. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 53 The word Fleet means an estuary or arm of the sea. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 238 The La Plata..is rather an estuary of the sea than a river.

2. *spec.* The tidal mouth of a great river, where the tide meets the current of fresh water.

15.. STOW *Annales* (1615) 3 The Riuer of Taus..breaketh into the German sea, and at y^{e} mouth forceth great estuars or armes of the sea. 1798 SKRINE *Tour S. Wales* (T.), The river swells into a great estuary, and in sight forms the Bristol Channel. *a* 1804 W. GILPIN (T.), Among the solitary birds, which frequent the estuaries of rivers. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 265 Estuaries (a term which we confine to inlets entered both by rivers and tides of the sea). 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* i. 1 Estuaries worthy of such tributaries. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 212 Upraised deposits of silt .. skirt the estuary of the Clyde.

†3. A place where liquid boils up. *Obs.*

1684 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) IV. 799 Whether .. over the æstuary..there arise any visible mineral fumes.

transf. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 50 Bacon was accustomed to take a draught of March-beer towards bed-time, to settle this æstuary of his mind.

†4. A vapour-bath. *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 189 Chirurgions have invented a certain Æstuary..like a bird-cage. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Æstuary.*

5. *attrib.* (sometimes quasi-*adj.* = ESTUARINE).

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 280 Estuary shells are more frequently liable .. to be intermixed with the exuviæ of pelagic tribes. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1852) 129 My reasons for considering the Pampæan formation to be an estuary deposit were, etc. 1884 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 6/1 While the estuary fishermen have reaped a remunerative harvest, the rod men have had little or no fishing.

Estuate, -ation, var. ff. ÆSTUATE, -ATION.

†**Estu·diant.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *estudiant*, pr. pple. of *estudier*: see ESTUDY *v.* Cf. STUDIANT.] A student.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. vii. 142 Seynt dionyse .. beyng an estudyaunt in grece. 1494 FABYAN, VII. 526 They sent y^{e} estudyauntys of y^{e} lawe, canon & cyuyle.

†**Estu·dy,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 astudie, 5-6 estudie, -ye. [a. OF. *estudier* (mod.F. *étudier*) ad. late L. *studiāre*, f. *studium* STUDY. Cf. Pr. and Sp. *estudiar*, Pg. *estudar*, It. *studiare.*] = STUDY *v.*, *trans.* and *intr.*

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Auh abuten þeos, þencheð & astudieð wel swuðe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iii. (1860) B viij b, Theyr offyce is..to estudye diligently in such wyse..so that they be not founde corupt. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* I. vii. 10 b, He taughte hem to do wel, to estudie, etc. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* § 203 (1877) 116 The great nombre of gentilmen .. alwayes estudyeng the lawes of the realme.

Hence **Estu·died** *ppl. a.*, learned.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* § 167 (1877) 107 The most parte of them be wel estudied in the lawes of God.

†**Estu·dy,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *estudie* STUDY, f. L. *studium.*] Care, desire, zeal: = STUDY *sb.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* E iij, They dyd put all theyr estudye for to knowe the faytes or dedes of thauncientes. 1483 — *Golden Leg.* 221/3 They bothe were of one loue, of one estudye and of one wylle.

‖ **Estufa** (estū·fă). [Sp. *estufa*, heated room, vapour bath, corresp. to It. *stufa*, OF. *estuve* (mod.F. *étuve*); of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *stupa* (Ger. *stube* room): see STOVE.] An underground chamber, in which a fire is kept constantly burning; used by the Pueblo Indians of Spanish North America as a place of assembly.

1875 PARKMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 45 Estufas, or subterranean chambers .. where the men of the community meet for social, deliberative, and religious purposes. 1876 L. H. MORGAN *ibid.* CXXIII. 83 Circular estufas found in connection with the new Mexican pueblos. 1881 — *Contrib. Amer. Ethnol.* 148 The regular time for meeting in the estufa is the last day of December.

†**Estuo·sity.** *Obs.* [f. L. *æstuōs-us* (see ÆSTUOUS) full of heat, f. *æstus* heat + -ITY.] A heated state or condition.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 222 It..tempers the estuosity of the blood. 1710 FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 158 A Refrigerating Expulsion .. tempers flatulent Estuosities of the Hypochondria. 1730 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 153 Heat, Estuosity, Erosions of the Stomach, and Thirst.

Esture, var. form of ÆSTURE, *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XII. 111 The seas retain .. their outrageous esture there. 1782-1800 in BAILEY; 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Estward(e, obs. form of EASTWARD.

Estyme, obs. form of ESTEEM.

Estynct, var. of EXTINCT *v. Obs.*

Esundire, obs. form of ASUNDER.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 338 He had gedird his grese & grune þaim esundire.

†**E·sure.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *ēs-* ppl. stem of *ēdĕre* to eat + -URE.] The process of eating.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 338 More suave and wholsome both for medicinall uses and esure.

†**Esu·rial,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *ēsuriālis*, f. *ēsuriēs* hunger.] Pertaining to hunger, given up to fasting.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. i, These esurial idle Days [Fr. *feries esuriales*].

†**Esu·riate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēsuri-ēs* hunger + -ATE^{3}.] *intr.* To hunger.

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Essuriate* [sic].

Esurience (ėsiūə·riėns). [f. L. *ēsurient-em*, pr. pple. of *ēsurīre*: see ESURIENT and -ENCE.] The state of being esurient; hunger, appetite; 'neediness and greediness'.

1825 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 338 Esurience .. the origin and interpretation of whose name is found in the Hebrew root signifying hunger, and thence capacity. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. viii. (1872) 53 A ray of empyrean light;—but imbedded .. in such indolences and esuriences as had made strange work with it. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study Ben Jonson* 40 No pretext beyond the fact of esurience..is suggested for the villainy of Subtle.

Esuriency (ėsiūə·riėnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality or state of being esurient; fondness for eating.

1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 12 (1822) I. 91 His third era of esuriency takes place in the house of a Spanish gentleman. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 223 That were as endless as Mr. Dando's infinite esuriency. 1886 W. S. LILLY *Chapt. Europ. Hist.* I. 30 The eye speaks of nothing but dull esuriency.

Esurient (ɨsiū·riĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *ēsurient-em*, pr. pple. of *ēsurīre* to be hungry, desiderative vb. f. *ēs-* ppl. stem of *ĕdĕre* to eat.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Hungry: in early use chiefly *fig.* Now humorously pedantic in lit. sense, or (with reminiscence of Juvenal's *Græculus esuriens*) in the sense 'impecunious and greedy'.

a **1672** Wood *Life* (1848) 107 He [A. Wood] might advance his esurient genie in antiquities, especially in those of the said universitie. **1691** — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 867 He was as esurient after fame as Tom Coryate. **1790** J. Williams *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 32 Esurient Ruin shall be taught to spare Those altars congregated Virtues rear. **1833** Lamb *Elia, Pop. Fallacies*, To sit esurient at his own table, and commend the flavour of his venison upon the absurd strength of his never touching it himself. **1837** Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv, He is an esurient, unprovided Advocate; Danton by name. **1854** Badham *Halieut.* 476 Juvenal's picture of an esurient Greek. **1858** *Sat. Rev.* VI. 559/2 The English Cabinet annually avails itself of the delightful facility thus afforded to esurient ichthyophagi. **1881** *Spectator* 15 Jan. 81 Untrustworthy, esurient, broken attorneys.

b. *transf.*

1710 Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* (1730) 156 Calcin'd Hartshorn..must needs..leave its Pores empty and esurient.

¶ **2.** *catachr.* Pertaining to appetite or the love of eating; gastronomic.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 438 Esurient and bibulous reminiscences ooze from its surface. **1852** *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI 749 Let them..extend the esurient knowledge of their race..inculcate educational cookery.

B. *sb.* A greedy person.

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (1817) III. 965 An insatiable esurient after riches and what not.

Hence **Esu·riently** *adv.*, hungrily.

1883 G. A. MacDonnell *Chess Life Pict.* 106, I..was waiting esuriently the appearance of the committee in order to commence our refection.

† **Esurine,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 essurine. [ad. mod.L. *ēsurīn-us*, app. irreg. f. *ēsurīēs* hunger; used by Paracelsus in the sense 'promoting appetite', with reference to medicaments of an acid nature; subsequently (in pre-scientific chemistry) used as the distinctive epithet of mineral acid salts, and sometimes interpreted as 'eating, corrosive'.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Promoting appetite; also, inclined to eat; (of the appetite) voracious. **b.** Having the nature of a mineral acid; corrosive. *Esurine salts*: 'such as are of a fretting or eating quality' (Bailey).

[*a* **1541** Paracelsus *Buch v. den Tartarischen Kranckh.* (1589) 246 Nuhn ist Esurinum Acetosum ein Artzney die von ihrer Natur den Magen so hungerig machet dass er begert zu essen vnessentliche Speiss, und aber was er begert das verzehrt er. *a* **1644** Van Helmont *Paradoxa* III. § 10 Wks. (1704) 650 Sal quoddam hermaphroditicum metallorum, quod defectu nominis esurinum sive acetosum re et nomine vocari cœpit.] **1651** Biggs *New Disp.* 218 Digestible, esurine, and depascent ferment. **1652** French *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 55 By esurine salt I understand .. a certain acid vapour applicable to all Metals and Minerals. **1662** H. Stubbe *Ind. Nectar* vii. 156 Whatever will saturate that esurine [*printed* esurive] Humour upon the Stomach. **1669** W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 2 Every vitriol is made of an essurine salt. *c* **1676** Wiseman (J.), The air of Hampstead in which .. there is always something esurine and acid. **1687** P. Madan *Tunbr. Waters* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 591 If at dinner you have an esurine appetite, take care not to eat too much.

† **B.** *sb. Obs.* A medicine which provokes appetite or causes hunger.

1775 in Ash; hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Esu·rion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ēsurīōn-em* in same sense, f. *ēsurīre*: see Esurient.] A hungry fellow.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* **1704** in Cocker. **1775** in Ash.

† **Esuri·tion.** *Obs.* [f. L. *ēsurīre*: see Esurient and -tion.] The state or condition of being hungry. **1678-96** in Phillips; **1775** in Ash.

Et, ME. variant of At *prep.*

Et, obs. form of Eat.

-et, *suffix*, forming diminutives from sbs., represents OF. *-et* masc., *-ete* (mod.F. *-ette*) fem., corresp. to Pr. *-et, -eta*, Sp. *-ito, -ita* (also *-ete, -eta* in adopted words), It. *-etto, -etta*:—Com. Romanic *-itto, -itta*, of unknown (? non-Latin) origin. In Eng. the suffix occurs chiefly in Fr. words adopted into ME., as *basnet, bullet, crotchet, fillet, gullet, hatchet, mallet, pocket, pullet, sonnet, tablet, turret*, etc.; most of these are now used without any consciousness of their original diminutive sense. The distinction in form between the masc. and fem. suffixes was not often observed even in ME.; the spelling *-ete* however occasionally occurs for OF. *-ete*, as in *polete* Pullet; in adoptions from mod.F. in 16th and 17th c. *-et* represented Fr. *-ette* as well as *-et* (e.g. in *facet, islet*); in more recent adoptions the latter usually remains as -ette. The suffix has been little used as an English formative, though words like *riveret* are found in 17th c. writers. Certain Fr. diminutives formed with *-et* on sbs. ending in *-el* (either diminutive or adjectival) have been adopted into Eng., and have given rise to the suffix -let, which has been largely employed to form diminutives in Eng.

Etacism (ē·tăsiz'm). [f. Gr. *ἦτα, ēta*, the name of the letter *η*, after the analogy of Lambdacism (Gr. *λαμβδακισμός*).] The 'Erasmian' pronunciation of the Greek letter *η* as (*ē*) or (*ē̄*) as distinguished from the 'Reuchlinian' or modern Greek pronunciation (*ī*). Cf. Itacism. So **E·tacist,** one who practises or upholds etacism.

1833 E. Robinson tr. *Buttmann's Gr. Gram.* 23 note, The Erasmian [mode of pronunciation] is also called Etacism (*e* like *a* in *hate*).

‖ **Étagère** (etaʒɛ̄r). [Fr. *étagère*, f. *étage* shelf, story.] A piece of furniture having a number of shelves or stages, one above another, for receiving articles of elegance or use.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Etagere*, a piece of cabinet furniture; a what-not, side-board, dumb-waiter or set of shelves. **1884** *New York Herald* 27 Oct. 1/4 Etageres.

E·tamine. Also 8 etamin. [a. Fr. *étamine*: see Estamin.]

† **a.** = Estamin (*obs.*). **b.** (see quot. 1884.)

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 378 Etamins fine..Etamins common. **1884** *West. Daily Press* 13 June 7/6 Etamine, a sort of embroidered canvas..likely to be worn at spas. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 8/1 A..dainty chemiset of cream étamine.

Etc., an abbreviation of Et cetera.

Et cetera, etcetera (et,se·tĕră). Also et cætera; often abbreviated as etc., &c. [a. L. *et cētera* (*et* and + *cētera*, often written *cætera*, the rest, neut. pl. of **cēterus* the other).]

1. As phrase: And the rest, and so forth, and so on (cf. Gr. *καὶ τὰ λοιπά*, Ger. *und so weiter*), indicating that the statement refers not only to the things enumerated, but to others which may be inferred from analogy. Occasionally used when the conclusion of a quotation, a current formula of politeness, or the like, is omitted as being well known to the reader.

A custom formerly common, but now nearly disused except in certain government offices, is to write '&c., &c.' in the addresses of letters, as a substitute for the titles of office or dignity affixed to the name of the person addressed.

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 37 Also a gowne .. in ward, &c. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* cxiii. 154 Not to foryete the countesse moder unto the erle et cetera. **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 612/1 The woordes of saynt Paule, It is impossible that they whiche haue once been illumined, &c. **1640** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 1186, I *A. B.* do swear, That I do approve the Doctrine and Discipline..established in the Church of England .. nor will I ever give my Consent to alter the Government of this Church by Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, and Archdeacons, &c. **1745** J. Elton in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxvii. 306, I beg you will not lose one single thought upon me. I am, &c. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 47. 497 In the name of the indigent classes themselves ..et cetera. *Mod.* I remain, Yours, etc.

2. As *sb.* Also pl. **etceteras. a.** The phrase as a name for itself. Also *attrib.*, as in *Etcetera Oath*, a form of oath which the convocation of 1640 attempted to impose on the English clergy: see quot. 1640 in 1.

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 198 Come wee to full Points here, and are et cetera's nothing. **1640** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. II. 1206 This Clause is administer'd with an &c. which we conceive was never tendered in any Oath before now. **1640** Ld. Digby *Sp.* 9 Nov. *ibid.* IV. III. 31 Besides the bottomless Perjury of an Et cætera. **1640** Sir J. Culpeper *ibid.* IV. III. 33 Besides the Et cætera Oath. **1656** Heylin *Extr. Vapulans* 208, I thought our Author had been such an enemy to all *etcæteras*, because of the mysterious import..which they carry with them. **1681** *Ess. Peace & Truth Ch.* (Fly Leaf), The Year 1640, when the Et cætera Oath was imposed. **1709** Addison *Tatler* No. 133 ₱ 7, I have by me an elaborate Treatise on the Aposiopesis call'd an Et cætera. **1761** Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 147 An oath which contained an *et cætera* in the midst of it. **1853** *Brimley Ess.* 24 Sept. 293 Even then, a comprehensive et cætera would be needed for supernumeraries.

b. as substitute for a suppressed substantive, generally a coarse or indelicate one.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 38 (Qq.). **1611** Cotgr. s. v. *Bergamasque.* **1643** *Myst. Iniq.* 43 It is concluded .. betwixt the two *Etcætera's*, that a Cessation of Armes..should bee agreed on.

c. A number of unspecified things or (improperly) persons.

1656 Cowley *Misc., The Chron.* x, A pretty Thomasine, And then another Katherine, And then a long *Et cætera.* **1746** *Brit. Mag.* 331 A Gardner, and a long &c. of Heroes fell for our Sakes. **1824** Miss Ferrier *Inher.* ix, Milton, Spenser, and a long et cetera of illustrious names. **1868** M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* ii. 37 The powers .. conferred on the Chancellors, including an etc. of consuetudinary privileges. *Mod. Newspaper*, There were present Messrs. A., B., C., &c.

d. *pl.* only: Things usually included under the phrase *etcetera*; usual additions, extras, 'sundries'.

1817 Keatinge *Trav.* I. 232 Various fanciful forms of puddings, forced meats, minced meats, and indescribable et-ceteras. **1838** Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxvi, Fifty guineas a-year without the et-ceteras. **1862** *Gifts & Graces* v. 62 The thousand little etceteras which had to be done the day before the move. **1884** *Bazaar* 22 Dec. 664/2 These et-ceteras, by the by, must be much in the children's way.

¶ **3.** as *vb.* (cf. 2 b).

1867 H. Kingsley *Silcote of Sil.* lxi, I am etcetera'd if I stand it.

Hence various whimsical nonce-words, as **Etce·terarist, Etce·teraize** *v.*, **Etce·teraly** *adv.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 56 To write critically, scientifically..etceteraly. **1831** *Fraser's Mag.* III. 67 He..sowed his wild oats of course—soberized—etceteraized. **1834-37** Southey *Doctor* clxxvi. (1848) 462 The benevolent and erudite etceterarist of Bealings.

Etch (etʃ), *sb.* [contracted form of Eddish.]

1. a. = Eddish 2 a; b. = Eddish 2 b.

a. **1573** Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 85 Eat etch er ye plow, with hog, sheepe and cow. **1669** [see Eddish 2].

b. **1727** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Corn*, Let the Dung be laid upon the Etch, and sow it with Barley. **1795** *Scots Mag.* LVII. 817/1 We observe wheat sowing after wheat, and likewise upon weak barley and oat etches. **1846** J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 209 Left foul after a crop of white grain .. the stubble or etch is shallow ploughed.

2. attrib., as *etch-crop* (see quots.).

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (J.), When they sow their etch crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. **1727** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Corn*, The next Crop, which they call the Etch-crop, [they sow it] with Oats, Beans, Pease, &c. **1806-7** A. Young *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 206 Every where you hear a condemnation of all etch or after crops, such as clover, pease, beans, tares, or oat.

† **Etch,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To sow an after-crop. Hence **E·tching** *vbl. sb.*

1806-7 A. Young *Agric. of Essex* (1813) I. 210 Crops and fallow is better than etching.

Etch (etʃ), *v.*[2] [a. Du. *etsen*, a. Ger. *ätzen* to etch:—MHG. *etzen, atzen*:—OHG. *ezjan, azjan* to cause to eat or to be eaten = Goth **atjan* (in *fra-atjan* to distribute for food):—OTeut.**atjan*, causative of **etan* to Eat.]

1. *trans.* To engrave (metals, sometimes glass, stone) by 'eating away' the surface with acids or other corrosives; chiefly, to engrave by this process (a copper or other metal plate) for the purpose of printing from it. Hence, to produce (figures), copy or reproduce (pictures, drawings, etc.), represent or portray (subjects) by this method.

In etching plates to be printed from, the metal is covered with a protective varnish called the ground, and the lines of the design are drawn through this substance with an 'etching-needle'; the acid is then poured over the ground, and acts on the plate only where its surface has been exposed by the needle. The vb. is also used of the production of designs on polished metal, *esp.* steel, by means of acids, the designs 'etched' appearing dead or clouded; also of the similar ornamentation of glass, the agent in this case being fluorine.

1634 J. B[ate] *Myst. Nat.* 140 Thereupon must be pounced, drawne, or traced, the thing that you are to etch. **1662** Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 72 The incomparable Landskips set forth by Paul Brill (some of which have been Etched in Aqua fortis by Nieulant). *a* **1691** Boyle *Wks.* (1772) III. 459, I have very seldom seen lovelier cuts..than I have seen made on plates etched, some by a French and others by an English artificer. **1781** W. Gilpin in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 38 A nephew of mine..thinks he has skill enough in his art to etch the drawings in aqua tinta. **1799** G. Smith *Laborat.* I. 231 To etch 100 or more Knife-blades at once. **1854** J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 370 The piece of glass to be etched. **1857** Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (ed. 3) Pref., All the Illustrations, which were formerly etched on copper, have been newly etched on steel.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Captive*, With a rusty nail he was etching [upon a stick] another day of misery. **1851** Longf. *Gold. Leg.* I. *Crt.-yard of Castle*, The swift and mantling river .. Etched with the shadows of its sombre margent. **1863** Hawthorne *Old Home, Lond. Suburb* (1879) 244 Hours of Sabbath quietude, with a calm variety of incident softly etched upon their tranquil lapse. **1870** Lowell *Study Wind.* 54 The shadows..of the bare boughs etched with a touch beyond Rembrandt.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To practise the art of etching.

1634 J. B[ate] *Myst. Nat.* 134 It is impossible for one ever to Grave or Etch well except he can draw well with the pen. *Ibid.* 140 The Plate you are to etch upon.. [must be]..ouerlaid .. with a ground made for the purpose. **1662** W. Faithorne (*title*), The Art of Graving and etching. **1768** W. Gilpin *Ess. on Prints* 150 Swanevelt .. etched in the manner of Waterlo. **1807** T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 199 The property which this acid has of corroding glass, has induced several ingenious men to attempt, by means of it, to .. etch upon glass. **1854** J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 370 The operation of etching upon glass.

3. To corrode. *To etch out*: to eat out (by an acid, etc.).

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 90 The cylinder of Quicksilver will seem cragged and itch'd [*in Errata* etch'd], and never purely smooth and polished. **1875** Sir J. W. Dawson *Life's Dawn* 101 By acting on the surface with a dilute acid we etch out the calcareous part.

4. *Comb.*, **etch-water,** the acid used in etching.

1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* I. 230 To prepare the etch-water.

Hence **Etched** (etʃt), *ppl. a.*

1847 (*title*), Sixty Etched Reminiscences of the Models in the University Galleries, Oxford, by Sir F. Chantrey. **1877** Kate Thompson *Handbk. Picture Gall.*, His etched works, which are so numerous and well-known.

† **Etch,** *v.*[3] [? var. of Edge *v.*[1]] = Edge *v.*[1] 6.

1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1701) 245 Without shifting of sides or at least etching this way and that way more or less.

Etch, *v.*[4] var. of Eche *v. Obs. To etch out*, to eke out. See Eke *v.* 3.

1682 D'Urfey *Butler's Ghost* 73 And none like him had e're the skill To etch and lengthen out a Bill. *c* **1698** Locke *Cond. Underst.* (1813) § 29 Terms .. found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to etch out their systems.

Etcher (e·tʃəɹ). [f. Etch *v.*[2] + -er[1].] One who etches.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 56 Giovanni Maggi was an excellent Painter and Etcher. **1713** *Guardian* No. 1 ₱ 1

Engravers, artists by way of mezzo-tinto, etchers, and the like. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 10 A carefully penned outline for the etcher. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 245 Vivares, a Frenchman .. a beautiful etcher of trees .. was born 1709. 1870 *Illust. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 446 The Queen..is an accomplished etcher.

Etching (e·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. ETCH; the art of the etcher.

1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat.* 140 Etching is an imitation of Engraving, but more speedily performed. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) III. 459 The art of etching, whereby copper and silver plates may be enriched with figures. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxxi. § 27 Prince Rupert .. was the inventor of etching. 1845 J. PYE *Patron. Brit. Art* ii. 50 Etching is not my profession.

2. *concr.* A copy or representation produced by the process of etching; an impression from an etched plate.

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 244 His etchings for Aesop's fables and view of Bruges were much esteemed. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* Wks. (1876) 127, I have an etching of the late Chancellor hanging over the parlour chimney. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Sonn.* 161 These leaves are merely etchings of the artist.

b. *transf.*

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxxii, Never is my imagination so busy as in framing his responses from the etchings of his countenance.

3. *attrib.*, as *etching-club, -needle, -printing, -varnish, -wax*; **etching-ground**, the composition with which the metal plate, etc. is covered preparatory to etching.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 51 Take a copper plate prepared as before .. lay the etching ground upon it, and etch the outlines of your design. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 374 The use of such a cushion has..been generally laid aside, since the etching-needle has been employed. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 162 Etching varnish is made of virgin wax and asphaltum. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 298 One process of engraving on glass is carried out by covering the glass with an etching wax, etc. 1878 HAMERTON *Engraving* in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 444/2 Etching clubs, or associations of artists for the publication of original etchings. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 311 Etching Printing has recently received especial care and attention.

Etchist (e·tʃist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A jocular synonym for ETCHER.

1888 *Punch* 16 June 282/2 James the First, Etchist, is no longer President of the R. S. B. A.

Ete, obs. form of EAT.

Eteliche, var. ATELICHE *adv. Obs.*, grievously, cruelly.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 He hit forgulte eteliche þa þe he tuhte and spuhte þet folc to cristes cwale.

†**E·ten, e·ttin.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 eoten, eten, 3 eatand(e, -ante, eotand, -end, -ind, ȝeten, 4 eten(e, -in, yhoten, 4–5 etayn(e, 6 *Sc.* eitin, etin, eyttyn, 7 ettin. [OE. *eoten, eten* = ON. *iǫtunn* (Sw. *jätte*, Da. *jetle*) :—OTeut. **ituno-z.*] A giant.

c 1205 LAY. 1801 Heo funden i þon londe twenti eotandes [*c* 1275 eatantes] stronge. *Ibid.* 17275 Hit hatte þere Eotinde King. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 545 Of hem woren ðe ȝetenes borne, Miȝti men, and fiȝti. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 6 [xix. 5] He gladed als yhoten to renne his wai. *c* 1325 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 118 Quen dauid faȝt againe þat etin has he noȝt his staf for-ȝetin. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 723 He werrez .. Boþe wyth bullez & berez, & borez oþer-quyle, & etaynez. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 111 No man is an etene to fede him þus bodili of Crist. *c* 1440 *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17. f. 128 (Halliw.) Fy, he said, thou foule! thou etayne! Alle my knyghtes thou garte be slayne. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* Ep. to King 45 Off the reid Etin [*v. r.* Eitin] and the gyir carlyng. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 63 The taiyl of the reyde eythyn vitht the thre heydis. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* I. ii, They say the King of Portugal cannot sit at his meate but the Giants and the Ettins will come and snatch it from him.

†**E·tenish.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 eoten-, etonisc, 3 ȝeteniss. [f. ETEN + *-isc*, -ISH.] Gigantic.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 1559 He..ȝeseah on searwum sige eadiȝ bil eald sweord eotenisc. *Ibid.* 2616 And his maȝum atbær brun fagne helm hringde byrnan eald sweord etonisc. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3715 ȝetenisse men ben in ebron.

†**Eteo·stic, eteo·stichon.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ἔτεο-ς, gen. of ἔτος year + στίχ-ος ROW.] = CHRONOGRAM.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Execr. Vulcan* 36 Had I .. pump'd for those hard trifles, Anagrams, Or Eteostics. 1882 J. HILTON *Chronograms* 378 A book .. contains this eteostichon, said to be the cemetery of St. Severin [Paris].

†**Ete·rminable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also etermynable. [f. E- *pref.*³ (here = IN-) + TERMINABLE.] That cannot be terminated; without termination or end; eternal.

a 1528 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumbld.* 199 Bring unto thy joye eterminable The soull of this lorde. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Eternynable*, interminable.

†**Ete·rnable, æte·rnable,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *æternābilis*, f. *æternāre* to make perpetual, f. *æternus*: see ETERNE.] Capable of being made eternal or everlasting.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Æternable.* So 1775 in ASH.

Eternal (*i*tə·ɹnăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 eternale, -eel, (5 eternaile *Sc.*), 5–7 eternall(e, 6 æternall, 4– eternal. [a. OF. *eternal, -el* (mod. F. *éternel*) = Pr. and Sp. *eternal*, It. *eternale*, ad. late L. *æternālis*, f. *ætern-us*: see ETERNE and -AL.

In philosophical and theological uses the word is the representative of Gr. *αἰώνιος*, f. *αἰών* age, ÆON.]

A. *adj.*

1. Infinite in past and future duration; without beginning or end; that always has existed and always will exist; *esp.* of the Divine Being.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 180 Eternaile God, quhy suld I thus wayis de. 1524 ABBOT MALVERN in *R. Glouc.* (1724) 584 The Eternall King .. shall reward everychone, Which ..this wretched world doth despise. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, We shall se the father of heuen and..his eternall sone our lord Jesu chryst. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxxiii. 27 The eternall God is thy refuge, and vnderneath are the euerlasting armes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 25 That to the highth of this great Argument I may assert th' Eternal Providence. *a* 1729 CLARKE *Serm.* I. iv. (R.), The eternal, supreme cause, has..a perfect..comprehension of all things. *a* 1800 BLAIR *Serm.* III. xix. (R.), The ancient philosophers ..maintained the eternal existence of matter. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 392 The old Eternal Genius who built the world.

b. By those who hold that time, *i.e.* the relation of succession, pertains merely to things as viewed by finite intelligence, and not to absolute reality, the word as used of God or His actions is interpreted in the sense: Not conditioned by time; not subject to time relations.

Phrases in which the word has properly this sense are, however, often used in religious language without any definite recognition of the metaphysical theory which they imply, being taken as figurative expressions of the divine omniscience.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* 20 Names that signifie nothing ..as..*eternal—Now*, and the like canting of Schoolemen. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Sallust* xiii. 64 *note*, The *eternal* (τὸ αἰώνιον) says Olympiodorus, is a total now, exempt from the past and future circulations of time, and totally subsisting in a present abiding now; but the *perpetual* (τὸ ἀίδιον) subsists indeed always, but is beheld in the three parts of time, past, present, and future. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE, This eternal (*i.e.* timeless) act [the sacrifice of Christ] He manifested in time. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 620 The past and future are created species of time, which we unconsciously but wrongly transfer to the eternal essence; for we say indeed that he was, he is, he will be, but the truth is that 'he is' alone truly expresses him.

2. Infinite in past duration; that has always existed.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* IV. x. § 10 If we suppose bare matter without motion, eternal; motion can never begin to be. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 245 Asserting the World to be Eternal, in Contradiction to the express Texts of the Holy Scripture.

3. Infinite in future duration; that always will exist; everlasting, endless.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 34 Thy maydens deeth, that wan thurgh hire merite The eterneel lyf. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* iv. 18 For thinges which are sene, are temporall: but thynges whiche are not sene, are eternall. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 All levand in ane hoip of the eternal glore. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 90 The power of herbs..which be wont to work eternall sleep. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* I. iv. 74 Christ was .. admitted to the celestial and eternall priesthood in heaven. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* X. 155 There is very little ground..to conclude the universe eternal or incorruptible. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* X, To the evil..Eternal recompense of shame and woe. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1839) I. ii. 18 Judgment upon the eternal soul. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xl, An eternal, inexorable lapse of moments is ever hurrying the day of the evil to an eternal night, and the night of the just to an eternal day.

¶ The New Testament expressions *eternal life, death, punishment*, etc. are here referred to sense 3, this being the sense in which the adj. in such contexts is ordinarily taken. Other meanings have, however, been assigned to it: (*a.*) Some theologians interpret it in the etymological sense, which is also that of Gr. *αἰώνιος*, 'lasting for an age or ages'; (*b.*) others regard the adj. as expressive of a notion of *quality* in the conditions which it designates, either in addition to, or instead of, the notion of endless duration (cf. 1 b).

1853 MAURICE *Theol. Essays* (ed. 2) 451 Knowledge constitutes Eternal Life, and..the loss of it is Eternal Death. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 366 The word eternal, far from being a mere equivalent for 'everlasting', never means 'everlasting' at all, except by reflexion from the substantives to which it is joined. 1885 T. C. FINLAYSON *Biol. Relig.* 87 A human soul might be immortal..and yet might never have what is distinctively called 'eternal life'—the true spiritual life of fellowship with God.

b. *transf.* Pertaining to eternal things; having eternal consequences.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 21 This eternall blason must not be To eares of flesh and bloud. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* iii. (ed. 2) 44 He has liv'd without any reflection..in things of such eternal moment.

4. *rhetorically.* Said of things to which endless continuance is ascribed hyperbolically or in relative sense. *Eternal city* (L. *urbs æterna*): a designation of Rome, occurring in Ovid and Tibullus, and frequent in the official documents of the Empire.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 84 Their Renowne wol be eternal. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 49 An eternal testimonie of absolute glory. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXII. ix. 202 A certain region or quarter of that eternall citie [*urbis æternæ*] Rome. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* X. 71 To .. climb the frozen Alps, and tread th' eternal Snow. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subjects for Painters, Song to Delia*, O nymph, th' eternal tear shall flow; The sigh unceasing breathe of thee. 1792 BURKE *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. VII. 106 These accounts..tend to make an eternal rupture between the powers. 1793 *Trial T. Muir at Edinb. for Sedit.* 33 The Lord Advocate..declared that his imprisonment would be eternal. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xiii. (1865) 106 Delightful eternal commonplaces, which 'having been will always be'. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 301 Hours .. passed in the bosom of the eternal mountains. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* IX. lvii. 5 Stupendous mountains, whose summits..wrapped in eternal snow, almost overhang the lake. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 390 At no moment..has the Parliament .. ever given up its eternal right to regulate the royal succession at its will. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. XXXV. 69 Eternal granite hewn from the living isle.

b. Familiarly, implying weariness or disgust: That seems to be going on for ever; perpetual, incessant, always recurring.

1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 164 My answers to the eternal applications I receive. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 374 Respecting whose proceedings we read eternal columns in the broad-sheet. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, Mrs. C. was sipping her eternal tea. 1884 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 6/2 Perhaps more serious reading would then dethrone the eternal novel.

c. *nonce-use.* Having an 'eternal' resolve.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. ii. 166 Never did young man fancy With so eternal and so fix'd a soul.

5. Of truths, principles, divine or natural laws, etc.: Valid through all eternity, immutable, unalterable.

[1604 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. § 2 The law wherby he [God] worketh is eternall, and therfore can have no shew or colour of mutabilitie.] *a* 1688 CUDWORTH (*title*) A Treatise concerning Eternal and Immutable Morality. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Hobbes believed the eternal truths which he opposed. 1791 BURKE *Let. to Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 64 It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things, that men [etc.]. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 381 It was the nature of things, the eternal law of man.. which baulked and ruined him. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 82 To exhibit some of the eternal elements of tragedy still in operation among us.

6. *Eternal Flower*, a name for the *Xeranthemum*; also called 'everlasting'.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVI. 388 Eternal Flower has an imbricate calyx with the inner scales membranaceous.

7. 'Used to express extreme abhorrence' (Schmidt). Now *vulgar* or *dial.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 160 There was a Brutus once, that would haue brook'd Th' eternall Diuell to keepe his State in Rome. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. ii. 130, I will be hang'd, if some eternall Villaine Haue not deuis'd this Slander. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Eternal*, infernal, damned..'Oh, he is an eternal rogue'!

8. quasi-*adv.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 64 We were..Two Lads, that thought there was no more behind, But..to be Boy eternall. 1614 ROWLANDS *Fooles Bolt* 36 Such sable colours should be worne, for them that do eternall mourne. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 391 What kingdom, Real or allegoric, I discern not; Nor when: eternal sure—as without end, Without beginning.

B. quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

1. *The Eternal*: God, the Deity. Cf. Fr. *L'Eternel* (transf. Heb. יהוה JEHOVAH).

1582 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Princes* 189 The eternall [ed. 1557 eternal creator] created this world in short space. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 81 By Penitence th' Eternalls wrath's appeas'd. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. i. (1611) 3 The lawe whereby the Eternall himselfe doth worke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 46 His trust was with th' Eternal to be deem'd Equal in strength. 1724 T. RICHERS *Royal Geneal. Spain* 200 Having been summon'd to appear before the Tribunal of the Eternal.

†2. = ETERNITY. Chiefly in phrase *from eternal* = L. *ab æterno*. *Obs.*

1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 29, I was from eternall a sheepe destined to the slaughter. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 65 Albeit we be in God from eternall. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 34 Eternal is at Hand, To swallow Time's Ambitions.

3. *pl.* Eternal things.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 391 These temporals, spirituals, and eternals..must be prudently distinguished. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 154 Angells .. administring not only in temporalls and in spiritualls, but likewise to eternalls. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 340 All God-like Passion for Eternals quench'd; All Relish of Realities expir'd. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Essenes* Wks. X. 265 A body of men so truly spiritual in the eternals of their creed, whatever might be the temporals of their practice. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Ethical Th.* I. 6 A certain stock of eternals transmigrates through various forms.

Ete·rnalism. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] The condition of being eternal; an eternal character or nature.

1889 BOYD CARPENTER *Bampton Lect.* Pref. xvii, Religion gives a sort of Eternalism to Righteousness.

†**Ete·rnalist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who believes in the eternal duration of the world.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 23 Porphyry..had the same principles with these æternalists in the text..and thought the world never had, nor ever would undergo any change. *Ibid.* III. 42 Those eternalists that denyed the doctrine of the change and revolutions of the natural world. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Eterna·lity.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The condition or quality of being eternal; eternalness.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 288 O! fili Altissimi! clepyd by eternalytè! 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 438/1 Christes satisfaccion also for theternalitie of the payne, and full

restitucion to Goddes fauoure. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* viii. 66, I am that I am : sygnifiyng an eternalitie, and a nature that cannot chaunge.

Eternalize (*i*tə·rnălaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render eternal in duration or character.

1847 A. J. DAVIS in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 134 It contains truth eternalised. 1850 R. MONTGOMERY *God & Man* 314 If the body of Jesus is thus substantially eternalised so will the bodies of the righteous be. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority in Relig.* IV. iii. 507 His personal manifestation of what God is and loves and eternalizes.

b. *hyperbolically.* To prolong indefinitely, perpetuate.

1808 *Ann. Reg.* 1806, 717 The second form of negotiation would eternalize the war. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Consolation* 63 The hour, whose happy Unalloy'd moments I would eternalize. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. c. 92 The grandest move .. ever made towards eternalizing the supremacy of money at elections.

†2. To make eternally famous; to immortalize.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xliv, And so with his burnt ashes ..Don Quixotes valour is eternalized. 1663 ROLLOCK in *Mrq. Worcester's Water-Comm. Engine* 9 This [the Water-Engine] alone were enough to eternalize his Name to all Ages. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. iv. (1852) 112 The deaths of the heroes whose lives they have eternalized. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 112 The gratitude of the Athenians..eternalized the circumstance in songs.

Hence **Ete·rnalized** *ppl. a.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 267 We..have thus, in an article, placed some of the unfortunate gentleman's productions in an eternalized form. 1884 *Congregational Year-bk.* 78 It is but His eternalized action.

Eternally (*i*tə·rnălĭ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an eternal manner.

1. Chiefly with reference to God: 'From everlasting and to everlasting'.

a 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2226 *Philomene*, Thow..that hast wrought This fayre world, & bar it In thyn thought Eternaly [*v.r.* eternally] er thow thyn werk beganne. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xvi, The lawe which God with himselfe hath eternally set downe. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 86 If it were eternally altered, or eternally corrupted, then it was eternally, and eternally was not; it was eternally without alteration, and eternally altered. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 344 What comes before and after the great world..God alone knows eternally.

2. Without end; for ever; throughout eternity.

c 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 2 To-brokene ben þe statutis in heuene þat creat were eternally [*v.r.* eternaly] to dure. *c* 1430 *Syr. Gener.* (Roxb.) *ad fin.*, To heven blis forto wende Eternallie there to be. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial of Dead*, Whosoeuer liueth, and beleueth in hym, shal not dye eternallye. 1595 W. C. CLARKE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 15 Bartasse, eternally praiseworthie for his weeks worke. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 575 Then the survivor, fetching two or three groans over his dead enemy, fell down eternally by his side. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 76 Would they not bless the grave..and wish to lie eternally hid in its deepest gloom?

b. *hyperbolically.*

1664 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 43 Yrs, eturnally.

3. With perpetual recurrence; continually, constantly, incessantly.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* Pref., The Duke himself being so eternally upon the Scene of Action, that we shall seldom find him retir'd. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 31 The other was eternally drunk. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 246, I found it eternally rung in my ears from all quarters. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 14 Nor is he eternally pulling a pair of monstrous white cuffs over his hands.

4. Immutably, unalterably.

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), That which is morally good..must be also eternally and unchangeably so. 1878 HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* viii. 26 There is such a thing as the eternally right and the unchangeably good.

Eternalness (*i*tə·rnălnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being eternal.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Eternalness*, the being eternal. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 65 The texts of scripture declaratory of the eternalness of the Vedas. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana Crossw.* III. x. 197 Her still-flushed senses protested on behalf of the eternalness of the passion.

Eterne (*i*tə·rn), *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* (*poet.*) Also 6–9 etern, 7–9 ætern(e. [a. OF. *eterne*, ad. L. *ætern-us*, for *æviternus*, f. *ævum* age.]

1. = ETERNAL *a.*

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 56 To stink eterne he wol my gost exyle. *c* 1374 — *Boeth.* v. vi. 171 þe comune iugement of alle creatures resonables than is þis þat god is eterne. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. ix. (1483) 100 By the kynge eterne the raunson fully shalle be payd for man. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* cvii, The effectis of my bemes schene Has thaire aspectis by ordynance eterne. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXV. xi, Saynt Edmonde..dyed, and made his fare To blysse eterne. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vij b, Other thynges I fynd in the saied annales worthie of etern memorie. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 38 Banquo and his Fleans liues. But in them, Natures Coppie's not eterne. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lii, Straight he to higher pearch, like bird in cage, Did skip, and sang of etern Destiny. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 101 An Ætern Beeing of Beeings. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) VI. 281 On him shall fall Retaliation sevenfold and eterne. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 117 Open thine eyes eterne. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 754 An individualism of the Infinite, Eterne, intense, profuse. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* 89 The prophetesses, who by rite eterne On Frea's hearth feed high the sacred fire.

2. *absol.* †a. In phrase *fro eterne* (= L. *ab æterno*), from eternity (*obs.*). b. *The eterne*: that which is eternal. c. *The Eterne*: the Eternal, God.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. ii. 153 þe deuyne purueaunce .. þat alle þinges byholdeþ and seeþ fro eterne. 14.. *Circumcis.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 91 The name of names sacryd from eterne. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, O thou Eterne! by whom all beings move. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* Proem (ed. 3) p. vi, And in the vast conditions of the eterne The possible, the probable.

†3. quasi-*adv. Obs.*

c 1590 *Howers Blessed Virg.* 97, I verily think and beleeve surely, That my Redeemer is eterne on live.

†**Ete·rne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ETERNE *a.*] *trans.* To make eternal; to eternize.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. ii. *Babilon*, Whose happy Labours haue your laudes eterned. 1606 *Ibid.* II. iv. i. *Trophies*, O Verse right-worthy to bee ay eterned! — *Wks.* (1621) 1118 Your name already is eterned In Memory's fair Temple.

†**Ete·rnify,** *v. Obs.* [f. ETERNE + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make eternal. Hence the pa. pple. is used to translate Gr. ἀμβρόσιος.

1610 *Mirr. Mag., Winter's Nts. Vis.* Induct., True Fame ..by her power eternifies the name. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 162 Her wing'd shoes..Formed all of gold, and all eternified. 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Ete·rnish,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 *pa. pple.* eternest. [f. ETERNE *a.*, or ad. F. *éterniser*: see -ISH.] *trans.* a. To make eternal or perpetual. b. To make eternally famous, to immortalize.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 126 If this order had not bene in our predecessors .. they had neuer bene eternished [ed. 1636 eternized] for wise men. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 56 The angrie heauens..haue eternisht thy exile. 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 72 Shall be eternest in all age to come. 1594 MARLOWE *Dido* I, A princess-priest..Shall yield to dignity a double birth, Who will eternish Troy in their attempts.

†**Eternita·rian,** *sb. Obs.* [f. as next: cf. *trinitarian*.] A believer in the eternity (of the soul). Implied in **anti-eternitarian,** one who opposes this doctrine.

1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) IV. 221 Whether you read the works of these anti-eternitarians, or hear their discourse on that subject, etc.

Ete·rnitize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. ETERNIT-Y + IZE.] = ETERNALIZE.

a 1713 ELLWOOD *Elegy* in *Autobiog.* 208 Eternitiz'd be that right worthy Name.

Eternity (*i*tə·rnĭti). Forms: 4 eternite, 4–5 -yte(e, 6 -itie, 6–7 æternitie, -y, 6– eternity. [ME. *eternite*, a. Fr. *eternité*, ad. L. *æternitāt-em*, f. *æternus*: see ETERNE. Cf. Pr. *eternitat*, Sp. *eternidad*, It. *eternità*.]

1. The quality, condition, or fact of being eternal (see the adj.); eternalness; eternal existence.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 171 God is eterne..lat vs considere þan what is eternite. 14.. *Inholders* in *York Plays* 515 Euer withoutyn ende With the to reyne in thyne eternyte. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 8 To magnyfye God in hys blysful eternyte. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* Pref. 8 Giving them knowledge of the eternitie, and holy trinitie in unitie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. iv. 25 He wants nothing of a god but Eternity. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 15 God injoyes himself only by Contemplation of his Goodness, Eternity, Infiniteness and Power. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 246 There should always have been a pre-existing Matter, to establish his Opinion concerning Eternity. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xvii. 125 An argument..to prove the eternity of the world.

b. *hyperbolically.* Perpetual or indefinite continuance; *esp.* 'immortality' of fame.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 476 Thus maketh thai of thaire fertilitee In helping nature a feire eternytee. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 208 A desire he had..of æternity and perpetuall fame. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities, Orat. in praise of travel*, Hercules..purchased himselfe eternity of name. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* I. i, Here are my Sonnes—There's my eternitie. My life in them And their succession shall for euer liue. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 28 b, The Vine exceeds even the Eternity of Time itself. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xi. 277 That eternity is brief which hangs upon the sentiments of any multitude.

c. as a title: cf. 'Your Majesty, Grace', etc.

1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1834) I. 264 Their [Eastern Emperors'] subjects address them by the titles of 'Your Perpetuity, your Eternity.'

d. *The eternities*: (in vaguely concrete sense) things eternal; the eternal truths or realities. Frequent in Carlyle, and often cited (sometimes derisively) as characteristic of his style.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* Wks. 1858 IX. 253 Truly, if a man cannot get some glimpse into the Eternities, looking through this portal,—through what other need he try it? 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 165 We begin with introspection and the eternities, and end in blood and iron.

2. Infinite time. The total eternity, which has neither beginning nor end, may be regarded as divided by any moment into two eternities: the past eternity (in scholastic language *æternitas a parte ante*), and the future eternity (*æternitas a parte post*). Hence the applications of the word in this sense may be classed as follows:

a. Absolute eternity, having neither beginning nor end.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 6 The eternitie hath not any thing either afore or after it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 148 Those thoughts that wander through Eternity. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiv (1819) 396 Eternity is a negative idea, clothed with a positive name. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* III. 132 Infinite time is called eternity.

b. The two 'eternities'.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes, The Muse* Notes 25 There are two sorts of Eternity; from the Present backwards to Eternity, and from the Present forwards. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 119 The Ancient Atheists..did at once deny both Eternities to the World: Past and Future. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii, The soul awakes..between two dim eternities—the eternal past, the eternal future. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 63 The introduction of the first man into the world .. was a dividing line between the eternities.

c. The past eternity.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 148 'Natural' are those which have been Lawes from all Eternity. 1812 COGAN *Theol. Disq.* I. i. (R.), A first cause; who, being uncaused, must exist from eternity.

d. The future eternity; time without end.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 58 þou wilt maken comparisoun to þe endeles space of eternite. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 556 Beyond [time] is all abyss, Eternitie, whose end no eye can reach 1713 ADDISON *Cato* V. i, Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought .. Through what new scenes and changes must we pass! 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xiv, They, with their Leader, through eternity, Must howl in central fires. 1827 POLLOK *Course of T.* VI, Slowly numbers o'er The mighty cycles of eternity.

3. Hyperbolical uses of 2: A space of time felt as 'endless'; a term indefinitely remote.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 239 Those Grey Kentish Bricks ..will last to Eternity. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 90 With such absolute firmness as if it had been design'd for Eternity. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 272 'Tho' in Time's record nearly nought, It was Eternity to thought. 1856 H. MILLER *Test Rocks* ix. (1857) 354 A few more worlds ..to which the destroying flood does not reach, save once or twice in an eternity or so.

4. In expressed or implied contrast with *time.*

a. In metaphysical sense (cf. ETERNAL 1 b): Timelessness; existence with reference to which the relation of succession has no application.

1662 HOBBES *Consid.* (1680) 50 Eternity is a permanent Now. 1853 MAURICE *Theol. Essays* (ed. 2) 450 Eternity, in relation to God, has nothing to do with time or duration.

b. Opposed to 'time' in its restricted sense of duration measured by the succession of physical phenomena. Hence, the condition into which the soul enters at death; the future life. Also, eternal welfare.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 73 All that liues must dye, Passing through Nature to Eternity. *a* 1650 CRASHAW *Death Herrys*, Weak time shall be pour'd out Into eternity. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xciv, Most grave..Citizens, are put to it by a promissory Oath to stake their Eternities, and in effect to invocate God. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 658/2 Just as they were going to be launched into eternity.

5. *nonce-uses.* Viewed imaginatively as an agent or a person.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLIV. ix, I [Time] am the lodestarre to dame Eternitie. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxi, It comes like an eternity, As if to sweep down all things in its track.

6. In *plural* (cf. 1 d, 2 b): Eternity viewed as consisting of 'ages'.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep. Jerome* iv. 64 Thoo that techen many men to rightwisnes [shulen shyne] as sterres into perpetuel eternytees [1388 euerlastyngnessis]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Dan.* xii. 3 They that instruct many to justice [shal shine] as starres unto perpetual eternities. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 566 Like a clock Which strikes the hours of the eternities. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. i. 256 To unfold through the ages, yea, through the eternities. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 247 The throne of heaven is to them a lonely one. The solitude of the eternities weighs upon their imaginations.

Eterniza·tion. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of eternizing; immortalization.

1864 in WEBSTER; whence in later Dicts.

Eternize (*i*tə·rnaiz, *ī*·tərnaiz), *v.* Also 6–7 æternise, 7 -ize. [a. Fr. *éternise-r*, ad. med.L. *æternizāre*, f. *ætern-us*: see ETERNE.

Both the accentuations above noted are frequent in poetry; Shaks. has *ete·rnize*, which is now the more usual stress.]

1. *trans.* To make eternal, i.e. everlasting or endless; to give endless nature or duration to.

1580 C'TESS. PEMBROKE *Ps.* lxix. (1823) 123 There his name who love and prize, Stable stay shall eternize. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 481 His [God's] holy will .. can eternize creations. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 60 That [happiness] fondly lost, This other [immortality] serv'd but to eternize woe. *a* 1711 KEN *Imitat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 534 Assur'd to reunite on high And eternize their sacred Tie. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 14 The most perfect Cherubim in Heaven, to perpetuate and eternise its Happiness, must [etc.] 1839 BAILEY *Festus* iv. (1848) 30 The mortal soul Shall be divinised and eternised.

2. To prolong indefinitely (a state or condition); to prolong indefinitely the existence of (a thing).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 522 By this meanes they take order to eternise their Oliues. 1633 *Battle of Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 197 A truce which..they wished had been a peace, whereby their repose might be eternised. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 35 Force or Fraud may alter a Government; but it is Property that must Found and Eternise it. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vi. 18 Perpetual quarrels which they take care to eternise, by leaving them to their successors. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 327 An attempt to eternize the fireside and the nuptial chamber. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek and F.* 236 Their first stage is transitory: eternize that first stage, and it would become penal.

b. *esp.* To make lasting, perpetuate (fame, memory, praise, etc.).

1568 North tr. *Gueuara's Diall Princes* iv. II. 104 The memory of you shall remain eternized to your Successors for euer. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurditie* Epist., My tongue is too to base a Tryton to eternise her praise. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 266 Our fame Shall be eterniz'd in the mouths of men. 1628 R. B[eling] *Contn. Sidney's Arcadia* vi. 487 To eternise the famous memorie..of his deceased Mistris Hellen. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 10 The famous Act of Parliament at Paris has eternized the Memory of this Execrable Attempt. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 211 His Favours eternizing their Renown. 1773 Brydone *Sicily* xix. (1809) 198 Horses..had magnificent monuments erected to eternize their memory. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Greece* I. xii. 490 An art which eternizes the memory of the human race.

3. To make eternally or perpetually famous; to perpetuate the fame or memory of; to immortalize.

1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 869 Cadiz .. Where great Alcides..Did fixe his pillars t'eternize his name. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* Ded. (1725) 1 Trajan, Adrian are Eternized for practising all liberal Sciences. 1746 Smollett *Reproof* 113 Did not his virtues eterniz'd remain. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* 153 What might be .. eternized in glass by Mr. Pearson. 1853 Bright *Sp. Peace* 13 Oct., Marble monuments to eternise the men who have thus become great. 1862 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 107 To see helpless and unbeauteous agony eternised in stone. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 148 Monuments..to eternise Lawyers with supple conscience, and glib tongue.

Ete·rnized, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].] Immortalized.

1603 H. Petowe *Eliza's Fun.* in *Harl. Misc.* X. 334 To live againe in glory with his æternized sister, divine Eliza. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 38 Rome amongst all her ..eternized spirits cannot shew one better than hee was. 1627 Speed *England* ix. § 4 That eternized Queene Elizabeth of euerlasting memory. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 34 To welcome thy hellish eternized guests.

† **Ete·rnizement.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The condition or state of being eternized; immortal fame.

1595 Chapman *Ovid's Banq. Sence* (1639) 39 But give thy bounty true eternizement.

† **Ete·rnizer.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who eternizes.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 Admirable Italian teare-eternizers, Ariosto, Tasso, and the rest. 1636 W. Ambrose in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 38 This epitaph his noble Vrne shall cover, Cotswolds Eternizer, Robert Dover.

Eternizing (*i*tē·rnəizing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. Eternize.

1591 Spenser *Ruines of Time* Ded., Intended .. to the eternizing of some of the chiefe of them. 1847 Ld. Cockburn *Jrnl.* II. 170 Nothing can justify the eternising of individual caprice over the fixed national property.

Ete·rnizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That eternizes.

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1741) 100 Their eternal and eternizing oil lost long before. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1104 Wishes her Dead Companion to share in her then present felicity, by virtue of eternizing Monuments.

† **Ete·rnness.** *Obs. rare.* Also eternesse. [f. Eterne *a.* + -ness.] = Eternity 1 and 2.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 29 What Eternesse is, The World, and Time, and Generation. 1608 Chapman *Trag. Byron* Plays 1873 II. 311 What impossible mixtures? vice and vertue, Corruption and eternesse.

Etesian (etī·zĭăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *etēsi-us,* a. Gr. ἐτήσιος, lit. 'annual', f. ἔτος year + -AN.]

1. a. *properly,* The distinctive epithet of certain winds in the region of the Mediterranean, blowing from the NW. for about 40 days annually in the summer. † **b.** Hence, occasionally, applied to winds annually blowing from a particular quarter in other parts of the world, as the trade-winds, monsoons, etc.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 473 The Ides of Iuly, which are forerunners of the Etesian winds. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 102 The Etesian winde, which is obserued to blow euery yeere from the Northeast about the rising of Dog-starre. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 257 A sheet of Lead, which an Etesian Wind blows suddenly down from the Roof of some Steeple. 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 21 Vessels find shelter in its port..during the etesian or contrary winds. 1828 *Lempriere's Classical Dict.* (ed. Barker) 304 Those winds are properly Etesian which blow from that part of the horizon which is beneath the north and west. 1853 Grote *Greece* II. lxxxiv. XI. 123 A gentle and steady Etesian breeze carried them across.

fig. 1858 De Quincey *Parr* Wks. V. 52 Had Dr. Bridges happened to be a vulgar sectarian .. those etesian gales or annual monsoons would have been hailed by Parr as the harbingers of a triumph in reversion.

† **2.** quasi-*sb. Obs.*

1658 Ussher *Ann.* 346 Whom they nicknamed the Etesian, because he continued in the place but 45 dayes. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1729) 45 The Protection of a thin Hedge or Canvas Curtain..defend them from our too constant and rigorous Etesians. 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 561 These Eastern Winds (which I call our English Etesians).

Etfleon, -fluwen, -foran, etc.: see Atflee, -fore.

Eth- (eþ-). *Chem.* The first syllable of Ether, employed as a radical to form names for the typical members of the bi-carbon or Ethyl series of hydro-carbons and their compounds.

Eth(e, obs. forms of Eath.

Ethal (e·þăl). *Chem.* [f. Eth- + -al.] The same as *Cetyl* or *Cetylic Alcohol* (see Cet-). Hence **Etha·lic** *a.*, as in *Ethalic acid* = *Cetylic acid.*

1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 234/1 Ethal is a solid transparent..fatty matter. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 160 Ethal is obtained from spermaceti.

Ethane (e·þēin). *Chem.* [f. Eth- + -ane.] The paraffin or saturated hydrocarbon, C_2H_6, forming the second member of the series C_nH_{2n+2}; also called *Ethyl hydride* and *di-methyl*; a colourless inodorous gas.

1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 545 We may take the formation of ethane from ethyl iodide. *Ibid.* (1877) II. 50 Ethane and propane..are given off from it [American petroleum] as gas at ordinary temperatures.

‖ **Ethanim** (e·þănim). [Heb. אתנים (ירח ה) (*yéraḥ hā-)ēthānīm,* interpreted by Gesenius as 'month of swollen streams'.] The seventh month (Sept.–Oct.) of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, the first of the civil year, afterwards called by the Babylonian name Tisri.

[1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* viii. 2 Bethanym.] 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* viii. 2 In the moneth Ethanim, that is y^e^ seuenth moneth. 1876 M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 395 It was celebrated on .. the 7th month, called in the Old Testament Ethanim, but by the Jews in later times Tisri.

Ethbete: see Eath C. 1.

† **Ethe,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 1 éðian, 3 eði. [OE. *éðian* :–OTeut. type **anpjôjan,* related to Ande.] *intr.* To breathe.

a 1000 *Greg. Dial.* iv. iii. (Bosw.), Hy ealle eðiaþ [L. *spirant omnia*]. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Leowse þi fot of mi necke..eadiest þæt ich eði mahe.

† **Ethe,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [repr. OE. **æþan,* f. *áþ* Oath. Cf. MHG. *eiden.*] *trans.* To ask with an oath; to adjure.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 379 Fyrst I eþe þe, haþel, how þat þou hattes, þat þou me telle truly. *Ibid.* 2467 Þerfore I eþe þe, haþel, to com to þy naunt. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 340 Þe ious out he wrengis, Erne till exorzise & ethis euer elike, Þat it suld worthe as he wald.

† **Ethecke.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *etheca,* ad. Heb. אתיק, *attīq* (only in this chapter); the sense is uncertain: Gesenius suggests 'pillar', others 'gallery, portico'.]

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ezek.* xli. 15 And he measured the length of the building against the face of that, which was separated at the backe: the etheckes on both sides of an hundred cubits.

† **E·thel,** *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 1 éðel, æðel, 1–3 eðel, æðel, 3 aðel. [Common Teut.: OE. *éðel, éðel* = OS. *ôðil,* OFris. *êthel, âthol,* OHG. *uodil,* ON. *óðal,* f. stem **ôþ-,* ablaut-derivative of **ap-*: see Athel.] Ancestral land or estate, patrimony; native land.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth. Metr.* xxiv. 99 Þis is eallunga min agen cyð eard and eþel. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iv. 24 Nan witega nis andfenge on his eþele [*Lindisf.* on oeðel his, *Rushw.* on oedle his.] *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., On his æðele. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 We ne magen habben þene heouenlichen eþel butan we beon clene from alle sake. *c* 1205 Lay. 16289 Min æðel to biwinnen. *Ibid.* 20201 Þat aðel wes his agene. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. v. 75 An 'ethel', an inherited or otherwise acquired portion of original allotment.

† **E·thel,** var. form of Athel *a. Obs.*

1. = Athel A. 2.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 [We] understonden him on ure eðele bede. *Ibid.* 125 To bisechen .. mid eðele worde and edie. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 172 Þeos þrelles beoð hire eðele vif wittes.

2. *Comb.*, as **ethelborn** *a.*, nobly born (*Hist.* after OE. phrase *æþele geboren*).

1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 359 The prejudices of the ethelborn Saxons. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* x. (1862) 140 An ethel born or noble woman.

Etheling, obs. form of Atheling.

† **E·them.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 æðm, éðm, 2 eþem. [Com. WGermanic: OE. *æðm, éðm,* cogn. w. OFris. *êthma,* OS. *âðom* (Du. *adem*), OHG. *âtam* (MHG. *âtem,* Ger. *athem*), f. Teut. root **ap-,* OAryan **ēt-* to breathe.] Vapour, breath.

Beowulf 2593 (Gr.) Hreðer æðme weoll. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Christ & Satan* (Gr.) 704 Hu sid se swarta eðm [swol-] seo. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Heore eþem scean swa deð þe leit a-monge þunre.

Ethen, var. form of Hethen *a., Obs.* hence.

Ethene (e·þīn). *Chem.* [f. Eth-yl + -ene.] A fatty hydrocarbon, C_2H_4, forming the second member of the series C_nH_{2n}: known also as Ethylene, Olefiant Gas, or Heavy Carburetted Hydrogen. Also *attrib.*, as in *Ethene bromide, chloride, iodide,* etc.

1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 554 Ethene is formed by the action of nascent hydrogen upon ethine or acetylene. *Ibid.* 619 Ethene Iodide is a colourless, crystalline, volatile substance, of penetrating odour. *Ibid.* (1877) II. 56 Ethene.. is most easily prepared by heating strong alcohol with three or four times its weight of strong sulphuric acid.

Ethene, obs. form of Heathen.

Ether (ī·þəɹ). Also æther. [a. L. *æther,* ad. Gr. *αἰθήρ* (in senses 1–3 below), f. root of *αἴθ-ειν* to kindle, burn, shine; cf. *αἴθρα* fair weather, f. same root.

The spelling *æther* is still not uncommon in senses 1–3, and occasionally occurs in sense 5. In the chemical sense 6 *ether* is the only form recognized by good authorities.]

I. Senses adopted from Greek (orig. through Latin; but now often used with direct reminiscence of passages in Gr. classic authors).

1. The clear sky; the upper regions of space beyond the clouds; the medium filling the upper regions of space, as the air fills the lower regions. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* ix. 122 What will he answere to Plato, who saith that the Heauen or Skye is called Aether. 1718 Pope *Iliad* xvi. 361 All the unmeasured aether flames with light. 1790 Cowper *Iliad* xix. 431 Through ether down she darted. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* iii. xxv, The wizard song at distance died, As if in ether borne astray. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* xvii 236 The people..saw the wings of Pau-Puk-Keewis flapping far up in the ether. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 206 The Ocean shook, and stormy the stars 'gan tremble in ether.

b. As the element breathed by the gods; 'diviner air'.

1733 Pope *Ess. Man* iii. 115 Whate'er of life all-quickening æther keeps..one nature feeds the vital flame. 1840 Clough *Amours de Voy.* i. 4 A land wherein gods of the old time wandered, Where every breath even now changes to ether divine.

2. In ancient cosmological speculation conceived as an element filling all space beyond the sphere of the moon, and as the constituent substance of the stars and planets and of their spheres. The earliest Eng. use; now only *Hist.*

It was variously regarded as a purer form of fire or of air, or as differing in kind from all the 'four elements'. By some it was supposed to be the constituent substance, or one of the constituents, of the soul.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. v. (Addit. MS. 27944 fol. 107) Isidor seiþ þe ouere parties of fuyre & of ayer hatte Ether. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 16 From the æther was made the heavens. *Ibid.* 493 The Pagans answer thus ..we call God in the Æther Jupiter. 1695 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Gen.* i. 7 The thinner parts .. made the æther, or higher firmament, wherein the sun and the planets are seated.

3. Air; respirable fluid.

1713 *Guardian* No. 44 They sucked-in so condensed and poisonous an Aether. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 277 His senses are hailed..by the freshness of a pure æther.

II. Senses of modern development.

† **4.** As a general name for extremely subtle fluids, the existence of which was imagined or inferred; = Aura 2, 3. *Obs.*

1691 Ed. Taylor *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xvi. 22 The Elements themselves pass into their Ethers. 1757 Darwin *Vapour* in *Phil. Trans.* L. 252 There was no real opposition in the electric æther of glass, and that from wax.

fig. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 1 July an. 1763, My mind was..strongly impregnated with the Johnsonian æther.

5. *mod. Physics.* A substance of great elasticity and subtilty, believed to permeate the whole of planetary and stellar space, not only filling the interplanetary spaces, but also the interstices between the particles of air and other matter on the earth; the medium through which the waves of light are propagated. Sometimes called *the luminiferous ether.* Also *attrib.*, as in *ether-strain, -vibration, -wave.*

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxxii. (1658) 342 The Ether..like an immense Ocean, tossed with all varieties of motion. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 226 These phænomena are produced either by the intervention of air or æther or other such medium, that communicates the impulse from one body to another. 1704 Newton *Opticks* (J.), Ether, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another. 1778 *Dict. Arts & Sc., Æther,* an imaginary fluid, supposed by several authors, both ancient and modern, to be the cause of gravity, heat, light, muscular motion, and, in a word, of every phænomenon in nature.. Perrault represents it as 7200 times more rare than air; and Hook makes it more dense than gold itself. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. vi. 134 Descartes was the first philosopher who maintained the existence of an ether, a medium more subtle than air, filling the interstices of air. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* ix. 219 The vibrations of ether..constitute the physical basis of light. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* iii. iii. 109 Our dark orb Drinks light from ether till it grows a star.

attrib. 1879 G. Allen *Col. Sense* i. 2 We must find out how the various modes of æther-waves..came originally to be distinguished from one another. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* iii. iii. 475 We cannot conceive any reason why a soul that feels ether-waves as colours must, in consistency, perceive air-waves as sounds.

b. *fig.*

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 33 We are—we know not what;—light-sparkles floating in the æther of Deity! 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* viii. 352 Measures which would have reduced the papal authority out of Italy to a thin ether visible to none but the clergy. *a* 1849 Poe *Poems, Ulalume,* She rolls through an ether of sighs.

6. *Chem.* **a.** The colourless, light, volatile liquid, ($C_4H_{10}O$) resulting from the action of sulphuric and other acids upon alcohol, whence it was also known as *Sulphuric, Phosphoric,* etc. *ether.* In popular and commercial use the incorrect name 'sulphuric ether' is still common, and the term 'ether' without prefixed word is ordinarily understood to refer to this substance, which in technical nomenclature is now distinguished as *Common, Ethylic,* or *Vinic ether,* or *Ethyl oxide.* It is an anæsthetic, and capable of producing extreme cold by its evaporation. Also *attrib.*

1757 Lewis in *Phil. Trans.* L. 161 The subtile fluid, prepared from vinous spirits with the vitriolic acid, called by

the chemists æther. 1794 PEARSON *ibid.* LXXXIV. 389 Fifty grains of white lac readily dissolved in 500 grains measure of sulphuric æther. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 82 A solution of gold in æther applied to the surface of fine polished steel instruments gilds them. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 309 s.v., A duty of *1l.* 5*s.* per gallon was fixed on sulphuric ether on the 25th September 1862. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 63 Ether dissolves the fat and brings the striæ again into view.

attrib. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. v. x. 611 Æther-narcosis produces the loss of 1. The local sensibility of extreme parts .. 2. The intellectual powers. 1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 18 And the globe will hold just as much ether-vapor as if neither of the other two were present. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* x. § 64. 177 By ether-spray it [an external part of the body] is made very cold.

b. Hence by extension, the generic name of a large class of compounds, formed by the action of acids upon alcohols, divided into (1) *Simple ethers*, of which the above Common Ether is the type, and which comprise the oxides, sulphides, chlorides, etc. of alcohol radicals. (2) *Compound ethers*, in which the hydrogen of the hydroxyl of an alcohol is replaced by an acid-radical.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 324 Sulphuric ether.. possesses the characters of a base, being capable of neutralizing various (probably all) acids .. These new compounds are at present very inaccurately termed ethers. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 257 An ether..bearing the same relation to fusel oil, which sulphuric ether does to alcohol. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 110 In the polyatomic alcohols, two hydroxyl groups may also be replaced by one atom of oxygen, giving rise to another class of oxygen ethers. The replacement of the hydrogen of the hydroxyl in an alcohol by acid radicles produces ethereal salts or compound ethers.

Ether, var. of EDDER.

1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 28 You must either take out of the hedg the ether or the stake.

Ether, obs. form of EITHER.

†**E·therated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ETHER + -ATE[3] + -ED[1].] Combined with ether; = ETHERIZED.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 190 The author..had concluded.. that the fulminating mercury was composed in 100 parts, 21,28 of oxalic acid, 64,72 of mercury, and 14 of etherated nitrous gas, and of a surplus of oxygen.

Ethercap, obs. form of ETTERCAP.

Ethereal, etherial (*i*þī·riăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-9 æthereal(l. [f. L. *ætheri-us* or *æthere-us* (ad. Gr. *αἰθέρι-ος*) + -AL.

The uncertainty of the spelling began in Latin, the orig. *ætherius* from the Gr. being often written *-eus* after the ordinary Latin adj. ending, as in *ciner-eus, lign-eus*, etc.; this spelling is however generally rejected by mod. scholars. The spelling *-eal* is now perhaps the more common in Eng. Cf. *aereal, aerial.*]

1. Of the nature of, or resembling the idea of, the ether or lightest and most subtle of elements; light, airy, attenuated.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 366 In the world wherewith we are environed [there is a continual ascending] from the elements and compound things, by the Æthereall substance to Heaven. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I, The Elementary and Æthereal..doth not belong to the present Question, but of the Sea and Land, etc. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea-shore* 27 In the kingdom of Ocean, water is the atmosphere, and, like its more ethereal relative, is ever rolling.

2. Heavenly, celestial. Chiefly *poet.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 646 Go, heavenly Guest, Ethereal Messenger. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 56 Heroes, whose Etherial Root Is Jove himself. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i, Nor could the Breath of Art kindle again Th' Etherial Fire. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* VII. 192 Steeds of Etherial Breed. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Meillerie* 75 Bright and unsullied lives the ethereal flame. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Nurse's Story*, Ethereal Spirits, gentle and good, Aye weep and lament o'er a deed of blood.

3. Of or pertaining to the material heaven, or highest region of the atmosphere.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 41 Phebus .. Defundand from hys sege etheriall Gl id influent aspectis celicall. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. ix, Pure regyon ethereall where the sonne & the other sterres renne. 1610 HEALEY *Vive's Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 354 Porphyry reckneth gods that are either heauenly, etherall, ayery, watry, earthly, or infernall. 1638 WILKINS *New World* xiv. (1707) 115 The extreme Coldness of the Æthereal Air. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 42 There to breathe at large Ætherial air. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 275 Mischiefs sent To blast mankind from yon ethereal tower.

b. Pertaining to the terrestrial atmosphere, in opposition to the lower regions. So occasionally L. *ætherius.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 706 Near the Confines of Etherial Light..Th' unwary Lover cast his Eyes behind.

4. Spirit-like, impalpable; of unearthly delicacy and refinement of substance, character, or appearance.

1647 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. II. xxiv, Ethereall corporeity, Devoid of heterogeneall organity. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* IX. 199 The soul may be also perceptive of finer impressions and ethereal contacts. 1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 8 It is not possible to endure the draggling and the daubing of Dr. Rennel, after the ethereal touches of Mr. Burke. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* II. i, Only Kehama's powerful eye beheld The thin etherial spirit. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. XV, Her ethereal nature seemed to shrink from coarse reality. 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* xxi. 299 The far and ethereal masses of the Langdale Pikes. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* 365 As men, we only know of embodied spirits, however ethereal their bodies may be conceived to be. 1879 W. J. LOFTIE *Ride in Egypt* 150 A faith which is so wholly ethereal as to be independent of facts.

5. *Physics.* Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of 'ether'. See ETHER 5. In early use nearly = 1.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 206 An æthereal subtile matter ..may penetrate and pervade the minutest and inmost cavities of the closest bodies. 1810 VINCE *Astron.* xxiii. 252 Beyond the atmosphere of the comet, the ætherial air .. is extremely rare. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 328 All the substances in nature..may be considered either as solid, fluid, aëriform, or ethereal. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 159 That which propagates movement, the ethereal atoms. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* xvi. (1877) 402 Millions of such etherial waves must successively make infinitesimal additions to its motion. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 114. 126 Something analogous to ethereal friction.

6. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to the liquid called 'ether' (see ETHER 6); resembling ether or its qualities.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 321 Ethereal tinctures are prepared in pharmacy. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 414 A combination of two parts of sulphuric acid and one of alcohol..emits a smell perceptibly ethereal. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* viii. 24 Substituting a stream of æthereal vapour for the wick. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 306 To distinguish acetal from acetic ether and other etherial liquids. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 414 The ethereal solution of fat. 1870 SIR J. Y. SIMPSON *Anæsthesia* Wks. 1871 II. 23 As early as 1805, Dr. Warren of Boston employed ethereal inhalation.

7. *Ethereal oil.* a. = Essential or Volatile oil (see quot.).

1694 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 210 Some [Essential Oyls] are lighter than the best rectified Spirit of Wine .. which has made our Chymists call them Ætherial Oyls. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Ætherial oil*, The pure liquor rising next after the spirit, in the distillation of turpentine, is called the ætherial oil of turpentine. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 503 The water..was previously impregnated with as great a portion of ethereal oil as it was capable of holding in solution. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Etherial oil*, Any highly rectified essential oil may be so named. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 69 Drops of resin and ethereal oil in increasing quantity. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 7/1 Absinthe .. contains several ethereal oils.

b. In *mod. Pharmacy* (see quot.).

1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 803/2 *Oleum Æthereum*, Etherial oil: a name for a sulphate of ether used only for the preparation of the compound spirit of sulphuric ether.

B. *absol.* and *sb.*

a. *absol.* The ethereal principle, the spirit or essence. b. *sb.* An ethereal being, a spirit, an immortal.

1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. I. (1805) 215 The Ætherial, which is a certain Aer of Plato's denomination. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 356 There is no sex in etherials. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxiv. 154 A spirit Unseen, nor having organs to discourse The rare ethereal of its too divine And necessary beauty.

Hence **Ethe·realism,** the state or quality of being ethereal.

In mod. Dicts.

Ethereality, etheriality (*i*þī·ri¡æ·lĭti). [f. ETHEREAL (or -IAL) + -ITY, after analogy of *equal-ity, real-ity*, etc.] a. The quality or state of being ethereal or incorporeal, or of being beyond material grasp or analysis. b. *concr.* Something that is ethereal.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxiii, Dismount me, and I become a mere clod of the earth..fire, energy, ethereality have departed. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xvi. 223 A good natured wizard..able to conjure his etherealities about him in the twinkling of an eye. 1859 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (ed. 3) 48 A certain etheriality thus belongs pre-eminently to music. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 412 Among rude races, the original conception of the human soul seems to have been that of ethereality, or vaporous materiality.

c. *nonce-use.* As a mock form of address.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. Introd., If your Etheriality can condescend to take any interest in such earthly stuff.

Etherealization, etherialization (*i*þī·riălaizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of etherealizing or making ethereal in various senses. Also *concr.*

1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 115 He [Aristotle] conceives the moral element..as ethereal-ization, spiritualization of the physical. 1873 PATER *Renaissance* iv. 53 The wasting and etherealisation of Death. 1886 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* xxii, She has dedicated herself to..the etherialisation of humanity.

Etherealize, etherialize (*i*þī·riălaiz), *v.* Also æther-. [f. ETHEREAL (or -IAL) + -IZE.] *trans.* To make or render ethereal: a. To refine, exalt, or spiritualize. by removing all that is material or corporeal; also *absol.* b. To bring out the spirit or spiritual conception of. c. To give an ethereal appearance to.

1829 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 389 Every breath of air we draw is terrestrialized or etherealized by imagination. 1833 LYTTON *England* IV. ii. (1840) 435 Wordsworth's poetry is of all existing in the world the most calculated to refine, to etherealise, to exalt. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xxiii. (1879) 283 So etherealized by spirit as he was. 1852 — *Blithedale Rom.* viii. (1885) 78 The clods of the earth..were never etherealized into thought. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 263 All silvered over and etherealised by moonlight. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer.* 192 Difficult..to accept as history, or to etherialize and translate as myth. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 796 Art's creations .. etherialized To least admixture of the grosser fact. 1882 A. AUSTIN *Canons Poet. Crit.* II. 41 If ever Thought was etherialized .. it is in the foregoing passage.

Ethereal·ized, etherialized (*i*þī·riălaizd), *ppl. a.* Also æther-. [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Made or rendered ethereal; exalted, refined, spiritualized.

a 1850 JANE PORTER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcii. 4 Half-mortal, half-etherealized. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. xiii. § 15 Age of expanded and ætherialized moral expression. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 104 Ariel was the etherealised impersonation of swift obedience. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* ii. 42 The religion of the future—an etherialized abstraction. 1874 M. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 811 Angels, etherialized men.

Ethereally, etherially (*i*þī·riăli), *adv.* Also 7 ethereal·ie. [f. ETHEREAL (or -IAL) + -LY[2].] In an ethereal manner; celestially, spiritually; with extreme delicateness or purity.

1616 J. LANE *Sqr.'s T.* x. 256 Still iustelie live theie whoe deigne iustice raise etherealie enshrind in mortal claies. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 585 Leaves..Red, yellow, or etherially pale. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xii, It was not Gentle spring ethereally mild. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XI. v. 425 Absolutely and ethereally pure.

Ethereal·ness (*i*þī·riălnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ethereal.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Etherealness.* 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xl, All his etherealness departs.

Etherean, etherian (*i*þī·riăn), *a. rare.* In 6, 9 ætherean, -ian. [f. L. *æthere-us* or *ætheri-us* + -AN] = ETHEREAL. a. Heavenly, refined. b. Of a colour: Delicate.

1651 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. Pref. (1670) 208 But my hope is, that the simple and debonaire, the Ætherian and sublime spirits will judge indifferently. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 780 The sepals and petals are milk-white, with an ætherean hue of orange.

Etherene (*ī*·þĕrīn). *Chem.* Also 9 -ine. [f. ETHER + -ENE.] 'A synonym of ETHYLENE' (Watts).

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* v. (ed. 2) 147 Protoxide and peroxide of iron will bear the same relation one to the other, as methylene and etherine do amongst organic compounds. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Wylde's Circ. Sc.* I. 116/1 *Etherene* (C_8H_8), or the volatile gas of Faraday .. [is] met with in most of the illuminating gases of commerce.

Ethereous, etherious (*i*þī·rĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *æthere-us* + -OUS.] Composed of, or of the nature of ether, or of the upper element of the universe.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 473 The bright surface Of this Ethereous mould whereon we stand. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 465 The Ethereous Heaven, where the Sun and Stars are. 1775 ASH, *Etherious*, formed of ether, celestial. 1814 J. GILCHRIST *Reason* 85 Perhaps it is ethereous meat or drink of gods. In mod. Dicts.

Etheric (*ī*·þĕrik), *a.* [f. ETHER + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ether (see ETHER 5).

1878 G. M. BEARD in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XIII. 331 The 'etheric force' of Mr. T. A. Edison was primarily a question of physics. 1889 *Forum* (N. Y.) Feb. 662 The mode of vibration of the etheric particles.

†**Ethe·rical,** *a. Obs.* In 7 ætherical. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, ether (in quot. with reference to ETHER 1).

1655 60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 329/1 Possidonius defineth a Star, a Divine Body, consisting of ætherical fire.

†**Etheri·city.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ETHER + -IC + -ITY.] A proposed name for electricity, implying the view that its phenomena were caused by an 'ether' (see ETHER 4).

1748 *Lond. Mag.* 256 Electricity .. ought much more properly to be called ethericity.

Etherification (*ī*·þĕrifikē·ʃən). [f. ETHERIFY: see -FICATION.] The action or process of converting alcohol into ether. Also *attrib.*

1805 C. HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 220 [Phenomena] attendant on etherification. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 157/1 s. v. *Æther*, During the etherification of the alcohol the sulphuric acid plays an active part. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 324 This process is called the continuous etherification process. 1881 WATTS in *Nature* XXV. 50 The experiments of Williamson on Etherification.

Etheriform (*ī*·þĕrifɔ̄ım), *a.* [f. ETHER + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of ether: see ETHER 5.

1885 *Science* V. 432 The author believes that the original etheriform mass of our solar system condensed to cosmical clouds.

Etherify (*ī*·þĕrifəi), *v.* [f. ETHER + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make or convert into an ether.

1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. § 990. 161 Various salts are .. capable of etherifying alcohol, if heated strongly with it under pressure. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 309 s. v. *Ether*, The stronger mineral acids etherify the alcohols.

Etherin (*ī*·þĕrin). *Chem.* [f. ETHER + -IN.] (See quot.)

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 507 s. v. When heavy oil of wine..is warmed with water, a light oily liquid rises to the surface, which is a mixture of two substances, both polymeric with ethylene, viz. etherin and etherol.

Ethering, *Sc.* etherins, var. forms of EDDERING: see EDDER.

1691 RAY *S. & E. Country Words, Vrith,* Eththerings or windings of Hedges.

Etherism (*ī*·þĕriz'm). *Med.* [f. ETHER + -ISM; cf. *alcoholism.*] 'The successive phenomena developed in the animal body by the administration of the vapour of ether.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Etherization (ī·þĕrəizē·ʃən). Also 9 æther-. [f. next + -ATION.] a. The administration of ether as an anæsthetic or narcotic; also *fig.* b. The process of becoming, or condition of being, etherized.

1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* (ed. 2) 138 A sketch..of the phenomena of etherisation. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 117 The etherization of excitement and the magnetism of crowds. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 274 Chloral administered shortly before etherization. 1884 W. S. LILLY *Anc. Relig. & Mod. Thought* 318 The phenomena of ætherisation are certainly very curious.

Etherize (ī·þĕrəiz), *v.* [f. ETHER + -IZE. Cf. Fr. *étheriser.*]

1. *trans.* To convert (alcohol, etc.) into ether.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. To mix or compound with ether.

1800–1876 [see ETHERIZED].

3. To put (a patient) under the influence of ether. Also *transf.*

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 145 Gradually the mind was etherized to a like dreamy placidity. 1879 J. TIMBS *Chloroform* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 107/1 A patient..was etherised, and had a limb amputated..without the infliction of any pain. 1881 *Philada. Telegraph* XXXVI. No. 33. 2 After the morning bulletin was issued he was etherized.

†4. = ELECTRIFY.

1748 *Lond. Mag.* 255 Besides being constantly electeriz'd or rather etheriz'd by the earth.

Hence **E·therized** *ppl. a.*, in senses 2 and 3 of the vb. †*Etherized nitrous gas.* **E·therizer,** an apparatus for administering ether. **E·therizing** *ppl. a.*, in sense 3 of the vb.; in quot. *fig.*

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 219 The gas .. into which the nitrous etherized gas can be resolved, by treatment with dilute sulphuric acid. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 421 When equal parts of alcohol and nitric acid are mixed, a violent effervescence takes place .. owing to the emission of a gas..a compound of nitrous gas and ether. It has been termed for that reason etherised nitrous gas. 1848 SIR J. Y. SIMPSON in *Monthly Jrnl. Med. Sc.* IX. 211 When the patient was in an etherized state. 1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferment.* 28 The etherized alcoholic liquid is distilled in a retort.

Etherol (ī·þĕrɒl). *Chem.* [f. ETHER + -OL.] (See quot. for ETHERIN and cf. *glycerin, glycerol.*)

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 334 When boiled with water it is resolved into sulphæthylic acid and ætherol.

Etherous (ī·þĕrəs), *a.* [f. ETHER + -OUS.] Savouring of ether, ether-like.

1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* II. 283 Impregnated with a pungent etherous smell.

Ethic (e·þik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–5 etik(e, -yk, 4–7 ethique, 5 etique, (ethyque, etick, eytike), 6–9 ethick(e, 7 æthique, 7– ethic. [ad. L. *ēthic-us*, Gr. *ἠθικός*, f. *ἦθος* character, *pl.* manners. Cf. Fr. *éthique.*]

A. *adj.* (Now usually ETHICAL.)

1. Relating to morals.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 The Ethicke and politick consideration, with the end of well dooing and not of well knowing onely. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 25 The Æthique precepts and the lawes of civil conversation. 1698 F. B. *Modest Censure* 12 What! nothing but Ethick and Oeconomick Strictures, and such like Documents? 1735 SAVAGE *Progress of a Divine* 363 N'er let your doctrine ethic truth impart. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xi. 249 Who ..find the ethic life of their religion unimpaired.

2. Of an author or literary work: Treating of moral questions, and of ethics as a science.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iv. (Arb.) 25 Therefore were they [Poets] the first Philosophers Ethick. 1732 POPE (*title*) An Essay on Man, Being the First Book of Ethic Epistles. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1749, But 'The Vanity of Human Wishes' is..as high an effort of ethick poetry as any language can show. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 185 Dr. Hutcheson is the principal Ethic writer of this country [Ireland]. 1814 CARY *Dante* 33 Thy ethic page describes Three dispositions adverse to Heav'n's will. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 355 In some of his odes and ethic exhortations.

3. Characterized by 'ethos.' (See ETHOS 2).

1848 WORNUM *Lect. on Paint. by R. A.* 355 *note*, The style of Polygnotus was strictly ethic.

4. Gram. *Ethic dative*: = 'ethical dative': see ETHICAL 3.

1867 FARRAR *Gr. Syntax* (1870) 80 To this dative of reference belongs what is called the ethic (i.e. emotional) dative.

B. *sb.*

I. *sing.* 1. [after Fr. *éthique*, It. and Sp. *etica*, ad. L. *ēthicē*, Gr. *ἡ ἠθικὴ (τέχνη).*] a. The science of morals; cf. 2. b. A scheme of moral science.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 363 Ethik [*v.r.* etyk] þat is þe sciens of þewes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. *A.*) 9 So cloþe he him wiþ vertues, þat of him mai arise good fame & name: & þis techib etik. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) VIII. 327 As for the Science Practick, it doth first imbrace.. Ethick, that doth form the Manners. 1875 CLIFFORD *Ess., Basis of Morals* (1879) II. 106 By Morals or Ethic I mean the doctrine of a special kind of pleasure or displeasure which is felt by the human mind in contemplating certain courses of conduct, whereby they are felt to be right or wrong, and of a special desire to do the right things and avoid the wrong ones. 1886 *Athenæum* 17 July 73 In.. Mr. Spencer's 'Data of Ethics' .. an attempt to construct an ethic apart from theology is regarded as practicable.

attrib. 1778 J. JAMES in *Lett. Radcliffe & James* 53 Not a book, beyond a logic or ethic compend, is recommended.

II. *pl.* **Ethics.** 2. (after Gr. *τὰ ἠθικά*) The science of morals; the department of study concerned with the principles of human duty.

In this sense now usually construed (like other words of like formation) as *sing.*; formerly as *pl.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. LXXV. (1612) 313 Nor wanted thear..that did relye On Physickes and on Ethickes, and.. a God deny. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* VI. Wks. 1741 I. 48 Out of them [St. Paul's writings] might well be compiled a body of ethicks. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 258 He was made Professor of Eloquence and Ethicks in the Universitie of Ingolstade. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Persius professes the stoick philosophy; the most generous amongst all the sects who have given rules of ethicks. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xix. § 11 Ethics at large may be defined, the art of directing men's actions to the production of the greatest possible quantity of happiness. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 164 Ethics and religion differ herein; that the one is the system of human duties commencing from man; the other, from God. 1889 BOYD CARPENTER *Bampton Lect.* vii, Religion without ethics seems little else than irreligious religion.

b. A treatise on the science; *spec.* that of Aristotle.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. CXXXVI. (1869) 71 This is that Aristotle seith in etiques. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A vij, The phylosopher sayeth in the viii book of ethyques that, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 112 The same is touched by Aristotle in his Ethicks. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXIX. 131 If this gentleman will go back to his Ethics. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 343 Edward himself ..read the ethics of Aristotle in Greek.

†c. As discrete plural: Ethical maxims or observations. *Obs. rare.*

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* To Rdr., I have reduc'd all his scatter'd Ethiques to their proper Heads.

3. In narrower sense, with some qualifying word or phrase: a. The moral principles or system of a particular leader or school of thought.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 288 God's laws, standing at the top of our Ethicks. 1692 BENTLEY *Folly of Atheism* 31 If the Atheists would but live up to the Ethics of Epicurus himself. 1791 BURKE *Let. to Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 34 This philosophical instructor [Rousseau] in the ethicks of vanity. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. 232 [The Spectator's] morality .. is not a very high order of Christian ethics. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 1 The Ethics of Paganism were part of a philosophy. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 94 It lifts you .. from the zoölogical ethics of Combe.

b. The moral principles by which a person is guided.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 47 It is not the province of man to pronounce judgment on the ethics of his fellow-creature, in the last extremities of starvation.

c. The rules of conduct recognized in certain associations or departments of human life.

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 46 Now to instruct each individual in what manner to govern his own conduct in the details of life, is the particular business of private ethics. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. 279 Sea rights, and sea ethics were by no means so distinctly defined as they are now. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day Serm.* vii. 137 The ethics of dining. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* IX. 185 The peculiar scope of our Church ethics for the last thirty years has been the culture of works of compassion. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Ethics, medical*, the laws of the duties of medical men to the public, to each other, and to themselves in regard to the exercise of their profession.

4. In wider sense: The whole field of moral science, including besides Ethics properly so called, the science of law whether civil, political, or international.

1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 200 The Sum of his [Confutius'] Writings seems to be a Body or Digestion of Ethicks, that is, of all Moral Virtues, either Personal, Oeconomical, Civil or Political. 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 27 Jurisprudence .. is the principal and most perfect branch of ethics.

Ethical (e·þikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to morality or the science of ethics.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 639 It remaineth to discourse of the Politick, Ethical, and Oeconomick vertues and properties of them [bees]. 1652 EVELYN *State of France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 47 This ethicall and morall part of travel..embellisheth a gentleman. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 63 The ethical principles of Hobbes, are completely interwoven with his political system. 1860 MANSEL *Prolegom. Logica* Pref. (ed. 2) 8 The value of every ethical system must ultimately be tested on psychological grounds. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. ii. 36 Moral, or ethical materialism, is something quite distinct from scientific materialism.

b. Pertaining to 'ethos' as opposed to 'pathos': see ETHOS.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 445 Rather in pathetical than in ethical terms.

2. Of an author or literary work: Treating of the science of ethics, or of questions connected with it.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 16 From Ethical or Theological Composures, to take out Lessons that may improve the Mind. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (T.), He [Pope] is the great Poet of reason, the first of ethical authors in verse. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bro. Birchington*, A metaphor taken out of an ethical work by the Stagyrite. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* i. (1875) 7 Ethical and imaginative literature.

3. Gram. *Ethical dative*: the dative when used to imply that a person, other than the subject or object, has an indirect interest in the fact stated.

1849 L. SCHMITZ *Lat. Gram.* 212 This kind of dative, which occurs still more frequently in Greek, is called the Ethical Dative.

Ethically (e·þikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an ethical manner; according to the principles or rules of ethics; from an ethical point of view.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* Pref. 12 Those also that shall hereafter Physically and Ethically handle the Doctrine of humane affections. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* ix. § 2. 150 Besides my subject leads me not to discourse ethically, but Christianly of the faults of the tongue. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 636 Little can be said ethically, and nothing prudentially, for foolish things written. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcii. 1 It is good ethically, for it is the Lord's right.

Ethicalness (e·þikălnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ethical.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 890 The foundation whereof .. has not so much as one of the least seeds either of Politicalness or Ethicalness at all in it. 1886 W. J. LILLY in *Fortn. Rev.* 591 How can we predicate ethicalness or unethicalness of a thing?

Ethician (eþi·ʃăn). *rare.* [f. L. *ēthic-us*: see -IAN.] A writer on ethics; one versed in ethics.

1889 WALDSTEIN in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 406 Between the priest..and the theoretical ethician..lies the activity in the sphere of sociology and economics of writers like Ruskin.

Ethicist (e·þisist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] = prec. In mod. Dicts.

Ethicize (e·þisəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To discuss ethics; to speak or write on morals, moralize. *rare.*

1816 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Fire* xix, They criticize, chop logic, ethicize, philosophize.

2. *trans.* To make ethical; to invest with an ethical element.

1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Ethical Th.* (1889) II. 424 By naturalizing Ethics [the school of Herbert Spencer] reverses the idealizing process which rather ethicizes nature. 1889 BOYD CARPENTER *Bampton Lect.* vii. 276 The creed .. becomes ethicized.

Ethico- (e·þiko-), repr. Gr. *ἠθικο-*, combining form of *ἠθικός*: see ETHIC. Occurring in a few compound adjs.; as **Ethico-physical, -political, -religious,** partaking of the nature of or pertaining jointly to ethics, and physics, politics, or religion.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* (1713) 565 The Bereshith of Moses bears a triple meaning..viz. Ethico-political, Physico-theosophical, and Literal. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Milton* Wks. (1863) VI. 318 For what may properly be called the Ethico-physical Sublime there is but one great model surviving in the Greek poetry. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc., Ethics* (1875) 535 The philosophical system of Neo-Platonism was throughout ethical or ethico-religious in spirit.

Ethide (e·þəid). *Chem.* [f. ETH- + -IDE.] A compound formed by the union of an element or a radical with the monad radical ethyl.

1865 ODLING in *Athenæum* No. 1944. 131/1 Aluminium ethide, and methide. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 593 The action of carbonic acid on ethyde of sodium [will produce ketones].

Ethike obs. form of HECTIC.

Ethimologise, obs. form of ETYMOLOGIZE.

Ethine: see HETHING, *Obs.*, contempt, scorn.

Ethine (e·þəin). *Chem.* [f. ETH- + -INE.] The systematic name (see -INE) of the gaseous hydrocarbon C_2H_2, the bi-carbon member of the series C_nH_{2n-2}, called also ACETYLENE.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 61 When an electric arc from a powerful voltaic battery passes between carbon poles in an atmosphere of hydrogen, the carbon and hydrogen unite in the proportion to form ethine.

Ethionic (ī·þiɒnik), *a. Chem.* [f. E(THER) + Gr. *θεῖον* sulphur + -IC.

Formed by Magnus in 1833, in imitation of the terms *proto-, deuto-, trito-œnothionic* [Gr. *οἶνος* wine, introduced by Sertuernor (1818) to designate three acids, one of which Magnus supposed to have been identical with ethionic acid.]

Ethionic acid: $C_2H_6S_2O_7$ (Watts *Dict. Chem.*) produced by the action of water on *Ethionic anhydride*, $C_2H_4{}_2SO_3$, formerly called *Sulphate of carbyl* (Watts *Dict. Chem.*), which is obtained by bringing together olefiant gas and vapour of sulphuric anhydride in a tube.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 190 Of Ethionic Acid. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 174 Ethionic Anhydride.

Ethiop (ī·þiɒp), *sb.* and *a. arch.* Also: 4–7 ethiope, (5 ethyope), 6–9 æthiop(e. [ad. L. *Æthiops*, gen. *Æthiop-is*, ad. Gr. *Αἰθίοψ, Αἰθίοπος*, 'Ethiopian', commonly believed to be f. *αἴθ-ειν* to burn + *ὄψ* face, and to mean primarily 'burnt-face' (cf. *αἰθοψ* 'fiery-looking', later 'sunburnt', f. same or cognate elements); the formation is however not clear, and some have supposed the word to be an etymologizing corruption of a foreign ethnic name. (In Eng. now always with initial capital.)

The 'Ethiopians' are mentioned by Homer as a people dwelling in the far east and the far west; in later Gr. the name was applied chiefly to the inhabitants of Africa south of Egypt, but also to peoples of swarthy complexion in other parts of the world.]

A. *sb.* lit. = ETHIOPIAN; hence, usually, a person with a black skin, a blackamoor. Phrase, *To wash an* (or *the*) *Ethiop* (*white*): to attempt the impossible.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xiii. 23 Yf chaunge mai an Ethiope his skyn. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiii. (1890) 84 Vpon his last

part of therth there habitable where conuerse thethyopes. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVII. x, Out there flew, ryght blacke and tedyous, A foule Ethyope. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 38 Ile hold my minde, were she an Ethiope. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 106 The truth whereof many an Æthiope hath now unwillingly asserted. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ep. to Julian*, As sure to miss, As they, that wash an Ethiope's Face. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. ii, Though I were an Æthiop. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxviii. (1825) II. 158 In the most elegant language, she labours to wash the Æthiop white.

B. *attrib.* and *adj.*

1. = ETHIOPIAN. † *Ethiop line* (Milton) : ? the equator.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 282 By som suppos'd True Paradise under the Ethiop Line By Nilus head.

2. Of the hue of an Ethiop; black.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 35 Ethiop vvords, blacker in their effect Then in their countenance. 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* v. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 193 To hang this matchless diamond in the eare Of Ethiope Death. 1812 HEBER *Transl. Pindar* II. 155 Aurora's knight of Ethiop hue. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* II. 413 The ivy mesh, Shading its Æthiop berries.

† **Ethiopesse.** *Obs.* Also Æthiopesse. [f. prec. + -ESS, after L. *Æthiopissa* (Vulg. *Num* xii.), Gr. Αἰθιόπισσα (LXX.).] A female Ethiopian.

[1382 WYCLIF *Numb.* xii. 1 The Ethiopis his wijf.] 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 126 Josephus his Tale of an Ethiopesse, wife of Moses. 1640 HARSNET *God's Summ.* 272 Moses..married an Æthiopesse, yet could hee not change her hue.

Ethiopian (ĭ·þi,ōu·piăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 æthiopian, 7 ethiopean. [f. ETHIOP or *Ethiopia*: see -IAN, -AN.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to Ethiopia (in the various historical uses of the name), or to the peoples known to the ancients as *Æthiopes*. Often used (now only humorously) as = 'negro'. *Ethiopian serenader*: a 'nigger' minstrel, a musical performer with face blackened to imitate a negro.

1684 *Friendly Advice Planters E. & W. Indies* III. (*title*) Dialogue between an Ethiopean or Negro Slave, and a Christian. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 413 The teeming Tide..pouring down from Ethiopian Lands. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* IV. i, The Ethiopian guards .. marched slowly in the rear. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 190 There are [in London] 50 Ethiopian serenaders.

† b. *absol.* with pl. sense. *Obs.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianography* (1646) 107 The Ethiopian and Moscovites doe baptize in the Church porch.

c. in proper names of various plants.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xcviii. 281 The seconde Seseli .. hath leaues like Juye..The stalk is blackishe .. And this is counted to be the Ethiopian Seseli. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. lxi. 347 In English we have thought good to call it the Aethiopian Apple. 1884 S. J. CAPPER in *Chr. World* 31 July 575/4 Ethiopian lilies, which are exquisitely beautiful.

2. a. *Anthropology.* Used by some as the distinctive epithet of one of the races into which the human species is divided. b. *Biol.* The distinctive epithet of one of the biological 'regions' of the earth's surface.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* I. vi. 36 In the kingdom which he [Man] constitutes (Hominal) there is but one genus (Homo), and in this genus but one species (Sapiens). This species presents three varieties or principal races.. Caucasian, Mongolian, and Ethiopian. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 53, *Region*, Ethiopian..*Geographical Equivalent*, Africa (south of the Sahara) with Madagascar.

B. *sb.* A native of Ethiopia; † a negro, blackamoor.

1552 HULOET, *Ethiopians.* 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 28 Is he dead, my Ethiopian? 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 375 This hand..as white as..Ethyopians tooth. 1686 BUNYAN *Book for Boys & Girls* (Repr.) 42 Moses was a fair and comely man, His wife a swarthy Ethiopian. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 63 Ethiopians of Arabia Felix, which they call the South; and who, though Arabians, are called Ethiopians in Scripture.

b. An 'Ethiopian serenader'. See A. 1.

1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 81 The brass band is succeeded by a band of Ethiopians.

Ethiopic (ī·þi,ō·pik), *a.* [ad. L. *æthiopic-us*: see ETHIOP and -IC.]

1. Of or belonging to Ethiopia. Now only with reference to language, denoting the ancient language of Abyssinia, or to the church using this language in its services.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxii. 9 Annot. 350 The Æthiopick sea. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. 4 The Phœnicians pass'd from the Eastern or Ethiopick sea. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 62 The characters of an Ethiopic manuscript. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1842 In the Ethiopic church he [Pilate] is a saint.

2. *absol.* The Ethiopic language.

1867 WHITNEY *Lang. & Study of Lang.* 299 The ancient tongue of Abyssinia, the Ethiopic or Geëz, has a literature.

attrib. Mod. A good Ethiopic scholar.

† **E·thiops.** *Obs.* Also æthiops. [a. L. *æthiops* lit. 'ETHIOP, negro,' by mediæval chemists used in this sense.]

A name given to certain black or dark-coloured compounds of metals. *Ethiops martial, martial Ethiops* (L. *æthiops martialis*) : the black oxide of iron. *Ethiops mineral* (L. *æ. mineralis*) : the black sulphide of mercury, prepared by triturating mercury and sulphur together. (*Ethiops* without adj. usually = *ethiops mineral.*)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Æthiops mineral.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Suppl. s.v.*, A new preparation of Æthiops is given by Cruger. 1770 *New Disp.* 538/2 The sulphur .. and the mercury .. remain at the bottom..united into an ethiops. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 474 The whole wire is consumed ..the globules of iron will be found in that state called Martial Ethiops. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 304 The powder which formed the basis of this paste was..martial Ethiops. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 500 Sulphuret of mercury is obtained in the condition of black powder, formerly known by the appellation Ethiop's mineral.

Ethize (e·þəiz), *v. rare.* In 9 ethise. [ad. Gr. ἐθίζειν to accustom, use.] *trans.* (See quot.)

1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. 153 All legislators try to ethise—to create habits among—the citizens for the purpose of making them good.

Ethlete, Ethluke: see EATH C 1.

Ethmo- (e·þmo-), combining form of Gr. ἠθμός sieve, in a few compounds of mod. formation, occurring in anatomy, with general sense 'pertaining jointly to the ethmoid bone and some other part of the skull', *e.g.* **Ethmo-frontal** *a.* [see FRONTAL], pertaining to the ethmoid and frontal bones: as the *ethmo-frontal notch.* **Ethmo-maxillary** *a.* [see MAXILLARY], pertaining to the ethmoid and to the maxillary bones: as *ethmo-maxillary suture.* **Ethmo-nasal** *a.* [see NASAL], pertaining to the ethmoid and to the nasal bones: as *ethmo-nasal suture.* **Ethmo-presphenoidal** *a.* [see PRESPHENOIDAL], of or pertaining to the ethmoid and to the presphenoid bone: as *ethmo-presphenoidal suture* (Huxley). **Ethmo-turbinal** (plates) or **Ethmo-turbinals** [see TURBINAL], the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone, connected horizontally with each other at the upper surface by the cribriform plate. **Ethmo-vomerine** (plate) (see quot.).

1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 46 The olfactory chamber of the nasal cavity .. contains a series of simple, longitudinally placed ethmoturbinals. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 94 This prolongation forwards .. forms a median plate (termed Ethmo-vomerine). 1881 — *Cat* 337 A cartilaginous expansion called the ethmo-vomerine plate.

Ethmoid (e·þmoid), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* Also 9 erron. æthmoid. [ad. Gr. ἠθμοειδής sieve-like, 'cribriform' (Galen has ἠθμοειδὲς ὀστοῦν ethmoid bone), f. ἠθμός sieve: see -OID. Cf. Fr. *ethmoïde.*]

A. *adj.* Sieve-like, finely perforated. *Ethmoid bone*: a square-shaped cellular bone, situated between the two orbits, at the root of the nose, containing many perforations, through which the olfactory nerves pass to the nose.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 80 Joined to the Ethmoid Bone. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 583 It dives into the posterior ethmoid cells. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 90/1 Parts of the olfactory capsules .. forming the compound bone called 'æthmoid.'

B. quasi-*sb.* passing into *sb.* = *ethmoid bone.*

1842 COL. H. SMITH *Nat. Library* xiii. 87 The cranium .. may be subdivided into three compartments, the anterior containing the two frontal bones and the æthmoid. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 313 The 3rd the ethmoid with the two frontal. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* vii. 121 The eye orbits seem to have been at the corners of the intermaxillary, circumscribed by the sub-orbitals and the ethmoids.

Hence **Ethmoi·dal** *a.* a. Of or pertaining to the ethmoid bone. b. = ETHMOID.

a. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3), The *Ethmoidal* and *Sphenoidal* [Sutures] surround the Bones of these Names. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 47 On each side of the ethmoidal notch, there is observed a triangular concave surface. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-m.* 281 Ethmoidal arteries pass through the ethmoidal foramina.

b. 1764 HADLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 4 The superior maxillary, sphenoïdal and ethmoïdal bones were broken away. 1849 E. BLYTH *Cuvier's Anim. K.* 39 The cranium subdivides into three portions: the anterior is formed by the two frontal and the ethmoidal bones.

Ethmose (eþmō·us). *Phys.* [f. Gr. ἠθμ-ός sieve + -OSE.] A name given to cellular tissue.

In mod. Dicts.

Ethnagogue (e·þnăgɒg). [f. Gr. ἔθν-os nation + ἀγωγ-ός leader.] A leader of a nation.

1889 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 152 If I may coin a word for the occasion, he [O'Connell] was an ethnagogue.

Ethnarch (e·þnaɪk). [ad. Gr. ἐθνάρχ-ης, f. ἔθν-os nation + -αρχος ruler.] A governor of a nation or people; a ruler over a province.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 95 They [the Jews] had their Ethnarchs, Toparchs, high-Priests, Rulers, Princes, and sometime Kings of their owne. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* iv, Cæsar .. did not appoint a King over them [the Jews], but a Governour, whom they called an Ethnarch. 1778 APTHORPE *Preval. Chr.* 210 Julius Cæsar .. authorized Hyrcanus and his children to be ethnarchs of the Jews. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* 30 Pompey set up Hyrcanus as high priest and ruler, under the title of ethnarch.

Ethnarchy (e·þnaɪki). [ad. Gr. ἐθναρχία, f. ἐθνάρχης: see prec.] a. The dignity or office of an ethnarch. b. The dominion of, or province ruled by, an ethnarch.

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* 26 They divided their dominions and contryes into principalities; some into provinces..others into ethnarchyes. 1643 *Subject of Suprem.* 68 Antipater,.deposeth him of his Ethnarchie. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlvi. 417 Syria..was still skirted by several tributary kingdoms or ethnarchies.

Ethnic (e·þnik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 ethnyke, 5–7 ethnik(e, 6–8 ethnick(e, (6 æth-, ethenicke, etneke), 7 ethnique, (ethnycke), 6– ethnic. [ad. Gr. ἐθνικ-ός heathen, f. ἔθνος nation; in the LXX, hence in N. T. and the Fathers, τὰ ἔθνη = the nations, Gentiles (rendering Heb. גוים *gōyīm*, pl. of גוי *gōy*, nation, esp. non-Israelitish or 'Gentile' nation).

The Gr. ἔθνος was formerly often imagined to be the source of Eng. HEATHEN; hence the confused forms *hethnic*, HEATHENIC, which might be regarded as corrupt variants of this word.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to nations not Christian or Jewish; Gentile, heathen, pagan.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Printer's Pref. ix, The bible bookes of Iudges and Kynges .. farre surmounting all ethnike dooynges. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 3 An ethnike and a pagane kyng. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 61 That all composition is against the nature of God even the Ethnicke Philosophers perceived. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlix. § 171 Professing himselfe to be a Christian, and withall protesting that he would not be a soueraigne ouer an Ethnike Empire. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 281 Exhorted their Converts to obey their then Ethnique Princes. 1804 MOORE *Epist.* III. iii. 45 All the charm that ethnic fancy gave To blessed arbours o'er the western wave. 18.. LONGF. *Drinking Song* vii, These are ancient ethnic revels Of a faith long since forsaken. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. vii. (1872) 45, I find at this time his religion is as good as altogether Ethnic, Greekish. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 107 There is first the ethnic forecourt, then the purgatorial middle-space.

2. Pertaining to race; peculiar to a race or nation; ethnological.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 229 That ethnic stock which embraced all existing European races. 1865 *Reader* 11 Feb. 163/1 The slight development of ethnic peculiarities in childhood. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (1886) 133 Heresies are at best ethnic: truth is essentially catholic.

† B. *sb.* One who is not a Christian or a Jew; a Gentile, heathen, pagan. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Barnabas* 161 A part of It [the temple] fel done & mad a gret distruccione Of ethnykis. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. Soc.) I. 169 Beinge on all sides beesett with the Tracherie of these rude æthenickes, hee was sodainlie slayne. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 37 Yf he.. heare not the Churche, let him be taken for an Ethnike. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. iv, A kind of Mule! That's half an Ethnick, half a Christian! 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 614 The Ethnics do still repute all great trees to be divine. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 77 They look upon them [the Jews] as several degrees beneath .. Heathens, Ethnicks, Pagans, and Idolaters.

Ethnical (e·þnikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

† 1. Of an ethnic nature or character; heathenish.

1547 BP. HOOPER *Declar. Christ* v. D iij, What..blasphemy of God, and Et[h]nycall idolatrie is this. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 67 Ethnicall sportes and pastimes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 195 The Religion of the Peguans is Ethnicall, knowing many but false Gods. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xx. (1852) 447 The custom of preaching at funerals may seem ethnical in its origin.

† b. Pagan; = ETHNIC A. 1. *Obs.*

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* III. viii. 643 The Woman which escaped the fury of the Ethnical Dragon. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 548 Should not .. Ethnical Rome be lesse Babylon then the Christian. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xiii. (1763) 237 The Subjects of the narrative..may be drawn .. either from ethnical or sacred Story.

2. Of or pertaining to race or races, their origin, and characteristics. Cf. ETHNIC A. 2.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. i. II. 308 Purely upon geographical not upon ethnical considerations. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iii. 58 As far as ethnical connexion is concerned, this analogy will hold good.

3. Pertaining to the science of races; = ETHNOLOGICAL 2.

1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* i. (1865) 4 Here then are materials full of promise for the ethnical student. 1884 *Publisher & Bookbuyer's Jrnl.* 15 Nov. 11/2 The confused character of the prevailing ethnical literature dealing with the Sudan.

Ethnically (e·þnikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1. In an 'ethnical' or heathenish manner. *Obs.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 117/2 This pope..mainteined the filthie idolatrie of images..commanding them most ethnicallie to be incensed.

2. As regards race; 'racially'.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxii. III. 464 The Œnotrians were ethnically akin to the primitive population of Rome. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer.* 65 No one can suppose Trojan and Hellene to have been .. ethnically one, though both were probably of the Aryan stock.

Ethnicism (e·þnisiz'm). [f. ETHNIC + -ISM.]

† a. Heathenism, paganism; heathenish superstition; an instance of this (*obs.*). b. In mod. use without reproachful implication: The religions of the Gentile nations of antiquity; the common characteristics of these as contrasted with Hebraism and Christianity.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* IX. v. § 3 (R.) Certaine Brasilians ..had set vp a new sect of Christian ethnicisme, or mungrell-Christianity. 1625 JACKSON *Orig. Vnbeliefe* xxiii. 226 Feigned relations of a new starres appearance or other like Ethnicismes. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 111 In darkness of errour and in the shadow of death through Ethnicism. 1849 tr. *Nitzsch's Chr. Doctr.* Pref. 7 The two great

directions of religio-historical development, Ethnicism and Revelation. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. ix. (1872) 54 A mind ..occupied..with mere Ethnicism, Radicalism and revolutionary tumult.

Ethnicist (e·þnisist). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] = ETHNOLOGIST.

1846 *Times* 15 May 4/5 'Smith' has been proved by..an American ethnicist and philologist to be nothing more nor less than Shemita, or a descendant of Shem.

† **Ethni·city.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Heathendom, heathen superstition.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 332 From the curling spume of the celebrated Egean waves fabulous ethnicity feigned Venus their idolatress conceived.

† **E·thnicize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act, speak, etc. like an 'ethnic' or heathen.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 247 Whereas both Tacitus and Josephus relate the sudden opening of the doors of the Temple, etc...they appear to me very much to Ethnicize in all these stories.

† **E·thnish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἔθνος* (see ETHNIC) + -ISH.] = HEATHENISH.

1550 BECON *Fortr. Faithful* Prol., Walowing in al kind of wealthe like Ethnysh Epicures. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* (1859) 187 Helene..worshipped the King, and not the wood ..for that is an ethnish error.

Ethnize (e·þnəiz), *v. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἔθν-ος* (*τὰ ἔθνη* the nations, Gentiles: see ETHNIC) + -IZE.] *intr.* To favour Gentile or heathen views or practices. Hence **E·thnizing** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. *attrib.*

1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 42 The earliest heresies of which we have any trustworthy account, appear either as judaizing, or as ethnizing (hellenizing) tendencies.

Ethnodicy (eþnǫ·disi). *rare.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἔθνο-ς* nation + *-δικία* administration of justice, f. *δίκη* justice.] Comparative jurisprudence as a branch of ethnology.

1889 *Athenæum* 21 Sept. 391/3 The labours of the [Ethnographical] Congress are organized in six sections, viz. general ethnology; ethics, ethnodicy, and sociology.

Ethnogenic (eþnǫ|dʒe·nik), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Pertaining to ethnogeny.

Ethnogeny (eþnǫ·dʒĭni). [mod. f. Gr. *ἔθνο-ς* nation + *-γενεια* birth.] That branch of ethnology which treats of the origin of races, nations, and peoples. In mod. Dicts.

Ethnographer (eþnǫ·grăfəɹ). [f. ETHNOGRAPH-Y (or Gr. *ἔθνο-ς* nation + *-γραφ-os* writer) + -ER[1].] One who treats descriptively of the races of mankind; one who is versed in the science of ethnography.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1857) 202 An evidence, the ethnographer might perhaps say, of its purely Celtic origin. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 202 The Ethnographer, who has studied the stone implements of Europe. 1884 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Congregationalist* Apr. 280 The greatest ethnographers, that is, the men who have most extensively studied the customs, the manners, the beliefs of men.

Ethnographic (eþnǫgræ·fik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ethnography.

1836 CDL. WISEMAN *Sc. & Relig.* II. vii. 46 Nor is this confined merely to the members of the same ethnographic family. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 87 The ethnographic document called *El Auto de Figueroa*, is one of the most curious records of the barbarism of the first *conquistadores.* 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 103 These Iaones..represent the Javan of the great ethnographic document, chap. x. of the Book of Genesis.

Ethnogra·phical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 473 The ethnographical outline which I have now concluded. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 150 Ethnographical studies have made some progress in these later days. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 391 *note*, Galatia had two meanings—the first ethnographical, the second political.

Ethnographically (eþnǫgræ·fikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an ethnographical manner; from an ethnographical point of view.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 712 Which, contemplated..ethnographically..holds out..abundant matter. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 9 Ancient History may be mapped out..ethnographically, according to states and nations.

Ethnographist (eþnǫ·grăfist). [f. ETHNOGRAPH-Y + -IST.] = ETHNOGRAPHER.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* V. 560 Ethnographists deal with tribes, and with particular institutions and..customs.

Ethnography (eþnǫ·grăfi). [mod. f. Gr. *ἔθνο-ς* nation + *-γραφια* writing.] The scientific description of nations or races of men, with their customs, habits, and points of difference.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 97 The term ethnography (nation-description) is sometimes used by German writers in the sense which we have given to anthropography. 1857 DE QUINCEY *China* Wks. 1871 XVI. 233 The Englishman..of Chinese ethnography has not a house, except in crevices of rocks. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* vii. (1870) 206 It is in truth a main key to the ethnography of the poems. 1878 RECLUS in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 613 *s.v.*, Ethnography embraces the descriptive details, and ethnology the rational exposition, of the human aggregates and organizations.

Ethnologer (eþnǫ·lŏdʒəɹ). [f. ETHNOLOG-Y + -ER[1].] = ETHNOLOGIST.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. v. 222 The Iberi, whom modern ethnologers represent as belonging to a distinct family. 1881 FREEMAN *Hist. Geog. Europe* I. iii. 57 It is from Caesar, ethnologer as well as conqueror, that we get our chief knowledge of the country as it was in his day.

Ethnologic (eþnǫlǫ·dʒik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = next.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Univ. Progr.* 31 Progress of every kind—astronomic, geologic, organic, ethnologic, social.

Ethnological (eþnǫlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to ethnology.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 18 Others..belong rather to the ethnological and philological inquirer. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 284 The ethnological formation of the different communities. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxiv. 184 If our Ethnological Societies cannot otherwise be contented, they must, etc. 1873 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 1/2 A collection of ethnological curiosities from New Guinea.

Ethnologically (eþnǫlǫ·dʒikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an ethnological manner; from an ethnological point of view.

1861 G. MOORE *Lost Tribes* 4 A circumstance, ethnologically considered, of much interest and importance. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. ii. 36 Lothian was politically as well as ethnologically English.

Ethnologist (eþnǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. ETHNOLOG-Y + -IST.] One who is engaged or versed in the study of ethnology.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* xv. (1843) 132 Every new ethnologist subdivides the nations which his predecessor had connected. 1878 W. H. DALL *Later Preh. Man* 4 The ethnologist..may rifle their burial places. 1881 *Atlantic Mag.* XLVII. 232 The ethnologist, who deals with skulls and statures and complexions.

Ethnologize (eþnǫ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [mod. f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To speculate on ethnological questions.

1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 224 If our author will not allow the etymologists to ethnologize, etc.

Ethnology (eþnǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἔθνο-ς* nation + *-λογία* discourse: see -LOGY.] The science which treats of races and peoples, and of their relations to one another, their distinctive physical and other characteristics, etc.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 132 The history of nations termed ethnology, must be mainly founded on the relations of their languages. 1847 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 358 Dr. Bethune made some remarks on ethnology, a term he preferred to ethnography. 1878 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* Pref. 9 Ethnology in fact is passing at present through a phase from which other sciences have safely emerged.

Ethnomaniac (eþnǫmē|·niăk). [f. Gr. *ἔθνο-ς* nation + MANIAC.] One who is crazy about the rights of 'nationalities'.

1863 S. EDWARDS *Poles Captivity* II. 140 The political ethnomaniacs to be consistent ought to propose the annexation of Alsace to some German state.

quasi-*adj.* 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Jan. 69 The game, from the ethnomaniac point of view, may be regarded as won.

Ethnopsychology (e·þnǫ|səikǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἔθνο-ς* nation, people + PSYCHOLOGY.] The investigation of the psychology of races and peoples.

1886 LANG in *19th Cent.* XIX. 58 For this method [philological] we propose to substitute..the method of Völkerpsychologie..or ethnopsychology.

Hence **E·thnopsycholo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to ethnopsychology.

1885 C. LOWE *Bismarck* II. 131 *note*, The ethnopsychological problem which lies concealed in the nature of the Oriental.

Ethography (*i*þǫ·grăfi). [mod. f. Gr. *ἦθο-ς* character + *-γραφία* writing.] 'The description of the morals and characteristics of man'.

1878 in KRAUTH *Vocab. Philos. Sc.*

Ethologic (*ī*þǫlǫ·dʒik), *a.* [f. ETHOLOG-Y + -IC.] = next. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Ethological (*ī*þǫlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. Pertaining to 'ethology'. a. According to the Dicts.: Pertaining to ethics. b. In recent use (after J. S. Mill): Pertaining to the science of human character.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH. 1843 MILL *Logic* VI. v. § 6 The ethological consequences of particular circumstances of position. 1883 W. MINTO in *Academy* 29 Dec. 425 The son is sufficiently candid for the most exacting student of ethological truth.

2. Pertaining to the scientific study of customs.

1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 266 What may be called ethological as distinguished from ethnological researches.

Ethologist (*i*þǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. L. *ēthologus*, Gr. *ἠθολόγ-os* (f. *ἦθο-s* character + *-λογος* one who discourses) + -IST.]

† 1. [= Gr. *ἠθολόγος*] One who portrays character by imitative gestures and facial expression; a mimic. *Obs.*—°

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

2. One who treats of, or is versed in, the science of ethology; a writer on ethics.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Ethology (*i*þǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. L. *ēthologia*, a. Gr. *ἠθολογία*, f. *ἠθολόγ-os*: see prec. and -LOGY.]

† 1. The portrayal of character by mimic gestures; mimicry. *Obs.*—°

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† 2. According to the Dicts.: The science of ethics; also, a treatise on manners or morals. *Obs.*

1678–1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

3. In recent use (after J. S. Mill): The science of character-formation.

1843 MILL *Logic* VI. v. § 4 The laws of the formation of character..are to be obtained by, etc. A science is thus formed, to which I would propose to give the name of Ethology, or the science of character.

‖ **Ethopœ·ia.** *Obs. rare.* [L. *ēthopœia*, a. Gr. *ἠθοποιία*, f. *ἦθο-s* character + *-ποιία* representation.] Delineation of character; moral portraiture. Also *Rhet.* (see quot. 1678).

1659 *Instruct. Oratory* 74 Examples of such Descriptions and Histories of things under which I comprehend Ethopoeas. 1678–1706 PHILLIPS, *Ethopœa*, a figure of Rhetorick in which there is a feigning of certain words accommodated to certain persons, either to their praise or reproach. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† **E·thopoe·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Gr. *ἠθο-ποιητικ-ός*, f. *ἦθο-s* character + *ποιητικός*, f. *ποιέειν* to make, represent.] Intended to represent character or manners.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 228 [Crichtoun] begun to prank it *a la Venetiana*, with such a flourish of mimick and ethopoetick gestures.

‖ **Ethos** (*ī*·þǫs). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἦθος* character, a person's nature or disposition. Used by Eng. writers in certain particular applications.]

1. [After Arist. *Rhet.* II. xii–xiv.] The characteristic spirit, prevalent tone of sentiment, of a people or community; the 'genius' of an institution or system.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* v. 691 The Romanized Danes conformed to the ethos of the Carlovingian monarchy. 1859 W. F. WINGFIELD *Tour in Dalmatia* 27 This prevalence of the Italian language and ethos exists..not only in the maritime cities, etc. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 245 The ethos of Catholic sacerdotal life is altogether different.

2. In reference to ancient æsthetic criticism and rhetoric.

Aristotle's statement that Polygnotus excelled all other painters in the representation of 'ethos' app. meant simply that his pictures expressed 'character'; but as Aristotle elsewhere says that this painter portrayed men as nobler than they really are, some mod. writers have taken *ethos* to mean 'ideal excellence.' The opposition of *ethos* and *pathos* ('character' and 'emotion'), often wrongly ascribed to Aristotle's theory of art as expounded in the *Poetics*, really belongs only to Greek rhetoric.

1875 A. S. MURRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 359 s.v. *Archæology*, By ethos, as applied to the paintings of Polygnotus, we understand a dignified bearing in his figures, and a measured movement throughout his compositions. 1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 542 The real is preferred to the ideal, transient emotion to permanent lineaments, pathos to ethos.

† **Ethroclyte,** *sb.* Var. of HETEROCLITE: here used *transf.* in pl. for: Perplexed condition, state of frenzy. (See Du Cange s.v. *Diversiclinium.*)

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 154 Thadmyral..beyng in the ethroclytes in his entendement, cryed and sayd.

Ethyl (e·þil). Also 9 **ethyle.** [f. ETH-ER + -YL = Gr. *ὕλη* matter. The name was originally given by Berzelius, whose spelling **ethule** was at first adopted in Eng.] The hypothetical radical of the dicarbon series (C_2H_5), the base of ordinary alcohol, common ether, and acetic acid, and of a large series of organic compounds, into the names of which the word enters attributively, as *Ethyl hydride* C_2H_6 ($=C_2H_5H$), *Ethyl chloride* C_2H_5Cl, *Ethyl iodide* C_2H_5I, *Ethyl alcohol* C_2H_6O.

Ethyl is sometimes denoted by the symbol E or (latterly) Et. Originally the name was used for what is now called DIETHYL (in mod. notation C_4H_{10} or Et_2); this was isolated by Frankland in 1849, but ethyl in its single-molecule form is known only in combination.

1840 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 311 Mr. Boyè read a communication entitled 'On the Perchlorate of the Oxide of Ethule.' 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 219 If we suppose then a body to exist, consisting of C_4H_5..it has been proposed to designate it by the term ethyle. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess., Mod. Chem.* 450 Ethyl..the radical of the numerous class of ethers. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 310 Ethyl alcohol, known as spirits of wine. *Ibid.* (1875) 295 Alcohol may be regarded as water in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by ethyl. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 42 Whether we regard it [ethane] as ethyl-hydride ..or as dimethyl..this arrangement remains the same. *Ibid.* II. 47 Ethane..is formed..by the action of zinc and water on ethyl iodide.

Hence many derivatives, names of compounds containing ethyl, as **E·thylami·ne**, a compound ($NH_2C_2H_5$) of the ammonia type in which one of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia is replaced by ethyl; called also *ethyl-ammonia.* **E·thylate**, a salt of the radical ethyl, in which ethyl takes the place of the oxygenated group in a metallic salt. **E·thylene**, the diatomic hydrocarbon or olefine of the ethyl series, C_2H_4; also known as Ethene, Olefiant gas, or Heavy Carburetted Hydrogen, an important constituent of coal gas. **Ethylia**, a synonym of *Ethylamine*; now disused. **Ethy·lic** *a.*, of ethyl; = ETHYL, used attributively, as in *Ethylic cyanate* = Ethyl cyanate = Vinic cyanate.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 239 *Ethylamine..where it [1 atom of hydrogen] is replaced by ethyle. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 309 Several alkaloïds existing in the animal and vegetable kingdom afford ethylamine on distillation with potash. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1937. 788/3 The *ethylate of acetyl. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* July 165

Report on the use of Ethylate of Sodium (Sodium Alcohol). 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 358 *Ethylene, known as olefiant gas, has already been mentioned. 1878 A. Green *Coal* vi. 207 One of the most important of these hydro-carbons is known as ethylene or ethene. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 303/1 By heating glycol with an excess of fuming hydrochloric acid in a sealed tube to 100°, the author has converted this substance into ethylene dichloride. 1873 Williamson *Chem. for Stud.* 241 This remarkable base was called ethylamine by Würtz, its discoverer, but is now more commonly called *Ethylia. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 26 Nov. 255/3 Circumstances lead the operator to suspect that hydro-carbon to be *ethylic hydride. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 580 Ethylic ether is also called common ether, or simply ether.

Etik(e, obs. forms of Hectic.

Etin, var. of Eten, *Obs.*, giant.

Etine, -un, -yn, obs. ff. pa. pple. of Eat.

Etiolate (*ī*·tiolēt). [f. Fr. *étioler* (see -ate³ 6), of dialectal origin, from Norm. (*s'*)*étieuler* to grow into haulm, f. *éteule*, OF. *esteule*, *esteulle*:—L. *stipula* straw.]

1. *trans.* To render (a plant) pale or colourless by excluding the light from it; to blanch.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 45 *note*, Celery blanched or etiolated for the table by excluding the light from it. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 34 Plants that grow in darkness are pale and without colour, and .. are said to be etiolated, or blanched. 1833 Whewell *Astron.* (Bridgew. Treat.) I. xiii. 99 Celery is in this manner blanched or etiolated. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Albino*, No chlorophyll is formed, and they [Albino plants] are said to be etiolated.

2. *transf.* To give a pale and sickly hue to (a human being or his skin).

1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* 78 The skin is also white, or etiolated. 1864 R. F. Burton *Dahome* II. 66 *note*, We may etiolate them [females] as in New England.

3. *fig.* (See next, *ppl. a.*)

4. *intr.* To become white or whiter; to blanch; to be whitened by exclusion of sunlight, as plants.

1828 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

Etiolated (*ī*·tiolētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed¹.] Blanched, pallid, colourless. Also *fig.*

1799 Sir H. Davy in Beddoes *Contrib. to Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 186 The whiteness of etiolated vegetables is occasioned by the deficiency of light. 1848 C. Brontë *J. Eyre* (1857) 146, I..left a bullet in one of his poor etiolated arms. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxii. 359 It is caoutchouc in a particular state, I may almost say an etiolated caoutchouc. 1857–81 O. W. Holmes in *Old Vol. of Life* (1883) 60 This poor human weed, this dwarfed and etiolated soul. 1866 *Reader* 15 Dec. 1005 Examples of the kind of etiolated theology. 1879 A. Mongredien *Free Trade & Eng. Comm.* (ed. 4) 26 These industries..are for the most part sickly, nerveless, and etiolated.

Etiolation (*ī*tiolē¹·ʃən). [f. Etiolate *v.*: see -ation.] The action of etiolating; the process of becoming, or the condition of being, etiolated.

1799 Sir H. Davy in Beddoes *Contrib. to Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 188 Plants, in the process of etiolation, lose the light combined with their leaves, and become white. 1816 Keith *Phys. Bot.* II. 498 Etiolation may also ensue from the depredation of insects. 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 81 Newton smoked himself into a state of absolute etiolation. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1873) I. i. 9 This is the collapse, the etiolation of human features into mouldy blank. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 754 It is remarkable that etiolation does not extend to the flowers.

Etiolin (*ī*·tiŏlin). [f. Etiol-ate + -in.] A yellow modification of chlorophyll formed in plants growing in the dark.

1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 747.

Etiolize (*ī*·tiŏlaiz), *v. rare.* [f. Fr. *étiol-er* + -ize.] *trans.* = Etiolate. Hence **Etioli·zed** *ppl. a.*

1884 *Trans. Victoria Institute* 40 The young shoots, pale, etiolised, and delicate from the hour they show their tiny leaves.

Etiological, var. of Ætiological.

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 451 Our etiological researches. 1862 Lewis *Astron. Ancients* i. 4 An etiological legend.

Etiologist (*ī*tiɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. next + -ist.] One who studies etiology or the science of causes.

1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 174 One of the points of minute anatomy that have most exercised..the imagination of etiologists. 1866 *Times* 17 Aug. 10/3 The etiologist will be the better enabled to estimate aright the influence of other insanitary elements.

Etiology, var. of Ætiology.

1656–81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Etiology*, a rendering of a cause, a shewing of reason. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 240 The etiology of our science. 1861 T. Graham *Pract. Med.* 26 The etiology of disease. 1881 M. L. Knapp *Disasters* 7 Astronomical eticlogy.

Etiquette (e·tiket) [a. Fr. *étiquette* (:—OF. *estiquette*). The primary sense in Fr. is represented by Eng. Ticket (an adoption either of the word or the synonymous *étiquet*:—*estiquet*); in OF. the word chiefly denotes a soldier's billet. The transition from the sense 'ticket, label' to that of 'prescribed routine' presents no intrinsic difficulty, but its actual history in Fr. is not very clear; the other mod. Romanic langs. have adapted the word from Fr. in the secondary sense; It. *etichetta*, Sp. *etiqueta* ('a book of ceremonies hid in the king's palace', Del Pino *Sp. Dict.* 1763).]

1. a. The prescribed ceremonial of a court; the formalities required by usage in diplomatic intercourse. b. The order of procedure established by custom in the army or navy (*esp.* with reference to promotion), in parliament, etc. c. The conventional rules of personal behaviour observed in the intercourse of polite society; the ceremonial observances prescribed by such rules. d. The unwritten code of honour by which members of certain professions (*esp.* the medical and legal) are prohibited from doing certain things deemed likely to injure the interests of their brethren, or to lower the dignity of the profession.

a. 1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* 19 Mar., Without hesitation kiss his [the Pope's] slipper or whatever else the *étiquette* of that court requires. *Ibid.* (1792) IV. 187 Over head and ears engaged in ceremony and *étiquette*. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 329 Etiquette .. had it's original application to those ceremonial and formal observances practised at Courts .. The term came afterwards .. to signify certain formal methods used in the transactions between sovereign States. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* v. 110 They keep perfect time in this species of court etiquette.

b. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 512 It was to him that, in etiquette, the command of the expedition belonged. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 667 A proceeding, conducted .. with such minute attention to prescriptive etiquette. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Etiquette*, naval or military observances, deemed to be law. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 459 The later etiquette of procedure on money bills, will be sought in vain in the rolls of the mediæval parliaments.

c. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.*, *The Letter*, I was not altogether sure of my etiquette, whether I ought to have wrote or no. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* II. li. 21 For all etiquette of this nature is waved even in Germany at the tables d' Hôtes. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 10 A formal dinner; which, according to his ideas of etiquette, he thought himself obliged to give. 1851 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. xviii. (1866) 301 Man is..a slave..to etiquette. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 164 After tea.. the bondage of etiquette was loosened.

pl. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* xxiii. 181 A little place with its pompous ways, small etiquettes and punctilios.

d. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* ii. (1876) 15 The etiquette of certain professional functions prescribes that a service should be divided. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commonw.* III. 382 A code of etiquette forbids them [lawyers] to undertake certain sorts of work.

†2. A rule of etiquette; an observance prescribed by etiquette. Chiefly *pl. Obs.*

1771 *Junius Lett.* xlii. 225 *note*, This diplomatic lord has spent his life in the study and practise of etiquettes. 1779 Burgoyne *Let. to Constituents* (ed. 3) 7 A court etiquette was invented .. viz. that the persons whose conduct was so put in question, should not appear at Court pending the enquiry. 1807 Cogan *Eth. Treat. Passions* I. ii. (R.), Ludicrous offences against the laws of custom, or the etiquettes of fashion. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 76 Some of the etiquettes known in our legal and parliamentary oratory. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* I. 277 Some of the etiquettes of his majesty's court are rather whimsical.

3. In the primary Fr. sense: A label. *rare.*

1867 Vct. Pollington *Half round Old World* 121 German matches..with the remarkable lines, 'If you want a light, I'll shine so bright,' printed on the etiquette.

Hence **E·tiquetted** *ppl. a.*, given up to etiquette.

1861 H. A. Tilley *Japan* 385 The contrast altogether between them and the etiquetted ladies of Europe.

†**E·tisie, e·tisis.** *Obs.* [cf. Fr. *étisie*; app. irreg. f. med.L. *etica*, L. *hectica* (see Hectic *sb.*) on analogy of *phthisie*, *phthisis*.] = Hectic *sb.*

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* clxxviii. M ij b, For the Ptisicis and etisis, and for the consumynge sekenesse of the longues. 1582 Hester *Secr. Phiorav.* III. ii. 6 It helpeth muche against the Etisie, and against all sortes of Catarres.

E·tist. *rare.* [f. Gr. ἦτ-α the name of the letter η + -ist.] One who pronounces the Greek letter η as (*ē*), not (*ī*); = Etacist.

1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* v. I. § 25 Distinguished from the Etists of Erasmus's party.

Etna (e·tnă). Also 9 ætna. [f. the name of the volcano.] A vessel (in the form of an inverted cone placed in a saucer) for heating a small quantity of liquid by burning some kind of spirit.

1832 *Athenæum* 9 June 375 (*Advt.*), Jones's Ætnas for boiling half a pint of water in three minutes. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 659/1, I have an Etna with which I can produce a pint of boiling water in eight minutes. 1880 M. Collins *Th. in Garden* II. 263 Ask my *placens uxor* to mull some claret in the etna.

‖ **Etoile** (*ɛ*toi·l, *e*twal). [a. Fr. *étoile* star.]

†1. *Fortif.* A small fort or redoubt in the shape of a star. *Obs.*

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Etoile*, a small fort or work of 4, 5, or 6, or more points, a star redoubt. 1775 in Ash.

2. *Her.* A heraldic charge consisting of a star with wavy points or rays. Cf. Estoile.

1766 Porny *Heraldry Gloss.*, *Etoile*, the French word for a Star. 1882 Cussans *Heraldry* 103 Etoile is represented with six wavy points.

3. *Comb.*

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 287 The public walks and drives..are formed etoile-wise.

Etonian (*ɛ*tō·u·niăn). [f. *Eton* + -ian.] One educated at Eton College.

c 1770 George III in *Etoniana* v. 81 You were an Etonian. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* I. xi, The Lord of the equipage .. as an old Etonian, placed in the hands of the Albanian his contribution.

Etrurian (*ɛ*trū·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 Hetrurian. [f. Etruria + -an.] A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Etruria. B. *sb.* A native of Etruria.

1623 Cockeram III, *Decii*, the Sonne [vowed himself] against the Hetrurians. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. i, Hetrurian Letters. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 303 In Vallombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades High overarch't imbowr. 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* 23 As old as Greek or Etrurian fable.

Etruscan (*ɛ*trʌ·skăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 Hetruscan. [f. L. *etrusc-us* + -an.] A. *adj.* Of or belonging to ancient Etruria or its people; *absol.* the language of the Etruscans (in quot. 1817 jocularly used for 'Tuscan'). B. *sb.* One belonging to the Etruscan nation.

1706 Hearne *Collect.* 14 Dec. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 312 The Hetruscan inscription. 1773 Monboddo *Lang.* (1774) I. III. xii. 580 The Latin and Hetruscan. 1817 Byron *Beppo* xxxi, For few Italians speak the right Etruscan. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 44 The Etruscans, a separate race, whose origin is still quite uncertain. 1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 17 His name was the old Etruscan name.

Etslopen, -stand, -stent, -stunt: see At-.

-ette, *suffix*, forming diminutive sbs., represents OF. *-ette*, the fem. form corresponding to the masc. *-et*: see -et. In early Eng. use the Fr. *-et* and *-ette* (OF. *-ete*) were not clearly distinguished, and in 15th c. *-ette* is a mere variant spelling of *-et*; *e.g.* the OF. *basinet* occurs sometimes in Eng. as *basinette*. The older adoptions of Fr. words in *-ette*, so far as they survive, are now written with -et; the spelling *-ette* belongs chiefly to words introduced since 17th c., as *chemisette*, *cigarette*, *eprouvette*, *etiquette*, *pipette*, *serviette*. During the present century a few words have been formed by the addition of *-ette* to Eng. sbs.; most of these, as *leaderette*, *sermonette*, *essayette*, can scarcely be said to be in good use, though often met with in newspapers; *wagonette*, however, is well established. Formations of this kind are very common in the names given by manufacturers to materials intended as imitations of something else: one such word which has come into general use is *leatherette*.

1849 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 19 This side of the glen .. is known to be a descent but by the pretty little cataractettes playing at leap-frog. 1887 *Mod. Newspaper*, Great sale of Brussellette carpets. Messrs. ——'s plushettes.

Ettercap (e·tərkæp). *Sc.* Also 8 ethercap. [var. form of Attercop.]

1. A spider; = Attercop 1.

2. *fig.* An ill-humoured person; = Attercop 2.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, 'Tis dafter like to thole An ether-cap like him to blaw the coal! *c* 1750 A. Robertson in Scott *Wav.* lxiv, A fiery etter-cap, a fractious chiel. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 15 That ettercap .. is flying through the town like a shunky. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 478 A cool temper..I'm sure yon fiery ettercap has not.

Hence **ettercapped,** *ppl. a.*, inflicted by a spider.

1721 Ramsay *Poems*, *To Gay* xii, Ye may smile at ether-copit stings With careless pride.

Etterlin (e·tərlin). In 9 etterling. 'A cow which has a calf when only two years old' (Jam.).

1863 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 5 May, Among the live stock, some very fine etterlings brought over 12*l.* a head.

Ettick, obs. form of Hectic.

Ettin, var. form of Eten, *Obs.*, giant.

Ettle (e·t'l), *v.* Since 14th c. only *north. dial.* Forms: 3 atli-en, 3–5 atle, 3–4 *north.* (h)aght-, eghtel, -il, 4–5 attel(e, -y, attle, ettill(e, (4 aghli, ahtil, atyle, eitle, ettele, -elle, -ylle, 5 attel(l, atthill, ettil, 6 attile), 4–6 etle, (7 attill, 7–9 *dial.* eckle), 3– ettle. [a. ON. *ætla* (also *etla*, *atla*) to think, conjecture, purpose, destine, apportion:—prehistoric **ahtila*, **ehtla* (whence some of the ME. forms), f. OTeut. **ahtâ* (OE. *eaht*, OHG. *ahta*, mod.G. *acht*) consideration, attention, f. root of Goth. *aha* '*νοῦς*', understanding, *ahma* soul. From the same nominal base without *-l-* suffix are OE. *eahtian*, OHG. *ahtôn* (mod.G. *achten*) to esteem, consider.]

I. To purpose (and senses derived from this).

1. *trans.* a. With *inf.* as obj. (usually preceded by *to*): To intend, purpose, plan; to make it one's object, to endeavour. (In most instances this may be taken as *intr.* with inf. of purpose; hence the vb. was occas. followed by *thereto* referring to an inf. in context.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Wolde him seluen wreke gif he mihte and þerto ettleð and abit his time. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16384 (Cott.) O yur king þat es in hand, quat aghtel yee do þan? 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5784 A doghter..þe whilk he luved specialy And eghtild to mak hir qwene of worshepe. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 27 An aunter in erde I attle to schawe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Magdalena* 279 Þi husband eitlise þare-to..To helpe þe puyre of his riches. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 520 Syr Arthure es thyne enmye fore ever, And ettelles to bee overlynge of þe empyre of Rome. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2965 Hit were..semly for wemen, þaire houses to haunt & .. þere onesty attell to saue. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 15, I forwith 3ow all ettillis to schewe Of ane Emperoure. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 16 *Eckle* or *Ettle*, to aim, intend, design. 1808 J. Mayne *Siller Gun* IV, To bell

the cat wi' sic a scrow, Some swankies ettled. 1863 J. NICHOLSON *Poems, The Burnie*, So bent on the bauble we ettle aye to win, The best o' life's blessings we lee far behin'.

b. With *sb.* (or *pron.*) as obj.: To purpose, seek to bring about (a result).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 14 Quhat purposis or etlis thou now? lat see. 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* 35 They wad think it a braw scheme..Mischief to ettle.

c. *refl.* To intend (= ON. *ætlask*).

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 554, Bee Estyre..I ettylle my selfene, To hostaye in Almayne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2829 (Dublin MS.) Þou..ettlys þe [*Ashm. MS.* etils to] sir Alexander efte to assayle.

2. To destine, ordain, assign. Const. *dat.* of persons, *for*, *to*; also *simply*, and with complement or complemental inf.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9426 (Cott.) Qua herd euer spek o mare bliss, þan aghteld [*Trin.* ordeyned] was adam and his? *Ibid.* 21759 Godd þat haghtils ilkin stat. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 394 She was eldist and heire etlit to his londes. *Ibid.* 6775 Pepull, þat by ordynaunse of Ector was etlit to hym. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 30 This Goddes etlit..This realme to be..mastres To all landis. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxiv, 'He drees the doom he ettled for me'. 1832–53 A. LAING in *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 29 I'll bless the doom I hae to dree That ettled her, my Highland maid, To dwell in Borristoun wi' me!

3. To direct (speech or actions) to an object; *esp.* to aim (a blow or missile) *at* a person or a mark (also *fig.*); *absol.* or *intr.* to take aim (*at*).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6399 He auntrid vpon Ector, atlit hym a dynt. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2322 To all you of atthenys þus atthill I my sawes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 269 Bot Wallace .. Folowed on him, and a straik etlyt fast. *a* 1500 *Eger & Grine* 992 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 385 Grine..attilde him a dint that bote full well. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. ix. 37 Mynestheus .. Onto the heid has halit wp on hie, Baith arrow and ene etland at the merk. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* I. i. (1849) 3 To ettle at butts. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 7 Aft ettle, whiles hit.

fig. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. IV. xi. 90, I was persuaded he had something to ettle at me.

b. *intr.* To direct one's course.

c 1205 LAY. 25996 Hete we nu þene eotend bi-lafuen and atlien [*c* 1275 go we] to þan kinge. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 15 þat Alixandre wiþ his ost atlede þidire. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7424 Ector eftirsons ettlyt on Achilles. *Ibid.* 8989 Eneas afterward etlit anone. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ix. 66 Quhayr thikkest was the pres thar etlis he. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Ill ettle for yam', Ill turn my steps homeward.

c. To aim *at* (a thing); to make an effort *at*.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, When a they ettle at—their greatest wish Is to be made o' and obtain a kiss. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvii, They that ettle at the top of a ladder will at least get up some rounds. 1873 F. K. ROBINSON in *Gloss. W. Riding Yorksh.* (E. D. S.) s.v. *Ettle*, I've been ettling after a new place.

4. To arrange, set in order, range; to prepare.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 35 Hire teht aren .. Evene set ant atled al. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2376 Arowes and other geire atled I anon.

b. *refl.* To prepare oneself. Cf. I c.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1157 þan etils him sir Alexander. 1515 *Scot. Field* 180 Our english men ful merrilye attilde them to shoote. *Ibid.* 318 Soe eagerly with Ire attilld them to meete.

II. 5. *trans.* To guess, conjecture, divine. Also *absol.*

c 1205-75 [cf. ETTLING *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 813 Alisaundrine anon atteled þat time, & knewe wel bi hire craft. *Ibid.* 941 Alysaundrine anon attlede alle here þou3tes.

Hence **E·ttlement**, intention. **E·ttler**, a schemer, an aspirant.

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Ettlement*, intention. 1825–79 JAMIESON, *Ettlement*, intention. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* II. xxx, His father, through all the time of the first king Charles, an eydent ettler for preferment.

Ettle (e·t'l), *sb.*[1] [f. ETTLE *v.*]

1. Aim, intent, purpose.

1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 213 Nannie .. flew at Tam wi' furious ettle. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 51 Ill tarry nane to tell..The ettle o' my eeran.

2. Chance, opportunity.

1768 Ross *Helenore* III, But fainness to be hame, that burnt my breast, Made me to tak the ettle when it keest.

E·ttle, *sb.*[2] Dial. form of NETTLE; cf. *adder* for *nadder*, etc.

1688 *Churchw. Acc. Minchinghampt.* in *Archæol.* XXXV. 451 For cutting of ettles. 1842 AKERMAN *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Ettle*, a nettle. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Ettles*, nettles.

E·ttling (e·tliŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *north.* [f. ETTLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ETTLE.

1. Intention, purpose; also, endeavour.

c 1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 688, & alle myne atlyng to Abraham vn-haspe bylyue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 587 Off hys etlyng rycht swa It fell, As I sall eftirwartis tell. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Magdalena* 564, & sowne þai arywinge mad In þe porte quhare þai etline had. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 166 For charge off nan, bot it had ben his king At mycht that tym bryng him fra his etlyng. 1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* 125 (Jam.) But there was an ettling beyond discretion perhaps in this.

† 2. Conjecture, estimation. *Wiðuten eni etlunge* (early ME.): without any guessing, unquestionably. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 25761 Bi atlinge [*c* 1275 hatling] heom þuhte þritti uoðere. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Muche mare he haueð wiðuten eni etlunge at halden to him seluen. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 263 Wið uten ei etlunge þen of his ahne gleadunge.

† 3. Preparation. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 266 Redy too fight With atling of areblast & archers ryfe.

† **Ettouch**, *v. Obs.* [? ad. OF. *estachier*, *etachier* (with assimilation to TOUCH).] *trans.* To attach, fasten, fix.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 17/1 Chirographe or oblygacion the which Jhesu Cryst bare and ettouchyd it to the crosse.

Etui, etwee (etwī·). Forms: 7 estuife, estwefe, ettuy, ettwee, *pl.* etweese, 8 etuis, etuy, 7– etwee, 8– etui. [a. Fr. *étui*, OF. *estui* = Pr. *estui*, *estug* (med.L. *estugium*, 1231, Du Cange), according to M. Paul Meyer a vbl. sb. f. F. *estuier*, Pr. *estuiar*, *estugar* (:—late L. type **stugāre*) to keep, guard, hold in custody. (The Pr. form is inconsistent with the commonly assumed identity with the synonymous Sp. *estuche*, It. *astuccio*.) Cf. TWEEZE.

In the forms *estuife*, *estwefe* in Florio the *f* may be a misprint for *s*; if not, these forms suggest some sort of association with *huswife* subsequently used in the same sense.]

A small case, usually ornamental, for small articles, as bodkins, needles, toothpicks, etc.; formerly also a case for surgical instruments.

1611 FLORIO, *Astuccio*, an estuife, a pocket cace or little sheath with cizers, bodkin, penknife .. in it. — *Stucchio*, an estwefe, etc. 1611 COTGR., *Estui*, an Ettwee. — *Penarol de Chirurgien*, a Chirurgians Case or Ettuy; the box wherein he carries his Instruments. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 27 Our Knives, Etweese, Keys, Needles. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 Gold Etuys for Quills, Scissars, Needles, Thimbles. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 299 The gold etwee, With all its bright inhabitants, shall waste Its melting stores. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 10 June, He presented .. me with a gold etuis. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 112 It is used..in making boxes, socles, handles of knives, etuis, etc. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xlii, The pearl necklace and the gold etwee. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 78 Travelling Bags, Razor Cases, Etuis, etc.

attrib. 1828 WEBSTER s. v. *Etwee-case*, a case for pocket instruments.

E·tym. *rare.* = ETYMON.

1847 H. F. TALBOT *Eng. Etymologies* 470, *Thing.* I have already given an etym of this word.

Etymic (eti·mik), *a.* [f. ETYM-ON + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the etymon or primitive form of a word. In some mod. Dicts.

Etymo·graphy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἔτυμο-ς true (see ETYMON) + -γραφια writing; after *etymology*.] Historical accuracy of spelling.

1886 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Jan. 103 It is as vain to ask us, in the name of etymography, to turn that name [Shakespeare] into Shakspere, as it would be to ask us, in the name of etymology, to turn 'Tragedy' into Goat-song.

† **Ety·mologe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐτυμολογ-έειν, f. ἐτυμολόγ-ος etymologer, f. ἔτυμον ETYMON + -λογος one who discourses.]

trans. a. To give an etymological signification to. b. To trace the etymology of; to derive.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 50 Which word [Musicke] .. hath been etymologed for the signification of the studies of humanitie and chiefly of poetry. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. ii. (1632) 198 Whose originall Name .. some will have Etymologed from *Saxum* a Stone.

Etymologer (etimǫ·lŏdʒəɹ). [f. Gr. ἐτυμολόγ-ος (see prec.) + -ER[1].] One who traces etymologies; = ETYMOLOGIST.

1650 MASSEY *Glasse for Worldlings* 10 With the Etymologer tis..water hardened by extream cold. 1660 M. GRIFFITH *Fear of God & King* 82 (T.) '*Lex à ligando*', saith the etymologer: it is called a law from binding. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 160 A plain, blunt etymologer may take the liberty of putting the extinguisher or monk's hood on his shallow, misty notions. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 36 The fancies of..monkish etymologers.

Etymologic (e·timolǫ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. L. *etymologic-us*, a. Gr. ἐτυμολογικ-ός, f. ἐτυμολογία ETYMOLOGY.] = next.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) Introd. xix, I have habitually endeavoured, by etymologic investigation, to ascertain of every analyzed word the primary sense. 1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 165/1 Without help from etymologic or other record we may safely go back ages further. [In mod. Dicts.]

Etymological (e·timolǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, or pertaining to, etymology; based upon, or in accordance with, etymology.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* ix. 11 This name belongeth unto the Etymological interpretation of Hildebrand. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. Notes 20 Take largest etymologicall liberty and you may have it from 'Ellan-ban i.e. the white Isle'. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 11 It wer more etymological to wryt montan, fontan, according to the original. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 9/2 Peruse, for a farther Description .. Francis Holyoke, his Etymological Dictionary. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. IX. 183 Its [arrive's] original and etymological sense. 1769 in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. (1876) 355 The Etymological part of the rudiments of the Latin grammar. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 331 Specimens of etymological Parsing. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. vi. 130 A meaning that..can..be defended on..etymological grounds.

b. *nonce-use.* Engaged in the study of etymology.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 15 So, we are to be etymological to night, exclaimed Gower.

Etymologically (e·timolǫ·dʒikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an etymological manner; according to or as regards etymology; on etymological principles.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), *Etymologically*, by way of etymology. 1798 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 229, I try ..to use no words of which I cannot etymologically defend the application. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 169/1 Latin and Greek have now mixed themselves etymologically with all the languages of modern Europe. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 522 The Devil, etymologically, the accuser. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. 390 Such a use of the word is..etymologically incorrect. 1883 SIR J. C. DAY in *Law Rep.* Q. Bench XII. 206 Etymologically considered, a journeyman is one who is employed by the day.

‖ **Etymologicon** (e:timolǫ·dʒikǫn). [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐτυμολογικόν, neut. of ἐτυμολογικός: see ETYMOLOGIC.] A work in which the etymologies of words are traced; an etymological dictionary.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 238 They who are so exact for the letter, shall be dealt with by the Lexicon, and the Etymologicon too if they please. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* iii. 49 No English dictionary at all fulfils the requisites either of a truly scientific or of a popular etymologicon.

Etymologist (etimǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. ETYMOLOGY + -IST.] One who treats of, or is versed in, the science of etymology; one who searches into the history and origin of words.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiii. 216 The Greeke Etymologists ridiculously draw it from many other originalls. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 240 This I take but for the imagination of some fond Etymologist. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. IX. 177 In exhibiting the descent of our language, our etymologists seem to have been too lavish of their learning. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* XX. (1840) II. 268 Chaucer, Gower, and Occleve..are supposed by the severer etymologists, to have corrupted the purity of the English language. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 162 The etymologist finds the deadest word to have been once a brilliant picture. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* IV. 38 Etymologists could arrive at no conclusion as to the origin of the name.

Etymologiza·tion. *rare.* [f. next + -ATION.] The action of etymologizing.

a 1831 BENTHAM *Logic* Wks. 1838–43 VIII. 245 By etymologization I..mean .. the exposition of inflected words and conjugates by the exhibition of the root from which they are derived.

Etymologize (etimǫ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* Also 6 ethimologise, 7 æ-, etimologise, -ize, 9 etymologise. [ad. late L. *etymologizāre* (spelt *ethimologisare*), f. *etymologia* ETYMOLOGY; see -IZE and cf. Fr. *étymologiser*.]

1. *trans.* To give the etymology or derivation of; to trace the etymology of; to invent or suggest an etymology for.

c 1530 *Remedie of Love* 301 (T.), The first parte of this name we have yfounde, Let us ethimologise the secounde. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, *Pha.* Breeches, *quasi* Beare-riches; when a gallant beares all his Ritches in his Breeches. *Amo.* Most fortunately etymologized. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. lxxxvii. (1753) 464 Langûedoc .. Scaliger would etymologize from '*langue d'ouy*'. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* App. 325 Having started the conceit of an undergraduate's being like an apprentice, (which you etymologize in a very accurate manner). 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 117 Even the word *merino* is not altogether etymologized. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 191 With this in view, the first portion of *Brahma* is etymologized as follows. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 147 The habit of etymologizing words off-hand from expressive sounds.

† b. To denote etymologically. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 12 And indeed the Analogie of the word induces me to imagine, some adventrous Cambrian first arrived here, memorizing it by this name *Pengwin* in the Brittish Tongue, Etymologizing so much. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. 45 The field is argent, a Mullet sable, by the name of Aston, as if it did Etymologize a stone.

2. *intr.* To study etymology; to search into the origin of words; to invent or suggest etymologies for words.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 145, I rejoyce not much in etimologizing. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 83 It would not be proper to etymologise too much or too minutely on some words. 1851 TRENCH *Study of Words* vii. (1869) 266 How perilous it is to etymologize at random. 1877 PEILE *Primer Philol.* i. 16 We etymologise as if each man were a standard to himself.

Hence **Etymo·logizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 5 A rational employment .. is etymologizing. 1880 S. R. DRIVER *Hebrew Tenses* App. iii. 251 Reckless etymologizing is to be avoided. 1882 *Athenæum* 23 Dec. 844/1 Man is, as Mr. Palmer says, an etymologizing animal, and abhors an unmeaning word.

Etymology (etimǫ·lŏdʒi). Forms: [4 with Latin termination **ethimologia**], 5–6 ethi-, ethymologie, -y(e, (5 ethimilogie), 6-7 æthym-, etim-, etymologie, -y(e, 6– etymology. [a. OF. *ethimologie*, mod.F. *etymologie*, ad. L. *etymologia*, a. Gr. ἐτυμολογία, f. ἐτυμολόγ-ος: see ETYMOLOGE.]

1. a. The process of tracing out and describing the elements of a word with their modifications of form and sense.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 51 Notation or Etymologie is the interpretation of the word. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 1 This tracing of a word to its original, (which is called etymology), is sometimes a very precarious .. thing. 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1798) I. ix. 456 The explanation and etymology of those words .. require a degree of knowledge in all the antient northern languages.

¶ With explanation drawn from the Gr. derivation. (Cf. L. *veriloquium*, by which Cicero renders the Gr. word.)

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Etymologie*, true expounding. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Etymology*, the true exposition or interpretation of a thing.

b. An instance of this process; an account of the formation and radical signification of a word.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 34 As Ysider tellith in the third book of Ethimilogies. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 204 So that the etymologie of the name proceedeth all upon one cause. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. ii. 8 Neither let this Etymologie of Britaines seeme to be either harsh or absurd, seeing the very words sound alike, etc. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* v. i. (1675) 296 Critical Inquiries into Obsolete Rites, or Disputable Etymologies. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. Dict.* Wks. IX. 201 For the Teutonick etymologies, I am commonly indebted to Junius and Skinner. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 166/1 A little investigation will show this etymology [of *since*] to be entirely erroneous.

c. The facts relating to the formation or derivation (of a word). (In 16–17th c. occur confused expressions such as 'the etymology comes from,' 'to derive the etymology from'.)

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. ii. (1495) 50 What is the menynge of the Ethimolegia and the settyng of this name?] 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 46 Yf we them dewly kun applye And ordenelly aftyr the ethimologye. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 276 Dagon..as maie be iudged by the Etimologie of the word, was some God of the Sea. For *Dag* in Hebrue signifieth a fish. 1583 FULKE *Defence* (1843) 267 The etymology of this English word 'priest' cometh from presbyter. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 683 Heralt..is meerely a Teutonic or Duytch word, and in that tongue and no other, the true Ætymologie thereof is onely to be found. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 34 Som derive the Etimologie of this rare Cittie from Venetia, which in old Latin signifieth the frothing or seething of the Sea. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), Consumption is generally taken for any universal diminution and colliquation of the body, which acceptation its etymology implies. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 1 If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or etymology, yet, etc. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 260 The etymology of a word can never give us its definition.

transf. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. ii. 48 Those distinctions of origin, habits, dialect, and history which constitute what may be termed the etymology of the nation.

†d. Etymological sense, original meaning. *Obs.*

a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, I. ii, *Ateu.* What's thy name? *Nano.* Nano. *Ateu.* The etymology of which word is a dwarf. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 332 This name [widowes] .. hath received one constant Etymology; 'deprived' or 'destitute'. 1711–14 ADDISON *Spect.* (J.), Pelvis is used by comick writers for a looking-glass, by which means the etymology of the word is visible.

2. That branch of linguistic science which is concerned with determining the origin of words.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 93 Others have better observed the laws of Etymology, and deduced it from a word of the same language. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 44 The science of etymology has been earnestly recommended. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* iii. 48 Etymology, is the study of the primitive, derivative, and figurative forms and meanings of words. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. vi. (1868) 242 As long as etymology was carried on on such principles it could not claim the name of a science.

3. *Gram.* That part of grammar which treats of individual words, the parts of speech separately, their formation and inflexions.

1592 WEST *Symbol.* § 100 The rules of Grammar, touching eyther the Ætymologie or Syntaxis thereof. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* ix. (1627) 127 For the Etymologie, all the difficulty is in these three parts of Speech, Nownes, Verbs, and Participles. 1669 MILTON *Accedence* Wks. (1847) 457/1 Etymology, or right wording, teacheth what belongs to every single word or part of speech. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 304 Etymology and Syntax, as Grammarians call them. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 60 The second part of grammar is etymology.

‖ **Etymon** (e·timŏn). [L. *etymon*, a. Gr. ἔτυμον (orig. neut. of ἔτυμος true): (1) the 'true' literal sense of a word according to its origin; (2) its 'true' or original form; (3) hence, in post-classical grammatical writings, the root or primary word from which a derivative is formed.

According to Brugmann, ἔτυμος is for a prehistoric **s-etumo-s*, f. *'s* weak grade of OAryan **es* to be + suffixes.]

†1. The primitive form of a word; the word or combination of words from which it has been corrupted. Sometimes nearly = ETYMOLOGY 1 b, 1 c.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 477 Thus much then concerning the Etymon of this woorde Gavelkinde. 1606 PEACHAM *Graphice* (1612) 83 Blew hath his Etymon from the high Dutch Blaw. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* in *Enthus. Triumph* (1656) 227 For the word must so signifie, as I did above prove, both from Testimony, and might also from the Etymon of the word. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 451 The true Etymon of Jupiter..being..not Juvans Pater, but Jovis Pater. 1768 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 239 The etymon laid down here seems more apposite and natural than that obtruded upon the learned world by Bochart. 1793 PINKERTON in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 129/2 Of the etymon of pamphlet I know nothing.

2. The primary word which gives rise to a derivative.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 58, *Nummus* denotes Money told out; Upon This Fancy, Number, will give Etymon. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 429 Greek etymons have become universal in the science. *a* 1834 LAMB *Lett. to Manning* v. 48 Logic is nothing more than a knowledge of words, as the Greek etymon implies. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 210 Enabling them [the roots] to stand as etymons of almost any given word. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* July 114 The name has an evidently Norman etymon.

†3. Original or primary signification. *Obs. rare.*

1619 *Sacrilege Handl.* App. 43 Take him in his true Etymon, and Morall will be, but, whatsoeuer concerneth Manners. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 223 Ἄτοποι, those are to them after the Grammer Etymon, men of no setled abode; vaguing, or vagabond Iewes. *a* 1634 R. CLERKE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxii. 6 Peace denominates Jerusalem, 'tis the etymon of the word. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE (Webster), The import here given as the etymon or genuine sense of the word.

†4. The true name of a thing. *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 67 P 106 Neither dare they call their .. medicines by their proper Etymon; that is to say they hide Scammony under the name of *diagredium.*

Hence **Etymo·nic** *a. rare*⁻¹. Pertaining to the etymon; etymological.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 128 The application of the word anterior to time only is neither based on ancient practice nor etymonic necessity.

Eu, obs. var. of YEW.

Eu-, *prefix*, repr. Gr. εὐ-, combining form of ἐύς good, used in neut. form εὖ as adv. = well. In Gr. the words with this as first element are primarily adjs. (often used as sbs., and in many instances giving rise to derivative sbs. or vbs.). Of these many are parasynthetic f. sbs., as εὔστομος having a good mouth, f. στόμ-α mouth, εὐσχήμων having a good form, f. σχῆμ-α form. In others the second element is a verbal root or a verbal adj. in *-τος*; the sense of the compound varies (often in the same word) between active and passive; in those that are active the prefix has the force of 'well'; in those of passive signification its sense is sometimes 'well', more commonly 'easily': thus, εὐλαβής 'taking good hold', 'easy to take hold of', f. λαβ- 'to take'; εὔπρᾱκτος 'doing well, prosperous', 'easy to do', f. πρᾱκ- (πράσσειν) to do; εὐποίητος well made, f. ποιεῖν to make. In Eng. the prefix occurs almost exclusively in words of Gr. derivation, as *eulogy*, *euphemism*, or formed on Gr. elements, as *eucalyptus*; the few exceptions are terms of mod. scientific classification.

In late L. the *u* in this prefix when occurring before vowels was consonantized (i. e. became *v*), and in order to preserve the traditional quantity of the syllable the *ē* was made long, as in *ēvangelium*. The derivatives and cognates of *evangelium* are almost the only words current in Eng. with the *ev-* form of the prefix; in Fr. it is much more common, being used even in recent formations from Gr. elements.

Eubages: see EUHAGES.

Euboic (yubō·ik), *a.* [ad. L. *Euboïcus*, Gr. Εὐβοϊκός, f. Εὔβοια Eubœa, the island now called Negropont.] Belonging to Eubœa; *esp.* in *Euboic talent*, a weight in use at the time of the Persian war. (Some authors write *Eubœan* in this as in other uses.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 546 And [Alcides] Lichas from the top of Oeta threw Into th' Euboic Sea. 1771 RAPER *Anc. Coins* in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 486 The Euboïc Talent certainly came from Asia.

Eubruche, var. of EAUBRUCHE, *Obs.*, adultery.

Eucairite (yūkē·rəit, yūkai·rəit). *Min.* Also **eukairite.** [f. Gr. εὔκαιρ-ος well-timed, opportune (f. εὐ- EU- + καιρός time, season) + -ITE: see quot.] A mineral, consisting principally of selenium, copper, and silver.

1822 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 539 Eukairite .. was discovered about the time Berzelius completed his examination of the new metal Selenium. 1844 DANA *Min.* 487 Eucairite.

Eucalyn (yū·kălin). *Chem.* [f. EUCALY-PTUS + -(I)N.] 'A saccharine substance, produced in the fermentation of melitose (the sugar of the eucalyptus), under the influence of yeast' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 11 Starch, sugar, eucalyn, sorbin [etc.], are polymeric. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 404.

Eucalypsinthe (yūkăli·psinþ). [f. EUCALYP-TUS, after *absinthe.*] (See quot.)

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 88 Under the name of Eucalypsinthe, a liquor distilled from its leaves [those of *Eucalyptus globulus*] has appeared in European commerce.

Eu·calypt, *rare.* Anglicized form of next.

1885 F. VON MUELLER (*title*), Eucalyptographia: A Descriptive Atlas of the Eucalypts of Australia.

‖ **Eucalyptus** (yūkăli·ptŭs). Pl. **-i, -uses.** [mod. Lat., as if f. Gr. **εὐκάλυπτος*, f. εὐ- (see- EU-) + καλυπτός covered, f. καλύπ-τειν to cover. The name, first given by L'héritier in 1788, was intended to mean 'well-covered' (cf. the Ger. name *schönmütze*); the flower before it opens being protected by a sort of cap ('calyptra obverse hemisphærica', L'héritier).]

A genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*; the Gum-tree of Australia and the neighbouring islands; an individual tree of this kind.

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 388 The Thelaleuca, Casuarina, Eucalyptus. 1823 SYD. SMITH *Botany Bay* Wks. 1859 II. 22/1 A London thief .. lodged under the bark of the dwarf eucalyptus, and keeping sheep .. is not an uninteresting picture. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 89 Upon the lower mammalia the oil of Eucalyptus appears to act precisely as it does on man. 1879 *Temple Bar* Oct. 237 The sombre eucalypti .. interspersed here and there by their dead companions.

attrib. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 309 s.v., Gas extracted from eucalyptus leaves. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Eucalyptus oil.

Hence are formed the names of various products; as, **Eucaly·ptene** [+-ENE]. **Eucaly·ptin** [+-IN] **Eucaly·ptol** [+-OL]. (See quots.)

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 2nd Suppl. 494 s.v., Eucalyptol heated with phosphoric anhydride gives up water, and yields *eucalyptene, $C^{12}H^{16}$. 1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 79 Kino consists principally of a peculiar substance (*eucalyptin) analogous .. to pectin. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 2nd Suppl. 493 **Eucalyptol*, this compound is contained in large quantity in the volatile oil of *Eucalyptus globulus*. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 12/2 Any preparation from which the slightest odour of eucalyptol is diffused.

Eucarist, obs. form of EUCHARIST.

Euch, obs. form of EACH.

Eucharis (yū·kăris). *Bot.* [a. Gr. εὔχαρις pleasing, f. εὐ- (see EU-) + χάρις grace.] A South American bulbous plant (N. O. *Amaryllidaceæ*) bearing white bell-shaped flowers, much in request for bouquets, etc. Also *attrib.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 473/1 s.v. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 10/3, I have several large pots of Eucharis in and coming into flower. 1882 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 2/2 Beyond where the palms live, are eucharis, with their great starry flowers. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 8/2 Each bridesmaid carried a bouquet of eucharis lilies and maidenhair ferns. 1885 *Athenæum* 24 Jan. 126/1 Dahlia and eucharis bulbs.

Eucharist (yū·kărist). Forms: *α.* 5 eukaryste, 6 eucarist, -chariste, euchrist, 6– eucharist; *β.* 6 eucharistie, 8 eucharisty. [a. OF. *eucariste* (cf. mod.F. *eucharistie*), ad. late L. *eucharistia*, a. Gr. εὐχαριστία thanksgiving, hence the Lord's Supper, f. εὐχάριστος grateful, f. εὐ- (see EU-) + stem of χαρίζεσθαι to offer willingly. The *β* forms may either be ad. L. or a. mod.F.]

I. 1. *Eccl.* The sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the Communion.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 37 Þe brede of eukaryste, þat es þe grace in þe sacrament of þe autere. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 174 Eucharist .. is the priestes seruice and busynes. *a* 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1338/2 This blessed sacrament is also called Eucharistia. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), Himself did better like of common bread to be used in the eucharist. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. li. 287 Our Sacrament of Peace is called the Eucharist. 1712 SIR G. WHELER *Liturgy after Model of Ancients* (MS.) 195 The importance of the Holy Eucharisty is so great that they did..give a general Scheme, how it shou'd be celebrated. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 335 Sigismond..allowed them [the Hussites] the cup in the sacrament of the eucharist. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 255 It was not denied that the efficacy of the Eucharist in both kinds was more complete.

2. The consecrated elements, *esp.* the bread. Phrases, *To give, receive*, etc. *the Eucharist.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 401 Thay spulyeit the eucarist out of the cais of silver. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 82 A..priest sent to Serapion a little portion of the Eucharistie. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 103 The Emperor, Henry VII, who was .. poisoned with the Holy Eucharist. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 162 At no time a Priest is worthy to celebrate Mass, who hath not received the Eucharist. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 352 Giving the eucharist to children was .. finally abolished. 1861 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vi. 323 The corporal presence of our Lord in the Eucharist. 1875 W. SMITH *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 625 Clement of Alexandria (*Strom* i. § 5. p. 318) speaks of ministers distributing the eucharist (τὴν εὐχαριστίαν διανείμαντες) *i.e.* the elements, to the communicants.

†3. The box or closed vessel containing the consecrated bread; the pyx. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 255 The siluer euchrist be ane cord .. that hang .. Tha pluckit doun. 1560 *St. Giles Charters* (1859) p. xlviii, Ane rownd eucharist, ane chalece, ane plate. *Ibid.* p. xlvii, The pece of gold that held the breid within the eucharist.

II. 4. Thanksgiving.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Eucharist*, a thanksgiuing. 1644 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* § 38 For which ability they should do well to pay their eucharist to the Holy Ghost. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 225 The Second calls for our Praise and Eucharist. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. 12 He..is..led through a vale of tears to the region of eucharist and hallelujahs. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 80 Adding their Amen to the voice of Eucharist.

Eucharistial (yūkări·stiăl). [f. L. *eucharisti-a* + -AL.] A vessel intended to hold the bread consecrated for use at the Eucharist.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. i. 35 The eucharistial, or 'new sepulchre of the body of Christ,' in which was reserved the eucharist under the form of bread. *Ibid.* II. 42 The rubric ordered that the housel .. should be kept ..under the kind of bread in a vessel called the eucharistial.

Eucharistic (yūkări·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EUCHARIST + -IC; cf. Fr. *eucharistique.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Eucharist.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 42 The belief of the Eucharistick Bread being the real Body of Christ. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 242 Invites her to the Eucharistick Feast. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* v. vi, The ceremony..eternally invested with eucharistic grace. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* viii. (1879) 232 Poison administered in the Eucharistic cup.

b. Of the nature of, or resembling, the Eucharist.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 5) 335 In this connexion the eucharistic meal at Emmaus gains a new meaning. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xii. 161 The taking of food, if sanctified by religion, is eucharistic.

2. Of or pertaining to thanksgiving (occasionally with mixed notion of 1).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 401 He [Socrates] would have an Eucharistick Sacrifice offered to him [Æsculapius] in his behalf, as having now cured him at once of all diseases by Death. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 372 They sang new Eucharistick Strains To glorious God. 1853 J. BROWN in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xviii. I. 280 It is a magnificent eucharistic ode. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 443 *note*, The meat-offerings were eucharistic, and the sin-offerings expiatory.

† **B.** *sb.* = EUCHARIST 4. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Eucharisticke*, a giuing of thankes. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. vii. 107 *marg.*, An eucharistic of the exiles to Jesus Christ.

Eucharistical (yūkări·stikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. = EUCHARISTIC A. 1.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1342/1 The eucharisticall bread vpon which thankes bee giuen. 1612 BRERewood *Lang. & Relig.* Pref. 7 The eucharistical elements are not naked and empty signs. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xviii. 521 The Deacon .. poured some drops of the Eucharistical wine into her mouth. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. v. 128 That after the Memory of the Passion is finish'd, this Eucharistical Body is not destroyed. 1799 V. KNOX *Nat. Lord's Supper* Pref. (R.), Those who understand them of the eucharistical bread and wine. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xiv. 187 They..offered the eucharistical sacrifice in their upper chambers.

2. = EUCHARISTIC A. 2.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* 66 b, Whiche be sacrifices Eucharisticall, or of prayse? 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xiii. 79 Then the priest begynneth the Eucharisticall sacryfyce of geuing thankes..before the consecration. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 106 You should do well to intersperse among them som eucharisticall ejaculations. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 123 The music..was originally set to a Eucharistical Hymn of Thanksgiving.

Hence **Eucharistically** *adv.*, in a eucharistic manner.

1639 W. SCLATER *2nd Worthy Commun. Rewarded* 46 No more is Christ offered up (save onely Eucharistically, and commemoratively). 1710 W. HUME *Sacred Success.* 260 They might find some way to communicate eucharistically.

Eucharistize (yūkări·stəiz), *v.* [f. EUCHARIST + -IZE; suggested by Gr. εὐχαριστεῖν.] *trans.* A rendering of Gr. εὐχαριστεῖν (classically only *intr.* to give thanks), as used for the nonce by Justin Martyr: To affect (the elements of the Lord's Supper) by an act of thanksgiving.

1714–7 J. JOHNSON *Unbloody Sacrif.* (1724) 198 Our Saviour blessed or Eucharistized the Bread and Wine. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (ed. 2) 134 Justin Martyr speaks of the Elements being Eucharistized or blessed by the Prayer of the Word. 1876 J. H. BLUNT *Annot. Bk. Com. Prayer* (ed. 7) 174 The bread and wine..to be by Him eucharistized to the higher sphere and purpose of the new creation.

Hence **Eucharistized** *ppl. a.*, **Eucharistizing** *vbl. sb.*

1737 WATERLAND *Doct. Eucharist* v. 128 Justin Martyr .. calls the consecrated Elements by the Name of Eucharistized Food which looks as if he thought that the Thanksgiving was the Consecration: But yet, etc. 1714 JOHNSON *Unbloody Sacrif.* (1724) 198 The Blessing, or eucharistizing, terminates on the Bread.

Euchite (yū·kəit). Also 7 euchet. [ad. late L. *euchīta, euchēta*, ad. Gr. εὐχίτης (misspelt εὐχήτης), f. εὐχή prayer.] One of a sect which arose in the fourth century, taking its name from a belief that perpetual prayer was the only means of salvation. The name was also applied to later sects holding similar views.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 263 Give ourselves only to prayer. That is the error of the Euchites. 1621 J. MAYER *Eng. Catech.*, It [the Christian soule] will rather become an Euchet, by being continually lifted up in prayer. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1478 Massalians, a Christian sect, which soon obtained other names,—Euchites.

† **Euchlo·re,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. εὐ- (see EU-) + χλωρός green.] 'Of a distinct green colour; said of certain minerals'.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Euchlo·ric,** *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -IC.] *Euchloric gas* = EUCHLORINE.

(The explanation in Craig and mod. Dicts. 'Having a distinct green colour' represents the meaning intended by Davy; but the adj. seems to occur only in this connexion.)

1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 480 The new compound..may be denominated from its peculiarly bright green, euchlorine or euchloric gas.

Euchlorine (yū·klō·rin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. εὐ- (see EU-) + χλωρός green + -INE. Formed by Davy on the analogy of CHLORINE, a word introduced by himself a few months earlier.] 'A gaseous mixture of chlorine and oxide of chlorine, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on chlorate of potassium' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 238, I discovered this elastic substance..in January 1811, and gave to it the name of Euchlorine [*note*, Eu and χλωρος] from its bright yellow-green colour. 1823 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxi. 92 Fluid euchlorine was obtained by enclosing chlorate of potash and sulphuric acid in a tube. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 187 The euchlorine of Davy, prepared by gently heating potassium chlorate with dilute hydrochloric acid.

Euchlorite (yū·klō·rəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. εὐ- + χλωρός (cf. prec.) + -ITE.] A variety of magnesia mica of a deep green colour, found at Chester (Mass.) in 1876.

1876 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XII. 231 Euchlorite. Massive, in coarse elongated scales. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 3rd Suppl. I. 762.

‖ **Euchologion** (yūkolō·ugzi|ɒn). Also 8 in Latin form -um. [ad. Gr. εὐχολόγιον prayer-book, f. εὐχή prayer + λογ- ablaut stem of λέγειν to say.] A collection of prayers; a prayer-book; also, a book of ritual, primarily that of the Greek Church.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. § 7 (1680) 261 A Prayer taken out of the Euchologion of the Greek Church. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The *euchologium* is properly the Greek ritual. 1876 *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 211 Forms by Basil and Chrysostom are given in the euchologion.

† **Eu·chologue.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. εὐχολόγιον (see prec.), assimilated to *epilogue*, etc.] = prec.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 169 This Recollection out of their own Euchologues. Pater noster qui es in Cœlis, etc. *Ibid.* 171 So the order in the Euchologue βαπτίζει αὐτὸν ὁ ἱερεὺς. 1700 SIR H. CHAUNCY *Hist. Herts* 47 'Tis farther observ'd by the Euchologue of the Greek Church, that the Bishop having his formalities upon him sumeth the Groundwork or Foundation, with his Incense circular wise.

Euchology (yukɒ·lŏdʒi). Anglicized form of EUCHOLOGION.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* I. xii. 93 Fanatick Errour .. insinuating it self..in Prayers, Sacraments, and Euchologies. *a* 1710 BP. G. BULL *Wks.* II. 556 He .. took out of the ancient euchologies, or prayer-books of the Jews, what was good and laudable in them. 1735 JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Voy. to Abyssinia* 369 Father Goar..has observ'd, in his Notes on the Euchology, etc. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 129 To introduce a prosaic phraseology into..the lessons of the Euchology.

Hence **Eucholo·gical** *a. rare*, of or pertaining to euchologies.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 414 The liturgical and euchological forms of her worship.

Euchre (yū·kəɹ), *sb.* Formerly also **uker, yuker, eucre.** [Of uncertain etymology.

As BOWER *sb.*[8], one of the terms used in this game, is of Ger. origin, it has often been supposed that the word *euchre* is also from German, but no probable source has been found in that lang. Can it be a. Sp. *yuca*, in the phrase *ser yuca*, given by Caballero as an American expression for 'to be cock of the walk, to get the best in anything' (*ser el gallito en alguna cosa, sobresalir en algo*)?]

1. A game at cards, of American origin, played by 2, 3, or 4 persons, with a pack of 32 cards (the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of each suit being rejected). A player may, if he pleases, 'pass' or decline to play, but if he undertakes to play, and fails to take 3 tricks, he or his side is said to be 'euchred' and the other side gains two points.

The highest cards at Euchre are the knave of trumps and the other knave of the same colour (see BOWER *sb.*[5]); the other cards used rank as in whist. There are various modifications of the game, as *Railroad Euchre*, played with the usual 32 cards and an extra blank card called 'the joker', or 'imperial trump', which is superior to all; *French Euchre*, played with 24 cards; and others.

1846 in Smedes & Marshall *Rep. High Court App. Mississippi* (1847) 60 No matter whether defendants played at pool, whist, uker, poker, etc. *Ibid.*, Whist, yuker, brag, etc. 1850 (*title*), The game of Euchre, with its Laws. 1856 MAYNE REID *Quadroon* xlvii, The thing was impossible, as I had never played euchre. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 57 The men .. played the mysterious game of 'euchre.' 1870 B. HARTE *Heathen Chinee* 21 We had a small game, And Ah Sin took a hand: It was euchre. The same he did not understand. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Roughing It* xxiii, At night, by the camp-fire, we played euchre and seven up, to strengthen the mind. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb. 3/2 Euchre was probably acclimatised on the Mississippi by the Canadian voyageurs, being a form of the French game of triomphe.

2. An instance of 'euchreing' or being 'euchred'.

1880 *Amer. Hoyle* 75 No. 1 deals, but .. fearing a euchre, he turns down the trump.

Hence **Eu·chreist,** a player at euchre.

1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, The sentry tells his captain, who is an euchreist, that 'It's all right,' and resumes his seat and his cigar.

Euchre (yū·kəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* At euchre: To gain the advantage over (an adversary) by his failure to take three tricks: see the sb. Hence *transf.* to outwit, 'do', 'best'. Also, *To euchre* (a person) *out of* (a thing).

c 1866 B. HARTE *Tennessee's Partner* Wks. 1880 II. 141 'Euchred, old man!' said Tennessee smiling. 1880 in WEBSTER (Suppl.) 1887 *Concord* (N. Hamp.) *Monitor* 23 Mar., The stockholders .. have been euchered out of their investments in Vermont railroads.

Euchrist, obs. form of EUCHARIST.

Euchroite (yū·krɒ|əit). *Min.* [f. Gr. εὔχρο-ος well-coloured, f. εὐ- (see EU-) + χροά colour + -ITE.] A hydrous arsenate of copper of a bright emerald-green colour.

1825 W. HAIDINGER *Mohs' Min.* III. 94. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* I. 189 Euchroite .. was discovered at Libethen in Hungary.

† **Euchy·mous,** *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. *euchȳm-us*, (ad. Gr. εὔχῡμος, f. Gr. εὐ- EU- + χῡμ-ός CHYME) + -OUS.] Conducive to a healthy condition of the blood or other fluids of the body.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 195 Whatsoever is pleasant to the tongue..nor very harsh to the stomack, that is cried up as euchymous, sound and wholesome.

So † **Eu·chymy** [ad. Gr. εὐχῡμία]. *Obs.* A good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

1678–96 in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1860 in MAYNE.

† **Euchyside·rite.** *Min. Obs.* [f. Gr. εὐ- (see EU-) + χύ-σις melting (f. χέ-ειν to melt) + σίδηρ-ος iron + -ITE.] A variety of augite; = PYROXENE.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* 62 Euchysiderite .. may be considered as an augite, of which iron enters into the composition in an uncommon degree.

Euclase (yū·klēs). *Min.* [a. Fr. *euclase*, f. Gr. εὐ- (see EU-) + κλάσ-ις breaking, f. κλά-ειν to break; so called on account of its easy cleavage.] A silicate of aluminium and glucinum occurring in light-green, transparent crystals.

1804 FOURCROY *Chem.* II. 412 The primative form of euclase is a right rectangular prism. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 93 Glucina .. has been procured from .. the euclase. 1868 DANA *Min.* 380 Euclase receives a high polish, but is useless as an ornamental stone on account of its brittleness. 1874 WESTROPP *Man. Prec. Stones* 25 The euclase is also of the same chemical composition as the emerald.

Euclid (yū·klid). [ad. Gr. Εὐκλείδης.] A mathematician of Alexandria who flourished about 300 B.C.: hence, **a.** the works of Euclid, *esp.* the Elements (cf. ELEMENTS); **b.** a copy of the same.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 241 [He] gave them a number of Euclides of his owne coast. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 163 To study my Book with that severity as they would do an Euclid. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 42/1 When we read Euclid, we find neither first person nor second in any part of his whole Work. *Mod.* We don't approve of symbolical Euclids. They were examined in Algebra and Euclid.

Euclidean (yukli·dĭăn, yūklidī·ăn), *a.* Also **Euclidian.** [f. L. *Euclīdē-us*, Gr. Εὐκλείδειος (f. *Euclīd-ēs*, Εὐκλείδης Euclid) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Euclid; that is according to the principles of Euclid.

By recent writers *Euclidean geometry* has been used as the distinctive name of the geometry based on an acceptance of the axioms laid down by Euclid, as distinguished from the systems (constructed e.g. by Lobatchewsky, Grassmann, Riemann) which develop the consequences that would follow from the rejection of some of these. So also *Euclidean space*: the kind of space actually known to us, for which these axioms are valid, as opposed to hypothetical kinds of space for which one or more of the axioms would be false.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 2 The whole Euclidean work. *c* 1865 in *Wylde's Circ. Sc.* I. 551/2 Euclidean geometry tolerates no such imperfections. 1883 *Standard* No. 18464. 5 This abstruse discourse on Euclidian space and magnitudes of four dimensions. 1883 *American* VII. 75 This would be their Euclidian geometry.

† **Eu·clionism.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *Eucliōn-em*, the name of a miser, the chief character in Plautus' *Aulularia* + -ISM.] Stinginess.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 3 Those grey beard Huddled-duddles..were strooke with such stinging remorse of their miserable Euclionisme and snudgery.

Eucnemic (yuknī·mik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. εὐκνήμ-ις well-greaved (an epithet of Homeric heroes), f. εὐ- (see EU-) + κνημίς greave + -IC.] Well-greaved; hence belonging to ancient Greece.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 249 The existence of togate and eucnemic proficients in the art of angling is competently attested.

Eucnemidal (yuknī·midăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. εὐκνημῑδ- stem of εὐκνήμις (see prec.) + -AL.] Pertaining to a well-greaved man; hence quasi-*sb. pl.*: Stout leggings.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 30 A collection of weather clothing, contemporary with, and equally efficacious as, the eucnemidals before alluded to.

Eucolite (yū·kŏ·ləit). *Min.* Also **eukolite, -yte.** [f. Gr. εὔκολ-os easily satisfied (f. εὐ- (see EU-) + κόλον food) + -ITE. The name is founded on the fact that it contains less zirconia than wöhlerite does.] A variety of eudialyte.

1847 SCHEERER in *Pogg. Ann.* 565 [Explains that he gave this name to the mineral 'because it *contented itself*, so to speak, with iron oxide in default of zirconia']. 1849 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. VIII. 126 On Eukolite, a new Mineral. 1868 DANA *Min.* 249 Eucolite is from islands of the Langesund fiord in Norway. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 605 Eukolyte is distinguished by the presence of cerium.

Eucrasy (yū·krăsi). Also 7 **eucracy,** 8 **eu-chrasy.** [ad. Gr. εὐκρᾶσί-α good temperature, f. εὔκρᾶτος well-tempered, f. εὐ- (see EU-) + κρᾱ-, κεραννύναι to mix.] Such a due or well-proportioned mixture of qualities as constitutes health or soundness.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xv, In this eucrasy there is an absolute *symmetriè*. 1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 39 Of this Eucracy, this healthfull temper and constitution, the City once was. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi. 79 It is some dayes before the stomach recover its eucrasy, and perform its office well. 1719 QUINCY *Med. Dict.*, *Euchrasy.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Eucra·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. εὐκρᾱτ-os (see prec.) + IC.] (See quot.)

1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragments* I. 56 A state truly eucratic ..where good and ill are intermingled, but where the good preponderate.

† **Euctical** (yū·ktikăl), *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. εὐκτικ-ός pertaining to prayer (f. εὔχεσθαι to pray) + -AL.] Pertaining to prayer; supplicatory.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* x. xlix, Eucharistical Offerings are such

whose end is Thanksgiving to God .. Euctical .. such as are made to God .. when we come to pray before him. 1745 Bp. E. Law *Theory Relig.* 227 Hence was the Origin of Sacrifices, as they are distinguished into expiatory, euctical, and eucharistical.

Hence **Eu·ctically** *adv.*

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* I. li. 291 The Heave-offering .. was as it were an Offering of his own, and therefore he applieth it Euctically.

Eudai·mono·logy. *rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *εὐδαίμων, εὐδαίμον-os* fortunate, happy + -(o)logy.] (See quot.) Hence **Eudai·monolo·gian.**

a 1832 Bentham *Deontology* I. xx. 320 The employment of the word Eudaimonology, to represent the utilitarian doctrines, and Eudaimonologians its professors.

Eudemon, -dæmon (*yudī·mən*). [a. Gr. *εὐδαίμων* fortunate, happy, f. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *δαίμων* guardian, genius. Sense 2 is of mod. origin, and not according to Gr. idiom.]

1. *Astrol.* (See quot.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Eudæmon*, the Eleventh House of a Celestial Figure, so call'd by Astrologers, upon account of its good and prosperous Significations. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1819 Jas. Wilson *Dict. Astrol.* 94 Eudemon, the good demon, the 11th house, so called because it is the source of as many good things as the 12th house is of evil.

2. A good angel; = Agathodemon.

1629 H. Burton *Babel no Bethel* Ep. to Cholmley 1 For the style..I tooke it to bee some Iesuites, some Eudemon's, or Cacodaemon's, or the like. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1834–43 Southey *Doctor* (1848) 672/1 The simple appendage of a tail will cacodemonise the Eudæmon.

Eudemonic, -dæmonic (*yūdĭmɒ·nik*), *a.* [ad. Gr. *εὐδαιμονικ-ός*, f. *εὐδαιμονία* happiness.]

1. Conducive to happiness; viewed as conducive to happiness.

1865 J. Grote *Treat. Mor. Ideas* vi. (1876) 72 The former of these is the eudæmonic worth of actions.

2. *pl.* a. (after Gr. *τὰ εὐδαιμονικά*) (see quot. *a* 1832). b. (*nonce-use*) Appliances for comfort, means of happiness.

a 1832 Bentham *Logic* Wks. (1838–43) VIII. 289 Eudæmonics, or the art of applying life to the maximization of wellbeing. 1865 J. Grote *Treat. Mor. Ideas* ii. (1876) 13 Eudæmonics however has generally been, and is likely to be, exceedingly ideal. 1883 Burton & Cameron *To Gold Coast for Gold* I. iv. 137 Bright sun and pure air .. better eudæmonics than purple and fine linen.

So **Eudemo·nical** *a.*

1865 J. Grote *Treat. Mor. Ideas* i. (1876) 8 The axiom might be very sterile in results without eudæmonical observation to give us particulars about the pain.

Eudemonism, -dæmonism (*yudī·məniz'm*). Also 9 eudaimonism. [f. Gr. *εὐδαιμονία* happiness (f. *εὐδαίμων* happy, f. *εὐ-* Eu- + *δαίμων* guardian genius: see Demon) + -ism.]

That system of ethics which finds the foundation of moral obligation in the tendency of actions to produce happiness.

1827 De Quincey *Last Days Kant* Wks. 1862 III. 101 *note*, Ethics, braced up into stoical vigour by renouncing all effeminate dallyings with Eudæmonism. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 845 In England men were satisfying themselves .. with the unveiled eudæmonism of Paley. 1866 Ferrier *Grk. Philos.* I. xi. 277 Eudaimonism, or the philosophy of happiness. 1876 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* 47 We English are taunted with our proneness to an unworthy eudæmonism.

Eudemonist, -dæmonist (*yudī·mənist*). Also -daimonist. [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who believes in eudemonism.

1818 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 273 Yet this is the common *argumentum in circulo* in which the eudæmonists flee and pursue. 1840 *Q. Rev.* LXV. 494 The enlightened Eudæmonist..by his first maxim necessarily excludes the idea of a divine revelation. 1856 Ferrier *Grk. Philos.* I. xi. 292–3 The utilitarians or Eudaimonists define the good as centring in happiness. 1872 Minto *Eng. Lit.* I. i. 48 He [De Quincey] described himself as a Eudæmonist.

Hence **Eudemoni·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to eudemonism. **Eude·monistical** *a.* = prec.

1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 67 Whence come these religious considerations which are so completely to modify our Eudaimonistic ethics. 1866 Ferrier *Grk. Philos.* I. xi. 283 Socrates .. had strong utilitarian, even eudaimonistic, tendencies. 1881 *Mod. Rev.* Oct. 718 We reject the Israelitish morals as eudæmonistical.

Eudemonize, -dæmonize (*yudī·mənəiz*), *v. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *εὐδαιμονίζ-ειν*, f. *εὐδαίμων* happy.] *trans.* To consider happy.

1876 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* v. 154 No person is entitled to be called happy, whom the intelligent and reflective observer does not macarise (or eudæmonise).

Eude·mony, -dæ·mony. *rare.* [ad. Gr. *εὐδαιμον-ία*, f. as prec.] Happiness, prosperity.

1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Theory* (1886) II. II. iii. 509 The best defence of the invariable eudaemony of Virtue proceeds from Shaftesbury.

Eudialyte (*yudəi·ăləit*). *Min.* Also erron. eudyalite [f. Gr. *εὐδιάλυτος* easily dissolved, f. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *διαλύειν* to dissolve (see Dialyse); the name refers to the solubility of the mineral in hydrochloric acid.] A vitreous bisilicate of zirconium, iron, calcium, sodium, and other elements, occurring in rhombohedral crystals, rose pink or brownish red; first found at Kangerdluarsuk in Greenland. Cf. Eucolite.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* X. 64/2 Eudyalite. 1887 Dana *Man. Min.* (ed. 4) 275 Eudialyte.

Eudiometer (*yūdi,ɒ·mĭtəɪ*). [f. Gr. *εὔδιο-s* clear (weather) (f. *εὐ-* Eu- + *δι̯-* stem of *Ζεύς, Διός* the god of the sky and the atmosphere) + *μέτρον* measure.]

An instrument for testing the purity of the air, or rather the quantity of oxygen it contains.

Various kinds have been in use, but the commonest is that invented by Dr. Ure, consisting of a tube closed at one end, in which certain quantities of hydrogen and atmospheric air are exploded over water by an electric spark. From the rise of the water in the tube inferences are drawn as to the amount of oxygen that was present. The apparatus is also, and now chiefly, employed in the analysis of gases.

1777 De Magellan (*title*), Glass apparatus for making mineral waters..with the description of some new Eudiometers. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 153 He has a large course of eudiometrical experiments going on at present, particularly with Fontana's and Volta's eudiometers. 1807 Pepys *Eudiometer* in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 249 Known quantities of the air to be tried, and of nitrous gas being mixed, were admitted .. into a graduated tube, which he [Priestley] denominated a eudiometer. 1825 Faraday *Exp. Res.* xxx. 161 Seven volumes of this mixture were detonated in a eudiometer tube by an electric spark. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 28 The eudiometer has the legs of glass united by an india-rubber tube of suitable length.

Hence **Eudiome·tric** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or requiring the use of the eudiometer or eudiometry. **Eudiome·trical** *a.* = prec. **Eudiome·trically** *adv.*, in a eudiometric way; by the use of a eudiometer. **Eudio·metry,** the art or practice of using the eudiometer either for ascertaining the purity of the air, or in the analysis of gases.

1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 321 The analysis .. may be .. effected by the *eudiometric method. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 378/1 The eudiometric researches of a number of observers. 1792 [see Eudiometer]. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 437 Graduated glass tubes for *eudiometrical experiments. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. v. 173 The absorption of two gases in a eudiometrical tube. 1808 Henry in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 290 After trying, *eudiometrically, the quality of an aliquot part of the gas in the receiver. 1881 W. Crookes in *Nature* XXIII. 423 Collecting samples [of gas] and analysing them eudiometrically. 1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 159 The application of nitrous gas to the purpose of *eudiometry. 1826 — *Elem. Chem.* I. 237 Platinum in this form becomes, therefore, a most useful agent in eudiometry. 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 82 When it is required to ascertain the exact proportion of oxygen in any specimen of air .. The operation is called eudiometry, and the instruments employed eudiometers.

Eudipleural (*yūdiplūə·răl*), *a.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *δί-s* twice + *πλευρ-ά* the side + -al.] Having two equal and symmetrical halves.

1878 Bell *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 128 The radiate form of body .. is replaced [in the Vermes] by the eudipleural form.

Eue, obs. f. Ewe and Yew.

†**Eue·ctic.** *Obs.* Spelt evectic in Dicts. [ad. Gr. *εὐεκτικ-ή* (*τέχνη*), fem. of *εὐεκτικός* pertaining to a good habit (of body), f. phrase *εὖ ἔχειν* to be well (*εὖ* well, *ἔχειν* lit. to have): see Eu- and Hectic.] (See quot.)

1574 J. Jones *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 45 Three partes of the Arte curative: First Euectick, whose scope is to keep the helthie in the same State. [1706 Phillips, *Euectica* (Gr.), that part of Physic which shews how to get a good habit of Body.] 1721 Bailey *Evectick.*

Hence in same sense **Eue·ctics** *pl.* [after *mathematics, optics*, etc.]

1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Evectics.* So in mod. Dicts.

Euemerism, etc., obs. f. Euhemerism, etc.

Euer, obs. var. Ewer.

Euerose, var. of Ewrose, *Obs.*, rose-water.

†**Eufo·rbe, Eufo·rbie.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of Euphorbium.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 173 Wee shulde have no nede to skamonye, Turbit, euforbe, etc. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 16 A litil of euforbie, or turbit, or sambucy. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Water in the whiche is steped and dyssolued the vertue of Euforbie.

Euforbium, obs. form of Euphorbium.

Eufrage, obs. var. of Euphrasy, eyebright.

Euge (*yū·dʒi*). [a. L. *euge*, a. Gr. *εὖγε* well done!] An exclamation of *Euge!*; approval, commendation.

1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* 14 x. § 1 (1669) 40/1 To give you the Euge of a Faithful servant. 1692 J. Edwards *Remarkable Texts* 256 To look for the euge's of angels, and the applause of Heaven. 1798 Root in *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 1 Happiness consists primarily in..the pleasing anticipation of a final euge of well done good and faithful servant.

Eugenesic (*yūdʒĭne·sik*), *a.* [f. next + -ic.] Capable of breeding freely; applied *esp.* to those hybrids that are fertile.

1864 *Reader* No. 94. 476/3 An eugenesic progeny (i.e. a progeny every generation of which is perfectly fruitful). 1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. vii. 369 Eugenesic.

Eugenesis (*yudʒe·nĭsis*). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *-γένεσις* generation: see Genesis.] The quality of breeding well or freely; the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks. In mod. Dicts.

Eugenetic (*yūdʒĭne·tik*), *a.* [f. Eugenesis, after Genetic.] Of or pertaining to eugenesis, favourable to the production of healthy offspring.

1887 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 607/3 These tendencies towards deterioration are to be met by endeavours .. to encourage marriage only under eugenetic conditions.

Eugenia (*yudʒī·niă*). *Bot.* [mod.Lat.: the name was given in 1729 by Micheli in honour of Eugene, Prince of Savoy.] A genus of tropical trees (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*), mostly found in America and the West Indies, of which the most important is *E. Pimenta* or Allspice Tree.

1775 Ash, *Eugenia*, a genus of plants, the silver tree. 1875 Miss Bird *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 81 The great glossy-leaved Eugenia—a forest tree as large as our largest elms.

Hence **Euge·nic (acid)** [+ -ic], $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, oxidized essence of cloves. **Eu·genin** [+ -in], clove-camphor; a crystalline substance deposited from water which has been distilled from cloves. **Eu·genol** [+ -ol] = eugenic acid.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* App. 1057 Oil of cloves, or eugenic acid. 1882 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 604 Eugenic acid, when exposed to the air, quickly assumes a darker colour and becomes resinous. 1847 Craig, *Eugenin.* 1886 *Sci. American* 25 Sept. 196 Eugenol represents the strength of the essential oil of cloves.

Eugenic (*yudʒe·nik*), *a.* and *sb. Biol.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + root *γεν-* to produce (Gr. had *εὐγενής* well-born) + -ic.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining or adapted to the production of fine offspring, *esp.* in the human race.

1883 F. Galton *Hum. Faculty* 24 Various topics more or less connected with that of the cultivation of race, or as we might call it, with 'eugenic' questions. 1886 G. Allen in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Oct. 458 The result..would be as bad..if he made the choice [of a wife] himself on abstract biological and 'Eugenic' principles.

B. *sb.* in *pl.* [after analogy of *economics, politics*, etc.] The science which has this for its object.

1883 F. Galton *Hum. Faculty* 44 The investigation of human eugenics, that is, of the conditions under which men of a high type are produced. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* May 54 People will fall in love, in spite of your eugenics.

Eugenism (*yū·dʒĭniz'm*). [f. as prec. + -ism.] (See quot.)

1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 897/3 'Eugenism,' the word suggested by him [Mr. Galton] some time ago..to express the aggregate of the most favourable conditions for healthy and happy existence.

Eugh, Eughen, obs. ff. Yew, Yewen *a.*

‖ **Euha·ges, euba·ges,** *sb. pl. Celtic Antiq.* [Lat., occurring twice in a passage of Ammianus Marcellinus; the form *eubages* in one of the places is a scribal error. The better form *euhages* is evidently due to a misreading of Gr. *οὐατεῖς*, Strabo's spelling of a Gaulish word = L. *vātes* prophet; Ammianus must have read *εὐαγεῖς*, and taken this for the pl. of *εὐαγής* pure, holy. Cf. Ovate.] (See quot.)

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel.* xv. ix, The Eubages .. searching into the highest altitudes of nature's worke, endevoured to lay open and declare the same. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Eubages*, an order of priests, or philosophers, among the antient Celtæ, or Gauls. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* II. xlv. 124 The euhages cultivated what they called natural philosophy. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 275 The Eubages or prophets were the third order.

Euharmonic (*yūhaɪmɒ·nik*) *a.* [f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see Eu-) + *ἁρμον-ία* harmony + -ic.] Producing perfect harmony. In *Euharmonic organ*: see quots.

1811 Liston *Perfect Intonation* 27 The Euharmonic Organ is contrived .. to enable the musician..to produce harmony absolutely perfect, while the keyboard remains the same as before. 1876 J. W. Moore *Dict. Mus. Inf., Euharmonic Organ*, invented by Joseph Alley and H. W. Poole at Newbury Port, Mass., 1848. It gives all the tones of the ancient enharmonic scale.

Euhemerism (*yuhī·mĕriz'm*). Also 9 Euemerism. [f. L. *Euhēmer-us*, Gr. *Εὐήμερος* (see below) + -ism.] The method of mythological interpretation which regards myths as traditional accounts of real incidents in human history.

Euhemerus, a Sicilian (*c* 316 B.C.) was the author of a book called Ἱερὰ Ἀναγραφή, in which he maintained that the deities of Hellenic mythology were deified men and women, and pretended to cite authentic records of their lives.

1846 Grote *Greece* I. xvi. I. 596 In regard to the Thracian god Zalmosis, the Hellespontic Greeks interpreted his character and attributes according to the scheme of Euemerism. 1864 Max Müller *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. ix. (1868) 397 Euhemerism has become the recognized title of that system of mythological interpretation which .. reduces the gods of old to the level of men.

So **Euhe·merist** [+ -ist], one who follows the method of Euhemerus; also *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*). **Euhemeri·stic** *a.* [f. prec. + -ic], a. of persons: Inclined to euhemerism; b. of things: Of the nature of or resembling euhemerism. **Euhe·merize** *v.*, a. *trans.* To subject to euhemeristic interpretation; also, *To euhemerize into* or *out of.* b. *intr.* To follow the method of Euhemerus. **Euhe·merized** *ppl. a.* **Euhe·merizing** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1856 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 115 It is easier to answer these German than the old Greek *euhemerist. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 252 The modern 'euhemerists'..in part adopted the old interpretations. 1884 *Academy* 22 Mar. 205 Saxo..treats Odin and Baldr in euhemerist fashion. 1856 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 115 *Euhemeristic critics. 1876 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 232 This

interpretation will be called Euhemeristic. 1847 J. W. Donaldson *Vind. Protestant Princ.* 140 One of its[Genesis'] editors **euhemerized* into spurious narratives some of the deep symbolism of the original vaticination. 1881 *Fraser's Mag.* Mar. 355 To euhemerise, rationalise and etherialise them [nursery heroes] out of existence. 1887 I. Taylor in *Academy* 3 Sept. 143/2 The legend of Semiramis was a **euhemerised* version of the story of Istar. 1871 Farrar *Witn. Hist.* ii. 57 He did but extend to the New Testament the **Euhemerising* principles which Eichhorn had applied to the Old.

Eukairite: see Eucairite.

Eukolite,-yte: see Eucolite.

Eulerian (*yul*ī·ə·riăn), *a.* [f. *Euler*, the name of a celebrated Swiss mathematician (1707–83) + -ian.] Of, pertaining to, or discovered by, Euler; as *Eulerian constant, function, integral.*

1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat* 139 In the first case what we have done for the fixed-space point *P* we imagine to be done for all fixed-space points; and in the second case we imagine our record to be similarly kept for every individual fluid particle..They are..often called the Eulerian and the Lagrangian methods, respectively. 1886 Todhunter *Integral Calculus* 249 We shall now prove an important equation which connects the two Eulerian integrals. *Ibid.* 255 The quantity C is called Euler's constant.

Euloge, obs. f. Eulogy.

‖ **Eulogia** (*yulō*·dʒiă). [Eccl. Lat., a. Gr. εὐλογία in N. T. 'blessing': see Eulogy.] a. A name applied by the early Christians to the Eucharist. b. A portion of the consecrated bread reserved for those who were not present at the communion. c. In the Greek church, the unconsecrated bread remaining after communion, blessed by the priests and given to the non-communicants; also bread, sweetmeats, etc. blessed and distributed as tokens of mutual love. See Eulogy 2.

1751 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. 137 This holy loaf or eulogia was meant to be an emblem of .. brotherly love. 1883 Addis & Arnold *Cath. Dict.* s. v. *Eulogiæ*, The Eulogia, then, was a substitute—though of course a most imperfect one..for Holy Communion, whence the Greek name, ἀντίδωρον.

† **Eulogiacal**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Eulogi-um + -acal.] = next.

1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* vi. 34 Eulogiacal Elegies.

Eulogic (*yulo*·dʒik), *a. rare.* [f. Eulogy + -ic.] Pertaining to eulogy; containing praise; commendatory.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Æolic*, Æolic verse..is otherwise called *eulogic.* 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 563 Passing by numerous passages that are too unintelligible.. even for the eulogic commentaries of his sworn admirers.

† **Eulogical**, *a. Obs.*⁻° [f. as prec. + -al.] a. = prec. ¶ b. (See quot. 1656–81.)

1656–81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Eulogical* well spoken. 1692–1732 in Coles. 1818 Todd, *Eulogical*, commendatory, containing praise. In mod. Dicts.

Hence **Eulogically** *adv.*, by way of eulogy.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 161 Magnifying eulogically their great Mahumed. 1818 in Todd. In mod. Dicts.

Eulogious (*yulō*·dʒiəs), *a. rare.* [f. Eulogi-um + -ous.] Full of eulogy; eulogistic.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 768 Méry wrote lengthy prefaces and eulogious introductions. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 562/1 To detain the reader with eulogious phrases.

Eulogism (*yū*·lŏdʒiz'm). [f. Eulog-y + -ism.] A eulogistic speech; eulogistic language.

1761 *London & Environs* IV. 143 (Jod.) The pompous eulogisms bestowed on this bridge. 1853 Felton *Fam. Lett.* xxiii. (1865) 195 Passing a glowing eulogism on her enlightened policy. 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 4 The eager eulogism which the Ministers of Queen Victoria accord to the conspirators against her Imperial ally.

Eulogist (*yū*·lŏdʒist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who eulogizes; one who speaks or writes in commendation of a person or thing.

1808 Han. More *Cælebs* I. iv. 41 The eulogist of the L'Almanac des Gourmands. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* xix. (1876) 133, I must not from the faithful narrator degenerate into the partial eulogist. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* IV. li. 289 Franklin, when he died, had..the great and the good throughout the world as his eulogists.

Eulogistic (*yulo*dʒi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Pertaining to or expressive of eulogy; of the nature of eulogy; commendatory, laudatory. Const. *of.*

1825 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 71 Some adjunct of the eulogistic cast, such as moderate..or practical. 1827 Bentham *Rationale Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 224 Scotch lawyers ..do not plaster over the foulness of their system with eulogistic daubings. 1848 H. Miller *First Impr.* vi. (1857) 95 The inscription is eulogistic of the poet's character.

Hence **Eulogistical** *a.* = prec. In mod Dicts.

Eulogi·stically *adv.*, in a eulogistic manner.

1831 Croker in *Boswell's Johnson* 20 July an. 1763 *note*, To talk thus eulogistically of 'the very spirited exertions' of a piratical bookseller. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 501 He writes..too eulogistically for a critic.

Eulogium (*yulō*·dʒiŏm). *Pl.* **eulogiums**; also 8 **eulogia**. [a. med.L. *eulogium*, app. formed by a confusion between *ēlogium* (see Elogium) and *eulogia* (see Eulogy), being used in both senses.] A laudatory discourse; a formal expression of praise; = Eulogy 1.

1706 Phillips, *Eulogium*, an Elogy, a praising or speaking well of. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 68 ₱ 2 He..falls into a general eulogium of friendship. 1789 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xiii. § 6 Allowing nothing to approach the throne but mercenary eulogiums. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 464 Just eulogia on the Navy and Army practitioners. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxv, These remarks put a termination to Mr. Crummles's eulogium. 1848 H. Miller *First Impr.* ii. (1857) 20, I realized..the justice of the eulogium of Thomson on the art of the architect.

b. Eulogistic speaking; = Eulogy 1 b.

1802 *Paris as it was* II. lxviii. 334 A master-piece of art, which is above all eulogium. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* vi, They are very nice..How can he avoid eulogium?

Eulogize (*yū*·lŏdʒaiz), *v.* [f. Eulog-y + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To pronounce a eulogy upon; to speak or write in commendation of; to extol, praise.

a 1810 Huddesford *Satir. Poems* (T.), Those Who eulogize their country's foes. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 25 Rhymsters who..meanest actions eulogize. 1865 Lecky *Ration.* II. v. 200 He eulogised constitutional government as immeasurably superior to despotism.

¶ 2. Used to represent Gr. εὐλογεῖν in sense 'to bless'.

1885 E. S. Ffoulkes *Prim. Consecr.* ix. 419 What our Lord had effected by blessing and giving thanks .. by eulogising them, as S. Cyril has it.

Hence **Eu·logizer**, one who eulogizes; a eulogist.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 341 The eulogizers of the wisdom of our ancestors. 1866 Alger *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 200 An atheistic eulogizer of nothingness.

Eulogoma·nia. *nonce-wd.* A mania for eulogy.

1802 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 4/2 Why should Dr. Parr confine this eulogomania to the literary characters of this island alone?

Eulogy (*yū*·lŏdʒi). Forms: (? 5 wloge, 6–7 eulogie, 7–8 euloge, 7– eulogy. [In sense 1 prob. anglicized form of Eulogium; but the ulterior source is Gr. εὐλογία praise, in N. T. blessing (f. εὐ- + -λογία speaking, after phrase εὖ λέγειν to speak well of), of which the word in sense 2 is an adaptation.]

1. A speech or writing in commendation of the character and services of a person, or the qualities of a thing; *esp.* a set oration in honour of a deceased person.

[14.. *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 18, I wylle apposse Thin wlogé, yf hit do the apleyse.] 1591 Spenser *Tears of Muses* 372 And Eulogies turne into Elegies. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. 38 In a soile whereof we finde this Euloge. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1877) V. 216 Every body..came to me.. with such eulogys as cannot be expressed. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 25 If our constitution does in any degree deserve these eulogies. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 13 His greatest eulogy is written in the disgraces of succeeding times. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* 27 Fontenelle..pronounced his eulogy more than fifty years afterwards. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 323 Thy portrait and thine eulogy Traced by some artist hand.

b. Eulogistic speaking; commendation, praise.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Nitre*, All the pompous Eulogie, made from Time to Time to celebrate the Excellency of Salt. 1791 Mackintosh *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 17 *note*, The commercial abilities of Mr. Eden..were the theme of profuse eulogy. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 36 Some mention Henry VIII after his death in language of eulogy. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* vi. 169 Pindar..knew how to mingle eulogy with admonition.

† 2. *Eccl.* In the senses of Eulogia, which is now more common in historical use.

1709 J. Johnson *Clergym. Vade-m.* II. 100 That the Holy Mysteries be not carried into other parishes on the Feast of Easter, by way of Eulogies. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 209 The things upon which these Invocations were made, were afterwards consider'd as holy and sacred things, and call'd..the Eucharist, Eulogy, and Praise. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., These pieces of bread they call eulogies..The wine sent as a present, was also held an eulogy. Bollandus remarks..that the eucharist itself was called eulogy. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt Chr.* II. vi. 16 Some churches substituted what they called eulogies, or holy bread for the bread of the Lord's Supper.

† 3. = Elogy 3. *Obs. rare.*

1703 W. Wotton in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III., What countryman? What his employment? in short, a short eulogy of him..with an account of the time of his death.

Eulysite (*yū*·lisəit). *Min.* Also -yte. [f. Gr. εὐλυσ-ία easy solubility (f. εὔλυτος see next) + -ite.] 'A granular mixture of augite, garnet, and nearly 50 per cent. of a mineral allied to olivine' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1868 Dana *Min.* 259 It [Iron-Manganese Chrysolite] occurs in a gneissoid rock called Eulysyte. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiii. 263 Eulysite occurs in a very thick bed in the gneiss of Tunaberg in Sweden.

Eulytin (*yū*·litin), *Min.* Also -ine. [f. Gr. εὔλυτ-ος easily dissolved (f. εὐ- Eu- + λυτός soluble, f. λύειν to loose, dissolve) + -in.] Native silicate of bismuth, usually occurring in brownish crystals with a resinous lustre.

1850 Dana *Min.* 413 Bismuth Blende, Eulytine. 1882 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 606 *Eulytin.* Silicate of Bismuth. Bismuth-blende.—A rare mineral, occurring at Schneeberg in Saxony.

Eulytite (*yū*·litəit). *Min.* = prec.

1868 Dana *Min.* 391 Eulytite..Silicate of Bismuth.

Eumorphous (*yumō*·ɪfəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. εὔμορφος, f. εὐ- (see Eu-) + μορφή form + -ous.] Well-shaped.

1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 315 The skeleton is of eumorphous proportions.

Eunomy (*yū*·nŏmi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. εὐνομία, f. εὐ- (see Eu-) + νόμος law.] A political condition of good law well-administered.

1721–1800 Bailey, *Eunomy*, a Constitution or Ordination of good Laws. 1846 Grote *Greece* II. vi. II. 454 The state of 'eunomy' and good order which that constitution [*sc.* Lycurgus'] brought about.

Eunuch (*yū*·nŭk), *sb.* Forms: [4 eunuchus], 5 enuke, 6–7 eunuche, 6– eunuch. [ad. L. *eunūch-us*, a. Gr. εὐνοῦχος, f. εὐνή bed + -οχ- ablaut-stem of ἔχειν to keep; the literal sense is thus a bedchamber guard or attendant.]

1. A castrated person of the male sex; also, such a person employed as a harem attendant, or in Oriental courts and under the Roman emperors, charged with important affairs of state.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* III. xxv. 96 a, Whan the Enukes to y^e^ King her brought She was accepted. 1590 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* B ij a, Speaking..of whoredome, as though they had beene Eunuches from theyr cradle. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 94 And they were sons of mine..I would send them to'th Turke to make Eunuches of. *a* 1616 Beaumont *Poems, The Glance*, Throw Those flakes upon the eunuch's colder snow. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxi. 210 Those who are born Eunuchs deserve no such great commendation for their chastity. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* i. 462 He had a mortal Aversion to Eunuchs, that third Species of Mankind. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. 51 The private apartments of the palace were governed by a favourite eunuch. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* v. xiii. 472 The first that made eunuchs was Semiramis. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* viii. 224 Achill Aga, offered to show the ladies his harem; and a black eunuch was summoned to escort them. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 34 Thither hie the votaress eunuchs with an emulous alacrity.

¶ In the LXX. and the Vulgate the Gr. εὐνοῦχος, L. *eunūchus*, following the corresponding Heb. סרים *sārīs*, sometimes designate palace officials who were not 'eunuchs', *e.g.* Potiphar (*Gen.* xxxix. 1, where A. V. has 'officer'). Hence the Eng. word has occas. been similarly used in discussions of passages in which the meaning of the word is disputed.

[1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 305 Putyphar þat was eunuchus..Eunuchus is he þat is i-gilded, and suche were somtyme i-made wardeynes of ladyes in Egipt.] 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* viii. 27 *note*, Noble men were called Eunuches, although they were not gelded.

b. A male singer, castrated in boyhood, so as to retain an alto or soprano voice. Cf. Castrato.

1732 Ld. Lansdowne *Charac. Wycherly* Wks. 1736 II. 112 Our modern writers..like Eunuchs..sacrifice their Manhood for a Voice, and reduce Poetry, like Echo to be nothing but Sound. 1738 Johnson *London* 59 Let such.. With warbling eunuchs fill a licenc'd stage. 1761 Churchill *Rosciad* Poems (1763) I. 35 Never shall a truly British Age Bear a vile race of Eunuchs on the Stage.

c. Used as *adj.*: Emasculated. *rare*⁻¹.

1817 Godwin *Mandeville* III. 96 He had a mind wholly eunuch and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Also *fig.*

1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* xl, That eunuch guardian of rich Holland's trade, Who envies us what he wants power to enjoy. 1739 P. Whitehead *Manners* 8 What sing-song Riot, and what Eunuch-squawling. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III. vi, Bright moon! sultana of the soul! the Passions are thy eunuch slaves. 1849–50 Alison *Hist. Europe* VIII. l. § 37. 157 Liberty .. expired amidst eunuch servility and Eastern adulation.

† **Eu·nuch**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a eunuch of, castrate; also *fig.*

a 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 15 Give me a Lover bold and free, Not Eunuch'd with Formality; Like an Embassador that beds a Queen. 1682 Creech *Lucretius* (T.) They eunuch all their Priests.

Hence **Eu·nuched** *ppl. a.*, emasculated.

1627 May *Lucan* x. 156 Th' vnhappy strength-robb'd company, The Eunuch'd youths.

Eunuchal (*yū*·nŭkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to a eunuch; emasculate; effeminate.

1878 A. Cameron in *N. Amer. Rev* CXXVI. 489 Manly forgiveness becomes eunuchal sentimentality.

† **Eu·nuchate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *eunūchāt-* ppl. stem of *eunūchāre*, f. *eunūchus*: see Eunuch.] *trans.* To make a eunuch of, castrate; to deprive of virility or generative power.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 To eunuchate or castrate themselves. *Ibid.* ii. vii. 115 That Camphire Eunuchates or [*printed* or Eunuchates] begets in men an impotency unto venery, observation will hardly confirm. 1721–1800 in Bailey; hence in Ash, etc.

Eunuchism (*yū*·nŭkiz'm). Also 7 eunochisme, -ucisme. [f. Eunuch *sb.* + -ism.] The process or custom of making eunuchs; the condition of being a eunuch; emasculation.

1620 Bp. Hall *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 7 Neither doe we thinke that the earth affords any thing more glorious then eunuchisme for the kingdome of heauen. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* xx. 202 To introduce Eunochisme, and this way of degrading men from their manhood. *Ibid.* 204 Eunucisme. 1688 W. Payne *Texts of Papists conc. Celibacy Exam.* II. 782 (T.) This voluntary eunuchism is not to be understood literally, as it was by Origen. 1718 (*title*), Eunuchism Display'd, describing all the different Sorts of Eunuchs, etc. 1875 J. Davenport *Curios. Erot. Physiol.* Essay v. (*title*) Eunuchism.

Eunuchize (*yū*·nŭkəiz), *v.* Also 7 eunuchise. [f. Eunuch *sb.* + -ize.] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a eunuch; to emasculate; *lit.* and *fig.*

1632 Brome *Novella* iv. ii, If I worship any of 'hem more ..let me be eunuchiz'd. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 99 The King having at that instant, a Knife in his hand, gives it the poore Father and bids him Eunuchize him. 1847

MEDWIN *Life Shelley* II. 209 Moore..asterized and eunuchized his [Byron's] pages so barbarously. 1887 tr. *V. Hehn's Wanderings Plants & Anim.* 79 Apollonius said that the emperor spared men but eunuchized the earth.

E·unuchry. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -RY; in Fr. *eunuquerie.*] The state of being a eunuch.

1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* 43 *note*, M. Wallon .. says that these horns are a sign of eunuchry, but they are not so.

Euodic (*yuˌōu·*dik), *a.* [f. Gr. *εὐώδ-ης* (f. *εὖ* well + *ὠδ-* ablaut-stem of *ὄζειν* (perf. *ὄδωδα*) to smell + -IC.] Aromatic, fragrant; used *Chem.* in the name *euodic aldehyde* (see quot.).

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 749 Euodic aldehyde is the essential constituent of oil of rue. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 680 Oil of Rue is composed chiefly of euodic aldehyd.

Euonymous (*yuˌɒ·*nimәs), *a.* [f. Gr. *εὐώνυμ-os* (see next) + -OUS.] Well or felicitously named.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVII. 613/1 The Peace Society and its euonymous president, Mr. Pease.

Euonymus (*yuˌɒ·*nimŭs). *Bot.* Also 8 euonymous. [ad. L. *euōnymos* (Plin. XIII. xxxviii. § 118), subst. use of Gr. *εὐώνυμος* of good name, lucky, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *ὄνομα*, in Æolic *ὄννμα* name.

Pliny says that the flowering of the euonymus was a presage of pestilence; hence it seems probable that the name 'lucky' was given with euphemistic intention.]

A genus of shrubs (N.O. *Celastraceæ*), of which many species are now cultivated as ornamental plants. The only British species is the Spindle-tree, otherwise known as the *Peg-*, *Prick-*, *Skewer-wood* from the uses to which its wood is applied.

1767 J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 180 Deciduous flowering shrubs..such as..candleberry, myrtle, dog-wood, or euonymus. *a* 1775 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Plants* 239 (Jod.) Euonymous with broad, lanceolated, and serrated leaves, Virginian spindle-tree. 1785 J. M. MASON *Notes on Shaks.* 349 The euonymus, of which the best skewers are made, is called Prick-wood. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 37/1 Many varieties of the Euonymus are finely variegated.

b. U. S. *Pharmacopœia.* The bark of an American species (*E. atropurpureus*), called also the Wahoo-tree.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 484 Euonymus possesses cathartic properties similar to rhubarb.

Euosmite (*yuˌɒ·*zmәit). [f. Gr. *εὔοσμ-os* sweet-smelling (f. *εὐ* EU- + *ὀσμή* smell) + -ITE.] A fossil resin, looking much like pitch, of a brownish-yellow colour, and giving an aromatic odour when burned.

1868 DANA *Min.* 743 Euosmite .. dissolves easily in cold alcohol or ether.

Eupathy (*yū·*păþi). [ad. Gr. *εὐπάθεια* happy condition of the soul, f. *εὐπαθής*, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *πάθος* state of feeling, condition.]

Ancient Stoical Philos. (see quots.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 74 They do terme those joies, those promptitudes of the will, and warie circumspections by name of Eupathies, i. e. good affections. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 321/1 There are three kinds of good affections of the Mind, called Eupathies, or Constancies; Joy, Caution, Will. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. xlviii. 329 *note*, In Laertius we read..that..the Virtuous [had] his *Εὐπαθείαι*, his Eupathies, or Well-feelings. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxvi. (1862) 160 The Stoics who called our good affections eupathies, did not manage those affections as well as they understood them. 1837 — in C. Southey *Life & Corr.* VI. 346 Our affections, our eupathies, our capacities of happiness and of improvement.

¶ Wrongly explained.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Eupathy*, an easiness, or patience in bearing of sufferings or afflictions.

Eupatorine (*yupæ·*tŏrәin). *Chem.* Formerly also **eupatorin**, and in L. form **eupatorina**. [f. *eupator-ium* + -INE⁴.] (See quot.)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 294 Eupatorina..is said to have been discovered by M. Righini in the flowers and leaves of the *Eupatorium cannabinum*, or hemp agrimony. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 606 s. v. *Eupatorium*, The water-hemp, *Eupatorium cannabinum*, contains, according to Righoni, an alkaloïd, called eupatorine.

‖**Eupatorium** (*yūpătō··*riŭm). [mod.L., a. Gr. *εὐπατόριον*, *Agrimonia Eupatorium*, so called from Mithridates Eupator (Gr. *Εὐπάτωρ*), king of Pontus, who first used it.] A genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, abundant in America; only one species, *E. cannabinum*, Hemp Agrimony, being British. Also an individual plant of the same.

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxix. 57 Agrimonie is called..in Latine Eupatorium, and Hepatorium: in shoppes Agrimonia.] *Ibid.* I. xl. 59 The male Bastarde Agrimonie, is called in Shoppes Eupatorium. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 September .. Flowers in Prime or yet lasting.. Eupatorium of Canada. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 380 Eupatoriums, Asphodels, Phalangiums. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* III. 54 Late flowering grasses..and the eupatoriums in the meadows.

†**Eu·patory.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 **eupatorie**. [Anglicized form of prec.] Hemp Agrimony; but applied in Dicts. to Liverwort. Cf. AGRIMONY 2.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxv. 289 These thynges folowyng do purge color: Fumytory .. Eupatory .. & the whay of butter. 1568 TURNER *Herball* III. 29 The flowres of Eupatorie of Mesue are longe or somethinge longe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxvi. 352 The same boyled with .. bastard Eupatory healeth the Jaundise. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 97 To the straind liquor add syrup Bizantine, or Eupatory. 1678-96 in PHILLIPS. 1732 in COLES.

Eupatrid (*yupæ·*trid, *yū·*pătrid). *Pl.* eupatrids; also (sense 1 a) in Lat. form **eupatridæ**. [ad. Gr. *εὐπατρίδ-ης* person of noble ancestry f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *πατήρ* father.]

1. a. One of the hereditary aristocracy of Athens; a member of the first of the three orders in the early Athenian constitution. **b.** Hence (rarely) *gen.* One who is of noble descent, a 'patrician'.

1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 41 It [the Four Hundred] was a popular body, as compared with an assembly of the eupatrids. 1838 F. A. PALEY tr. *Schömann's Assembl. Ath.* 342 Clisthenes .. abolished the ancient division of tribes, as the most effectual means of reducing the power of the Eupatridæ. 1862 F. HALL in *Jrnl. As. Soc. Bengal* 205 *Amushyáyana*, 'son of somebody', an hidalgo, a eupatrid. 1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 290 The Greek Eupatrid or the Roman Patrician. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 251 The big eupatrid is of somewhat offensive presence.

2. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*)

1833 J. KENRICK in *Philolog. Museum* ii. 368 A proof of Athenian blood and citizenship, not of Ionian and eupatrid extraction. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. III. 107 This eupatrid oligarchy and severe legislation. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. xi. 206 He [Æschylus] belonged to a distinguished eupatrid family probably descended from Codrus.

‖**Eupepsia** (*yū·*pe·psiă). [mod.L., a. Gr. *εὐπεψία* good digestion, f. *εὔπεπτος* (see EUPEPTIC).] = next.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1847 in CRAIG. 1883 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 807 Here was bigness, strength, heartiness, eupepsia in perfection.

Eupepsy (*yū·*pepsi, *yupe·*psi). [Anglicized form of prec.] Healthy action of the digestive organs; good digestion.

1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Eupepsia*, old term for good digestion: eupepsy.

Eupeptic (*yupe·*ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *εὔπεπτ-os* easy of digestion, having a good digestion (f. *εὐ-* EU- + *πέπ-τειν* to digest) + -IC.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Promoting 'eupepsy,' assisting digestion. *rare.*

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 89 Those [herbs] that are Eupeptic, and promote concoction.

2. Having a good digestion.

1831 CARLYLE *Schiller* Misc. Ess. (1888) III. 87 The perennial never-failing joys of a digestive apparatus thoroughly eupeptic. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* III. 10 E'en after dinner, eupeptic, would rush yet again to his reading.

absol. 1883 *Times* 8 Mar. 9/3 City dinners may be an excellent form of amusement for the eupeptic and robust.

3. Of or pertaining to 'eupepsy' or good digestion; characteristic of, or resulting from, good digestion.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 241 A massiveness of eupeptic vigour. 1859 LEWES *Phys. Com. Life* I. 137 Persons .. living in that happy eupeptic ignorance which only knows Digestion as a name. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 172 At length his faculties were getting hebetated, wrapt in lazy eupeptic fat.

4. *nonce-use.* Studious of what conduces to good digestion.

1871 COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* III. ii. 60 Terrell, never scientifically eupeptic, went in for a couple of dozen [oysters].

5. Easy of digestion; easily digested.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†**B.** *sb.* (cf. *tonic, sudorific*, etc.) *Obs.*—°

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Eupepticks*, medicines, or other things that promote concoction.

Hence **Eupepti·city**, the state or condition of feeling resulting from good digestion.

1849 CARLYLE *Irish Journ.* 152 Simplicity, energy, eupepticity; a right healthy thick-sided Irish soul. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIII. vii. 77 No man..has swum through such seas of transcendent eupepticity.

Euphe·mian (*yufī·*miăn), *a. rare.* [f. as next + -IAN.] = EUPHEMISTIC.

1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 550 *note*, An euphemian turn, to avoid directly saying that something dreadful would befall them.

Euphemious (*yufī·*miәs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *εὔφημ-os* fair of speech, also well reputed (f. *εὐ-* EU- + *φήμη* speaking, fame) + -(I)OUS.] **a.** = EUPHEMISTIC. **b.** That has a reputable name.

1867 L. CAMPBELL tr. *Plato's Polit.* Introd. 50 He may have recourse to the more 'euphemious' plan of emigration.

Hence **Euphe·miously** *adv.* = EUPHEMISTICALLY.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 683 The 'poets' had 'mounted their horse', as getting drunk was euphemiously called by that polite people. 1884 B. NICHOLSON in *Athenæum* 28 June 824/3 It is euphemiously said to be a 'change of three letters'.

Euphemism (*yū·fi*ˌmiz'm). [ad. Gr. *εὐφημισμ-ός*, f. *εὐφημίζειν* to speak fair, f. *εὔφημος*: see prec.]

1. *Rhet.* That figure of speech which consists in the substitution of a word or expression of comparatively favourable implication or less unpleasant associations, instead of the harsher or more offensive one that would more precisely designate what is intended.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Euphemism*, a good or favourable interpretation of a bad word. 1678-96 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* § 866 Akin to it [Litotes] is Euphemism. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. III. vi. 348 Serpent-worship in India was developed by euphemism.

2. An instance of this figure; a less distasteful word or phrase used as a substitute for something harsher or more offensive.

1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* § 866 The euphemism ['he fell asleep'] partakes of the nature of metaphor. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 27 *foot-n.*, A shorn crown .. a euphemism for decapitation. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 143 The euphemism of calling the Furies the Eumenides. 1877 E. COUES *Fur Anim.* vii. 216 The Skunk yields a handsome fur, lately become fashionable, under the euphemism of 'Alaska Sable'.

†**3.** (See quot.) *Obs.*—°

1678-96 PHILLIPS, *Euphemism*, a setting forth any ones good fame. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1828 in WEBSTER.

‖**Euphemismus** (*yūfi*ˌmi·zmŭs). Now *rare.* [late L., ad. Gr.; see prec.] = prec.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* 19 *Commilitones* .. is giuen by an *Euphemismus* of Captaines to their Souldiers. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 224 Euphemismus .. a good change of a word, or a fair kind of speech. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xii. 85 Adherence to system or precedent, called by euphemismus adherence to principle.

Euphemist (*yū·*fimist). *rare*—°. [f. Gr. *εὔφημ-os* + -IST.] One who uses euphemisms.

1860 WORCESTER cites CARLYLE.

Euphemistic (*yūfi*ˌmi·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. *εὐφημ-os* (see EUPHEMIOUS) + -IST + -IC.] Pertaining to euphemism; of the nature of a euphemism; containing a euphemism.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 265/2 He is entitled to claim, or to negotiate, or to arrange—or whatever euphemistic phrase may be more suitable—for a retiring competency, etc. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. 18 The euphemistic spirit goes so far..that the Norman owner is spoken of as the 'heir' of the Englishman who had been turned out. 1877 *Outl. Hist. Relig.* 149 Rudra..under his euphemistic name of Siva.

Hence **Euphemi·stical** *a.* = prec. **Euphemi·stically** *adv.*, by way of euphemism.

1879 M. ARNOLD *Ess., Falkland* 220 Such is Clarendon's euphemistical phrase for poor and proud men of letters. 1860 in J. A. Hessey *Notes Bampton Lect.* 473 Whisky, (euphemistically termed refreshment). 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 365 R. Joseph bar Chama, the Blind, euphemistically called the clear-sighted.

Euphemize (*yū·fi*ˌmәiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *εὐφημίζειν* to speak fair, use auspicious words, f. *εὔφημος*: see EUPHEMIOUS.] **a.** *trans.* To express by a euphemism; to speak of euphemistically. **b.** *intr.* To speak euphemistically; to make use of euphemisms.

1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 1 The agreeable cheat we pass upon ourselves by euphemizing sins. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxiii, What Sheil used to euphemize as 'the wild justice' of noble spirits. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 253 Euphemise and moralise as our humanitarian sophists may. 1888 *Standard* 24 Feb. 5/2 They euphemise gambling bargains as 'special transactions'.

Euphemous (*yū·fi*məs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *εὔφημ-os* (see EUPHEMIOUS) + -OUS.] = EUPHEMISTIC.

1859 *Times* 15 Mar. 9/3 The name of this noisy bustling quarrelsome discontented and insalubrious little island [Hong Kong] may..be used as a euphemous synonym for a place not mentionable to ears polite.

Euphemy (*yū·fi*mi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *εὐφημία*, f. *εὔφημος*: see EUPHEMIOUS.] = EUPHEMISM 2.

1857 I. TAYLOR *World of Mind* 629 In human nature, love is more than a euphemy for selfism.

‖**Euphonia** (*yū·fō*ˌu·niă). [late Lat., a. Gr. *εὐφωνία*: see EUPHONY.] = EUPHONY.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B ij, Pleasantnes or easines of sound or vtterance, called Euphonia. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 120 a, *g* for Euphonias sake being turned into *n*. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1736 in BAILEY. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* liv, Seven Highland ladies..screamed the company deaf, with examples of Celtic euphonia. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 144 So much for exordium and euphonia!

Euphoniad (*yufō*ˌu·niăd). *Mus.* [irreg. f. prec.] (See quot.)

1854 J. W. MOORE *Encycl. Mus.* s.v., This instrument was invented by P. L. and G. Grosh, of Petersburg, Pa. They claim that it .. combines in its tones those of the organ, clarinet, horn, bassoon, and violin. 1864 Hence in WEBSTER.

Euphonic (*yufɒ·*nik), *a.* [f. EUPHON-Y + -IC; cf. Fr. *euphonique.*]

1. †a. Well sounding, agreeable to the ear; = EUPHONIOUS. *Obs.* **b.** Conformable to the laws of euphony.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* i, The most sounding and euphonic surname that English history or topography affords. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 276 Under the more euphonic denomination of Arsenius. 1876 BIRCH *Egypt* 30 The Greek Sesoosis, or Setesura, made euphonic as Sesostris.

2. Of or pertaining to euphony.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* p. xviii, The consonants, have been as in a kind of euphonic spite gnawed down into musical notes. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 128 Purely euphonic influences. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 28 *note*, To English hexameters there are euphonic obstacles which seem to be insuperable.

3. as *sb.* in *pl.* Euphonious expressions. *nonce-use* (ironical).

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. v. 191 It was curious to hear him..urge on his horses with the other customary euphonics of his tribe.

Eupho·nical, *a.* (*yufɒ·*nikăl). [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Eupho·nically** *adv.* **Eupho·nicalness,** the quality of being euphonical.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. 381 Our English hath what is comely and euphonical in each of these. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* Ep. Ded., Grandisonous or Euphonical Nonsence. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 58 With a grand euphonical sentence .. I concluded. 1860 TYAS *Wild Fl.* 11 *Sow-Bread.*—How euphonical is the name.

1884 *Bath Jrnl.* 25 Oct. 6/2 The contest over what is euphonically called 'the City Staff'. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Contents D j b, A comparison of the Language here proposed, with fifty others, as to the facility and Euphonicalness of it.

Euphonious (*yuſō'niəs*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Full of or characterized by euphony; pleasing to the ear. (Often used ironically.)

1774 JOEL COLLIER *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 5, I chose to change my name from Collier to Coglioni or Collioni, as more euphonious. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* III. 337 Those hexameters are most euphonious whose feet are interwoven. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 68 Restoring the Indian names, wherever significant and euphonious. 1865 *Reader* 26 Aug. 224/2 Is it grammatical, even if it were euphonious, to say, etc. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 189 A lane, bearing the euphonious cognomen of Spooney Green.

Hence **Eupho'niously** *adv.*, in a euphonious manner, with pleasant sounds.

1836 JAS. GRANT *Recoll. Ho. Lords* xv. 368 His language sounds most euphoniously in your ears. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 125 Thus euphoniously solicited, the Upernaviks sat down and ate. 1867 MILL *Subj. Women* (1869) 22 They euphoniously paraphrase it.

Euphonism (*yū'fŏniz'm*). Also 8 in Latin form **euphonismus**. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The habit of using well-sounding words or names; a well-sounding combination or expression.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 567 The metaphor and digression, the allegory and euphonismus. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 664 This elaborate system of euphonism. 1847 in OSWALD *Etym. Dict.*

Euphonistic (*yūfŏni'stik*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST + -IC.] Chosen with regard to euphony; aiming to be euphonious.

1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* IX. iv, [Her] words were not euphonistic, nor her voice mellifluous. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 220/2 Among the Greeks, the Furies had an especially euphonistic appellative. 1876 MRS. HOPKINS *Rose Turq.* I. i. 3 The euphonistic but somewhat fictional language of domestic life.

Euphonium (*yuſō'niŭm*). *Mus.* [as if Lat., f. Gr. *εὔφων-os*: see EUPHONY.] 'A name given to the bass instrument of the Saxhorn family, usually tuned in B♭ or C. It only differs from the barytone Saxhorn in the larger diameter of its bore, which thus produces a longer and somewhat deeper quality of tone' (Grove). Also *attrib.*

1865 *Reader* No. 139. 244/2 The bass duet..upon a couple of euphoniums. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 27 The construction of a harmonium..accordion, or euphonium. 1888 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/3 The death is also announced of the popular euphonium player Mr. A. J. Phasey.

Euphonization (*yū:fŏnəizē'ʃən*). [f. next: see -ATION.] The action of rendering euphonious.

1890 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. York) LI. 361/2 Pinkerton's egregious attempt, in 'Thea Visiona of Mirza', at the euphonization of English.

Euphonize (*yū'fŏnəiz*), *v.* [f. EUPHON-Y + -IZE.] *trans.* To render euphonious, impart euphony to; to alter (a word) for the sake of euphony.

1774 MITFORD *Harm. Lang.* 172 The spreading of classical learning had not at first that general effect in euphonizing our language which might have been expected. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 972, I am now in the heart of Nadoly, or, as we euphonize it, Natolia. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Leech Folkest.*, A row of houses then denominated 'Frog-hole'. Modern refinement subsequently euphonized the name into 'East-street'.

Euphonon (*yūfō'nŏn*). *Mus.* [ad. Gr. *εὔφωνον*, neut. of *εὔφωνος*: see EUPHONY.] A musical instrument (see quot. 1842) which resembled the upright piano in form and the organ in tone.

1824 *Specif. Patent* No. 4994 These said frames are to be placed as nearly as possible to the strings of the pianofortes and the euphonons. 1842 A. SAVAGE in *Mech. Mag.* XXXVII. 563 When describing the claviol I ought to have mentioned .. the euphonon. In this instrument the strings are of steel wire .. put into vibration by an endless band, acting as a bow, one band to each string.

Euphonous (*yū'fŏnəs*). [f. Gr. *εὔφωνος* see next + -OUS.] = EUPHONIOUS.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 651 He is a great artist .. full of dexterities, various and euphonous. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 593 That euphonous compliment devoted by Irish patriots and mob-orators to slavery and oppression. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* Wks. (1864) I. 301 *note*, I have adopted this..very euphonous epithet from a little poem called 'The Errors of Ecstacie'.

Euphony (*yū'fŏni*). Also 7 **euphonie**. [a. F. *euphonie*, ad. Gr. *εὐφωνία*, f. *εὔφωνος* well-sounding, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *φωνή* voice, sound.] **a.** The quality of having a pleasant sound; the pleasing effect of sounds free from harshness: chiefly with reference to combinations of words in sentences, or of phonetic elements in spoken words. **b.** In recent philological use often: The tendency to greater ease of pronunciation, as shown in those combinatory phonetic changes formerly ascribed to an endeavour after a pleasing acoustic effect.

1623 COCKERAM, *Euphonie*, accent in words. 1680 DALGARNO *Didascol.* 114 (T.), Had the Grecians been as careless of euphony .. in the terminations, as they have been in the initial syllables. 1727 *Art of Speaking in Publick* (ed. 2) 99 'Tis the same in speaking, as in Musick; Words for the Euphony of the one, and Notes for the Harmony of the other. 1773 W. KENRICK *Rhet. Gram.* i. § 4. 13 (Jod.) The euphony of speech frequently interferes with the rules, founded solely on its significancy. 1821 EUSTACE *Tour Italy* (ed. 6) III. 18 Epopeus, now for euphony softened into Epomeo. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 71 Their voices lose all cheerfulness and euphony. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xii. 161 Euphony then is the mother of many lies. 1885 PERRY *Sanskr. Primer* § 38 The rules of Sanskrit euphony affecting this sound.

‖ **Euphorbia** (*yūfō'rbiă*). *Bot.* Also 4 **euforbia**. [a. L. *euphorbea*, f. *Euphorbus*, the name of a physician to Juba king of Mauritania.] The Latin and botanical name of the Spurge genus (N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), comprising many species, which vary from a herbaceous plant in temperate regions, to a tree-like growth in warm climates. They are marked by two almost constant characteristics, the secretion of a viscid milky juice, and the peculiar inflorescence of having a number of stamens round a stalked and three-celled ovary. Some of the species, as *E. punicea*, are cultivated for the beauty of their involucre, the bracts of which are a brilliant scarlet, with the appearance of a real flower. Cf. SPURGE.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* xv. xciii. (1495) 524 In Mauritanea groweth an herbe callyd Euforbia .. the whyte juys therof is wonderly praysyd in clerenesse of sight. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 222 Iuba king of Mauritania, found out the herb Euphorbia, which he so called after the name of his own Physitian Euphorbus. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xx. 281 Euphorbia has a corolla of four and sometimes of five petals. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 147 Different species of Euphorbia emit a milky juice. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 209 The lofty candelabra-shaped euphorbias towering above the copses of evergreens. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. vi. 139 The villages .. are surrounded by hedges of euphorbias, milk-weed.

Hence **Eu·phorbia·ceous** *a.* [+ -ACEOUS], of the Natural Order *Euphorbiaceæ*. **Eupho·rbial** *a.* [+ -AL] = prec.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 52 *note*, The juice of a euphorbiaceous plant (*Sapium aucuparium*)..is so glutinous that it is used to catch parrots. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* iv. (1864) 86 The tree which yields this valuable sap [India-rubber] is the Siphonia Elastica, a member of the Euphorbiaceous order. 1864 WEBSTER, *Euphorbial*, citing OGILVIE; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Euphorbine** [1]. *Obs.* In 4 **euforbine** [f. L. *euphorbea* (see prec.).] Some product of the euphorbia.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 104 Anoynte .. his necke wiþ hoote oynementis, as with oile of nardine, euforbine, oile of rue.

Euphorbine [2] (*yuſō'rbəin*). *Chem.* [f. EUPHORB-IA + -INE [4].] (See quots.)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 792 This is the substance which M. Ricord-Madianna has called euphorbin. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 607 The milky juice of *E. myrtifolia*..contains, according to Ricord-Madianna, a non-volatile poisonous principle, euphorbine.

‖ **Euphorbium** (*yūfō'rbiŭm*). Also 4 **euf-, eufforbium**. [a. L. *euphorbeum* = *euphorbea*.]

† **1.** = EUPHORBIA. *Obs.*

1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. (1605–7) III. 67 His Shield .. freng'd about with sprigs of Scammonie, And of Euphorbium, forged cunningly. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 639 Euphorbium also hath a Milke .. not very white, which is of a great Acrimony. 1712 E. COOK *Voy. S. Sea* 326 The Trees I observ'd here, were Lignum Vitæ, Birch..Euphorbium. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 130 Succulent kinds..such as..euphorbiums.

2. A gum resin obtained from certain succulent species of *Euphorbia*. It is an extremely acrid substance, formerly used as an emetic and purgative. The powder causes violent sneezing.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 43 To drie bodies he muste be medlid wiþ a litil euforbium [printed *enforbium*]. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 178 He .. spake To a prentice for a penny-worth of euphorbium. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xvi, Another [pocket] he had all full of Euphorbium very finely pulverised..shaking it [his handkerchief] hard at their nose [he] made them sneeze for foure hours without ceasing. 1760 WILLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 663 She took .. two ounces of the tincture of euphorbium. 1860 SIR W. HOOKER & ARNOTT *Brit. Flora* 291 *Euphorbia officinarum*, *antiquorum* and *canariensis* give the euphorbium of the shops.

Euphorbone (*yuſō'rbōun*). *Chem.* Also **euphorbon**. [f. prec. + -ONE.] (See quots.)

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 437 According to Flückiger, 100 parts [of Euphorbium] contain .. 22 of Euphorbon. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II, *Euphorbone*, $C_{20}H_{38}O$. Extracted from Euphorbium by light petroleum at 70° and crystallised from alcohol-ether.

Euphory (*yū'fŏri*). *Path.* Also 8 in Lat. form **euphoria**. [ad. Gr. *εὐφορία*, f. *εὔφορος* well-bearing, f. *εὖ* well + *φέρειν* to bear.]

† **1.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 674 The most certain rule for the quantity [of mineral waters] is the Euphory or well-bearing [of the patient]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Euphoria*, the well bearing of the Operation of a Medicine, *i.e.* when the Patient finds himself eas'd or reliev'd by it.

2. 'A word used to express well-being, or the perfect ease and comfort of healthy persons, especially when the sensation occurs in a sick person' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Hence **Euphoric** (*yuſo'rik*) *a.*, pertaining to, characteristic of, or characterized by euphory.

1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 361 Dr. Battaglia produced [by hashish] a great variety of symptoms with great uniformity, but never the commonly reported euphoric apathy.

Euphotide (*yuſō'u·təid*). *Geol.* [a. Fr. *euphotide*, f. Gr. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *φῶς*, *φωτ-ός* light.] 'A crystalline rock consisting essentially of Labrador felspar and diallage, with subordinate intermixtures of hornblende and augite' (Page). Called also GABBRO, q.v. Also *attrib.*

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 301 The secondary formations..are pierced by syenitic and euphotide rocks. 1865 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* 750. 1879 *Spectator* 21 June 785 Blocks of diorite, of serpentine, and of euphotide.

‖ **Euphrasia** (*yūfrē'ziă*). Also 8 **euphragia**. [L. form of next.]

1. *Bot.* = EUPHRASY 1.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Euphragia* or Euphrasia, the Herb Eye-bright. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 123 The Euphrasia, or eye-bright, was, and is, supposed to be good for the eyes.

2. In etymological sense: Cheerfulness.

1882 T. RIBOT *Dis. Memory* II. 109 An organic lesion .. may transform the cœnæsthesis .. producing undue joyousness..of which the most striking example is seen in the euphrasia of the dying.

Euphrasy (*yū'frăsi*). Also 5 **heufrasy**, 6–7 **euphrasie**, 7 **eufrage**. [ad. med.L. *euphrasia* (incorrectly *eufragia*), a. Gr. *εὐφρασ-ία*, lit. 'cheerfulness', f. *εὐφραίνειν* to cheer, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *φρήν* mind. Cf. Fr. *eufraise*.]

1. *Bot.* A plant, *Euphrasia officinalis* (N.O. *Scrophulariaceæ*), formerly held in high repute for its medicinal virtues in the treatment of diseases of the eye; = EYE-BRIGHT. Also *fig.*

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 787 *Hec eufrasia*, a heufrasy. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* xxviii, Salendin, eufrage, pimpernell. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* 43 b, Euphrasie, otherwise called eye-bright. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 414 Michael..purg'd with Euphrasie and Rue The visual Nerve. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* xii. 100 Euphrasy..That gives dim eyes to wander leagues around. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 40 Reason when the props of flesh gave way Purged as with euphrasy the mortal eye. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 15 The little euphrasy derives its name of eyebright..from its old reputation for 'making old eyes young again'.

b. *fig.*

1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* II. 45 The early zephyr from the Orient breath'd And rent the curtain'd sky..The euphrasy of dawn. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvii. (1857) 308 The eye purged and strengthened by the euphrasy of science. 1860 FABER *Bethlehem* vi. (1865) 353 Eyes which have been touched with the special euphrasy of heaven.

¶ **2.** In pseudo-etymological sense: Fine phrasing. *rare*—[1].

[A Gr. **εὐφρασία* in this sense might have been f. *εὐ-* + *φράζειν* to speak, but it is not actually found.]

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 216 His former volumes abounded in..affected idioms, and constant attempts at euphrasy.

Euphroe (*yū'fro*). *Naut.* Also **uphroe, uvrou, uvrow**. [a. Du. *juffrouw*, also *juffer* dead-eye, lit. 'maiden'; the equivalent Ger. *jungfer*, Da. *jomfrue*, Sw. *jungfru* are used in same sense.] A crow-foot dead-eye; see quot.

1815 FALCONER *Marine Dict.* (ed. Burney), *Uphroe. Ibid.* s.v. *Dead-eye*, Crowfeet Dead-Eyes .. generally termed an euphroe. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Dead-eye*, The crowfeet dead-eyes are long cylindrical blocks with a number of small holes in them, to receive the legs or lines composing the crowfoot. Also called *uvrows. Ibid.*, *Euphroe*, *Uphroe*, *Uvrou*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The euphroe (or uphroe) and its pendent cords form a crowfoot.

† **Eu·phue**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. next.] *trans.* = EUPHUIZE.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 70, I cannot stand nosing of candlesticks or euphuing of similes. *Ibid.* 138 Stationers ..finde more gaine in the lillypot blanke then in the lillypot Euphued.

Euphues (*yū'fiu,iz*). [Gr. *εὐφυής* well-endowed by nature, f. *εὐ-* (see EU-) + *φυή* growth, f. *φύειν* to produce, in *pass.* to grow.

The adoption of this word by Lyly as the name of a personage of fiction was suggested by the passage of Ascham quoted below.]

The name of the chief character in John Lyly's two works, *Euphues, The Anatomy of Wit* (1578), and *Euphues and his England* (1580). Hence **a.** The book bearing that name. † **b.** *To speak Euphues*: to talk the dialect of 'Euphues', to 'parley Euphuism' (see EUPHUISM).

[1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 38 Εὐφυὴς is he that is apte by goodnes of witte, and appliable by readines of will, to learning, hauing all other qualities of the minde and partes of the bodie that must another day serue learning, not troubled, mangled, and halfed, but, etc.] *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 88 And speaks Euphues, not so gracefully as heartily. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* v. iii, The courtier .. has nothing in him but a piece of Euphues, And twenty dozen of twelvepenny ribband.

Euphuism (*yū'fiu,iz'm*). Also 6–7 **euphueisme**, 9 **-eism**. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Properly, the name of a certain type of diction and style which originated in the imitation of Lyly's *Euphues* (see prec.), and which was fashionable in literature and in the conversation of cultivated society at the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th c. Hence applied to any

similar kind of affectation in writing or speech, and (loosely) to affectedly periphrastic or 'high-flown' language in general.

The chief features of 'euphuism' in the proper sense are: the continual recurrence of antithetic clauses in which the antithesis is emphasized by means of alliteration; the frequent introduction of a long string of similes all relating to the same subject, often drawn from the fabulous qualities ascribed to plants, minerals, and animals; and the constant endeavour after subtle refinement of expression. The sense in which (exc. in books on literary history) the word is now commonly used, is chiefly suggested by the absurd bombast which Scott puts into the mouth of Sir Piercie Shafton (who is described as a 'Euphuist') in *The Monastery*: this caricature, however, bears very little resemblance to the genuine 'euphuism'. Some loose uses of the word can hardly be accounted for exc. by supposing that the writers (recognizing the familiar prefix *eu-*) had the notion that its etymological sense was 'fine talking' or something equivalent.

1592 G. Harvey *Third Let.* 34 What hee is improued since, excepting his good olde *Flores Poetarum*, and Tarletons surmounting Rhetorique, with a little Euphuisme, and Greenesse inough. 1632 E. Blount *Lyly's Six Crt. Comedies* Ep. to Rdr., All our Ladies were then his Schollers; And that Beautie in Court, which could not Parley Euphueisme, was as little regarded; as shee which now there, speakes not French. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xiv, When euphuism is out of fashion. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 227 As soon as men begin to write on nature, they fall into euphuism. 1852 Lever *Daltons* I. xxvii. 225 Her perfumed little notes, written in a style of euphuism all her own. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. 427 The Pedantry of Euphuism was giving way to the pedantry of Scriptural phrases.

¶ *transf.* Affected elegance in dress, etc.

This curious use is found also in Fr.; see Littré.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 493 Their own frippery euphueism of dress and manner.

2. An instance of euphuism; a euphuistic phrase or composition.

1871 R. F. Weymouth *Euph.* 13, I take a euphuism .. as signifying a particular form of expression characteristic of Lilie's prose. 1884 E. P. Hood in *Chr. World* 21 Aug. 629/2 Hymn-writers..whose frigid euphuisms have found their names in Mr. Miller's large catalogue.

¶ Erroneously for Euphemism.

1865 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 139 'If anything did—go wrong, you know', said Cynthia, using an euphuism for death. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 63 Those are your roundabout euphuisms that dress up swindling till, etc.

Euphuist (yū·fiu|ist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] An imitator of the style of expression characteristic of Lyly's *Euphues*; one whose writing or speech is characterized by Euphuism.

1820 Scott *Monast.* xv, There he found the Euphuist in the same elegant posture of abstruse calculation which he had exhibited on the preceding evening. 1828 Macaulay *John Dryden* It is needless to mention Sidney and the whole tribe of Euphuists. 1871 R. F. Weymouth *Euph.* 3 Shakespeare does not call Don Adriano a euphuist; nor is he such. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. 392 Elizabeth was the most affected and detestable of Euphuists.

Euphuistic (yūfiu|i·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Tending to or resembling euphuism; of the nature of euphuism; characterized by euphuism. Chiefly in inaccurate sense: Abounding in 'highflown' or affectedly refined expression.

1828 Carlyle *Goethe's Helena* Misc. Ess. (1888) I. 157 If indeed it is not a little euphuistic. 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* 21 Ears grown nice and euphuistic in the .. dulcet melodies of the day. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 448 He was intended to be a satire upon some euphuistic and bombastious characters .. found in other plays of his time. 1871 R. F. Weymouth *Euph.* 3 The most important element by far in the euphuistic style is antithesis. 1876 E. A. Abbott *Bacon* in *Contemp. Rev.* June 154 The..antithetical euphuistic prose of Essex.

So **Euphui·stical** *a.* = prec. **Euphui·stically** *adv.*

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 521 Making an agreeable and euphuistical alliteration. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 5 A poem, most euphuistically entitled The Cherubic Wanderer. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* II. xxi. 391 The Advocate had, as it was euphuistically expressed, been looking towards the enemy.

† **Eu·phuize,** *v. Obs.* [f. Euphu-es + -ize.] a. *intr.* To talk like Euphues. b. *trans.* To fashion after the model of Euphues. Hence **Eu·phuized** *ppl. a.*

1609 Dekker *Gull's Horne-bk.* vi. (Nares), When the Arcadian and Euphuis'd gentlewomen have their tongues sharpened to set upon you. *a* 1627 Middleton *Father Hubburd's T.* Wks. V. 561 For if thou Euphuize..I'll say thou borrow'st and condemn thy style.

Euphyllite (yūfi·ləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. εὔφυλλ-ος well-leafed (f. εὐ- Eu- + φύλλον leaf) + -ite: see quot. 1849.] A hydrous silicate, micaceous in structure, and of a white colour.

1849 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. VIII. 383 The beautiful foliae [*sic*] of this pearly white mineral have suggested the name Euphyllite. 1873 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 391 Euphyllite accompanied by tourmaline and zirsite is a very rare associate of corundum. 1882 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 608.

Eupione (yū·pi|oun). *Chem.* Also 9 eupion. [a. Gr. εὐπίων very fat, f. εὐ- (see Eu-) + πίων fat; later assimilated to derivatives in -one.] A volatile, oily liquid obtained by the distillation of wood, tar, etc.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 701 Eupion is a colourless limpid liquid. *c* 1865 J. Wylde *Circ. Sc.* I. 420/2 *Eupione* is another product of wood-tar. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 549 The liquid compounds of the paraffin series, known in commerce as paraffin oil, photogene, solar oil, eupione, etc. 1882 — *Dict. Chem.* II. 608.

Euplastic (yuplæ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. εὔπλαστ-os easy to mould (f. εὐ- Eu- + πλαστός, f. πλάσσειν to form, mould) + -ic.]

A. *adj.* That is easily formed into an organic tissue: see quot. 1884.

1847 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 754/1 Between the..euplastic and the .. aplastic deposits the gradations are almost insensible. 1860 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Euplastic.* Lobstein's term for morbid deposits of plastic lymph which are of perfect structure and of easy organisation, as well as for healthy blastema in general.

B. *sb.* Euplastic matter.

1864 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Eupnœa** (yūpnī·ă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. εὔπνοια, f. εὔπνοος breathing easily, f. εὖ well + πνέ-ειν to breathe.] Natural or normal breathing; easy respiration.

1706 in Phillips. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1847 in Craig. 1876 Foster *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 354 The different conditions of the respiratory centre during apnœa, normal breathing or eupnœa, and dyspnœa.

Eupnoic (yupnō·ik), *a.* [f. Gr. εὔπνο-os (see prec.) + -ic.] Relating to eupnœa; breathing easily and freely. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Eupo·ria** (yūpō·riă), [mod.L., a. Gr. εὐπορία an easy way (of doing a thing), f. εὔπορος easily done, f. εὐ- (see Eu-) + πόρος way.] (See quot.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Euporia*, a readiness in preparing Medicines, or the easiness of their Working. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* (citing Blancard). 1775 in Ash.

† **Eu·pory.** *Obs.*—° [Anglicized form of prec.] 1721–1800 in Bailey.

† **Eupori·stical,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as next + -ic + -al.] Of a kind to be easily procured.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 711 There is not amongst .. euporistical medicaments, one more frequent or simple.

‖ **Eupori·ston.** *Obs.* Pl. euporista. [a. Gr. εὐπόριστον, neut. of εὐπόριστος easy to procure (τὰ εὐπόριστα (sc. φάρμακα) common family medicines, title of a work by Dioscorides), f. εὐ- (see Eu-) + πορίζειν to procure.] A common medicine; a medicine that may be easily procured.

1706 Phillips, *Euporista.* 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 420 This Euporiston doth .. melt down, and draw forth tough Phlegm. 1775 in Ash.

Eupractic (yupræ·ktik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. εὖ well + πρᾱκ-, πράσσειν to do, act: cf. Practic.] Inclined to act rightly.

1833 Carlyle *Diderot* Misc. (1857) III. 215 An easy laconic gentleman..good-humoured, eupeptic, and eupractic.

† **Eupra·xy.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. Gr. εὐπραξία well-doing, f. εὖ well + πρᾱκ-, πράσσειν to act.] Well-doing; right action.

1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* I. II. 5 That Liberty and Eupraxy or Obedience are all one.

† **Eupy·rion.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. εὐ- (see Eu-) + πυρεῖον firestick, f. πῦρ fire.] The name given by the inventor to a contrivance for obtaining a light instantaneously; see quot. 1827. Also *fig.*

1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* i, Hertner's Eupyrion .. consists of a very small bottle half filled with asbestus .. moistened with very concentrated sulphuric acid .. The matches are small slips of wood tipped with sulphur..dipped into a mixture of chlorate of potash, and starch or sugar. *Ibid.* i. 22 An eupyrion should always be conveniently placed in the laboratory. 1827 Hood *Bianca's Dream* i, Each eye of hers had Love's Eupyrion in it, That he could light his link at in a minute.

‖ **Euraquilo** (yuəræ·kwilo). Also **Euro-aquilo.** [L. *Euraquilo* (in Gr. form Εὐρακύλων), *Euroaquilo* (Vulg.), f. L. *Eur-us* east-wind + *Aquilo* north-wind.] A stormy wind from the NE. or NNE. blowing in the Levant. Cf. Euroclydon.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxvii. 14 A tempestuous vvinde that is called Euro-aquilo [1611 Euroclydon. 1881 (*Revised*) Euraquilo].

Eurasian (yūərē·ʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Eur-ope* + *Asia* (in sense A. 1 f. the compound *Eurasia*) + -an.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Eurasia, *i.e.* to Europe and Asia considered as forming in reality one continent. Cf. Eurasiatic.

1868 Haydn *Dict. Dates* (ed. 13), *Eurasian-plain*, the great central plain of Europe and Asia.

2. Of mixed European and Asiatic (*esp.* Indian) parentage. (The earlier designation was East Indian.)

1844 J. M. *Local Sketches* (Calcutta) in *N. & Q.* Ser. vi. XII. 177 The Eurasian Belle. 1858 *Calcutta Rev.* XXXI. 96 East Indian subscribers to the Fund are a very superior class to the mixed Eurasian population we see around us. 1860 *S. Times* 26 Aug. 4/2 The term Eurasian is applied to the offspring of a European father and a Hindoo or Mussulman woman in India. 1870 Kaye *Sepoy War* II. 291 The families also of European or Eurasian merchants and traders were gathered there [at Cawnpore] in large numbers. 1881 G. A. Mackay *Tour Sir Ali Baba* 121 The Eurasian girl is often pretty and graceful.

B. *sb.* 'A modern name for persons of mixt European and Indian blood' (Col. Yule). See Chee-Chee.

1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 30 Eurasians, a term invented by the late Marquis of Hastings, conventionally accepted as embracing all the progeny of white fathers and Hindoo or Mahometan mothers. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 461 Eurasians (that is the mixed race of British, Portuguese, Hindoo, Malay, blood mixed in all degrees). 1880 G. A. Mackay *Tour Sir Ali Baba* 123 The shovel-hats are surprised that the Eurasian does not become a missionary or a schoolmaster.

Eurasiatic (yūəri|ēi|æ·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -atic.] Of or pertaining to Eurasia; see prec. A. 1.

1870 Huxley in *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 519 Spreading over the great Eurasiatic plains. 1883 G. Allen *Colin Clout's Gard.* xxiv, In the colder parts of the Eurasiatic continent.

† **Eure,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4–6 ure, 5 ewre. [a. OF. *eure, heur, aür,* Walloon *aweure* = Pr. *agur, augur, auguri,* Sp. *agüero,* It. *augurio*:—L. *augurium* augury, omen; cf. F. *bonheur.*] Destiny, fate, whether good or evil; luck.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 312 Tak' the vre that god wald send. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, As the goddes in this myne auenture Lyst to ordeyne for my fatall eure. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2788 Bothe on thei rode to knowe what was ther vre. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 119 The moste and grettest ewre or happe of aman is to have a good felawe. *c* 1525 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 1003 He hath good ure Which can hymselfe assure How fortune wyll endure.

† **Eure,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To destine; to invest *with*, as by the decree of fate.

1428 *Will Flore* (Somerset Ho.), If god eure him to dye. 1440 Dk. Glouc. *Manifesto, Patent Roll* 18 *Hen. VI.* pt. III, The worship that God so long hath eured him with. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 6 Men nowadayes be so unhappely ured That nothynge than welth may worse be endured.

Eureka (yuəri·kă), *int.* (*sb.*) [Gr. εὕρηκα, 1st pers. sing. perf. of εὑρίσκειν to find. The correct spelling *heureka* is rare.]

1. The exclamation ('I have found it') uttered by Archimedes when he discovered the means of determining (by specific gravity) the proportion of base metal in Hiero's golden crown. (See Vitruvius *Arch.* IX. iii, Plutarch *Mor.* (Didot) 1338.) Hence *allusively*, an exulting exclamation at having made a discovery.

[1570 Dee *Math. Pref.*, For this, may I (with ioy) say EYPHKA.] 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 590 [Archimedes] crying out, *Heureca.* 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Mag.* XVIII. viii. 384 We have gone beyond Archimedes his *Eureka.* 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* II. xiii. (ed. 2) 267 Adams .. returned overjoyed..crying out 'Eureka' [ed. 1 (1742) Ευρηκα; ed. 3 (1743) Heureka.] 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxxi, We clap Our hands, and cry 'Eureka!' 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* I. 34 A triumphant cry of Eureka! calls me to his place of rest. 1877 Farrar *My Youth* viii. 73 That great Eureka,—'We have found the Messiah'.

2. A discovery justifying self-congratulation. Often used *attrib.* by advertising tradesmen in the names given to special articles of manufacture.

1853 *Advt.* in *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 151 Eureka shirts. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 233 A recent addition to the long list of modern Mediterranean eurekas.

Eurhythm (yū·riþ'm). [ad. Gr. (τὸ) εὔρυθμον, neut. of εὔρυθμος: see below.] = Eurhythmy 1.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 279 They pretend to feast our eyes with symmetry, proportion, eurythm [*sic*], harmony.

Eurhythmic (yuri·þmik), *a.* [f. next + -ic.] Of or pertaining to well-arranged proportion, *esp.* in architecture.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 287 Each [design]..is exceedingly funny in its way .. with regard to 'tactic efficiency', 'eurythmic [*sic*] diathesis'..and every other imaginable kind of diathesis. 1855 Lewes *Goethe* (1864) 177 Owing to some eurhythmic tendency in the construction of Greek plays.

Eurhythmy (yuri·þmi). Forms: 7 eurythmie, 8–9 eurithmy, -ythmy. Also 8–9 in L. form eurythmia. [ad. L. *eur(h)ythmia* (Vitruv.) proportion, a. Gr. εὐρυθμία, f. εὔρυθμος well-proportioned (f. εὐ- (see Eu-) + ῥυθμός proportion, Rhythm); cf. Fr. *eurhythmie.*]

1. *Archit.* Harmony in the proportions of a building.

1624 Wotton *Archit.* 118 Eurythmia is that agreeable Harmony, betweene the breadth, length and height of all the Roomes of the Fabrique..which suddenly..taketh euery Beholder. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1847 Leitch tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 118 As well as the law of symmetry and eurhythmy. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss. s. v.

2. *Path.* Regularity of the pulse.

1721–1800 Bailey, *Eurithmy*, an excellent Disposition of the Pulse. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Eurythmia*, regularity in beat of the pulse.

3. In wider senses of Gr. εὐρυθμία: a. Rhythmical order or movement; b. a graceful proportion and carriage of the body.

1706 in Phillips. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1844 Beck & Felton tr. *Munk's Metres* 1 The artistic figure, as well as the artistic rhythm, must be beautiful. In this case we say the artistic figure has symmetry, and the artistic rhythm has eurhythmy.

† **Euri·pe.** *Obs.* [a. F. *euripe*, ad. L. *eurīpus*, a. Gr. εὔρῑπος: see Euripus.] = Euripus.

1600 Holland *Livy* XLIII. xi. 1177 On the other side there is an Euripe or arm of the sea. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. i, A sea full of shelves and rocks, sands, gulfes, Euripes and contrary tides. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 119 What Euripe..doth change so often as man? 1656–81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Euripe*, any strait, fret or Channel of the Sea, running between two shoars.

fig. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xiii. 366 Nor can he [a man] ever perish but in the Euripe of Ignorance.

† **Eu·ripize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. (δι-) εὐριπίζειν (Arist. *Probl.* § 25); if not a misreading, it is f. Εὔριπος (see next), with sense 'to change like the tides of the Euripus'.] *intr.* (See quot.)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xiii. 366 Aristotle.. seemes to borrow a Metaphor from Euripus; while .. he enquireth, why in the upper parts of houses the ayre doth Euripize, that is, is whirled hither and thither. [Hence in Blount *Glossogr.*, and in later Dicts.]

Euripus (yuəraɪ·pŏs). *Pl.* euripi. [L., a. Gr. εὔριπ-ος, f. εὐ- (see Eu-) + ῥιπή rush.]

1. In ancient Geography, the proper name of the channel between Eubœa (Negropont) and the mainland, celebrated for the violence and uncertainty of its currents. Hence *gen.* a strait or sea-channel, *esp.* one having these characteristics.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 82 From thence [Hellespontus] there is extended a small Euripus or arme of the sea for 86 miles. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 643 That Euripus..by reason of his..violent course is never frozen. The other Euripus on the backside of Groneland heth three inlets..Betweene these two raging Euripi lyeth an Iland.. the habitation..of the Pigmies. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Euripus* has since become a general name for all streights where the water is in great motion or agitation.

fig. *a* 1797 Burke (T.), The provision of this establishment ..should not fluctuate with the Euripus of funds and actions. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 2/1 Although all nations are nowadays more or less unquiet, Paris seems to lie in a very Euripus of change.

2. *transf.*

1766 Smollett *Trav.* II. xxxii. 131 (Jod.) The euripus, or canal, made by order of Julius Cæsar to contain crocodiles and other aquatick animals which were killed occasionally. 1849-50 Weale *Dict. Terms*, *Euripus*, any artificial canal or water-course.

Eurite (yuəraɪt). *Min.* [a. Fr. *eurite*, f. Gr. εὔρυτος (recorded in sense 'flowing plentifully'), f. εὖ well + ῥέειν to flow.

D'Aubuisson, who gave the name in 1819, states (*Géognosie* II. 119) that he meant it to denote 'the principal characteristic of the rock, viz. its melting when exposed to fire'.]

'A variety of syenite occurring near Christiania, of a blue colour and stratified'. (Watts.)

1847 Craig, *Eurite*, White-stone, the Weiss-stein of Werner. A variety of granite, in which felspar predominates. 1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 490 *note*, Talk-schiefer of Werner, without garnets or serpentine; not eurite or weisstein. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xii. 214 The eurites proper are more easily fusible than the felstones.

Hence **Euri·tic** (yuəri·tik), *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of eurite.

1844 Darwin *Geol. Observ.* II. xix. (1876) 470 Near the Pacific, the mountain-ranges are generally formed of syenite or granite, or an allied euritic porphyry. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* x. 152 A globular condition of silica .. occurring in the euritic porphyries of Les Settons.

Euro-aquilo: see Euraquilo.

† **Euro-boreal,** *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *Euro-*, a. Gr. Εὐρο- combining form of Εὖρος (see Eurus) + Boreal.] North-easterly.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 285 In Cheshire .. Cumberland and Anglesey and several of our Euro-boreal tracts.

Euroclydon (yuəro·klidŏn). [a. Gr. εὐροκλύδων (if genuine, only in *Acts* xxvii. 14, where the better attested reading is εὐρακύλων: see Euraquilo), f. εὖρος east wind + κλύδων wave, billow.] A stormy wind mentioned in the *Acts of the Apostles*: see Euraquilo. Hence occas. with allusion to this, a 'tempestuous wind' in general. Also *fig.*

1611 Bible *Acts* xxvii. 14 There arose against it a tempestuous winde called Euroclydon. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 3 Men are so variously acted in this Euroclydon of Providence. 1676 I. Mather *Hist. Wars* (1862) 162 It ..continued a cold Euroclidon, or, North-East storm all that day and night. 1767 J. Bryant (*title*) Observations and Inquiries relating to various parts of Ancient History, containing Dissertations on the Wind Euroclydon. 1839 Longf. *Midn. Mass for Dying Year*, The storm-wind from Labrador, The wind Euroclydon. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.*, *Good Word for Winter*, Euroclydon..bellows down the chimney

Europæo-, -eo- (yuəropī·o-), combining form of L. *Eurōpæus* European in **Europe·o-Ame·rican** *a.*, pertaining jointly to Europe and America. **Europe·o-Asia·tic** *a.* (see quot.). **Europæ·o-Sibe·rian** *a.*, comprising most of Siberia and a large part of Europe.

1841 Sterling *Russia* 153 The idea of an Asiatic balance of political power, as well as a Europeo-American one, etc. 1853 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* (1858) I. xv. 52 A Europeo-Asiatic power will probably at some time give the signal for a break-up. *c* 1860 G. Bentham *Notes on Compositæ* 542 Under the name of Europæo-Asiatic or North temperate and Mountain region. 1877 Bennett tr. *Thomé's Struct. Bot.* (1878) 438 The Europæo-Siberian Forest Region [One of Griesbach's 24 phytogeographical regions of the earth.]

European (yuəropī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 Europian, -œan. [ad. Fr. *européen*, f. L. *eurōpæus*, f. *Eurōpa*, a. Gr. Εὐρώπη Europe.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Belonging to Europe, or its inhabitants.

In India, *European* (not 'English' or 'British') is the official designation applied to the troops sent from the United Kingdom, as distinguished from the native soldiers.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 152 At such time as he was by the Europian Tartars deliuered. 1624 Bedell *Lett.* iv. 78 On the Christian and Europæan side, was the word, *Et erunt Reges nutritij tui.* 1632 Massinger *Maid of Honour* I. i, England, The empress of the European isles. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* I. i, Polish'd Arts of Europæan Courts. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 559 The European Caves were mostly Caves of Bears. 1878 Morley *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 198 Spain was finally thrust from among the efficient elements in the European State-system.

b. Taking place in, or extending over, Europe.

1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 675 Their Ancestors .. were not content with European Victories. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) IX. 359 The popularity of Sir Walter Scott, European and more than European as it was. *Mod.* A scholar of European celebrity.

2. *Comb.*

1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 63 They had five or six European-built ships.

B. *sb.* A native of Europe.

1632 Massinger *City Madam* III. iii, You are learned Europeans, and we worse Than ignorant Americans. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV*, cccIv, Iudging Soules (Europeans are soe) Laught at them afeard. 1692 in Coles. 1721-1800 in Bailey. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 360 Europeans in India rarely possessing .. the inclination to invest capital in landed property. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 64 He had saved the lives of three Europeans.

Europeanism (yuəropī·ănizm). [f. prec. + -ism.] **a.** Tendency to adopt what is European; *e.g.* European ideas, manner of living, systems of government, etc. **b.** Anything peculiar to or characteristic of Europe or Europeans. **c.** The modes of living, thought, etc. current in Europe.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 67 Orientals drawn by an European are always likely to have an unnatural tinge of Europeanism, in their modes of thought and action. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., To eat alone and *à la carte* is known as living on 'the European system', and you are mulcted for your Europeanism accordingly. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 512 The Maories are suffering now from a surfeit of Europeanism. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 3/1 For a European to write of modern Hinduism is much as though a native of India were to write of modern Europeanism or modern Christianity.

Europea·nity. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ity.] The quality or fact of being European.

1805 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 657 Madoc would soon have surpassed in Europeanity of reputation the pretended works of Ossian.

Europeanization (yuəropī·ănaɪzē·ʃən). [f. next + -ation.] The process of Europeanizing.

1882 E. Dicey in *19th Cent.* Aug. 169 The gradual Europeanisation of Egypt. 1886 *Academy* 11 Dec. 401 The process of Europeanisation in Japan.

Europeanize (yuəropī·ănaɪz), *v.* [f. European *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To make European in appearance, form, habit, or mode of life.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* IV. 459/2 To suppose that India can be Europeanized through the pressure exerted by a mass of settlers. 1870 J. Macgregor *Rob Roy on Jordan* viii. 121 This is the only piece of real carriage-way in all Syria, and its presence..at once Europeanises the scene. 1880 K. Johnston *Lond. Geog.* 82 In Japan 'everything is being rapidly Europeanised'.

b. To make coextensive with Europe.

1857 T. E. Webb *Intellect. Locke* i. 8 The reaction thus originated in Germany was..Europeanized by France.

Hence **Europe·anized** *ppl. a.* **Europe·anizing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1849 Curzon *Visits Monast.* 72 The natty vessels which were more Europeanised and quicker than mine. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* iv. 140 The most Europeanised of the Turanian tongues. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. cxiii. 626 In the Eastern cities the upper class is more Europeanized in its code of etiquette. 1887 *Athenæum* 14 May 634/3 Ismail Pasha's Europeanizing policy.

Eurose, var. f. Ewrose, *Obs.*, rose-water.

† **Eu·rous,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 eureux, ewrous, 6 eurouse. [a. AF. *eürous*, OF. *eüreux* (mod.F. *heureux*), f. *eur*: see Eure *sb.*] Lucky, prosperous, successful.

c 1430 Lydg. *Thebes* 1267 Tidyus Eurous in Armes, and manly in workyng. 1473 Edw. IV. *Proclam.* 10 *Nov.*, *Patent Roll* 13 Edw. IV. pt. I, In this world to be therefore the more eureux and fortunate. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. iii. F iv b, As long as a man is ewrous and fortunat he hath many frendes. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) A iv, More eurouse or happy .. Then if the whole world by him were subiugate.

‖ **Eurus** (yuə·rŏs). *Obs.* [L. *Eurus*, a. Gr. Εὖρος the east wind (more correctly ESE.).] The east-wind, ESE. or SE.; the god of the east-wind. Now only *Mythol.* or in poet. personification.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 133 Eurus & Aquiloun..Blowes boþe at my bode vpon blo watteres. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XI. iii. (1495) 386 Eurus that is the South este wynde. 1606 Peacham *Graphice* (J.), Eurus .. must be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 705 Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent Winds, Eurus and Zephir. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 120 Recipe for a tempest. Take eurus, zephyr, auster and boreas, and cast them together in one verse. 1775 in Ash. 1828 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

Eurycephalic (yuəri,sĭfæ·lik), *a. Ethnol.* [f. Gr. εὐρύ-ς wide + κεφαλ-ή head + -ic.] *lit.* Broad-headed; applied to a subdivision of the brachycephalic or short broad-skulled races of mankind.

[1866 Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 85, I propose to subdivide the Brachycephali into Eurycephali, with the cephalic index ·80 to ·84, and Brachistocephali, with the cephalic index ·85 and above.] 1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 176 Eurycephalic, large skull.

Eurycerous (yuəri·sĕrəs), *a.* [ad. Gr. εὐρύ-κερ-ως, f. εὐρύ-ς broad + κέρ-ας horn + -ous.] Having broad horns.

1836 in Smart; and in mod. Dicts.

Eurygnathous (yuəri·gnăþəs), *a.* [f. Fr. *eurygnathe* (f. Gr. εὐρύ-ς broad + γνάθ-os jaw) + -ous.] Having a broad upper-jaw.

1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. i. 201 The second, a Mongolian, with the face broad, in consequence of the prominence of the cheek-bones (eurygnathous).

Eurypterid (yuəri·ptĕrid). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Eurypteridæ* pl., f. *Eurypterus* name of the typical genus, f. Gr. εὐρύ-ς broad + πτερόν feather, wing.]

One of a group of fossil Crustacea, abundant in the Silurian and Devonian periods, some of which attained a large size. The name is due to a pair of broad swimming appendages, the hindmost of a series attached to the cephalo-thorax.

1871 Hartwig *Subterr. W.* ii. 125 Contemporaneous with the Trilobites were the Eurypterids, which vary from one foot to five or six feet in length. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* iv. 71 Eurypterids..with powerful limbs, long flexible bodies, and great eyes in the front of the head.

Eurystomatous (yuəri,stɒ·mătəs), *a.* [f. Gr. εὐρύ-ς broad + στόμα, στόματ-os mouth + -ous.] Wide-mouthed. Chiefly of serpents: Having a distensible mouth.

1878 Bell *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 463 The two halves of the jaw are movably connected together in the eurystomatous Ophidii.

Eurythm, etc.: see Eurhythm, etc.

Eusebian (yusī·biăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Eusebiān-us*, f. *Eusebi-us.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Eusebius. **a.** A distinctive epithet applied in the 4th c. to the Arians, from their leader Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia.

(Mod. writers have often regarded it as referring to his contemporary Eusebius of Cæsarea, whose theology was rather semi-Arian than Arian, and who formed no party.)

1882-3 Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* I. 161/2 Gregorius, a bishop of the Eusebian party.

b. Pertaining to Eusebius of Cæsarea, or the historical works written by him. *Eusebian Canons*: an arrangement of the contents of the four Gospels into ten classes of passages, according as the passages occur in Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John alone, or in any one of the nine possible combinations of two or three out of the four. Numerals referring to these canons are often found in MSS. of the Greek N. T. and of the early versions.

1860 Angus *Bible Handbk.* 23 To these [Ammonian] sections Eusebius .. adapted his tables of references, called from him the Eusebian Canons. 1870 Br. Chr. Wordsworth *N. Test.* I. xxv, The Eusebian Canons of the Four Gospels.

2. *Eusebian pear:* (the original has *chrestien*: see *Bon-christian* under Bon.)

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xiii, You shall eat good Eusebian and Bergamot-Pears.

B. *sb.* A member of the Eusebian sect.

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Eusebians*, a sect of Arians, socalled on account of the favour shown them by Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 95/1 s.v. *Eusebius*, The party to which he [Eusebius of Cæsarea] attached himself were called Eusebians, from their leader Eusebius of Nicomedia.

Hence **Euse·bianize** *v. intr.*, to incline to Eusebian views. **Euse·bianizing** *ppl. a.*

1888 T. W. Allies *Holy See* p. vi, The great letter of St. Julius to the Eusebianising bishops at Antioch in 342.

Euskarian (yūskē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Basque *Euskara*, *Eskuara*, *Uskara*, the Basque language.] Basque; used by some ethnologists to designate that pre-Aryan element in the population of Europe, which they suppose to be typically represented by the Basques.

1864 I. Taylor *Words & Places* (1873) 113 The black-haired, short-statured race which is found .. in parts of Wales is undoubtedly of Ugrian or Euskarian, not of Celtic blood. 1870 Huxley in *Contemp. Rev.* 519 The people of Spain and of Aquitaine at the present day must be largely 'Euskarian' by descent. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 733 The Portland of the earliest Celtic or Euskarian settlers. 1883 G. Allen *Colin Clout's Gard.* xxxix, The Euskarians are separated in our island from the Anglo-Saxons and Danes by [a] long interval.

Eustachian (yūstē·kiăn), *a. Anat.* [f. *Eustachi-us* name of a celebrated Italian anatomist (died 1574) + -an.] Used as the distinctive epithet in the names of certain anatomical structures or organs which were discovered by Eustachius. † *Eustachian medulla*: the medullary portion of the kidneys. *Eustachian tube* (occas. *E. canal*): a canal leading from the upper part of the pharynx to the cavity of the tympanum, which it appears to supply with air; hence *Eustachian Catheter*, an instrument for inflating the Eustachian tube with air. *Eustachian valve*: a membranous fold at the orifice of the vena cava inferior, which in the fœtus directs the current of blood from this vessel to the foramen ovale and left auricle.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 15 The Kidneys..have a reticulated Cortex of Vessels, from which the Eustachian or Bellinian Medulla, consisting of longitudinal Fibres and a few longitudinal Blood Vessels, proceeds. *Ibid.* 114 Part of the Eustachian Tube. 1755 WATHEN *Hearing* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 215, I took that opportunity to examine the eustachian tube of each ear. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 636 The..Eustachian Valve. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) III. 289 Recourse must be had to the Eustachian catheter. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 213 The function of the Eustachian tube is probably to keep the air in the tympanum .. of about the same tension as that on the outer side.

† **Eustoma·chic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. εὐ-στόμαχ-ος good for the stomach (f. εὖ- EU- + στόμαχος stomach) + -IC.] Good for the stomach.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 242 Diphilus saith they are eustomachick, but preferreth the rosted before those that are boiled.

† **Eustoma·chical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 208 Gentle Purgatives and eustomachical Medicaments..are assumed.

Eusto·machous, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 'Having a good digestion; easy of digestion' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Eustrydge, obs. form of OSTRICH.

Eustyle (yū·stəil), *a.* and *sb. Archit.* [ad. L. *eustȳl-os,* a. Gr. εὔστῡλος with pillars at the best distances, f. εὐ- (see EU-) + στῦλος pillar: cf. F. *eustyle.*]

A. *adj.* Of a building, colonnade, etc.: Having the space between each successive pair of columns equal to two diameters of a column and a quarter or half diameter. B. *sb.* The distance itself.

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* F j a, Eustylos..the distaunce betwen the . 2. pillers to be . 2 . Diameters & a quarter .. but at the furdest . 2 . Diameters and a halfe or . 3.] 1696 PHILLIPS, *Eustyle,* the order where Pillars are rightly placed; the Intercolumniations being two Diameters and a Quarter. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 152 The Temple was *in antis,* or of the eustyle species. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. v. 80 The distance of two diameters and a half called the eustyle. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 839 The diastyle and eustyle intercolumniations are very convenient in use.

Eutaxite (yu·tæksəit). *Geol.* [f. Gr. εὐ- (see EU-) + τάξις arrangement + -ITE.

The name was given by Fritsch and Reiss, *Geol. Beschreibung Tenerife* (1868) 414.]

A rock consisting of layers of different kinds of lava lying regularly one above the other.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 233 The eutaxites of the Canary Islands..are agglomeratic and banded lavas.

Hence **Eutaxi·tic** *a.*, of the nature of eutaxite.

1884 G. H. WILLIAMS in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXVIII. 261 The structure termed by Fritsch and Reiss 'Eutaxitic' .. observed in acid lavas like trachyte and phonolite.

† **Eutaxy.** *Obs.* [a. F. *eutaxie,* ad. Gr. εὐταξία good arrangement, f. εὔτακτος well-arranged, f. εὖ well + τάσσειν to arrange.] Good or established order or arrangement.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 51 Let not Gods eutaxie, Order, by our friuolous scruples be brought to ataxie, Confusion. 1649 NEEDHAM *Case of Commw.* 18 Those two can never be secured, nor any politicall eutaxie, good Order, or Tranquillity maintained. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 411 The Eutaxie and Goodly order of the World. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 159 Plato makes Justice to be the ευταξια, Eutaxie of moderate empire.

Eutectic (yute·ktik), *a.* & *sb.* [ad. Gr. εὔτηκτος easily melting (f. εὐ- EU- + τήκ-ειν to melt) + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by eutexia; of a nature to melt easily. B. *sb.* A eutectic substance.

1885 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 412/3 The temperature of liquefaction of a eutectic substance is lower than the temperature of either, or any, of the metallic constituents of an alloy. 1884 *Asclepiad* Oct. App. 3 Eutexia .. applies to compound bodies in chemistry 'whose chief characteristic is the lowness of their temperature of fusion.' They are henceforth to be called eutectics.

‖ **Euterpe** (yū·tə·ɹpi). [mod.L., a. Gr. Εὐτέρπη the name of one of the Muses (goddess of music), f. εὖ well + τέρπ-ειν to please.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of palms of extremely graceful habit, sometimes nearly a hundred feet in height. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

2. *Astron.* The 27th asteroid.

1867 LARDNER & DUNKIN *Handbk. Astron.* XV. (ed. 3) 224 The planet Euterpe was found on the evening of the 8th of November 1853, by Mr. Hind.

Euterpean (yutə·ɹpi·ăn), *a.* [f. L. *Euterpē,* a. Gr. Εὐτέρπη (see prec.) + -AN.] Pertaining to the muse Euterpe, or to music.

Mod. A performance that would have been barely creditable to the 'Euterpean' or 'Philharmonic' Society of a country town.

Eutexia (yute·ksiă). [a. Gr. εὐτηξία, f. εὐ- (see EU-) + τήκειν to melt.] The quality of melting easily, *i.e.* at a low temperature.

1884 [see EUTECTIC]. 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 412/3 The phenomena of eutexia..as it has been named by Dr. Guthrie.

Euthanasia (yūþănē·ziă, -siă). [a. Gr. εὐθανασία, f. εὐ- (see EU-) + θάνατ-ος death.]

1. A gentle and easy death.

1646 BP. HALL *Balm Gil.* 337 But let me prescribe and commend to thee, my sonne, this true spirituall meanes of thine happy Euthanasia. 1709 *Tatler* No. 44 ₱ 3 Give me but gentle Death: Euthanasia, Euthanasia, that is all I implore. 1768 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 155 At her age, no friend could have hoped for your mother any thing but the Euthanasia. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v, Not a torture death, but a quiet euthanasia. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 239 It has been very largely employed to induce euthanasia in advanced stages of phthisis.

fig. 1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 224 We must leave ..to others..to prepare this euthanasia for Platonic Christianity. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. iii, This euthanasia of the day exercises a strange influence on the hearts of those who love.

2. The means of bringing about a gentle and easy death. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1742 HUME *Essays* (1875) I. 120 Death is unavoidable to the political as well as to the animal body. Absolute monarchy .. is the easiest death, the true *Euthanasia* of the British constitution. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1794) I. II. xi. 414 If they [great cities] conduct easily to the grave, they become the best euthanasia of too much populousness. 1797 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 257/1 Sir Francis Burdett..said, that without a reform of Parliament corruption would become the euthanasia of the constitution. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 12 The true Euthanasia of religious dissension .. is in the Thousand-and-One sects, whereof none shall be before or greater than another. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxviii. 335 The true euthanasia she discovered, it is said, in the bite of the asp.

3. In recent use: The action of inducing a gentle and easy death.

Used *esp.* with reference to a proposal that the law should sanction the putting painlessly to death of those suffering from incurable and extremely painful diseases.

1869 LECKY *Europ. Morals* I. xi. 233 An euthanasia, an abridgment of the pangs of disease. 1873 L. A. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 218 All persons who feel a lively interest in the mitigation of human suffering, should rejoice that the very interesting essay on Euthanasia .. has been published in a separate form. 1873 — in *Spectator* 22 Feb. 240 Euthanasia would be..no more demoralising than capital punishment.

Hence (*rare* or *nonce-wds.*) **Euthana·sian** *a.*, of or pertaining to euthanasia. **Euthana·siast,** one who advocates euthanasia. (See EUTHANASIA 3.)

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 706 Mankind at different stages of culture differ utterly as to the morality of suicide and 'euthanasian' homicide. 1884 L. A. TOLLEMACHE *Stones of Stumbling* 5 The Euthanasiasts must be admitted to have gained the day.

Euthanasy (yuþæ·năsi). Now *rare.* [Anglicized form of EUTHANASIA. Cf. Fr. *euthanasie.*] = EUTHANASIA 1; also *fig.*

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 164 Augustus Caesar ..so often as he heard of a man that had a quicke passage, with little sense of paine, he wished for himselfe that Euthanasie. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Eupheme* ix, Dare I profane so irreligious be, To greet or grieue her soft euthanasy. 1736 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 240 The practice..tends to a natural euthanasy. 1862 SYD. DOBELL *Love,* The swift euthanasy of her last change.

Eutha·natize, *v. nonce-wd. trans.* To subject to 'euthanasia'.

1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 241/1, I saw a crab euthanatising a sickly fish, doubtless from the highest motives.

Euthutro·pic (yūþiutrǫ·pik), *a. Seismology.* [f. Gr. εὐθύ-ς straight + τρόπο-ς direction + -IC.]

1881 J. MILNES in *Nature* No. 632. 126 In other shocks normal or direct vibrations are the most prominent. These shocks might be called euthutropic.

† **Eu·thymy.** *Obs.* Also 7 euthymie. [a. Gr. εὐθῡμία, f. εὐ- (see EU-) + θῡμός mind, mood.] Cheerfulness, tranquillity.

1623 COCKERAM, *Euthymie,* Hearts-ease, quietnesse. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 221 Tranquillity, or, to speak in Greek .. euthymie, or quietness of mind. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Euthymy.* 1775 in ASH.

Eutopia (yūtō·u·piă). [f. Gr. εὐ- (see EU-) + τόπος place. First used by Sir T. More or his friend Peter Giles (see quot. 1516), with a play on UTOPIA (f. Gr. οὐ τόπος, and hence = 'no place, land of nowhere'), the name of the imaginary country described in More's famous book with that title. Some later writers have misused the word for *Utopia,* imagining the latter to be an incorrect spelling; others have correctly used the two words in an antithesis.] A region of ideal happiness or good order.

[1516 SIR T. MORE or P. GILES *Hexastichon Anemolii Poete Laureati,* prefixed to *Utopia,* Vtopia priscis dicta ob infrequentiam, Nunc ciuitatis æmula Platonicæ .. Eutopia merito sum vocanda nomine.] 1556 R. ROBINSON tr. *Hexastichon* in *More's Utopia* (ed. 2) S vij a, Wherfore not Utopie, but rather rightely My name is Eutopie, a place of felicitie. 1595 SIDNEY *Apol.* (1891) 19 Sir Thomas Moore's Eutopia. 1610 TH. TH[ORPE] *Ded. Healey's St. Augustine's City of God,* Then [when Healey translated Hall's *Mundus Alter et Idem,* he treated] of a deuised Country scarse on earth, now of a desired Citie sure in heauen; then of Vtopia, now of Eutopia. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 255 Certain edicts from a Parliament in Eutopia. 1638 FEATLEY *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 23 No more..than it will prove there is a Commonwealth in Eutopia.

† **Eutra·pelize,** *v. Obs.* [f. Gr. εὐτράπελ-ος (see next) + -IZE.] (See quots.)

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Eutrapelize,* to treat civilly, or use courteously. 1775 ASH, *Eutrapelize,* to behave courteously, to use civility.

† **Eutra·pely.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. εὐτραπελία, f. εὐτράπελος pleasant in conversation, f. εὖ well + τρέπειν to turn.

The Gr. word is used by Aristotle for 'pleasantness in conversation' (one of the seven moral virtues enumerated by him); in the N. T. (*Eph.* v. 4) for reprehensible levity of speech (A. V. 'jesting'). The quots. below merely reflect these uses.]

1596 *Advice Gen. Assemb.* in *J. Melvill's Diary* (1842) 350 Aischrologie, eutrapelie, using vean and profane company. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Eutrapely,* courtesie, urbanity. 1775 ASH, *Eutrapely,* courtesy.

Eutrophic (yutrǫ·fik), *a.* and *sb. Path.* [f. next + -IC.] A. *adj.* Tending to promote nutrition. B. *sb.* A eutrophic medicine.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., The chief eutrophics are mercurials, the preparations of iodine, bromine, etc.

Eutrophy (yū·trǫfi). *Path.* [ad. Gr. εὐτροφία, f. εὖ well + τρέφειν to nourish.] Good nutrition.

1721 in BAILEY; 1847 in CRAIG; hence in mod. Dicts.

Eutychian (yuti·kiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 Eutichian, 6-7 -ean. [ad. L. *Eutychiān-us,* f. *Eutych-es* + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or adhering to the doctrine of Eutyches, a presbyter of Constantinople, in the 5th cent., who maintained that the human nature of Christ was lost in the divine. B. *sb.* A member of the Eutychian sect.

1556 J. CLEMENT in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. lxi. 214 From all Arians, Eutichians..and all other heretikes. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 187 The Eutychian heresie .. denyed the trueth of Christes body after the adunation therof to the Diuinitie. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 176 The Armenians are iudged by manie to be Eutichean heretickes. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* vii. 103 It cannot reasonably be set lower than the Eutychian times. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 775 The measures which were employed against the Eutychians were rather harsh.

Hence **Euty·chianism,** the Eutychian heresy.

1612 BRERewood *Lang. & Relig.* xxi. 186 Eutychianisme so mightily prevailed in those parts. 1846 G. S. FABER *Tractar. Secession* 192 The Eutychianism which Dr. Moehler would make the badge of..the Protestant System.

Euxenite (yū·ksĭnəit). [f. Gr. εὔξεν-ος hospitable (f. εὐ- EU- + ξένος stranger) + -ITE.

So named by Scheerer in 1840 (*Pogg. Ann.* L. 153) 'on account of the many rare constituents which it harbours'.]

A mineral found in Norway, consisting mainly of niobate and titanate of yttrium.

1844 DANA *Min.* 436 Euxenite comes from Jölster in Norway. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 378 It [Thorium] has since been found in Euxenite.

Euzeolite (yū·zī·ŏləit). [f. EU- + ZEOLITE.] (See quots.)

1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 178 Heulandite .. Euzeolite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 443 In 1817, Breithaupt separated the two zeolites .. and called the latter euzeolite. In 1822 Brooke .. named the other heulandite.

[**Evacate:** a spurious word in Dicts; see EVOCATE.]

Evacuant (ĭvæ·kiŭănt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *ēvacuant-em,* pr. pple. of *ēvacuāre*: see EVACUATE.]

A. *adj. Med.* That evacuates or tends to evacuate; promoting evacuation, cathartic, purgative.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 214 Evacuant and debilitating remedies. 1818 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* II. 41 Their general operation is evacuant, either by the stomach, the bowels, or the skin. 1881 tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux' Treat. Therap.* 168 Evacuant treatment in general.

B. *sb.* 1. *Med.* A medicine that promotes evacuation; as a purgative, emetic, diaphoretic.

1730-6 in Bailey (folio). 1732 *Hist. Litt.* IV. 9 Those stupendous Effects which vegetable Concretes excite in the Body, both as Evacuants and Alterants. 1753 TORRIANO *Sore Throat* 32 The Emetic repeated did not act as an Evacuant in the least. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 73 Asarabacca is used by native practitioners in India as a powerful evacuant. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 2 To the class of evacuants belong emetics..and diuretics.

2. In *Organ-building,* a valve to let out the air from the bellows.

Evacuate (ĭvæ·kiu,eit), *v.* Also 6-7 evacuat. *Pa. pple.* 6-7 evacuat(e. [f. L. *ēvacuāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvacuā-re* (Pliny), f. *ē* out + *vacuus* empty. Cf. Fr. *évacuer.*

In class. L. *ēvacuāre* is found only in Pliny, with the sense 'to empty (the bowels)'. The Vulgate and later law-books have the fig. sense 'to make void, nullify', which is rather to be regarded as parallel with the older sense than as developed from it, being based on the fig. sense of *vacuus* 'void, null, of no validity'. The sense represented in branch II, where the obj. is the contents instead of the vessel or receptacle, is a development similar to that in *to empty,* Fr. *vider*; it occurs in med.L. in medical use (*evacuare humores,* etc), and hence in Fr. *évacuer.*]

I. To make empty.

* *To remove the contents of.*

1. *trans.* To empty, clear out the contents of (a vessel or receptacle). Chiefly in uses more or less technical: To empty (the stomach, bowels, or other bodily organ); to deplete (the body) by purging or vomiting (formerly also by bleeding, sudorifics, etc.); to exhaust (of air).

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. 248 After you haue euacuated your body, and trussed your poyntes, kayme your heade oft. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. ix. 443 The broth of these fishes hath the name to evacuat both the bellie and the bladder. 1644 HAMMOND *Loyal Convert* 13 Physicians evacuate the Body, sometimes by Vomit, sometimes by Purge. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* III. ii, I will prefer thee to..make my Bed ..and evacuate my Chamberpot. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* To Rdr. (1682) 5 Evacuate such Receivers till there be no air left in them. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 99

¶ 3 Had detached all his Subjects and evacuated all his Stores. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 215 The Contraction of the Lacrymal Glands, whereby they are evacuated. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 305 In all cases of poisoning, the first step is to give the antidote .. and then evacuate the stomach. 1883 *Standard* 31 Jan. 5/4 It is possible..to evacuate them by cutting trenches through which the black ooze drains.

b. *absol.* (In quot. †to let blood.)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. ii, If the malady continue, it is not amiss to evacuate in a part in the fore-head.

c. *fig.* in various senses. Const. *of.* In recent use *esp.* To deprive (a term, concept, etc.) *of* its contents or value. Cf. 4.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. x. (1611) 147 By euacuating cleane, and emptying the church of euery such rite and ceremony. *a* 1653 S. WARD in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xiii. 5 Hath it [faith] not sovereign virtue in it, to..evacuate the mind of all ill thoughts and passions. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 8, I hope to evacuate my mind of every matter and thing I know..concerning his lordship. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1836) 150 They .. evacuate the term [spirit] of all its proper meaning. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix. (1870) II. 384 Brown..evacuates the phænomenon of all that desiderates explanation. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xii. 15 They sank into exhaustion, evacuated of all life and energy. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* i. (1879) 15 To evacuate the sacraments of grace, and to regard them as merely acted prayers.

†d. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* Of a body of water, etc.: To empty, discharge itself. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 311 At the further end of the lake, they found that it evacuated itself into a large river. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. iii. 23 Such griefs evacuate themselves best by that particular channel. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 265 Where the canal evacuates is placed a net to catch what would pass off and be lost.

†2. To clear (a place) of inmates, etc., (a country) of inhabitants, troops, wild beasts. Const. *of.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 136 That the whole countrey might be evacuated and quite cleared from wolves. 1687 in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 81 To evacuate a whole College will be .. scandalous. 1704 *Addr. Norfolk* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4068/2 A Great Monarch .. evacuates whole Countries. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4462/2 Evacuating the Kingdom of all Foreign Troops. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 171 ¶ 14 In France they annually evacuate their streets, and ship their prostitutes and vagabonds to their colonies. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 34/1 Her room was no sooner evacuated of such troublesome visitants, than [etc.].

3. Of an army: To relinquish the occupation of (a country, fortress, town, position). Said also of the general in command, or of the authority that orders the withdrawal.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 ¶ 5 The Army..had began to repass the Mountains, and would shortly evacuate Savoy. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), The emperour .. never effectually evacuated Catalonia. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 35 The French forces who had invaded and seized Turks Island must immediately evacuate the same. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 21 The garrison, in a panic, evacuated the fort. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. xxv. 433 She [Austria] summoned the Emperor Nicholas to evacuate the Principalities. 1887 *Spectator* 28 May 722/1 Egypt is to be evacuated within three years.

absol. 1881 DILLON in *Times* 5 Jan. 10/1 As soon as the army evacuates he can go back to his own home.

b. *gen.* To quit, withdraw from (a place or apartment). Also *absol.*

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 271 The burgomasters were not slow in evacuating the premises. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VII. viii. (1849) 337 The other guests had evacuated the apartment. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xv. 226 Request your friend Mr. Donne to evacuate. 1877 FARRAR *My Youth* xxx. 303, I will evacuate it whenever you like.

* * *To make void or worthless.*

†4. To make void, annul, deprive of force or validity. Chiefly in religious and legal phraseology. (The earliest recorded sense in Eng.) *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 Ceremonyes..whiche all were euacuate and made voyde by the passyon of our sauyour Jesu Chryst. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 32 Thys is the marke at the whyche the Deuyll shooteth, to evacuate the crosse of Chryste. 1563 DAVIDSON *Answ. Kennedy* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 257 To have evacuat the Reasonis of 3our Buik. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 81 Which defect .. would not euacuate a Marriage after Cohabitation and Actual Consummation. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 83 We evacuate the gift .. if we vouchsafe not to accept of it. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* iv. § 45. 213 Words, which evacuate your objection. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 62 Of which lands they had been thrown out in Queen Mary's reign, and their patents from king Edward evacuated. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 141 A latitude, which might evacuate the force of almost all promises.

II. To empty out (the contents of anything).

†5. Of the action of a medicine, vomiting, etc. (rarely of a personal agent by means of medicine): To clear out, get rid of, remove (a disease or humour). Also *fig.* *Obs.* Cf. 1.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. vii, Vnctions with oyles and oyntementes..do shortely euacuate the fulnesse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXV. v. 217 The white [Ellebore purgeth] by vomit upward, and doth evacuat the offensive humours which cause diseases. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. xlvi. 314 A perfect Crisis is that which evacuates all the vitious Matter. 1715 I. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 230 The Seed of this Plant evacuates yellow Choler. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* ix. 341 (T.) Fasting and humiliation is a sovereign remedy to evacuate all spiritual distempers. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 85 Thomson declared his [Pope's] distemper to be a dropsy, and evacuated part of the water by tincture of jalap. 1790 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 553 The principal intention..is to evacuate the offending matter.

6. To void, discharge (excrements, etc.) through 'any of the excretory passages' (J.); in mod. use only through the bowels or mouth.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 322 That part .. will grow unto a head and break, evacuating great abundance of filthy matter. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 37 That round hole near her [Black Snail's] neck .. out of which I have observed some salivous Matter to be evacuated. 1766 ALEXANDER in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 68, I started up..made some efforts to vomit, but evacuated nothing. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 386 About four pints of urine had been evacuated. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* x. 173 He evacuated such floods of water that the mountain torrents were full.

absol. 1634 J. LEVETT *Ordering of Bees* 59 They haue no Intraylls or other inward Organs, by which either to retaine or evacuat. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 104 A man that doth feed upon one dish at a meal shall nothing near evacuate .. so quick or readily as one that dines upon two or more. 1705 OLIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2178 But no body ever saw him Eat or Evacuate.

b. In wider sense (partly *transf.* from the above): To discharge, throw off, vent. Also *fig.*

1622 HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 146 Their houses are made .. with a laver in the toppe to evacuate the smoake when they make fire. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 20 The Lime having evacuated its putrefaction. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 19 When a Margate hoy evacuates her cargo, the crowd on the pier is usually considerable. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 511 Judging from sentiments which he has evacuated in some of his public spoutifications.

†7. To take out mechanically, leaving a vacuum or void; to pump out (water); to exhaust (air). Also *fig.* *Obs.* exc. in surgical use.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i, Any one would have thought that the native Propensity to rambling..should be worn out, the volatile Part be fully evacuated. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xiii. 115 The contents of his skull must have been evacuated. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 295 As much of the brain was evacuated, as wou'd fill a hen's egg-shell. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 82 The water will ooze up .. in too great abundance to be evacuated by the engines. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 5 Mar., As much of the mould as can be taken out without disturbing the roots must be evacuated and its place supplied with fresh. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. 137 The ascent of the quicksilver .. is proportional to the quantity evacuated by each turn. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 112 If..the pus be evacuated externally, there will be a scar in the neck. 1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 704 The contents of abscesses have been evacuated in the following directions.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* iii. 13 A Vessell .. so sollid every where, that the Aire could not possibly evacuate. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 261 The Sap .. turns aside and evacuates by this Aperture.

8. To clear out, remove (inhabitants, inmates, or troops). † Also *intr.* for *refl.* Cf. 2.

a 1639 WOTTON in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 220 Action had pretty well evacuated the idle people, which are the stock of rapine. 1669 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 233 The people that evacuate from us to Barbadoes. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 23 Nor can he cease to Reign, till They [his enemies] are so Evacuated. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1721) I. 179 The Garrison would be entirely evacuated before they could signify their Pleasure to the Army. 1872 *Daily News* 3 May 5/6 The wounded used to be stowed in it [the refreshment room at Meaux] till the time came conveniently to evacuate them. 1884 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 5/7 He was evacuating the garrison and Egyptian inhabitants of that place [Tokar].

Evacuated (ĭvæ·kiu$_{1}$ēˈtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] In the various senses of the vb.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 63 He [Boyle] mentions a Larks living in the Evacuated Receiver .. about ten Minutes. 1762 CANTON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 461 Within an evacuated glass ball. 1773 HORSLEY *ibid.* LXIV. 236 Columns of water, sustained in evacuated tubes of sufficient length. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 236, I took this opportunity of reconnoitring the evacuated field.

Evacuating (ĭvæ·kiu$_{1}$ēˈtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] In senses of the verb. Also *attrib.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 27 The euacuating thereof [the vaine of earth. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 40 To the abolishing, evacuating, or utter vanishing away of sinne. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiv. 188 Upon the evacuating of the Receiver. 1753 TORRIANO *Sore Throat* Pref. 15 For one Patient .. that dies by this Method, five will die by the evacuating Method. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 18 The evacuating ducts are constant.

Evacuation (ĭvæ·kiu$_{1}$ēˈ·ʃən). [ad. late L. *ēvacuātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvacuā-re*: see EVACUATE.] The action of evacuating; the condition of being evacuated.

1. *spec.* a. *Med.* The action or process of depleting (the body or any organ), or of clearing out (morbid matter, 'humours', etc.), by medicine or other artificial means. *rare* in recent use.

Before the present century the word was most frequently used with reference to bleeding; for this we have a large number of quotations.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 100 Ofte tymes he hab ..to myche evacuacioun of blood. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 53 a, To expell the sayd excrementes are ix sundry kyndes of evacuation .. abstinence, vomyte, purgation by siege, letting of bloude, etc. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1317 Evacuation, or clensing the body by clistre. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. II. (1651) 398 Bleed on .. If the parties strength will not admit much evacuation in this kinde at once, it [bleeding] must be assayed again and again. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* 136 One manner of evacuation of evil humours, purgation. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* XXXV. (1804) 229, I prepared for this important evacuation [of blood]. 1790 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 217 The patient exhausted by mere evacuations, sunk under the disease. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 467 This method..seems to have a preference over actual evacuation by the lancet. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 179/1 The evacuation of the contents of the rectum and bladder.

b. *Phys.* The process of discharging (waste matter, etc.) through the excretory organs (now *esp.* from the bowels); an instance of this process; a manner in which it takes place.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1054 A body.. may not grow by the vertue of such degestion without expulsion or evacuation. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 176 After many euacuations, sitting down vpon an homely bed [he] died. 1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* vii. 54 The evacuation of seed in carnall copulation. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvi. 15 Annot. 537 Nature .. seeks to discharge it selfe by the several evacuations. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 73 This Evacuation [perspiration] is by far the greatest of any in the Body. 1727 POPE, &c., *Art of Sinking* 75 Has had some poetical evacuation, and no question was much the better for it in his health. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 399 The causes of it are .. violent and long-continued Passions, profuse Evacuations. 1784 JOHNSON *Let.* 18 Mar. in *Boswell*, The dropsy .. has now run almost totally away by natural evacuation. 1851 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat Med.* 375 To promote alvine evacuations. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 247 Under the terms crudity, coction and evacuation, were designated [according to the Humoral Pathology] the three principal periods of diseases.

c. *concr.* Evacuated or excreted matter.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 100 Other euacuations, both vpwards and downwards, came. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. xxiii. 119 Others .. will draw a man's character .. merely from his evacuations. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 384 Sometimes we find, in the deposit from these evacuations, small white or yellow masses.

2. *gen.* The action of emptying (a receptacle), or of removing (the contents of anything) so as to produce a vacancy; the depletion (of a treasury, one's resources, etc.). Sometimes with transf. notion of 1 a. Also *fig.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 400 They [Lawyers & Physicions] have one common end, that is gaine, & the manner of both their proceedings .. is—by evacuation! *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it by utter evacuation of all Romish ceremonies. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* Ep. to Rdr., The continuall effluences of vertue out of Him .. is not the least evacuation at all unto Him. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xix. (T.), Their treasury..exhausted by so frequent evacuations. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 52 It is pretty evident that their [grottoes'] evacuation has been owing to waters. 1806 VINCE *Hydrostat.* vii. 79 The evacuation made by so swift a current. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 30 Not content with these ways of getting rid of his money, [he] resorted to the most speedy and effectual of all modes of evacuation, a contested election. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 48 After the extraordinary evacuation of the large crateral space. 1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. Index *s.v.*

†b. The quantity removed by 'evacuation'. *Obs.*

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. App. 136 The evacuations [*sc.* of air] and the remainders do both of them decrease in the same geometrical progression.

†c. A clearing out, depleting (of population, etc.). *Obs.*

1669–94 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 201 And if that evacuation [of population] be grown to an excess. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 238 Let us also consider the vast Evacuations of Men that England hath had by Forein Assistances lent to Forein Kingdoms. 1755 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 362 There will be a great evacuation at Bath of fine folks.

3. *Mil.* †a. The clearing (a place) of troops (*obs.*). b. The withdrawal (by an army or commander) from occupation of a country, fortress, town, etc. c. The removal (of a garrison, the population of a place, etc.).

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4666/1 The Deputies..have insisted ..on the Evacuation of the Kingdom of all Foreign Troops. 1783 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 221 New York .. the final evacuation of that city. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 354 An evacuation of the Mediterranean, as a preliminary to a war with Spain. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 125 They offered no concession beyond the evacuation of Decelea and the Attic territory. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xvii. 378 A declaration .. which made the further continuance of peace dependent upon the evacuation of the Principalities. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xxxiv. 92 The time for the evacuation of the garrison came.

attrib. 1880 WEBSTER (Suppl.), *Evacuation day*, the anniversary of the day on which the British army evacuated the city of New York, November 25, 1783.

4. The action of making void and of no effect; cancelling, nullification. Cf. EVACUATE *v.* 4.

1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* § 66 The suspension of the latter, farre from including the evacuation, or cancelling of the former. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 21 Putting Them quite under his Feet, by that perfect distinguishing Catargesis, or Evacuation of All Power, Motion, or Action. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 31 ¶ 10 Sophisms tending to the confusion of all principles, and the evacuation of all duties.

Evacua·tionist. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who advocates the evacuation of (an occupied territory).

1884 J. MORLEY in *Macm. Mag.* July 230 There is no reason why annexationists and evacuationists should not continue their controversy on the floor of Parliament.

Evacuative (ĭvæ·kiu|ĕtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *évacuatif, -ive*, f. *évacuer*, ad. L. *ēvacuāre*: see EVACUATE and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* That evacuates or empties (the bowels); cathartic, purgative, evacuant.

1611 COTGR., *Evacuatif*, euacuatiue; purgative. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* An evacuative medicine; an evacuant.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 50 Palliative is made .. by evacuatives and alteratives.

Evacuator (ĭvæ·kiu|ēitəɹ). Also 7 -er. [f. EVACUATE + -OR.] One who or that which evacuates (in the senses of the verb).

1611 COTGR., *Vuideur*, a voyder, emptier, euacuater. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 175 (T.) Be not too busy .. in excusing the great evacuators of the Law. 1696 EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. & Provid. God* II. 99 The ears are the evacuators of the bilious excrement that flows thither. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 63 The whole Materia Medica is certainly to be included under .. Alteratives, Evacuators, and Restoratives. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Eva·cuatory,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.; see -ORY.] = EVACUANT A. and B.

1704 *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 309 (D.) An imposthume calls for a lance, and oppletion for unpalatable evacuatories. 1789 W. FALCONER *Ess. Health Pers. Agric.* 84 Medicines of the evacuatory kind.

†**Eva·cue,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *évacue-r*: see EVACUATE *v.*] In senses of EVACUATE *v.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 17 He moste kunne evacuen hym þat ys ful of euele humores. *Ibid.* 94 First euacue þe malancolient mater. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, By the whiche incysyon the blode euacueth.

†**Eva·cuity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. E- *pref.*³ + VACUITY.] A vacuity, vacancy.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. (1845) VI. 253 Fit it was therefore so many evacuities should be filled up.

Evadable (ĭvē|·dăb'l), *a.* In Dicts. also evadible. [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be evaded.

1857 DE QUINCEY *Judas Iscar.* Wks. VII. 31 A piece of artillery..not evadable by any counter artifice of his opponents.

Evade (ĭvē|·d), *v.* Also *Sc.* 6 avaid, ev-, ewaid. [a. Fr. *évader*, ad. L. *ēvādĕre*, f. *ē* out + *vādĕre* to go. Cf. Pr. *evazir*, Sp. *evadir*, It. *evadere*. (The trans. use does not occur in Lat. or mod.F., but is found in Fr. of the 15th c.)]

1. *intr.* To get away, escape: const. *from, out of.* *rare* in mod. use.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. viii. 102 All that fled war, and evadit Throw the dirk nycht. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 661 That he micht nocht avaid out of thair handis. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 184 Gif ȝe wald fra this auenture ewaid. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.), His wisdom, by often evading from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than, etc. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxvi. 403 He was brought to some trouble, but evaded. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 345 The serous particles evade Thro' th' open Pores. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* v. 33 The 'three of 'em', as they were always numerically reproached when ..a fowl evaded.

†b. In a Lat. sense: To 'turn out' to be. *Obs.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 29 Doth it [the soul] not evade altogether happy, being freed from Error?

2. *trans.* To escape by contrivance or artifice from (attack, pursuit, adverse designs; an assailant, pursuer, or adversary); to avoid, save oneself from (a threatened evil or inconvenience); to elude (a blow), avoid encountering (an obstacle).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 246 No vther wa tha micht evaid his feid. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 2 If he euade vs there. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. ii, You that..knew, in your accompts, To cheat my brother; if you can, evade me. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 48 Hee might evade the accomplishment of those afflictions he now but gradually endureth. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 16 Cæsar foreseeing that the Britains..would easily evade his Foot. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 680 The Nymph, her father's anger to evade, Retires from Argos to the sylvan shade. 1807 JAS. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 218 Had we lain here..we should have evaded great part of the sickness. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 117 The Crows were not to be evaded. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxvii, He evaded calamity by choosing privation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 384 The ships evaded the obstacle. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 May 5/1 A thief could evade capture by slipping out of one parish into another.

3. In various applied or extended uses.

a. To contrive to avoid (doing something); to 'get out of' performing (a duty), making (a payment), etc.

1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 133, I always found something or other to say to evade the thing. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 139 A design to evade the duties. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 111 The people have discovered a method of evading the payment. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 265 Henry..desired at first to evade a duty in which he had little interest at any time. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 173 The sheykh evaded translating them.

b. To avoid giving a direct answer to (a question, request, charge); to put off (a questioner); to avoid or shirk the discussion of (an argument, a subject).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 13 He (as louing his owne pride, and purposes) Euades them..with Epithites of warre. 1677 DRYDEN *State of Innoc.* III. i, Our question thou evad'st. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiii. 323 He evades the charge .. by .. poor contemptible quibbles. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* vi. 70 He evaded all inquiries as to his plans. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxi. (1862) 437 Difficulties .. such as we are bound to meet, and not to attempt to evade. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rem. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 389 We have evaded no known argument and difficulty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 285 That question the Estates of Scotland could not evade.

c. To escape yielding to (an argument, claim, or obligation), admitting (a conclusion), acknowledging (a fact), by means of sophistry.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 195 For fear our Arminians .. should euade its force. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xii. 40 Nor can the demonstrativeness of this reason be eluded or evaded. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to evade the testimonies of the fathers. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 89 Every moral obligation whatever may be evaded. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 14 Can this truth be evaded or denied? 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xii. (1862) 172 Edward endeavoured..to evade the force of the obligation.

d. To defeat the intention of (a law, stipulation, etc.), *esp.* by specious compliance with its letter.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxx, The same degree of cunning ..had taught the knave to evade the former statutes. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 285 Few decent Mussulmauns openly infringe a prohibition which it is so easy to evade. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 285 Processes.. adopted for the sake of evading the principle. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 720 The object of the arrangement .. was to evade the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise evasion.

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), The ministers of God are not to evade or take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 429 They evaded, procrastinated, and withheld rather than refused compliance with his desire. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1851) I. 17 He hesitates; he evades.

5. *trans.* Of things: To elude, baffle (efforts, vigilance, etc.).

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), A contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and evades his power. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. IV. i. 188 These assertions .. long evaded refutation. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 76 Some offences evade definition.

6. *nonce-use.* To go out of. Opposed to *invade.*

1725 in Hearne *Langtoft's Chron.* II. 442 Julius Cæsar having once and againe audaciously envaded, and as shamefully evaded, Britaine.

Hence **Eva·der,** one who evades; in the senses of the verb. **Eva·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also *attrib.* **Eva·dingly** *adv.*, in an evading manner, evasively.

1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. i. 194 The Race is at an End, but the Evader is taken in his Flight. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 218 Evader!.. glad am I that you have spoken the word. 1883 LD. BRABAZON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 802 Laws which can never be evaded without punishment swiftly falling on the head of the evader. 1669 in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II. 618 For the evading of all Collusion and Suspicion..it is stipulated that, etc. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xcvii, However, he got off by this evading. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism. Dispach't* 256 To..leave an evading hole for the Dr. to say, afterwards, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xi. 206 The wary and evading assertor. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. V. vii. 127 Wolf, with bows down to the ground, answered always evadingly.

Evads: see I'VADS *int.*

Evagation (ĭvăgē|·ʃən). Also 5 evagacion, -cyon. [First introduced in the fig. sense 2; a. F. *évagation*, L. *ēvagātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvagārī*, f. *ē* out + *vagārī* to wander.]

1. The action of wandering away, or departing from a specified locality, prescribed course, etc.; rambling, roving; an instance of the same.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 220 Long ridges .. of mountains serve to stop the Evagation of the Vapours. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* (1727) 118 To Bridle the Evagation of the Sound. 1714 — *Astro-Theol.* VI. iii. (1769) 154 The preventing the evagation of the Planets. 1785 LANDEN *Rot. Motion* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 328 That evagation is caused by the motive forces urging the body to turn about *AB, AC, AD*, conjunctly. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxii. (1819) 355 If the prevailing law had transgressed the limits above assigned, every evagation [of a planet] would have been fatal.

b. In speech or discussion: A digression.

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 571 They have held their Synod with delays, stays and evagations. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 504 Leading us, even though by very tedious evagations, up to a noble climax.

†2. Wandering of the mind, thoughts, spirit, etc. (Mentioned as one of the 'branches' of *Accidia* or Sloth, one of the seven mortal sins.)

c 1425 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* III. xxvii, Restreyne all euel evagacions & all miȝty temptacions. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. vii. 102 Euagacyon of thought is to gyue & occupye himselfe with talkynge in folysshe and vayne langage. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* vii. (ed. Paris) 51 Heyr..followys the branchys of sweyrnes, qwych ar ewyl thoght, enwy of good..ewagacyon [1508 Euagacyon], etc. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 b, Euagacyon of mynde..is y° doughter of slouth. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 161 That euagation of the soule .. is not *ex fragilitate.* 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 63 The soul is ..moved..even unto an ecstasie or divine evagation.

†3. a. A diversion. b. A departure from propriety, an extravagance. *Obs.*

1638 WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 579 You married men are deprived of these evagations. 1649 J. HALL *Motion to Parl.* 8 Neither subject to these wilde evagations, nor savage rudenesses.

Evaginable (ĭvæ·dʒinăb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being evaginated or unsheathed; protrusible.

Evaginate (ĭvæ·dʒinē|t), *v.* [f. L. *ēvagīnāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvagīnā-re* to unsheath, f. *ē* out + *vagīna* sheath.] *trans.* †a. To unsheath. *Obs.*—° †b. To take grain out of the husk. *Obs.* c. *Phys.* To turn (a tubular organ) inside out; to protrude by eversion of a tubular sheath. Hence **Eva·ginated** *ppl. a.*

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Evaginate*, to draw out of a sheath or scabberd. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 281 The greater lead, and the lesser evaginate the corne. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 210 The caecum is next evaginated or turned inside out, and the embryo has the form of a phial, of which the evaginated caecum is the neck.

Evagination (ĭvæ·dʒinē|·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēvagīnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvagīnā-re*: see prec.] a. The action or process of evaginating. b. *concr.* A result of this process.

1663–76 BULLOKAR, *Evagination*, an unsheathing, a drawing out of the sheath. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Evagination*, an unsheathing, or drawing out of a Sheath or Scabbard. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 125 Very slight pressure causes the thread to be swiftly protruded, apparently by a process of evagination. 1889 *Athenæum* 30 Nov. 748/2 Evaginations of the walls of the oral groove.

†**Eva·gue,** *v. Obs.* In 6 *Sc.* evaig. [a. OF. *evague-r*, ad. L. *ēvagā-ri* to roam about, f. *ē* out + *vagāri* to wander.] *intr.* To wander about.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 200 The Equis .. sufferit thair enemyis to evaig [L. *vagari*].

Eval (ī·văl), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *æv-um* age + -AL; cf. COEVAL.] Of or pertaining to an age; age-long.

1791 *Addr. to Abp. Canterb.* 67 Αἰών age, and αἰώνιος, eval, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity. 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

Evaluable (ĭvæ·liuăb'l), *a.* [f. next; cf. *estimate, estimable.*] That can be evaluated.

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 480 Love, delight, adoration are only scientifically expressed as unknown forces and quantities not at present evaluable.

Evaluate (ĭvæ·liu|ēit), *v.* [f. Fr. *évalu-er* (see next *sb.*) + -ATE³.] *trans.* a. *Math.* To work out the 'value' of (a quantitative expression); to find a numerical expression for (any quantitative fact or relation). b. *gen.* To 'reckon up', ascertain the amount of; to express in terms of something already known.

1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 61 An attempt to evaluate numerically the mechanical equivalent of the thermal unit. 1874 W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* 86 God..must be known and evaluated in terms of thought. 1886 BALL *Story of Heavens* 527 No attempt can be made at present to evaluate the date of that epoch. 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 407/3 The method of evaluating the absorption of different thicknesses by comparison with a polarizing photometer.

Evaluation (ĭvæ·liu|ēi·ʃən). [a. Fr. *évaluation*, f. *évaluer*, f. *é-* = *es-* (:—L. *ex*) out + *value* VALUE.]

1. The action of appraising or valuing (goods, etc.); a calculation or statement of value; = VALUATION. Now *rare.*

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 137 When a certain Evaluation is admitted in the Policy, no Premium can be demanded back. 1804 COLEBROOKE *Husb. & Commerce Bengal* (1806) 54 The usual evaluation of different articles of produce. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 58 The evaluation of his treasures has been preserved.

2. The action of evaluating or determining the value of (a mathematical expression, a physical quantity, etc.), or of estimating the force of (probabilities, evidence, etc.).

1779 INGENHOUSZ in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 395 This evaluation was made before the new discoveries upon the nature of nitre and charcoal. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 509 His evaluation [of the *mansus*] would produce two hundred, or more probably twenty thousand English acres. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 511 The evaluation of certain sorts of evidence. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xviii. § 3 Before applying the doctrine of chances .. the foundation must be laid for an evaluation of the chances. 1887 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. 452/1 The author's .. evaluation of some terms in the [lunar] theory..was thereby lost.

Evanesce (evăne·s), *v.* [ad. L. *ēvānescĕ-re*, f. *ē* out + *vānescĕre* to vanish, f. *vānus* empty, insubstantial, VAIN. Cf. EVANISH.] *intr.* To fade out of sight, 'melt into thin air', disappear; chiefly *fig.* Also in scientific use, To disappear, become effaced; said *e.g.* of markings or organs in plants, or of the edge of a polyhedron when two adjacent faces are made to rotate into one plane.

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 59 A single psychological discovery, therfore, caused my musical anticipations to evanesce. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xxiii. (1872) 472 As soon as these spiritual favours are known they will evanesce. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. 366 The intermediate corolla having evanesced. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 77 This general notion .. evanesces before the dialectic of Socrates.

Evanescence (evăne·sĕns). [f. EVANESCENT *a.*: see -ENCE.]

1. The process or fact of vanishing away.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ¶ 2 The great principles of truth..fade at last in total evanescence. *Ibid.* No. 163 ¶ 5 The sudden evanescence of his reward. 1789 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 149 The almost total evanescence of both of them [nitrous and dephlogisticated air], when they are very pure, and mixed in due proportions. 1833 BREW-

STER *Nat. Magic* ii. 29 The circumstances under which these evanescences would take place. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxi. 201 Varying through all degrees of brightness down to total, or almost total evanescence. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. ix. 522 A great variety of causes had led to the gradual evanescence of dogmatic teaching.

2. The quality of being evanescent; tendency to vanish away.

18.. SMITH *Addr. Mummy* Poet. Wks. (1846) 15 Statue of flesh! Immortal of the dead! Imperishable type of evanescence. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 731 The shadowy and fleeting evanescence .. of the regal office and functions. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. (1876) 46 This evanescence and lubricity of all objects .. lets them slip through our fingers.

3. *concr.* An evanescent thing. *rare.*

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 848 That most celestial Evanescence—a Lunar Rainbow.

† **Evane·scency.** *Obs.* [see -ENCY.] = prec.

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph., Myst. Iniquity* 294 The bottomless pit; For so ἄβυσσος may signify as well as the Sea, or Abolition, or Evanescency.

Evanescent (evăne·sĕnt), *a.* [a. Fr. *évanescent*, ad. L. *ēvānescent-em*, pr. pple. of *ēvānescĕre* (see EVANESCE).]

1. That is on the point of vanishing or becoming imperceptible. In Mathematics, said of a diminishing quantity: That is at the instant of becoming zero; infinitesimal. Hence *transf.* of things: Imperceptibly minute, too small to perceive.

1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* (1738) 41 The smallest Capillaries or evanescent Arteries. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* i. 31 To render the crime evanescent or almost nothing. *a* 1761 J. CAWTHORN *Wit & Learn.* Poems (1771) 73 How the moon was evanescent, Was now an orb, and now a crescent? 1770 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 437 *note*, The particles of light, which fall upon the evanescent zone .. are as that evanescent annular space which they cover. 1811 WOOD *Optics* iv. 56 The limiting ratio of an evanescent arc to its sine is a ratio of equality. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. 276 A quantity so evanescent that it is hardly possible to conceive a time when a change will become perceptible. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sc. Studies* 29 Our knowledge .. has in reality but an evanescent range.

2. That quickly vanishes or passes away; having no permanence. Said of appearances, conditions, impressions, etc.

1738 THOMSON *Spring* 148 The melting Pulp Of mellow Fruit, the nameless Nations feed[s] Of evanescent Insects. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 60 ₱ 11 The incidents which give excellence to biography are of a volatile and evanescent kind. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 167 A scene Of evanescent glory. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 301 Evanescent, when the colour remains as long as the mineral is in a state of fusion, but disappears on cooling. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, The Duke of Rothsay, whose virtuous feelings were as easily excited as they were evanescent. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 271 [The] Pen which gives ubiquity of permanence to the evanescent thought of a moment. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 41 Maculæ are evanescent or permanent according to their cause.

b. *Bot.* of parts of plants: Not permanent.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 189 Curtain white, evanescent. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 361 Liparis .. glands evanescent.

Hence **Evane·scently** *adv.*

1847 in CRAIG. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. iv. 142 Evanescently dim to our feeling. 1873 *Argosy* XVI. 290 The colour flitted evanescently. 1881 *Daily News* 25 July 5/2 Kindliness, slightly and almost evanescently .. tempered by a sort of indulgent scorn.

Evanescing (evăne·sĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. EVANESCE + -ING².] That passes quickly away.

1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 537 Symptomatic fever of a mild nature took place about the 9th day, and the usual evanescing course followed. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 328 It is dangerous to sculpture these evanescing images of thought.

Evangel¹, evangile (ĭvæ·ndʒĕl, -il). Now *arch.* or *rhetorical.* Forms: α. 4 evangil, 5 evangille, -ylle, 6 ewangyle, 4–7, 9 (*rare*) evangile. β. 4 *aphet.* vangel (*pe vangel* for *þ'evangel*), 5 ewangel, 6–7 evangell, 5–7, 9 evangele, 4– evangel. [ME. *evangile*, a. OF. *evangi(l)le* (mod.F. *évangile*), corresp. to Pr. *evangeli*, Sp., Pg. *evangelio*, It. *evangelio*, *evangelo* (aphet. *vangelio*, *vangelo*), repr. Eccl. Lat. *ēvangelium*: see EVANGELY. The β forms are due to the influence of the Lat. spelling.

In England the word was in 17th c. already archaic and purely literary, but in Scotland it remained in current use, as a synonym for *gospel*, until a still later period. At the present time it is chiefly used in transferred sense, or with allusion to the etymological meaning 'good news'. The prevailing form now is *evangel*; but a few writers of the present century have preferred *evangele*, *evangile*, either to distinguish the word from EVANGEL², or merely for archaistic effect.]

I. In various senses of GOSPEL.

1. The 'good news' of redemption to the world through Jesus Christ; the religious teaching contained in the New Testament; the Christian religion.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 72 Laghe of godis mouth is þe vangel. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 10 Crist bad him self, how that we schulden preche, And to the folk his evangile teche. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vii. 224 Nowcht be þe Lauche of þe Ewangyle. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 31 And worthy is thy sonne Christ Iesus, to haue his Euangil and glorie aduanced. 1578 *Godly & Spirituall Songs* (1801) 183 Priests, take 3our staffe And preich the euangell on 3our feit. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 158 The heavenly ministery of the Evangel. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 9 An Evangile (as the Scots according to the Greek notation, term it), that is good or glad tidings. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* ii, That worthy man .. teacheth the Evangel in truth and sincerity. *Ibid.* xxii, Your ears .. deceived you when they were closed against the preachers of the evangele. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* viii. (1857) 107 All the other ministers of the Evangel. 1855 R. WILLIAMS *Rational Godl.* xiv. 207 The spirit of the Evangile. 1884 *Congregationalist* June 459 The gospel is the evangel.

b. The 'Gospel dispensation.'

1560 *Conf. Faith Kirk Scotl.* (1811), As the fatheris vnder the law .. Sa .. we now, in the tyme of the Euangell, haue twa cheif Sacramentis.

2. a. The record of Christ's life as contained in the Four Gospels.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 34 How that this vice is for to drede In thevangile it telleth pleine. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 436/1 That our lord hath sayd in the holy euangylle. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 35 Christ in the evangil .. confermis the same promis. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 76 b, Yᵒ testimonies baith of yᵒ Euangell and of yᵒ Apostle S. Paul ar verray plane. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 273 The ground work .. of the triple Evangile.

b. One of the 'Four Gospels'.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 67 He made þe Ewangels, in þe whilk es helefull teching and sothefastnes. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 25 The wordis writtin in S. Mathewis evangel. *a* 1631 DONNE *Let. to Sir G. Moore* Wks. (ed. Alford) VI. xcvi. 414 The Evangiles and Acts teach us what to believe, but the Epistles of the Apostles what to do. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 60 Lukes Greek, both in his Evangel as also in the Acts of the Apostles, is most .. eligant. 1828 LAMB in *Life & Lett.* xvi. 153 The Quakers are the only professors of Christianity as I read it in the Evangiles. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 39 Those infrangible Evangels, welded by the Holy Ghost.

3. *pl.* Copies of the Gospels; a book containing them, used to impart sanctity to an oath. Rare in *sing.*; *attrib.* in *evangel-book.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 568 A Briton book, written with Euaungiles Was fet, and on this book he swoor anoon. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. viii. 184 He is bounde unto hym by othe upon the holy euangilles. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 28 And swoir also vpoun the evangell buik. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Sc. Act. Robt. II*, 51 The Earle of Carrik .. made his aith the halie Eu-angellis being tuiched be him. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abridged) I. 233, I conjured him by the Evangel to alight at my house.

4. *transf.* † a. Something 'as true as gospel'.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Euangell*, true expounding. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 145 The Attaint upon a false Verdict between party and party, which before was a kind of Euangile, irremediable. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parl.* Wks. 186 That the covenant be .. esteem'd in all times coming, the first evangel. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 136 That .. Merline's prophesies [are] evangels.

b. A doctrine or principle (pertaining *e.g.* to politics, social reform, or morals) to which 'saving' efficacy is attributed. Sometimes with some notion of the etymological sense 'good news'.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 109 *La carrière ouverte aux talens* .. which is our ultimate Political Evangel. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* XIX. 622/2 The law of trust is to be henceforth applied under the inspiration of this new evangele. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVI. 290, I do not announce a new and perfect evangel to be ushered in by loud flourish of trumpets.

II. 5. In etymological sense: A message of glad tidings. Also (*nonce-use*), a song of joyful promise.

1842 LONGF. *Slave Singing at Midn.* vi, What holy angel Brings the slave this glad evangel? 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems I. 14 Our requiems follow fast on our evangels.

Evangel² (ĭvæ·ndʒĕl). [ad. Gr. εὐάγγελος bringing good news, f. εὖ well + ἀγγέλλειν to announce.] A proclaimer of the gospel; = EVANGELIST.

1593 [see below]. 1614 STIRLING *Doomsday 2nd Hour* xxxviii, When the Euangell most toyl'd Soules to winne. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Hesperus* 13 We heard the evangels relate the glad story. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 157 The great Evangel of Patmos. 1878 SYMONDS *Sonn. Campanella* xxxv, The true sons of perfidy .. Calling themselves evangels of the faith.

Hence † **Eva·ngelship**, the office of evangelist.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 233 No part of their Euangelship.

Evange·lian, *a. Gr. Antiq. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. (τὰ) εὐαγγέλια (pl. of εὐαγγέλιον: see EVANGELY) + -AN.] *Evangelian sacrifice*: transl. of Gr. τὰ εὐαγγέλια, the sacrifice offered in token of gratitude on receipt of good news.

1808 MITFORD *Greece* xxxvii. § 7. IV. 357 Twice had the evangelian sacrifice been performed, as if thanks were due to the gods for signal victories. 1832 WEBSTER *Evangelian*, rendering thanks for favors [*citing* Mitford]. So in later Dicts.

Evangelic (īvæ̆n-, evæ̆ndʒe·lik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5–6 evangelik(e, -yke, 6–8 -ick(e, 7 -ique, 7– evangelic. [ad. late L. *ēvangelic-us*, a. Eccl. Gr. εὐαγγελικός, f. εὐαγγέλιον: see EVANGELY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Gospel.

a. Of or pertaining to the Gospel narrative, or to the Four Gospels.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. (1596) 332 That this doctrin is true and catholicke, the letter of the Euangelicke text prooueth. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 393 His Evangelick Volume to compleat. *a* 1806 S. HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 313 The evangelic maxim, that 'no man can serve two masters'. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. x. 233 So we understand the Evangelic narrative. 1885 SALMON *Introd. N. T.* viii. 131 *note*, It is an arrangement of the Evangelic text in the form of a harmony.

b. Of or pertaining to the faith or precepts of the Gospel, or to the Christian religion; pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Gospel dispensation.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. ii. 143 Those yᵉ whiche haue auowed pouerte euangelyke. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* ii, In the tother parte (as it were with an euangelik sermone) he calleth them all and vs to the knowlege of cryste. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 68 b, Farre from the Euangelicke doctrine and holy Canons. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1738 I. 581 In the first Evangelic Times. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 197 That primitive evangelick poverty. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 12 His [Boethius'] book 'De consolatione Philosophiæ' is Platonic not evangelic. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 64 Let the younger scholar be taught .. the grounds and motives of evangelic obedience. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 412 A Hebrew ode was made to yield evangelic dogma.

c. *Evangelic Prophet*: see EVANGELICAL 1 c.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 14 Peruse that Vers of the Evangelic Prophet, if this iniquitie be purged from you, etc.

† d. In uncertain sense; perh. 'pious'. *Obs.*

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* I. 1 How þat olde euangelik men, and feble in kynde, myȝte be restorid, and haue aȝen her firste strenkþis of ȝongþe. *Ibid.* II. 15 To reduce an oold feble euangelik man to þe firste strenkþe of ȝongþe.

2. As the designation of a sect or party. (Now usually EVANGELICAL.)

a. = EVANGELICAL 2 a.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe Countries* I. 33 b, The Euangelike Churches both of hygh and lowe Germanie. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Idea* Wks. 220 Two eminent religions .. the Roman, and that which is protestant or evangelick. 1758 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 50/2 They had rather a contrary effect in rousing the whole evangelic body to a sense of their own danger. 1792 BURKE *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 318 When the three religions were established in Germany, they were .. declared to be Evangelick, the Reformed and the Catholick.

b. = EVANGELICAL 2 b.

1812 J. JEBB *Corr.* (1834) II. 197 A far nearer approach to the genius of a hierarchy than we can at all discern in our evangelic churchmen. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx, I have never been able to discover which he belonged to, the evangelic, or the moderate party in the kirk. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 24 Why not excite petitions to proscribe The chapels of the evangelic tribe? 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxv. Introd., The purely evangelic annotators [in contrast with the sceptical].

B. *sb.*

† **1.** The adj. used *absol.*: see A. 1 c. *Obs.*

a 1617 S. HIERON *Aaron's Bells* (1623) 11 Jerome sticks not to call hem [Esay] an Evangelicke.

† **2.** A Protestant; = EVANGELICAL B. 1. *Obs.*

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Council Trent* (1676) 387 The Protestants did increase in Germany, and the Evangeliques did multiply amongst the Suisses. 1660 BLOME *Fanat. Hist.* i. 5 They [the Anabaptists] .. troubled the Evangeliques more than the papists. 1688 *True Spirit of Popery* 6 He made a Gaol of his own House, such was his inveterate Malice against the Evangelics. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. i. 41 Now did both the Evangelics and the Papalins bestir themselves for their parties. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 442, I abhor the Evangelics.

† **3.** A member of the Evangelical party, *Obs.*; = EVANGELICAL B. 2.

1812 A. KNOX in *J. Jebb's Corr.* (1834) II. 100 A good evangelic, mild and pious, rooted in the ways of worthy Wilberforce.

Evangelical (īvæ̆n-, evæ̆ndʒe·likăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Gospel.

† a. Of or pertaining to the Gospel narrative, or to the Four Gospels; contained or mentioned in the Gospels. *Obs.*; = EVANGELIC 1 a.

1553 T. PAYNELL (*title*) The Pandectes of the Euangelicall Lawe; comprisyng the whole Hystorie of Christes Gospell. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 90 Thorough the whole euangelicall historie. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xl. § 2 What disorder is it if these few Evangelical Hymns .. be .. every day rehearsed? 1660 BURNEY *Kérδ. Δῶρον* (1611) 32 The King .. commissionates every active hand in Israel, like the Evangelical Centurion. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke i. 79 In this evangelical hymn there is a prophetical prediction. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Harmony*, Evangelical Harmony, is a title of divers books, composed to shew the .. agreement of the accounts given by the four evangelists.

b. Of or pertaining to, or in accordance with, the faith or precepts of the Gospel, or the Christian religion; pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Gospel dispensation.

1531 TINDALE *Exp. St. John* (1537) 92 He exhorteth them to procede constauntly in the euangelicall truth. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 103 The Evangelicall Philosphye doth call us higher. 1619 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* 31 A stirring vp of the heart to Euangelicall sorrow. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 41 In legal, and evangelicall respects. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* x. (1700) 123 Faith .. separated from the other Evangelical Graces. 1730 BERKELEY *Serm.* Wks. 1871 IV. 641 Not lip-worship, nor will-worship, but inward and evangelical. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. II. 164 There is nothing evangelical; all is legal and carnal. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ii. (1847) 10 He has taken away .. the legal priesthood, that he may establish .. the evangelical priesthood. 1858 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 18 Their detestation of the papacy and their views of evangelical

truth, were confirmed. 1875 MANNING *Mission H.Ghost* i. 13 The one great evangelical gift..is the gift of the Holy Ghost.

c. *Evangelical prophet*: a designation of Isaiah, representing the view that his writings describe prophetically the life of Christ, and the state of things under the Gospel dispensation, and that they abound in anticipations of the doctrines revealed in the Gospel.

The idea is due to St. Jerome, in whose writings it frequently occurs in various forms: e. g. he says (*Ad Paulam*, Wks. 1575 III. 18) that Isaiah 'non tam propheta dicendus est quam evangelista.'

1547 *Homilies* I. *Falling from God* II. (1859) 85 The evangelical Prophet Esay..doth teach us. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 8 Our evangelical prophet Esaias hath..most lively described and set forth the nativity..of our Saviour Christ to judge the quick and the dead. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 168 The Evangelical Prophet adumbrating the future Glory of the Catholick Church. 1778 BP. R. LOWTH *Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. (ed. 12) 52 The sublime and spiritual uses to be made of this peculiarly evangelical Prophet. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xiii. 226 He [Isaiah] is often called the evangelical prophet; by which it is meant that he is especially the prophet of the Messiah.

d. Of a person: Imbued with the spirit of the Gospel. *rare.*

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 101, I am so evangelical in this, and have such a fellow-feeling for whatever is weak.

2. Since the Reformation adopted as the designation of certain theological parties, who have claimed that the doctrines on which they lay especial stress constitute 'the Gospel'. This claim is of course disallowed by their adversaries, but (as in the case of other self-assumed party names) the designation has received the sanction of general usage.

a. = PROTESTANT. Now only with reference to Germany and Switzerland, where its German and French equivalents are also applied in narrower sense to the Lutheran as distinguished from the 'Reformed' or Calvinistic Church. In the German Empire 'The Evangelical Church' is the official name of the established Protestant Church of Prussia, formed in 1817 by the union of the Lutheran and Reformed churches.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 353/2 Tindall himselfe woulde no lesse were done..then would hys euangelical brother Barns. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 94 Every bishop should yerely keepe a sinode in his diocesse of all euangelicall persons. 1619 *Arraign. Barnevelt* § 11 The reformed euangelicall religion. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* viii. 265 The Evangelical Churches in Germany. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip* III. (1839) 345 They should maintain two companies of evangelical soldiers. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. v. iii. 109 The evangelical communes became aware of their superiority.

b. From 18th c. applied to that school of Protestants which maintains that the essence of 'the Gospel' consists in the doctrine of salvation by faith in the atoning death of Christ, and denies that either good works or the sacraments have any saving efficacy.

Other features more or less characteristic of the theology of this school are: a strong insistence on the totally depraved state of human nature consequent on the Fall; the assertion of the sole authority of the Bible in matters of doctrine, and the denial of any power inherent in the Church to supplement or authoritatively interpret the teaching of Scripture; the denial that any supernatural gifts are imparted by ordination; and the view that the sacraments are merely symbols, the value of which consists in the thoughts which they are fitted to suggest. As a distinct party designation, the term came into general use, in England, at the time of the Methodist revival; and it may be said, with substantial accuracy, to denote the school of theology which that movement represents, though its earlier associations were rather with the Calvinistic than the Arminian branch of the movement. In the early part of the 19th c. the words 'Methodist' and 'Evangelical' were, by adversaries, often used indiscriminately, and associated with accusations of fanaticism and 'puritanical' disapproval of social pleasures. The portion of the 'evangelical' school which belongs to the Anglican church is practically identical with the 'Low Church' party. In the Church of Scotland during the latter part of the 18th and the early part of the 19th c. the two leading parties were the 'Evangelical' and the 'Moderate' party.

[1747 DODDRIDGE *Life Col. Gardiner* 162 It was his deliberate Judgment, that the Law should be preached, as well as the Gospel; and hardly any Thing gave him greater Offence, than the irreverent Manner in which some, who have been ignorantly extolled as the most zealous Evangelical Preachers, have sometimes been tempted to speak of the former.] 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. J. Wesley* III. 61 What are usually called evangelical views of religion. 1809 R. SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* I. 195 The Wesleyans, the Orthodox dissenters of every description, and the Evangelical churchmen may all be comprehended under the generic name of Methodists. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. 43 The principles and feelings of the persons commonly called evangelical were the same then as they are now. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 38/2 Evangelical ladies there are, likewise, whose attachment to the forms of religion, and horror of theatrical entertainments, are most exemplary. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 54 The sacred-sounding columns of an evangelical newspaper. 1889 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVII. 433 Erskine was..devoted to the doctrines and aims of the evangelical party in the church.

3. Of or pertaining to an evangelist, or preacher of the Gospel. *rare.*

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 23. 321 The Apostolicall worke indeed was universall .. the Evangelicall to preach, or to be publishers of the Gospell among the infidels. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 291 He [the vicar] condescended, with his evangelical hand, to guide the plough.

B. *sb.*

1. A Protestant; in mod. use *esp.* a German Lutheran, or an adherent of the national church of the German Empire. See A. 2 a.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 352/1 Those euaungelicalles theimselfe cease not to pursue and punishe .. their euaungelicall bretherne. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 323 Clergymen professing to be Evangelicals held four or five livings, and officiated in none. 1878 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 109 He [Veit Bach] is said .. to have moved into Hungary with many other Evangelicals for protection from persecution.

2. A member of the Evangelical party, *esp.* in the Church of England. Cf. A. 2 b.

1804 R. SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 189 The history of this society is truly characteristic of the Evangelicals. 1807 — *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 359 [Whitfield's] preachers were usually called by her [Lady Huntingdon's] name, which they have now dropt for the better title of Evangelicals. 1852 NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 77 We claim the Evangelicals of the last generation as our fellow workers. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 4 Ever since I knew them .. I have loved those who are called 'Evangelicals'. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 374 Dr. Arnold defines the Evangelical to be 'a good Christian, with a narrow understanding'.

Hence **Evange·lica·lity, Evange·licalness** (*rare*), the quality or state of being evangelical; faithfulness to the Gospel.

1857 DE QUINCEY in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 129 One of the Edinburgh Professors, and notorious for his evangelicality. 1645 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. & Truth Tri.* 63 Mr. Prynne by representing my Parish as divided, disordered by my Independent way, hath rather given testimony to the truth and evangelicalnesse of it. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Evangelicalness*, the having evangelical quality.

Evangelicalism (*ī*vӕn-, evӕn,dʒe·likӑli:z'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrines and modes of thought peculiar to the Evangelical party; adherence to that party.

1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 305 We have always thought that the worst things about Evangelicalism were its exclusiveness, etc. 1871-2 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xvi. (D.), Evangelicalism had cast a certain suspicion as of plague-infection over the few amusements which survived in the provinces. 1884 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 371 An age weary of a hard and pragmatic evangelicalism.

Evangelically (*ī*vӕn-, evӕn,dʒe·likӑli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an evangelical manner.

1. As the Gospel requires; in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel; from the point of view of the Gospel.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 14 The least sin, legally considered, is damnable; though evangelically, the greatest of all is pardonable. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Nehemiah* i. 9 'And keep my Commandments'—Evangelically keep them: for with a legal obedience none can. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. 32 Socrates has excellently (I had almost said evangelically) defin'd, the best way of worshipping God, to be the doing what he commands. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 63 Agreeably to that evangelically-legal proposition.

2. According to the principles of those called Evangelicals.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 639/2 When our euaungelical englishe heretiques fall in acquaintaunce..with some of our marchauntes factours, they mylke them so euaungelically, that, etc. 1890 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXI. 14/2 His parents were .. by no means 'evangelically' religious.

Evange·lican, *a.* and *sb.* [f. EVANGELIC + -AN.]

A. *adj.* = EVANGELICAL A. 2 b.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. (1862) VII. 100 Distinguishing between the Romanist and the Newmanite, on the one hand, between the Calvinist and the Evangelican man, on the other.

B. *sb.* = EVANGELICAL B. 2.

1876 MIVART *Contemp. Evolution* 116 The heartfelt piety of the evangelican protest against the cold formalism of the established clergy of that time.

Hence **Evange·licanism** = EVANGELICALISM.

1887 BENHAM *Dict. Relig.* 412 Evangelicanism is essentially the theology of the inner life of the individual soul.

Evange·licism. *rare.* [f. EVANGELIC *a.* + -ISM.] = EVANGELICALISM.

1807 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) III. 92 In spite of his evangelicism, I always expected great things, from the proof he had given of very superior powers. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 490/1 The reign of Evangelicism had discountenanced debts incurred in this quarter.

Evangeli·city. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being evangelical.

18.. *Eclectic Rev.* (Ogilvie), A thorough earnestness and evangelicity. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Anglo-Amer. Ch.* Essays (1872) I. 365 Apostolicity..is one side, one whole aspect of Christian truth, and Evangelicity is another side.

†**Evange·licly,** *adv. Obs.* = EVANGELICALLY.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 15 Both are Evangelicly possible, through the habitual and actual assistances of the Spirit of Grace.

Evangelism (*ī*vӕ·ndʒėliz'm). [f. EVANGEL + -ISM, as if ad. Gr. *εὐαγγελισμός, f. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι: see EVANGELIZE. Cf. F. *évangélisme.* In sense 2 f. EVANGEL-IC + -ISM.]

1. The preaching or promulgation of the Gospel; performance of the function of an evangelist.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 10 Thus was this Land saved from infidelitie .. through the Apostolicall and Miraculous Evangelisme of S. Bartholomew. 1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 35/1 Evangelism or the Announcement of Good Tidings. 1857 T. B. BUNTING *Life J. Bunting* I. vii. 94 The Sunday School..never to be entered..in any spirit but that of an earnest evangelism.

2. a. Attachment to or profession of evangelical doctrines, *i.e.* = EVANGELICALISM (chiefly in derisive or hostile use). b. The faith of the Gospel. (*rare.*)

a. 1812 *Religionism* 26 But lectureship requires, Grave face, evangelism and curbed desires. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 96 Attacking what it calls evangelism and puritanism. 1840 MRS. GORE in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 52 Taking his sly aim from behind the whited wall of evangelism. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 95 Triumphant party cries and watch-words of evangelism.

b. 1842 FABER *Provincial Lett.* (1844) II. 13 The sure test .. of soul-preserving Evangelism or of soul-destroying Heresy. 1888 SPURGEON in *British Weekly* 3 Feb. 275 Here is an inner core of Evangelism in which all true believers are at one.

Evangelist (*ī*vӕ·ndʒėlist). Forms: 2–4 ewan(i)geliste, 3–8 evangelist(e, -yste, (4 euuan-, evaungelist, -istte), 4– evangelist. Also 4 *aphet.* (after *pe*) wangelist(e, -yst. [a. Fr. *évangéliste*, = Pr., Sp. and It. *evangelista*, ad. L. *ēvangelista*, ad. Gr. εὐαγγελιστής, agent-n. f. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι: see EVANGELIZE.]

1. One of the writers of the Four Gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Seint Iohan þe ewangeliste in apocalipsi. *c* 1225 *Juliana* 31 þe worldes wealdent þat wiste sein iuhan his ewanigeliste unhurt. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 67 And sende Sent Mark þe euangelist in to Egypt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13977 (Gött.) Als tellis luca þe wangeliste. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 153 Jones broþer, þe wangelist. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 243 Cryst clepid hym-self so þe ewangelistes bereth witnesse. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 14/2 This Asarias and his sone Joas and his nevewe Amasia Mathew the evangelist putteth not in the lyne of Cryst for theyr offences. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. viii. (1634) 27 The three Evangelists write the Historie in base and simple speech. 1697 LOCKE *2nd Vind. Reas. Chr.* He is of opinion..if we had nothing but the four Evangelists, we could not be sav'd. 1747 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* III. 115 The same may be said of the three other Evangelists. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* VI. xxxi. 250 In this he most clearly establishes the consistency of two evangelists. 1845 CORRIE in *Encycl. Metrop.* 879/1 The Evangelist relates the circumstances attendant on the baptism of Christ.

transf. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 534 He [Apollonius of Thyanie] fetched a yoong wench to life again, but yet his counterfeit Euangelist Philostratus durst not auowe that she was starke dead.

†2. The book of the Gospels; a copy of the Gospels. *Obs.* [A med.L. use of *evangelista*; cf. *apostolus* for a lectionary from the epistles.]

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 260 We swere on the holy euangelist, by vs corporally touched. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* F iij b, Let the Aduocate remember what Christ thunders out in the Euangelist. 1713 STEELE in *Guardian* No. 21 ¶ 8 To see a well dressed young man produce an evangelist out of his pocket.

3. a. *gen.* One who preaches the gospel.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxvii. 11 The Lorde shal geue the worde, with greate hoostes of Euangelistes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 69 b, They [the Pharisees] were as blynde in soule as the beggar, beyng now an euangelyste, was before in body. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 11 A woman ..is not called to be an evangelist.

transf. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 16 The new evangelists will, I dare say, disappoint the hopes that are conceived of them. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 325 The French Revolution found its Evangelist in Rousseau. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 559/1 Mr. Norman Shaw has been the chief evangelist of this strange revival.

b. One who evangelizes or brings the gospel to (a heathen nation, etc.); = APOSTLE 3 b.

Mod. St. Boniface the evangelist of Germany.

c. In the primitive Church, the designation given to a certain class of teachers, mentioned in *Eph.* iv. 11 after 'apostles' and 'prophets', and presumably having the function of preaching the gospel to the unconverted. The title has at various periods been revived, usually denoting an itinerant preacher having no fixed pastoral charge. At present, in the usage of various Protestant denominations, it means chiefly a layman commissioned to perform home missionary work.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxi. 8 Philip euangelist. *Ibid.*, *Eph.* iv. 11 He 3af 3iftis to men..And he 3af summe sotheli apostlis, summe forsoth prophetis, othere forsothe Euangelistis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 Many offices and dignytees of the chirche..as apostles, prophetes, euangelistes, doctours. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 23 Timothie and Titus..were Euangelists, a degree aboue ordinarie ministers. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* iv. 5 Endure afflictions, do the work of an evangelist. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 368 It was designed, that there should be in every diocese some who should go round a precinct, and preach like evangelists. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 165 He [John Knox] was a sort of Evangelist over the whole kingdom. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iv. (1847) 39 Evangelists, who appear to have acted as pioneers and forerunners of a stationary ministry. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. xiii. 409 The term Evangelist is applied to those missionaries who..travelled from place to place. 1881 BIBLE (Revised) *Eph.* iv. 11.

‖ **Evangelista·rium.** Also 9 evangelistarion. [a. med. L. *ēvangelistārium*, mod. Gr. εὐαγγελιστάριον, f. *ēvangelista* EVANGELIST.] = next.

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* II. 903 *note*, I..consult the Evangelistarion, to see what is the tone for the week. 1882

Athenæum 2 Dec. 737/1 A Greek Evangelistarium..of the twelfth century.

Evangelistary (ɪvæːndʒĕliːstări). [ad. med. L. *ēvangelistāri-um* (see prec.).]

1. a. A book containing the portions of the Gospels that form part of the liturgy. b. A copy of the Four Gospels.

a. *a* 1646 J. Gregory *Posthuma* (1649) 119 The Saxons had..kept the daie, as it seemeth by their Evangelistarie, where the Rubrick to the Gospel is, þys Godspel sceal on cyldamasse dag. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* iv. 323 An Evangelistary .. written in Capital Letters. 1790 Porson *Lett. to Travis* 230 (T.) The evangelistaries and lectionaries have often transfused their readings into the other manuscripts.

b. 1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 490/3 But attention was chiefly directed to an Evangelistary, which was exhibited at the meeting. 1873 Hale *In His Name* ii. 7 An Evangelistary, or copy of the Four Gospels, in Latin. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 731 The Rushworth Gloss (in the Bodleian), an interlinear evangelistary.

†2. (See quots.: is the sense genuine?)

1656–81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Evangelistary*, the Office of an Evangelist; also a Pulpit, or the place where the Gospel is delivered. 1692 in Coles. 1775 Ash, *Evangelistory*.

Evangelistic (ɪvæːndʒĕliːstik), *a.* [f. Evangelist + -ic.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Four Evangelists.

1845 W. Bromet in *Archæol.* XXXI. 498 At the angles [of an Incised Slab] are the evangelistic symbols. 1850 Neale *Med. Hymns* 108 These are they, the symbols mystic Of the forms Evangelistic. 1869 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxii. 7–8 The evangelistic narrative of the ridicule endured by the Crucified One.

2. Of or pertaining to preachers of the Gospel.

1860 Ellicott *Life Our Lord* vii. 281 The fulfilment of type and shadow of the hopes of patriarchs .. must be declared by the whole Evangelistic company. 1886 *Q. Rev.* CLXIII. 122 Apparatus, necessary for their [missionaries'] educational and evangelistic labours.

3. Pertaining to the Evangelical school.

1848 H. Miller *First Impr.* viii. (1857) 129 The Voluntary controversy united Evangelistic Dissent and Roman Catholicism by the bonds of a common cause.

Evaːngelistship. [f. Evangelist + -ship.] The office, position, or dignity of an evangelist.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 578 A full performance of his office of the Evangelistship. 1636 Prynne *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 2 Can we .. conjecture, that Timothy would .. descend from an Evangelistship to a Bishoprick?

‖ **Evangelium** (ɪvændʒeːliŭm). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 evangelion. [L. *ēvangelium*, a. Gr. εὐαγγέλιον: see Evangely.] The Gospel (in various senses); a proclamation of the 'glad tidings' of the Gospel.

1541 Coverdale tr. *Bullinger's Old Faith* (1624) iii, This is the first promise, and the first sure Evangelion. 1550 Crowley *Last Trump.* 359 If thy prince do commaunde the ought Against Goddes Evangelion, Then praye for him styl in thy thought. 1692–1732 Coles, *Evangelium*. 1850 Marg. Fuller *Life without & Life within* (1860) 18 If we can find out how much was given him, we are told, in a pure evangelium to judge..how much shall be required.

Evangelization (ɪvæːndʒĕləizēːʃən). [f. Evangelize *v.* + -ation.]

1. The action or work of preaching the Gospel.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 270 Evangelization, that is, a Proclamation of Christ. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 122 Instead of holding up evangelisation—they make the cultivation of knowledge the business of the life.

2. The action or process of evangelizing, or bringing under the influence of the Gospel.

1827 G. S. Faber *Sacred Cal. Prophecy* (1844) I. 195 When this universal evangelisation shall have taken place. 1869 Farrar *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 105 The Aryan should advance farther and farther to the civilisation..the evangelisation of the whole habitable globe. 1879 Maclear *Celts* iii. 38 The most powerful influence in the gradual evangelization of the Celtic races. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 498/2 The evangelization of the Dalecarlians.

b. The action of interpreting (heathen myths) in an evangelic or Christian sense.

1843 Turner tr. *Geijer's Hist. Sweden* (L.), The evangelization of the native superstitions was the first object of these latitudinarian missionaries.

3. The state or condition of being evangelized or converted to the Christian faith.

1870–4 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlvi. 481 The effect of the thorough evangelization of that community.

Hence **Evaːngelizaːtioner** (*nonce-wd.*), one engaged in evangelization.

1825 R. Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 26 One of these qualified evangelizationers has devised what he calls Church questions.

Evangelize (ɪvæːndʒĕləiz), *v.* [ad. Eccl. L. *ēvangeliz-āre*, ad. Gr. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι, f. εὐάγγελος: see Evangel[2].]

†1. *intr.* a. To bring or tell good tidings. b. To preach, proclaim the Gospel. Const. *to*. *Obs.*

a. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xl. 9 Thou that euangelisist to Sion. 1609 Bible (Douay) *ibid.*, Thou that evangelizest to Sion.

b. 1382–8 Wyclif *Ps.* Prol., [These things] Dauid..so euydentli openede, that more be he seen to euangelisen than to profecien. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Cor.* x. 16 For we are come as farre as to you in the Gospel of Christ .. to evangelize. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 116 S. Peter.. Euangelized abundantly with his tongue. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* 256 Conversant in the Word of God; and able to evangelize. *a* 1808 Porteus *Serm.* II. xii. (R.), Thus did our heavenly instructor most exactly fulfil the predictions of the prophets..that he would evangelize to the poor.

†2. *trans.* To proclaim as glad tidings; to preach. Const. *to*, *unto*. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Luke* i. 19, I am sent to thee for to speke, and to euangelise or telle [*v. r.* or shewe] to thee thes thingis. — *Acts* v. 42 Thei ceessiden not in the temple, and aboute housis, techinge and euangelisynge Ihesu Crist. 1579 J. Knewstub *Confut. Heresies* 73 a, The mysterie of the heauenly trueth .. becommeth nowe .. euangelized and declared vnto you all. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 457 From that time the kingdome of God was evangelized. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 278 O all the earth sing praise alway ..Evangelize from day to day His glorious salvation. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 3, I evangelize to you great Joy, which shall be to all People.

3. To preach the Gospel to; to win over to the Gospel or the Christian faith; rarely, in etymological sense: To announce glad tidings to.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vii. 349 There were amongst the Jews some that were evangelized. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 499 His [Messiah's] Apostles, whom he sends To evangelize the Nations. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 283/1 Why go to India to 'evangelize' the natives? 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xiv. (1847) 165 Aidan, by whose self-denying labours Northumbria soon became evangelized. 1845 J. H. Newman *Ess. Developm.* 385 Mary the Virgin, receiving faith and joy, when Gabriel the Angel evangelized her. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 289 A zealous Christian, who evangelized his kingdom at the point of the sword. 1874 *Daily News* 14 Feb., Eight Incumbents..have asked ..for..lay churchmen to evangelise their parishes on Sunday evenings.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To act as an evangelist.

1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 77 Trading, manœuvering, lying, or evangelizing, as occasion required.

4. To imbue with the spirit of the Gospel; to interpret in an evangelical sense.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 94 The Divine Law .. evangelised and sweetned by evangelic grace. 1857 Baden Powell *Chr. without Judaism* 145 The spirit of allegorising and evangelising all parts of it [the Old Testament].

Hence **Evaːngelized** *ppl. a.* **Evaːngelizer,** one who evangelizes (in various senses of the vb.). **Evaːngelizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in quot. 1382 *absol.* One who brings good tidings).

1816 Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 212 He had become contemptible in the eyes of the evangelized Britons. 1819 — *Dispensations* (1823) II. 150 When Christianity itself shall be added to evangelized Judaism. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* lxvii[i]. 11 The Lord shal 3iuen a word, to the euangeliseris. 1883 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* i. (1889) 49 The Friars were the Evangelizers of the towns of England for 300 years. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* i. (1873) 8 The evangelizing of the heathen. 1382 Wyclif *Nahum* i. 15 Loo! on hillis the feet of euangelizinge and tellynge pees. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 5. 140 The Evangelizing Apostles, that in their Epistles writ as they preacht.

Evangely (ɪvæːndʒĕli). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4–7 ev-, ewangeli(e, -ye, (5 evangilye), 4–5 evaungelie, -y, 5– evangely. Also 5 *aphet.* vangelye. [ad. Eccl. L. *ēvangelium*, ad. Gr. εὐαγγέλιον good tidings (in class. Gr. only 'reward for bringing good news,' and in pl. 'a sacrifice offered on receiving good news'), f. εὐάγγελος, f. εὖ well + ἀγγέλλειν to announce. Cf. Evangel[1].]

1. The 'good news' of redemption; the Gospel revelation, the faith of the Gospel; = Evangel 1.

1382 Wyclif *Gal.* i. 7 Ther ben summe that .. wolen mysturne the euangelie of Crist. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lii. 969 [Piers] the holy vangelye gan him vndo. *c* 1540 in Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* (1679) 36 To the most notable slaunder of Christs Holy Evangely. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 53 Christes Evangely. 1675 *Case of Quakers conc. Oaths def.* 47, I..submit myself principally to the Evangely of Jesus Christ. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 29 This Gospel is, this the Evangelie.

b. In etymological sense: Glad tidings.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* (Sel. Wks.) II. 339 Evangeli is seid as good tyþing of blis: and þus not oonly þes foure gospels but epistlis of Poul..ben clepid Evangelies. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xi. 54 If oure Euangelie is couered.

2. The Gospel record; = Evangel[1] 2. Also a passage in the same.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I. 174 Þeos beþ wordes I-writen In þe Ewangelye. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 113 As he him selfe recordeth in his Evaungelie. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xii. 204 For clergie seith þat he seih in the seynt euangelie, That, etc. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxxxvii, Thou vnderstandest full litill theuangilye. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* L ij, Jhesus Cryst sayd in theuangely that, etc. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1877–9) 120 Our Sauiour Christ Iesus ..in his Euangely, the sixt of Mathew, saith.

b. One of the Four Gospels; = Evangel 2 b.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 45 Þenne cam scripture, And seruede hem þus sone of sondrie metes menie, Of austyn, [of] ambrosie, of all þe foure euangelies. ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* 210 Austyne .. his homilye upon Saynte John Evangelye. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 2854 Rehersed by Mathewe, in his evangely. 1529 Latimer *1st Serm. on the Card* I. 5 Christ .. left be hind for our safeguard .. the evangelies, the sacraments, the commandments, and so forth. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 53 That the Euangely off Jhon was drawen into Englishe by the forsayde Bede.

¶ App. taken to mean 'evangelist'. (The older texts have *euangelist*, *wangeliste*.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13977 (Trin.) Als telleþ luke þe euangele.

3. As an object to swear upon. a. *pl.* A copy of the Four Gospels; cf. Evangel[1] 3. b. *sing.* used collectively: The Gospels.

1494 Fabyan VII. 548 And I swere vpon the holy Euaungelys here presentlye with my handys towchyd, that, etc. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Swearing* II. (1859) 79 Whosoever wilfully forsweareth himself upon Christs holy Evangely. 1577 Harrison *England* II. v. (1877) I. 123 You shall .. swear upon the holy evangelies by you bodily touched.

Evanid (ɪvæːnid), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 7 evanide. [ad. L. *ēvānid-us* vanishing, related to *ēvānescĕre*: see Evanesce.]

1. Vanishing away; of short duration; evanescent, fleeting, transient.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1631) § 389 The Smell of the Flower is rather Euanide and Weaker than in the Leaues. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 372 This delicate and evanid flower [the Jasmine]. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xxii. 139 As great a difference .. as between the Sun, and an unconcocted evanid Meteor. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* i. (1700) 35 Those Animal Spirits are of such an Evanid and Subtile Nature. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 140 Ye trifling Honours..are th' evanid Bubbles of Mankind. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Some authors .. use the .. term to express those flowers of plants whose petals fall off as soon as they are opened. 1835 W. A. Butler in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 857 That misty veil Evanid, disenshrouding field and grove, Left us, a mirror of each heavenly hue.

2. Faint, weak.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 338 The decoctions of simples..are dead and evanid without the commixtion of Alume Argol, and the like. 1765 Warburton *Div. Legat.* IV. vi. (ed. 4) 94 How evanid is it [Dr. Shuckford's reasoning], therefore, when applied to a prophet under the impulse of inspiration.

†3. = Emphatical 5.

1663 Boyle *Exp. on Colours* I. iv, A difference betwixt these apparent colours and those that are wont to be esteemed genuine, as to the duration, which has induced some learned men to call the former rather evanid than fantastical. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Evanid colours are the same with those otherwise called fantastical, and emphatical colours.

Hence **Evaːnidness.** *Obs.*

1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* (1662) 151 Fooleries .. that pinch our Perception into such an intolerable evanidness, that, etc. 1731–6 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash.

Evanish (ɪvæːniʃ), *v.* Forms: 5–6 evanesch, -isch, *Sc.* evanis, 7– evanish. [a. OF. *evaniss-*, lengthened stem of *evanir*, corresp. to It. *svanire* :—popular L. **exvānīre* = class. L. *ēvānescĕre*: see Evanesce.]

1. *intr.* To vanish out of sight, disappear from view: a. of objects present to the eye.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 370 Then Criste euaneschede awey. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxxiii, Thay [heryings] be now evanist, for offence that is maid aganis sum Sanct. 1753 Melville in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 268 A satellite, seen from the earth, ought to change its colour ..and at last evanish in violet. *a* 1813 A. Wilson *Poems*, *Foresters*, At last the path evanishes from view. 1880 Browning *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Mulêykeh* 99 And a leap indeed gave she, and evanished for ever more.

b. of objects present only to the mind.

1599 James I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) 104 The people will conceiue .. præ-occupied conceits of the Kings inward intention: which although with time .. it will euanish, by the euidence of contrary effects, yet *interim patitur iustus*. 1604 Earl Stirling *Aurora*, li, My happinesse evanish'd with the sleepe. 1728 Ramsay *Gent. Sheph.* Poems (1844) 43 And cares evanish like a morning dream. *a* 1813 A. Wilson *Poems*, *To T. Wotherspoon*, When all these evanished and horror distressed me.

2. To vanish out of existence; to die away; to become dissipated or dispelled: said of both material and immaterial objects. Also with *away*.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 84 That [Carbuncle] which appeareth and evanisheth away, is mortall. 1604 James I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 109 All his members shall become feeble.. and in the end .. he shall euanish in a Lethargie. 1629 Rutherford *Lett.* No. 4 (1862) I. 44 A star, which going out of our sight, doth not die and evanish, but shineth in another hemisphere. 1639 J. Corbet *Ungird. Scot. Arm.* 6 If hee [the king] at the beginning had showne himselfe like a blazing Star, you had all evanished as smoak. 1790 H. Boyd *Ruins of Athens* in *Poet. Reg.* (1806–7) 75 Th' imperial bubble .. breaks Spontaneous, or .. Evanishes to nothing. 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 77 When thy light perisheth ..Our life evanisheth. 1880 Muirhead tr. *Instit. Gaius* II. § 244 Servius holds..that the legacy evanishes if at the time it vests the legatee be still in *potestate*.

Hence **Evaːnished** *ppl. a.*, that has vanished, in senses of the vb. **Evaːnishing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. Evanish; an instance of the same. **Evaːnishing** *ppl. a.*, that vanishes or disappears. **Evaːnishment,** the action of evanishing, the fact of having evanished, disappearance.

1818 Coleridge *Lit. Remains* (1836) I. 204 When .. convalescence has made its [the imagination's] chilled and evanished figures and landscape bud, blossom and live in scarlet, green and snow white. 1829 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 544 It hangs in the abyss of the evanish'd lake. 1853 G. Tate in Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 297 We shall now describe the forms of evanished animal life. 1633 W. Struther *True Happiness* 38 The first is a vacuitie; the second is a weaknesse; and the third an evanishing. 1797 Sir W. Scott in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 99 After the evanishing of the deer. 1872 M. Collins *Two Plunges for a Pearl* II. x. 176 Ianthe's evanishing caused the Earl of Chessington to be more in love than ever. 1629 Symmer *Spir. Posie* I. i. 7 That evanishing shadow of seeming Charity. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Bibl. Edin., Lectori* Wks. 222 Riches being momentary and evanishing. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 1/1 He has pursued the rapidly evanishing phantom of a Home Rule majority. 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 174 On the evanishment of her ducal vision. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* viii,

I contented myself with watching the evanishment of my bright star from the sphere which she adorned and illuminated. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VII. 1728 May my evanishment for evermore Help further to relieve the heart.

Evanition (evăni·ʃən). *rare.* [f. EVANISH, after the analogy of *abolition*, etc.; cf. OF. *evanition.*] Evanishment, disappearance.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) I. xii. 373 The numbness of that enchantment has been dispelled by the evanition of the talisman. 1817 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 304 The evanition of party dissensions has harmonized intercourse.

Evansite (e·vănzəit). *Min.* [f. (Brooke) *Evans* who brought it from Hungary in 1855 + -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium occurring in white reniform masses.

1864 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. IV. XXVIII. 341. 1868 DANA *Min.* 585. Evansite .. moistened with sulphuric acid colors the flame green.

Evaporabi·lity (ĭvæ·pŏrăbi·lĭti). [f. EVAPORABLE: see -ITY.] The quality of being evaporable.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 150 The force of vapour from each liquid .. is proportionate to its evaporability.

Evaporable (ĭvæ·pŏrăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *ēvapōrā-re* (see EVAPORATE *v.*) + -ABLE.] Capable of being evaporated.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, They haue but lytell blode, and theyr flesshe is largely euaporable. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 51 Not all subtile humidity is evaporable, but that of water only. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Effluviums* vi. Wks. 1772 III. 675 A far more evaporable and dissipable kind of bodies than minerals. 1758 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) VI. 216 Drinking frequently of a thin evaporable liquor. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 102 Placing a thick film of an evaporable fluid upon a clean plate of glass. 1881 *Standard* 18 Nov. 5/3 The frightful holocaust..at Abergele..was due to an oil by no means evaporable.

†**Eva·porate,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēvapōrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēvapōrā-re*: see next.] = EVAPORATED.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 599 All the humour acquired, is consumed into a loose and evaporate flesh. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 259 That both your Reason and Religion are evaporat. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1210 The filmy threads Of dew evaporate.

Evaporate (ĭvæ·pŏreĭt), *v.* Also 6 evaperatt, 7 -ourate. [f. late L. *ēvapōrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvapōrā-re*, f. *ē-* out + *vapor*, *vapōr-is* steam, VAPOUR. Cf. Fr. *évaporer.*]

1. *trans.* To convert or turn into vapour; to convert from a solid or liquid into a gaseous state; to drive off in the form of vapour. Said both of natural and personal agents. *To evaporate* †*in* or *into*: to change by evaporation *into*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 336 Euaporatynge the quickesyluer from it in a styllatory of glasse. 1604 JAMES I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 104 The raynie cloudes are often transformed and euaporated in blustering winds. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 18 Clove gilly flowers must never be boiled in the liquor: that evaporateth their spirits. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, &c.* 193 When we expose such a body to a burning heat..the aqueous part is evaporated. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 64 In the leaves much of the water of the sap is evaporated. 1836 EMERSON *Nat., Commodity* Wks. (Bohn) II. 144 The wind sows the seed; the sun evaporates the sea. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 325 The snow began to move, and fell, leaving a moist stain. This was either evaporated or frozen instantly.

b. *fig.*

1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 250 Blacke sorrow, nurse of plaints .. Euaporate my spirit with a sigh, That it may hurrie after his sweet breath. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* iii. (1851) 111 Evaporating and exhaling the internall worship into empty conformities and gay shewes. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. vii. 73 They would evaporate and dis-spirit the power and vigour of Religion. 1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 846 Did the Jews .. dream of spiritually evaporating the plain prediction about David?

2. *intr.* To become vapour; to pass off or become dissipated in vapour. Also † *To evaporate to.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Being put into the fornace [this metal] doth not euaporate..neyther doth it lesse of hys waight. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. i. (R.), The sweet odour ..would evaporate and soone be lost. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 122 If such an earthen Jug should crack .. the Quicksilver will be lost, and will evaporate to smoak. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 155 They [animal liquors] must evaporate and be exhaled by the extreme heat. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 369 Water is known to evaporate more powerfully in the severest frost, than when the air is moderately warm. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Heat* 319 There is no temperature, however low, at which water will not evaporate.

3. *fig.* a. Of things: To pass off like vapour; to be wasted or dissipated. Const. *into.*

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 116, I shall have a joy, which shall no more evaporate, than my soul shall evaporate. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxxiii. (1739) 149 Much of the Riches of the Nation evaporated into the Wars both Civil and Foreign. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), The enemy takes a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage evaporate against stones and rubbish. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xlii. 584 These hostile menaces evaporated without effect. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. iv. (1865) 263 By this subtle vent half of the hatefulness of the character evaporates. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 211 His memory has utterly evaporated with the departure of his own generation.

b. *humorously* of persons: To become missing, vanish from sight or existence.

1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 119 Any other person [than the hero of the poem] who may be lost and evaporate in the course of the work. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, I would fain evaporate through that door myself. 1821 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 1 Oct., You should have more, if I evaporate [*i. e.* die] within a reasonable time. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, Bob and Jonathan with similar meekness took their leave and evaporated.

4. *trans.* To expose or subject to evaporation; to drive off the liquid part of; to reduce by evaporation *to* (a residuum, a denser state). Also *absol.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 68 If the menstruum or dissolvent be evaporated to a consistence. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Evaporate to a Pellicle.* 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 435 Evaporate to the consistence of honey. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 536 Evaporate to dryness an alcoholic solution of the resin of guaiacum. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 33 For evaporating or heating in flasks or beakers a small sand-bath .. has been found very useful.

5. *intr.* To exhale moisture; to part with liquid particles by evaporation.

1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 86 Let this solution evaporate over a fire until it becomes thickish. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 149 If a solution of it be allowed to evaporate spontaneously on a glass plate. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 191 A substance..is dissolved in water, and the solution allowed gradually to evaporate.

†6. *trans.* To emit in the form of vapour; to give vent to, exhale; to lose (perfume, strength, etc.) by evaporation. Also *absol. Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Spiracle*, a hole to let ayre .. in and out; also, a hole that euaporates a strong or pestilent ayre. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 192 By long lying they have exhaled, and evaporated, and breathed out all their gross matter. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 52 As flowers assoone as smelled at Evaporate, Even so this shadow, ere our eyes Can view it, flies. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 67 After a gentle rain .. the warmth of the sun makes them [flowers] evaporate more freely. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* liv. 211 The Smoke of the Lamps is evaporated by three Funnels that are at the Roof. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 46 Having vents .. through which the offensive smell is evaporated.

†b. *fig.* (Cf. Fr. *évaporer la bile*).

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 188 His stomake full of their treasonable purposes, must evaperatt somwhat for revenge. 1650-3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 370 Any one but him who..hath quite evaporated, and breath'd out all charity. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 105 My Lord of Essex chose to evaporate his thoughts in a Sonnet. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 8 It might conduce very much to evaporate the Spleen.

†7. *intr.* To be emitted in the form of vapour; to be exhaled. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Y vj, Humors .. the whiche daylye and hourely, by vnsensyble swettinge, euaporatith and yssueth furthe. 1622 VENNER *Via Recta* 2 Filthy vapours evaporating or breathing out of standing pooles. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* I. 8 A ghost? a damp evaporates from the word Which sickens me to death. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 464 Rendering the syphilitic poison inert, the moment it begins to evaporate.

†8. *trans.* To subject to a vapour-bath; to steam. *Obs.* Cf. EVAPORATION 5.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. liii. (1639) 186 Moreover the wombe must be evaporated and fomented with odoriferous things.

Hence **Eva·porated** *ppl. a.*

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 52 Residue of evaporated whey, 78·0. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Sept., The Swiss and American preparations of evaporated milk. 1875 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 52. 173 The evaporated water ..may be brought by condensation to its original shape.

Eva·porating, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. EVAPORATE; *lit.* and *fig.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* II. 253/1 Let it bee a trade to practise..the gulpe, the euaporating or retention. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* Pref., The evaporating of Religion in the Doctrine thereof, into a multitude of perplext questions.

2. *attrib.*, as *evaporating dish, furnace, power*; **evaporating cone,** an apparatus of Belgian invention, used in the sugar manufacture; **evaporating pan,** in sugar and salt manufacture, a large shallow iron vessel in which the juice of the sugar-cane and the brine is evaporated.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Evaporating-cone.* 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 3 A shallow kettle of water, in which is placed the *evaporating dish and its contents. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 27 The *evaporating furnace .. serves not only for evaporation, but also for digestion, distillation, solutions, etc. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 14 A natural *evaporating pan for the production of salt. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* II. 78 The *evaporating power of different kinds of fuel.

Evaporating (ĭvæ·pŏreĭtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That evaporates.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* v. 576 Such an ayre as is wonte to proceede from an evaporatinge dunghill in a summers daye. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 60 [Evaporation] is greatly increased by a current of air or wind flowing over the evaporating surface. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* vii. § 355 An evaporating region at sea.

Evaporation (ĭvæ·pŏrē1·ʃən). Also 4 -cion, 7 evaperation. [a. Fr. *évaporation*, ad. L. *ēvapōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvapōrā-re*: see EVAPORATE *v.*]

1. The action or process of conversion into vapour; the action of passing off in vapour; an instance of this.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. vii. (1495) 556 Quycke syluer passyth out by evaporacion in sethyng and in smokynge. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 480 The oyle also [is] kept the better from euaporation. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 48 The great evaporation that took place soon after the creation, as soon as the solids began to crystallize. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxi. § 1 (1819) 330 By evaporation, water is carried up into the air. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 37 Cold is produced during evaporation. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 110 Evaporation, where a liquid is converted into a gas quietly, and without the formation of bubbles.

b. *fig.*

1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. ix, The evaporation of a joyous day Is like the last glass of champagne. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. xliii. 174 It cannot be imposed upon the agent by a third party without the instant evaporation of all its savour.

2. The action or process of driving off the liquid part of a substance in the form of vapour, by means of heat; an instance of the same.

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 32/2 The Solution..would part with its Salts but very sparingly, without Evaporation. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 652 These alternate filtrations and evaporations. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 23 When obtained by evaporation from alcohol [Bilin] reddens litmus paper. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 277 The most simple method of evaporation .. is to place the liquid in a pan or vessel immediately over a fire. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 945 s.v. *Sugar*, The next process in sugar-refining is the evaporation of the clarified syrup to the granulating or crystallising point.

3. The action or process a. of exhaling moisture; †b. of emitting (breath, fire, etc.); †c. of perspiring insensibly. Also *fig.*

a. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. O iij b, If it [Daucus] be layde wythout it wyll greatly dryue furth by euaporation. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 184 The great Evaporation I have observed even in Winter, of Fruits. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 186 The use of a tin box..for the purpose of restraining the evaporation of plants. 1887 H. M. WARD tr. *Sachs' Phys. Plants* III. XXV. 227 Evaporation takes place through the leaves.

b. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 333 Euen in the sea are seen euaporations of fire. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 124 The best way..is to let the good men chide a while hartily together..so necessarie are these evaporations to the minds of the multitude. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 161 The fuligenous exhalations wanting evaporation recoyle upon the flame and choake it. 1754 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 137 ¶ 4 To reckon the hours laid out in these compositions as .. suffered to fume away in useless evaporations.

c. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 968 So in Pestilent feuers, the Intention is to expell the Infection by Sweat and Euapouration. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Evaporation*..In Physick, a discharging of Humours through the Pores of the Body. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

4. *concr.* The product of the evaporating process; exhalation, fumes; the amount evaporated.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 35 b, Pollio prolonged his lyfe certayne dayes with the evaporation of honye. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 151 Such heates..doe proceed out of the spirits only, either niterous or sulphurus, lifted up into euaporations. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 The best Glasses .. would not represent to me, the evaporations of Camphire. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), Evaporations are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 245 The nocturnal emanations of leaves, and continual evaporations of flowers and of fruits, do not diminish in quality in winter .. only in quantity. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vii. (1858) 290 The lake, with the..mist of its own evaporations floating over its surface.

fig. 1606 *Proc. agst. Traitors* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 20 This letter should prove to be nothing but the evaporation of an idle brain. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 5 The vain evaporations of his discontentment.

†5. Medical treatment by means of vapour; *concr.* vapour, a vapour-bath. *Obs.*

[1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* F v, Euaporatio is when the diseased membre is holden in y^e^ hote vapour of some decoctyon.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 424 Good it is to apply spunges to those accidents and infirmities of the body which require euaperation. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. lxii. (1639) 198 If the evill be waxed old, you must use suffumigations, and evaporations made of aromatick things.

6. *attrib.*, as *evaporation-gage.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Evaporation-gage*, a graduated glass measure .. to determine the ratio of evaporation in a given exposure.

Evaporative (ĭvæ·pŏrĕtiv), *a.* [f. EVAPORATE *v.* + -IVE; cf. Fr. *évaporatif, -ive*, late L. *ēvapōrātīv-us.*] Pertaining to or producing evaporation.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 341. 1823 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 371 The evaporation .. froze the fluid at the two ends, that is, at a given distance from the greatest intensity of the evaporative process. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 12/1 The average evaporative power of petroleum was found to be 9·82 lbs. of water per lb. of fuel.

Evaporator (ĭvæ·pŏrēitəɹ). [f. as prec. + -OR.]

1. One who or that which evaporates.

1883 CAIRD in *Scotsman* 23 Nov. 9/7 A scepticism which evaporates all thought, at the same time evaporates the sceptical evaporator.

2. *spec.* Any apparatus for evaporating solutions, drying fruits, etc.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiv. 629 A bent tube evaporator. 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* XI. 594/1 A series of evaporating coppers or pans..These evaporators are placed over a long flue, etc. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 12/1 An evaporator .. which, besides drying fruit, may be used to bake and roast.

Evapori·meter. Also -ometer. [f. EVAPORATION + -(I)METER, Gr. *μέτρον* measure. Cf. Fr. *évaporomètre.*] An instrument for measuring the quantity of a liquid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

1828 WEBSTER cites *Jrnl. Science*, Evaporometer. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 396 *Evaporimeter.* 1881 *Nature*

XXIV. 387 An evaporimeter with constant level has been recently described by Professor Fornioni.

Evaporize (*ĭvæ·pŏrəiz*), *v.* [f. E- *pref.*[2] + VAPORIZE.] = EVAPORATE *v.* 1. *lit.* and *fig.*

1832 H. H. WILSON *Ess. & Lect.* (1862) I. 351 Put water over the fire in a boiler, and the fire will evaporise the water. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1858) 214 In worlds where our bodies would instantly congeal, or would as suddenly be evaporized.

† **Eva·porous,** *a. Obs.* [f. EVAPOR-ATE + -OUS.] Of the nature of an evaporation.

1694 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 184 The evaporous effluvia of Water.

† **Eva·pour,** *v. Obs.* In 6–7 evapore, 7 -oure. [a. Fr. *évapore-r*, ad. late L. *ēvapōr-āre*: see EVAPORATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To send up in vapour; to emit.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1632) 243 Ætna .. black clouds euaporeth to skies.

2. *intr.* To be exhaled or given out like a vapour; = EVAPORATE *v.* 6 b.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 38 The yealowisshe swet which euaporith continually from the skin of thinfant whylst it is in the womb. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Eau* [as in Raynold]. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 96 No..unsauory smells euapoure out or presse through them.

† 3. *trans.* To subject to a vapour bath; to steam. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xiii. 60 It sufficeth than to evapore the mattier by the decoction of thynges anodyne (that is to say) whiche take away payne.

Evasible (*ĭvē·sĭb'l*), *a.* [f. L. *ēvās-* ppl. stem of *ēvādĕre* to EVADE + -IBLE.] Capable of being evaded.

18.. OGILVIE cites *Eclectic Rev.*

Evasion (*ĭvē·ʒən*). Also 5 evasyown, 6 evacion, -tion. [a. Fr. *évasion*, ad. late L. *ēvāsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvādĕre*: see EVADE.]

1. The action of escaping from confinement or danger; escape.

Now rare, exc. in writers influenced by Fr. usage.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 306 Al that tyme fro his [Oldcastle's] evasion [from the Tower] about Myhilmesse onto the Ephihanie. 1601 Bp. BARLOW *Def. Prot. Relig.* 175 By hope of euasion from Purgatorie in time. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 4 In any miserie we shall haue assured felicitie.. in temptation assurance of euasion. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xi, The next fair river .. Topping the hill, breaks forth in fierce evasion. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. lii. 29 Contemplating the happy evasion he had made from the cabinets at Frankfort. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 618 An account of the evasion of Louis XVI, and the arrest of the unfortunate monarch at Varennes. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II. x, The plan of evasion was frustrated by the prisoner's irresolution.

† b. Means, opportunity, or way of escape. *Obs.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 271 [God] in the midst of the Temptation will make such an evasion, as, etc. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* Wks. 1874 III. 211 Ere you enwrap your selfe into these perils, Whence there is no euasion. 1650 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* lxxxviii. 8 So Shut up, that I find no evasion for me. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. 250 The unhappy woman, who found herself without evasion or resource, swallowed the draught.

2. The action of avoiding or escaping (a blow, missile, pursuit, etc.) by artifice or contrivance.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 11 In a storm they [Bees] will help themselves by flying under the Lee-side of an hedge, [etc.] .. But if it bee a plain Champaign Country, where evasions avail nothing; then, etc. 1822 FORSYTH *Roland's Mod. Art Fencing* 201 *Evasion* means to avoid being reached by a thrust, even when you are near enough to receive it.

3. The action of evading (a duty, law, requisition, an argument, charge, etc.); dodging, prevarication, shuffling. Also, an instance of this.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 51 No more euasion: We haue with leauen'd, and prepared choice Proceeded to you, therefore take your honors. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 139 Perhaps he said so only for evasion. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Proph.* 447 There is no evasion from the strength of this Argument. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 210 But this I looked on as Evasion. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 9, I have found this in many of you, i. e. much subtlety, much Evasion and Disguise. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 53 He was ordered at once to furnish 5,000 horse..'on evasion' he was declared a violator of treaties. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 376 To do it..is artifice and evasion. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. vii. 326 If the prisoner..was suspected of evasion, he was subjected to the torture. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 71, I deem anonymous writing of every kind to be an evasion of responsibility. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 59 The king's licence for the evasion of the act.

b. The means of evading; an evasive argument, shuffling excuse, subterfuge.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. i. 112 And be the text þai decerne all thai casis, but exceptyown: By that is nane evasyown. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.*, I say that this their evasion is nothing worth. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 669 The prohibition goeth before the vowe, wherefore this euation can haue no place. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xiii. (1651) 118 The meaner sort have no evasion why they should not be counted mad. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* ii. 19 By such poor evasions do some persons think to shelter themselves from the force of conviction. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 451 A miserable evasion, which did not in the least touch the assertion of his adversary. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 171 The towns..could generally force the Crown by evasions and delays to a compromise.

4. In primary Latin sense: Going out, exit, sallying forth. *rare.*

a 1659 OSBORN *Queries* Wks. (1673) 605 And from this the whole World comes to be so universally Inhabited, Every Family seeking rest by Evasion. 1669 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sc. Men* (1841) II. 81 In the eclipse he ought to observe the spurious and the true shades, and their evasions from the moon's superficies. 1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt Tartars* Wks. IV. 144 If the Kalmuck evasion should prosper.

Evasive (*ĭvē·siv*), *a.* [ad. Fr. *évasif, -ive*, f. L. *ēvās-* ppl. stem of *ēvādĕre* (see EVADE) + -IVE.]

1. Of persons: Seeking to evade; addicted to evasion, shuffling.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 530 Thus he, though conscious of the ethereal guest, Answer'd evasive of the sly request. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 404 The .. honest workman will be employed, in preference to .. the fraudulent, and evasive. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 107 He had been dilatory, evasive, shuffling, and unwilling to pay that which, however unwilling, evasive, and shuffling, he did pay.

2. Of actions or utterances: Tending to evasion; containing or characterized by evasion. Const. *of.*

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 107 Though evasive arts will, it is feared, prevail so long as distilled spirits of any kind are allowed. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 20/2 Terms apparently inoffensive, and evasive of their real and essential meaning. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i, He has received nothing but evasive promises of future service. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xi, Objections which the Sub-Prior treated as evasive. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 451 The president, completely taken by surprise, stammered out a few evasive phrases.

3. Elusive, evanescent.

1881 C. DE KAY *Vision of Nimrod* vi. 113 Above the cities of the plain the tender Evasive strains dropt gently from the sky.

4. as *sb.* An evasive phrase or speech.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 90 The Party..followed their Game full Cry .. without much Trouble about Precautions and Evasives. *Ibid.* 399 What may not be said and wrote, if this Author's Evasives may pass such as—it seems, many believed?

Hence **Eva·sively** *adv.*, in an evasive manner, by an evasion. **Eva·siveness,** the quality of being evasive.

1736 BAILEY (folio), *Evasively*, craftily, deceitfully. *a* 1804 J. BRYANT (T.), I answered evasively, or at least indeterminately. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 502 Searching questions were put, and were evasively answered. 1883 *Rules of Supreme Crt.* Order xix. 1. 19 When a party .. denies an allegation of fact .. he must not do so evasively. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Evasiveness*, evading quality. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxvii, That self-justifying evasiveness into which he was often hurried in public. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 288 Most recent controversies are marked by obliqueness, evasiveness, a shiftiness of issue.

† **Evaso·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [as if f. L. **ēvāsor*, agent-n. f. *ēvādĕre* (see EVADE) + -(I)OUS: cf. *censorious*.] = EVASIVE.

1687 H. MORE *Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 439 The tergiversations of the Incredulous, and their evasorious Pretences.

Eve (*īv*), *sb.*[1] Forms: (3 heve, 4 ave), 6–7 eeve, (7 eave, yeave), 3– eve. [var. of EVEN *sb.* (orig. 2 syll.); for the loss of the final *n* cf. *morrow*.]

1. = EVENING *sb.*[1] *lit.* and *fig. poet.* or *rhetorical.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 432 Thu singest from eve fort a morze. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 214 The foweles tho hit eve was, bigonne here evesong. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 117 On saterday at eue. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. XXVII. (1554) 209 a, The fayre day men do prayse at eue. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 130 Such sights as youthful poets dream On summer eves by haunted stream. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 743 From Noon to dewy Eve. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* IX. (Arb.) 47 The yeaue of the Conquering of France, is the morning of the Conquest of England. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 19 Winter oft at Eve resumes the breeze. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. ii, In the light of the setting eve. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 4 To tell the tale from eve to morning, and from morning to eve again.

2. The evening, and hence usually the day before a Saint's day or other church festival. Hence *gen.* the evening, or the day, before any date or event.

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 76 In þe monþe of Ieneuer: a-seint Fabianes eue. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5391 The king ther stode with his meine On a palmesonnes aue. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXVI. 231 In the same yere (1340) on mydsomer eue kyng edward bygan to sayll toward fraunce. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 82 b, Christmas eve. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 123, 23rd of August being Saint Bartholomewes Eeve. *a* 1662 Bp. B. DUPPA *Rules to Devotion* (J.), Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the eve to this great feast. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 692 The tolling of bells .. on the eve of the funeral, on the day of it, and the last day of the year. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii, A father's blessing and St. Valentine's, whose blessed eve this chances to be. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. viii. 102 On the eve of the New Year 1370 he [Chandos] set forth to retake the town of St. Salvin. 1884 BLUNT *Annot. Bk. Com. Prayer* 118 All Festivals have Eves, including Sundays, but only some have Vigils.

fig. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. on Ps.* Tracts (1727) 497 Our time in this world is but a short eve to an everlasting holiday.

3. *transf.* The time immediately preceding some event, action, etc. Chiefly in phrase *To be on* or *upon the eve of.*

1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 269 We are upon the eve of a new arrangement as to our commissary's and quarter-master's departments. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 253 Being now arrived at the eve of October. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 165 The hull on the eve of sinking. 1818 MARRYAT in *Parl. Deb.* 642 It was proposed to pass this bill just when they were upon the eve of a general election.

1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (ed. 5) 150 These regions seemed on the eve of being lost to Christendom.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in sense 1, as *eve-repast, -time*; also eve-feast a feast on the evening before a festival or holy day: eve-tide = EVENTIDE; eve-weed (see quot.). Also EVE-CHURR, -JAR, -SONG, -STAR.

1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 ₱ 2 A Country Wake, which you know in most Parts of England is the *Eve-Feast of the Dedication of our Churches. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 466 They rise, and bid prepare An *everepast. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXXVIII. 32 Thou bringist .. the *euetid sterre [1388 euene sterre] vp on the sones of the erthe. *c* 1460 in Hearne *R. Glouc.* (1724) II. 484 Quene Alionore .. childed a sone.. in the Christesmasse eue [*printed* ene] In whiche euetid [*printed* ene-] appered in the West ii sterres, of fuyry colour. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 36 Y laye in the chaptur hows tyl the euetyde of saturday foloyng. *c* 1275 LAY. 12858 Þo hit com to þan *eue-time. *Ibid.* 17860. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Dict. Eng. Plant-n.*, **Eveweed, Hesperis matronalis*, a name apparently invented by Dr. J. Hill in Herb. Brit. 1769, in reference to the fragrance of the blossoms in the evening.

Eve, *sb.*[2] *slang* or *dial.* (See quots.)

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Eves*, Hen-Roosts. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Eve*, a hen-roost.

† **Eve,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. EVE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To be the EVE (sense 2) of; to immediately precede.

1639 W. BERKLEY *Lost Lady* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 557 The night that eves the day of marriage.

Eve, *v.*[2] *dial.* [repr. *yeve*, the regular (now obs.) southern form of GIVE. In midl. dialects *give* is used in same sense.] *intr.* To become moist or damp (cf. quots.).

1847–78 in HALLIWELL. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* s.v., 'We shall ha' rain: the stwones do eve.' 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v., A stone floor is said to eve before wet weather.

Eve, var. of EAVE.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 29 A Stone Cornice..which .. would make a pretty Eve over the Kitchen Windows.

E·ve-churr. Also 7 -churre, 8 -chair, -chier, -chur. [f. EVE *sb.*[1] + CHURR: see CHURR-WORM.]

† 1. The Mole-Cricket; also called *Churr-worm, Fen-cricket.* ? *Obs.*

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1018 Of the Fen-Kricket, the Eve-churre, or the Chur-worm .. we may call it Gryllotalpa; a Mole-kricket. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2 Fen-Cricket, Evechurr, Churr-worm. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Eve-churr*, a Worm. 1726 [see CHURR-WORM].

2. The Nightjar, *Caprimulgus europæus.* Cf. CHURN-OWL.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 633. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Brit. Birds* (E. D. S.) 96. 1890 *Daily News* 15 July 5/1 He is still a bird of many names. Some, like nightjar, eve-churr..are suggestive of his voice.

† **E·veck.** *Obs.* Also 6 evecke, 6–7 evick(e. [Of unknown origin; not connected with L. *ibex.*

The Welsh *ewig*, earlier *ewic*, means a sort of deer; but Canon Silvan Evans informs us that it was sometimes used vaguely; if this word was adopted into Eng. Higgins may have been misled by the fancy of an etymological connexion with *ibex.*]

(See quots.)

1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 50 Ibex..a kind of wild goate, and supposed to be that which they call the euecke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. liii. I. 231 Among them [the goats kind] you shall haue the roe bucke, the shamois, the wilde goat called the Eveck [L. *ibices*]. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 122 The evicke [αἴξ ἄγριος] skipping from a rock.

Evecristen(e, var. f. EVENCHRISTIAN, *Obs.*

Evectant (*ĭve·ktănt*). *Math.* [f. L. *ēvect-* (see EVECTOR) + -ANT.] A contravariant formed by operating upon an invariant or contravariant with an evector.

1876 SALMON *Higher Algebra* 295 The discovery of evectants is Hermite's (*Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jrnl.* VI. 292).

Eve·cted, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. L. *ēvect-* ppl. stem of *ēvehĕre* to carry out + -ED[1].] Of the edge of a tube: Turned outwards, trumpet-shaped.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 85 The aperture [of a Roman Snail's shell] .. is provided with an evected [Fr. *évasé*] margin.

Evectic, a dictionary spelling of EUECTIC.

Evection (*ĭve·kʃən*). [ad. L. *ēvectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvehĕre* to carry out, f. *ē-* out + *vehĕre* to carry.]

† 1. A lifting up; elevation, exaltation (in quot. *fig.*). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 359 [Joseph's] evection to the power of Egypt next to Pharaoh.

2. *Astron.* a. An inequality in the moon's longitude (see quot. 1787).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Evection*, or Libration of the Moon [The explanation confuses a and b.] 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* 422 Evection, an inequality in the motion of the moon, by which, at her quarters, her mean place differs from her true one by about 2½ degrees more than at her conjunction and opposition. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron.* IX. 45/1 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.), The evection discovered by Ptolemy is greatest in the quadratures. 1847 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 229 Such is the announcement of the celebrated discovery of the moon's second inequality afterwards called by Bulhialdus evection. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 163 The disturbing action of the sun [upon the moon] produces a great number of other inequalities, of which the largest are the evection and the variation.

† b. Alleged to have been used for LIBRATION.

1706 [see a]. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 450 Evection is used by some astronomers for the Libration of the moon.

†3. *Evection of heat*: the diffusion of heated particles through a fluid in the process of heating it; convection. *Obs.*

Eve·ctional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating or belonging to the evection.

Eve·ctor. *Math.* [Agent-n. from L. *ēvehĕre* (see EVECTION).] An operator formed by substituting the differential operators d/da_0, d/da_1, d/da_2, etc. for the coefficients a_0, na_1, $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)\,a_2$, etc. of a binary quantic.

Eve-dropper, obs. form of EAVES-DROPPER.

1704 *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 181 (D.) Soldiers .. may be as guilty of thefts as eve-droppers or cut-purses.

E·ve-ee·l. *dial.* (See quots.)

1831 *Agric. Survey Forfarsh.* (Jam.), Muraena conger; conger eel .. the name seems familiar even to the common people; they call it Eve-eel. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Eve-eel*, a northern name for the conger; from the Danish *hav-aal*, or sea-eel.

E·veish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *Eve* the first woman + -ISH¹.] Like Eve; curious.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* vi. 210 (D.), I saw it was a long letter; I felt very Eveish, my dear.

Eve-jar. [f. EVE *sb.*¹ + JAR.] = EVECHURR 2.

1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 356 A notion that the fern-owl or eve-jarr..is very injurious to weanling calves. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Eve-jar*, the goat-sucker.

Evel, obs. form of EVIL.

Eveles, var. form of EVILLESS, *a. Obs.*

‖ **Evelié,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Fr. *éveillé*, f. *éveiller* to awake.] Wide awake, sprightly.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, A pretty kind of young woman..more evelié than our English women commonly are.

E·ve-like, *a.* [f. *Eve* the first woman + LIKE *a.*] Resembling Eve, or her characteristics.

a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 213 To all the Daughters of laps'd Eve, Eve-like Concupiscences cleave.

† **Eve·ll,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ēvell-ĕre*, f. *ē-* out + *vellĕre* to pluck.] *trans.* To pluck, pick (a flower).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 500 The flowers being evelled, new ones grow not again that year.

Evelles, var. form of EVILLESS, *Obs.*

Evelong: see EVENLONG.

Even (*ī*·v'n), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 æfen, æfan, *Mercian* efen, *Northumbr.* efern, 2–3 æfen, 2 afen, 3 *Orm.* efenn, 3–6 eaven, (3 æven, aven, 5 evon, 3even, -yn), 4–6 evin, -yn, ewin, -yn, 6 (heven), eeven, (9 *dial.* eem), 3– even. Also contracted 7 eevn, ev'n, 9 *dial.* e'en. See also EVE. [OE. *æfen, efen, efern*, neut. and masc., cogn. with OFris. *âvond, êwnd*, OS. *âband* (Du. *avond*), OHG. *âband* (MHG. *âbent*, mod.G. *abend*) masc.; perh. also with the synonymous ON. *aptann, aftann* (Sw. *afton*, Da. *aften*), though this may be of different origin, cogn. with AFTER. The OE. forms appear to agree only in the root (OAryan *ēp* or *ēbh*) with the other Teut. forms: the OTeut. type of the OHG., OS., OFris. forms would be **ǣvando-*, that of the OE. *æfen, efen* would be **ǣvinjo-* or **ǣvunjo-*. The ONorthumb. *efern* is app. an alteration of *efen(n*; cf. ONorthumb. *wæstern, festern* (= WS. *wésten, fæsten*), and OFris. forms like *epernia* to open.

One hypothesis as to the relation of the forms is that **ǣvando-* represents a pre-Teut. **ēpont-*, a pr. pple. act., and that derivatives of a corresponding passive pple. occur in ON. *aptann* (:—**ēptono-*) and OE. *æfen* (:—**ǣvunjo-* :—**ēptnyo-* or **ēpnyo-*). The etymological sense is unknown; a not inappropriate meaning for the act. and pass. formations is suggested by Gr. ἤπιος, mild, gentle (sometimes used with reference to temperature) which may possibly belong to the same root.]

1. The latter part or close of the day; evening. Also in phrases, *Even and (nor) morn*; *at even and at prime*, at all times of the day; *good even*, a salutation (see further GOOD, GOODEN); *yester-even* (Sc. *yestreen*), yesterday evening (see YESTER). *Obs.* exc. *poet.* and *dial.*

Beowulf 1235 Æfen cwom and him Hroþgar ȝewat. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 47 Miððy efern woere wæs scip in middum sæes. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 1216 (Gr.), Engel ufancundne, se mec efna ȝehwam..ȝesohte. *c* 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (ed. Logeman) 82 þæt þæt eis towyrcanne hi wyrcan oððe æfan. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1106 On æfen ætywde an..steorra. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1105 He wass all da33 Unnclene anan till efenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 19570 þa hit wes eauen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1675 Iacob wurð drunken, and euen cam. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6385 (Fairf.), Fra heyuen þen come þaire fode .. euen & morne hit con falle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxii. (1554) 58 a, Socrates..wisest named at euen and at prime. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst., Oblacio Mag.* 125 We shalle not rest, even nor morne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xii. 4 Thou thy self shalt go forth also at euen in their sight. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 178 God geue ye good euen. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 42 She did intend confession At Patricks cell this even. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 69 Peace I say; good euen to your friend. 1622 MAY *Virgil* (J.), The sun's orb both even and morn is bright. 1660 HOWELL *Dict.* s.v., Good even (or by contraction Goodeen). 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (J.), Th' unerring sun..declares, What the late ev'n or early morn prepares. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* ii, From the dawn of morning to the close of even. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 228 A plaintive tune..sung at fall of even. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* x, 'My cousin winna stay ony langer, Mr. Halliday; sae, if ye please, gude-e'en t'ye.' 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. vi, Good even to you. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 279 Daylight, done at four o'clock, Yields to the lang dark e'en.

2. The EVE of a holy day or church festival. Rarely in wider sense: The evening or the day before (a certain day or event). *Fastryn even* (Sc.: now *Fastryn's e'en*) = SHROVE-TUESDAY; *The Kings' even* = TWELFTH-NIGHT. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 171 þe euen of þe Trinite vnder Acres R. gan aryue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 440 As apon fastryn even is The custom. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (1495) 368 To Ester perteyneth the euyn therof that..is callyd .. the holy Saterday. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1020 þe whiche in Mydwyntrus ȝevyn to þ'chirche dude gonne. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 17 On the evyn [of the funeral] myn solempne dirige shalbe kept. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D ij, Upon the vygyl or euen of our lady. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Prol. to Jonas* Wks. I. 450 The saints..torment the souls in hell, if their evens be not fasted. 1549 CRANMER in Strype *Life* App. xl, Vigils, otherwise called Watchings, remain in the Calendars upon certain Saints' Evens. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 230 Upoun the Kinges Evin, when French men commonlie use to drynk liberallie. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1286/1 He died on Maie eeuen. 1623 MINSHEU s.v., An holy daies Euen. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 13 No labourer..shall take any hire..for the evens of feasts. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., E'en*, Kessenmas e'en..Cannelmas e'en. *Mod. dial.* (Sheffield), Christmas eem.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (= 'evening'), as *even-bell, -blush, -light, -prayer, -rising, -time*; also **even-close**, the closing in of the evening; **even-fall**, the 'fall' or commencement of the evening; **even-fire**, evening gun; **evenglome** (*arch.*; revival of OE. *æfenglôm*), gloaming, twilight; **even-mete**, *arch.* (OE. *æfen-mete*), evening-meal, supper; †**even-while**, eventide, eventime. Also EVEN-SONG, EVEN-STAR, EVENTIDE.

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2236 By the tyme of *euyn belle. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* Wks. I. 5 From *even-blush to midnight. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 23 Came *even-close And darkness; yet they turned not back. 1814 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* Ded., One thrush was heard from morn to *even-fall. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 200 Flamingoes .. winging their rosy flight at evenfall across the bay. 1879 H. DUVAR *D'Anville's Fleet* in *Poems of Places, Brit. Amer.* 34 At *even-fire the bells were rung. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 1265 (Gr.), From *æfenglome oðþæt eastan cwom..dægredwoma. 1871 M. COLLINS *Inn of Strange Meetings* 25 The robins singing in the evenglome. *Beowulf* 5014 Siððan *æfen-leoht under heofenes hador beholen weorþeð. *a* 1400 *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6. f. 66 (Halliw.), Sche..sey it is ferr in the nyght, And I swere it is evenlight. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1601 Syre Degrivaunt at evene-ly3th Armede hym and hys kny3th. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 26 Æt þæm *æfen-mete. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XI. vii, The even-mete will summon thee soon. 1660 HOWELL *Dict.* s.v., Evensong, or *Even Prayer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 13 The planet Mercurie seldome hath his *euen rising in Pisces. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xi. 11 þa *æfen tima [*c* 1160 *Hatton* afen time] wæs he ferde to bethaniam. *c* 1205 LAY. 17860 A þan auen time. 1870 ROSSETTI *Dante at Verona* xxxiv, Flushed in the limpid eventime. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1747 To hei3 vs hastily henne..euenly þis *euen while.

Even (*ī*·v'n), *a.* Forms: 1 ebn, efen, æfen, efn, emn, *in comb.* em-, 2–3 efn(e, æfne, *Orm.* efenn, effen, emne, 3–4 evene, 4–6 evin(e, -yn, ewyn(e, (5 evan, heven, 6 evne), 6–7 ea-, eeven, 4– even. [Common Teutonic: OE. *efen, efn*, by assimilation *emn* = OFris. *even, evin*, OS. *eban* (Du. *even, effen*), OHG. *eban, epan* (Ger. *eben*), ON. *iafn, iamn* (Da. *jevn*, Sw. *jemn*), Goth. *ibns*:—OTeut. **ebno-*.

The word has not yet been satisfactorily connected with any other Teut. or Aryan word; hence it is uncertain whether the primary sense was 'level' or 'equal, like'].

1. Of a piece of ground, a country, etc.: Flat, plain, level, not hilly or sloping.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. ii. § 4 Seo burg wæs ȝetimbred an fildum lande & on swiþe emnum. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2078 Set full sad on a soile euyn. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 3 *Glo.* Me thinkes the ground is eeuen. *Edg.* Horrible steepe. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 100 They are euen and plaine without any hilles or hilly grounds. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 78 Our sight .. would be terminated..in the largest and evenest plain by the very convexity of the earth. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 175 The present Face of Rome is much more Even and Level than it was formerly. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 239 At last they..climb'd upon a fair and even ridge.

b. Of uniform height.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 70 Beastes alone..wyll not eate a pasture euen, but leaue many tuftes and hygh grasse in dyuers places. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 36 All must be euen, in our Gouernment. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. ix, Both waies, I am too high; and thou, too lowe, Our Mindes are euen, yet. *a* 1626 DAVIES (J.), When he did set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and even.

c. In a level position; horizontal. *Obs.* exc. *Naut.* in phrase, (*On*) *an even keel.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 136 He laid hym ewyn him beforn. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 29 Lat thyn Astrelabie kowch adown evene upon a smothe grond. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXVI, The frigate was on an even keel. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 117 A ship is said to swim on an even keel when she draws the same quantity of water abaft as forwards. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 213, I wish it would give us an even keel.

2. Of surfaces or lines: Uniform, without inequality; smooth.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Þe on [riwle] riwleð þe heorte, þe makeð hire efne & smeðe, wiðute knotte & dolke of woh inwit. 1340 *Ayenb.* 151 Efterward he deþ al be reule, þet makeþ þane wal emne. *a* 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 1382 Þis treo mot beo .. At eithur ende euene and quarre. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xiii. 15 The valleys were eauen both [Luther *dass alle Grunde eben waren*] towarde the East and towarde the West. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 Ane biggare can nocht make ane evin up wal without direction of his lyne. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 141 b, Looke..that..the grounde bee made fayre and even, some thing hanging. 1580 BARET *Alv.* E 364 To make eeuen with the rule, *exæquare ad regulam.* 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 202 Cut close and even. 1693 DRYDEN tr. *Persius* vi, To see a beggar's brat in riches flow, Adds not a wrinkle to my even brow. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* IV. 213 He knew to rank his Elms in even Rows. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.), The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and swellings. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 34 Parterres .. should be flat, eaven, and disengaged. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Poems, Charity*, Charity.. Lays the rough paths of peevish nature even. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyp.* 47 Smooth and even as an iv'ry ball. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 486 The water in the bay was as even as glass. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 213 Hedges..as even as a brick-wall at the top and sides.

3. Uniform alike throughout (in colour, texture, consistency, quality, etc.).

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 406 Nor can it..produce a light even tint of any extent. 1846 TROTTER in *Baxter's Lib. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 347 These last [turnips] are.. the evenest and best crop..The whole field is an even piece, not having suffered from the fly. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* viii, The sky was of an even lead colour.

†**4.** Of a path: Straight, direct. Of movements or speech: Direct, straightforward. Of a visible object: Directly in front. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 9214 Þær shulenn beon .. efne & smeþe we33ess. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 48, I bid you mac the gates euin To Crist. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXII. v, Constantyne sawe a crosse..full euine. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 17 As the straight way is most acceptable to him that trauaileth..so in action that which doth lye the euenest betweene vs and the end we desire. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. viii. 114 In plaine shock, and euen play of Battaile. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 298 Be euen and direct with me, whether you were sent for or no.

5. Level *with* (†*to*); neither higher nor lower. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11688 Þe tre it boued doune..þe crope was euen wid þe rote. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 52 A flate ston off marbill, ewyn with the grounde. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 135 When Demetrius wonne the Citie, and made it euen to the ground. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xix. 44 And shall lay thee euen with the ground. 1626 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (ed. 4) 434 The nether part of the Sunne seeming iust and euen with it. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXXVI. 142 On the out-side about eight and thirty foot high above the water, and on the in-side even with the ground. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 33 Waiting till the Fish swim even with the Surface of the Water.

b. In the same plane or line (*with*). Also (of a course, etc.) parallel; (of the two ends of an object) in line with the centre.

a 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 1425 Josep swiþe glad was þo þat euene weren þe endes two. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) A iiij, I have applied a number of Figures .. and Tropes in the margent of every Epistle, even with the places where they are used. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 83 His life is paralel'd Euen with the stroke and line of his great Iustice. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 22 The Chimney to be made even with the upright of the wall. 1712 F. T. *Shorthand* 11 Write the Consonant in an even line with the foregoing Consonant. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 72 b, You may .. make a .. foundation for every particular Peer .. lying directly even with the current of the water. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 127 A ship to leeward, with her courses even with the horizon.

6. Accurately coincident or accordant; exactly adjusted; *spec.* in type-setting, *To make even, make even lines*, or *end even*: to space out the last few lines of copy, so as to make the last a full line.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5821 We been at one, By even accord of everichone. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 73 b, Good Grafters, thinke it best to hold the Graffe even with both hands. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 89 The third is a driuing waie in two crotchets and a minime, but odded by a rest, so that it neuer commeth euen till the close. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 277 Lay the streight edge even upon the line AE.

†**7.** Of computed results, statements, etc.: Exact, precise. Also, '(The) exact' (place etc.)

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20834 (Edinb.) Qua wel can caste sal finde it euin. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 270 Hevene haueþ evene numbre, and helle is with-oute numbre. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Caesar* xiii. (1530) 18 Fewe or none of them [ships] came to the even port. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. xliv, It maketh iust xxix, the euen halfe of fifty and eight. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 326 To make the euen truth in pleasure flow.

8. Of actions, movements, processes, continuous states: Uniform, free from fluctuations. Of the mind, temper, etc.: Free from variations, 'equal', equable, unruffled.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlii. 306 Ðæs wisan monnes mod bið suiðe emn. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 265 Þole wið efne heorte þe dom of rihtwisnesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 193 Þer come in tuelf olde men myd euene pas þere. 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* iv. 5 Thou peple of God, be of euener inwitt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 811 With euene herte I rede yow tendure This strook of ffortune or of auenture. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Euen in meuynge [*printed* menynge] or clothynge. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. To Rdr., That I may with euen sufferance continue in the

course of his holy calling. **1613** Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 37, I know my life so euen. **1710** Addison *Tatler* No. 192 ¶ 5 Persons of even Tempers and uniform Dispositions. **1766** Johnson in Boswell Feb., Pope's [horses] go at a steady even trot. **1770** Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 177/2 Pericles acquired..a firm and even tone of voice. **1850** Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxv, My blood an even tenour kept. **1870** Huxley *Lay Serm.* xiv. 334 The even rhythm of the breathing of every one of us.

9. Equally balanced; in a state of equilibrium; 'not inclining to either side' (J.).

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 39 Bearing her sword so euen, that neither the poore are trod vnder foote, nor the rich suffred to loke too hye. **1607** Shaks. *Cor.* iv. vii. 37 He has A Noble seruant to them; but he could not Carry his honors eeuen. **1655-60** Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 188/1 Its proper place..by reason of its even weight is the Centre. **1667** Milton *P. L.* i. 349 In even ballance down they light. **1703** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 69 The Hand must be carried along the whole length .. exactly even. **1742** Young *Nt. Th.* viii. 1180 An Eye impartial, and an even Scale. *c* **1819** Bentham *Wks.* (1843) II. 446 The balance is now restored. The two scales hang even. **1863** W. Phillips *Speeches* vii. 155 He holds the scales of justice most exactly even. **1866** J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 67 The balance cannot be expected to hang..even.

10. Of accounts, affairs, a reckoning: Having no balance or debt on either side; 'square.'

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1567) 2 b, Arithmetik by nomber can make Reckenynges to be euen. **1596** Harington *Metam. Ajax* Pref. (1814) 14 For a man to make even his reckonings. **1605** Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* B. 2 § 4 It hath beene an olde and true Proverbe, Oft and even reckoninges make long friends. **1712** Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 14 How is it possible for a man of business to keep his affairs even in the world at this rate? *a* **1716** South (J.), Even reckoning makes lasting friends.

b. *To be even*: to be square or quits; to have settled accounts. † *To make even*: to square accounts. † *To make even for*: to compensate for.

1511 *Plumpton Corr.* p. cxviii, Memor. That Sir Robert Plompton .. is even for every thing to this present day of August. **1594** R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* To Rdr., I haue bettered mine, or at the least made even for such other imperfections, as can hardly escape the best translators. **1618** Bolton *Florus* iv. ix. (1636) 308 By the slaughter of Pacorus, wee were even for Crassus overthrow. **1622** S. Ward *Christ All in All* (1627) 36 When he had distributed all he had to the poore, and made euen with his reuenues, etc. **1637** Rutherford *Lett.* No. 113 (1862) I. 283, I know that Christ and I shall never be Even: I shall die in His debt. **1661** Pepys *Diary* 25 June, I made even with my father and the two drapers for the cloths I sent to sea lately. **1780** Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 June, I wish I had been with you to see the Isle of Wight; but I shall perhaps go some time without you, and then we shall be even.

c. *To be even* († *evens*) *with*: to be quits *with*; to have one's revenge upon.

14.. *Merch. & Son* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet.* 32 My fadur ys evyn wyth all the worlde. **1589** *Hay any Work* A ij b, Ile be euen with them to. **1626** *Buck. Imp.* (1889) 63 Wherre uppon hee vowed to bee even with our Inglish. **1655-60** Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 111/1, I will be even with you for this scorn. *a* **1719** Addison (J.), The publick is always even with an author who has not a just deference for them. **1752** A. Breck Stewart in *Scots Mag.* July (1753) 339/1 He would be evens with him. **1794** Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxvii, I was determined to be even with Barnardine for refusing to tell me the secret. **1831** Lytton *Godolph.* 9 Come out, and I'll be even with you, pretty one. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 264 Verily I would be even with thee, if I had the power.

11. That is a just mean between extremes; of proper magnitude or degree.

c **1386** Chaucer *Prol.* 83 Of his stature he was of evene lengthe. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* vi. 70 Be ewyn tyme off hyr age, A squier Schaw..hyr gat in mariage **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 80 b, There must be an even temperature amongest these extreamities. **1653** Urquhart *Rabelais* i. xxxiv, The rest of his traine came after him by even journeys [Fr. *a justes journées*] at a slower pace.

12. Of conduct, laws, and their administration: Equal towards all, just, impartial. † Also of weights and measures: Just, true.

c **1000** Ælfric *Lev.* xix. 36 Habbaþ..emne wæʒa and emne ʒemetu and sestras. **1382** Wyclif *Lev.* xix. 46 Riʒt balaunce, and euen ben the weiʒtis, ryʒt bushel, and euen sextarye. **1637** Earl Stirling *Doomsday, 6th Hour*, Yet were their aimes and ends in th'end not eaven. **1719** W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 17 The wisdom of the legislative Power consists in keeping an even hand to promote all. **1775** Johnson *Tax no Tyr.* 33 Though power has been diffused with the most even hand.

† **13.** Equal in rank, dignity, or power; in earlier use with *dat.* or with *til, to*; also *absol. Obs.*

c **1205** Lay. 22928 At þine borde..scal þe hehʒe beon æfne [*c* **1275** efne] þan loʒe. *a* **1240** *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 209 Þe 'oli goste' þet is efne wið þe and wið þin eadi feder. *a* **1340** Hampole *Psalter* ii. 7 Þe son is of his fadire..euen til hym in godhed. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 Sum men seien þat he [the pope] is even wiþ the manheed of Crist. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 85 We awe not to arett .. þingis formid of mannis craft, heyar nor euen to man in kynd. *a* **1450-1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 103 These thre persones . were alyke euen in all thynges. **1565** Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 333 The Figure may not be far off from the Truth: otherwise it were no Figure: Neither may it be euen, and one with the Truth. **1674** N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 117 Nevertheless, we may hold such a body to be even with another. **1720** Prior *For my Tombstone*, To me 'twas given to die: To thee 'tis given to live: alas one moment sets us even. **1754** Richardson *Grandison* I. xxxix. 297 Is there no way to be even with him in any one thing?

b. *To be even with*: to be on a par, on equal terms *with*.

1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* 86 You wil..imbrace anie religion which will be euen with the profession that fauors not you. **1633** Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 24 For all this, man is even with Death. **1682** N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* i. 250 We may with both in time be even. **1733** Fielding *Intrig. Chamberm.* i. v, I am not the first gentleman..who has been even with his master.

¶ **c.** The *Combs.* of *even-* are sometimes resolved, so that the adj. in apparent syntactical concord expresses the sense of L. *co-*, Eng. *fellow-, joint-*.

a **1000** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 214 *Coheres*, efn yrfeweard. **1382** Wyclif *Ezek.* vii. 16 Thei shulen be in mounteyns as culueres of euyn valeys [Vulg. *convallium*]. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 103 He..schalle be an euyn heyre with me eternaly. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 118 Euen, *equus, co-, equalis.*

14. Equal in magnitude, number, quantity, etc.

c **1205** Lay. 29103 He hafde genge efne wið Gurmunde. *Ibid.* 30835 For his æfne wiht of golde. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 325 Whan þe day and þe nyʒt beeþ euen. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1121 Hardde pitche, and wex, take even weight. *c* **1449** Pecock *Repr.* iii. i. 280 The north schal be eendid by euen terme. *c* **1450** *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 931 With' childre of his euen elde. **1495** *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 39 The seid Edmond to pay yerely .. CCCC li. at the same festis by evyn porcions. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 115 The legges and the thies ..ought to be even [L. *æqualia*], straight, and sound. **1660** Bloome *Archit.* A c, Three even parts. **1749** Fielding *Tom Jones* xii. v, Partridge .. kept even pace with Jones. **1814** Scott *Ld. of Isles* iii. xviii, Were my Monarch's order given, Two shafts should make our number even. **1834** T. Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 85 It is wax and caoutchouck even quantities, melted together.

b. *Of even date*: of the same date. (Common in U.S.; in England chiefly in legal language.)

1681 *Indenture* 10 Mar., Reciting an Indenture of even date therewith. **1885** *Weekly Notes* 142/1 By deed of even date he covenanted to pay all calls in respect of the shares.

c. *absol.* (See quot.)

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 222 Ye haue another figure [*marg.* Parison] which we may call the figure of euen, because it goeth by clauses of egall quantitie.

15. Of numbers: Divisible integrally into two equal parts; opposed to *odd*. Of a dance: Performed by an equal number of persons.

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* A iij, Euen nombers are those, whiche maie be diuided into equalle halfes. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 138 b, He woulde your number should rather be odde then even. **1586** W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 84 Then the daunce wyll be eune. **1603** Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 41 Death we feare That makes these oddes, all euen. **1650** Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* (J.), Let him tell me whether the number of the stars be even or odd. **1674** Playford *Skill Mus.* ii. 103 An even number of Quavers or Semiquavers, as 2, 4, 6, or 8. **1759** Johnson *Rasselas* xlvii, The same number cannot be even and odd. **1801** Strutt *Sports & Past.* (1876) 414 The army that presents a front of even numbers is called even hoste. *a* **1839** Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 171 Death looks down with nods and smiles, And makes the odds all even. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 407 Three is an odd number and four is an even number.

b. Of objects in a series: Having a place marked by an even number. *Even page*: the left-hand page of a printed book.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 193 The laterall division of man by even and odde, ascribing the odde unto the right side, and even unto the left. **1684** Earl Roscom. *Ess. Verse* (1709) 229 Accents regularly plac'd On even Syllables. **1824** L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 374 The accents are to be placed on even syllables.

c. † *Even and odd*: all included, without exception. † *For even or odd*: for good and all. † *For odd nor for even*: on no account whatever. *Evenly even, oddly even* (see quots.).

c **1440** *Boctus* in *Laud MS.* 559. 10 b, He shulde..foryeven hym even and odde That he hadde doone. *c* **1450** *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 4957 All' ʒone oste, bathe euen and od. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 170, I have sene the lamb of God..And towchid hym for even or od. *c* **1485** *E. Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 42 Loke thou lete, for oode ne for ewyne. **1557** Recorde *Whetst.* A iij b, Euen nombers euenly, are such nombers as maie bee parted continually into euen halfes, till you come to an vnitie. As for example, 32. **1676** tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* xii, Arithmetic treats of Numbers ..which is evenly odde, and which odly even. **1796** Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 450/1 *Evenly Even Number*, is that which an even number measures by an even number; as 16, which the number 8 measures by the even number 2.

† **d.** *Even and* (*or*) *odd*: a game of chance; = *Odd or even* (see Odd). Hence *To go even or odd. Obs.*

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Per ou nom per* .. a play called *euen or odde.* **1598** Florio, *Pari dispari*, euen and odde, a kinde of play so called. **1681** W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 551 To play at even or odd. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 5. 2/2 A...Challenges B. to go even or odd with him for a..Sum of Money. **1739** Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 16 Socrates cou'd take pleasure .. in playing at Even or odd with his children.

16. Of sums of money, numbers, etc.: 'Round', expressible in integers, or in tens, scores, etc.; containing no fractions or 'odd' money.

1638 Penkethman *Artach.* C ij b, Beginning with an odde 6*d.* and ending with even shillings. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5877/3 That .. no Stock be allowed but in even 5*l.* *Mod.* Of the price of bread, etc. Down again to even money.

17. † **a.** *absol.* in adverbial phrases: OE. *on efn, on emn* (see Anent); ME. *an emne, an evene*, equally, quietly. *To bring til even*: to reconcile. *Obs.*

Beowulf 5798 Him on efn liʒeþ ealdor-ʒewinna. *a* **1000** *Byrhtnoth* 184 (Gr.), Þa on emn hyra frean feorh ʒesealdon. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Gen.* xvi. 12 He ʒewislice arærð æfre his ʒeteld on emne his ʒebroþra. **1297** R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9567 King steuene Vor lute poer & feblesse huld him al an euene. *c* **1315** Shoreham 75 Ʒyf bothe beth of god wylle, And of assent an emne. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 134 Þan wer boþe þe kynges brouht alle tille euen.

b. quasi-*sb.* in various uses. † Of a person: One's like or equal. † *The even of it*: the plain truth, 'the long and short of it'. *Sporting.* Something expressed in integers.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 240 Of beaute sigh he never her even. **1599** Shaks. *Hen. V*, ii. i. 128 The King hath run bad humours on the Knight, that's the euen of it. **1889** *Boy's Own Paper* 14 Sept. 794/2 All the amateur records are 'evens.'

18. Combined in phrases with *hand*. † *At* (*of*) *even hand*: on equal terms; also, without either gain or loss. † *To go even hand*: to go 'in equipace' with. *To be even hands with*: (Sc.) = 'to be even with': see 10.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 363 The Muses..never flit, but followe thee, or rather, goe even hande with thee, and treade foote by foote? **1625** Bacon *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 512 Who so is out of Hope to attaine to anothers Vertue, will seeke to come at euen hand, by Depressing an others Fortune. **1650** R. Gentilis *Consid. Alcibiades* 33 He contents not himselfe to come out of trouble at even hand, by onely remaining comforted. **1756** W. Toldervy *Two Orphans* I. 38 Certainly, if a man will keep but of even hand, his ordinary expences ought to be but to the half of his receipts. **1822** Hogg *Perils Man* I. 325 (Jam.), I's be even hands wi' them an' mair.

Even (*ī*·v'n), *adv.* Forms: 1-2 efne, emne, 3-5 evene, 4-7 evin, -yn(e, 4-5 eeven, (4 ewyn, 5 evon, -un, ewene, eyven, hevene), 4- even. Also contracted 6-7 ene, 6-9 een, e'en, ev'n. [OE. *efne*, by assimilation *emne, efen*, = OFris. *efne, ivin*, OS. *efno* (Du. *even*), OHG. *ebano* (MHG. *ebene*, Ger. *eben*):—OTeut. **ebnô*, f. **ebno-* Even *a.* (In literary use the contracted form *e'en* (*īn*) now occurs only in verse, and in colloq. use it is rare exc. *north. dial.*)

The mod. Teut. langs. (exc. Scandinavian) have developed senses similar to those in branch II.]

I. In senses closely related to the adj. (Chiefly admitting of degrees of comparison.)

† **1.** Evenly, in an even manner; regularly, steadily, uniformly. *Obs.*

a **1000** Ælfric *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 77 (Gr.) Ic æ þine efnast healde. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 313 Ich singe efne Mid fulle dreme and lude stefne. **1297** R. Glouc. (1724) 43 So euene hot þat lond ys, þat men durre selde Here ori in howse awynter brynge out of the felde. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 35 Hire teht aren white ase bon of whal, Evene set ant atled al. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 47 Demaying hire in althing ewine. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 436 Mony proude rynges, Euyn set to þe sight. **1458** *MS. Christ's Hosp. Abingdon* in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 44 Now God geve us grace to folowe treuthe even. **1728** T. Sheridan *Persius* i. (1739) 17 That Poet of ours makes his Verses run as even as a Carpenter can draw his Line.

† **2.** In exact agreement. *To go even* (= Fr. *marcher d'accord*): to agree (*with*). *Obs.*

c **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 126 Henry and he euen acorded or þei went. *a* **1569** Kingesmyll *Comf. Afflict.* (1585) A vij, Behold how good a thing it is..for brethren to dwell even together. **1601** Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 246 As the rest goes euen. **1611** — *Cymb.* i. iv. 47, I..rather shun'd to go euen with what I heard. **1645** Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 39 Both are for the privileges of parliament; can they come closer? Both are for the liberty of the subject; can they meet evener?

† **3.** Equally. **a.** In equal divisions or parts. **b.** In an equal degree. Also as quasi-*prep.* with *dat.*: Equally with. **c.** On equal terms. *Obs.*

a. *c* **888** K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Sio sunne and se mona habbaþ todæled butwuht him þone dæʒ and þa niht swiþe emne. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 51 Þe barons portiond þe lond euen þam bituene. **1393** Gower *Conf.* II. 46 Copes riche..Departed even of white and blewe. *c* **1420** *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) lix, Take and dele hit Euun in toe.

b. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 310 Wheþer alle þese ordris ben euene goode. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2946 Þat ech of ous ..do al þat a may, To helpe ys felawe euene him-selue; among our fon to day. *c* **1449** Pecock *Repr.* iii. vi. 313 In the same euen miche pouerte .. folewe in euen likenes. *c* **1450** *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 4066 Edylwald was a man expert, Euen gyuen to god with cuthbert. *c* **1485** *E. Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 85 Alle in ewene warme water.

c. **1470-85** Malory *Arthur* x. xlv, Neuer were there foure knyghtes euener matched. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 128 b, Be well assured that you bye them [draught oxen] even matched.

† **4.** In a just or proper degree. *Obs.*

c **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Let boyle tylle the Onyonys an þe Brawn ben euyne sothyn, an nowt to moche. *Ibid.* 14 Take þe sylf brothe .. Make it euen Salt.

† **5.** Directly, straight; also of descent: In a direct line. *Obs.* See also Even-down.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 3105 (Cott.) It brend, þe reke raght vp euen. *c* **1340** *Ibid.* 3106 (Fairf.) Þe smelle was squete and stode ful eyuen. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* i. 61 Ony male, [That were in lyne] ewyn descendand. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 334 He lediþ his soule eeuen to heuen by goddis lawe. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 2281 Into a lond bothe riche and good, ffulle evyn he toke the way. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, Ayen the Water his Way eeuen iff he hent.

† **b.** 'Due' (east, etc.); directly (contrary, etc.).

c **1300** *St. Brandan* 515 Hi wende evene south. *c* **1400**

Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 Beȝond þir ilez .. to ga euen est, es na land inhabited. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxv. 257 The wind was euen contrary vnto him. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 Evyn agayn. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 344 In the west he turnit him ewin about.

II. In weakened senses as an intensive or emphatic particle. (With 6–8 cf. similar uses of *just*.)

6. Exactly, precisely, 'just'. Now chiefly *arch.* after Bible use, and suggesting some notion of 9.

a. of manner; often followed by *as, thus, so.*

Beowulf 1571 Lixte se leoma efne swa of heofene hadre scineð rodores candel. *a* 1000 *Crist* 330 (Gr.), And efne swa ðec ȝemette meahtum ȝehrodene clæne and ȝecorene Crist almihtiȝ. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4767 Þe thred day, þe se sal..And stand even in..Als it stode first. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xi. xiii. (1495) 398 Thonder smythth the ayre..euyn soo that it..sownyth..in the manere of rollyng and hurlynge of whelys. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1633 Priam by purpos a pales gert make..And euyn at his etlyng Ylion was cald. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Euen so man in the cage of this worlde. 1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 97 Even as if a Man should give a sword and buckler into the hands of another. 1594 Shaks. *Pass. Pilgr.* xi, Even thus .. the warlike god embraced me. 1611 Bible *John* xvii. 18 Euen so haue I also sent them into the world. 1808 R. K. Porter *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. i. 6 It was even as Saxo Grammaticus relates. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* Introd., 'Even sae—even sae.'

b. of time: occas. quasi-*prep.* = at the same moment with. Often with *now* (see further under Now, and cf. Enow). †Formerly also *absol.* = 'just now', 'just then' (cf. *just* and Ger. *eben*).

c 1205 Lay. 25939 Efne [*c* 1275 eafne] þissen worden þa þat wif seide, Beduer heo gon hirten. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 535 Euene as the ssire sat, [Sir Maci] to the toune's ende him drou. *c* 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lxxv, Euen upon the Monday. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1980 He .. Shoke euyn into ship, & the shalke leuyt. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. xiv. (1859) 81 And euen with this word this Angel flewe his weye vp in to heuene. 15.. *Merch. & Son* 230 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 148 Ryght evyn abowte mydnyght. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lxxi, Let your love even with my life decay. 1611 — *Cymb.* iii. vi. 16 Euen before, I was At point to sinke, for Food. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 399 The high priest will holde a councell, euen the dawning. 1612 R. Sheldon *Serm. St. Martin's* 48 Our most gratious Soueraigne being almost euen with the breaking vp of her [Q. Elizabeth's] ghost most ioyfully in this city proclaimed. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 30 These Shanks are to be rivetted (as you were taught even now). 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* xxxv, But even now Thy voice was at sweet tremble in mine ear.

†**c.** of place. Also *absol.* = close at hand (cf. Ger. *n-eben*). *Obs.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5179 Even aboven þat vale namly, Whare al men sal se his body. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 152 Ho so is hurt in þe hand, euene in þe myddes, He, etc. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 73 Of the other side it [the castell] had evyn at hande a grete wood. 1578 Whetstone *Promos & Cass.* II. ii. 2 *Ap.* Where dwels Lady Lamia? *Ros.* Even by, Syr.

†**d.** of shape. *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 43 Þare was a table of gold, euen sqware. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1635 A clene wall clustrit with towres, Euyn round as a ryng richely wroght.

7. Quite, fully. Formerly often before numerals; now only *arch.* in *Even to* (= L. *usque ad*), in which use it suggests some notion of sense 9.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xli. 300 Crist .. hiene selfne ȝeeaðmedde emne oð ðone deað. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1158 (Gr.) Cainan wintra hæfde efne hund-seofontiȝ ær him sunu woce. *c* 1205 Lay. 13924 He heom wes leof æfne al swa heore lif. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 938 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 309 He reignede her Evene five ant thritti yer. 1546 *Wyclif's Wycket* 1, In greate sufferance of persecution euen to the death. 1611 Bible *Ex.* xxvii. 5 That the net may bee euen to the midst of the Altar. 1646 F. Hawkins *Youths Behav.* (1663) 4 Nor is it beseeming to stoop so low as even to crowching. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlvi. 180 Carried at the mercy of the Sea even until Sun-set. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 586 His magnetic beam..Shoots invisible vertue even to the deep.

8. Prefixed to a subject, object, or predicate, or to the expression of a qualifying circumstance, to emphasize its identity. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also in 16–17th c. (hence still *arch.* after Bible use) serving to introduce an epexegesis; = 'namely', 'that is to say'.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 946 Domes hleotan, Efne þæs ilcan, þe ussa yldran fyrn Frecne onfengon. *a* 1000 *Met. Boeth.* viii. 46 Efne sio ȝitsung. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 306, I shall smyte of your hede, evyn anone. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* vii. 22 Euen because they haue forsaken the Lorde God of their fathers. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. i. 49 *Speed.* She that you gaze on so... *Val.* Even she I meane. 1596 — *Merch. V.* v. i. 242, I sweare to thee, euen by thine owne faire eyes. 1610 — *Temp.* III. i. 14 These sweet thoughts, doe euen refresh my labours. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. iii. § 9 They imagined they even beheld as it were with their eyes. 1611 Bible *Zech.* xi. 10, I took my staff, euen Beauty, and cut it asunder. *Ibid. John* viii. 25 Euen the same that I said vnto you from the beginning. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* xvii, I will, even in a moment's space, Awake..my foemen's ears.

b. (Chiefly in colloq. form *e'en.*) Prefixed to verbs, with vague force expressible by 'just', 'nothing else but'; in early use sometimes with notion of 'to be sure', 'forsooth' (L. *scilicet*). Now *arch.* and *dial.*

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* III. iv. (Arb.) 52 If she despise you een despise ye hir againe. 1653 Walton *Angler* 125 Come, now bait your hook again..and we wil ev'n retire to the Sycamore tree. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 8 The beastly Monk .. had e'ne learned as far as Virgil's Æneids, whence he fetched the Platform of this pretty Conceit. 1686 P. Henry *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 353, I can buy them here for 2*s.* 10*d.*, which is e'en cheap enough. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. x. 172, I e'en let him out. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 178 E'en send to him to come down. 1802 Bentham *Let.* Wks. 1843 X. 384 As to the intrigue about the Institute, since it is begun, e'en let it take its course. 1821 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmorl. Dial.* 26 Ise ean gang with yee.

9. Intimating that the sentence expresses an extreme case of a more general proposition implied (=Fr. *même*). Prefixed (in later use often parenthetically postfixed) to the particular word, phrase, or clause, on which the extreme character of the statement or supposition depends.

This use, now the prevailing one in Eng., is foreign to the other Teut. langs. It is rare in purely dialectal speech, and (though a natural development of 8) seems not to have arisen before the 16th c. Cotgrave 1611 does not give *even* among the equivalents of Fr. *mesme.* The phrase *not even* (=L. *ne .. quidem*) is rare in early use; Cooper *Lat. Dict.* 1572 renders *ne in publicis quidem* by 'no, not in common affaires' (though for *ne nunc quidem* he has 'no, not euen now': see 6 b); Walker *Dict. Particles* 1673 renders *ne .. quidem* only by 'no, not so much as'; the earliest Lat. Dict. that gives 'no, not even' is app. Ainsworth 1736.

a. Attached to the subj., agent, or object.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. i. 82 Make sacred euen his styrrop. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 209 In Warre, even the Conqueror is commonly a loser. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 418 Ev'n the fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 117 This quickly heals even cut veins and Sinews. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 82 Even this stupid gardener .. is as useful to society as I am. 1821 Keats *Lamia* 34 Jealousies Of the Wood-gods, and even the very trees. 1854 Doran *Habits & Men* 176 He was in debt to no man, not even to his tailor. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 11 The tone of insolent superiority assumed by even the gutter urchins. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 88 A harp, even, blunts the finger-tips.

b. Attached to a word or clause expressing time, manner, place, or any attendant circumstance.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 36 The leafe.. turneth with the Sunne, whereby it sheweth to the husbande, even in cloudie weather, what time of the day it is. 1611 E. Grimstone tr. *De Serres' Hist. France* 257 Fortune is a secret operation of the wisdome of God, alwaies iust, euen when it is most vnknown to vs. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i, A method of providential conduct, the like of which has been exercised even with regard to ourselves. 1782 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. xiii. (1828) 491 Even on that memorable occasion his stay did not exceed two months. 1818 Hallam *Middle Ages* ix. (1869) 636 Even in Italy.. the domestic architecture of the middle ages did not attain any great perfection. 1881 Bible (Revised) *Mark* xiv. 59 And not even so [1611 But neither so] did their witness agree together.

c. Attached to a hypothetical clause.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 594 Ev'n though a snowy Ram thou shalt behold, Prefer him not in haste, for Husband to thy Fold. 1791 Sheridan *Pizarro* III. iii, Even though that moment lost your Elvira for ever. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxviii, For such evil bruits Mr. Touchwood cared not, even if he happened to hear of them. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 175 Even if the king had been desirous to fulfil the promises which he had made to the Presbyterians. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 323 Even if the embankment had remained intact to this day. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. English* 36 Even suppose that these solecisms were collected. *Mod.* Even were there no other evidence, we should still be justified in assuming, etc.

d. Attached to the predicate (or any of its adjuncts), to emphasize the full extent of the statement (whether affirmative or negative).

1728 R. Morris *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 17 Such as these never arise even to the universal Knowledge of Order. 1779 Hervey *Nav. Hist.* II. 335 These [conditions] the parliament disliked and even signified a disinclination to ratify. 1841 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xlii, He maintained a strict reserve, and even shunned her presence. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 111 Nor had they ever .. found England an agreeable, or even a safe, residence.

e. Emphasizing a comparative; 'still', 'yet'.

173 . Butler *Serm.* xi, It will even more strongly be taken for granted that, etc. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* i, The vanity and the satisfaction of my wife were even greater than mine. 1854 Mrs. Jameson *Bk. of Th.* (1877) 29 This advice is even more applicable to the painter.

Even- (in early combs. repr. OTeut. stem **ebno-*, sometimes with adjectival, sometimes with adverbial force; in later use, combining directly as *adj.* or *adv.*). The forms are identical with those of the adj., but in ME. the *-n* was often omitted.

1. In various senses of the adj. Chiefly in parasynthetic derivatives, as †*even-carriaged, -edged, -handed, -tempered, -toed,* †*-wayed*; also in even-wise *adv.*, in like manner.

1670 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 342 Upright hearts in their constant course are *even-carriaged hearts. 1672 Grew *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 6 Leaves, which are Long or Round, *Even-edg'd or Escallop'd. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., An *even-flavoured day of rain. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. vii. 10 This *euen-handed Iustice Commends th' Ingredience of our poyson'd Challice To our owne lips. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xviii. 305 Pompey's justice was even-handed. 1849 J. F. Johnston *Exper. Agriculture* 120 To the .. *even-numbered portions, nothing was applied. 1875 Farrar *Seekers* III. i. 267 Controlled, modest, faithful, and *even-tempered. 1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 79/2 This .. family of 'artiodactyle' or *even-toed beasts. 1670 Narborough in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 64 These People .. are smooth and even toothed and close set and very white. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* v. 84 This unlevells Thy *even-way'd Peace, with indigested evills. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Bal., Two Dreams* 78 Love..Tuned even-wise with colours musical.

†**2.** Prefixed to sbs. with the sense 'fellow-', L. *co-*, as in *even-disciple, -servant, -worker*; even-knight, transl. of L. *commilito* fellow-soldier; even-next, 'neighbour' (in Biblical sense); even-sucker, a foster-brother; Even-Christian. On the analogy of these, *even-* renders L. *co-* in even-buying, transl. of L. *coemptio* purchase. *Obs.*

This formation was common in OE.; examples of later origin chiefly occur in Wyclif.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* viii. 11 *Euyn byinge [1388 euen-biyng] of boonde men of Jewis. — *John* xi. 16 Thomas.. seide to *euen disciplis, And go we. — *Phil.* ii. 25 Epaphrodite, my brothir and *euene worchere, and myn *euene knyȝt. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Uwil(c) mon scal his *euenexta beodan alswa he walde þet me him bude. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xix. 10, I am thin *euen seruaunt, and of thi britheren. [1388 Y am a seruaunt with thee]. — 2 *Macc.* ix. 29 Philip, his *euen souker [1388 euene soukere] transferride the body.

3. In senses of the adv. †**a.** = 'Equally', 'similarly', as in *even-clad* ppl. adj., *even-high, -mighty, -rich, -right, -worth, -worthy*, adjs.; also even-eche *a.*, co-eternal; Evenmete, Evenold. **b.** = 'Evenly', as in *even-pleached, -set, -spun.* †**c.** With quasi-prepositional sense, in even-deed *adv.*, according to fact, indeed. **d.** Straight, directly; see Even-down, -forth.

1622 T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 81 The only glory is to be gay, and the greatest shame to be under-clad or *euen-clad to our callings. 1555 *Inst. Gentleman* (1568) I vij, He whyche is the rycher man doth seeme to dooe wronge vnto the other, although *euen deede he haue the wronge doone vnto hym. *a* 1000 *Crist* 465 (Gr.) Ær ðon up stiȝe ancenned sunn, *Efenece bearn aȝnum fæder. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (1846) II. 598 Ælmihtiȝa God, þu ðe þurh ðinum euenecum Wisdome mannan ȝesceope. *c* 1200 Ormin 18582 He naffde nohht ben a33 Hiss Faderr æfenneche. *a* 1000 *Dial. Devil & Recluse* in Kemble *Sal. & Sat.* (1848) 85 He dyde hine *efenheahne Gode. *c* 1200 Ormin 15720 Crist iss Godess Sune..& wiþþ hiss Faderr efennheh. *Ibid.* 18571 *Efenn-mahhtiȝ Godd wiþþ himm [þe Faderr]. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 42 Her [France's] Hedges *euen pleach'd..Put forth disorder'd Twigs. *c* 890 K. Ælfred *Bæda* v. x, Wæron hi eft *efenrice. *c* 1200 Ormin 11868 Teȝȝ shulenn wurrþenn þær Wiþþ enngless efennrike. 1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xlix. 3 He is *euene riȝt [L. *directus*] godly in the penaunce of folc. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. ii. lx, A lower rank on either side we saw Of lesser shrubs *even-set with artifice. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* vi. 75 If the *even-spun Twine should be extended. 1388 Wyclif *Job* xxviii. 19 Topasie of Ethiope schal not be maad *euene worth to wisdom. *c* 1380 — *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 323 Suffringis of þis tyme ben not *even-worþi to þe glorie þat is to come. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 44 Y .. dyd not for my synnys euynworthy penans.

Even (ī·v'n), *v.* Forms: 1 efnan, 2–3 efnen, (3 effnen), 3–4 evene(n, -yn, (4 emni, 6 evin), 6–7 eeven, 8 eaven, 4– even. [OE. *efnan*, also *ge-efn(i)an*, f. *efen*, Even *a.* Cf. OHG. *ebanôn* (Ger. *ebenen*), ON. *iafna*, Goth. *ga-ibnjan.*

The OE. *ȝefnan, æfnan*, to accomplish, achieve, corresponding to ON. *efna* of same meaning, is wholly unconnected.]

I. To make even, level, or straight.

1. *trans.* **a.** To level (ground); to level, render plane or smooth (any surface); also *fig.* †**b.** To bring up or restore to a level, or to a straight line. †**c.** *To even out*: to dispose evenly *into.* **d.** To fit (one thing) *to* (another).

a. *c* 1200 Ormin 9207 All þatt ohht iss wrang & crumb Shall effnedd beon & rihhtedd. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxviii. 25 Whan he shal euenen therto his [the erthes] face, he shal sowe the sed gith. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 127 Whanne þou hast removed of þe boon þat schal be removed evene þe brynkis with schavynge. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 39 And even the erthe above. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 54 Law, whose end is, to euen and right all things. 1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 364 Scissers cut the Glass, and even it. 1686 Aglionby *Painting Illust.* I. 28 Upon a dry Wall, having first Evened it. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 118 The Line and Rake for eavening and smoothing the Ground. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 145 When the face of it is evened, it reflects images like a looking-glass. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 309 The Good Shepherd..smoothed for them all rugged places, and evened them by His own steps. 1864 E. Burritt *Lond. to John O'Groat's* 318 The tailor's shears, the mason's trowel, and the carpenter's edge, tools are evening everything in Christendom to one dead level of uniformity.

b. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* xi. 27 Salomon beeldide Mello, and euenede the swelw3 of the citee of Dauid. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Evenyn, or make evyn. 1688 Capt. J. S. *Art of War* 6 Even your Ranks, straiten your Files. *a* 1705 Evelyn (J.), Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks..for now the ground is supple, and it will even all inequalities. 1849 *Sidonia Sorc.* II. 290 The Prussian government..desired the foundation to be evened, for it had sank in various places.

c. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 2 Those things that right reason .. had evened out into ranks and kindreds by themselves, have been unhappily hudled and broken.

d. 1530 Palsgr. 540/2 Even this lynyng to my gowne. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* xviii. 33 Annot. 102 Evening or fitting [lit. tr. Heb. משוה *meshavvēh*] my feet he makes them nimble.

†**2.** To level *to, with* (the ground, etc.). In OE. example: To throw (a person) down. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xxviii. (Gr.), Ic .. efne to eorðan hwilum ealdne ceorl. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* I. 12 Confoundid is ȝoure moder ful myche, and euened to pouder. 1559 Sackville

Mirr. Mag. Induct. lxii, Walls and towers flat evened with the soyle. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 21 Her vpper worke [was] rased, and .. euened shee was with the water. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 393 Sees..The stately walls he reard, leuel'd and euen'd.

†b. To bring down to a specified level. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 70 (1862) I. 183 He wd not even you to a gift of dirt and clay. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* H v, Evened my words to the meanest capacity. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 84 You do well, Sir, said I, to even your Wit to such a poor Maiden as me. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., I wouldn't even my wit to you.

†3. To make (a balance) even. *Obs.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* Ep. A iij *b*, The point of honour well weighed hath nothing in it to euen the ballance. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* iii. § 86 Even the ballance, and hold it even. *a* 1718 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 421 Prudence and proportion will more than even the scale.

†4. To make (accounts, etc.) even; to balance, settle, square; to come to agreement upon (points of difference). *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 65 Foure prudent men wer chosin, on ilk side, to evin all debatis betwix thame. 1619 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 215 By my payment Mr. Dalton and I have evened all accompts. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 11 He hath now evened his reckonings at the Wardrobe till Michaelmas last. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 90 The goods we send to that Country are by no means sufficient to even the account between us. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xlii. 141 He has evened all his differences. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VIII. (1882) 349 To sorrow for mankind And even their odds.

absol. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Oct., Evened with W. Hewer for my expenses upon the road.

b. *To even up*: to compensate exactly.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* Introd. 16 They take .. what he [Anselm] says of justice as if He [Christ] were engaged to even up the score of penalty.

†c. To make (a person) 'even' or quits *with* another. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 308 Nothing .. shall content my Soule Till I am eeuen'd with him.

†d. To bring into accord, reconcile. *Obs.*

1620 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 142 To euen and compound them [factions] in mutuall amity and agreement.

5. †a. To make equal. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 Sicknesse þet God sent ..efneð þene þolemode to martir. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* 2 a, That diligently you read not onely my Orations, but these Bookes also of Philosophy, which now well nigh to those have euened themselues in quantitie.

b. To treat or represent as equal; to put on the same level; *refl.* to pretend to equality. Const. *to, with* (in ME. *ȝæn*). Also *absol.* *rare* in mod. use exc. *Sc.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1396 Enngless..wolldenn effnenn hemm ȝæn Godd. *Ibid.* 15979 For þatt teȝȝ Haliȝ Gastess mahht Effnenn wiþ þerþlic ahhte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Liȝtbere..wolde by above þe oþre angeles, and him wolde emni to God. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlvi. 5 To whom licneden ȝee me, and eueneden and comparisounden me. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxii, I think it scorne..To euin an ape with aufull Alexander. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, They never thought..of evening themselves to the Ellangowans. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. xii, 'Me and Miss Lilias even'd thegither! Na, na, lad —od, she is..four or five years younger.' 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* vi. i. (1849) 254 The idea of me evening myself in sincerity to their mother. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1323. 301 We disclaim the slightest idea of evening the two poets, which would be simply absurd. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Eliz. Lit.* 201 A touch of pathos, again to be evened only to Shakespere's.

c. *Sc.* 'To talk of one person as a match for another in marriage' (Jam.).

1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* III. 119 (Jam.), 'Would ony Christian even yon bit object to a bonny, sonsy, weel-faurd young woman like Miss Catline?'

d. *dial.* To treat as appropriate to (a person's character); chiefly in bad sense, to impute *to*.

1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* I. iv. 58 It's long since I heard such a thing as that [having a nice cottage and some fields] evened to a poor man. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 261 'How daur ye even to me, that I'm seeking a lad?' 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v., Would you even the like of that to me. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 2 Feb. 114/3 I'd have knocked any one down that had evened Such a thing to you in my hearing.

6. To liken, compare. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 24 ȝeefned biþ. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Ðis woreldes biwest is efned to wastene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 Auh þe treowe ancren we efneð to briddes. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 62 For ore louerd euenede him-sulf to a lomb. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 258 Would ye even a beast to a man? 1863 C. J. ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby, Even*, to compare, to liken.

II. To be or become even.

†7. *intr.* a. To be equal or comparable. Const. *to, with. Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Hare weden ne mahen euenen to hare. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Helle is.. ful of brune uneuenlich, for ne mei nan eorðlich fur euenin þer towart. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1072 What schulde þe mone þer compas clym..to euen wyth þat worþly lyȝt.

†b. To tally, agree *with*; also, to be in line *with. Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (J.), A redoubled numbering never eveneth with the first. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 22 June, To Westminster, where all along I find the shops evening with the sides of the houses.

8. *trans.* To come up to, equal. *rare.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 A toure .. that in altitud euened Thee stars. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 647 In bignesse he [the Drone] eveneth, yea, surpasseth the King himself. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* 192 The English Earl..conceived himself to even him in valour and martiall knowledge. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (Abr. ed.) I. 177 A daughter who eveneth thee in beauty.

†b. To act up to, keep pace with. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 184 Wee'l euen All that good time will giue vs.

Hence **E·vened** *ppl. a.*

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. iii. (1861) 275 In the molds of a perfectly evened judgement.

†**E·ven-Chri·stian.** *Obs.* Forms: (see EVEN *a.* and CHRISTIAN). [f. EVEN- + CHRISTIAN; cf. OFris. *ivinkerstena*, OHG. *ebanchristani* (MHG. *ebenkristen*).] A fellow-Christian.

?*c* 1100 *Laws Edw. Conf.* § 36 Fratrem suum .. quod Angli dicunt his emcristen. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Luue þine euecristene. *Ibid.* 149 Reuþe for his emcristenes wawe. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 21 Envy and ire ayene thyne even cristene. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 521 Worschip of God, and helping of thin even cristen. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 99 Some longe to god, somme to oure selfe and some to our euen crysten. 1544 *Exhort.* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 568 Brotherly love .. toward all our even Christen. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* vii. 51 To hate his euen Christian or to do other manner of sinnes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 32 The more pitty that great folke should haue countenance .. to drowne or hang themselues, more then their euen Christian.

E·vendown, *adv.* and *a. north.* (Often hyphened, or as two words.) Also 4 evenden. [f. EVEN *adv.* (sense 5) + DOWN *adv.*]

A. *adv.*

†1. Straight down. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1345 So ryde þay of by resoun bi þe rygge bonez, euenden to þe haunche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13285 Thai..derkon euon down on a depe slomur.

2. *dial.* = 'Downright'; quite, thoroughly.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* s.v., 'He threaped ma evven-down' = He flatly contradicted me. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., That's even-down just. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., He's even-doon fond, is that lad.

B. *adj.* (*dial.*)

1. Coming straight down: said of rain.

1801 *Har'st Rig* lxxxiii. (Jam.), Now it turns an eident blast, An even-doun pour. 1822 GALT *Steam Boat* 258 An even-doun thunder-plump came on, that..drookit the Doctor to the skin. 1880 *Antrim and Down Gloss.* s.v., There was an even down pour.

2. a. Of persons, in a good sense: Upright, straightforward; in a bad sense: Downright, out and out. b. Of statements, etc.: Downright, direct. Of things: Downright, sheer; absolute.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 206 But Gentlemen, an' Ladies warst, Wi' ev'n doun want o' wark are curst. 1789 SILLAR *Poems* 186 It was a fiction, An ev'n doun perfect contradiction. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, To tell your honour the even down truth. 1823 *Petticoat Tales* I. 288 (Jam.) I may hae said that Andrew liked a drap drink, but that's no just an even doun drinker. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 63, I never heard such evendown nonsense..in a' my born days. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* I. x. (1849) 33 In the even-down letter you are right. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., He's a strange punct'al man, as even down to the ground as can be.

†**E·vene,** *sb. Obs.* Also 3 efne, efene. [ME. *efne, evene*, ad. ON. *efni* material, *pl.* ability, OSw. *æfni* (Sw. *ämna* stuff, Da. *evne* ability).]

1. Material; subject-matter.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 335 (Cott.) Of himself he toke his euen þat he of wroght bath erth and heuen. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxii, Quhat nedis me, apoun so litill evyn, To writt all this?

2. a. Nature; form or shape. b. Natural powers.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 Þe heuenliche þremnesse was mid him þo he fulcnede ure helende. Þe fader on stefne. Þe sunne on mannes efene. Þe holi gost on culures hewe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Ancre..ouhte leden herd lif, ase dude þe lefdi Iudit, efter hire efne. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 57 Euchan bi his euene..wurðschipede his maumez. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Ha cwikede of cleane cunde, as is in engles euene. *Ibid.* 43 A charbucle is betere þen a iacinct iþe euene of hare cunde. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 He mot scottin efne after his euene. *c* 1325 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 157 Somenours..Mys motinde men alle by here evene.

†**Eve·ne.** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēven-īre* to come out, happen, f. *ē-* out + *venīre* to come.] *intr.* To come to pass, happen, result.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 106 He must necessarily have his particular interest, besides the publique, which cannot but evene and happen on many occasions. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1872) 89 The Scotch War now evening, the lucky minute was come. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 57 To try whether the same success would evene with all unripe fruits. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 210 God sometimes may suffer such things to evene.

†**Eve·nement.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *événement* event, occurrence: see prec. and -MENT.] An occurrence; an issue, result.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* I. i. 6 A Providence .. which disposes of all evenements of things agreeably to his will. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. iv. 524 God .. contemplates..in his own wil the efficient of al future evenements.

Evener (*ī·vnəɹ*). [f. EVEN *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or that which makes even; *esp.* one who makes or is a party to an equal division of anything.

a 1400 *Hymn to Virgin* in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. x. 109 Heil evenere of old lawe and of newe. 1889 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 364 The 'Cattle Eveners' Pool' in Chicago was the result of a contract between the four federated railways leading thence eastward and three large dealers. *Ibid.* 364 The eveners agreed in return to divide the traffic according to the terms of the railway agreement.

b. In *Weaving*, 'an instrument used for spreading out the yarn on the beam' (Jam.).

c. An apparatus for giving an equal proportion of work to horses in pulling, drawing a load, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Evener*, a double or treble tree to 'even' or divide the work of pulling upon the respective horses.

†**Even forth,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* Also EMFORTH. [f. EVEN *adv.* + FORTH.]

A. *adv.*

1. Straight on. [Cf. EVEN *adv.* 5.]

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 163 Þanne y entrid in and even-forþ went.

2. (Just so far. Hence) Equally (*with*). [Cf. OE. *swá forð swá* as far as.]

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 143 Lere þe to louye þine enemye ..euene forth with þi-selue. 1430 [see EMFORTH.]

B. *prep.* To the extent of; in proportion to.

c 1314, *c* 1374, 1393 [see EMFORTH.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 305 He dede equite to alle euene forth his powere. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. XXX. (1859) 33 To amende and satysfy for his trespaas..euen forth his power.

†**E·venhead, e·venhood.** Forms: 4–5 evenhede, 5 evenhode, evynhede, -hoode. [OE. **efenhád* (cf. *efenháda bisceop* co-bishop), f. *efen* EVEN *a.* + *hád* rank: see -HEAD, -HOOD].

1. Equality; position of equality; equal dignity or rank.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 7 He stegh in til heuen til þe euenhede and ioy of his fadere. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxviii, He shal areyse hem aboue al other chosen soules to the euenhede of cherubyn & seraphyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 An Evyn-hede, *equalitas.*

b. *concr.* One who is of equal rank; also something equivalent.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 253 Sir Edward .. suilk on wild he take His euenhed in mariage. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 361 Þes þree vertues .. ben evenhed to Goddis witt. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 206 Euenheads, *co-æquales.*

2. a. Impartiality, fairness, equity. b. Equilibrium, well-balanced state (of mind).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 37 Boþe riche & pouere he ȝemed in euenhede. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 8 He sall deme þe world of þe erth in euenhed. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 11 Þat kepes vs fra owterage and haldes vs in evenhede [*printed* everhede]. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 293/2 By evenhede profitably to rayne. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. xviii. 130/2 Equyte..ne euenhode in shyftynge and in demynge myght not entre.

†**Eve·niency.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *ēvenient-em*, pr. pple. of *ēvenīre* to happen: see -ENCY.] Coming to pass.

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 341 The effects of Christs obedience transcend those of Adams disobedience, in regard of certainty of eveniency.

Evening (*ī·vnin*), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 æfnung, 3 eveningue, 4–6 evenyng(e, (7 *Sc.* e'ening), 3– evening. [OE. *æfnung*, verbal sb. f. *æfnian* 'to grow towards evening', f. *æfen* EVEN *sb.*

The vb. occurs in K. ÆLFRED tr. *Greg. Dial.* (Hatton MS.) I. x, þa þa se dæȝ æfnode. Also in tr. *Bæda de Temp., Sax. Leechdoms* III. 260.]

†1. The coming on of 'even', the process or fact of growing dusk; the time at which this takes place, the time about sunset. *Obs.*; merged in 2.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* viii. 11 Heo com ða on æfnunge eft to Noe. *c* 1205 LAY. 30419 Riht to þan euening þa fleh Cadwalan þe king. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 40 In þe eueningue riȝht Seint Ieme cam to him ride. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 57 Whanne the euenyng was maad, there came a riche man fro Armathia. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1458 To hyt drewe to the evenynge.

2. As a synonym of *even*, which it has now superseded in ordinary use: The close of the day; usually, the time from about sunset till bedtime.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144 Evenynge, þe laste parte of þe day. 1553 DUKE NORTHUMBLD. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 22 Wofull was the newes I receyved this evenynge. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 226, I shall fall Like a bright exhalation in the Euening. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. i. § 9 The Pythagoreans..every evening thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day. 1767–95 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* II, The tears that now ilk e'ening Bleach'd her lately crimson'd cheek. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 122 On the evening of the same day. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 111 People met ..at the supper at nine in the evening.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* The closing or declining period of a person's life, or of anything compared to a 'day'.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.), The long day of mankind drawing towards an evening. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1843) 350/1 He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity, and not well known till his evening. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 116 The sad evening of a stormy life. 1812 SHELLEY *Addr. Irish People* 8 The king of Great Britain has arrived at the evening of his days. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 3 To .. consecrate the evening of my life to the unfolding of some of the deep truths of God's Holy Word.

3. An evening spent in a particular way; *esp.* an evening devoted to the reception and entertainment of friends. Cf. *soirée.*

1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Austin Friars* iv, Two or there friends were dropping in to supper; and occasional 'evenings out'. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* xvii, He enjoyed

those 'little evenings', as his aunt termed them. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxxv, Mrs. Osmond having an 'evening'—she had taken the Thursday of each week. 1883 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 844/2 Smoking parties and weekly 'evenings'.

†**4.** *dial.* (See quot.; possibly this belongs to next word.) *Obs.*

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss., *Evenings*, the delivery at even or night, of a certain portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant, who performs his wonted service of mowing or reaping for his lord, and at the end of his day's work receives such a quantity of the grass or corn..as a gratuity or encouragement of his bounden service. 1721–1800 in BAILEY; hence in mod. Dicts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* with sense 'pertaining to evening, occurring in the evening', etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* xix. 7 Aboute the euenynge tyme it shal be light. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 17 Now must we .. giue some euening Musique to her eare. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. i. (R.), Near to his evening region was the sun. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 22 Knowledge ..from the effects of things; which, because it is more dark and obscure than that which ariseth from the causes of things, they [the schoolmen] termed evening knowledge. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 521 The cool Evening-breeze the Meads renews. *Ibid.* IV. 628 A Shepherd's Groom Surveys his Ev'ning Flocks returning Home. 1704 POPE *Pastorals, Autumn* 40 The birds shall cease to tune their ev'ning song. *Ibid. Winter* 45 No grateful dews descend from ev'ning skies. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 282 We took our evening-walk in the fields. 1712 ADDISON *Psalm* xix, Soon as the evening shades prevail. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 83 A day-devourer, and an evening-spy! 1728 — *Dunc.* II. 72 At early dawn to drop Her evening cates before his neighbour's shop. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* VIII. 5, I saw my friends in ev'ning circles meet. 1804 T. JEFFERSON *IWrit.* (1830) IV. 19 My evening prospects now hang on the slender thread of a single life. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv, I have been .. wasting my evening conversation on the desert air. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by the Works* II. 188 Aunt Barbara .. took her to the evening classes of the Art School.

b. In various combinations of a more permanent character, chiefly simple *attrib.*, as *evening-hymn*, †*-mass*, *-prayer*, *-sacrifice*, *-service*, etc.; also **evening-bird** (see quot.); **evening dress**, the costume prescribed by fashion to be worn in the evening; †**evening end**, app. the western end (of a mine work); **evening flower**, a genus of plants (*Hesperantha*, N. O. *Iridaceæ*) so called because its flowers expand early in the evening; †**evening glade**, ? some atmospherical phenomenon seen in the evening; **evening gun** (see quot.); **evening-lighted** *ppl. a.*, illuminated by the light of the evening; **evening party**, a social gathering beginning some time in the evening (cf. 3); **evening-primrose** (see quot. 1872); †**evening-song** = EVENSONG; **evening-star**, applied with definite article to Venus, with indef. art. also to Jupiter and Mercury, when seen in the west after sunset, also *fig.*; **evening-tide** = EVENTIDE.

1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 227/2 The gecko..is sometimes known as the *'Evening Bird'. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 11 'Have you no *evening-dress' asks Netta. 1684 *Copper Mines* ii. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 741 Which Seam or Vein did go from the *Evening-end to the Morning-end of the said Work. 1847 CRAIG, *Hesperantha*, The *Evening-flower. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 66 In the next place he mentions the *Evening Glade. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 145 The Master of the Pink was prevailed on to omit firing the *evening gun. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 121 The guard ship fires evening and morning guns. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Evening Gun*, the warning-piece, after the firing of which the sentries challenge. 1832 TENNYSON *Margaret*, From the *evening-lighted wood. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 38 Shall I come to you at *euening Masse? 1871 *Temple Bar* May 229 In all places where Londoners do congregate, whether at dinner or *evening parties. 1879 ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* II. vii, In true evening-party fashion. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 100 A ciuill modest wife..that will not misse you morning nor *euening prayer. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 172 The expansion of the flowers in the evening only, of Common Œnothera .. hence called *Evening Primrose. 1882 *Garden* 22 July 64/3 The Evening Primrose covers the ground with large pale lemon flowers. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* viii. 72, I sat still full of heuines vntill the *euenynge sacrifice. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* ii, St. Aubert read, in a low and solemn voice, the *Evening Service. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 89 To use it as Papists did their matins and *evening song. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. § 61 Untill the Evening song be finished, for then the Ecclesiastical solemnity is over. *c* 1740 SHENSTONE *Rape Trap*, When the bell rung For evening song, His dinner scarce was ended. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxiv. [lxv.] 8 Thou makest both the mornynge and *euenynge starres to prayse y'. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 519 Till the amrous Bird of Night .. bid haste the Evening Starr On his Hill top. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 46 Ere we yet discern life's evening star. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxiii. 240 Venus: This brilliant star when seen in the west setting soon after the sun, is known by the name of the Evening Star. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxii, 'Tis sweet to see the evening star appear. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanac* 17 Venus is an evening star in the first half of the month [February]. 1552 HULOET, **Euenynge tyde*, or euen tyde. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xi. 2 It came to passe in an euening tide, that Dauid arose from off his bed. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 716 Behold him in the evening-tide of life. *a* 1800 COWPER *Moralizer corrected* 12 To serious thought at evening-tide.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **E·veningless** *a.*, without an evening; **E·veningly** *adv.*, every evening.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 441 And eveningless that sunny noon of heart. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxviii, Daily, or more correctly, eveningly.

†**E·vening,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. EVEN *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. EVEN: **a.** the action of making even, level, or smooth; **b.** ? the action of comparing; hence, comparison (quot. 1230, which may belong to next word).

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Heouenliche luren..passeð alle oðre wiðuten eueninge. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6. § 1 Suche byer..may drawe and strayn them [clothes] for evenyng of them oonly. 1611 COTGR., *Vniement*, an euenning, equalling, planing. 1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 73, I saw where the Natives had been by the evening of the Grass.

2. The condition of being even; equality.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3372 Þi maister..neuer yet of nobley An euenyng to me.

†**E·vening,** *sb.*[3] and *a.* *Obs.* [a. ON. *iafning-i*, sb. f. *iafn* EVEN *a.* But possibly this may have blended with an adv. f. OE. *efen*, EVEN *a.* + *-inga*, *-unga* advb. suffix.]

A. *sb.* An equal, one of the same rank; a 'match'; a neighbour (in scriptural sense).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 162 in *Lamb. Hom.* 169 Þer sculen eueningges bon þe riche and the laȝe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10702 Tatt tu wiþþ þin efenninng þe metelike lede. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 119 Heo..undernam hit [lare] se wel Þæt nane ne was hire euening. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 24 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 271 Geomagog hatte here Kyng, Me nuste no wer ys evenyng. *c* 1450 MYRC 1229 Hast thou enuyet thyn euenynge.

B. *adj.* ? or *adv.*

1. [The sb. or adv. used predicatively.] Equal; on a level; of the same rank. Const. *to, with.*

c 1200 ORMIN 13674 Þe laþe gast þatt wollde ben effninng wiþþ Godd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 Hwuche unðeauwes beoð efnunge to þeos. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11688 (Cott.) Þe crop was euening to þe rote. *Ibid.* 23392 Þat ilk þan mai þe angels do þat þou sal euening þan be to. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2217 Of any erdyng in erthe euenyng to vs.

2. As *adv.* qualifying an adj.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28170 (Cott.) Of him þat was myn euening rike.

†**E·venkin,** *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—[1]. [f. EVEN *a.* + KIN; cf. ALKIN.] Of the same kindred.

c 1450 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* 72 We sal make a specialle prayer for..all oure euenkyn saules.

†**E·venleche,** *v.* *Obs.* [OE. (*ge-*)*efenlǽcan*, f. *efen*, EVEN *a.* + *-lǽcan*, f. *-lác* (see -LOCK) used as suffix forming sbs. of quality.] *trans.* To imitate.

c 1000 *Ps.* lxxxviii. 7 (Lye). *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 34 He [Stephanus] .. Cristes .. ȝebysnunge ærfæstlice ȝeefenlæhte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Soðliche nis nan mon wel cristene butan þe þe criste euenlecheð.

†**E·venlength.** *Obs.* In 3 ȝevelengðhe. [a. ON. *iafnlengd*, f. *iafn* equal, EVEN + *lengd* length.] The time of year when the days and nights are of equal length; the equinox.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 147 In geuelengðhe worn it [ðe mones ligt] mad.

†**E·venless,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. EVEN *a.* + -LESS.] Without evenness; unrhythmical; awkward.

1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* Proleg. 12 The slow and evenlesse Numbers of Prose.

†**Evenle·sten.** *Obs.* [OE. *efe(n)láste*, wk. fem.] Some plant. (Cockayne's rendering 'everlasting' is due to mistaken etymology.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 78 Grundeswelȝe, hole cersan, wegbræde, efelaste, ontre..wel on buteran eal togædere. *Ibid.* III. 2 With heafod wræce ȝenim hamorwyrt & efenlastan nyðowearde. *c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 559 Mercurialis, i. euenlesten, i. mercurial [*Evenlesten*, The herb mercury, Halliwell].

†**E·venlikly,** *adv.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. ME. *evenlyk*, EVENLY *a.* + -LY [2].] **a.** Directly, in a direct line; **b.** exactly. Cf. EVENLY *adv.* 2.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. viii. 2 A thowsand a hundyr and fyfty And thre yhere thare-till ewynlykly. *Ibid.* VIII. iii. 113 Bot fra the stok down ewynlykly Discendand persownys lynealy.

†**E·venliness.** *Obs.* Also 1 efnlicnesse, emlicnes. [OE. *efnlicnesse*, f. *efnlic*, *efenlic*, EVENLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being even; equality, evenness; adaptation, suitability.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 122 Hie healdað ma ȝeferrædenne & efnlicnesse ðonne ealdordom. *a* 1000 *Eadwine's Cant. Psalt.* cxviii. [cxix.] 144 Emlicnes ȝewitnesse þin on ecnesse. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 8 If we do but allow God to deal with us..in wayes bearing an evenliness with our kind.

†**E·venling.** *Obs.* Also 1 efnling, 1–2 efenling. [OE. *efenling*, f. *efen*, EVEN *a.* + -LING.] An equal, fellow-man, 'neighbour'.

a 1000 *Eadwine's Cant. Psalt.* xliv. 8 [xlv. 7] Foreðæn smirede ðe god god þin of ele blisse fore efnlinge þine. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Luuien þi cristen euenling Alswa þe seoluen in alle þing. *Ibid.* 67 Þin sunful efenling luue him for godes þing.

†**E·venlong,** *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Also evelong. [f. EVEN- + LONG *a.*

The etymological notion is obscure; perh. the adv. originated first, and the adj. use was developed from the sense 'straight along', with the help of some confusion with AVELONG. In OE. *efelang* occurs once ('Þæt cuðe hol .. Þæt he efelang ær ȝefylde' *Riddles* xlv. 7), with the sense 'of the same length', or perh. 'lengthwise'.]

A. *adj.* Oblong.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 405 Butter, melk and chese I-schape euelong and cornered wise [*oblongus et tetragonus*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (Tollem. MS.), An euen longe tre meuid swyftly semeþ rounde. *Ibid.* V. ix. (1495) 115 Euenlonge browes wyth lytyll heer sygnefyeth cowardnesse. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 53 Take þe Stuffe of þe Porke, & putte it on euelong cofyn of fayre past. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 199 This brooke is woont..evelong stones [L. *obliqua saxa*] to carrie With hideous roring downe his streame.

B. *adv.* **a.** Straight along, in a line. **b.** In an oblong form.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xxxvi. (1495) 148 The herte is euenlonge shapen as a toppe. 14.. *Porkington MS.* in Wright *Dict.* s. v., One the upper syde make holys evenelonge, as many as thou wylt.

†**Evenly** (ī·vənli), *a.* *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: see EVEN *a.* and -LY [1]. [ME. *evenlich*, OE. *efenlic*, f. *efen*, EVEN *a.* + *-lic*, -LY [1]. Cf. ON. *iafnligr*, Goth. *ibnaleiks.*]

1. Equal; of the same character, degree, rank, weight, etc. Of a date: The same (cf. EVEN *a.* 14 b).

a 1000 *Crist* 39 (Gr.) Næniȝ efenlic ðam ær ne siððan in worlde ȝewearð wifes ȝearnung. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1837 Michæl bitacneþþ uss..whillc iss wiþþ Godd all efennlic. *c* 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 90 Haly thomas of heoueriche Alle apostles eueliche. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 318 Þe date was euenlik, a þousand þre hundred & tuo, Whan þe Erle of Karrik turned þe Scottis fro. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 88 Þou by euenlyk causes enhaunsest þe soules and þe lasse liues. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. iii. 77 ȝhoure modyr and I in ewynlyk gre Discendand fra þe stok are we. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. viii. 2 Eneas .. Twa evinlie burdouns walit..And equale armour..On schulderis ..buklis he.

†**b.** Equal to one's needs; moderate. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Ðet foremeste [Temperancia] is riht ,medeme mel .. Ðat oder [Modica potio] is emliche drinke..for to beten his þurstes nede.

2. Even: **a.** Of persons: Fair, equitable, just, impartial.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. x. 882 Sutyle off ingyne he was: and eloquent And ewynlyk in-till jugement. 1488 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 210/2 Personis .. vnsuspect to his hienes, & evinly to all his liegis. 1494 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 361 (Jam.) The money..salbe layit in ane evinly manis hand. 1567 in G. Buchanan *Detect. Q. Mary* (1572) sig. X iiij a, I desyre the mony to be consignit into an eeuenly mans hand.

b. Of the ground, roads, etc.: Free from inequalities, level, smooth, uniform.

1721 RAMSAY *Poems, To R. Yarde*, Poets show'd these evenly roads That lead to dwellings of the gods. 1808–25 JAMIESON s.v., We speak .. of an evinly course, both as respecting progress in a journey, and the tenor of one's conduct.

Evenly (ī·vənli), *adv.* [OE. *efenlíce*: see EVEN *a.* and -LY [2].] In an even manner or degree.

The physical senses are of late emergence, having in early use been expressed by EVEN *adv.*

1. So as to present an even or uniform surface or line; smoothly, without inequalities in level, form, texture, consistency, depth of tint, etc.

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 49 The court .. is most evenly paved with bricks. *a* 1639 WOTTON (J.) A palish clearness, evenly and smoothly spread..of a pretty solid consistence. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 151 The paste is spread evenly upon the table to an exact depth.

†**2.** In a straight line, directly. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 103 Here the smug and Siluer Trent shall runne, In a new Channell, faire and euenly. 1599 — *Hen. V*, II. iv. 91 You find him euenly deriu'd From his most fam'd, of famous Ancestors.

b. In an even direction or position *with.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 7 Whatsoeuer comes athwart his affection, ranges euenly with mine. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 93 Looking carefully up the vernier, the third line above the figure 3 is seen to lie evenly with a line on the scale.

†**3.** Exactly; in exact coincidence or agreement.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 96 The stern, that thaim the gat gan schawe..com euenlye Thar Crist was abowen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 228 Quhen it [the wain] wes set evinly betuix the chekys of the ȝet. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 179 He..Let make of gold..A precious ymage riche After his fader evenliche. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V. iii. 496 Euenlier and more accordingli. 1512 *Act.* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19. § 10 The hole some.. evenly agreable and concordaunte with the hoole some comprised in the seid endenture.

†**b.** At the very moment; immediately. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1747 To hei3 vs hastily henne..ich hope be þe best, euenly þis euen while. *Ibid.* 5338 Eche man was esed euenli at wille.

4. With reference to movement or action: Without fluctuations or variations; equably, uniformly.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 671 Thou towards him with hand so various..Temper'st thy providence through his short course: Not evenly, as thou rul'st The angelic orders. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 117 A wheel of manifold rims.. would make out uneven bows of circles, in even shares of time, the whole wheel being evenly turned. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1740) I. vii. 251 We are so apt to forget God's administration of the great affairs below, when they go on evenly and regularly. *Mod.* The hind wheel of my bicycle doesn't run evenly.

b. With equanimity or evenness of mind; serenely, tranquilly.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 11 Strenghe ..of herte and will euynly to suffire þe wele and þe waa.

1682 Norris *Hierocles* Pref. 19 That can look upon another man's Lands evenly and pleasingly as if they were his own. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) II. x. 275 To be ready to bear evenly, not sullenly.

5. Without inclination to either side. **a.** In a state of equipoise; under even conditions; without manifest advantage on either side. **b.** Impartially, fairly, justly, equitably.

a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 79 in *O. E. Misc.* 106 And þe clerek and þe knyht he schulle demen euelyche [*a* 1275 (*2nd text*) euenliche] riht. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 103, I trow he suld be hard to sla, And he war bodyn all evynly. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 45 Gif the Iudge refusis to do the Law eavenlie, the partie compleinand sall haue recourse to the King. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 53 He thinkis als luff did him hye awance, So ewynly held be fauour the ballance. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 297 [She] prouyded men lerned..euenly & indyfferently to here all causes. *a* 1626 Bacon *Advice to Villiers* (J.), It behoves you to carry yourself wisely and evenly between them [the king and prince] both. *a* 1742 Bentley (J.), Being evenly balanced between infinite attractions. 1843 Arnold *Hist. Rome* III. 157 A single battle, evenly contested and hardly won. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 255 The Sovereign..had not the power to bear himself evenly between his large and his small kingdom. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 118 The apparent wishes of the nation hung so evenly and oscillated so frequently.

6. Equally. **† a.** In an equal degree or proportion. Sometimes followed by *as*. *Obs.*

a 1000 tr. *Bæda's Eccl. Hist.* III. xxiii, Calin..wæs mæsse preost & efenlic Godes man. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. v. 25 Þou..compleinest þat gerdouns ne ben not euenliche 3olde to þe desertes of folk. 1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xlvii. 14 Forsoothe 3e shuln weelde it, eche euenly as his brother. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* xiv. 48 Þe sterre euenlich 3ede to-fore euery kyng and all her pepil. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxvi. (1483) 71 b, Theyr wyttes shold ben euen y lyke, and euenly shold they comprehenden.

b. In the same degree throughout. Cf. 1.

a 1613 Brerewood (J.), The upper face of the sea is known to be level by nature, and evenly distant from the centre. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* (1759) 309 The liquor reflecting all the rays of its proper colour *evenly*.

c. In equal parts or shares; as much on one side as on the other.

1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5, Cxx *li*, euenliche to be departed betwix ham thre. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 606 Hony, myxt with salt armonyake And comyn evenly, is goode therfore. 1471 *Act. Audit.* 18 One [= on] baith thair expensis evinly. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 43 b, Gavelkind whereby..the children males oughte evenly to inherit. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* Pref. B iij, There is no great Art in deuiding euenly of those things, which are subiect to number and measure. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 5/6 The two parties in the borough are very evenly divided.

7. *Evenly even, odd*: see Even, Odd.

† Evenme·te, *a. Obs.* Also 2 *Orm.* efennmete. [? OE. **efenmǽte*, f. *efen*, Even *a.* + *mǽte* (see Meet *a.*) of a certain measure, f. WGer. **māta* measure. Cf. OHG. *ebenmāzi*.] Of the same measure or standing, co-equal.

c 1200 Ormin 12365 Wiþþ enngless efennmete. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlviii. 13 [xlix. 12] Til un-wise meres even-mete es he.

Evenness (*ī·vĕn,nés*). [OE. *efenniss*: see Even *a.* and -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being smooth or level; smoothness, levelness.

1580 Baret *Alv.* P 441 The plainenesse or euennesse of the sea. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Limé*, Scraped, or shauen vnto a sleeknesse, or euennesse. 1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 91 For stateliness of the buildings, paving, and evenness of the street..far superior to any in Europe. 1714 Derham *Astro-Theol.* Prel. Disc. (1750) 33 The evenness of the surface of the lunar spots. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* Supp. 20 June 4/3 The paring down must..be done with great evenness and accuracy.

2. Uniformity in shape, texture, arrangement, etc.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 182 Trees of admirable height and evennesse. 1684–5 Boyle *Min. Waters* 69 The length and evenness of the stem. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 27 b, The Sallow, the Hornbeam..and the Fig..by their Dryness and Evenness, are..wonderfully soft and easy under the Carver's Tool. 1878 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* 2 The evenness, the whiteness..in a beautiful set of teeth.

3. Of movement or action: Uniformity, freedom from fluctuations in speed or intensity; equability. Also of the mind, temper, etc.: Equability; calmness, equanimity.

1574 H. G. *Briefe Tables* G ij a, Thou, for to cause that the raye maye go with an euennesse, shalte cause this maniple to go by fiue in a rancke in breadth. 1655 Jer. Taylor *Unum Necess.* iii. § 5 (R.) A good man may..in a sudden anger go beyond the evenness of a wise Christian. 1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 401 His Recovery..was owing to the great Evenness of his Temper. 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacr.* (J.), The ether most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that evenness and celerity is requisite in them all. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 2 Evenness of Voice and Delivery. 1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iv. 331 The evenness with which a Frenchman pronounces the syllables.

† 4. Balanced condition, equipoise. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, Equidistance from extremes; the just mean.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* III. xxiii. (1495) 71 Some pulse hyght meane euyn and temperate. This meane and euinnes comyth of moche and lytyll. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 140 He lucre & losse weiethe in evennesse. *a* 1600 Hooker (J.), That so it [a crooked stick] may settle itself..in a middle estate of evenness. 1646 J. Whitaker *Uzziah* 22 It [is] a difficulty for an unsteady paralyticall hand to carry a full cup with evennesse. 1653 Rouse *Myst. Marr.* 316 The one are so ballanced with the other that the soul is kept in an evenness. 1660 *Andromania* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 200 See the ambassadors entertain'd With such an evenness as should be us'd to men We neither fear nor love.

5. Of the administration of justice: Equitableness, impartiality. † Formerly in wider use: Equity, righteousness.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) cxviii [cxix]. 144 (Bosw.) Efennys ꝥecyðnys ðin on ecnysse. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 9 And als deme sal he World of erþe in evennesse. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxviii. (1869) 19 To varie it at your wille..after that the cas asketh and right and euenenesse is. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 138 Be carefull..in the duties of equity and euennesse amongst men, this is religion. 1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* Pref. 5 They have delivered things to posterity with..much candour and evenness. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* I. xvi. 302 Without it..these noble knights had never known the evenness of Count Baldwin's justice.

¶ *pl.* after the Vulgate and the Heb.: Right things.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvi[i]. 2 Þin eghen se euenesses.

† 6. Equality. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxiv. (1495) 73 The line of the euynesse of daye and nighte. 1530 Palsgr. 217/2 Evennesse, *equalité*. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. i. § 4. 34 Evenness, Parity.

† Even-old, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: (see Even *a.* and Old). [OE. *efeneald*: see Even- and Old.] **A.** *adj.* Of the same age; co-eval. **B.** *sb.* One who is of the same age.

a 1000 *Widsith* 40 (Gr.) Nænig efen-eald him eorlscipe maran on-orette. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 134 (Bosw.) Pleȝende mid his efen-ealdum. *c* 1200 Ormin 18605 Swa wass Crist..all wiþþ hiss Faderr efenald. 1382 Wyclif *Dan.* i. 10 He shal see 3our cheeris lener byfore other 3unge men, 3our eueneldis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Eveneholde, or euenelde, *coevus*. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 14 b, Lyke as I se my son do for his frende & euen3elde.

Evenomate (*ive·nŏmeıt*), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. E- out + Venom *sb.* + -ate ³.] *trans.* To take out the poison from (food, etc.).

a 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 122 Purified from the poison of the practical Romish doctrine of works as the Mandioc is evenomated by fire.

† E·vens, *adv. Obs.* [genit. of Even *sb.* used *advb.*] In the evening.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 375 Folke was on þaire firste slepe & it was furth euyns.

Evensong (*ī·v'nsɒŋ*). [f. Even *sb.* + Song.]

1. *Eccl.* The English name of the service (also called *vespers*) usually celebrated shortly before sunset, being the sixth of the seven 'canonical hours' of the Western Church. After the Reformation applied to the 'Evening Prayer' of the Church of England, which is 'an abridgement of the offices of Evensong and Compline as used before the Reformation' (Hook *Ch. Dict.*).

The Doleful Evensong: the 'Fatal Vespers' of 26 Oct. 1623, at which the greater part of a R. C. congregation lost their lives through the falling-in of a floor.

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* xix, Þa seofon tid-sangas..uhtsang ant þrim-sang..non-sang ant æfen-sang. *c* 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 50 Æfensanc dæghwamlice mid feower sealmorum. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 528 At þe day of date of euen-songe, On oure byfore þe sonne go doun. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 17 Euery brother and sister..shullen..heren y^e^ seruice of bothe y^e^ euensonge & messe. 1462 in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* ix. (1872) 277 He schall helpe to ryng all in to Matens and Masse and evynsong with his felow. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Table for the Ordre of the Psalmes, to be sayed at Matins and Euensong. *c* 1550 Becon *Treat. Fasting* in *Catechism* (1844) 533 Such should not be counted to fast that did eat before evensong was done. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 217 The country Lasses dance in the Church-yard after Even-song. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 427 He [John Gee] had been at the doleful Evensong in the Black-Friers in London, 26 Oct. 1623. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* II. 106 Doom'd to say his beads and Evensong. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xvii, 'I might hae gaen to evensong, and heard Daddy Docharty mumbling his mass'. 1882 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 97 His matin prayer..his evensong were all out of Holy Writ.

attrib. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* ii. Wks. (1847) 61/1 To diet their ignorance..with the limited draught of a matin, and evensong drench.

b. The time of evensong; the hour of sunset. *arch.* Also more fully † *evensong-time.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25594 (Cott.) Suete iesu..þou gaf sight o þi blod and flexs at euen-sanges time [*c* 1340 (Fairf.) euensange time]. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4800 Fram afternone to auensong. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVII. 450 Quhen that evynsang-tym ves neir. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 504 II. 191 On the same day at evyn-song time. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v a, Let hir fast till euensong. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccIxix. (R.), The yonge kyng entred into Reynes, the Saturday at euensongtyme. 1560–78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.*, The Saterday, and other vigils to be holy daies from Evensong to Evensong. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* (J.), If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts 'till evensong. *a* 1700 Dryden *Poems* (J.), He tun'd his notes both evensong and morn. 1755 in Johnson. 1775 in Ash. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ballads, Before Dawn* 9 From evensong to day time.

† c. *Sicilian evensong*: = 'Sicilian vespers': see Vespers. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 718 All the Frenchmen that were in the Ile of Sicilia..upon Easter day, at the first peale to Evensong..were al put to death..whereupon this proverbe doth yet remaine amongst us, The Sicilian Evensong. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth *Irene* Wks. 168 Towns will close their gates upon you; and ye may some day expect a Sicilian even-song.

2. *gen.* (partly *transf.* from 1). A song sung in the evening.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 830 If euen song and morwe song accorde Lat se now who shal telle the firste tale. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 64 Thee, chauntress, oft the woods among I woo, to hear thy even-song. 1647 Crashaw *Poems* 176 Sit thee down, and sing thy evensong in the sad tree's shade. 1876 Ouida *Winter City* xii. 373 Flocks of birds..were singing their sweet shrill evensong.

† Even-star. *Obs.* Also 5 -stern. [OE. *æfensteorra*, f. *æfen*, Even *sb.* + *steorra*, Star; for *even-stern* cf. ON. *aptan-stiarn*.] Evening-star.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Se steorra ðe we hataþ æfensteorra. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 766 For he is faier ouer alle men, so euen sterre ouer erðe fen. 1388 Wyclif *Job* xxxviii. 32 Thou..makist euene sterre..to rise on the sones of erthe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 119 The Euenstern, *vesperus*. 1552 Huloet, Euen starre..*vesper, vesperugo*.

Event (*ivе·nt*), *sb.* Also 6 *Sc.* evend. [a. OF. *event*, ad. L. *ēvent-us* occurrence, issue, f. *ēvenīre* to come out, happen, result, f. *ē-* out + *venīre* to come.]

1. The (actual or contemplated) fact of anything happening; the occurrence *of*. Now chiefly in phrase *In the event of*: in the case (something specified) should occur.

1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* Introd. 1, I could not but expect the euent of so good a thing. *Mod.* In the event of the earl's death, the title will lapse.

† b. *In point of event*: in point of fact, as things have actually happened. *Obs.*

1676 Allen *Addr. Nonconf.* 29 And..we find in point of event, that the ordinary way..hath been, etc.

2. Anything that happens, or is contemplated as happening; an incident, occurrence. *The course of events*: see Course.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 204 To Order well the State, That like Euents, may ne'er it Ruinate. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV. 140 The dangerous euents in darke and tempestuous nights, which happen there [in this sea]. 1650 Cromwell *Lett.* 12 Sept. (Carlyle), [We do not think] of the hand of the great God in this mighty and strange appearance of His; but can slightly call it an 'event'! 1736 Butler *Anal.* Introd. Wks. 1874 I. 2 This observation forms..a presumption..that such event has or will come to pass. 1803 Campbell *Lochiel's Warning*, Coming events cast their shadows before. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xix, Her affection, awakened by the events of the morning. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 86 An utter change in the political events which came after..would have been the result.

b. *pl.* (without article) for 'the course of events'; also occas. in sing. *the event.*

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xiv. 238, I resolved to put myself upon the watch to see them..and leave the rest to the event. 1842 Miall *Nonconf.* II. 1 Events have proved us right. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* II. xii. 130 Nature and events had made him king.

c. In mod. use chiefly restricted to occurrences of some importance; hence colloquial uses such as *quite an event*. (Cf. Fr. *un véritable événement*.)

1883 Mrs. Bishop in *Leisure H.* 84/2 The first sight of a real mangrove swamp is an event.

d. In the doctrine of chances: (*a.*) Any one of the possible (mutually exclusive) occurrences, some one of which will happen under stated conditions, and the relative probability of which may be computed. *Compound event*: one that consists in the combined occurrence of two or more simple events. (*b.*) Occasionally, a trial or hazard, which will result in some one of several different ways ('events' in the preceding sense).

1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 96 One of the events, A, B, C, &c. must happen at every trial, and each event brings with it a specified gain or loss. 1885 Crofton in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIX. 771 Determination of the probabilities of Compound Events, when the probabilities of the simple events on which they depend are known. *Ibid.*, Let there be an event which must turn out in one of two ways, W and B.

e. In sporting language: Something on the issue of which money is staked; also, one of the items in a programme of sports.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 66 The young fellows were making an 'event' out of Ethel's marriage and sporting their money freely on it. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* i. 4 Trusting to the next event at Newmarket to set him right. 1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 247/2 The Amateur Athletic Association passed a rule prohibiting the holding of professional events at amateur athletic meetings. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 50 Of the leading events Oxford, Cambridge, and Eton each won one.

3. That which follows upon a course of proceedings; the outcome, issue; that which proceeds from the operation of a cause; a consequence, result. *In (the) event*: in (the) result.

1573 *Sempill Ball.* 187 Weill micht the counsals beir ane gude euend. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 247 Touching the originall, proceeding, and event of these wars I spare to speake much. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* I. i, Causes best friended haue the best euent. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 4 Too much indulgence..is a cruell loue in the euent. 1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 24 His courtesy in intention proved a mischief in event. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 3 A beautiful Creature in a Widow's Habit sat in Court, to hear the Event of a Cause concerning her Dower. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 96 We have surprising accounts..of the recovery of persons, without the least prospect of a favourable event. 1820

Scott *Ivanhoe* xiii, He then took his aim .. and the multitude awaited the event in breathless silence. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 612 The event of his enterprise was doubtful. 1866 Motley *Dutch Rep.* II. ii. 146 They openly, and in the event successfully, resisted the installation of the new prelate. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 53 There is no merit ..in learning wisdom after the event.

† b. Undesigned or incidental result. *nonce-use.*

1644 H. Parker *Jus Pop.* 25 The Pilot wafts himself by event [Aristotle's κατὰ συμβεβηκός, *Phys.* II. 1], it being impossible that he should waft others, if hee were absent.

† 4. What 'becomes of' or befalls (a person or thing); fate. *Obs.*

15.. More *Edw. V.* Ep. Ded. 2 The miserable and wretched end and event of the other. 1591 Spenser *Teares Muses* 143 A ship in midst of tempest left..Full sad and dreadfull is that ships event. 1611 Bible *Eccl.* ix. 2. 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 129 They differ as unto the Event they may come unto.

5. Idiomatic phrases, with mixed notion of 2 and 3. *At* (or † *in*) *all events*: whatever happens or happened; in any case, at any rate. † *Upon all events*: for every emergency.

1672 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 80, I had put all things in readiness upon all events. 1685 *Ibid.* II. 250 In all events ..the Church of England..is the most primitive, apostolical, and excellent. [1703 Ld. Holt in Raymond *Rep.* 909 He is bound to answer for the goods at all events but acts of God and the king's enemies.] 1761–2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. li. 42 Civil war .. must in all events, prove calamitous to the nation. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. ii. 73 Dupleix sent repeated orders that it [the reinforcement] might be intercepted at all events. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. x. 603 Berkstead was a pedlar, or at all events a hawker of small wares. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 35 Not this at all events, which is the opposite of truth.

† **Event,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. L. *ēvent-* ppl. stem of *ēvenīre* (see Evene *v.*) to happen, take place.] *intr.* To come to pass.

(An alleged transitive verb of this form in Richardson and later Dicts. is based on a passage misquoted from T. Wilson *Rhet.* 6 b; edd. 1553 and 1580 have *invented.*)

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 13, An English History acted and euented in my Countrey of England. 1615 A. Niccholes *Marriage & Wiv.* xii, My Maid and I .. Will tell old Stories long ago evented To pass the Time. 1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* § 32 To teach their Disciples *apathy*, or courage against whatsoever events.

† **Eve·nt,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *éventer*, OF. *esventer*, f. *es-* :—L. *ex-* + *vent* wind; cf. Avent.] a. *trans.* To expose to the air; hence, to cool. b. *intr.* for *refl.* To vent itself, find a vent.

1559 Baldwin in *Mirr. Mag.*, *Clifford* viii, To euent the heat that had me nye vndoen. 1603 B. Jonson *K. Jas'. Entertainm. Coronat.*, Lest the fervour of so pure a flame As this my city bears, might lose the name Without the apt eventing of her heat. 1609 — *Case is altered* v. iii, The place from whence that scalding sigh evented. 1606 Chapman *Hero & Leander* III, Till he [Phœbus] find oppos'd A loose and rorid vapour that is fit T' event his searching beams.

† **Eventa·tion.** *Obs.* [a. F. *eventation*, f. *éventer*: see prec.] A letting out, a drawing (of blood).

1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) O vj b, In suche cases. a litle eventacion of the infected bloude, maye bee the saving of their lyves. [1611 Cotgr., *Eventation*, a venting; also, the opening of a veine.]

† **Eve·nterate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. L. *ē-* out + *venter* belly + -ate [3]: cf. F. *éventrer.* Prob. orig. a misprint in Browne for *exenterate.*] a. *trans.* To open the bowels of; to disembowel. b. *intr.* 'To come out of the belly' (Blount *Glossogr.*, 1656). Hence † **Eventera·tion** *Obs.*—[0] = Eventration.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi. 116 In a Bear which the Hunters eventerated, I beheld the young ones with all their parts distinct. 1678 Phillips, *Eventeration*, a taking out the belly of anything. 1692–1732 in Coles.

Eventful (*ĭve·ntful*), *a.* [f. Event *sb.* + -ful. A word used once by Shakspere, whence Johnson's only quotation; not appearing otherwise in our quots. till after Johnson.]

1. Full of events; rich in striking occurrences.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 164 Last Scene of all, That ends this strange euentfull historie. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 252 The eventful story of her [Placidia's] life. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 173 The changes which fourteen eventful years had produced. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. i. 5 Barneveld's eventful life.

2. Fraught with important issues; momentous.

1773 Langhorne *Orig. Veil* (R.) The man of faith thro' Gerar doom'd to stray, A nation waiting his eventful way. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii, A thousand times she turned about the eventful paper. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* VII. xiii, Thalaba..waited calmly for the eventful day. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 591 The interval between the sitting of Saturday and the sitting of Monday was anxious and eventful.

3. = Eventual 5.

1826 Bentham in *Westminst. Rev.* VI. 474 To levy .. any part..not exceeding..for any child, a moiety of such his, her, or their then eventful portion or portions.

Hence **Eve·ntfulness,** eventful quality.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 592 What we miss in eventfulness is made up in descriptions, etc. 1884 Church *Bacon* iv. 93 Bacon..saw..the critical eventfulness of the moment.

Eventide (*ī·v'ntəid*). *arch.* [OE. *æfen-tíd*, f. *æfen*, Even *sb.* + *tíd* time, Tide.] The time of evening; evening. Also *fig.*

[*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.*, Mark xi. 11 Miððy ȝee efrn wæs tid ȝefoerde on Bethania mið tuoelfum.] *a* 1000 tr. *Greg. Dial.* I. x. (Bosw.), Seo æfen-tid ðæs dæȝes. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Iðen ende of al his liue, þet was ase iðen euentid. 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* i. 8. *c* 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* I. xix, In þe eventide discusse þe maner, what þou hast ben þis day in worde, worke, & þouȝt. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 447 This life hath not one hour certain, whensoever the eventide thereof cometh. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxiv. 63. 1780 Cowper *Nighting. & Glowv.*, Nor yet at eve his note suspended, Nor yet when eventide was ended. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* VI. *Castle Vautsberg*, Those same soft bells at eventide Rang in the ears of Charlemagne.

attrib. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* cxl. 2 Euentid sacrifise.

† **Eve·ntilate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēventilāt-* ppl. stem of *ēventilā-re* to fan, f. *ē-* out + *ventilāre* to fan: see Ventilate. Cf. OF. *eventiler.*]

1. *trans.* To expose to the wind or air; to fan; to winnow (corn); to aerate (blood).

1623 in Cockeram. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Eventilated*, fanned, cooled, or clensed by the wind. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 185 The Symptoms .. were caused by Bloud fermenting too much, and not eventilated enough. 1706 in Phillips; hence in Ash, etc.

2. *fig.* To lay open to discussion; to discuss; to Ventilate.

1657 Howell *Londinop.* 377 It is nowhere so narrowly discussed and eventilated. 1669 *Addr. Yng. Gentry Eng.* 136 This is a subject so copiously and methodically elsewhere..eventilated.

b. (see quot.: not in the Law Dicts.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Eventilate*..in a Law-sense, to estimate, prize, or value an Estate or Inheritance.

† **Eventila·tion.** *Obs.* [f. prec.: see -ation. Cf. It. *eventilatione* (Florio).]

1. a. The action of fanning, or of supplying fresh air. b. The action of winnowing; also of scattering to the winds. c. Aeration (of blood, humours, etc.).

a. 1643 J. H[owell] *Parables on Times* 15 Nothing could be .. so directly opposite to his soft gentle breeses and eventilations. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. VI. XXXV, This heat is..a generative gentle heat joyn'd with moisture, nor needs it ayr for eventilation. 1651 — *Venice* 33 By reason of the fresh breezes and eventilations of the circumjacent Sea. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Eventilation*, a Winnowing.

b. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Anemone*, Which, by means of that Eventilation, sends out the Seed in such a Manner as it is proper to be sown. 1767 A. Campbell *Lexiph.* (1774) 109 My cudgel..shall soon disseminate, by a rapid eventilation, the brains in his pericranium.

c. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 161 Lest it should obstruct and hinder eventilation by its clamminess. *Ibid.* XI. 378 The Skull being carefully opened..he was recovered by the eventilation of his Brain. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 205 It [vital flame] requires constant eventilation, through the trachæa and pores of the body.

¶ Used for: What is 'vented' or belched forth.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* 238 There remains scarce anything now of all their Factions and Frothy Eventilations or Productions of any kind.

2. The action of laying open to discussion; an examination, discussion.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) III. 21 In the search and eventilation of naturall verities. 1651 — *Venice* 148 After some Eventilations of the matters, this Answer was sent. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Eventilation*..a strict examining..or sifting of a Business. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

Eventless (*ĭve·ntlés*), *a.* [f. Event *sb.* + -less; cf. *eventful.*] Without events; unmarked by noteworthy incidents.

1815 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1842–6) VII. 231 Our journey was eventless. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. i. 72 So smoothly o'er our heads the days did flit, Yet not eventless either. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* x. 213 On the 21st we made a tedious eventless voyage. 1880 J. W. Sherer *Conjuror's Daughter* 225 The long eventless day was nearing to its close.

Hence **Eve·ntlessly** *adv.*, in an eventless manner. **Eve·ntlessness,** the condition of being eventless.

1888 G. E. Post *Lond. Miss. Conf.* I. 24 Her life goes on eventlessly year after year until she reaches the mature age of ten. 1872 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* (1884) 309 He was pleased with the natural eventlessness of the whole adventure.

Eventration (*ī·ventrē·ı·ʃən*). [a. Fr. *éventration*, f. *éventrer*, f. *é-* (*es-* :—L. *ex-*) out + *ventre* belly.]

1. The action of opening the belly (of an animal).

1875 Miss Cobbe *False Beasts* 39 The animal's [camel's] provision of water, which his master could always reach .. by the simple process of eventration.

2. a. The condition of a fœtus in which the abdominal viscera are extruded. b. In women: A pendulous condition of the lower abdomen. c. 'The condition of a large ventral hernia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). d. The escape of a large amount of intestines from an abdominal wound.

a. 1860 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

c. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 508/1 The tumour formed by the protruding viscera is designated..eventration.

d. 1847 in Craig. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Eve·ntriqueness.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as if **eventric* (*-ique*) (f. *ē-* out + L. *ventr-em* belly + -ic) + -ness.] Corpulence. In quot. *fig.*

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 141 If London..must..be born with till its humors be sweetened, and its eventriqueness be reduced..then to no purpose is this waste of rage.

Eventual (*ĭve·ntiuăl*), *a.* [ad. F. *éventuel*, f. as if ad. L. **ēventuāl-is*, f. *ēventu-s*: see Event.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to events or occurrences; consisting in events; of the nature of an event. *Obs.*

1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl.* XIV. i, There is nothing more dangerous than to make construction of God's purposes, out of eventuall appearances. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 50 To run counter to Gods providence, which is his reall word, and as it were an Eventuall Oracle. 1684 H. More *Answ. Remarks Exp. Apoc.* B iv a, The true Authentick eventual measure to compute the fulfilling of the Medial-Visions by.

† 2. That happens to exist. *Obs.*

1752 Fielding *Amelia* IX. x, By pride I mean that saucy passion which exults in every little eventual pre-eminence over other men. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 158 In what manner I should prevent the eventual delay of twenty-four hours from becoming..a source of new calamity.

3. That will arise or take place in a particular contingency.

1767 Ld. Lyttelton *Hen. II*, I. (ed. 2) 86 William aspired to secure to himself the eventual succession to the crown of that kingdom [France], in case that Louis..should die before his father. 1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 279 Nothing is provided for it, but an eventual surplus to be divided with one class of the private demands. 1874 Deutsch *Rem.* 252 The Bishops will not have too much time to prepare their eventual opposition. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ix. 623 He offered to admit England to a share in the eventual partition of the Spanish monarchy.

† b. Of stipulations: Conditional (cf. Eventually 1 b). Of an army: To be raised if required.

1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 440 The Dutch began to talk of finishing an Eventual Treaty (as they call'd it) for themselves, as soon as the Acts about Powers were wholly dispatch'd. 1796 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 98 The consideration of their services should be eventual, and depend on the success of their exertions. 1799 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 279 A bill..authorizing the President in case of a declaration of war..by any European power, to raise an eventual army of thirty regiments.

4. Of the nature of an event or result.

1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xvii. (1700) 162 The Certainty of the Prescience is not antecedent or causal, but subsequent and eventual. 1755 Johnson, *Eventual*, happening in consequence of anything; consequential. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 134 Eventual vexation to persons liable to be called upon to serve in the capacity of special jurors. 1834 Ht. Martineau *Moral* III. 124 An aggression on the rights of industry, and an eventual injury to all concerned.

5. Ultimately resulting.

1823 Faber *Diffic. Infidelity* (1833) 3 The necessary consequence which it involves .. an eventual denial of God's omnipotence. 1850 Gladstone *Gleanings* V. CXXXVI. 252 The silent decay and eventual overthrow of her natural defences. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. x. 618 As society advances, the eventual cessation of all such attempts is certain. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 437 Gradually moulded into their eventual form.

Eventuality (*ĭve·ntiu|æ·lĭti*). [f. prec. + -ity: cf. F. *éventualité.*]

1. Something that may happen; a possible event or occurrence; a contingency.

1852 Lever *Daltons* I. 123 Some experience had..trained him to a tactic of waiting and watching for eventualities. 1855 Browning *Men & Wom.* I. *Bp. Blougram's Apol.*, In that bewildering entanglement Of horrible eventualities. 1878 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. xii. 184 In certain eventualities this state of things might give rise to grave difficulties.

2. *Phrenology.* The faculty of observing and remembering the order of succession in events; the supposed 'organ' of this faculty.

1828 G. Combe *Const. Man.* 72 Individuality and Eventuality, or the powers of observing things that exist and occurrences. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 314 The forehead converges to a central protuberosity, where phrenologists locate eventuality.

Eventually (*ĭve·ntiuăli*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly [2].]

1. In the event of something happening.

1830 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 164 Some eventually possible inconvenience.

† b. In order to provide against a contingency; in conditional terms. *Obs.*

1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* II. cxcvi. 239 So many of my letters have miscarried..that I am forced to repeat the same thing over and over again eventually 1752 *Ibid.* IV. 3, I am sensible that they can only be met with by great accident at family sales and auctions, so I only mention the affair to you eventually. [So often in Chesterf.] 1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 271 Not conditionally and eventually, but positively and authoritatively.

† 2. In result (as opposed to intention). *Obs.*

1660 Boyle *Seraphic Love* Wks. 1772 I. 248, I..think that Hermione has but intentionally, not eventually disobliged you. 1706 De Foe *Jure Div.* Pref. 20 King James was not deposed by those, otherwise than eventually: these were the Causes of all this. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 109 Other vices eventually do mischief: this alone aims at it as an end.

3. In the event, in the end, finally, ultimately.

a 1680 Glanvill *Serm.* i. (1681) 80 If one that shall eventually be shut out, may do all this, what shall become of the generality of Religious men that never do so much? 1797 E. M. Lomax *Philanthrope* 278 Seneca..endeavoured to employ every day of his life as if it eventually might be his last. 1843 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. x. 179 Absentees .. will doubtless eventually disappear from Ireland. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Ways Sc.* v. 122 This line eventually became the brightest line of the whole spectrum.

Eventuate (*ĭve·ntiu|e·ıt*), *v.* [f. L. *ēventu-s* Event *sb.* + -ate; cf. *actuate.* First used in U. S., and still regarded as an Americanism, though it has been employed by good writers in England.]

1. *intr.* To have a (specified) event or issue; to turn out (well or ill); to issue, result *in.*

1789 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 313,

I am sure it is wrong, and cannot eventuate well. **1835** M. Scott *Cruise Midge* xii, The squib had eventuated, as the Yankees say .. in a zigzag or cracker. **1855** Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 151 The Schoolmen could not but eventuate in William of Ockham. **1873** Smiles *Huguenots Fr.* II. ii. (1881) 361 He heard .. the discussions which eventuated in Acts of Parliament. **1877** A. J. Ross *Mem. Bp. Ewing* xxxi. 536 The crisis had eventuated favourably.

2. To be the issue; to result, come about.

1834 De Quincey *Coleridge* Wks. (1863) II. 93 In the upshot, this conclusion eventuated (to speak Yankeeishly), that, etc. **1876** M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* I. 25 If So-and-so were condemned, a schism in the National Church would eventuate. **1884** *Law Times* 14 June 121/1 When there was danger of a war eventuating with America.

3. *trans.* To bring to the event or issue.

1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 103 Yes, (to eventuate my story) it did me good.

Eventuation (*ĭvɛ:ntiu*$_{1}$*ē*^{1}·*ʃən*). [f. prec.: see -ation.] The action of 'eventuating'; bringing or coming to an issue; realization; issue.

a **1848** R. W. Hamilton (Ogilvie). **1876** *Overmatched* II. xii. 196 Deputing to some good genius..the eventuation of his more dazzling hopes.

† **E·ver,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 eofer, eofor, efer, efor, 3 eaver, 4 ever. [OE. *eofor* = OHG. (and mod.Ger.) *eber*, ON. *iǫfurr*:—OTeut.**ĕburo-z*, allied to OSlav. *veprĭ*, L. *aper*.]

1. A wild boar.

c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* lxxix. [lxxx.] 13 Hine utan of wuda eoferas wrotað and wilde deor westað and frettað. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 182 Sele þu him..flæsc eofores. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 13 Ha in hare wurðunge as eaueres forroteden.

2. *Comb.* **Ever-fern:** a. the Polypody, *Polypodium vulgare*; b. *Osmunda regalis*.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 188 Deos wyrt man .. efor fearn nemneð. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 135 *Filix arboratica*, eferfearn. *c* **1050** *Ags. Voc.* ibid. 297 *Filix minuta*, eoforfearn. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 438 He busked hym a bour..Of hay & of euer-ferne & erbez a fewe. *a* **1387** *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 32 Osmunda, herba est, everferne. *a* **1400** *Sloane MS.* 5. 9 b, Osmundo..eueruern. **14..** *Recipes* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 52 For the stane .. tak everferne that grewes on the ake.

Ever (*e·vəɹ*), *adv.* Forms: *a.* 1–3 æfre (*north.* æfra, 2 ævre, 3 ævere), 2–3 afre, efre, efer(e, 3 aver(e, avre, eur, 2–4 evr(e, evere, 3–4 hevere, 2–5 eaver, 2–6 evir, -yr, 9 *dial.* ivver, 2– ever. *β.* 3 ær, er, 4–7 ere, 6– e'er. Also *a.* 3 3avre, 6 yeffor. *β.* 4 yer. [OE. *æfre*. Not found in other Teut. langs.; the ulterior etymology is doubtful. Connexion of some kind with OE. *á*, Ay is probable on account of the sense.

If it be a compound of *á*, the second element should begin with *f* (or less probably with *b*), and contain the vowel *i* or *ĭ*. The most plausible suggestion hitherto made is that of Cosijn (*Taalk. Bijdragen* II. 267), that it is equivalent to Goth. **aiw fatrhwan* 'ever in life'; cf. the common OE. phrase *á tó feore* in similar sense; also OHG. *neonaltre* never, lit. 'never in life'. This is supported by the agreement of the final *-a* of the ONorthumb. *æfra* with the ending of the locative (dat.) of the *-u* declension, to which the sb. *feorh* life (:—**ferhwus*) originally belonged. The recorded forms of *feorh*, however, do not account for the umlaut; but cf. the cognate OE. *firas*, OS. *firihôs*, ON. *firar* 'men'. A different suggestion has been made by Prof. G. Hempl in *Mod. Lang. Notes* IV. (1889) 417, viz. that the word is an adverbial case of a subst. compound f. *á+byre* (:—**buri*) event, occasion. On this view its formation would be closely analogous to that of Ger. *jemals*. With regard to the umlaut Prof. Hempl compares *árende*:—**árundi*; with regard to the *f* from *b* he compares *wéofod* for **wíh-bed* (or *-béod*).

I. Always, at all times; in all cases. (All these senses, exc. 1 b and 5 b, are now *arch.* or merely literary.)

1. Throughout all time, eternally; throughout all past or all future time; perpetually (often hyperbolically or in relative sense: throughout one's life, etc.). *arch.* Also strengthened *Ever and ever*, † *ever ay*.

a **1000** Cynewulf *Crist* 111 Du æfre wære. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Þet is and wes and efre scal beon iblecced ofer al. *c* **1200** Ormin 206 Icc amm Gabriæl Þatt æfre & æfre stannde Biforenn Godd. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Þe endelese dai is afre abuten ende. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 13180 (Gött.) Þarfor euer ay worth hir wa! Þat god man dos wid tresun sla. **1340** *Ayenb.* 71 Þe oþre lyue þet eure wyþoute ende ssel yleste. **1500–20** Dunbar '*Full oft I muse*' vi, The lyfe that evir dois lest. **1548–9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 34 That wee may euer liue with thee in the worlde to come. **1551** Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 73 It [the island] was not euer compassed about with the sea. **1610** Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 123 Let me liue here euer. **1662** *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1844) 113 He liveth and reigneth ever one God. **1733** Ld. Mayor of London *Let.* 6 Aug. in *Swift's Lett.*, A set of great men, who will ever be an honour..to their country. **1831** Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 152 Ever must the Sovereign of Mankind be fitly entitled King.

b. In sense limited by a following adv., prep., or conj., as in *ever after(-ward)*, *ever before*, *ever since*, throughout all the time before or after a specified date.

a. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3942 (Gött.) Euer siþen [*c* **1340** *Trin.* euer aftir] halted he. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 510 Hevere bifore and evere aftir. **1525** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxxxvi [clxxxii]. 565 He hath assembled toguyder into his house..a great noumbre of menne, and hath kepte them there couertly euersyth the ferst of Whitsontyde. **1535** Coverdale *Isa.* li. 9 Euer and sence the worlde beganne. **1714** Addison *Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 7 The Coffee-houses have ever since been my chief Places of Resort. **1782** Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 104 Ever after..the phraseology of the Greeks prevailed. **1865** H. Kingsley *Hillyars & B.* xxxv, It must have been raining cats and dogs ever since I had been out. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 364 This sign I have had ever since I was a child.

β. **1601** Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. i. 23 My desires like fell and cruell hounds, Ere since pursue me.

2. At all times, on all occasions, on each occasion; = Always 1. *arch.* and *north. dial.*

c **1040** *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 12 Myndiʒ siʒ [se abbod] æfre, þæt [etc.]. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Efere to þam setteres dei hes comen..to þan sinagoge. *c* **1205** Lay. 547 Brutus heom com æfter & æfer [*c* **1275** euere] he heom leide on. *a* **1325** *Prov. Hendyng* xxxiii, Ever out cometh evel sponne web. **1483** Caxton *G. de la Tour* E v, Of euyll lyf cometh euer an euylle ende. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 748 As they passed by, ever the Parisyens enclyned themselfe to them. **1602** Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 162 Your poore Seruant euer. **1632** Lithgow *Trav.* II. 49 They were dayly molested and besieged, but the victory fell euer to the Christians. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* III. 54/1 The Prelate of the Garter .. is ever the Bishop of Winchester. *a* **1718** Penn *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 137 Envy and Railing .. almost ever follow. **1771** Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 378 He attacked the largest ships, and almost ever with success. **1812** Woodhouse *Astron.* ix. 70 Longitude is ever measured from the intersection of the equator and ecliptic. **1832** Ht. Martineau *Homes Abroad* viii. 113 The rude state which is ever the consequence of a scarcity of knowledge. **1885** *North Star* 1 July 3/2 Lord Randolph .. has been a hard hitter, but he has ever hit fair.

b. Idiomatic phrases. † *Ever among* (see Among B. 2); also in same sense † *ever between*. *Ever and again*; *ever and anon* (see Again 4 b, Anon 6 b). † *Ever and oft* (*e*(*n*: with constant reiteration, continually. † *Ever now and now, ever now and then, ever now and then among*: 'every now and then'. † *Ever umwhile* (ME.): every now and then, from time to time. *Obs.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137. § 3 Hi læiden ʒældes o[n] þe tunes æureumwile. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 27 Nawt ane on ende; ah eauer umbehwile. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 14336 (Cott.) Honurd be þou fader, euer and oft. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 7 Elsynus bisshop of Wynchestre evere among fondede to have þe see. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* VI. xviii, And euer now and now came alle the Knyghtes home. *Ibid.* x. lxxxviii, And euer bitwene, sir Tristram resorted vnto Ioyous gard. **1542** Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 250 b, Who when he had clene beggered hymself wᵗ expenses, would euer now and then thus saie vnto the birde [etc.]. **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 207 Besides these written ordinaunces of the law, he did ever now and then among, rayse uppe Prophetes unto them. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 41 And ever and anon, with rosy red, The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. **1632** Lithgow *Trav.* II. 46 Dalmatians .. by Sea with Frigots and Brigantines did euer and often vexe the Venetian Commerce. **1687** A. Lovell tr. *Bergerac's Comical Hist.* I. 71 Ever now and then I looked upwards. **1739** J. Huxham *Ess. Fevers* (1750) 312 A spoonful or two..should be given ever and anon. **1821** Byron *Sardan.* II. i. 551 And ever and anon some falling bolt Proves his divinity. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 274 Ever and anon we are landed in particulars. **1883** P. Robinson *Fishes of Fancy* 90 Ever and again the husky voices of narwhal and shark..murmured, etc.

3. Constantly, incessantly, perpetually; with continual recurrence. *arch.* † *Ever forth* (cf. Ger. *immerfort*): continually, constantly. † *Ever in one*: unchangingly. *Obs.*

a **1000** *Cædmon's Crist & Satan* 297 Æfre forth. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Deut.* xxxi. 27 Æfer ʒe sliton onʒen God. *a* **1123** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 His men mycel to hearme æfre ʒedydon. *c* **1205** Lay. 1276 Þritti dawes & þritti night heo ferden efer [*c* **1275** efre] forð riht. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 5 Babilones folc weorreð & warpeð eauer toward tis tur. *c* **1290** *Lives Saints* (1887) 33 Þis Abbod hire siwede euere forth. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 546 But he neuer hir coude fynde But euer in oon ylyke sad and kynde. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Bochas* II. xxvii. (1554) 62 b, With these two vices, he brenneth euer in one. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 17 ¶ 2 Pedants .. will ever be carping. **1837** J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. vii. 99 We are ever sinning, we must ever be renewing our sorrow. **1876** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 186 The same tale..we have ever to tell in the English history of these years.

b. With comparatives to mark a constant increase or decrease, *esp.* before the correlatives *the—the* (OE. *swá—swá*, ME. *se—se*, *þe—þe*).

a. **1154** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Dæt lastede þa xix wintre wile Stephne was king & æure it was uuerse & uuerse. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Þis fis is of swulc cunde þet euer se he mare strengðeð him to sw[i]mminde mid þe watere se he mare swimmeð abac. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 27, & eauer se hare murðe wes mare togederes; se þe sorhe is sarre at te twinninge. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 14441 (Gött.) And ʒeit troud noght þaa felun Bot eur mistroud mar and mare. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 173 Evere þe lenger þat þou lyfest to lyve bi Goddis lawe, evere þe harder it, etc. *c* **1440** *Ipomydon* 1833 (Weber) Euyr the fayrer that she spake, The fouler braydes gan he make. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 144 He was euer more quyet & restfull in hymselfe. **1833** Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bd.* Poems 1850 I. 165 This wandering, everlonger, evermore Hath overworn me.

β. **1297** R. Glouc. (1724) 110 Er þe lenger þe more. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 58 ʒer þe more þat þey þole, ai þe more schal þe fendis torment.

† **c.** *Ever as* (see As): with varying force = 'as long as', 'as often as', 'whenever', 'wherever', 'always in proportion as'. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3974 Þe kynge .. ʒef hom large ʒiftes, euere as hii worthe were. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* X. xxxvi, And euer as he smote doune knyghtes, he made them to swere, etc. **1529** Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 251 His armye .. ever as they went, won dyvers strange holdes and tounes. **1530** Tindale *Exp.* 1 *Cor.* 308 And ever as he grew in promotions and dignity, so gathered he unto him of the most subtle-witted. **1571** Campion *Hist. Irel.* (1809) 71 He subdued the land through and through, ever as he went building up castles and fortresses. **1594** *2nd Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) 101 Ever as they came up to the breach, the cannon heaved them off. **1614** Markham *Cheap Husb.* VII. xxiv. (1668) 126 Ever as you knead it, sprinkle into it the grains of small Chilter wheat. **1631** Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 139 These .. haue beene diuers times reformed, euer as they did degenerate from their primitiue sincerity.

† **4.** Prefixed to indefinite pronouns or advs. to impart to them a distributive sense; also, to distributive words in order to emphasize this function. *Ever all*: all and sundry. *Ever either* (*outher*): each of the two respectively. *Ever aywhere, ever where*: everywhere. *Obs.*; for *ever each, ever ywhere*, see their mod. forms Every, Everywhere.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 13873 (Cott.) Iesus went him forth here and þar, And did meracles euer-ai-quar. *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1084 Now we han ben her & tar, Þe pris y-wonne euer ay-war. **1382** Wyclif *Prov.* xxii. 2 The werkere of euer either is the Lord. ? *a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 192 Prophescied..to ever all mankinde. *c* **1420** *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxi, For ʒe moue haue maysturs euyrqware. **1444** *Close Roll* 23 *Hen. VI*, And euerawther of the said Priour and Geffrey .. was bownden in £40. *c* **1449** Pecock *Repr.* I. ii. 8 But if [=unless] euereither of the premissis be trewe the conclusion is not trewe.

¶ Giving a distributive sense to numerals. (A mere Germanism.)

1535 Coverdale *Judg.* xv. 4 Samson..catched thre hundreth foxes..and put euer a fyre brande betwene two tayles [Luther, *einen Brand je zwischen zwei Schwänze*].

5. quasi-*sb.* use of 1. † **a.** In ME. phrase, *long is ever* (cf. 'long is ay'). *Obs.*

c **1205** Lay. 18848 Longe beoð æuere dæd ne bið he næuere. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 103 Ful lang es ever, lang es ever.

b. in phrases, *For ever* (sometimes, *esp.* in U.S., written Forever, q.v.): for all future time, for eternity, in perpetuity; hence (chiefly in colloq. use), incessantly, interminably. In proper sense often in strengthened forms, † *For all ever, for ever and* (*for*) *ever, for ever and ay* (arch.), *for ever and a day* (? a corruption of prec.; now only humorous, but formerly in serious use).

a. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6218 (Cott.) Þis folk..Þat suld vs serue for euer and ai. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 16 Tuo dukes & tuo bisshopes for euer toke þer leue. **1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. v. 124 Non go to galys, bote it be for euere. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 1011 We wylle..ben ʒowre servaundys for ever and hoo. **14..** *Tundale's Vis.* 1488 To that same peyn schuld y have goo And dwellyd ther in for ever and oo. **1549–62** Sternhold & H. *Ps.* lxxvii. 8 Is his goodnesse cleane decayd for euer and a day? **1583** Golding *Calvin on Deut.* ii. 9 The Doctrine which is set forth in the name of God, serueth not for our age onely, but for all euer. **1594** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. (1611) 5 One onely God to be blessed for euer. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 97 Farewell for euer and a day. **1600** *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 145. **1627** Donne *Serm.* clvii. VI. 276 New heavens and new earth for ever and ever and ever. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 719 For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight. **1712–4** Pope *Rape Lock* III. 153 The meeting points the sacred hair dissever From the fair head, for ever, and for ever! **1771** Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* III. 225 It was the fate of Charles, for ever to aim at projects which were .. impracticable. **1794** Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho.* i, Madame St. Anbert knew not that she left it for ever. **1817** W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1202 To him and his successors for ever. **1878** Morley *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 201 Hitherto certainly, and probably it will be so for ever.

β. *a* **1592** Greene *Alphonsus* Wks. (1861) 241 Were banish'd both for e'er from Arragon.

† **6.** quasi-*adj.* uses of 1–3. Everlasting, constant, perpetual. Chiefly with agent-nouns or sbs. of action. *Obs.*

1550 Veron *Godly Sayings* (1846) 129 But ever fire of hel (yᵉ punishment of the devils) do hang over us. **1580** Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 481 But the time of my euer farewell approcheth. **1605** Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* Ded., I take my leaue, desiring Almightie God..to be your Maiesties euer protector. *Ibid.* ii. (1628) 42 They haue beene the onely and euer possessors of their countrey. **1607** Rowlands *Diog. Lanth.* 29, I know thy euer care For winters want..In Sommer doth prepare. **1609** *Epist. Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* (Qq. 1, 2) 179 A neuer writer, to an euer reader.

II. At any time (=L. *unquam*); whence: In any case, in any degree. Primarily in negative and interrogative sentences and in hypothetical and subordinate clauses.

7. At any time.

a. *a* **1000** *Cædmon's Crist & Satan* 171 Þat ic .. ne sceal æfre ʒeheran Þære byrhtestan beman stefne. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 15 Þe læs hiʒ æfre [*c* **1160** *Hatton* afre] mid eaʒum ʒeseon. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 A weilewei þu fule hold, þat ich auere was to þe iteied. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 230 Al þet vuel þet he euer dude Job, euer he nom leaue þerof ec et ure Louerde. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 1178 Ich not ʒef thu were ʒavre prest. *c* **1300** *Thrush & Night.* 127 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 55 Com thou heuere in here londe, Hy shulen don the in prisoun stronge. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 15116 (Trin.) Þei bicoom soriere þen euer eer þei were. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* I. 198 That Scottis men mycht do na thing That euir mycht pless to thar liking. **1382** Wiclif *John* i. 18 No man euere syʒ God, no but the oon bigetun sone. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, More..pleasaunt to beholde than euer it was..before. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 165 b, Hortensus..was the first that ever killed Peacocke for the Table in Rome. **1600** Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III.

v. 28 If euer..You meet in some fresh cheeke the power of fancie. **1612** SHELTON *Quix.* III. viii. I. 187 Whence I have no hope ever to return. **1660** PEPYS *Diary* (1875) 156 The first time that ever I remember to have heard the..singing-men in surplices in my life. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 17 We deny that ever his Atoms with all their occursions would ever produce those things which are in the Universe. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 ¶ 1 One of the prettiest Grotesque Works that ever I saw. **1817** BYRON *Beppo* xcii, Did I ever? No, I never Saw a man grown so yellow! **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xi, For who could ever gaze on Mr. Pickwick's beaming face without [etc.]. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xcix. 387 The criticisms of an outspoken press rarely assail their [English Judges'] ability, hardly ever their fairness.

β. *c* **1205** LAY. 14320 He wes þe bezste latimer þat ær com her. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 99 It is scham to hem to say þus, þat ere kirk erriþ, sin He & His kirk is o persone. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 141 It hath bin the longest night That ere I watch'd, and the most heauiest. **1692** tr. *Sallust* 28 For who..would ere endure, that they should wallow in wealth...while we are pinch'd?

¶ **b.** *Seldom or ever*: confusedly used for 'seldom if ever', 'seldom or never'.

1771 *Contempl. Man* I. 83 All those people who were afflicted with any Illness, seldom or ever survived it. **1804** SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* v. (1850) 75 Dreamers..who walk in their sleep have seldom or ever the most distant recollections that they have been dreaming at all. **1809** — *Two Vols. Serm.* I. 76 This plea is rarely or ever true.

c. Sometimes used pleonastically as in *seldom ever*.

1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* 78 The peasants seldom ever can get a farthing for their beasts. **1828** CARLYLE in *Foreign Rev.* II. 460 And seldom ever can he succeed. **1857** BAGEHOT *Lit. Studies* (1879) II. 275 The words of a great poet, in our complex modern time, are rarely ever free from its traces.

8. On any supposition, by any chance, at all.

a. †*Ever any*: any at all (*obs.*). Also *Ever a(n, e'er a(n* (now *vulgar*, though *never a(n* is in good colloquial use: see the corrupt form ARROW).

a. *a* **1067** *Charter of Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 219 Ic nelle ðat efre ani bisscop ani þing him ðer on a ateo. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Heo wes wurse to þolien þenne efreni of alle þa oðre pine. *c* **1205** LAY. 15525 3if mon funde in auer æi londe. æuer æi cniht bærn. **1583** RICH *Phylotus & Emelia* (1835) 31 If there bee euer a Deuill of them bothe, I knowe it is she. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 Here is policie, but pietie scarce euer a whit. **1769** *Fair Annie* in Herd *Sc. Songs*, Had ye ever a brother. **1879** Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., 'Drink or cider'..'ever-a-one', 'I dunna car w'ich'. **1884** *Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., Have you ever a shilling as you could lend me?

β. **1597** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 295, I loue thee better, then I loue ere a scuruie young Boy of them all. **1611** — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 180. **1598** B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. i, The should haue beene perboyl'd .. e're they should ha' come in, e're a one of 'hem. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. 151 If there were ere a one amongst you that could find out any device or stratagem of war. **1657** EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 200 Nor..have [they] made me ere a whit more happy then I was at first. **1706** WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* I. *'Happy the hours'*, Angels, assist my doleful song, If you have e'er a mourning string. **1746** W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. No. 33. 232 A Man of my Turn enjoys a Holiday with as high a Relish as e'er a Prentice-Boy .. within the Bills of Mortality. **1802** BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 387, I don't know whether you have e'er an one.

b. In comparative clauses introduced by *as, than*; also in relative clauses introduced by *that* preceded by a superlative or by *all, the only*, etc.

a. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 746 All that ever the kyng ..coude do coude never tourne them fro that opinyon. *c* **1530** — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt* 468 Rode forthe as fast as ever they myght. *a* **1533** — *Huon* l. 169 As naked as ever he was borne. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 89 [They] runne ..from towne to towne..till they haue spent al that euer they haue. **1681** DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* (J.), As like him as ever he can look. **1776** G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 9 Piles..driven in as close together as ever they can stick. **1777** JOHNSON *Let.* 18 Feb. in *Boswell*, She will accommodate you as well as ever she can in the old room. **1835** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 43 Try all that ever you can to be patient. **1859** G. W. DASENT *Pop. Tales Norse* 19 All she wanted was to get above ground as fast as ever she could. **1885** F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 25 Can't you see I'm as anxious to get that statue again as ever you can be?

β. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 72 As lowd as e're thou canst, cry.

c. Added for emphasis to the conjunctions *as soon as, before, ere, or* (= *ere*). Also †*when ever* ='just as soon as'.

1325-1883 [see ERE C. 1 d.]. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 38 Most part of all which M. Arthur and I saw, before euer we either eate, drunke, or tooke our lodging in Venice. **1655** *Francion* VIII. 7 He gave me a good supper last night, when ever I came within his doors. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 15 (1851) 20 So soon as ever he hears the noise of a fly afar off, how he hastens to his door! **1718** HICKS *J. Kettlewell* I. xxiii. 46 So soon as ever he commenced Master. **1844** MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems I. 48 Or ever she [the Earth] knew sin! **1872** G. W. DASENT *Three to One* II. 256, I know what is to happen, before ever I get up-stairs.

d. Following interrogative pronouns, advs., etc. (*how, who, what, where, why*), to intimate that the speaker has no notion what the answer will be.

Sometimes these combinations are (improperly) written as single words: see HOWEVER, WHOEVER, etc.

1595 *World of Wonders* (1607) 240, I shal desire him to consider how ever it was possible to get from these priests .. a pertinent answer. **1859** G. W. DASENT *Pop. Tales Norse* 12 Where ever in the world have you been? *Ibid.* 163 The Troll began to wonder .. how ever they could be rid of the lad. *Ibid.* 215, I wonder now what ever there can be inside this chest.

e. Appended to relative pronouns or advbs., and giving to them a generalized or indefinite force; = L. *-cumque*. These combinations are now always written as single words: see HOW(SO)-EVER, WHO(SO)EVER, etc.

9. In any degree. **a.** Prefixed to *the* followed by a comparative; = 'at all', 'any'. Now only *colloq.* (Cf. *never*, which in the parallel use is much more common).

a. **1622** SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 172 The Primitive Christians did not like the Jewish Rites ever the worse because they were Theirs. *a* **1656** BP. HALL (J.), Let no man fear that harmful creature ever the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. **1697** COLLIER *Ess.* (1703) I. 9 A Mine undiscovered, for which neither the Owner of the Ground or any Body else, are ever the Richer.

β. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 364 For none are ere the wiser for them. *a* **1679** HOBBES *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 386 Do you think .. the opinion of your judgment would have been ere the less?

b. *Ever so*: prefixed in hypothetical sentences to adjs. or advbs., with the sense 'in any conceivable degree'. Sometimes *elipt.* = 'ever so much'; also *dial.* in phrases like *Were it ever so*, ='however great the need might be'. Similarly, *Ever such* (*a*).

This expression has been substituted, from a notion of logical propriety, for *never so*, which in literary use appears to be much older, and still occurs *arch.*, though app. not now known in dialects. See NEVER.

1690-2 LOCKE *Educ.* in T. Fowler *Locke* (1880) 6 Not to take an answer, though ever so full and satisfactory. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 273 Let me .. not be call'd down for ever so much. **1751** *Beau-Philosopher* 193 Was it to be attended with ever such difficult Circumstances, there is nothing that a great mind will not undertake. **1764** REID *Inquiry* vi. § 3 His eyes, though ever so perfect. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, Though Sir Peter's ill humour may vex me ever so, it never shall provoke me to, etc. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xix. 142 If ever so many queens are introduced into a hive. **1843** THACKERAY *Jerôme Paturot* 349 If..the caricaturist had made fun of me ever so, I would..have put up with the insult. *a* **1850** ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 173 Though of great heart and worthy everso, He shall be counted low. **1882** *W. Worc. Gloss.* s. v., 'I wunt ax 'im for bread, not if it was ever so'.

c. Hence *ever so* is used in affirmative contexts as a vague intensive: 'vastly', 'immensely'.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 13 Ever so little to their credit. **1870** MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* i, Ever so many years ago. **1877** *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss. s. v.*, She fret ever so when Harry 'listed. **1885** F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 79 Thank you ever so much, Leander dear!

III. Combinations.

10. When *ever* (in senses 1–3) qualifies an adj. or ppl. adj. used attributively, it is almost invariably hyphened, thus giving rise to an unlimited number of quasi-compounds, as *ever-abiding, -angry, -blooming, -changeful, -dear, -esteemed*, etc.

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 152 The only holy and ever-increasing noble fountain. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 136 The euer-noble nature of Leonatus. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* (1589) I. 47 Philosophie ..is..to lead us to the eternall fruition of our supreme and ever-abiding good. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 268 My euer esteemed dutie prickes me on. **1590** T. WATSON *Poems* (1870) 159 Yee seaunfold flames, whose euer-circling fires maintain this earth. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 39 Cynthia still doth steepe In silver deaw his ever-drouping hed. **1599** T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 46 The Vulture gnawing stil That euer-dying euer-liuing wretch. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 463 Witnesse you euer burning Lights aboue. **1610** — *Temp.* I. ii. 289 Thy grones Did .. penetrate the breasts Of euer-angry Beares. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I. Notes 2 O euer-happie Iles .. By Nature strongly fenc'd. *c* **1630** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 32 Ethereal princes, ever-conquering bands. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi, God .. brought forth .. that beneficent and ever-distributing office of deacons. **1648** *Hamilton Papers* (1880) 174 My euer honored Lord. *a* **1650** CRASHAW (J.), Panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast That ever-bubbling spring. **1659** (*title*) Golden Remains of the Ever Memorable John Hales. **1682** DRYDEN *Medal* 24 Oh, could the style that copied every grace .. have formed his ever-changing will. *a* **1687** WALLER *Wks.* (1729) 183 (Jod.) What our earth, and what our heav'n denies, Our everconstant friend, the sea supplies. **1685** DRYDEN *Misc.* II. 72 To treat thy evercraving Mind With ev'ry Blessing. **1703** ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. i, Oh! hear me, hear your ever faithful creature! *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 74 Their drink from ever-dropping Trees is rain'd. **1712-4** POPE *Rape Lock* II. 66 The skies, Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes. **1715** — *Iliad* II. (1019) The fierce Pelasgi .. March from Larissa's ever-fertile Ground. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 227 My ever-dear and ever-honoured father and mother. **1744** ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 427 (Jod.) Th' ever-varying circle of the day. **1744** THOMSON *Autumn* 812 The melting snows, and ever-dripping fogs. **1786** BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton*, O'er the harp pale Mis'ry moans, And strikes the ever-deep'ning tones. **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, The City and Bay of Naples, an ever-moving picture. **1808** HAN. MORE *Cælebs* I. 401 (Jod.) Its versatile temper, and its evernew resources. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. l, The ball-piled pyramid, the ever-blazing match, Portend the deeds to come. **1827** KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Quinquagesima i, Brightening in ever-changeful bloom. **1842** MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xxiv. 354 They..declined also the ever-ready spirit of a Christian life. **1852** TENNYSON *Wellington* 79 Ever-echoing avenues of song. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. xxii. 372 A life literally new, ever-renewing, ever-expanding and eternal. **1866** J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* ii. 14 Fainter and more faint the accents come, As at an ever-widening interval. **1868** DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 75 My ever-recurrent uncomfortable sensations.

b. Occasionally prefixed to a passive inf. (preceded by *to*), forming an attrib. adj.

1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* II. 91 This dear and ever-to-be-lamented parent.

c. Prefixed to sbs. denoting action or state. *rare.*

1665 J. SERJEANT *Sure-footing in Chr.* 76 The Proper Cause must be an ever-delivery. *Ibid.* 106 The ever-continuance or uninterruptedness of Tradition.

11. Special Combinations: **ever-being** *a.*, that always is; hence †**everbeingness**; †**everbleving** *vbl. sb.* [f. *bleve*, BELEAVE *v.*], everlastingness; **everbrown** *sb.*, a plant always brown (humorously after *evergreen*); †**ever-crescent** *a.*, ? growing in whatever place; †**ever-durable** *a.*, destined to last for ever; †**ever-glooming** *a.*, involved in perpetual gloom; †**ever-grow** (see quot.). See also the main-words, EVER-BLESSED, -DURING, etc.

1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* i. 8 The greek word here translated ever, αἰῶνα, according to the notation signifieth *ever-being (ἀεὶ ὤν). **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 24 Gods whole eternity rightly taken..is..one only everbeing now. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* XX. (1848) 233 A bride of God, And handmaid of the Everbeing One. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 13 Such words to set forth Gods *ever-beingness by, as may be sure to shut out formerness and afterness. **1340** *Ayenb.* 105 Þet uerste word [Pater] ous sseweþ þe langnesse of his *eure-bleuinge. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, The scanty box, and stunted *everbrowns, and broken flower-pots..are scattered mournfully about. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 172 The Organs of the Practique Intellect are to rectifie and regulate the excrescent, supercrescent, and *ever-crescent parts. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 386 A third Angel.. denounces most direfull and *ever-durable torments to those that worship the Beast and his Image. **1592** KYD *Sp. Trag.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 9 Through dreadful shades of *ever-glooming night. **1676** GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. I. v. § 1 And an *Evergrow, is a degree above an Evergreen: here, the Buds and young Sprigs, do only live; there, they grow and are put forth.

E:ver-ble·ssed, *a.*

a. Always enjoying blessedness. **b.** Worthy to be always blessed or adored. Also *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*)

a **1711** KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 6 The thought..Which on their Spirits was impress'd, When they beheld the Ever-bless'd. *a* **1711** — *Hymnotheo*, ibid. III. 375 The Pray'r flew first of Mary ever-bless'd, Her Love invigorating all the rest. **1738** WESLEY *'All praise to Him'* V, And bless the Ever-bless'd. **1842** MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xiii. 179 The power of the ever-blessed Trinity.

E:ver-du·ring, *a. arch.* [f. EVER *adv.* + DURING *ppl. a.*] Always enduring, everlasting.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxiv. 5 For thei .. scatereden the euere durende [1388 euerlastynge] bond. **1480** *Robt. Devyll* 1133 The paynes of hell, that ys euer durynge. **1541** COVERDALE tr. *Bullinger's Old Faith* xi. (1624) 91 This only true and everduring salvation. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VII. 206 Heav'n op'nd wide Her everduring Gates. **1725-6** POPE *Odyss.* VII. 306 Let instant death surprize With ever-during shade these happy eyes! **1784** COWPER *Task* V. 710 Sculpture .. Gives bond in stone and ever-during brass. **1847** MACAULAY *Misc. Poems* (1860) 432 The ever-during plant whose bough I wear. **1854** J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxiv. 391 That civil code..will remain an ever-during monument of his labors.

Hence **Ever-du·ringness.**

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Use Dark Th.* 327 The sense of our ever-duringness comes through no speculation about the matter of dateless continuance.

†**E:vere·ft,** *adv. Obs.* [f. EVER *adv.* + EFT *adv.*] Ever after; ever since, thenceforth. Also *Evereft afterward, evereft more.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 281 A uayre abbey..þat euereft aþ ylaste. *c* **1290** *Lives Saints* (1887) 316 Eueref Aftur-ward.. Of þondre huy beoth so sore a-ferd. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM 124 Evereft more a-lyve to ben, And nevere eft to deyȝe.

Everglade (e·vəɪˌgle·d). *U. S.* [?f. EVER *adv.* + GLADE.

The formation is irregular, and the intended etymological sense uncertain; perh. *ever* was used to mean 'interminable'.]

A marshy tract of land mostly under water and covered in places with tall grass; chiefly in *pl.* as the name of a large swampy region of South Florida. Also *attrib.*, as *Everglade kite* (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*), a bird inhabiting the everglades of Florida and other parts. *Everglade State*, Florida.

1827 TANNER *Map Florida*, Extensive Inundated Region ..generally called the Everglades. **1837** J. L. WILLIAMS *Florida* 13 The back country presents a singular alternation of savannas, hammocks, lagoons, and grass ponds, called altogether the Everglades. **1841** in WEBSTER. **1841** CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 33 Her [Florida's] swamps and everglades..gloom the thoughts of the wary traveller. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 153 A very large purchase had been made by one company in the Florida everglades. **1860** DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 300 All the pigs being black in the Everglades of Virginia.

Evergreen (e·vəɪgrī:n), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EVER *adv.* + GREEN.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Always green.

[**1555** EDEN *Decades* 196 Certeyne trees which contynewe euer greene and neuer lose theyr leaues.] **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 409 Magnificent coursers pasture..in the ever-green valleys. **1860** MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 462 Were the sea fresh..Ireland would never have presented those ever-green shores.

b. *fig.* Always fresh, never-failing.

1871 *Echo* 13 Feb., One could not help being struck with the evergreen good humour of the French.

2. Of trees, shrubs, etc.: Having green leaves all the year round; opposed to *deciduous*.

In trees of this kind, the leaves of the past season remain on the tree, until the new ones are completely formed, as in the holly, holly-oak, pine, etc.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1735 Shade Of laurel ever-green, and branching palm. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 186 When your Ever-green Trees and Shrubs are got to some Height. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 156 It [Arctostaphylos nitida] forms a handsome evergreen shrub five or six feet high. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 535 The evergreen Jasmines.

b. Of leaves: Lasting till the next season.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 211 Ilex. Leaves surrounded by a strong woody border; tough, shining, evergreen. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 357 Leaves, which are often rigid and evergreen.

B. *sb.* 1. An evergreen tree or shrub. Cf. A. 2.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 87 The Isle of Corsica, and St. Remo, where the shore is furnished with evergreens, oranges, citrons, and date-trees. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. i. v. § 1 An Evergreen, is one degree above a Plant which is simply Perennial: of This, only the Trunk and Buds live all the Winter; of That, also the Expanded Leaves. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. III. 116 He to a Thicket lead, With ever-greens and downy Moss bespread. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 67 The cause of the preservation of the leaves of evergreens through the winter is not accurately known. 1828 SCOTT *Let. Ballantyne* Jan., in Lockhart, She has no business in a ball room but to be ranged against the wall as an evergreen. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 162 Christmas had been .. the season..when every house was decorated with evergreens.

fig. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 98 Lady Willowgrove .. was an evergreen. She had been a distinguished figure in society for three generations.

2. *attrib.*

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 31 The evergreen tribe. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 319 The peculiar tints of the evergreen region disappear. Deciduous oaks and horse-chestnuts become prevalent.

b. In names of various trees, shrubs, etc., as *Evergreen Alkanet, Magnolia, Spurge laurel*; **Evergreen Oak**, the Holm Oak (*Quercus Ilex*).

a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* 62 He found the Ilex, or Evergreen oak in many places. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 51 Evergreen Alkanet..is a stout bristly plant..its leaves are of rich deep green colour. 1867 Lady HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 168 Terebinth or evergreen oak here and there gave a graceful shade. 1882 *Garden* 8 July 27/3 The Evergreen Magnolia..is too well known to need description.

Hence **E·vergreenness.**

1882–3 W. E. BAXTER *Winter in India* vii. 68 The evergreenness of Indian trees is one of the most striking features of the country.

†**E·vering.** *Obs.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 107 These rammers are made of old everinges [*Glossary*, The rounds of a waggon], harrowe balls, or such like thinges as have holes.

†**Everla·stable,** *a. Obs.* [f. EVER *adv.* + LAST *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of lasting for ever.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 105 Christes churche is everlastable.

Everlasting (evəɹlɑ·stiŋ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EVER *adv.* + LASTING.]

A. *adj.*

1. Lasting for ever; infinite in future duration; endless; = ETERNAL A. 3.

1340 *Ayenb.* 189 Guoþ ye acorsede in-to þe greate uere eurelestinde ine helle. 1509 *Paternoster, Ave, & Creed* A iij, I trowe in y^e^ .. forgyuenes of synnes agen rysynge of flesshe, and euerlastynge lyf. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 5145 Thay depart from cair and cummer..Tyll Ioy and euirlestand lyfe. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 22 Some .. that goe the Primrose way to th' euerlasting Bonfire. *a* 1668 DENHAM (J.), What a trifle is a moment's breath, Laid in the scale with everlasting death! 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 2 We are in danger of falling into everlasting misery. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 41 Too busy .. to wait On the sad theme, their everlasting state. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. v, I would all the gold of earth were sunk into the everlasting pit. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 185 Here is the Everlasting Yea.

b. Extended to the full sense of the L. *æternus*, so as to imply past as well as future eternity; = ETERNAL A. 1. (In the examples following this sense is merely contextual; but cf. *from everlasting* in B. 1.)

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 33 Abraham..inwardli clepide..the name of euerlastynge God. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, And Abraham .. called vpon the name of the Lorde y^e^ euerlastinge God. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 127 Thow onlie Maker of all thing, Thou euerlastand licht. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* ix. 6 The mightie God, The euerlasting Father.

2. Used hyperbolically or in relative sense. Cf. ETERNAL 4.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxv. 9, I shall bytake thee into wildernessis euerlastynge [*solitudines sempiternas*]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9569 Ye worship might haue, With a lose euerlastond, when your lyff endis. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 84 To make their Rewards, everlasting in ther Heyrs. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1019 To ..Henry .. kyng .. of all Englande .. be laude everlastyng, honour without ende. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 13 It [this history] is compiled rather for an everlasting possession than to be rehearsed for a prize. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 284 See Cromwell, damn'd to everlasting fame! 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. x, The rivulet..descends from the everlasting mountains. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 217 These mighty gates of everlasting rock. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v., The barefooted children about Seven Dials .. are said to wear everlasting shoes and stockings. *Everlasting staircase*, the treadmill. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mut. Royal* I. iii. 79 It is the most everlasting kind of beauty, is it not?

b. Constant, perpetual, unceasing. Often implying weariness or disgust: Interminable, endlessly recurring; = ETERNAL A. 4 b.

1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* 28 What..were the Occasions of the present great Contempt of Matrimony .. The everlasting Din of Mother-in-law. 1716 Lady M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vi. 19 The foundation of these everlasting disputes turns entirely upon rank. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 269 It is never dark here, you are now come to the country of everlasting day. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxii, From Ait's bitumen-lakes .. ascends That everlasting roar. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vii. 87 There was an everlasting boiling, of the kettle in the morning, the potatoes for dinner, and the kettle again in the afternoon. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 4 On which there hung an everlasting frown. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. 1. § 38. 35 The tedious descriptions of spring, and the everlasting nightingale.

3. Indefinitely durable, that will 'never' wear out (see B. 3). *Everlasting trimming*: an embroidered edging for underclothing.

1590–1607 [see B. 3]. 1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., The demand is fully maintained for everlasting trimmings. *Mod.* I can recommend this material; it's everlasting wear.

4. In various plant-names: a. Retaining shape and colour when dried; as in *Everlasting Flower*, a name given to some species of Cudweed (*Gnaphalium*), but more commonly to various species of *Helichrysum*; cf. Fr. *immortelle*; † *Everlasting Life*: 'American Cudweed' (*Antennaria margaritacea*). b. Perennial; as in Everlasting Pea (*Lathyrus latifolius* and other species), † Everlasting Grass (*Onobrychis sativa*, Sainfoin).

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 154 Commonly called Sainctfoin or Everlasting grass. 1705 TATE tr. *Cowley's Hist. Plants* (J.), Witness the everlasting-pease and scarlet bean. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) II. 391 The everlasting-flower..when it is plucked it cannot be perceived to fade. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s. v., *Life everlasting*, Gnaphalium Americanum. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 200 The yellow meadow vetchling, or everlasting pea. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Heine's Grave*, Crisp everlasting-flowers, Yellow and black, on the graves. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 202/2 The Everlasting Flowers .. are all beautiful border plants.

5. quasi-*adv.* = EVERLASTINGLY 2 and 4. † a. For ever, throughout eternity (*obs.*). b. *U.S. slang.* Very, exceedingly, excessively.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 67 Some of hem contynued in euyll..and now they be euerlasting dampde. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* x. (1851) 228 This everlasting talkative Advocate of the King. ?18.. 'MAJ. JACK DOWNING' *May Day in N. York* (in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*), New York is an everlasting great concern.

B. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) and *sb.*

1. *absol.* a. In phrases *For everlasting*: for all future time, in perpetuity. *To everlasting*: to all eternity. b. Subsequently with extension as in A. 1 b: *From everlasting*: from all eternity.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4188 (Fairf.) Þai wille him lede in-to fer lande to be þair bonde for euer-lastande. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xcii [xciii]. 2 From that tyme forth hath thy seate bene prepared, thou art from euerlastinge. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), We are in God through..the love which is born towards us, from everlasting. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xc. 2 Euen from everlasting to euerlasting thou art God. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 19 You will learn that God is from the beginning, and to the end, from everlasting to everlasting. 1719 WATTS *Ps.* xc., From everlasting thou art God To endless years the same. 1828 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. *Tancredus* 6 It [chivalry] is now enlisted in the cause of truth and goodness .. to reign for everlasting. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 317 Love and beauty have belonged to men from everlasting.

2. *The Everlasting*: God, the Eternal.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* viii. 23 Of the euere lastende [? mistranslation of *ab æterno*] I am ordeyned..er the erthe shulde be maad [1388 Fro with out bigynnyng; 1611 from everlasting]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 131 Oh..that the Euerlasting had not fix't His Cannon 'gainst selfe-slaughter.

3. *sb.* a. A material used in 16–17th c. for the dress of sergeants and catchpoles, app. identical with DURANCE. b. In later times, a strong twilled woollen stuff, called also LASTING: see quots.

The word in quots. 1590 and 1607 may possibly be adj.; the former app. identifies the material of the 'everlasting garment' with *buff*, but it is not clear whether this means buff leather or some woollen substitute for it.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 33 *Adr.* Where is thy Master Dromio? *S. Dro.* A diuell in an euerlasting garment hath him..a fellow all in buffe. 1607 FLETCHER *Woman-Hater* IV. ii, Were't not for my smooth, soft, silken citizen, I would quit this transitory trade, get me an everlasting robe, sear up my conscience, and turn sergeant. 1822–35 D. BOOTH *Analyt. Eng. Dict.* I. 184 *Lasting*, or *everlasting*, is a stout closely-woven worsted stuff, dyed black and other colours, and very much used for ladies' shoes. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. ii. 32 They [pantaloons] must have been made of the stuff called 'everlasting'. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Jerry Jarvis' Wig*, A well-worn .. jacket, of a stuff by drapers most pseudonymously termed 'everlasting'.

4. = Everlasting Flower. See A. 4.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 387 There are several species both of yellow and white Everlastings. 1864 GILBERT & CHURCHILL *Excurs. Dolomite Mts.* 350 His hat was ornamented with yellow everlastings. 1871 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) 17 Wreaths of 'everlasting' placed over graves as emblems of immortality.

Everla·stingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. Without end; for ever; throughout all future time. Also hyperbolically and in relative sense.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4174 To be qwene of alle heven now and eure lastyngly. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 They..shall lyue euerlastyngly and neuer dye spiritually. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 207 Ile hate him euerlastingly That bids me be of comfort any more. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 34. 35 The favour which they primarily had with God is everlastingly confirmed. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 12 He punishes them everlastingly in hell. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), Many have made themselves everlastingly ridiculous. 1804 WORDSW. *To the Supreme Being*, The fetters of my tongue do Thou unbind, That I may..sound thy praises everlastingly. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* III. 67 If you could lend me half a sov., I should be everlastingly obliged to you.

b. Through all past and future time, 'from everlasting to everlasting'. † Also, Throughout all past time (*obs.*).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. 91 Againe, haue they [the two Sexes] bin euerlastingly but two, or euerlastingly mo than two? 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. v. (1611) 11 God .. who..euerlastingly is whatsoeuer he may be. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 90 God was not made at anie time, in as much as he is euerlastinglie vnbegotten. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 428 God's ways are everlasting, ordered everlastingly, existing everlastingly in the Divine Mind.

2. With perpetual recurrence; continually, constantly, incessantly; = ETERNALLY 3.

1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 104 They are everlastingly railing against the working people. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 526 The rights of property everlastingly put in dispute. 1870 Miss BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. vi. 93 Everlastingly running up and down from town.

3. Beyond measure; immeasurably, excessively. (Common in U.S. slang.)

Everlastingness (evəɹlɑ·stiŋnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality, condition, or fact of being everlasting (see the senses of the adj.). a. In etymological senses: Endless existence; perpetual continuance; unlimited durability. b. In extended sense = ETERNITY 1: The having neither beginning nor end of existence.

a. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. ii. (1495) 300 The nobilyte of heuen..in purenesse and euerlastyngnes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144 Evyrlastyngnesse, *eternitas*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Perpetuité*, euerlastingnesse. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Sir R. Stone*, No lesse Strong than the heavens for everlastingnesse. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 50 A perswasion of the soules everlastingnesse is needfull. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 343 The everlastingness of the wood [Cypress]. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio) *Everlastingness*, durable nature. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* ii. 20 He was meditating Christianity..and its everlastingness. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 14 He affirmed the everlastingness of future punishment.

b. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 225 [Our Lord] hath mingled the nature of his owne flesh to the nature of his euerlastingnesse vnder the Sacrament. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 44 He hath neither beginning nor end, which thing wee cal Euerlastingnes .. And so Gods being is altogether at once, which is y^e^ peculiar propertie of euerlastingnesse. 1880 CHEYNE *Isaiah* I. 242 The idea of the Divine everlastingness is one of the primary notes of the prophecy.

2. Infinite time; = ETERNITY 2. a. *properly*, The future eternity; endless duration. Also *pl.* † b. In extended sense: The absolute eternity, without beginning or end, or the past eternity without beginning (*obs.*).

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xii. 3 Thei that lemen, or enfourmen, manye to ri3twisnesse [shuln shyne] as sterris in to euerlastyngnessis. — 2 *Pet.* iii. 18 To him [Crist] glory and now and in to the day of euerelastingenesse. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 90 And that euerlastingnesse verily is perpetual and hath no end. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* ciii. IV. 385 There cannot be two Everlastingnesses in the torments of Hell. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* 45 This extent of the promise to everlastingnesse.

b. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvii. 15 The Lord..that dwellith in euerlastyngnesse. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* viii. 20 Thou that dwellest in euerlastyngnesse. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1039/1 That life was giuen them before all euerlastingnesse. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 1 Future glory was from everlastingness prepared for those servants.

† 3. Eternity as opposed to *time*; the future state; eternal welfare. *Obs.*

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis* 99 Not sekyng þo þinges þat are þyn..ner in tyme, ner in euerlastingnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 240 Thys lyfe tyme is verey shorte and vncerten, therefore must they thinke of an euerlastingnes. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* IV. v. § 3 What a step is it from hence to Everlastingness? 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 46 If such can barter their souls for Trifles and sell Everlastingness for a Moment.

b. *fig.* regarded as an entity.

1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxiv. 197 [These] all prove it [a soul] a shoot of Everlastingness. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. 52 My conscience..felt through all this fleshly dresse Bright shootes of everlastingness. 1846 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery, Voices of Dead* 175 Visiting with starlike gleams Of everlastingness.

† **E·verla·stingty.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -TY.] Eternity.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvii. 15 The he3e Lord wonende the euerelastingte [Cf. prec. 2 b]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. i. 7 Ysaie lvij^o^ where it is seid that God dwelling in euerlastingte dwellith with a meke..spirit.

E·ver-li·ving *a.*

1. That lives or will live for ever.

1547 COVERDALE *Old Faith* x. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 73 Very God and man, the only and everliving Saviour. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.), The everliving subjects of his [God's] reward and punishment. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.),

The instinct of brutes and insects can be the effect of nothing else than the wisdom and skill of a powerful ever-living Agent. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xv. 77 She found the ever-living gods Assembled in the halls of Jupiter.

b. *fig.* Of a name, fame, etc.: Immortal.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 51 That euer-liuing man of Memorie, Henrie the fift. 1595 W. CLARKE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 15 Everliving praise to her loving Delia. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* I. i, So many idle hours as here he loiters, So many ever-living names he loses. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 The ever-living gifts of Grecian art and architecture and letters.

2. quasi-*sb.*

1601 BRETON *Blessed Heart* v. Wks. (Grosart) 15 While the hand of heauen is giuing Comfort from the euer-liuing?

† **E·verly,** *adv. Obs.* or *Sc.* In 4 everliche, -lyche, evirly. [f. EVER *adv.* + -LY².] Always, continually.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 466 His care him neweth euerliche. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 58 (ed. Innes 1856) He..Duelt in hys chambyr..With a clark with him evirly [ed. Skeat *reads* anerly].

† **Evermo·,** *adv. Obs.* [OE phrase *æfre má* (see EVER and MO). In the OE. quots. the words have their ordinary sense, so that the phrase = 'any longer', 'ever again' (cf. EVERMORE 3 c); but prob. *má* was also used to emphasize *æfre* in the sense 'to all future time'; cf. Ger. *immer* always (:—OHG. *io-mêr*), *immermehr* evermore, Fr. *jamais* ever, never (:—vulgar Lat. *jam magis* 'now more').] = next.

[*c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lii. 405 Gif hwelc wif forlæt hiere ceorl, & nimð hire oðerne, wenestu recce he hire æfre ma? *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Crist & Satan* 140 (Gr.) Ne on þa beorhtan ȝescæft Ne mot ic æfre ma eaȝum starian.] *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 106 To deþ idemet, and eure ma [*Trin. Coll. MS.* afremo] forlorene. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 35 Hie [karitas] scal æure mo ȝelasten, aiðer on ðessere woreld and ec on ðare oðre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 44 Londone he ys now y cleped, and worþ euermo. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2466 For þo was þe gurdel þat he com fore y-lost for euere-mo. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 174 In a tour, in anguish and in wo, Dwellen this Palamon and eke Arcite, For everemo. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 25 For such a coke I may go fasting evermo.

Evermore (evəɪmōə·ɪ), *adv.* For forms see EVER and MORE *adv.*; sometimes written as two words. [A later form of prec., *mo* being replaced by *more.*] An emphatic synonym of EVER.

In poetry the accentuation *e·vermore* sometimes occurs.

1. For all future time. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1205 LAY. 31051 King Penda..ȝerneð þine ære nu and auere mære. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 12 Blisse and soules reste[n] ðat him sal eauermor lesten. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6838 It es right þat þai duelle þare, In þat hidus myrknes ever-mare. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 4 (Harl. MS.) He shalle dye in euermore lastynge dethe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 13 Thai haff wrocht..To hald Scotlande at wndyr euirmar. 1592 W. WARNER in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 379 Disable vs eremore. 1611 BIBLE *John* vi. 34 Lord, euermore giue vs this bread. 1791 BURNS *Lament Earl Glencairn,* Awake thy last sad voice, my harp!..Then sleep in silence evermair! *a* 1854 MONTGOMERY *O where shall rest be found,* Lest we be banished from thy face And evermore undone.

b. *For* († *unto*) *evermore.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23934 (Edin.) Leuedi..led me wit þe for þi son for euir mar wit him to won. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 155 Gyff thou will hald in cheyff off me For euirmar. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlviii. 27 He..comfortede the weilende men in Sion, vnto euermor. 1555 *Act* 2–3 *Phil. & Mary* c. 20 § 3 Leases..shall for evermore pass and be made under..the Seals of the said Duchy. 1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 34 For euer and euer, and if it were possible for more than for euer, for euermore. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), Those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for evermore. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxiv, My own dim life should teach me this, That life shall live for evermore.

2. Always, at all times, constantly, continually.

c 1280 *A Sarmun* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 4 Of helle pine we aȝt be ware and euer more hit hab in þoȝt. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 3 Thei þat haue been hyre by-fore aren eueremore poure. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij a, He [the hare] fymaes and crotis and Roungeth euermoore. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. xlvii, The line..dothe euermore run within the edge of the circle. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. vii. (1611) 73 The minde of man desireth euermore to know the truth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 209 Wilde Arabs..euermore annoy the Turkes. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xviii. 48 These Vessels..are evermore found in all Bodies. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. xxxvi, Yonder roar..evermore increasing, Still louder, louder, grows. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* viii. 138 Lift your eyes unto the evermore silent heaven.

3. With negatives and expressions implying a negative: † a. In any degree. *Obs.* b. At any future time. c. (With the full sense of *more*: in this use better written as two words.) Ever again, any longer.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 7 Heynes of state makiþ not a man evermore beter to God. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxvi, I may not evermore acknowledge thee. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* vi. 85 This circumstance seemed to destroy the hope that the works..could evermore enjoy the prosperity which had been their lot. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 139 Not in England evermore.

4. quasi-*sb.*

c 1850 F. T. PALGRAVE *O Light of Life,* Through heaven's great day of evermore.

† **Eve·rr,** *v. Obs.*—° [a. L. *ēverr-ĕre* to sweep out, f. *ē-* out + *verrĕre* to sweep.] (See quot.)

1623–6 COCKERAM, *Euerre,* to sweepe the house.

† **Eve·rse,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēvers-us,* pa. pple. of *ēvertĕre* to overturn.] (See quot.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. Def. xvi. 134 Conuersion of proportion (which of the elders is commonly called euerse proportion, or euersion of proportion).

† **Eve·rse,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ēvers-* ppl. stem of *ēvertĕre*: see EVERT.] *trans.* To overturn, overthrow; = EVERT. Also *fig.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. v. (1554) 77 a, Many riche royall mighty towne Haue bene euersed..For sinne of princes which that wern lecherous. 1530 PALSGR. 540/2 Fortune hath eversed his chaunce upsyde downe. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* iv. 38 The foundation of which Principle..is totally evers't by the most ingenious Commentator.

Hence † **Eve·rsed** *ppl. a.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. xix. 316 Diuerse sorts of glasses..the cornerd, the inversed, the eversed..and cleare glasses.

Eversible (ĭvə·ɪsib'l), *a.* [f. L. *ēvers-* ppl. stem of *ēvertĕre* (see EVERT) + -IBLE.] Capable of being everted or turned inside out.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 179 The penis is often eversible and covered with spines. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 383 This latter appendage is eversible.

Eversion (ĭvə·ɪʃən). [a. OF. *eversion,* ad. L. *ēversiōn-em,* n. of action f. *ēvertĕre*: see EVERT.]

† 1. The action of overthrowing; the condition of being overthrown; an overthrow, overturning; *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* vii. (1812) 33 *note,* Iason at Troie first evercion Caste doun Ilion. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 58 This nobil realme..wes neir brocht to finall eversione. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 292 Their euersion is our conuersion. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. i. 15 The restauration of the English Church and eversion of Popery. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* I. xxxiv. § 16. 55/2, I will take from Pollio all future occasion of falling into such precipitant eversion of the mind. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lvii. 625 Disorderly preaching..tending to the eversion of good laws and orders ecclesiastical. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. Art* i. (1848) 354 Scenes subsequent to the eversion of Troy. 1820 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (ed. 3) I. II. App. 545 The fate of the column of the image after its eversion.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1678–1706 PHILLIPS, *Eversion* in Rhetorick is the same figure, according to Ruffianus, with Epanodus.

2. † a. *gen.* The action of turning outwards; opposed to *inversion. Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xv. (1660) 197 The Eversion of the taile of the Lyon is an expresse token of his placabilitie or tractablenesse.

b. *Path.* and *Phys.* The action of everting or turning (an organ or structure) inside out; the condition of being everted. *Eversion of the eyelids* = ECTROPION.

1751 SPRY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 19 The conjunctive became greatly inflamed, with an eversion of the upper lid. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 100 The increased breadth at the latter spot being due to the well marked eversion of the tuberosities. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* v. 121 Dogs, in their expressions of fondness, have a slight eversion of the lips. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Eversion,* in Botany, the external protrusion of organs from the cavity in which they are developed.

† 3. *Eversion of proportion* = *conversion of proportion*: see CONVERSION. *Obs.*

1570 [see EVERSE *a.*].

Eversive (ĭvə·ɪsiv), *a.* [f. L. *ēvers-* ppl. stem of *ēvertĕre* (see EVERT) + -IVE.] Tending to eversion or overthrow. Const. *of.*

1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 324 Changing that imposition to some other shape, as eversive of the rights of the Christian people. 1756 T. AMORY *Life J. Buncle* (1770) I. 216 Schemes..eversive of true knowledge. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) III. 250 No man..can possibly be bound by any consents or contracts eversive of the laws of God and of their own nature. 1792 GEDDES *Bible* Ex. xi. (R. *Supp.*), A maxim eversive..of all justice and morality.

Evert (ĭvə·ɪt), *v.* [ad. L. *ēvert-ĕre* to overturn, f. *ē-* out + *vertĕre* to turn.]

† 1. *trans.* To turn upside down, upset. *lit.* and *fig. Obs. rare.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. iv, The very thought Everts my soul with passion. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 182 To end the meale with much drinke, doth by euerting the concoction, cause eructations. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. Prol. 6 There did he..evert it [a tub], invert it, subvert it.

† 2. To overthrow (a city, temple, enemy, etc.). Also *absol. Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 53 Legiounis of futemen, to evert and cast doun the foresaid ciete to the ground. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 311 It is easier to euert or disturbe, then to plant or establish. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 50 For feare after he had euerted their foes..hee woulde rauen vp them. 1730–1800 in BAILEY.

b. *fig.* To overthrow (an empire, government); to upset (a judgement, argument, doctrine, law, etc.); to frustrate (a purpose); rarely, to overthrow (a person) in argument. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 192 The suttylty of one sergeant schal euerte [*misprinted* enerte] and destroy al the jugementys of many wyse men before tyme receyuyd. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 281 He began..to evert his fathers..testament. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* II. (1859) 211 And the noble Empire of Greece clean everted. 1581 SAVILE *Agric.* (1622) 189 And chiefly his great attempts against Germany turning to nothing, euerted that purpose. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. XXX. 303 Then hath the master of horsemen..everted and overthrowne both Dictatours Majestie and Militarie discipline.

a 1681 WHARTON *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 11 Antiochus Epiphanes..everted the true worship of God. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 244 We have everted that Objection. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 175 The Jurisdiction of the Judge is not yet everted and overthrown. 1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 652, I am overthrown—everted—subverted—the contradiction is flagrant. 1872 J. WALKER *Scot. Theol. & Theolog.* iv. (1888) 100 They clearly evert the fundamentals.

† 3. To draw or turn out of the way; to turn aside. Also *fig. Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 59 This muscle..hauying in office to euerte the foote to the interiour partes. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. viii. (1662) 141 The Will is thus everted from the fore-mentioned Objects.

4. To turn the inner surface of (the eyelid, etc.) outwards; to turn inside out.

1804 [see EVERTED *ppl. a.*]. 1821 T. SANDWITH *Observ. Med. & Surg.* 99 The cheeks drawn downward in such a manner as to evert the lower eye-lids. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 38/1 The gullet and part of the stomach [of star-fish] are usually everted, protruded, and applied round the object to be swallowed. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xviii. 281 Muscles for everting the sack, and for closing or opening the orifice. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 51 It is a very simple and easy thing to evert the eyelid.

Evertebral (ĭvə·ɪtĭbrăl), *a. Anat.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + L. *vertebr-a* + -AL; cf. VERTEBRAL.] Not vertebral; not of the nature of, or not connected with, the vertebral column.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 447 The anterior, or evertebral portion [of the cranium].

Evertebrate (ĭvə·ɪtĭbrĕt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. E- *pref.*³ + L. *vertebra* + -ATE²; cf. VERTEBRATE.] = INVERTEBRATE.

1883 A. LESLIE tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* 97 The dredging yielded..a large number of marine evertebrates.

Evertebrate (ĭvə·ɪtĭbrēit), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE³.] *trans.* To deprive of the backbone.

1880 *Times* 28 Apr. 7/6 Professor Odling complained..that the statute had been 'evertebrated and eviscerated'.

Everted (ĭvə·ɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. EVERT + -ED¹.] Turned outwards or inside out.

1786 R. SMITH in *Microcosm* No. 3 Even these [persons] would..be absolutely taken ill of an everted coal-box. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 83 And turns over the everted edges of the opening. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 225/1 When cut longitudinally, the inner surface of the arteries does not become everted. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 53 The lips are tumid and everted. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 130 The jugal arches of the European are hardly ever, if ever, so wide and everted as those of some Esquimaux. 1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 210 *Bell,* the everted opening in which most wind instruments terminate.

Eve·rting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EVERT; in quot. = 'throwing off'.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. (1632) 680 What will not money..doe; with corrupt dispositions, euen to euerting of all bands of either religious or ciuill duties.

Every (e·vəri, e·v'ri), *sb.* Also 4 eur. [Var. form of EAVER¹.] Rye grass (*Lolium perenne*).

14.. tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 525 (*Harl. MS.* 1900) Of whete and of eur' that som men clepeth darnel. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Every or ever-grass.*

Every (e·vəri, ev'ri), *a.* (quasi-*pron.*) Forms: *α.* 1 ǽfre ǽlc, 2 efrec, 3 æver ælc(h, æfrech, ever ech, evreche, 3–6 evere, (5 evre). *β.* 3 ever ulc, 3–6 ev(e)rilc, -il(k(e, (3, 4–5 *north.* evere -ilc, -ilke). *γ.* 2 æv(e)ric, æwric, efri, 3 eaver euch, æv-, eavriche, a-, efri(c(h, æv-, av-, everihc, 3–6 everich(e, -yche, (4 evreich, everuch(e, 5 evirych, evyriche, 6 ewerik), 4–7 everi(e, -ye, (4 evri, 6 ewry), 4– every. Also 5 ery, 8 (in verse and colloq.) e'ery. [OE. *æfre ælc, *æfre ylc*: see EVER *adv.* and EACH.

The OE. *ælc, ylc,* was a compound of *á,* synonymous with *æfre*; but, owing to umlaut and contraction, the etymological force of the word had become obscured, and *æfre* was prefixed in order to express more distinctly the original sense. Although the phrase was always written in OE. (as sometimes in ME.) as two words, it had in 10th c. already come to be felt as a compound, and when it is governed by a prep. this is placed before the first of the two words. The forms marked *α* descend from *æfre ælc,* and the *β* forms, including the mod. *every,* from *æfre ylc.* It does not appear that *æfre* was prefixed to the other two words, *æȝhwilc* and *ȝehwilc,* which enter into the history of EACH.]

I. As *adj.* used *attrib.*

1. Used to express distributively the sense that is expressed collectively by *all.*

Originally this sense was expressed by *each,* from which *every* differed only in emphasizing the element of universality in the signification. Thus Wyclif writes '*euery* langour and *eche* sekenesse,' it being unnecessary to repeat the emphasis. When *every* had ceased to be recognizable as a compound of *each,* the two words were at first often used somewhat indiscriminately, but their functions were gradually differentiated. In mod. usage, *every* directs attention chiefly to the totality, *each* chiefly to the individuals composing it. It may also be observed that *each* usually refers to a numerically definite group, in contrast to the indefinite universality expressed by *every*: thus 'Each theory is open to objection' relates to an understood enumeration of theories, but 'Every theory is open to objection' refers to all theories that may exist.

a. followed immediately by a sb., or by a sb. preceded by a descriptive adj.; occas. with vb. in *pl.*

WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 20 Æfre ælcne neode [Man] ȝeærnað to gode sylfum ymbe. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1014 And æfre ælcne Deniscne cyng, utlah of Engla lande ȝecwædon.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Æuriche sunendeie, and oðre hezе dazen. *Ibid.* 139 Efri cristenne Mon. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 65 (Trin. MS.) Africh man mid þat he haueð mai bugge heueriche. *c* 1205 LAY. 2378 For euer ulc [*c* 1275 euerech] god mon ah his lauerdes heste to do. *Ibid.* 25299 Æuer ælc swein. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Rihten hire and smeðen hire is ..of efrich ordre þe god. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 13 Eauer euch wif is hire were þral. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III*, And al on þo ilche worden is isend in to æurihce oþre shcire. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3309 Euer ilk fote miht he noght blinne, To bihold þat fair maydene. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 761 (Trin.) Wommon telle me whi þat ȝe eten not al comynly In paradis of euer vche tre? ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 212 In ever-ilk aperty pyghte with precyous stones. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1779 The Burgeyse toke a-visement long on euery drauȝte. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iv. 65 Eueriche man to brynge with hym his wyf. 1500-20 DUNBAR *'Quhome to sall I complene my wo'* ix, Fra ever-ilk mowth fair wirdis proceidis. *a* 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1299/1 Euery fynger shalbe a thombe. 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 117 Bot everilk faithfull minister to bestowe the grace quhilk God hes gevin hym. 1588 J. HARVEY *Prophecies* 51 Every right woonder, such as Moises and Elisaeus used, were neither fained apparences, or, etc. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin's Hist.* 16 a, Discending amongst euery private Captaine. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 62 Hee'l be hang'd yet, Though euery drop of water sweare against it. *a* 1618 RALEIGH in Walton *Angler* (1653) 67 If all the world and love were young, And truth in every Shepherds tongue? 1711 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* VIII. 89 E'ery willing Hero. 1763 GARRICK in *Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 249 They have dug up Every Utensil that were in use among the Romans. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 105 Every inhabitant, male and female, young and old, was assembled. 1820 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* I. 393 To see every person in his class at least once a week. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 279 In every experimental science there s a tendency towards perfection. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 34 Feeling better in every way. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* IX. l. 307 Every particle of matter attracts every other particle.

b. preceded by a possessive pronoun.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 87, I prophane my heart on thy euerie part. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 257 A space whose eu'ry cubit Seemes to cry out, how, etc. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. iv. 49 Then a young Traueller..in my euery action to be guided by others experiences. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* II. ii, Your every Grace Will kill at least your thousand in a day. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i, There my Thoughts my every Care is center'd. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 97 Her every moment to find the moment critical. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1866) 95. 1812 COLERIDGE in Southey *Omniana* II. 234 The ungrateful traitor, whose every measure has been to make them still more incapable. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 146 Anger pervaded his every look and gesture. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 87 The Americanism of his every thought, word and act. 1879 J. W. SHERER *Who is Mary?* 258 She turned her love over in its every aspect.

c. with a superl. adj. (preceded by *the*) interposed before the sb. *Obs.* or *arch.* (The sense would now be expressed by *even the least*, etc., treated as a parenthesis).

1620 J. KING *Serm.* 28 Euery the least remembrance. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 73 In all the Copies extant..every the least iota and tittle is to be found. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* (1786) V. 117 Strict adherence to every the minutest part of their customs and religion. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. x, Every the most minute article. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XV. (1866) I. 277 Every, the most complex, web of thought may be reduced to simple syllogisms.

†**d.** with *a* or *an* before the sb. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 510 (Gött.) Iornays..fourti mile euerilk a day. *c* 1325 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 157 Everuch a parosshe heo polketh in pyne. 1352 MINOT *Poems* x. 51 God save sir Edward his right In everilka nede. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xli, Eueryche a soule resonable owyth for to coueyte..nyghynge to Jhesu.

e. with sbs. referring to time, as *day*, *year*, etc. in advb. phrases indicating repetition (cf. EVERYDAY); also (*b.*) before a cardinal numeral, to indicate successive groups of objects; (*c.*) before an ordinal, successive intervals of action. So *Every other* (*day*, etc.), where *other* = 'second'. Also *attrib.* †*Every other while*: at alternate periods; every now and then.

(*a.*) *c* 1205 LAY. 6034, & aure alche [*c* 1275 euereche] wintre inne Wales heo wuneden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19041 (Gött.) Arli þe apostlis euer-ilke day went to þe temple for to prai. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xii, A marchand of this cite, Hade..euirych ȝere thre hundryth pownde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141 Eryday, or eueryday, *quotidie*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 196 Eueryday, *quotidie*. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 23 The keeping of.. greater Armadoes every day then other. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 823 Tisiphone..every Moment rises to the sight. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 6 The world every day grows wiser. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 41 The two tides of six hours re-appear every day equal.

(*b.*) 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 278 In euery tenne [women] that they [the Gods] make, the diuels marre fiue. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1629) 19 Euery twelue yeares ther should be set forth..two Ships. *a* 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let. to Mrs. S.* 5 Aug., Every twenty paces gives you the prospect of some villa, and every four hours a large town. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 176 A parliament should be held every three years.

(*c.*) *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvi. 174 At euery thrydde pas þat þei gon fro here hows þei knelen. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1256 To clothe the al new, euerich othir day. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 20 Every yer or every other yer ys Chosyn a Duke. 1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* (1548) *Luke* iv. 98 a, An extreme tyrannous deiuill .. dooeth euery other while soodainly take hym. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 329 This same staru'd Iustice hath done nothing but prate to me .. and euery third word a Lye. 1829 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) XI. 18 The daily, more than the every other day, papers. 1884 M. E. WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 793/1 She stopped .. to kiss her..every other minute.

f. Phrases, *On every side*: everywhere, in every direction. In same sense, †*In* or *on every end, on every half*. *Every man Jack, every mother's son* (colloq.): every single individual. *Every now and then, every now and again, every once in a while* [corruption of *ever*, etc.]: at intervals, from time to time. *Every bit, every whit*: altogether, entirely, quite. *Every here and there*: at various points or places. *Every which way*: (U. S.) everyway, in all directions. Also EVERY-DEAL.

c 1205 LAY. 5883 On æuer alchere [*c* 1275 euereche] halue. *Ibid.* 10549 Folc hi wende an æuerælche [*c* 1275 euereche] ende. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5952 The deneis..in euerich ende Him worrede her & þer. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1646 (Trin.) Couetise lecchery and pride Haþ spred þis world on euery syde. 1583 STOCKER *Warres Lowe C.* L 79 a, The Spaniardes murdered euery mothers sonne of them. 1700 S. PARKER 6 *Philos. Ess.* 12 The Primæval Earth will be e'ery whit as ill shaped as that we poor Mortals inhabit. 1731 *Select. fr. Fog's Wkly. Jrnl.* (1732) II. 255 The Doctor was every now and then confoundedly puzzled what to do with them. 1833 BP. THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* II. 240 The theory will every now and then become the foundation of the history. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix, 'Every one of 'em,' replied Dennis, 'Every man Jack'. 1859 DASENT *Pop. Tales Norse* 347 Every man Jack of them are so sound asleep. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., Every once in a while. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Roughing It* (in Farmer *Americanisms*), He put on the pack saddle..and then wound a rope all over and about it and under it every which way. 1883 P. ROBINSON *Fishes of Fancy* 90 Every now and again the ear could catch the sudden splash of pike meeting pike.

†**2.** With plural sb. (chiefly with defining word interposed): All severally (cf. Gr. ἕκαστοι). *Obs.*

1558 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. i. 2 Subjects of every the said kingdomes. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 68 Of the head and of euery things therein contayned. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 249 I'le resolue you..of euery These happend accidents. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 126 Taking Polycrates the Athenian Captaine with him, and a man from euery the Coronels. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 256 Wee..owe him [God] obedience according to euery his morall commands. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 91 Every several Troups have their Ensignes.

3. With loss of distributive sense: = 'All possible', 'the utmost degree of'.

[1783 LD. PERCY in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 58 Every domestic ease .. that a mortal could enjoy.] *Mod.* I feel every respect for him. They showed him every consideration. There is every prospect of success.

4. In senses now commonly expressed by *each*.

a. In *Every man*, used to distribute a plural. (*arch.*) †**b.** Each of two (*obs.* exc. *dial.*).

1526-34 TINDALE *Matt.* XX. 9 They .. came and receaved every man a peny. [So in 1611 and *R.V.*] 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 50 They dyd ryde one euerye syde of hym. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 455 The Sergeants, and the two slaues, thrust on euery ancle an heauy bolt. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., There's a chimley on every en' o' the house.

†**5.** = ANY; in sentences expressing possibility.

1552a HULOET s. v., Euerye man, *quilibet*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 180 b, When everie season sufereth them [bees] not to be abroad, they must at such times bee fedde. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XXV, The weakness of the wall which every earthquake might overturn.

II. *absol.* (quasi-*pron.*)

†**6.** Everybody, every one. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Vor euerich schal holden þe uttre efter þet þe licome mei best mid hire serui þe inre. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2355 Euerilc he kiste, on ilc he gret. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 102 Fuyr schal preve þe werke of everyche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 103 Every hath of God a propre gifte, Som this, som that, as him likith. 1475 CAXTON *Jason*, Euerich hadde well eten and dronken raysonably. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 4 That euerich admyttyd in to the lybarte of the cite be of certayn crafte or office.

7. Each, or every one, *of* (several persons or things). Formerly often with verb in pl. *Obs.* exc. in legal documents.

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* XX. 9 Thei token eueryche of hem a peny. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xii. (Tollem. MS.), Þe wit þat takeþ hede to many þingis takeþ þe lasse hede to eueriche þerof. *c* 1430 *Cookery Bks.* 20 Temper it vppe wyth almaunde mylke, & do euery of hem in a potte. 1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 47 Hertly I pray you, and everych of you. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 All other thinges comprised in the same Indentures and letres patentes and in everych of them. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxviii. 116 Every of the sayde joyntes are of the quantitie of a wheate corne. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 420 Promissing to them and every of them rewards and summes of money. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing in Chr.* 224 Every of whose Words and Actions were infinitely to be admir'd. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 41 Every of the said chirurgeons is to have twelvepence a body searched by them.

b. *esp.* in phrase *All and every* (= L. *universi et singuli*). The phrase is also occas. used in concord with a sb. in sing. or pl.

1502 *Gt. Charter* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 223 That the chartur aforsaid in alle and euerych her articles..be obserued. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 182 Let vs all & eueryche of vs in all our distresse .. ron to that trone of mercy. 1570 GRINDAL *Rem.* (1843) 149 That all and every of the said vicars have a Bible. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER in Dircks *Life* (1865) 390 Use these seals to all and every of the purposes aforesaid. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 473 To all and every the children and child of the said intended marriage. 1845 *Act* 8 & 9 *Vict.* c. 119 Sched. ii, The said covenantor, his heirs, executors, or administrators, and all and every other person whosoever.

†**c.** Each (of two). *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2378 *Philomene*, In armes everych of hem [Philomela and Progne] other taketh. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 77 A cacchepol .. craked a-two here legges ..of euerich of þo þeoues. *a* 1502 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 300 It was decreed by the sayd arbitrours, that eueryche off my Lordis of Glouceter and of Winchester shulde take ethir other by the hand. 1560 FRAMPTON in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xx. 242 Two men covered with white canvas coats..and every of them a vizard upon their faces. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. ii. 547 There be two sortes of Blites.. and every of them is diuided againe into two kindes.

†**8.** Distributing a plural. *Obs.*; = EACH.

c 1300 *Beket* 671 Forto do everech his beste to wende ech in his side. *c* 1430 *Cookery Bks.* 27 Take a porcyon of pouder of Clowys, of Gyngere, of Graynys of Perys, of Euery a porcyon. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 XXXIX, Cast..broth and water and wyn of everiche a quantite. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 16 Goo ye eueryche under that baner that he wyl mayntene.

III. Combinations.

†**9. Every other.** = Each other: used as a reciprocal pronoun. (In early use *every* is subj. and *other* obj.; later the phrase appears as a compound.) *Obs.*

1154 *O. E. Chron* an. 1135, Æuric man sone ræuede oþer þe mihte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 We luuien ure efrec oðer us bi-twenen swa we weren broðre. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 719 *Tisbe*, The name of everych gan to othyr sprynge. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* 128 The lovyng children..wolden everych of hem eten other if thay mighten. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* V. xiv. (1483) 105 They saiden graces wonder ioyfully takyng eueriche other by the hand. 1594 KYD *Cornelio* V. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 242 They ran at ever-each other hand and foot.

10. Every one. (In 16–17th c. the form *everych one* was often divided *every chone*.)

†**a.** *adj.* = sense 1 a. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* 103 b, Euery one man ought to be neighbour to an other.

b. *adj. absol.* (ɛ·vri wɒ·n). With reference to a sb. or pron. going before, which it usually distributes; or followed by *of*. Often incorrectly with pl. vb. Sometimes = Each (of two things).

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 Blescið ou mid euerichon of ðeos gretunges. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 185 Ilk kinnes erf, and wrim, and der..And euerilc on in kinde good. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 132 With hym þey ryse everyche-one. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 502 Evere ilk one of þese parties is þo same Gods body. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 48 We schulen foonde euery-choon. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 121 He commaundes you everilkon, To hold no kyng bot hym alon. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* XLVII, I shall them soon vanquish every chone. *a* 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1389/1 To haue hadde theym taken and slayne euerye chone. 1588 KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 216 The sinne of Adam..is in al men, ane seueral and peculiar sinne in euerilk ane. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 223 The under lip five, every one of the cheeks ten. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* XVI. 3 All the Congregation are holy, euery one of them. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 14 What we every one can swear. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 89 Every one [of these Passages] are true.

c. *pron.* (ɛ·v'ri,wɒn). Everybody; sometimes written as one word. The pron. referring to *every one* is often *pl.*: the absence of a sing. pron. of common gender rendering this violation of grammatical concord sometimes necessary.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 252 Muchel neod is þet euerichon holde mid oðer, mid bisie bonen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10047 (Trin.) Þe chastite of þis lady Ouercomeþ..Gredines of eueruchon. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 125 Euerichon loked to hym self. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1055 Cryst save everychone. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* A iij, Tyll everie one had mocked everichone. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref., The Difficulties .. of every one. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 21 Every one knows that analogy is a Greek word. 1735 JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Voy.* 99 Every one Sacrifices a Cow or more, according to their different Degrees of Wealth or Devotion. 1870 DASENT *Eventful Life* (ed. 4) I. 1 Every one had made up their minds that I was to be one thing, and I came out another. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 479 Those familiar words..are in the mouth of every one. 1877 W. H. MALLOCK *New Repub.* (1878) 94 Everyone then looked about them silently, in suspense and expectation.

11. In parasynthetic derivatives, as *every-coloured*.

1744 THOMSON *Spring* 726 The Peacock spreads His every-colour'd Glory to the Sun.

12. Combined with adverbs, as EVERYHOW, EVERYWHERE, etc., and with substantives, in which the combination is usually written as one word, the sense of the substantive being weakened; as EVERYBODY, EVERYTHING, etc.

¶ **13.** The form *ever each*, surviving in archaistic use till 16th c., was corrupted into *every each*, which often appears in late editions of 15th c. texts (where the originals had *evereche*, *everych*, or the like), and hence has occas. been used *arch.* by recent writers.

1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xix. (1554) 35 b, Sampson .. toke their [foxis] tailes knit them twein and twein And amid euery eche he set a fire-bronde. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 21 Everie each of Foure were Gold and like a Knight. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 29 And euery eche moment at death his nod and beck. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 375 Every each other day he suffereth one sickness or other. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vii. (1623) R iij, But for the most part they die eueryeach one. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* I. xxvii. (1816) I. 49 Every each of them [1470 everyche of hem] did him homage. 1864 MUNBY in *Once a Week* 26 Nov., Now every each hath pass'd the bar.

Every, obs. var. of IVORY.

Everybody (e·vəri-ˌ, e·v'riˌbɒdi, -bɑ̆di), *pron.* [Comb. of EVERY and BODY in the sense (now obs. in literary use) of *person*. Formerly written as two words: cf. ANYBODY.] Every person, every one. *Everybody else*: every other person. Sometimes incorrectly with *pl. vb.* or *pron.*

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 285 Everye bodye was in theyr lodgynges. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1613) 156 Now this king did keepe a great house, that euerie body might come and take their meat freely. 1620 *Horæ Subsec.* 477 To take vpon him the disciplining of euery body for their errours. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxvii, That which is every body's work is no body's. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 97 Time, place, and motion .. are what everybody knows. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 10 Do not everybody else love him? 1759 BP. WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 280 Every body else I meet with are full ready to go of themselves. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 196 Gilbert was every body's body. 1820 BYRON *Wks.* (1840) IV. 298 Every body does and says what they please. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 72 What I suppose has been observed..by everybody. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* v. (1883) 82 Everybody seems to recover their spirits. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 119 He was ever on the alert..to impart of it [knowledge] to everybody else.

Everyday (e·vəriˌ-, e·vriˌdeˑ, eːvriˌdēˑ), *sb.* and *a.* [Combination of EVERY and DAY.]

A. *sb.* †a. Each day in continued succession. b. *dial.* A week-day, as opposed to Sunday.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. ii. 33 O þou man wher fore makest þou me gilty by þine euerydayes pleynynges. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Oh! I keeps they for Sundays, I don' put 'em on 'pon everydays. *Mod. Sc.* Ask him for an every-day, he cannot come on a Sunday. Sunday and every-day are alike to him.

B. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to every day, daily; also, pertaining alike to Sundays and week-days.

1647 SALTMARSH *Spark. Glory* (1847) 170 His fulness lives in an eternal every-day sabbath, while some live in little more than .. one day in the week. 1648 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. (1684) 508 An every-day care for the drying up of the great fountain of Leprosie in the Heart. 1796 LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge* in *Life* ii. 16, I am heartily sick of the every-day scenes of life. 1804 BP. LINCOLN in G. Rose's *Diaries* (1860) II. 85, I do not doubt but you want constant every-day debaters. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* Introd. 6 *note*, Make religion the every-day business of your life. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 95 The everyday management of a sick room. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* 591 Voluntary sale of a slave was of everyday occurrence. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., An 'every-day horse' is one that can work all the week long..not like a Parson's horse, which can only work Sundays.

2. Of articles of dress: Worn on ordinary days or week-days, as opposed to Sundays or high-days. Also fig. *Every-day self.*

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, Few great ladies going to a masque..outshine our's [fashions] in their every-day habits. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 215 The every-day ribbands were coloured. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiii, Mr. Quilp invested himself in his every-day garments. 1883 H. H. KANE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 945/2, I seemed to have left my every-day self in the..vestibule.

3. To be met with every day; common, ordinary. Of persons and their attributes: Commonplace, mediocre, inferior. Also *every-day-world* adj.

a 1763 SHENSTONE (T.), Things of common concern..make no slight impression on everyday minds. 1781 JOHNSON *L. P., Akenside*, This was no every-day writer. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) IV. 19 Every-day knowledge had the most of his just praise. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog.* 202 Persons of no every-day powers and acquirements. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 249 Her every-day name..was the Catholic Church. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxxii. (1879) 277 [She] had shrunk from the every-day people in the parlour of the public-house. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 5 The vulgar everyday-world way of putting the idea. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 287 Treason is spoken of as an everyday matter. 1871 *Mad. Simple's Invest.* iv, People who have a cook..ought not to dine like everyday folks.

Hence **Everydayness,** *rare.*

1840 LOWELL *Love* Poet. Wks. (1879) 82 The every-dayness of this work-day world. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxiv, Nice, jolly every-dayness.

†**Eˑverydeal.** *Obs.* [Combination of EVERY and DEAL.]

1. as *sb.* Every part, the whole, every point in particular.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 35 For my god heo louede me, & now he habbeþ euery del. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 78 A message..Teld William eueridele of Malcolme robberie. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxxvi. (1483) 83 The feete ben the bases that beren euerydele. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xx. 54/2 As they saye one holy prayer may chaunge euery dele. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx, The straunge kynge.. understode euery dele of the mater.

b. subjoined to a sb. or sb. pron.; emphasizing the totality of the object: Every whit, every part (of it); shading off into the advb. use 2.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 345 Forwerpen pride euril[c] del, so hert doð hise hornes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 408 An quoynte tour hii lete make eueryldel of tre. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 31 She þat 3it coupleþ hir and wympleþ hir to oþer folk, haþ shewed hir euerydel to þe. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 102/1 Thenne saynt Iohn toke the cuppe..and dranke it of euerydele. 1560 *School-ho. Women* 787 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 135 Thy beasts, thy goods and thy children all Be dead and brent now euery deale.

2. as *adv.* In every part, in every respect; entirely, wholly.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* (MS. B.) 526 Make my loue, both day & nyght sykerly sett euerilk dele. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 314, I have aspied everydele Howe thai shalle alle be betrayede. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 914 Ther coursers loged .. Insyde tentes ful fair eueridel. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. vii. 49 If that semblance suite not euerie deale. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* v. 79 There ev'ry deale my Heart by Love was gain'd.

Everyhow (e·vəriˌ-, e·v'riˌhɑu), *adv. rare.* [See EVERY 12.] In every way.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 102 Crags, all shattered and tossed about everyhow. 1880 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 529 The walking tour was got through every how but on foot.

†**Everylike,** *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 everelike, -yllyke, -ylyche. [f. EVER + ELIKE, though probably looked upon as = EVERY + LIKE.] Ever in like fashion; continually; in later dialectal use, from time to time; at intervals.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 340 þe ious out he wrengis, Erne till exorzise & ethis euer elike. *Ibid.* 727 (Dublin MS.) That oþer wy for hys werkez wepys eueryllyke. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2164 3et almys-dede and fastyng he dude everylyche continuelle. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., They kept playing the music every like.

Every one: see EVERY 10.

Everything (e·vərˌ-, e·v'riˌþiŋ), *pron.*

1. A combination of EVERY (sense 1) and THING. As in *anything, something, nothing*, the subst. element has usually no definable meaning, the compound being equivalent to a neuter absol. use of the adj. The distributive sense etymologically belonging to the word is often absent, its force being merely collective; hence it is the current substitute for *all* (absol.), *all things*, which in most contexts are now somewhat formal. Often followed by adj., as *everything good* = 'all that is good'. Formerly written as two words; this is now rare, exc. where the two words are used without modification of sense.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 398 *Prol.*, In noble corage oghte been areste, And weyen euerything by equytee. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4 Wyse and manly preuyd in euery thyng. 1567 J. SANFORD tr. *Epictetus* 2 b, In euery thing .. which thou louest, thou must diligently consider the qualitie. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 166 Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans euery thing. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* I. ii, Every thing is endowed with such a natural Principle, whereby it is necessarily inclined to promote its own preservation and well being. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 548 Zimri..was everything by starts and nothing long. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 ¶ 8 Among the sons of learning, many seem to have thought of everything but themselves. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xxvii, Every thing however went on smoothly. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 567 She had not..his partiality for everything Dutch and for everything Calvinistic. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ix. 572 The government [in France] is believed to see every thing, know every thing, and provide for every thing. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Guide to Eng. Lit.*, Mixed Ess. 180 Everything, surely, depends upon what the lesson is.

b. as *predicate*, characterizing something as of supreme importance. *colloq.*

Mod. Be sure you are in good time; that is everything.

2. *sb. rare* in *sing.*; in *pl. humorously.* Things of every kind. Also (nonce-use) quasi-*adj.*; and in comb., *everything-maker.*

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V, Miss Walsingham was..the most accomplished, the most sensible, the most every thing woman could be. 1802 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 390 It is against my habits, my principles, my everything, to propose it to him. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Mr. Malthus* iii, There are..too many everything-makers. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, But to be sure there were rum everythings. 1884 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 3/2 Patent everythings going of themselves everywhere.

Everyway (e·vəriˌ-, e·v'riˌweˑ), *adv.* [Cf. ALWAY, ANYWAY: sometimes written as two words.]

1. a. In every manner or way; in every direction. b. In every respect.

a. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 197 Eueryway, *omni modo, quauis.* 1580 BARET *Alv.* E 376 Square euerie way, *quoquo versus quadratum.* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 398 A Deity residing in the midst of an universe, infinitely extended every way. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 34 The everyway external stream.

b. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 55 You wrong me every way: You wrong me Brutus. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* II. § 57 The contrary..opinion is euery way without any shew of probability. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. ii, Her mind was every way equal to her person. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 169 A wide and everyway most important interval.

quasi-*adj.* 1628 HAKEWILL in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 399 Sir Thomas Bodley, of whose .. every way sufficiency, I have had a long trial.

2. *Comb.* (*nonce-wds.*)

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 A clock .. with everyway-multiform-exquisitely-mechanical circumstances belonging to it. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 320 Every-way-at-once-ish eyes.

Hence **Everywayness** (*nonce-wd.*), the quality of extending in every direction.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 103 His everywayness or immensity is the same.

†**Eˑveryways,** *adv. Obs.* [EVERY + *ways* advb. genitive. Cf. ANYWAYS.] In every direction.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iv. (1495) 85 The bodies euery wayes ben grete hye and longe and brode.

Everywhen (e·vəriˌ-, e·v'riˌhweːn), *adv.* [f. EVERY + WHEN; on analogy of *everywhere.*] At all times, always.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 211 Everywhere and everywhen a man has to 'pay with his life'. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* xi. 208 Every when and every where Sweetest flowers welcome are. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 425 Religion..must be with us everywhere and everywhen.

Everywhence (e·vəriˌ-, e·vriˌhweːns), *adv. rare.* [f. EVERY + WHENCE on analogy of *Everywhere.*] From every direction.

1890 ROSSETTI *Wks.* II. 458 They all come at his summoning Everywhence both far and near.

Everywhere (e·vəriˌ-, e·v'riˌhwēəɪ), *adv.* [repr. two distinct ME. compounds. 1. *Ever-ywhere*, f. EVER + YWHERE (OE. *gehwǽr*) anywhere, everywhere. 2. *Every-where*, f. EVERY (ME. *everilk*) + WHERE. Formerly often written separately.]

1. In every place; also in narrower sense, in every part (of a limited space, of a book, an author's writings, etc.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Auh 3e euerihwar, hwarse ich go swuðest forð, bileaue 3e þe lengure. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 681 Þi leofmon & ti lauerd..is mit te eauerihwer. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5567 (Gött.) Ouer-all his kingriche euerilk-quar [*c* 1340 *Trin.* euery where]. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 18001 (Trin.) What maner is þat ihesus þat werreþ on þe euerywhore. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. x. (1483) 56 Suche noyse and crye euery where sownyd allas. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 85/1, I may be here and there and everywhere. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 18 Motion .. must be alike everywhere in it [matter]. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* xiv, You'll find th' Avenues guarded ev'ry where. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. Introd., I every-where use these Words in the Senses here ascribed to them. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* I. ii. (1874) 39 We discover everywhere signs of littleness and restlessness. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xix. 136 The horizontal stratification is everywhere beautifully shown. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 116 Irresistible here, as everywhere in Plato, in his intellectual superiority.

†2. quasi-*adj.* All-pervading. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 31 Eternity is said to be an everlasting now, and immensity as an every where cleavelesness.

Hence **Everywhereness,** ubiquity, omnipresence. *rare.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 32 Neither of them would come any nearer to everlastingness, or everywhereness, than the shortest and the least do. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XX. (1848) 70/1 Poetry is not confined to books, For the creative spirit.. hath God's everywhereness.

Every while, whit: see WHILE, WHIT.

Everywhither (e·vəriˌ-, e·v'riˌhwiːðəɪ), *adv.* [f. EVERY + WHITHER; in ME. perh. f. EVER + YWHITHER.] In every direction.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iv. (1495) 85 The moost mater is obedyent that stretchyth itselfe euery whyther and moost vpwarde. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. viii. (1872) 48 It was talk..spreading everywhither in inextricable currents. 1888 TALMAGE *Serm.* in *The Voice* (N. York) 28 June, A hymn has wings, and can fly everywhither.

‖ **Eveschie.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [OF. *eveschié* (mod. F. *évêché*) = Pr. *evescat*:—L. *episcopātus*, f. *episcopus* bishop.] A (French) bishopric.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 34 Withe thre eveschies clepid diocesis and citees in the saide duchie.

Eves(e, obs. form of EAVES.

†**Eˑvese,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *efesian, efsian*, f. *efes*, EAVES; the original sense must app. have been 'to cut the thatch at the eaves of a building' (cf. *eaves-knife*); but all the known OE. examples have the wider sense 'to clip'.] *trans.* To cut, clip (a person's hair, the coat of an animal, a tree, etc.); to cut short the hair of (a person).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxvi. (Z.) 157 Ic efesiġe oððe ic scere scep oððe hors. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 Absalones schene wlite, þet ase ofte ase me euesede him me solde his euesunge —þeo her þe me kerf of—uor two hundred sicles of seolure. *c* 1300 *Marina* 64 in Horstmann *Leg.* I. 172 A robe he dude hire apon, Ant euesede hire ase a mon. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibleswo.* in Wright *Voc.* 144 Monn top vus pri estancez [*Gloss.*, evese my cop]. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 184 Watz euesed al vmbe-torne, a-boſ his elbowes. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 166 Orcheȝardes and erberes euesed well clene.

Evesing, var. form of EAVESING, *Obs.*

†**Eˑvesong.** *Obs.* [f. EVE *sb.*¹ + SONG.]

1. = EVENSONG I a; also *gen.* (perh. *transf.*) a song sung at eventide.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Efter euesong anonriht siggeð ower Placebo. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 66 He bi-gan one saume of euesongue. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 214 The foweles tho hit eve was, bigonne here evesong. 1389 in *Eng. Gilas* (1870) 121 Þe secunde belle of þe Euesong of seint Peter. 1455 E. CLERE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 5 He seith matyns of Our Lady and evesong.

2. Short for 'evensong-bell'.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 396 Bargeynes and beuereges bygunne to aryse, And setyn so til euesong rang.

3. *attrib.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 87 Of the crouche he was do At evesanges oure. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 243 Þe bataille dured from underne of þe day to eue song tyme. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kölb.) 1424 From þe our of prime Till hit was evesong time To fiȝte þey wer þro.

†**Eˑvest.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 æfest, æfst, æfist, efest, 3 evest, -ist, ? eust, oust. Cf. EFT *sb.*² [OE. *æfest*, acc. to Sievers for **æfíst*, f. *æf-* (= OF, Ger. *ab*) from, away from + *íst* (see ESTE *sb.*); cf. Ger. *abgunst.*] Envy, malice.

a 1000 CYNEWULF *Elene* 496 Þæt hie for æfstum unscyldigne..feore beræddon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxix. 4 Heora æfstu eac ealle sceamien. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18552 (Gött.)

þe princes als his ful fas wid eust [*printed* enst; Cotton, oust, *printed* onst] and nith again his ras. *Ibid.* 23138 (Edin. MS.) In niþe and euest [*printed* enest] and licheri. *Ibid.* 23279 (Edin.) þai þat war fild of euist [*printed* enist].

E·ve-star. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* [f. EVE *sb.*[1] + STAR.] = *Evening star.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* I. v. 22 þe euesterre esperus..is pale by þe morwe at þe rysynge of þe sonne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 301 This Spayne..heet somtyme of Hespera, the eue sterre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144 Evesterre, *esperus, vesper*. 1691 ED. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xv. 21 Mans Astral Spirit, called his Prophetick Evester. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xii, There peered May's earliest eve-star.

†**Eve·stigate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ēvestīgāt-us*, pple. f. *ē* out + *vestīgāre* to track, discover. Cf. INVESTIGATE.] *trans.* To seek out, search after, follow in the track of.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY; hence in CRAIG, etc.

Hence **Eve·stigated** *ppl. a.* **Eve·stiga·tion,** a searching out, an investigation.

1775 ASH, *Evestigated*, searched out. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Evestigation*, an earnest seeking after. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Evet(e, evett, obs. ff. EFT *sb.*

†**Evibrate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēvibrāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvibrāre*, f. *ē-* out + *vibrāre* to brandish: see VIBRATE.] a. *intr.* To shake, tremble. b. *trans.* To brandish (a sword); to hurl (a missile); in quot. *fig.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 63 Doe not his handes and all his bodie euibrate, quauer, and shake. 1623–6 COCKERAM *Euibrate*, to shake. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 199 That wonderful contrition of heart, that the word of God makes, when it is sincerely and powerfully evibrated against the Enemies of his Kingdom.

Hence †**Evibra·tion** [see -ATION], the action of brandishing, a quick movement.

1644 H. VAUGHAN *Serm.* 20 Dost thou..stay the loose evibrations and glances of the eye? 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Evick(e, var. form of EVECK, *Obs.*

Evict (*ĭvi·kt*), *v.* [f. L. *ēvict-* ppl. stem of *ēvincĕre*, f. *ē-* out + *vincĕre* to conquer.

The etymological senses of the Lat. word are 1. To conquer or overcome completely (*ē-* having merely an intensive force); 2. To obtain by conquering or overcoming; to recover by judicial means; to gain or accomplish in spite of obstacles; 3. To overcome and expel; to eject by judicial process; 4. To elicit by force of argument, to prove. See EVINCE.]

I. *Law.*

1. *trans.* To recover (property or the title to property) *of* or *from* any one by a judicial process, or in virtue of a superior title.

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 29 Indent., Yf the seid advouson..after the seid..appropriacion be evicted and taken from the said Abbas and Convent. 1541–2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 39. § 54 If the said manours..be recovered or euicted out of or from the possession of eny suche person..by eny just or former title. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 145 Earle Hubert granted to the said John..all the right that he had in the countie of Granople, and whatsoever might be got and evicted in the same countie. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 118 He euicted the same [the island of Seales] in law. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrast.* (1616) To Rdr., If the thing bought bee euicted from the buyer, by reason the seller his possession was not good. 1635 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) IV. 81 That [he]..should give sufficient securetie..to answer all the mean profitts if by law I should evict his tytle. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Eviction*, If land is evicted, before the time of payment of rent on a lease, no rent shall be paid by the lessee. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 434 If A. gives in exchange three acres to B. for other three acres, and afterwards one acre is evicted from B...the whole exchange is defeated.

† b. ? To vacate, retire from. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1530 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1712) XIV. 373 The same Lord Cardinall shall not Resign Leve Relese or otherwise Discharge or Evicte his Possession.

2. To expel (a person) by legal process † *of, from, out of* (land, etc.); also *simply.*

1536 HEN. VIII. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 124. II. 90 You have evictyd hym of the possessyon of the same. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* v. (1599) 199 They had no conscience to euict the iust owner out of the whole. *a* 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 52 Being..euicted by Law, of certayne other parcels of Land. 1720–54 *Apol. S.-Sea Direct.* in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xvii. 365/2 They had been evicted out of their estates however long enjoyed. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 323 If, after an exchange of lands..either party be evicted of those which were taken by him in exchange, through defect of the other's title. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Eviction*, If a widow is evicted of her dower or thirds, she shall be endowed in the other lands of the heir. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. § 3 Should it be sold..the purchaser may be evicted by the wife or children.

b. In recent popular use, *esp.* To eject (a tenant) from his holding.

1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* xxxiv. 429 The great landowners evicted their tenantry, who were thus thrown upon the country, houseless and landless, but free. 1889 *Daily News* 8 May 5/7 Two of the principal tenants on the estate..were evicted.

c. Hence *transf.* To eject (persons) forcibly from any position.

1876 WEISS *Wit. Hum. & Shaks.* i. 5 When a great freshet takes possession of a country and evicts the tenants of every hole, thicket, and burrow, there is an indiscriminate stampede of the animals. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. xii. 197 The new arrivals are the born antagonists of our enemies. They will evict them.

II. General senses.

† 3. a. To conquer (a country, etc.); to obtain by conquest. *Obs.*

1560 *Cotton MS.* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VI. 326 [The kingdom to be] evicted out of the hands of their own nation. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 368 Edward .. euicted from the Danes the Prouince of East-Anglia.

† b. To overcome (an adversary, adverse circumstances, etc.). *Obs.*

1642 G. EGLISHAM *Forerun. Revenge* 7 Meanes may be had to resist or evict the most violent beast that ever nature bred. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 171 Their industry fortunated by God has made head against its misfortune, and evicted its cloud.

† 4. To extort by force. *Obs.* Cf. EVINCE 3.

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* IV. i, Your happy exposition..Euicts glad grant from me you hold a truth. 1648 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 200 Rebell mouths (who speake noe truth, vnles Evicted 'bove their Rage) did then confesse Him master of y[e] feild.

† 5. a. To vanquish in argument or litigation; to confute (a disputant), refute (an opinion or argument). b. To convict or convince (*of*). *Obs.*

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) App. 305 When by argumente they weare evicted, they pleaded mysunderstandinge of the interpretore or coruptyone in the translacion. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* II. 585 Before hee coulde haue euicted Democritus of his foolish opinion. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* Pref. (1831) 77 This work doth sharply reprove and evict the world of sin. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxx. (1639) 50 Therfore (as Johannicus saith) the eye hath seven coates .. But his opinion .. by sundry Anatomists hath been evicted, making but only six. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* vii. (1614) 13/2 Canute to evict his flatterers made triall of his Deitie. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 5 He..had need take great heed..least instead of evicting his adversary, he only acquires the repute of a light and foolish man. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Evict*, to convince by force of argument, etc.

† 6. To establish by argument, to prove. With simple *obj.* or *obj.* sentence; also with *inf.* or *as* with complement. *Obs.* = EVINCE 4.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 126 There are wonderfull cunning men on your side, if they can euict this. 1610 C. HAMPTON *Serm.* 30 Which euicteth..that there was one greater than the rest. 1614 BP. HALL *Epist.* V. ix, Let this stand evicted for the true and necessarie sense of the Apostle. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 221 That it is in its own nature laudable..is by some evicted by the authority of the Ancients. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (ed. 2) 306 This nervous Fluid has never been discovered in live Animals..nor its necessity evicted by any cogent experiment. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 683 Unless your friend have more to evict them [papers] to be Mr. M'Ward's than Mr. Goodal's saying so.

† b. To settle (a controversy) by a decisive argument. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 447 It might seeme that we had alleadged sufficiently for thys matter, and evicted the controversy throughly. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. II. vi. Whether..that argument does evict the question.

Hence **E·vict** *sb.* [cf. *convict*], **Evi·ctee·,** an evicted tenant (*rare*). **Evi·cting** *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 1/2 Not a penny of rent to be paid until the 'evicts' were reinstated. 1879 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 2/2 This I found tenanted by some people who.. were considerably above the rank of the evictees. 1889 *Daily News* 8 May 5/7, 130 police accompanied the evicting party. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. 237 Assassination was the retribution with which the cottiers of Ireland not unfrequently punished an evicting landlord.

Evicted (*ĭvi·ktĕd*) *ppl. a.* [f. EVICT *v.* + -ED[1].] a. In various senses of the vb. b. Of a holding: From which the tenant has been evicted.

1604 J. BURGES in W. Covell *Answ.* (1606) 156 Farre be it from vs for any mans cause to maintaine an euicted errour. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. 237 For the evicted tenant would only be replaced by another tenant of the same character. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 445 The evicted natives withdrew sullenly to the lands which had been left them by the spoiler. 1888 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/2 This staying of the evictor's hand was due..to the boycotting of evicted farms.

Eviction (*ĭvi·kʃən*). [ad. L. *ēvictiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvincĕre*: see EVICT, EVINCE.] The action of evicting or † of evincing.

I. *Law.*

1. The action of recovering or taking possession of lands or property by legal process. Cf. EVICT *v.* 1.

1583 STOCKER *Warres Lowe C.* II. 5 b, That reasonable satisfaction bee made..to the buyers and sellers of the Possessions and Rentes aforesaied, in respect of their euiction. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrast.* (1616) To Rdr., He is lyable to make good the euiction, who selleth for another as he who, etc. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ix. § 23 The Title of the Foundation thereof, with the land thereunto belonging, were..subject to eviction. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 127/2 The eviction or destruction of a thing mortgaged, don't extinguish the debt. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Eviction*, A recovery of lands, &c. by form of law. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

2. The action of evicting or dispossessing a person of property, etc. In recent use, *esp.* the evicting a tenant from lands, houses, etc. Also *attrib.*

a 1626 BACON (J.), The pretorian court will set back all things, and no respect had to eviction or dispossession. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 322 A rent service is discharged by the eviction of the tenant out of the whole land. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. 237 Neither could the landlord have recourse to eviction. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 69, I will get your father to order their eviction from the cottage. 1889 *Daily News* 8 May 5/7 An exciting eviction scene occurred to-day on the property of Lord Inchiquin.

fig. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 159 On the contrary the people have a right of perpetuall eviction. 1691 BP. LLOYD *God's Disposing of Kingd.* I. 67 An eviction by the just sentence of God, who thus put's him out of a Trust that he abused.

II. *gen.*

† 3. The action of conquering (a country, etc.), or of obtaining by conquest. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 366 After the Euiction from the Scots of those Countries. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 31 King Henry..was not vnwilling, because..Britaine seemed clearely past possibilitie of euiction.

† 4. a. The action or process of vanquishing (a person) in argument, or of confuting (an opinion); an instance or a means of confutation; the condition of being confuted. b. Conviction (of an accused person). *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *Epist.* IV. v, He hath .. counsels for all doubts, evictions for all errours. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 62 All euictions there, as elsewhere, depend vpon witnesses. 1627 BP. HALL *Gt. Impostor* 509 Wise men..whose wisdome is frequently imployed in the triall, euiction, dooming, of malefactors. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* III. v, Meere error makes not an heretick..eviction and contumacy must improve his error to be heretical. 1651 GATAKER in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Whitaker* 405 He grapled with .. Rainolds .. who had bin nibling .. at the Preface to his eviction of Sanders his Demonstration. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* Pref. 22 Upon Eviction I shall freely yield.

† 5. The action or process of eliciting or establishing by argument; demonstration, proof. Also an instance or means of proving; an evidence, proof. *Obs.* Cf. EVICT *v.* 6, EVINCE *v.* 4.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) A 1 b, Difficultie of euiction ariseth hence: first, that, etc. 1625 A. GIL *Disc. Trinity* 214 Faith is said to bee .. an eviction or proofe of things hoped for, though they be not seene. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 82 For further eviction, we may yet add, that, etc. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 875 That these two Circles should continue thus..is a farther Eviction of a Providence also. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 114 A Plurality of Voices.. carryes the Question in all our Debates, but rather as an Expedient for Peace than an Eviction of the Right. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. 22 It has ever been prejudicial to the truth, to labour at rational evictions of sacred mysteries. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. I. iv. 82 The sole and ultimate end of logic is the eviction of truth.

†**Evi·ctive,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *ēvict-* (see EVICT *v.*) + -IVE.] Tending to evince or prove; demonstrative, conclusive.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* x. 75 Your texts..are not evictive, nor convincing.

Evictor (*ĭvi·ktəɪ*). Also **evicter.** [f. EVICT *v.* + -OR.] One who evicts.

a. One who expels the inhabitants from a country. b. One who evicts his tenants. c. A person employed to eject tenants from their holdings.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 162 They [Moors of Spain] were as different too..from their conquerors and evictors as possible. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 5/2 One of the pitmen ..barricaded his door, and as the evictors had no warrant to force it open the proceedings were suspended. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Oct. 4/7 A crusade against those denounced as evicters and rackrenters. 1888 KENNY in *Times* 2 Oct. 5/6 The Plan of Campaign..is..their [the tenantry's] only..protection against the hand of the evictor.

Evidence (e·vidĕns), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 evi-, evydens, -nce, (5 hevydense, 6 esvedence, ewydence), 4– evidence. [ME. *evidence*, a. F. *évidence*, ad. L. *ēvidentia*, f. *ēvident-em*: see EVIDENT. Cf. Pr., Sp. *evidencia*, It. *evidenza*.]

I. 1. The quality or condition of being evident; clearness, evidentness.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* V. iv. (1675) 310 Certain Truths, that have in them so much of native Light or Evidence.. it cannot be hidden. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* Pref. Ep. A iij, I should not have been able to speak..so much as five words of truth with life, and evidence. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 63 They [our faculties] expand and evolve themselves into more distinction and evidence of themselves. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1882 MIVART *Nat. & Th.* (1885) 122 So evident that we require no grounds at all for believing them save the ground of their own very evidence.

b. *In evidence* [after F. *en évidence*]: actually present; prominent, conspicuous.

18.. *Blackw. Mag.*, The sister whose presence she had relied on was not in evidence. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 479 The faithful of our province raised the sum.. And so, the sum in evidence at length, Next step was to obtain [etc.]. 1888 *Ch. Times* 28 Dec. 1153/3 The Broad Church school was more in evidence than at any previous Congress.

† 2. Manifestation; display. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iii. 24 The spirit of almiȝti God made grete euydence [Vulg. *evidentiam*] of his shewyng. *c* 1430 LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 45 Doblettes of glass yeue a gret euidence, Thyng countirfet wyl faile at assay. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 Which hee performed with that euidence of great learning.

II. That which manifests or makes evident.

3. An appearance from which inferences may be drawn; an indication, mark, sign, token, trace. Also † *To take evidence*: to prognosticate. *To bear, give evidence*: to afford indications.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4518 (Gött.) If ani man þer ware Coude telle to quat euidens it [Pharaoh's vision] bare. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 1, I have perceived well by certeyne evidences theire ability to lerne sciences. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 81 This horse .. was to Troie an evidence Of love and pees for evermo. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.*

xviii. xxxix. (1495) 800 Ofte men that shall fyght takyth euydence and diuineth..what shall befalle by sorowe othe by the joye that the horse makith. **1530** Palsgr. 217/2 Evydence, declaryng of a thynge. **1601** Cornwallyes *Ess.* II. xxxi, The creatures that giue us earthly immortalitie [**1632** mortalitie], whose chosen evidence is beauty. **1644** Cromwell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 362 III. 300 It had all the evidences of an absolute Victorie. **1681–6** Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 263 A plain Evidence that this God and that Angel of Jehovah were the same Person. **1727** De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 50, I give you this as an evidence of the difference in the kinds of magic. **1846** Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. II. i. 243 She every where afforded the evidence of faculties developed by unceasing intellectual action. **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 221 An opportunity was offered them of giving evidence of their loyalty. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* I. xv. 99 A day..was spent in examining the evidences of ancient glacier action. **1867** Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* vii. 167 The country they were traversing gave evidence of careful cultivation.

b. In religious language: Signs or tokens of personal salvation.

1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* xvi. 493 A person just entering upon eternity..with his evidences all dark.

†**4.** Example, instance (frequent in Gower). Also, *To take (an) evidence. Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 2295 (Gött.) Þis euydens [*Cott.* forbisming] biheld þis oþer. *c* **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 429 Go bifore as a good baneoure, And hardy hem þat bihynde ben and ȝiue hem good euydence. **1393** Gower *Conf.* I. 50 Whereof thou might take evidence To reule with thy conscience. *Ibid.* III. 270 By this evidence lerne, How it is good, etc.

5. Ground for belief; testimony or facts tending to prove or disprove any conclusion. Const. *for, of* (the thing to be proved), *from, of* (the source of testimony). † *To have evidence to say*, etc.: to have good grounds for saying, etc. (For *External, Internal, Moral, Probable Evidence*, see these adjs.)

c **1380** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 107 Þe dedis þat Crist dide ben unsuspect evydence þat Crist is boþe God and man. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 340 Þei shulden haue euydence to seie þat God haþ told þem þis. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 87 Theology .. yiveth evidence Of thing, which is nought bodely. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 286 Thus hafe we evydens to aske þe Emperour .. whate ryghte þat he claymes. *c* **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xv. 163 Ðis Kyng [Edwart] þan feyhnyd evydens As to declere hys Consciens..Quhat he in Scotland gert be dwne. **1480** Caxton *Descr. Eng.* 18 He maketh non euidence for in neyther side he telleth what moeueth him so for to saye. **1530** *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 49 But it ought to be..as we shall proue by open euidence thorough goddes helpe. **1594** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. iv. (1611) 10 Adoration, grounded vpon the euidence of the greatnesse of God. **1611** Bible *Heb.* xi. 1 Now faith is..the euidence [**1887** *Revised* assurance] of things not seen. **1662** Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 7 Those who deny that there is a God, do assert other things on far less evidence of reason. **1736** Butler *Anal.* II. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 179 Its evidence not being so convincing and satisfactory, as it might have been. **1769** *Junius Lett.* v. 27 The plain evidence of facts is superior to all declarations. **1794** Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 285 There is no evidence that any forgeries were attempted. **1809** *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 359 The truth.. of which I can yet attest by living evidence. **1816** J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 457 The evidence of sight is corrected by the judgment. **1846** Mill *Logic* III. xxi. § 1 Evidence is not that which the mind does or must yield to, but that which it ought to yield to. **1878** Huxley *Physiogr.* 100 The weight of evidence appears strongly in favour of the claims of Cavendish.

†b. *An evidence*: something serving as a proof. *Obs.* Cf. 8.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 19 Thinges wiche I graunte .. expressyd as folwith aftyr in writyng that here aftyr it may be knowe for an euydence in the seid tabyll. **1478** *Paston Lett.* No. 821 III. 234 Donne .. ffounde that the Duke off Suffolk was verrye patrone, whyche was ffalse, yitt they ded it ffor an euydence. **1665** Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 3, I took the boldness to borrow that deservedly celebrated Name, for an Evidence to my Subject. *a* **1704** Locke (J.), Cato Major..has left us an evidence, under his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs.

c. *Evidence* or *Evidences of Christianity, of the Christian Religion*, or simply *The Evidences.*

[**1699** Bp. S. Bradford (*title*) The Credibility of the Christian Religion, from its intrinsic Evidence.] **1729** Entick (*title*) The Evidence of Christianity asserted. **1730** (*title of posthumous work by Addison*) The Evidences of the Christian Religion. **1794** Paley (*title*) Evidences of Christianity. **1859** Mill *Liberty* (1866) 63/2 There is no reasonable objection to examining an atheist in the evidences of Christianity. **1864** Bowen *Logic* ix. 295 The other half [of the Fallacy is found] in a treatise on the Evidences.

III. Legal uses of 5.

6. Information, whether in the form of personal testimony, the language of documents, or the production of material objects, that is given in a legal investigation, to establish the fact or point in question. Also, *An evidence* = a piece of evidence. phr. *To bear, give in, give evidence. To call in evidence*: to call as a witness. For *Circumstantial, Parole, Presumptive, Primâ Facie, Verbal*, etc. *Evidence*, see these adjs.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 The seid Justices shall awarde to the same persone so gevyng evydens *xs.* **1553** Brende *Q. Curtius* 114 Euery one of them geuing in euidence that they had spoken afore. **1594** Daniel *Compl. Rosamond* xcii, The bed that likewise giues in euidence Against my soule. **1677** Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. i. 130 The concurrent testimonies of many Witnesses..make an evidence more concludent. **1683** Dryden *Ded. Plutarch's Lives* 20 They..transported their evidence to another [country] where they knew 'twas vendible. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 343 To be call'd in Evidence concerning a Curiosity, that employ'd all the Great Men of his time. *a* **1714** Burnet *Own Time* I. III. 415 The person he had sent to Mitchell gave a full evidence of the promises he had made him: but Sharp denied them all. **1761–2** Hume *Hist. Eng.* App. i. I. 158 Want of discernment in judges, who could not discuss an intricate evidence. **1792** *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. iv. 58 To find proper evidence for convicting the offender. **1817** W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 987 *Primâ facie* evidence of a publication by the bookseller. **1859** Dickens *T. Two Cities* II. xii, There was no getting over his evidence. **1863** *Royal Charter* § 16 in *Lond. Univ. Calendar* (1866) 25 Which Register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon..is..entitled to vote.

transf. **1611** Bible *Transl. Pref.* 5 So S. Chrysostome, that liued in S. Hieromes time, giueth euidence with him. *a* **1719** Addison *Evid. Chr. Relig.* (1730) 23 They bear evidence to a history in defence of Christianity. **1875** Scrivener *Lect. Grk. Test.* 10 Their evidence is entirely independent of the later Greek copies.

b. *The evidence*: the testimony which in any particular cause has been received by the court and entered on its records. Similarly, *To be* or *produce in evidence*: to be a part, *or* to produce as a part, of the evidence before the court.

1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 959 The policy must be produced in evidence. **1860** Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* viii, The same incorrigible medical forefinger pointed out another passage in the evidence. *Mod.* The document is not in evidence.

c. Statements or proofs admissible as testimony in a court of law.

1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. Index, Fleet books, not evidence. Where declaration of wife, and letters written by her, are evidence. *Mod.* What a witness states on hearsay is not evidence. My lord, I submit that this document is not evidence.

†**7.** One who furnishes testimony or proof; a witness. Sometimes *collect.* = 'witnesses.' *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1650 His scarlet lust came evidence to swear That my poor beauty had purloin'd his eyes. **1605** — *Lear* III. vi. 37 I'll see their trial first: Bring in the evidence. **1681** *Trial S. Colledge* 72 And did not you come to me and tell me, there was a noise of your being an Evidence. **1731** *Gentl. Mag.* 218 The Lady Lawley was sentenced to be imprisoned one month for spiriting away an evidence. **1762** Foote *Orators* II. (1767) 50 Look upon this evidence, was he present at Mr. Parson's knockings. **1823** Scott *Peveril* xli, Two infamous and perjured evidences .. made oath to the prisoners' having expressed themselves interested in the great confederacy of the Catholics.

†b. *transf.* A spy. *Obs.*

1691 Southerne *Sir A. Love* v. i, Get you gone then, like an Evidence, behind the hangings.

c. *To turn King's* (*Queen's, State's*) *evidence* (formerly also † *To turn evidence*), said of an accomplice or sharer in a crime: to offer himself as a witness for the prosecution against the other persons implicated.

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 79 One of the gang, to save his own life, has turned evidence. **1865** H. Kingsley *Hillyars & B.* iv, I hate a convict who turns Queen's evidence. **1886** *Science* (N. Y.) VIII. 603 Mr. Bartlett Channing Paine comes into court, and, as state's evidence, gives the following testimony. *transf.* **1889** *Daily News* 25 Dec. 5/2 The Bishop might have been better employed than in turning King's evidence against the Sermon on the Mount.

†**8.** A document by means of which a fact is established (see quot. 1628); *esp.* title-deeds. (In 15–16th c. often in collective sense = 'documents'; sometimes with a numeral, as if mistaken for an actual plural. Cf. Evident.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and in legal formulæ.

a **1444** *Paston Lett.* No. 38 I. 51 The evidences..receyved of yow at your last beyng at Norwich. **1465** *Ibid.* No. 500 II. 179, I have put your evydens that com owte of the abbay in a seck and enseylyd hem under Ric. Call ys seall. **1465** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 175 The same day Brame toke to Thorneton sertene hevydense of myn, to take to James Hobard. **1501** *Plumpton Corr.* 151 All your new esvedence by your father to John Norton. **1505** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 327 A boxe wt iiij ewydence wt iij other wretynges. **1535** Coverdale *Jer.* xxxii. 14, I charged Baruch .. to take this sealed euydence with the copie. **1587** Holinshed *Chron.* III. 938 A poore woman..besought him to declare what he had doone with euidences of hirs. **1594** *Mirr. Policy* (1599) I ij, All the farmers..were murthered..their goods spoiled, their euidences burned, their houses raised. **1628** Coke *On Litt.* 283 a, Writings vnder seale, as Charters and Deeds, and other writings without seale, as Court Rolles, Accounts, and the like .. are called Euidences. *a* **1672** Wood *Life* (1848) 142 He began to peruse the evidences of Oriel coll. in their treasury. **1706** in Phillips (ed. Kersey). **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 327 The next clause usually inserted .. is, 'together with all deeds, evidences, and writings'. **1875** J. T. Fowler *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) Pref. 5 A book of evidences relating to Obits kept in Ripon Minster.

9. *Comb.*

1827–8 Bentham *Wks.* (1843) X. 584 You might go on to examine evidence of the character of the evidence-giver. **1828** C. Wordsworth *K. Chas. I.* 103 A more visionary piece was never sketched by the pencil of a determined evidence-maker. **1832** R. Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 500 Jurymen are not the only persons who, upon occasion, can show themselves evidence-proof.

Evidence (e·viděns), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* Of things: To serve as evidence for; to attest, prove. Rarely intr. *To evidence to.*

a **1619** Fotherby *Atheom.* II. xii. § 2 (1622) 334 The testimonie of neither of them .. doth so euidence the matter, as the things themselues doe. **1657** Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 1 Worcestershire .. Kent, and many other parts .. can sufficiently evidence the profits of Orchards. **1690** Penn *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 57 His behaviour at Derby..did abundantly evidence it. **1742** Young *Nt. Th.* VII. 520 Fierce passions..presage a nobler flight, And evidence our title to the skies. **1859** Halliwell *Evid. Chr.* 97 Occurrences evidencing the divinity of Christ. **1875** Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 12) II. II. xxviii. 88 The Hillsides .. were much shaken, as evidenced by the many bare patches with which they were checquered. **1885** Clodd *Myths & Dr.* I. iv. 68 The survival of grammatical forms common to the Aryan ancestors .. evidenced to one parent primitive speech.

2. Of persons: To support by one's testimony, attest (a fact or statement).

a **1647** W. Bradford *Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 424 Y^e^ cause and passages..were clearly represented & sufficiently evidenced. **1667** E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 336 No one Saint in all the Calendar (except those attested by Scripture) is better evidenced. **1721** Southerne *Disappointm.* III. ii, I invoke Heav'n, earth, and men to evidence my truth. **1826** Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III. iv, The one [story] I am about to tell is so well evidenced that I think even Mr. Vivian Grey will hear it without a sneer. **1864** Bowen *Logic* xiii. 422 This is no reason for doubting their reality, when they are evidenced by Intuition. **1886** Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abridged) 163 If the truth of her story be evidenced I will exact retaliation.

†**3.** To establish by evidence; to make evident, demonstrate, prove. With simple *obj., obj.* sentence, or *inf. Obs.*

1632 J. Lee *Short Survey Sweden* 53 How great forces.. this mighty Prince is able to bring into the field, may..by this late..expedition..easily be evidenced. **1648** Chas. I in Neal *Hist. Purit.* III. 506 Until the same shall be evidenced to me to be contrary to the word of God. **1649** Selden *Laws Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 31 This the words of the Historian do evidence. **1665–6** *Phil. Trans.* I. 244 Cassini pretends to evidence by his observations, that those spots were very large. **1673** Temple *Ess. Irel.* Wks. 1731 I. 118 The Horses must be evidenced by good Testimonies to have been bred in Ireland. **1749** Fielding *Tom Jones* XVIII. vii, Put together so many circumstances to evidence an untruth. **1793** T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III. 550 Our laws .. to evidence their right to this, permit them, etc. **1806–7** J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* I. Introd., As I will evidence in a few instances already quoted.

4. With reference to legal evidence. †a. To give evidence against (a person). *Obs.*

1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 190 Charles Edwards, who evidenc'd Mr. Arnold in 1683 .. hath made affidavit .. that what he swore against Mr. Arnold was false. **1695** *Remarks Late Serm.* (ed. 2) 6 One T.O...hath..Evidenc'd I know not how many to the Gallows.

†b. To disclose or relate as a witness. *Obs.*

1656–7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 336 He evidenced two remarkable passages of her life. **1694** Crowne *Regulus* III. ii, I have nothing to evidence. **1812** J. J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 161 The wretch had evidenced all our proceedings minutely.

c. *intr.* To give evidence, appear as a witness.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 19 His apparent perfections..spake and evidenced for him. **1692** Rochester *Contriv. S. Blackhead* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 511 One of the most graceless wretches, that ever yet entered upon the stage of evidencing. **1693** Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 185 Her maid..will evidence against her. **1887** *Scribn. Mag.* (Farmer *Americanisms*), I hadn' 'a' thought ye'd 'a evidenced agin me that-a-way.

5. To give evidence or indication of; to indicate, manifest. Const. with *sb.* or *refl. pron.* as *obj.*, also with complementary *inf.* or with *obj.* sentence.

c **1610** Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 91 Thereby evidencing she did not stand upon Ceremonies. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 225 Were there any such effectuall heat in this starre, yet could it but weakly evidence the same in Summer. **1659** Hammond *On Ps.* xxxiv. 20 Paraphr. 183 Evidenceth it selfe in a signal preservation of such. **1663** Charleton *Chor. Gigant.* 56 The ruines evidence themselves to be the effect. *a* **1729** Clarke *On the Evidences* 331 (R.) The effect ..evidenced itself in a..remarkable manner. **1788** W. Tudor in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 230 A desire of evidencing that respect and gratitude which I .. feel for you. **1863** Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xii. 299 Her native hilarity of heart is evidenced constantly. **1872** Browning *Fifine* xliii, If somehow every face..Evidence..that warm Beneath the veriest ash, there hides a spark of soul. **1876** Digby *Real Prop.* viii. 349 The courts eagerly seized on any expressions evidencing this intention.

Hence **E·videncing** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1630 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 253 For the farther evidencing of the necessity of which duty. **1654** Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 170 By so evidencing a demonstration, it was impossible to separate us. **1682** *Abs. & Achit.* II. 74 Since our evidencing days began! **1774** Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* I. 337 The most detested .. part of the citizens, such as lived by evidencing and informing.

†**E·videnceable,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -able.] That may be evidenced; capable of being evidenced or proved.

1665 J. Sergeant *Sure-footing in Chr.* 3 This must..be.. easily evidenceable by other knowledges. **1668** Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 141 Wherein that necessity is evidenceable from the nature of this blessedness. **1687** *Relat. Eng. Reform.* 249 What is easily evidenceable to another, may happen not to be so to the Sovereign power.

Hence †**Evide·nceableness.**

1665 J. Sergeant *Sure-footing in Chr.* 55 To show the Evidenceableness of Tradition's Ruling Power.

†**E·videncer.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who gives evidence; a witness.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 25, I, which am the Lord and Authour of life, must bee the Authour and Euidencer against thee of death. **1653** R. Baillie *Dissuasive Vind.* (1655) 27 The first evidencer of justification. *a* **1734** North *Exam.* II. iv. (1740) 238 Oates wrought..to bring him into the Preferment of an Evidencer's Place.

† **Evidenceship.** *Obs.* [f. EVIDENCE *sb.* + -SHIP.] a. The office or function of an evidence (or witness). b. *humorously*, as a title (after *lordship*, etc.).

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 315 And thereby gave so great offence to their evidenceships, the plot witnesses. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 338 That ingenious knack of forgery..and a detection since in evidenceship, have been his ruin.

Evidencive (ĕvi·dĕnsiv), *a. rare.* [f. EVIDENCE *v.* + -IVE.] Giving evidence or indication; indicative. Const. *of.*

1848 LD. WODEHOUSELEE in *Ramsay's Wks.* III. App. 390 The most remarkable circumstance evidencive of his enthusiastic attachment.

† **Evidency** (ĕvi·dĕnsi). *Obs.* [ad. L. *ēvidentia*: see EVIDENCE and -ENCY.]

1. The quality or state of being evident or clear; clearness, evidentness; = EVIDENCE *sb.* 1.

1533 tr. *Erasmus' Com. Crede* 150 b, Payntyng setteth the thing forth to the eye..and perfourmeth that euidencie makynge the thynge manifeste. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xvii. 8 So I expound the words of the Apostle for evidency sake. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* viii. Argt., The fame and euidencie of wisdome.

2. Indication, mark, sign, token; = EVIDENCE *sb.* 3.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxvi. 206 These things being matters of iudgement..& consisting of euidencie to be knowen of others. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 178 These are not dead when they cease to move or afford the visible evidencies of life. 1813 *Examiner* 26Apr. 266/1 Surer evidencies of the immortality of man.

Evident (ĕ·vidĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ēvident-em*, in same sense, f. *ē-* out + *vident-em*, pr. pple. of *vidēre* to see. Cf. Fr. *évident.*

With the use of this active form in passive sense cf. 'to look (well or ill)', Ger. *aussehen* to appear, lit. 'to see out.' Late Lat. had the pass. *ēvidēri* to be evident.]

A. *adj.*

1. †a. Of physical objects: Distinctly visible; conspicuous (*obs.*). b. (With mixed notion of 2) of tokens, vestiges, etc., or of states or conditions: Obvious to the sight; recognizable at a glance.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiv. 17 The euydent [1388 opyn, 1611 expresse; Vulg. *evidentem*] ymage of the king, whom worshipen thei wolden, thei maden. *c* 1400 *Festivall* in Hearne *R. Brunne's Chron.* Pref. 198 Þat ylke white cerne [*printed* cerue] was an euydent tokon of her martirdome. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* III. (1500) K iiij, The Grekes Dysespeyred Dempte playnly by tokens euydent. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A v, He doth for them euydent myracles. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 7 Make good euident markes, at euery inches end. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* I. 68 Then doe I strive to wash it out with Teares, But then the same more evident appears. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1077 Bad Fruit of Knowledge.. Which leaves..in our Faces evident the signes Of foul concupiscence. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 79 At Shooting at a Ship in a River, he must put his Piece to some evident mark on the other side the River. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 65 Thin persons have the muscles of the neck much more evident than would be judicious to imitate [in painting]. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 443 Of which [small-pox] she bore evident marks. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 338 Thou canst move about, an evident God. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xvii. 320 The retardation of the ice is most evident near the sides.

2. Clear to the understanding or the judgement; obvious, plain. Const. *to.* †(*It*) *is evident to be . . .*: = 'it is evident that (it) is . . .'

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 221 Which in the bible is evident, How David in his testament, etc. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 B iv b, It is euydent yᵗ none indication is taken of the cause. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 128 Why this is evident to any formall capacitie. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. (1739) 202 It is evident to be nothing but a Temporal Monarchy. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* 4 Truths apparent in themselves..are not called Credible, but evident to the understanding. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. xii. 119 For a Thing to be certainly known to any Understanding, is for it to be evident to that Understanding. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 360 The vast importance of sheep, with their constant increase, is most evident. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 209 That this distinction is as sound on the evolutional theory of society as on any other is quite evident.

†b. Occasional uses: Having preponderating evidence. Of a remark: Obviously true. *Obs.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. § 2 (1737) II. 417 Upon fair Conviction, to give our heart up to the evident side..is to help Reason heartily. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 192 But this remark of my friend's appeared more evident in a few weeks more.

†3. Of a sign, testimony, etc.: Indubitable, certain, conclusive. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 161/1 No scripture can be euident to proue any thing that he lyst to deny. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xx. 20 He yeeldeth an evidenter witnesse of his trust. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 120 Render to me some corporall signe about her More euident then this: for this was stolne. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 39. 61 We see how..evident the holy Scripture is in this principle of our Christian Faith. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1847) 430/1 Where did he assign it [the tenth], or by what evident conveyance to ministers?

†4. quasi-*adv.* = EVIDENTLY. *Obs.*

1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 38 One way it [the earth] is round, I must consent, For this man proved it evident.

B. *sb.* Something that serves as evidence; *spec.* in *Sc. Law*, a document proving a person's title to anything; usually in *pl.* title-deeds.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 9 The King..may gar summond, all..his tennentes..to schaw their charters and evidentes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 247 His lordis all befoir him he [Robert the Bruce] gart caw, Thair euidentis of thair landis till schaw. 1678 in Burt *Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) I. 64 [Inscription in a house] 16 Christ is my life and rent 78 His promise is my evident. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, It is written all these various ways in the old writings and evidents. 1868 *Act* 31–32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 8 Absolute warrandice as regards the lands and writs and evidents.

† **Evident,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec.] = EVIDENCE *v.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 74 As all the old and new Acts..with other such aides in all our Kings Reignes, abundantly evident.

Evidential (evide·nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *ēvidenti-a* + -AL.]

1. a. Of or pertaining to evidence. b. Based or resting on evidence; relying on evidence; *esp.* the Evidences of Christianity, as in *Evidential method, school, system.*

1654 W. SCLATER *Fun. Serm.* 20 No such evidentiall verity is demonstrated in Holy Writ, as of Absolute Necessity to be believed unto salvation. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 204 It is a steady..direction of heart towards the future glory..that must be the evidential ground of thy hope to enjoy it. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 69 The firm and evidential Probation of invisibls, things out of sight. 1772 R. HILL in Fletcher *Logica Genev.* 58 You cannot suppose that..he intended to exclude good works in an evidential sense. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* i. 7 The evidential function of a miracle is based upon the common argument of design. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 380 The basis of theological science must be historical as well as evidential. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2507/1 Whately was a genuine disciple of the 'evidential' school. Faith is to him the conclusion drawn from historical premises.

2. Furnishing evidence; having the nature of evidence; serving to attest. Const. *of.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 198 Sight of all our senses is most active, penetrative, discerning, and evidentiall. 1701 FLEETWOOD *Miracles* 229 Those [miracles] should be Evidential ones, which God enables Men to work in order to gain belief. 1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attrib. God* II. 431 Subjects evidential of the attributes of the Deity. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 94 Evidential miracles..simply prove Christianity. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 202 That Paul should have passed..from one direction of life to the very opposite is evidential of the power and significance of Christianity.

†3. Resting on documentary evidence. *Obs.*

(Folkingham explains that the 'evidential' character of a possession is that which is denoted by such terms as *feodum, allodium*, etc.)

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. i. 65 The Propriety of Possessions intimates their particular state and condition, and may be diuided into Vocall and Euidential. *Ibid.* III. ii. 66.

Evidentially (evide·nʃăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².]

1. By means of evidence; as regards evidence; with regard to its value as evidence.

1654 EYRE in Warren *Unbelievers* B iij, Faith is from justification causally, and justification by faith evidentially. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 362 It was believed, though not so soon evidentially discovered, that a rebellion was ready to break out. 1836 G. S. FABER *Answ. Husenbeth* 6 Any doctrine which can be shewn evidentially to have existed in the third century. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 35 Of the two series..the second is evidentially to be preferred.

†2. Intuitively. *Obs.*

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IX. xi. 323 They [angels] do not fully and evidentially know them [the mysteries of God].

Evidentiary (evide·nʃări), *a.* [f. L. *ēvidenti-a* EVIDENCE + -ARY.]

1. Of or pertaining to evidence; = EVIDENTIAL 1 a.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 181 The clearing of his character..so far as concerns evidentiary trustworthiness. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xix. II. 56 An inscription..carries evidentiary value under the same conditions as a published writing on paper. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ix. § 2. 395 Through its power of modifying the relative force of different evidentiary considerations.

2. Furnishing evidence; having the nature of evidence. Const. *of.* = EVIDENTIAL 2.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. i. 32 The charges ought to be exhibited first; and no evidentiary matter granted, but, etc. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evidence* Wks. 1843 VII. 20 To treat it upon the footing of an evidentiary act, with reference to the corresponding principal act. 1845 MILL *Ess.* II. 221 But they are evidentiary of a tone of thought which has prevailed so long among the superior intellects. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 580 The upward slant..becomes an evidentiary fact of singular cogency. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 201 It is only the adventitious or accidental or evidentiary portion of the title in which they differ.

Evidently (e·vidĕntli), *adv.* [f. EVIDENT *a.* + -LY².]

†1. So as to be distinctly visible or perceptible; with perfect clearness, conspicuously. Hence in active sense, with vbs. of perceiving, knowing, explaining, etc.: Without possibility of mistake or misunderstanding; clearly, distinctly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 101 Þanne alle the dyrknesse of his mysknowynge shal seen..euydently to [þe] syhte of his vndyrstondynge. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Whiche grace euidently to me knowen and understonde hath compelled me [etc.]. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B viij a, It is evidently knowen that water will wexe thycke, if this roite be brused and put in it. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 39 We haue here most manifestlie & most euidentlie written the contrarie. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 21 Things which men by the light of their naturall vnderstanding euidently know. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* iv. 1 O foolish Galatians..before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been evidently [*Revised*, openly] set forth. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 277, I found the way go evidently down hill. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. (1854) II. 41 An act..which evidently disclosed his [Tacitus'] intention of transmitting the empire to his descendants. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 435 All the substances hitherto examined..have evidently appeared to be compounded of one or more of these elementary principles. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* I. vi. 31 And this is evidently proved to have been fulfilled.

2. So that the fact predicated is evident; manifestly, obviously. Now chiefly *parenthetic*; = 'as manifestly appears', 'as may be clearly inferred'.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxix. § 5 No Idea, therefore, can be undistinguishable from another..for from all other, it is evidently different. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 387 Those who walk and talk in their Sleep, have evidently the Nerves of the Muscles so free, as that, etc. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvi. 292 Reason was so evidently on their side. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 391 They evidently regarded Macedonia as a bulwark against the encroachments of Rome. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 71 The spirit and the muscles were evidently at war.

†3. *Sc. Law.* By evidence of a deed or document. *Obs.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Forme of Proces* 118 Quhen the defender proves his exception, or duplie, be sic wreit, and evidently as said is, lib. 1. c. 25. 12. quon attach. c. 81.

Evidentness (e·vidĕntnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being evident; clearness, obviousness, plainness.

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 295 It behoueth first to vnderstande for the more evidentnesse of that that foloweth, that [etc.]. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 100 What euidentnesse or certeintie is there in the Greeke Histories. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Evidentness*, plainness to be seen, perceived or understood. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 120 There is a want..of evidentness of meaning.

† **Evi·gilate,** *a. Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *ēvigilāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvigilāre*, f. *ē-* out + *vigilāre* to watch, f. *vigil* awake.]

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Evigilate*, to watch diligently, to study hard. 1775 in ASH.

† **Evigila·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *ēvigilātiōn-em*, ·n. of action f. *ēvigilāre*: see EVIGILATE.] Awakening. In Dicts. explained as 'a waking or watching'.

1720 S. PARKER *Biblioth. Biblica* I. 157 The Evigilation of the Animal Powers, when Adam awoke. 1832 in WEBSTER, etc.

Evil (ī·v'l), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1–2 yfel (in inflexions yf(e)l-), (2–4 ifel, 2 efel, yfell, 3 ywel(l, 2–3 ufel, 2–4 uvel(e, 2–5 ivel, (3 ȝevel, 4 ivil), 3–6 evel(l(e, (5 ewelle, hevelle, 6 ewil, yell), 4–6 evill(e, -yl(l(e, yvel(l(e, (6 yevill), 4– evil. [ME. *uvel* (*iu*), OE. *yfel* = OS. *ubil*, OFris., MDu. *evel* (Du. *euvel*), OHG. *ubil, upil* (Ger. *übel*), Goth. *ubils* :—OTeut. **ubilo-z*; usually referred to the root of *up, over*; on this view the primary sense would be either 'exceeding due measure' or 'overstepping proper limits'.

The form *evel*, whence the mod. form descends, appears in ME. first as west midland and Kentish, but in 15th c. had become general. The conditions under which early M.E. (*i*) or (*iu*) became (*ē*), the antecedent of mod. Eng. (*ī*), are not clearly determined; the present word and *weevil* seem to be the only examples in which this change was other than local; obs. and dial. instances are *yeve* = 'give', *leve* = 'live', EASLE. (Other apparent examples are due to OE. forms with *eo*, resulting from *u-* or *o-* umlaut.)]

A. *adj.* The antithesis of GOOD in all its principal senses.

In OE., as in all the other early Teut. langs. exc. Scandinavian, this word is the most comprehensive adjectival expression of disapproval, dislike, or disparagement. In mod. colloquial Eng. it is little used, such currency as it has being due to literary influence. In quite familiar speech the adj. is commonly superseded by *bad*; the sb. is somewhat more frequent, but chiefly in the widest senses, the more specific senses being expressed by other words, as *harm, injury, misfortune, disease*, etc.

I. Bad in a positive sense.

1. Morally depraved, bad, wicked, vicious. Also *absol.* *Obs.* as applied to persons.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 We sceolan..ure heortan clænsian from yflum ȝeþohtum. *Ibid.* 161 Hi cyningum & yfelum ricum ealdormannum wiþstandan mihtan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1742 To bærnenn all þatt ifell iss Awe33 inn hise þeowwess. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 8106 (Fairf.) Lothe is Eville mannys soule & body boþe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. cxvii. (1495) 532 Pentapol..hathe that name of 5 cytees of euel men that were dystroyed wyth fyre of heuen. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* x. 31 (Harl. MS.) Ivel men, þe which neyþer lovith god, neyþer hire neghebowre. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi. 41 He will cruellye destroye those evyll persons. 1584 POWEL tr. *Lloyd's Cambria* 16 Sigebert..for his Euill behaviour was expelled. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 21 The imagination of mans heart is euil from his youth. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* Wks. 1847 I. 94 She..from the dark embrace all evil things Brought forth and nurtured: mitred Atheism! 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1156 Imputing to a person an evil inclination. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* I. (1876) 10 Good deeds act and react on the doers of them; and so do evil.

absol. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Alle men shullen cume to libben echeliche . þe gode on eche blisse .. þe uuele on eche wowe. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25249 (Cott. Galba MS.) On domesday..þe euill sall fra þe gude be drawn. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* x. 215 To the evil..Eternal recompense of shame and woe.

2. Doing or tending to do harm; hurtful, mischievous, prejudicial. Of advice, etc.: Misleading. Of an omen, etc.: Boding ill.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo urnen on-ȝein him al þa hebreisce men mid godere and summe mid ufele þeonke. *c* 1205 Lay. 2541 Ah þa heora fader wes dæd þe sunen duden vuelne [*c* 1275 vuele] ræd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 Is hit so ouer vuel uor te toten utward? 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 593 Thurghe evelle conceille was slayne..the Erle of Arundelle. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4635 (Fairf.) He prisoned was wiþ euel rede. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 330 Evyl ensaumple of opyn synne. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 41 It is not yvel to putte a litil opium to þe oile of þe rosis. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 703 þe euyll sterne of Ercules how egirly it soroȝes. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 808 Hym shulnot harme non hevelle thyng. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 4 Gouernauncis of the clergie whiche summe of the comoun peple.. iugen to be yuele. 1530 Palsgr. 217/2 Evyll tourne, *maluais tour.* 1584 Powell tr. *Lloyd's Cambria* 99 King Edward by Euill counsel banished Algar. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 36 Yeugh is euill for cattell to eate. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 44 The Owle shriek'd at thy birth, an euill signe. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxxvii. 20 Some euill beast hath deuoured him. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. Wks. 32 Weigh not how we, Evil to our selves, against Thy laws rebell. 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* I. xvi. 57 In a great Headach it is evil to have the outward parts cold. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. II. II. xv. § 5 The neglect of art..has been of evil consequence to the Christian world. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 403 The evil system of pluralities.

3. Uses partaking of senses 1 and 2: a. *Evil will*: depraved intention or purpose; also, desire for another's harm; = Ill-will. *rare* in mod. use.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 157 He of yfelum willan ne ȝesyngað. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1065 (Cott.) For caym gaf him wit iuel will. 1340 *Ayenb.* 66 þe dyeuel beginþ þet uer of tyene and euel wyl uor to becleppe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 121 For enuye and yuel wille is yuel to defye. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxix. 142 The duke .. pardoned them all his yuell wyll. 1540 Coverdale *Fruitf. Less.* iii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 370 Many afflictions, much evil-will..shall happen unto you. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogat. Week* III. (1859) 492 Cast we off all malice & all evil will. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* III. ii. (1622) 65 He [Piso] increased the euill will of the people towards him.

b. *Evil angel, spirit*, etc. Also, *The Evil One* († Sc. *The evil man*): the Devil.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 26 Forðon yfel wiht is. 1555 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 27 Sundrie illusions of euyl spirites. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 282 *Bru.* Speake to me, what thou art. *Ghost.* Thy euill Spirit, Brutus? 1611 Bible *Luke* vii. 21 Hee cured many .. of euill spirits. 1648 *Acts Gen. Assemb.* 463 (Jam.) Whilest some fell asleep, and were carelesse..the evil man brought in prelacy. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 463 That space the Evil one abstracted stood From his own evil. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 347 The Ministry of the evil Angels to him. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 24 They did not suppose those wise men..had an evil spirit. 1825 Lytton *Zicci* 2 The Evil Spirit is pulling you towards him. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 117 Sakhr was an evil Jinnee. 1881 Bible (Revised) *Matt.* vi. 13 Deliver us from the evil one.

c. Of repute or estimation: Unfavourable. *Evil tongue*: a malicious or slanderous speaker. *arch.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 20 Of him in holy kirke men said euelle sawe. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* vi. 8 By yuel fame and good fame. *c* 1450 Myrc 58 Wymmones serues thow moste forsake, Of euele fame leste they the make. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxviii. 19 Wel is him that is kepte from an euell tonge. 1611 Bible *Deut.* xxii. 19 He hath brought vp an euill name vpon a virgine of Israel. *Mod. Newspaper*, The defendant was arrested in a house of evil repute.

4. Causing discomfort, pain, or trouble; unpleasant, offensive, disagreeable; troublesome, painful.

a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124 Se king let hine don on ifele bendas. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 161 The berrie of..the wilde Vine..the evill taste wherof will cause them to loth Grapes. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxxviii. 130 The herbe..is of a very evill and strong stincking savour. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xx. (1695) 121 We name that Evil, which is apt to produce or increase any Pain, or diminish any Pleasure in us. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lv, Are God and Nature then at strife That Nature lends such evil dreams?

† b. Hard, difficult. Const. *to* with *inf.* *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Hit is uuel to understonden on hwulche wise Mon mei him solf forsake. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 63 Hony is yuel to defye and engleymeth þe mawe. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxi. 286 It was yuell mountyng of yt hyll. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. A iv b, Astriction .. is ether very euyll to be founde, or els there is none to be founde at all.

† 5. Of conditions, fortune, etc., also (rarely) of persons: Unfortunate, miserable, wretched. *Evil health*: misfortune (see Health). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Hwi beo we uule on þisse wrecche world. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 441 Hi beden God ȝiue him uuel fin. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7320 (Trin.) Þei aske anoþer kyng þen me Euel hele þe tyme shul þei se. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 20 Thow toldest the person that thow were euel thereon. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 30 Thenne cam agaynst him the king of Poulane, but that was to his euill helthe. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 78 He..after the dede & euylhap .. fledd with all from þis land. 1530 Palsgr. 217/2 Evyll lucke, *malevr.* 1611 Bible *Ex.* v. 19 The officers..did see that they were in euill case. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. iii. § 15 So beaten and yn such euill plight.

b. Of periods of time: Characterized by misfortune or suffering, unlucky, disastrous. *Evil May-day*: see May-day.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 120 Wastoures and wrecches out of wedloke..Conceyued ben in yuel tyme. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 107 Evyll daye gyve you, god. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 780 Her rash hand in evil hour Forth reaching to the Fruit. 1738 Wesley *Psalms* iv, Help me in my Evil Day. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. Introd., In an evil hour I .. changed my lodgings. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 280 In times which might by Englishmen be justly called evil times. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 186 The Boii..determined to anticipate the evil day.

6. Evil eye. (Phrases, *To bear, cast, look with, an evil eye.*) a. A look of ill-will.

c 1000 *Liber Scintillarum* xxvii. (1889) 102 Unclænnyss eage yfel [oculus malus] withersacung..gemænsumiaþ man. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* vii. 22 Fro withynne, of the herte of men comen .. vnchastite, yuel yȝe, blasphemyes. 1526–34 Tindale *Matt.* xx. 15 Ys thyne eye evyll because I am good. 1611 Bible *Mark* vii. 22 Lasciuiousnesse, an euill eye [*Rev. V.* an evil eye], blasphemie. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* I. xx. (1640) 202 Why should wee .. beare an evill eye towards them? 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant* x. 79 Let not thine eyes be evill. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 58 They look with an evil eye upon Leghorne. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 394 Patriotic citizens will cast an evil eye upon you as a subverter of the laws.

b. A malicious or envious look which, in popular belief, had the power of doing material harm; also, the faculty, superstitiously ascribed to certain individuals, of inflicting injury by a look. Cf. Fr. *mauvais œil*, It. *malocchio.*

1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVIII. 123 The less informed .. are afraid of their [old Women's] evil Eye among the cattle. 1797 Dallaway *Acc. Constantinople* 391 Nothing can exceed the superstition of the Turks respecting the Evil Eye of an enemy or infidel. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. iii, He certainly possesses the gift of the evil eye. 1871 Reade *Terrible Tempt.* xxxiii, Or if you didn't kill him, you'd cast the evil eye on him. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Wood-bk.* s. v. *Evil*, 'E's a nasty downlookin' fellow—looks as if 'e could cast a nev'l-eye upon yo'.

II. Bad in a privative sense: Not good.

† 7. a. Of an animal or vegetable growth or product, as a tree, fruit, the body, 'humours': Unsound, corrupt. Of a member or organ: Diseased. *To have an evil head*: to be insane. b. Of air, diet, water: Wanting in the essentials of healthy nutrition; unwholesome. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 17 Ælc yfel treow byrþ yfele wæstmas. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 178 Gif of þære wambe anre þa yfelan wætan cumen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Gief þe licame beð euel, loð is heo þe sowle. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1878 Iuel blod was hire withinne. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* vii. 18 A good tree may nat make yuel fruytis, nether an yuel tree make good fruytis. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 38 Yvel fleisch growiþ in a wounde. *Ibid.* 80 If.. þe eir be yvel, þe sike man schal be chaungid into good eyr. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 20 A gentille man..was riotous..and hadd an evelle hede [Fr. *male teste*]. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xviii. 24 Beastis they .. myght eate at their pleasure without bredde, whiche was an euyll dyette. 1555 Latimer in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1372/2, I am an old man and haue a verye euill backe. 1591 F. Sparry tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 199 I iudged that the horse had an euill foote and was worth nothing. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 139 O he hath kept an euill Diet long. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 341 The water whereof was so evill. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xxiv. 3 Very euill [figs] that cannot be eaten, they are so euill.

† 8. Inferior in quality, constitution, condition or appearance; poor, unsatisfactory, defective. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 197 Heo [seo cirice] is eac on onsyne utan yfeles heowes. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21805 (Edin.) Þis tale queþir it be iuil or gode I fande it writin. 13.. tr. *Leges Burgorum* c. 63 in *Sc. Stat.* I. 345 And gif scho makis ivil ale and dois agane þe custume of þe toune .. scho sall gif til hir mercyment viii s or .. be put on þe kukstule. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4459 Whanne she wole make A fulle good silogisme.. aftirward ther shal in deede Folwe an evelle conclusioun. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 8 Euyle maners beþ folwynge þe lyknesse of an yvele complexioun. 1561 in T. Thomson *Inventories* 141 Item, ane evill litle burdclaith of grene. 1576 Grindal *Let. Ld. Burleigh* Wks. (1843) 392, I pray your lordship, appoint when you come to take an evil dinner with me. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* i. (1637) 7 If a man cut with an evill knife, he is the cause of cutting, but not of evill cutting. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 229 Vayns .. gude to be opynd for .. euyll sight. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 142.

† b. Of a workman, work, etc.: Unskilful. *Obs.*

1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 6 None euill captaine was hee in the warre. 1530 Palsgr. 416/1, I acloye with a nayle, as an yvell smythe dothe an horse foote. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 85 He is an euell pyper but a good fiddler. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 36 An excellent good seede for an evyll husbande. 1799 S. Freeman *Town Off.* 146 Forfeit every hide marred or hurt by his evil workmanship.

B. *sb.*

I. The adj. used *absol.* That which is evil.

1. a. In the widest sense: That which is the reverse of good; whatever is censurable, mischievous, or undesirable. Also with adj.: *moral, physical evil.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 939 (Fairf.) Y made eville & good to you knowen. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* iii. 5 ȝe shul ben as Goddis, knowynge good and yuel. 1559 *Bury Wills* (1850) 153, I, Sir Willm Paynter .. wt all vnderstanding of good and evell, make this my last will. 1611 Bible *Gen.* iii. 5. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 292 All Nature is but Art, unknown to thee .. All partial Evil, universal Good. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 89 ¶ 4 Almost all the moral good which is left among us, is the apparent effect of physical evil. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v., The most serious difficulty lies in accounting for the permission of moral evil or guilt. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xviii. (1862) 295 They [the Scriptures] ever recognize the reality of evil. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 180 Evil is of two sorts, evil of sin, and evil of punishment. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 42 Moral evil is a broad black fact. 1878 Tait & Stewart *Unseen Univ.* vii. 269 The greatest of all mysteries—the origin of evil.

b. What is morally evil; sin, wickedness.

c 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 3 Gecyr from yfele & do god. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Þat teonðe werod abreað, and awende on yfele. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 An wereȝed gost .. him aure tacheð to ufele. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxv. (1483) 71 To..chesen the good fro euylle. 1596 Raleigh in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 37 Converting badd into yevill and yevill in worse. 1611 Bible *Prov.* iii. 7 Feare the Lord, and depart from euill.

c. What is mischievous, painful, or disastrous.

c 850 *Bede's Death-song* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 149 To ymbhycgannae .. huaet his gastae, godaes aeththa yflaes aefter deothdaeȝe doemid uueorthae. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 115 Nu is æȝhwonon yfel and sleȝe. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Al unfrið, & yfel, & ræflac. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 788 Dat ywel him sulde nunmor deren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7949 (Cott.) Iuel he sal apon þe rais. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 249 ȝelde to noo man yvel for yvel. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1699 Depely þam playnt, Quat erroure of þis Emperoure & euill þai suffird. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 709 *Morbosus*, full of ewylle. 1611 Bible *Job* ii. 10 Shall wee receiue good at the hand of God, and shall wee not receiue euil? 1789 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 17 *note*, It was the dread of evil, not the hope of good that first cemented societies together. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xcviii, Evil haunts The birth, the bridal.

2. *To do,* † *say evil.* (In post-inflexional Eng. hardly distinguishable from use of Evil *adv.*) † *With evil*: with evil intention. † *To take in*, or *to, evil*: to take (a thing) ill; also, to be hurt by.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xiv. [xv.] 3 Ne he dyde ðæm nestan his yfel. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 He us þonne forȝyldeþ swa we nu her doþ, ȝe godes ȝe yfeles. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 11 Eadiȝe synt ȝe þonne hi wyriað eow and ehtað eow and secȝeað ælc yfel [Vulg. *omne malum*] ongen eow. — John v. 29 þa þe god worhton farað on lifes æreste, and þa þe yfel [Vulg. *mala*] dydon on domes æreste. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23183 (Trin.) For good & euele þat þei dud ere. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. viii. 23 'And whoso synneth', I seyde 'doth yuel, as me þinketh'. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2494 Mi lordes .. Take it not in euel that I say here. *Ibid.* 3972 That stroke Generides to yuel nam. *c* 1460 *Emare* 535 Another letter she made with evyll. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 15/2 If folk backbite us & saie euill of us: shal we so grevously take it, that lest they should begin to do yuel? 1570 Levins *Manip.* 127 To do Evil, *male facere.* 1611 Bible *Eccl.* v. 1 They consider not that they doe euill. 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* 29 He does no evil.

3. With defining word: That which is evil in some particular case or relation; the evil portion or element of anything. Also quasi-*abstr.* as in *To see the evil of* (a course of action).

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 157 Ðu meaht ȝeseon eall ðæt yfel openlice ðæt ðærinne lutað. *c* 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisd.* 70 ȝif he wot any yuel by þe. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cv. 127 So that all thynges consydred, the good and yuell, they yelded them to therle of Derby. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. viii. 29 The evill donne Dyes not, when breath the body first doth leaue. 1611 Bible *John* xvii. 15, I pray..that thou shouldest keepe them from the euill. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 162 All evill..inflicted without intention..is not Punishment. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 163 If then his Providence Out of our evil seek to bring forth good. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxix, To inquire what were the sources of..the evil that we suffer. 1877 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* ii. 34 The evil which is the excess of appetite and passion is not so bad as the evil which corrupts virtue.

II. A particular thing that is evil.

4. *gen.* Anything that causes harm or mischief, physical or moral. *The social evil*: prostitution.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8108 (Cott.) Þir wandes thre wit-in þe rote Gains iuels all þai bar al bote. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 277, & þenne euelez on erþe ernestly grewen. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 3696 Of twa euels gif ȝe nede þe tane To chese. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 237 Of two euylles men ought to choose the lasse. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* 39 A lytle euyll, a great good. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 77 Among other evils, they [hop gardens] will be full of Woormes. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxii. 3 A prudent man foreseeth the euill, and hideth himselfe. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 94 We being admonisht by the vulgar proverb, To choose the least of Evils. 1793 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 135 There are evils to which the calamities of war are blessings. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. 305 Correcting an evil which disturbed the internal tranquillity of Sparta. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 136 One of the chief evils which afflicted Ireland. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 13 A real evil to be combated. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 75 We can afford to forgive as well as pity the evil which can be cured.

† 5. A wrong-doing, sin, crime. Usually *pl.* *Obs.*

Beowulf 4194 [Ic] þam leod-scaðan yfla gehwylces hondlean forȝeald. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cv. 25 [cvi. 32] Þær Moyses wearð mæȝene ȝebysȝad for heora yfelum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Þas þeues þet nulleð nu nefre swike heore uueles. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxiv. 5 [lxxv. 4], I said to wicke, Ivels wicli do þer forn. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. i. 109 Yif þat yuelys passen wiþ outen punyssheinge. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 465, I have don many grete evylles agenst my creatour. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Worcester* xvii, King Edwardes evilles all wer counted mine. 1597 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 76 (Qo.) Of these supposed evils [*Fo.* crimes]..to acquit myself. 1614 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* VI. ii, Men thinke either to patronize or mitigate evils, by their fained reasons.

†6. A calamity, disaster, misfortune. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxix. [xc.] 15 Yheres in whilke we segh ivels þus. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 41 He reprouid þe rych, and seid many iuel to cum to hem. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 408 Grete evylles and harmes are happeth therby. 1535 Coverdale *Esther* viii. 6 How can I se the euell that shal happe vnto my people? 1590 J. Smythe in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 64 Ther may uppon dyvers accidents ensue such and so great evills unto your Majestie and Realme. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 281 How in safety best we may Compose our present evils. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, With the additional evil of being separated from his family.

7. †a. *gen.* A disease, malady. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 17598 Aurilie wule beon dæd. Þat ufel is under his ribben. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 114 Than him tok an iuel strong. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3001 Som .. Sal haf als þe yuel of meselry. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 29 A medicinal thing it [aloes] es for many euils. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Eng.* 25 The yelow euyll that is called the Jaundis. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 843 The slow creeping Evil eats his way. 1725 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 280 It cannot be expected that..the feeling his Pulse..will remove the Evil he labours under.

fig. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3269 This is the yvelle that love they calle.

b. *The Aleppo evil*: 'a disease, which first appears under the form of an eruption on the skin, and afterwards forms into a sort of boil' (*Penny Cycl.* XII. 12/2). † *The foul evil*: the pox. † *The falling evil*: ='the falling sickness', epilepsy.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11831 (Trin.) Þe fallyng euel had he to melle. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) vi. 69 It heleth him of the fallynge Euyll. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 791 *Hic morbus caducus*, the fallyn evylle. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 506 The bloud of a lamb mingled with wine doth heal..those which have the foul evil. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 79 The Aleppo evil, the Damascus ulcer, and some other diseases.

c. Short for King's evil: Scrofula. Also *attrib.* in † *Evil gold*, the gold coin (see Angel 6) given by the king to those touched by him for 'the evil'.

[1530 Palsgr. 182 *Les escrovelles*, a disease called the quynnancy or the kynges yvell.] 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. iii. 146 *Macd.* What 's the Disease he meanes? *Mal.* Tis call'd the Euill. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 154/4 There will be no farther Touching for the Evil till Michaelmas next. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3814/4 Stolen..two Pieces of Evil Gold. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 219 When golden Angels cease to cure the Evil. 1751 Fielding in *Lond. Daily Advertiser* 31 Aug., Two of the most miserable Diseases .. the Asthma and the Evil. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 536 The first who undertook to cure the evil by the royal touch.

C. *Comb.*

1. Of the *adj.*, chiefly parasynthetic adjs., as *evil-affected* (hence *evil-affectedness*), *-complexioned, -eyed, -fortuned, -headed, -hearted, -hued, -mannered, -minded* (hence *evil-mindedness*), *-officed, -qualitied, -savoured, -starred, -thewed* [see Thew], *-thoughted, -tongued, -weaponed, -willed*; also † evil-usage = Ill-usage. Evil-favoured, etc.

1611 Bible *Acts* xiv. 2 Stirred vp the Gentiles, and made their mindes *euill affected against the brethren. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. IV. 154 The *evil-affectedness of the people. 1623 Drumm. of Hawth. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 121 If they were not distempered and *evil complexioned, they would not be sick. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. i. 72 You shall not finde me (Daughter) *Euill-ey'd vnto you. 1661 Pierce *Serm.* 29 *May* 35 Nor can you rationally hope to keep your Peace any longer, then whilest the evil-ey'd Factions want power to break it. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 106 But to be evil-eyed, is that not worse than to have no eyes? 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvi. 94 O fortune *euyll fortuned why haste thou not permytted me, etc. *c* 1583 Balfour *Practicks* 490 (Jam.) Gif the awiner of the beist .. knew that he was *evil-heidit or cumbersom. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 49 *Evil-hearted Paris..Came up from reedy Simois all alone. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Me .. tolde him þet his deore spuse .. were .. lene & *vuele iheowed. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Col.* ii. 20 The most uncivil and *evil-mannered .. of all those who have borne the name of God upon earth. 1531 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. vii. 201 Opportunity was taken by the *evil-minded to worry alien Surgeons. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* II. 689 Some evil-minded beasts might .. wreak their hidden hate. 1817 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* 8 Feb. 164 The endeavours which have recently been exerted .. by designing and evil-minded men. 1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 144 We ourselves are .. infinite in the variety of our *evil-mindedness. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* II. i, What makes yon *euill-offic'd man? 1613 *Life Will. I* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 12 His return was on foot, by reason of the *evil-qualitied ways. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4733 [Love is] Right *evelle savoured good savour. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley H.* 155 In wild Mahratta-battle fell my father *evil-starr'd. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2177 Nevir thing so wild Ne so *evill thewid, as I was my selff. 1824 J. Symmons tr. *Æschylus' Agamem.* 11 Cure me of *evil-thoughted care. 1867 in *Deutsch's Rem.* 8 The *evil-tongued messenger arrived in the camp. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 218/1 Hemingius..writing of divorce .. gives us six [causes thereof], adultery, desertion, inability, errour, *evil usage, and impiety. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Sig.***, They have been contented to suffer their soldiers to goe *evill weaponed. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. II. 189 Men of holy churche, Auerouse & *euel-willed whanne thei ben auaunsed. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 25 Who schal rise to gidre wiþ me aȝenis þe iuil willid. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* (1889) 26 Saturn is a planete evel-willid and ful of sekenes. 1533 More *Answ. poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1054/2 His wisedome will not enter into an euil-willed heart.

2. Of the *sb.* a. objective with agent-noun, as *evil-sayer, -speaker, -worker*; with vbl. sb. and pr. pple. forming adjectives and substantives, as *evil-boding, -saying, -speaking, -wishing.* b. instrumental, with pples., forming adjs., as † *evil-bicaught, -impregnated.* Also evil-proof *a.*, proof against evil. Evil-doer, -willer, etc.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 296 Thai weren sought and founde hem nought Tho he held hem *iuel bicought. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* xi. 125 The *evil-bodings which a succession of Job's comforters had been pouring into her ears. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 101 And evil-boding bitches, and ill-omened birds. 1855 *Woman's Devotion* II. 25 *Evil-impregnated air that seemed to surround Lady Jane, wherever she went. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 63 Now, builder, finish the walls and roof, God's blessing hath made it *evil-proof. 1530 Palsgr. 217/2 *Evyll sayer, *maldisant.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 Detraccyon is a preuy & secrete *euyll sayenge of our neyghbour. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 274 Þeor beð naddren..þa tered and freteð þe *uuele speken. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. v. (1483) 53 Gladly heryng euery euel speker. 1611 Bible 1 *Pet.* ii. 1 *Euill-speakings. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 495 Many good Men .. look upon these Evil-speakings as a sort of Martyrdom. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xi. (1862) II. 339 [Solon] forbade absolutely evil-speaking with respect to the dead. *a* 1586 Sidney (J.), A country full of *evilwishing minds towards him. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 4 Behald the doggis, behald *ewil workeris. 1611 Bible *Phil.* iii. 2 Beware of euill workers.

† **E·vil**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Meaning uncertain.

(Some commentators explain it as 'a jakes, privy'; there seems to be no ground for this exc. in the two passages themselves, where 'hovel' would suit equally well. But identity with prec. seems quite possible.)

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 172 Hauing waste ground enough, Shall we desire to raze the Sanctuary And pitch our euils there? 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 67 Let 'em looke they glory not in mischiefe Nor build their euils on the graues of great men.

E·vil, *sb.*[3] *dial.* [The OE. word for 'fork' is *ȝeafol*; a parallel form **gifel* might give *evil* in dialects.] (See quot.)

1642 in Cotton *Barnstaple* (1890) 68 [The common sort] betooke themselves to armes .. some with pikes, some with dunge Evells, some with great poles. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* (E.D.S.), *Evil*, three-pronged fork.

Evil (*ī·v'l*), *adv.* Forms: 1 yfele, yfle, 3–4 uvele, ufele, 4–6 evel(e, -el(l(e, yvel(e, -ell, (4 evyil, ivel, yvyl, yvle, 5 avell, ewell, yeffell), 4–7 evill(e, -yl(e, -yl(l(e, (6 ewill), 3– evil. [ME. *uvele* (*ii*), *ivele, evele*, OE. *yfele*, f. *yfel* = OS. *ubilo* (Du. *euvel*), OHG. *ubilo, upilo* (MHG. *übele*, Ger. *übel*):—OTeut. **ubilô*.] In an evil manner; ill.

†1. Wrongly, wrongfully, wickedly, ill; *esp.* with *To do, speak*, etc. *Obs.*; cf. Evil *sb.* 2.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xviii. 22 Gif ic yfele [1160 *Hatton* efele] spræce cyð ȝewittnysse be yfele. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxx[i]. 9 Oft me feala cwædon feondas yfele. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6531 (Gött.) Sone herd he .. þat his folk ful euil had don. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 147 Þe clergy Gaf a grete cursyng on whilk of þam .. þat euelle bituex þam spak. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 12 Þei coueiten euyle here neiȝeboris goodis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10493 Ector with envy evill he dyssayuet, Dang hym to dede. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xc. 413 (Add. MS.) The yonge sone .. spendid Euyll the money that was take hym to the vse of the scole. 1541 R. Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 361/1 Man euill vsyng hys freewill, dyd both loose him selfe, and also his freewil. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Contention* II. (1859) 138 If I be evil reviled, shall I stand still, like a goose or a fool? 1580 Baret *Alv.* E 388, It is euill done of you, *iniquè facis.* 1611 Bible *John* xviii. 23 If I haue spoken euill beare witnesse of the euill.

b. *To speak evil* (OE. *be*) *of*: to speak maliciously, slanderously, abusively *of*; in later use perh. regarded as a *sb.*, but in OE. and ME. an *adv.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ix. 39 Nis nan þe on minum naman mæȝen wyrce & mæȝe raðe be me yfele sprecan. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xxxvi. 23 My greate name..which amonge the Gentiles is euel spoken of. 1580 North *Plutarch* 740 [Alexander's friends] beganne..to speake euill of him. 1611 Bible *Mark* ix. 39 There is no man, which shall doe a miracle in my Name, that can lightly speake euill of me. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. 45 Here Aretine lies .. Who, whilst he liv'd spoke evil of all. *a* 1768 T. Secker *Serm.* (1775) lxxxix. III. 229 Whoever is..long evil spoken of, hath been faulty. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 That I should be his enemy, and speak evil of him.

†c. *To hear evil*: to be evil spoken of; = L. *male audire*. Cf. *To hear ill. Obs.*

1584 *Forme of Prayer Ch. Scotl.* G 2 b, If he haue .. gouerned him selfe in suche sorte as the worde of God hath not hearde euill. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 23 O! what of gods then boots it to be borne, If old Aveugles sonnes so evill heare?

†2. Harmfully, injuriously, *esp.* in *To evil entreat*; badly, severely, shamefully. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 1903 Vfele [*c* 1275 vuele] he hine mærde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 239 He het þet ha wer riȝt wel ybeate and euele y-draȝe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2557 Do make vp Seynt petris churche þat þe Sarsynz han yule arayd. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9685 The bodies on bent brethit full euyll. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 23 They .. plucked each other bi the here of the hede right evelle. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 19 Geffroy went to therthe under hys hors ryght evyl hurte. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4. § 35 If any such Master shall misuse or evil intreat his Apprentice. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 133, I was .. Euill totcheit and rockit. 1611 Bible *Deut.* xxvi. 6 The Egyptians euil intreated vs, and afflicted vs. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckele* II. 89 More fit to ruine and evil entreat the Peasants..than to fight an Enemy. 1749 *Act* 22 *Geo. II* in Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 251 Pillaged, beaten, or evil-intreated.

†3. With difficulty, hardly. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 8 In þyne olde elde þat yuel can suffre Pouerte. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 81 Fulle evylle thow dourst hyme stond. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. viii, It is euyl sene said the knyghtes that thou art a true man that thou wolt not telle thy name. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccccxxxviii. 771 They shulde full yuell agone any farther to gette any forage. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 819 Brutus could evil away with the tyranny.

†4. Badly, poorly, indifferently, insufficiently; not well. *Evil at ease* = ill at ease. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16119 (Cott.) Mi wyf es sumquat iuel at ess. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 4422 (Trin.) Alas Ioseph..Euel is þe quit þi trewe seruyse. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 52 Euyll be we worthy to welden oure hire. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ix, Alle bare was the body .. in clething evyl clad. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 No cheveteyn can not have .. good men of armes eville paied. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 253, I am evyll contente. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xviii. 21 With them came other folkis of the countrey..with brede euyll bakyn. *Ibid.* I. lxxxiii. 105 They were but yuell payed. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* II. (1859) 197 The East and West Churches, which agreed evil before..fell to utter enmity. 1587 Harrison *England* II. xxi. (1877) I. 332 Sicke and evill at ease. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 129 Horses..very leane and evill appoynted for service.

†5. Badly, defectively; imperfectly, unskilfully; also, incorrectly, wrongly. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xliv. 10 (Gr.) Gif se esne his hlaforde hyreð yfle. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1204 Ic wot if smithes sale vuele clenche. *c* 1300 *Beket* 404 So schal the pays of the londe wel uvele beon iholde. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 25828 (Fairf.) Qua-sim dos squa is iuel taȝt. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 93 Cankre .. comeþ of a wounde yvel heelid. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 46 Sirs ye knewe Merlin full euell. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* Ded. Ep. (Arb.) 14 A good tale euel tolde. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 22 If it be shallowe in one place, and deepe in an other, it declares the grounde to be evill handled in the plowing. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 74 Shew me a reason why the Discord is euill taken here? 1629 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1032 These vessels are more wide than ours, being evil made.

†6. Badly, unfortunately, unhappily, unsuccessfully. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 247 Þy læs wen sie þæt we yfele forweorþon. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 387 (Gr.) Dæt sceolde unc Adame yfele geweorðan ymb ðæt heofonrice. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 18278 (Fairf.) Evylle hast þou done thy-self to spede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1067 Yvel mote they thryve & thee..These losengers ful of envye! 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 97 Evel mot he spede, that beggith of the puple more than is nede. 1795 *Robin Hood* (Ritson 1795) I. 83 Yeffell mot he the, Seche thre strokes he me gafe. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* vii. 23 It went euill with his house.

†7. With *to become, like*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 To don al & drehen þat him likeð ne sitte hit hire se uuele. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 548 (Gött.) Of thing men likis, euil or wele. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1179 Uvele bicom him to gon asote. 1540 Coverdale *Fruitf. Less.* Pref. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 201 How evil doth it become a believer to be ireful and greedy of vengeance. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 84 How euill it beseemes thee, To flatter Henry.

8. *Comb.* a. With *agent-nouns*, forming sbs., as *evil-liver, -looker.*

1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxxiii. (1862) 462 The ship of the Church,—encumbered with *evil-livers till it well nigh makes shipwreck altogether. 1887 Lady Bellairs *Gossips w. Girls* II. 64 Do not delude yourself that .. you will be able to reform a lover who has been an evil liver. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* ix. 302 Witches and *Evil-lookers as they call them.

b. With *pres. pples.*, forming adjs., as *evil-smelling*; with *vbl. sbs.*, forming sbs., as *evil-getting* (*concr.*), *-taking.* Also evil-liking, ill-favoured; evil-sounding, harsh-sounding; Evil-willing.

1652 Bp. Hall *Invis. World* III. § 5 He [Satan] heartens us in *evil gettings under pretence of the opportunity of liberal almsgiving. 1535 Coverdale *Joel* i. 18 The bullockes are very *euel likynge because they haue no pasture. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. Fleet* I. 187 They were here, crouched in this filthy, *evil-smelling place. 1552 Huloet *Euil soundynge, *absonus.* 1547 *Homilies* I. *Salvation* III. (1859) 32 To avoid *evil taking and misunderstanding.

c. With *pa. pples.*, forming adjs. (*a.*) With sense 'wickedly, wrongly', as *evil-disposed, -gotten, -won.* (*b.*) With sense 'imperfectly, unskilfully' (= *mis-*), as *evil-fashioned, -loved, -ordered, -pieced, -shaped, -shapen, -sown, -spun, -taught.* Also evil-sained [see Sain], lit. 'ill-blessed', *i.e.* accursed.

1563 Foxe in *Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (1845) p. xix, He was tossed and turmoiled by *evil-disposed persons. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxxvii. 571, I should, on the contrary have created the Tribunate, had I been hypocritical or evil-disposed. 1483 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 28 Breyerton, talȝer, has an ewell dyspossid woman to hys wyff. *Ibid.* John Herrot has avell dyssposid chylld. *c* 1496 *Serm. Episc. Puer.* (W. de W.) B iij, *Euyll-fasshened garmentes & deuyllysshe shoon & slyppers of frensmen. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* 25 *Euyl gotten good go euyll awaye. 1552 Huloet *Euil loued, *antiphalus.* 1526 *Househ. Ord.* 235 That the napery be not torne nor rent or otherwise *evill-ordered. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 307 Friendship, that is but *evill peeced, will not ioine close, but falleth asunder againe. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* K iv, Away with luther and Caluine and sic *euilsained sanctes. 1832 Motherwell *Poems* (1847) 17 And sway to their purpose Each *evil-shaped mood. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxii. (1495) 432 The pecok hath an..*euyll shapen heed. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 170 The gain is hers, the loss is mine: Of *evil-sown seed such is the fruit. 1388 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 45 Ware of *evel-spon waste. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 185 'Sire *euel-ytauȝte elde' quod I 'vnhende go with the'! 1583 *Sempill Ball.* 210 Ane carling of the Quene of Phareis, That *ewill win geir to elphyne careis.

† **E·vil,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 yfelan, -ian, 2 uvelien, 3 i-uvelen, 4 evel-, yl(en, 5 evel, -yl. [ME. *uvelien* (*ii*), OE. *yfelian*, f. *yfel*, EVIL *a.*]

1. *trans.* To do evil to; to harm or injure; to ill-treat; to affect with disease.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxxii[i]. 3 And ehtunga ealle hæfdon, hu hi þine halgan her yfeladan. *Ibid.* cvi[i]. 38 Næs heora neata nan ȝeyfelad. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Ne scal us na mon uuelien þer uore. *c* 1205 LAY. 31774 Ær þe uisc i-eten weore i-uueled was þe king. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1843 Thou shalte lyve and wel fare, Yf the nothing evylle.

2. *intr.* a. To grow bad (morally). b. To fall ill; to be ill or sick.

1002–23 WULFSTAN *Addr. to Eng.* (ed. Napier) 156 Deos worulď..sceal..ær Antecristes tocyme yfeljan swiðe. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8032 She euylde, And deyde sunner þan she wylde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 In Ynde beeþ men of fyue cubites long, þat eueleþ nouȝt, noþer ȝildeþ vp þe breeþ. 14.. tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 516 (Harl. MS. 1900) The duke eueled so in the wey.

E·vil-do·er. [f. EVIL *sb.* + DOER.] One who does evil; a malefactor.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxvii. 436 The herte of the lapwynge is gode to euyl doers. 1526–34 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* ii. 9, I suffre trouble as an evyll doar even vnto bondes. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* ii. 12 They speake against you as euill doers. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc. to Magistrates* Wks. III. 421 Punishments that await evil-doers. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* ix. 87 Those who were so sharp after evil-doers had commonly not the cleanest consciences themselves. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 248 The formidable Proctor, who is a terror to evil-doers.

E·vil-do·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. EVIL *sb.* + DOING.] The action of doing evil.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxvii. (1495) 436 In theyr euyll doyng they vse theyr hertes. 1526–34 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* iii. 17 It is better..that ye suffre for well doynge then for evyll doynge [1611 euill doing, 1881 (*Rev.*) evil doing]. 1682 *Sec. Plea Nonconf.* 59 His Approbation, which he never gave to Evil-doing. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 576 The penalties annexed to evil-doing.

† **E·vilfare.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EVIL *sb.* + FARE *sb.*; cf. *welfare.*] Ill-success, misfortune.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 79 A great power ther is in fortune..either for welfare or euilfare.

† **E·vil-fa·voured,** *a. Obs.* [f. EVIL + FAVOUR + -ED[2].] Having a repulsive appearance or aspect, ill-looking; = ILL-FAVOURED.

1530 PALSGR. 217/2 Evylfavoured face, *grimace.* 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xxi. 18 Blynde, lame, with an euell fauoured nose, with eny myssshappen membre. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 229 Evilfavoured and rude lumpes of clay. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 348/2 They seeke for nothing but plaisters to couer the foule euilfauoured matter. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Custom* (Arb.) 366 Macciauell well noteth (thoughe in an Evill favoured instance), there is [etc.]. 1775 in ASH; hence in mod. Dicts.

Hence † **E·vilfa·vouredly** *adv.*, in an ill-favoured manner; defectively, imperfectly, improperly; maliciously. † **E·vilfa·vouredness,** the quality of being ill-favoured, deformity, ugliness.

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 33 How evil-favouredly you and Smith agree among yourselves. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 60 Selfe heale is called of some of the Germanes, evelfavoredly, *Prunella.* 1577 HARRISON *England* Ded., The curious, and such as can rather euill fauouredlie espie than skilfullie correct an error. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 525 That Painter .. had euill fauouredlie proportioned a painted Henne. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 38 Images .. made evill favouredly according to their best workmanship. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xvii. 1 Thou shalt offre..no oxe or shepe that hath a blemish or eny euell fauouredlie on it. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Contention* I. (1859) 134 You shall see..the evilfavouredness and deformity of this most detestable vice. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 164 Riches make a woman proud .. Euilfauouredlie maketh her odious. 1775 in ASH; hence in mod. Dicts.

† **E·vilful,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [f. EVIL *sb.* + -FUL.] Harmful, malicious. Hence **E·vilfully** *adv.*, in a harmful or malicious manner.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 76 Þu schal do no þing ȝeuelfuly to þi neȝbor in his nedis to be releuid.

† **E·villess,** *a. Obs.* In 4 evelles. [f. EVIL + -LESS.] Without evil; free from evil.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 242 Syghthen Christ deyed Oure ordre was euelles.

Evilly (*ī*·v'l$_1$li), *adv.* [f. EVIL *a.* + -LY[2].] In an evil manner.

1. Viciously, wickedly, censurably.

a. 1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 501 Who have..very evilly, and without any cause, withdrawn themselues from us. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 96 They haue euilly prosecuted that their pretended right and title. 1624 QUARLES *Job* (1717) 197 His plenty..evilly come..shall soon pass away. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Evilly*, in a bad manner. 1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* III. iii. 331 No knowledge or power is evil, however evilly it may be employed. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xxxvi, He has lived evilly in previous generations.

2. With evil purpose or result; injuriously; maliciously, mischievously; noxiously.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 20. 27 Who more .. evilly entreated and persecuted in the world. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 14 Others, who publish .. evilly and falsly .. that Richard late King of England..is still alive. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VII. 320 She would..make known whoever should be so evilly affected. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1239/4 A Spanish Man of War .. commanded the Masters on board, very evilly intreated them. 1845 R. CHAMBERS *Vest. Creat., Mental Const. Anim.*, The production of those evilly disposed beings is in this manner. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 81 The hot, greasy biscuit, steaming evilly up into the face. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 35 They eyed me askance very evilly and munched their chocolate chicchi. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* II. iii. 215 Two or three evilly-squalling brats. 1879 *Premature Death* 62 It tells evilly on the health-condition of large sections of the population.

3. Unfavourably.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 260 Not to desire heaven .. is so evilly thought of, that, etc. 1823 LAMB *Let. B. Barton* in *Life & Lett.* xii. 119 And let 'em talk as evilly as they do of the envy of poets. 1864 DK. MANCHESTER *Court & Soc. Eliz. to Anne* II. 160 This latter, evilly celebrated in his day, was Ferdinando, Marquis de Paleotti. 1883 *Daily News* 20 June 5/6 The evilly reputed spot—the guet-apens where we were all to be massacred.

4. Not well, badly: † a. Faultily, insufficiently, defectively (*obs.*). b. Unhappily.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1278/2 Robert Baldocke .. a man evillie beloved. 1590 *Disc. Sp. Invas.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 162 The which embassage .. made the gentleman to be evilly entertained by our men. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 121 How evilly they rest satisfied ..is well known. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* III. 643 Restores the whole Skin (though evilly framed as to its Pores) making it well coloured. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 223 Superstitious men fare most wretchedly & evilly.

† 5. With difficulty; reluctantly, impatiently.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 149 This Act so euilly borne shall coole the hearts Of all his people. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 234 The Provinces of Aragon also..doe evilly brooke this government.

† 6. Incorrectly, inappropriately, improperly.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 293 How well and godly he .. preached .. though the place were very evily applied. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 803 These words of Arstotle, evilly understood by Pliny and other ancient writers. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 468 Oh Monument And wonder of good deeds, euilly bestow'd! 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 112 Natural libertie in it self good but evilly applied.

E·vilmost, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EVIL *a.* 5 on the analogy of HINDMOST.] Most evil or unlucky.

1857 COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 258 One day (he said) of all the days in the year the evilmost for Sarah she changed that name.

Evilness (*ī*·v'l-, *ī*·vilnės). [OE. *yfelnyss*, f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being evil.

1. Badness, viciousness; wickedness, depravity.

1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 278 Þæt we sceoldon wistfullian na on yfelnysse beorman, ac on þeorfnyssum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Þet he icherre from þan uuelnesse ear his ende dei. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* li. 5 [lii. 3] Þou loved ivelnes ovre betternes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 4 That cometh nothyng of the right of warre but by euylnes of the peple. 1553 BP. PONET in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. xxiii. 445 The evilness of the abuse hath marred the goodness of the word. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 55 The .. evilness .. and unseasonableness of moral or natural actions, which falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

† 2. Evil influence, hurtful character, noxiousness. *Obs.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 19 That the euilnes and corruptnes of the grounde, may be washed awaye with the winter showers. 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 31 When as the Sunne and Moone doe enter into any of their circles in those greate bodies, then our little bodies in earth do feele the goodnes or euilnesse of them. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 7 The Inhabitants, by reason of the euilnesse of the aire, haue grosse..spirits.

† 3. Ill-health, illness. *Obs.*

1599 HARSNET *Agst. Darell* 315, I oftentimes heard M. Darrell say before my pretended Evilnes that [etc.].

† 4. Poor or bad quality, inferiority. *Obs.*

1548 CECIL *Pref. to Q. Catherine's Lament.*, Neither the goodnes of the cause can mooue them to saie more, neither the euilnesse less. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 27 They saye that the euylnes of money hath made all thinges dearer. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Gen. xli. 20, I have not seen their like, in all the land of Egypt, for evilness.

† **E·vilty.** *Obs.* [ME. *evelté*: see EVIL *a.* and -TY, and cf. *everlastingty.* Substituted in a late MS. of the *Cursor Mundi* for *vileté*, the reading of the Cotton MS. in both passages.] Evil, harm.

c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 280 in *Cursor M.* App. ii, Þerof be þi most þou3t, When I am parted Iohan, fram þee, That þei do my bodi none euelte [sic MS.; printed *eneste*]. *Ibid.* 439 Men dide me moche euelte..thei token me & bette me sore.

† **Evil-willer.** *Obs.* [f. EVIL *sb.* + WILLER.] One who wishes evil to another; an ill-wisher.

1460 EARL MARCHE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 5. I. 9 Ayenst thentent & malice of your evil willers. 1567 BOND in Keith *Hist. Scot.* 381 Our comoune Enimyis and evill Willeris. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 16, I fear me lest malitious evilwillers would wrest them to the detraction and slander of the said nations.

† **Evil-willing,** *a. Obs.* [f. EVIL *adv.* + WILLING *a.* or *pr. pple.*]

1. Unwilling, disinclined. Const. *to* with *inf.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxl. 151 a, He was euell willinge to shewe the trouthe. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogat. Week* III. (1859) 492 This Spirit will never enter into an evil-willing soul.

2. quasi-*sb.* An ill-wisher, enemy.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6829 (Trin.) If þou fynde of þyne euele willonde Vndir birþen his beest liggonde helpe him.

Hence **Evil-willingly** *adv.*, grudgingly, unwillingly.

1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* S iv, They doe it evilwillyngly.

† **E·vil-wi·lly,** *a. Obs.* [parasynthetically f. *evil will*: see EVIL *a.* and WILLY.] a. Having evil desires. b. Malevolent, spiteful.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* i. 4 In to an euell willi soule shal not gon in wisdam. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 25 Prelats mai sore drede, þat her..iuilwilly cursing be in cause whi þe puple dredi þ not cursing. 1500–20 DUNBAR '*In secreit place this hyndir nycht*', Be warme hairtit & nocht ewillwillie.

Evince (*ǐvi·ns*), *v.* [ad. L. *ēvincĕre*, f. *ē* out + *vincĕre* to conquer. (For the Lat. senses see EVICT.)]

† 1. *trans.* To overcome, subdue, prevail over.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 167 Because it cannot be concocted, and euinced of nature, [it] filleth the body with crude ..humours. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 100 They will keep their hold until they be evinced and cast out. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 235 Error by his own arms is best evinc't. 1678 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv., Day-spring*, My Prince Whose fulness no need could evince.

† 2. To convince. Also *absol. Obs.*

1621 I. C. in *T. Bedford's Serm.* sig. I. 6 a, Whether their..Consciences bee not..euidently euinced of the truth of the Gospell. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 7 Such, I am sure our modern Engine [the Microscope] will ocularly evince and unlearn them their opinions. 1668 HALE *Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* 2 His arguments were fitted to prove and evince, not for ostentation, plain yet learned. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 13 The principal drift of his discourse was to evince the people, that the Religious were oblig'd to reprehend the Errors..of all people.

† b. To confute, convict of error. *Obs.*

1608–11 BP. HALL *Epist.* VI. § 5 Were we euer the true Church of God? Who hath admonished, euinced, excommunicated, us? 1661 COWLEY *Advanc. Exper. Philos.*, The Popular and received Errors in Experimental Philosophy .. shall be evinced by tryal. 1672 SIR P. LEYCESTER *Prolegom.* in Ormerod *Cheshire* (1880) I. 29 Not evinced by any solid answer or reason to the contrary.

† 3. To constrain, compel (assent), extort (concessions, etc.) by force of argument or persuasive motives. *Obs.*

1631 T. ADAMS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 149 His profession of love..of readiness to assist in any thing..all which evince my most grateful acknowledgment. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems, etc.* (1677) 170, I shall wave the Arguments wherewith you endeavour to evince our Consent.

† 4. To prove by argument or evidence; to establish. Also, *rarely*, To prove the rightness of, vindicate. Const. a. with simple *obj.*; b. with *obj. clause*; c. with *inf.* To prove (a person or thing) to be (so and so); d. *absol. Obs.*

a. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 5 Wee holde, and wish no lesse; your places evince no more. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1676) 11/1 You shall see by what ..arguments I will evince it, that most men are mad. 1661 BOYLE *Examen* iii. (1682) 20 Having said thus much to evince against Mr. Hobbs the Gravity of the Air. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xx. 247 Who did .. make it their business in their sermons to prove and evince the present proceedings in religion. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 77 We require no more to evince the Falshood of that Assertion.

b. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. ix. 80 Our former allegations doe euince that, etc. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 16 Having detected the Insufficiency of them, by evincing how far they are from being conclusive. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 419 We want not instances from lithotomy to evince, that wounds of this part are curable.

c. 1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xx. Wks. VIII. 39 Judicious commentators do clearly evince this form of congratulation Hosanna to be precatory. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* CLXXVII. 750 ♄—being in ♉ an earthly Signe—will evince the Native to accumulate Wealth by Pastorage, Tillage, etc. 1667 *Naphtali* Postscr. (1761) 276 They will evince him to be the archest traitor that ever Scotland bred. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xi. 136 The practice of the lawyers..evinced this and the rest to be good laws.

d. BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. v. (1654) 116 The Accuser complaines, the Witnesse evinceth, the Judge sentences.

5. To be an indication or evidence of; to make evident or manifest. Const. a. with simple *obj.*; b. with *obj. clause* or preceded by *as.*

a. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1481 Their pacific disposition is thoroughly evinced, from their friendly reception of all strangers. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* XXVI. (1819) 465 The contrivances of nature decidedly evince intention. 1811 J. PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 597 The presence of..resin, and fibre, are esteemed to evince the original vegetable character. *a* 1866 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iii. (1876) 52 Nothing can more clearly evince the preponderance of this view.

b. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 299 Fishes ..which, as common experience evinceth, are much affected with music. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* vii. 22 The Ruins that are round about do sufficiently evince that anciently there were great Buildings in this Place. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 40 b, A Tower..made its way thro' the ground it stood upon, which, as the fact evinced, was a loose weak soil. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. vii. 45 What is mentioned in my last letter .. evinces how very opposite their sentiments are. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 359 These considerations appear to me to evince very clearly, that [etc.].

6. To give tokens of possessing; to reveal the presence of (a quality, condition, feeling); to display, exhibit, manifest.

1829 SCOTT *Rob. Roy* Introd. 18 The knees and upper part of the leg..evincing muscular strength. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XXXVII. (1876) 420 His answers .. evinced both wisdom and integrity. 1879 HARE *B'ness Bunsen* I. iii. 65 The extreme truthfulness..of both her father and mother is so quaintly evinced in the following letter.

b. *refl.* To show oneself (to be) *so and so.*

1804–8 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 267, I evince myself a social man.

Evinceable, obs. form of EVINCIBLE.

† **Evi·ncement.** *Obs.* [f. EVINCE + -MENT.] The action or process of evincing; proof.

1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 19 As an evincement of the greatness of my flame. 1686 H. MORE *Real Presence* 20 A plain Evincement that our Saviour meant figuratively, when, etc.

Evi·ncible, *a.* Also 6 -eable. [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] a. That may be evinced; demonstrable. † b. Of proofs: Demonstrative, convincing.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 335, I see utterly nothing euinceable by these examples. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 63 Possibly the Immortality of the Soul is evincible by very great reason. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxix. 356 *note*, That Bothwell was young, appears, among many other evincible proofs from Mary's instructions to the bishop of Dumblain. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Hence † **Evi·ncibly** *adv.*, in an evincible manner; so as to prove convincingly.

1736 in BAILEY; hence in ASH, etc.

Evincing (ĭvi·nsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That evinces; † convincing.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 192 The inference is undeniable .. from the general to the particular, an evincing argument in Logick. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 1. 12 The more evincing attestation they must attend from the unerring tribunal hereafter. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 65 He thought the arguments there offered so evincing. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 423 [He] will feel the evidence of the hereditary evil of man..evincing.

Hence † **Evi·ncingly** *adv.*, in an evincing manner; convincingly.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 43 That the foregoing Phænomena are not by chance or luck..will be more evincingly confirmed. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 107 By which it most evincingly appears that water does gravitate in its own Sphære.

Evincive (ĭvi·nsiv), *a.* [f. EVINCE + -IVE.] Giving indications or proof; indicative. Const. *of.*

1806 FESSENDEN *Democr.* II. 96 A few particulars, which shall be evincive of the kind of talents, which are necessary to qualify a man. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 48 It may be proper to relate the following anecdote as more evincive of the fact. 1870 J. STORY *Equity Jurispr.* xxiv. 167 Any writing sufficiently evincive of a trust..will create a trust by implication.

Evin(g, obs. var. *eaving*, q. v. under EAVE.

1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 187 A little Mouse Streight she presents on th' Evins of the House. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 331 Near unto the evings of the house [Hen House] should be long perches.

† **Evi·ntegrous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *æv-um* age + *integr-um* whole, entire + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1674–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Evintegrous*, that bears age without decay. 1692–1732 in COLES. 1775 in ASH.

Evir, obs. form of IVORY.

† **E·virate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēvirāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvirāre*: see next.] Castrated, emasculated; deprived of manly strength or vigour.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 15 The water..drunken, caused men to be evirate and effeminate. 1609 — *Amm. Marcel.* XXVII. x. 321 A certaine esquier or targuetier, borne a verie evirate Eunuch. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 11 Nature is not yet evirate, but holds out bravely.

Evirate (ī·vire̊lt, e·vire̊lt), *v.* [f. L. *ēvirāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvirāre* to deprive of virility, f. *ē* out + *vir* man.] *trans.* To deprive of virility or manhood. a. To castrate (a male). b. To deprive of manly qualities or attributes; to render unmanly in character or appearance.

a. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II. (1651) 312 Some Philosophers and Divines have evirated themselves, and put out their eyes voluntarily the better to contemplate. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* I. § 4 Origen and some others that have voluntarily evirated themselves. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 280 The Pope offered a hundred marks in Latin to whoever should eviscerate and evirate him [Doctor Glaston].

b. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 272 How doth it [idleness] euirate, un-man men? 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 131 Without .. impiety [we] cannot .. eradicate our Beard..but we must renounce that, and account it for a sport so fondly to Evirate ourselves. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 90 On thee whose life work preached 'Raise soul, sink sense! Evirate Hermes!'

Hence **E·virating,** *vbl. sb.*

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 245 Oh, look with shame .. upon this wofull evirating, or dis-humaning yourselves.

‖ **Evirato** (*evirā·to*). Pl. **evirati.** [Italian, ad. L. *ēvirātus*, pa. pple. of *ēvirāre*: see EVIRATE *v.*] A male singer castrated in boyhood so as to retain an alto or soprano voice. Cf. CASTRATO.

1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* III. 330 The exquisite voices and refinements in singing of the Evirati. 1879 J. MARSHALL in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 514 He [Ferri] seems to have surpassed all the evirati in brilliance and endurance.

Eviration (evirē¹·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēvirātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvirāre*: see EVIRATE *v.*] The action of depriving of virility; the state of being deprived of virility; emasculation. Also *fig.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1232 They had saved the children of Greeks from eviration. 1654 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 122 The wrong which had been done him in his eviration. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Eviration*, a gelding, an unmanning; also making effeminate.

fig. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 51 If he could recover his senses under a worse and more shameful eviration.

† **Evi·rtuate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ATE².] Deprived of virtue, strength, or power; enervated.

1799 S. T. COLERIDGE in Mrs. Sandford *T. Poole & Friends* (1888) I. 304 The most heaven-inspired penmaker that..these superficial, weak, and evirtuate ages have produced to redeem themselves from ignominy.

† **Evi·rtuate,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 evertuate. [f. Fr. (*s'*)*évertu-er*, f. *é-* (for *es-*):—L. *ex-* out + *vertu* virtue (cf. Pr. *esvertudar*) + -ATE³.]

1. a. *refl.* To put forth virtue from (oneself); to exert oneself (to do something). b. *intr.* To put forth virtue, exert influence.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 72 One should evertuate himselfe to bring something home, that may accrue to the publique benefit. *c* 1645 — *Lett.* (1650) II. lxi, Thus my noble Lord have I evertuated myself, and strech'd all my sinnews .. to satisfy your Lordship's desires touching this subject. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 25 The Secret we enquire after, and which does most apparently seem to evirtuate towards this end [manuring land], is some vegetable Salt.

2. *trans.* To take away the virtue of, to deprive of authority, power, or strength.

1640 LD. DIGBY *Sp. Trienn. Parl.* (1641) 24 Where is the legislative Authority?..In the King circled in, fortified and evirtuated by his Parliament. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 65 The Comitia are totally depraved and evirtuated by being called out of the field into the palace. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Evertuate.* 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Evertuate.*

Eviscerate (ĭvi·sĕre̊t), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *ēviscerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēviscerāre*: see next.] Drawn from the bowels (of the earth).

1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* IV. 352 Lay blocks of sapphire shapeless, out of earth As fresh eviscerate.

Eviscerate (ĭvi·sĕre̊lt), *v.* [f. L. *ēviscerāt-* ppl. stem of *ēviscerāre* (= sense 1), f. *ē-* out + *viscer-a* (pl. of *viscus*) the internal organs, VISCERA.]

1. *trans.* To take out the internal organs or entrails of; to disembowel; to gut. Also *absol.*

1623 in COCKERAM. 1651 R. WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. XXXVI. 353 They are taken out of creatures that are slain and eviscerated. 1846 [see EVIRATE *v.*]. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 127 He was first harpooned, then eviscerated. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 511 The weird-like gutters eviscerate in desperation, as basketful after basketful is poured into the gutting-trough. 1862 ALCOCK *Capit. Tycoon* II. 6 Declaring that if he did not obtain full justice on the spot, he would eviscerate himself in the Prince's presence. 1882 T. J. PARKER in *Nature* XXV. 352 The fish is eviscerated, the gills removed and placed in strong spirit.

b. *refl.* of the spider. Also *fig.* † *To eviscerate one's brains.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xiv. (1651) 125 If he be a Scholar so commended for his much reading..he will eviscerate himself like a spider, study to death. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 119 The spider .. for the weaving of a scornful web evisceratеth it self many days. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 A spider eviscerates herself, spends her own bowels in making a web to catch a fly. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* XXXII. 11 Your..most elaborate demonstrations, for the which you had eviscerated your brains.

c. *transf.* To clear out the contents of; to empty, gut.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 656 In vain did I, as it were, eviscerate..every pocket. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iii, A Paper-Warehouse eviscerated by axe and fire.

2. In various figurative applications.

a. To draw out what is vital or essential in (any thing); to elicit the 'pith' or essence of. *rare.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* Pref. to Rdr., They .. as it were eviscerating Nature..have collected innumerable Experiments, etc. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 205 To prevent fraud and chicane, and eviscerate the very truth of the title. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ix, Some single point I could..eviscerate and leave..settled.

b. To empty *of* vital contents; to deprive (an argument, institution, enactment, etc.) of all that gives it value or importance.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 329 France was eviscerated of all the nobler organs which once gave it a European existence. 1845 W. SEWELL *Hawkstone* I. 79 The hymn.. was .. one of Watts' which Mr. Priestley had previously eviscerated of all peculiar doctrines. 1881 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 2/1 Amendments intended to eviscerate the clause were moved by Dr. Commins..and others.

† c. *transf.* To bring out the inmost secrets of; *refl.* to disclose one's inmost thoughts. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*

1607 J. KING *Serm.* Nov. 32 Yet was..the deep and vnsearchable hell of their harts .. eviscerated, ransacked, etc. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. VI. 270 Now that I have thus eviscerated myself and dealt so clearly with you, I desire by way of correspondence that you would tell me, etc.

Eviscerated (ĭvi·sĕre̊tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] a. Disembowelled; *fig.* deprived of vital contents. † b. Sent forth from the vitals (*obs.*).

1643 *True Informer* 35 The poor penitent peccant soul may be said to breath out herself into the bosome of her Saviour by tender ejaculations..and eviscerated ingeminations. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. ii. 266 A question to which our eviscerated Protestantism is incapable of returning a consistent answer. 1884 *Spectator* 5 Apr. 439/2 Eviscerated prophecy of this kind is a mockery.

Evi·scerating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EVISCERATE; *lit.* and *fig.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 72 Nor liuest thou [O Herring] by the unlyuing or euiscerating of others, as most fishes do. 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 112 The Eviscerating, and disclosing the secrets of nature.

Evisceration (ĭvisĕrē¹·ʃən). [as if ad. L. **ēviscerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēviscerāre*: see EVISCERATE. Cf. F. *évisceration.*]

1. The action or process of eviscerating or taking out the viscera; disembowelling.

1692 EDWARDS *Remarkable Texts* 161 This evisceration is very remarkable, for 'tis emphatically said his bowels, yea all his bowels gushed out. 1845 SYD. SMITH *Irish Rom. Cath. Ch.* Wks. 1859 II. 234/2 The O'Sullivans have a still earlier plea of suspension, evisceration, and division.

transf. 1886 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 3 Sept. 2/2 Another attributes it [earthquake] to volcanic evisceration.

2. *fig.* (cf. EVISCERATE 2.) † a. Manifestation of one's inmost thoughts; unbosoming. b. The extracting or eliciting of the inner meaning (of anything). c. The depriving (an enactment or statement) of all that gives it value.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) xxiii. 230 Gods laying himself open, his manifestation..his evisceration and embowelling of himselfe to us there [in heaven]. 1831 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 27 Oct., If a certain latitude in examining witnesses is..a necessary mean towards the evisceration of the truth of matters of fact. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 498 The practical evisceration or modification of the Mosaic legislation by carnal or ceremonial additions. 1880 STANLEY *Ess., Subscription* (1884) 179 A form of subscription which, after the evisceration of the old form, contains nothing of a safeguard and something of an offence. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 54 The enormous labour of evisceration expended upon their writings by the Unitarian commentators.

Evitable (e·vităb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *ēvītābilis* avoidable, f. *ēvītāre*: see EVITE *v.* Cf. F. *évitable.*] That admits of being avoided; avoidable. (Now chiefly in negative contexts.)

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xix. 218 By necessyte euytable or not. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Hen. VIII* (1878) 110 Wherefore necessity only, though it be evitable, is sufficient to procure a dispensation. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 198 Of two such euils, being not both euitable, the choice of the lesse is not euill. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. i. (1675) 100 How many evitable Mischiefs our own Appetites or Vices expose us to. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 31 So much evitable difficulty, so much fruitless expenditure is incurred by every new enterprize. 1836 A. WALKER *Beauty in Woman* 36 The scarcely evitable consequence of great fortune..will ever be the ruin of the rich.

† **E·vitate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ēvītāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvītāre*: see EVITE *v.*] *trans.* To avoid, shun; = EVITE *v.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 409 Many other thinges .. left out for to euitate tediousness. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 241 She doth euitate and shun A thousand irreligious cursed houres. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 518 Whereas honest men profit the commonwealth in causing themselves to be imitated, I shall happily benefit the same, in making my selfe to be evitated. 1775 in ASH.

Evita·tion (evitē¹·ʃən). [a. L. *ēvītātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvītāre*: see EVITE *v.*] The action of avoiding or shunning; avoidance, shirking.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 293 In all Bodies, there is an Appetite of Union, and Evitation of Solution of Continuity. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 479/2 Election of things convenient, and Evitation of their Contraries. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 7 In the first of these [apocryphal epistles] I found, as I expected, a total evitation of circumstances. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xvii. III. 172 The Englishman Pole..true to his destiny of evitation, had declined the toils and honours of the Papacy.

E·vite, *sb.* [f. *Eve* the first woman + -ITE. Cf. ADAMITE.] A name humorously applied to a woman wearing little clothing.

1713 ADDISON in *Guardian* No. 134 ₱ 6 There being so many in all Public Places, who show so great an Inclination to be Evites. *Ibid.* No. 142 That the Evites daily increase, and that fig-leaves are shortly coming into fashion.

Evite (ĭvəi·t), *v. arch.* [ad. F. *éviter*, ad. L. *ēvītāre*, f. *ē-* out + *vītāre* to shun.] *trans.* To avoid, shun. (In 18–19th c. almost peculiar to Scotch writers.)

1503 *Sheph. Kalender* viii, When they would evite and eschue the wonderful blasts of the wind, they plunged into the water. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 132/2 You must also evite all cibaryes which cause heate, alsoe spices. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. viii. (1718) 33 What we ought t' evite As our disease, we hug as our delight. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 79 (Jam.) We're obleidg'd in conscience, Evill's appearance to evite. *a* 1746 MACLAURIN *Algebra* (ed. 4) 265 In order to know how to evite this absurdity let us suppose [etc.]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xiv, Balmawhapple could not..evite giving satisfaction to both. 1834 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 1005 The only position in which we could have evited death. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of Ballantrae* xii. 314 Others..were scarce able to support his neighbourhood—Sir William eviting to be near him.

Hence **Evi·ting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb EVITE; avoiding, avoidance.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 For euiting of such like hainous and abhominable treasons. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Meth. Fencing* (1714) 167 Carrying sometimes your sword-hand low..for the better eviting of your adversary's parade.

† **Evite·rnal,** *a. Obs.* Also ÆVITERNAL. [f. L. *æviternus* (whence by contraction *æternus*), f. *æv-um* age + -AL. Cf. Fr. *éviternel* (16th c. in Godef.), which may be the source.

In med.L. *æviternus* (owing to its more obvious connexion with the etymon *ævum*) was sometimes used to express eternity of *duration*, as contrasted with the notion of timelessness expressed by *æternus*.]

= ETERNAL; used *esp.* with reference to future duration (see quot. s. v. ÆVITERNAL). Johnson's explanation (quot. 1755) is not supported by our examples.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 33 Celestiall Goddesse, eviternall Fame, Minerva's daughter by faire

Maia's sonne. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* Prol. 81 What pallid spirit tells of strange euents? Of euiternal night? 1611 T. FARNABY *Panegyr. Verses* in Coryat *Crudities*, Hang monuments of eviternall glory..to th' honour of Thomas Coryate. 1652 BP. HALL *Myst. Godl.* § 9 The angels are truly existing, spiritual..powerful, eviternal creatures. 1755 JOHNSON, *Eviternal*, eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

Hence † **Evite·rnally** *adv.* = ETERNALLY.

1609 BP. HALL *Passion Serm.* Wks. (1627) 437 The body hangs on the crosse, the soule is yeelded; the Godhead is euiternally vnited to them both. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 6 The Soule, is an essence .. eviternally subsisting, and immortall as Angels are.

Eviternity (*ī*vitə·nĭti). [ad. late L. *æviternitas*, f. *æviternus*: see EVITERNAL. Cf. OF. *eviternité*.] Eternity of duration; everlastingness. (See also quot. 1755.)

1596-1640 [see ÆVITERNITY]. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* (L.), There shall we..passe our eviternity of blisse in lauding and praising .. our Creator. 1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Institt.* 329 The notion and difference of three Durations is evident: of Time .. of Eternity [explicated] when we treated of God: lastly, of Eviternity in Intelligences. 1755 JOHNSON, *Eviternity*, duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, I. iii. 33 The questions..whether his [God's] eternity was only an evi-ternity.

Evittate (*i*,vi·te·t), *a. Bot.* [f. E- pref.[3] + VITTA + -ATE[2].] Having no vittæ or oil-canals; said of the fruit of some umbelliferous plants.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Evocable (e·vŏkăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *évocable*, f. *évoquer*, ad. L. *ēvoc-āre*: see EVOKE.] That may be called forth.

Evocate (e·vŏke·t), *v.* [f. L. *ēvocāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvocāre*: see EVOKE.]

†1. *trans.* To call forth. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1639 BP. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supp.* xviii, The seed to be scattered..the Sun to evocate and excite the seminal virtue. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 6 The said Arsenical bodies..require..a very dry and warm..air, to melt and open the surface of the Earth..to attract and evocate them thence. [Misquoted by JOHNSON s.v. *Evacate*.]

2. To call up (spirits) from the dead, (events) from past times.

1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 10 Thyestes his Ghost groans..when ere that is evocated to attend the pleasure of the black Artist. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* v. III. iii, [Saul] thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to evocate the dead. 1817 BYRON *Let. Murray* 15 Feb. in Wks. (1846) 175/2 He..goes..to evocate a ghost. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 277 The ancient Egyptians evocated the souls of demons, or angels, and inserted them in sacred images. 1827 SIR H. TAYLOR *Isaac Comnenus* I. iv, Where memory evocates imperial deeds Such as betray'd Britannicus of old. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 392 *note*, Here Ulysses evocates the souls of the dead.

3. *nonce-use.* To call out (from a house, etc.).

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 228 Driving to the palace [I] evocated the archbishop's confessor.

Hence E·vocated, *ppl. a.*

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 350 The evocated spirits come up.

Evocation (evokē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ēvocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvocāre*: see EVOKE.] The action of evoking; a calling forth or out.

†1. The calling (of a person) from a specified place or association; (of the spirit) from present surroundings. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 202 In this euocation of Abraham is taught howe needefull it is to.. Gods people, to be deuided and drawn from vices. 1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* xx. ii, The hastie evocation of so noted a person, to such a secrecie. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* cxxi. V. 150 His Night-watchings are Ecstatics and Evocations of his Soul into the Presence and Communion of Saints. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XII. vii, The Greek Ἐκκλησία [signifies] a society elected or called out. This evocation or selection is of divers sorts.

transf. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 448 Our spirits and blood, and whatsoever is fluid within us, is called out from the internal to the external parts of our bodies.. He that can give a possible cause of this evocation and swelling [etc.].

b. *Rom. Antiq.* The calling upon the gods of a besieged city to forsake it and come over to the besiegers.

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. notes 149 Their solemn Evocation of Gods from the Cities which they besieged. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) XIV. 73 The Pagan practice of evocation applied to the tutelary deities of such a state.

†2. = AVOCATION 2, 3.

1769 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 2/2 If the empress of Russia finds no evocation from disturbances at home..the Turkish empire may..fall by the hands of a woman. 1810 SCOTT *Let. to W. Hayley* 12 July, A number of most unpoetical evocations have made me appear very ungrateful.

3. a. The evoking or calling up a spirit. Const. *of.* b. The formula to be used in evoking a spirit.

a. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 147 [They] paved the way for invocation of Saints in heaven, and evocation of men out of Hell. 1681 H. MORE in *Glanvill's Saddducismus* Postscr. 43 She turning her face from Saul, mutters to her self some Magical form of evocation of Spirits. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 675 The rapidity of her evocation was most surprising, as M. de Cagliostro had no idea of the person I should desire him to call up. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 83 Divination and evocations are practised with increasing credulity.

b. 1631 A. B. tr. *Raleigh's Ghost* I. xiii. 208 The like Negromantical euocation to be made by Scipio, is read in Siluius. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Dreams Dawn Philos.*, The abbot..sent three or four leaves stuffed with the names of devils, and with their evocations.

4. The calling out or removal of a cause or action from an inferior to a superior court; = med. L. *evocatio*, Fr. *évocation*.

[1611 COTGR., *Evocation*, an euocation..also, a calling before one by authoritie; a transferring, or remouing of causes vnto a higher Court by command of the Judges thereof.] 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Kings* I. 8 Nor can he be debarred..by precognition..or evocation to determine or Judge in any thing that concerneth that his Kingdome. 1682 *News fr. France* 10 The one [Edict] was that no Protestant may have the Relief of an Evocation (or appeal) from any Court of Justice. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* vii. 206 We have a Jurisdiction established among our selves, and our Properties secured against vexatious suits and Evocations into England. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1818) IV. 90 The evocation which came a few days after from Rome. 1791 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 171* The citizens cannot be withdrawn from the judges..by any other attributions or evocations than those which are determined by the laws. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 363 Other matters..were from time to time withdrawn from the ordinary tribunals, and by a process of evocation transferred to the Council.

5. a. The action of evoking or calling forth into existence or activity; an instance of the same. Const. *of.* Also *concr.*

1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 259 There is no one..who imagines .. every recent production .. to be an absolutely fresh creation..an evocation of something out of nothing. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 84 Magical power of evocation which Christianity has put forth. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 84 You have caused him who was created a thinking being, to think. You have done reverence to the Father of spirits in the evocation of that spirit. 1861 MCCAUL *Aids to Faith* v. 215 The evocation of light is the prominent object of the first day's work. 1881 E. MULFORD *Republic of God* viii. 173 The faith which is the gift and the evocation of this revelation. 1887 GLADSTONE in *Times* 6 Sept. 12/3 There is a growing necessity for the cultivation of local resources..the evocation of which will be a most healthy proceeding.

b. With reference to the Platonic theory of recollection (*ἀνάμνησις*): A calling up of knowledge acquired in a previous state of existence.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. A iij a, We could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but Remembrance; that Intellectual acquisition were but Reminiscentiall evocation. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. xix. 530 This magical evocation of knowledge from an untaught youth.

†6. *Gram.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 27 Every Vocative case is of the second Person..by a figure called Evocation..Because *Tu* or *Vos* are understood in every Voc. case. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 190 Evocation is an immediate Reduction of the third person either to the first or second. 1678-96 PHILLIPS *Evocation*, in Grammar it is a figure of Construction, being a reducing of the third Person, either to the first or second; as *Ego tuæ deliciæ istuc veniam.*

Evocative (*ivo*·kătiv, e·voke·tiv), *a.* [ad. L. *ēvocātīv-us*, f. *ēvocāre*: see EVOCATE.] Tending to call or draw forth. Const. *of.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 160* Gargarismes..whose faculty is either levative, or repressive, or evocative. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 61 At his will-fraught and evocative word, The strange star brightened largelier. 1881 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan., The soul of good in things evil which has proved..so evocative of some of the least natural graces, so productive of spiritual energy.

Evocator (e·vŏke·tə1). [a. L. *ēvocātor*, agent-n. f. *ēvocāre*: see EVOCATE.] One who evocates or evokes; *esp.* one who evokes or calls up a spirit.

1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* I. 305 [He] went to Phigalea, to the Arcadian evocators of souls. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. ii. 188 He..roused The Arcadian Evocators to compel The indignant shadow to depose her wrath. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 647 Imagination..like an olden Evocator rears The gorgeous phantoms of forgotten years.

Evocatory (*ivo*·kătəri), *a.* [ad. late L. *ēvocātōrius*, f. *ēvocāre*: see EVOCATE and -ORY.] Having the function of evoking or calling forth.

a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 266 Satan..Saw an old Clinick breathing out his last, And his evocatory Fiends enjoin'd Whom he to tare away his Soul assign'd. 1817 tr. *Dubois' People of India* xi, The Mantras..are of various sorts, invocatory, evocatory, deprecatory, conservatory.

Evoca·trix. *rare*—[1]. [a. L. **ēvocātrix*, fem. of *ēvocātor*: see EVOCATOR.] A female evocator; a woman who calls up spirits.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 138 She was an Evocatrix, or female necromancer, evoking phantoms that stood in some unknown relation to dead men.

‖ **Evoe,** *int.* (*sb.*) Also evohe. [a. L. *evoe*, more correctly *euæ, euhæ*, a. Gr. *εὐοῖ*.] The Bacchanalian exclamation 'Evoe!'

1586 *Praise of Mus.* 6 Those dronken euohes and howlinges. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iii. 9 Like Mænads who cry loud, Evoe! Evoe! 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) III. 2 The earth is giddy with their clangour, their evohes.

† **Evoi·d,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 evode. [ad. OF. *evuider* (mod.F. *évider*), f. *é-* out + *vuider*, f. *vuide* (Fr. *vide*) VOID.] *trans.* To clear out, empty out, remove, get rid of.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 424 He maid thame [the army] to evode all dredoure, takand na fere of inemyis. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lvii, Thay wald nevir evoid the displeseir..out of thair hertis.

Evoir, obs. form of IVORY.

Evoke (*ivō*·k), *v.* [ad. Fr. *évoquer*, ad. L. *ēvoc-āre*, f. *ē-* out + *vocāre* to call.]

1. *trans.* To call forth; *esp.* to summon up (spirits, etc.) by the use of magic charms.

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Euoke*, to call forth. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxxiii. (1840) II. 509 The only..use of this character is..to evoke the Devil, and summon the court. *Ibid.* lxi. (1840) III. 399 To evoke the Queen of the Fairies in the solitude of a gloomy grove. 1812 LANDOR *Ct. Julian* Wks. 1846 II. 503 If only warlike spirits were evoked By the war-demon. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. ii. 15 It is a monster thus evoked that we see stalking abroad.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. In various associations, with more or less obvious allusion to magical operations.

1749 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 13, I had no sooner evoked the name of Shakespear from the..former editions than a crew of strange devils..come chattering..round about me. 1757 HURD *On Marks of Imitation*, Johnson evokes Fancy out of her *cave of cloud*. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 293 Railroad iron is a magician's rod..to evoke the sleeping energies of land and water. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* i. 21 On his way he evoked with his staff the two springs of the Island.

b. To call (a feeling, faculty, manifestation, etc.) into being or activity. Also, To call up (a memory) from the past.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 70 The ambition to create value evokes every kind of ability. 1866 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. vii. 183 He rather likes now and then to evoke a smile. 1877 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* (1878) 82 Be this, sad yet sweet, the sole Memory evoked from slumber! 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 16. 18 Unable to evoke a respondent movement from the exhausted Muscles.

3. To summon (a cause) from an inferior to a superior tribunal (cf. AVOKE).

1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 474 *marg.*, The conference at York evoked to London. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 10 She protested against the competency of the court, as the cause had been evoked to Rome by the Pope. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* I. 5 Authority to evoke causes to Rome.

Hence **Evo·ked** *ppl. a.*; **Evo·ker,** one who or that which evokes; **Evo·king** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EVOKE.

1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Illustr. Mesmerism* I. 49 Where do we read about magic circles, and evoked fiends, black cats, etc.? 1845 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) I. 121 An evoker of all his cleverness and ready wit. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 27 The playfulness of the scene is the very evoker of the solemn remembrances that lie hidden below. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten. Y.* II. 189 The evoking of this famous and terrible name provoked scandal.

† **E·volate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *ēvolāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvolāre*, f. *ē-* out + *volāre* to fly.] *intr.* To fly forth or away.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 369 Flowers..at length evolating in dawen.

† **Evola·tic,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *ēvolāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvolāre* (see prec.) + -IC.] 'Flying abroad'. Bailey (*folio*, 1730-6).

1775 in ASH; hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Evola·tical,** *a. Obs.*—[o] = prec.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY; hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Evola·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7 in bad form evolition. [ad. late L. *ēvolātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvolāre*: see EVOLATE.] The action of flying out or away.

1644 BP. HALL *Free Prisoner* § 7 (T.) These walls of flesh forbid that evolation [of the soul]. 1645 — *Remedy Discontents*, How did he triumph over your cruelty? how did he by his happy evolation make all those stones precious? 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 31 Forest trees and woods.. hinder the necessary evolition of this superfluous moisture. 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 22 Salts and spirits which a more moderate fire would preserve from evolition and flying away.

† **Evo·luble,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as if ad. L. **ēvolūbilis*, f. *ēvolvĕre*: see EVOLVE. Cf. VOLUBLE.] Rolling swiftly away.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* (1713) 558 That Life which is consumed by an evoluble succession.

Evolute (e·vŏliut), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ēvolūt-us*, pa. pple. of *ēvolvĕre* to roll out: see EVOLVE.]

A. *adj.*

a. *Evolute curve* = B. 1. b. (See quot. 1835.)

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 453/1 s.v., The values of the abscis and ordinate of the Evolute curve EC. 1828 — *Course Math.* II. 351 Any radius of curvature..is a tangent to the evolute curve at the point F. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 65 Exorhizie evolute, or fully developed.

B. *sb.*

1. *Math.* A curve which is the locus of the centres of curvature of another curve (its *involute*), or the envelope of all its normals. *Radius of the Evolute, Imperfect Evolute* (see quots. 1751).

The end of a stretched thread unwound from the evolute will trace the involute; hence the names.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The radius of the Evolute is the part of the thread comprised between any point where it is a tangent to the evolute, and the correspondent point where it terminates in the new curve. *Ibid., Imperfect Evolute* .. This curve would be a sort of evolute, and would have its radii; but an imperfect evolute, since the radii are not perpendicular to the first curve. 1852 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 110 If we take a fourth harmonic to the tangent and the lines joining its

point of contact to two fixed points, we shall have a line which may be called the quasi-normal, and its envelope will be a quasi-evolute. 1881 W. Spottiswoode in *Nature* No. 624. 571 The phosphorescence takes the form, approximately, of the evolute of an ellipse. 1882 Proctor in *Knowledge* 24 Nov. 423 The evolute of a circle is a point—the circle's centre. The evolute of a straight line is either of the points at infinity in direction perpendicular to the line.

¶ 2. Erroneously used for Involute. Also *attrib.* in *evolute-cog*, a cog the two sides of which are involutes of circles.

1812-6 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 81 One of the curves there proposed [for the teeth of wheels] is the evolute of the circle. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 140 A wheel, having on its circumference a series of evolute-cogs.

3. The developed surface, 'development', of a cone or cylinder. *rare.*

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 60 *note*, The figure thus formed would become a kind of evolute of the surface of the whole building.

Evolutility (*ivǫ·liuti·lĭti*). [f. L. *ēvolūt-* (ppl. stem of *ēvolvĕre*: see Evolve. Cf. *contractility*.] 'The faculty possessed by all substances which are capable of self-nourishment to manifest the nutritive acts by changes of form, or of volume, or of structure' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Evolution (evŏliū·ʃən, *ĭvŏliū·ʃən*). [ad. L. *ēvolūtiōn-em* (recorded in the sense 'unrolling of a book'), n. of action f. *ēvolvĕre*: see Evolve. Cf. Fr. *évolution*. The pronunciation (*ĭvŏ-*) is not sanctioned by any Dict., but is now somewhat common.]

I. The process of unrolling, opening out, or disengaging from an envelope.

1. The opening out or unfolding of what is wrapped up (*e.g.* a roll, a bud, etc.); *fig.* the spreading out before the mental vision (of a series of objects); the appearance in orderly succession of a long train of events. Also *concr.* 'the series of things unfolded or unrolled' (J.).

1647 H. More *Poems* 150 Evolution Of outward forms spread in the worlds vast spright. 1667 — *Div. Dial.* i. § 15 The whole evolution of..ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is..represented to God at once. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 878 The Periods of Divine Providence, here in this World, are commonly Longer, and the Evolutions thereof Slower. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 510 Beyond long ages, yet roll'd up in shades..What evolutions of surprising fate! 1762—*Resignation* II. xxxvi, Flowers..When ev'ning damps and shades descend, Their evolutions close. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No 70 P 11 He whose task is to reap and thresh will not be contented without examining the evolution of the seed. 1843 G. S. Faber *Sacred Cal. Proph.* (1844) I. p. xv, The evolution of time has served only to confirm me in.. the honest persuasion, that, etc.

2. Emergence or protrusion from the folds of an envelope. Frequent in *Biol.*

1762 Hudson in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 500 Our author asserts, That every Fungus is contained in an entire and perfect state..in the egg, or as it is called, the seed, and wants nothing but evolution, in order to imbibe the necessary juices. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 5, I determined to leave Nature undisturbed, to effect the evolution of the child. 1817 T. Say *Hessian Fly*, Entom. Wks. 1859 II. 7 The specious circumstance of its evolution from the pupa itself of the destroying larva. 1887 *Gray's Anat.* (ed. Pike) 85 The first appearance of the eye consists in the protrusion or evolution from the medullary wall of the..interbrain of a vesicle.

3. The process of evolving, disengaging, or giving off (gas, heat, light, sound, etc.); an instance of this process.

1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 289 A powerful evolution of the muriatic acid is painful and dangerous. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 278 Two dissimilar metals are not essential to the evolution of galvanism. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* 138 The evolution of musical sounds during the cooling of heated metals. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxxii. 214 There is a constant evolution of heat and light. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 82 Decomposed by the acid with the evolution of carbonic acid gas.

4. *Math.* a. *Geom.* The unfolding or opening out of a curve: † (*a.*) the straightening it out, through all intermediate degrees of curvature, till it becomes a straight line; (*b.*) the production from it of an involute, such as would be traced by the end of a stretched flexible thread unwound from the outside of the curve.

1700 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 445 By the Equable Evolution of a Circle, I mean such a gradual approach of its Periferie to Rectitude, as that all its parts do together and equally evolve or unbend. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Evolution*, in geometry, the unfolding, or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent. 1828 Hutton *Course Math.* III. 352 To determine the nature of the curve by whose evolution the common parabola AB is described.

b. *Arith.* and *Alg.* The extraction of any root from any given power; the reverse of involution.

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1734 *Builder's Dict.*, *Evolution*, The Extraction of Roots out of Powers. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 200 Evolution is.. the method of finding the square root, cube root, etc., of any given quantity. 1859 Barn. Smith *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 262 Evolution is the inverse of Involution; being the method of finding any root of a given quantity.

5. The process of evolving, developing, or working out in detail, what is implicitly or potentially contained in an idea or principle; the development of a design, argument, etc.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. ii. 259 It must have potentially at least the whole Systeme of Humane Nature, or at least that Ideal Principle.. thereof, in the evolution whereof the complement and formation of the Humane Nature must consist. 1768 Johnson *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 247 His plays.. in the successive evolutions of the design, sometimes produce seriousness and sorrow, and sometimes levity and laughter. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. p. xv, They [certain names] may be again resolved by an easy and fair evolution. 1820 Coleridge *Let. C. A. Tulk* (in *Sotheby's Catal.* May 1890), I had arrived at this conclusion by necessary evolution from the First Principle of my Philosophy. 1870 R. W. Dale *Week-day Serm.* iv. 83 Some slip in the evolution of an argument. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 140 A chorus is introduced to make up for the want of dramatic evolution.

b. *concr.* The result of this process.

1820 Coleridge *Let. C. A. Tulk* (in *Sotheby's Catal.* May 1890), The sensible world is but the evolution of the Truth, Love, and Life, or their opposites, in Man. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 19 Philosophers who believe themselves organs of the world-soul, and their systems an evolution of the Deity. 1862 F. Hall *Hindu Phil. Syst.* 55 *note*, In the Sánkhya, happiness, misery, will, and activity..are evolutions from..the internal organ.

6. *Biol.* a. Of animal and vegetable organisms or their parts: The process of developing from a rudimentary to a mature or complete state.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2078 By the word Change [in Insects] is nothing else to be understood but a gradual and natural Evolution and Growth of the parts. 1745 Needham *Microsc. Disc.* Introd. 1 Nature.. ever exerting its Fecundity in a successive Evolution of organised Bodies. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 8 *note*, The gradual evolution of the young animal or plant from its egg or seed. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 588 A series of experiments on the evolution of the Chick. 1805 *Ibid.* XIV. 336 The formation and evolution of this part of the brain. 1839 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 201 Masses of eggs, in different stages of their evolution, are met with in the same nest.

b. *Theory of Evolution*: the hypothesis (first propounded under that name by Bonnet 1762) that the embryo or germ, instead of being brought into existence by the process of fecundation, is a development or expansion of a pre-existing form, which contains the rudiments of all the parts of the future organism. Also called 'the theory of Preformation'; the latter name is now preferred, to avoid confusion with the following sense.

1831 [see Epigenesis]. 1877 Huxley *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 745.

c. The origination of species of animals and plants, as conceived by those who attribute it to a process of development from earlier forms, and not to a process of 'special creation'. Often in phrases *Doctrine, Theory of Evolution.*

1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 11 The testacea of the ocean existed first, until some of them by gradual evolution, were improved into those inhabiting the land. 1852 H. Spencer *Developement Hypoth.* Ess. (1883) I. 381 Those who cavalierly reject the Theory of Evolution, as not adequately supported by facts, seem quite to forget that their own theory is supported by no facts at all. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 201 At the present day almost all naturalists admit evolution under some form. 1863 E. V. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 185 The diversity of species has arisen by the evolution of one species out of another. 1881 Sir J. Hooker in *Nature* No. 619. 446 The doctrine of the orderly evolution of species under known laws.

7. The development or growth, according to its inherent tendencies, of anything that may be compared to a living organism (*e.g.* of a political constitution, science, language, etc.); sometimes contrasted with *revolution*. Also, the rise or origination of anything by natural development, as distinguished from its production by a specific act; 'growing' as opposed to 'being made'.

1807 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 367 Its [our British constitution's] tardy evolution bespeaks something fitter to endure. 1833 Chalmers *Const. Man* (1835) II. vii. 39 When commerce is left to its own spontaneous evolutions. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 138 Our constitutional form of government has been produced by evolution. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xvii. (1862) II. 431 The same great evolution of Scythian power. 1873 H. Spencer *Study Sociol.* v. 98 Psychology..deals with the evolution of the faculties.. by what processes.. ideas grow from concrete to abstract and from simple to complex.

8. The formation of the heavenly bodies according to the received theory which supposes it to have taken place by the concentration and consolidation of cosmic matter.

1850 Nichol *Archit. Heav.* Pt. III. (*title*) Psyche, or Evolution. *Ibid.* 239 (*heading of page*) Universal Evolution. 1851 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) 289 As on Earth, there is [*sic*] also—ruling these high Heavens—vast processes of evolution. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* i. 2 The idea of the evolution of planets is due to the great astronomer..Laplace.

9. In recent philosophical speculation used in a more comprehensive sense, of which the senses 6 a, 6 c, 7, 8 are regarded as special applications.

According to Herbert Spencer, whose views have greatly influenced not only the technical but also the popular use of the word, all the changes in the universe, whether material or psychical, are phenomena either of Evolution or of the reverse process of Dissolution; his definition of the former is quoted below.

1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. xvii. § 145 (1875) 396 The formula finally stands thus:—Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity; and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation. 1878 J. Sully in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 765 Mental evolution is a progressive composition of units of feeling in more and more complex forms. *Ibid.*, Mr. Spencer's elaboration of the subject of social evolution has not been carried far enough. 1883 A. Barratt *Phys. Metempiric* 32 The laws of Evolution apply to both universes.. a universe of material forces, and a universe of conscious states. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* II. i. 144 Evolution is advance from the simple to the complex.

II. A tactical movement (and derived senses).

10. *Mil.* and *Naut.* The unfolding or opening out of a body of troops or squadron of ships; hence *gen.* any movement or change of position, such as counter-marching, wheeling, etc., required in the due disposition of a force, whether for review, or for active operations. Also *fig.*

1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* IV. viii. 151 But if it be to performe any Evolution or alteration of figure.. then he shall see that they obserue at least six foote distance.. betweene one Horseman and another. [1697 P. Hoste (*title*) L'Art des Armées Navales, ou Traité des Evolutions Navales]. 1704 Cocker App. *Terms of War, Evolutions*, when a Body of Men change their form.. This is done by doubling of Ranks or Files, Counter-marches, or Wheelings. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., By naval evolutions he [Hoste] means, the motions made by a fleet, squadron, or naval armament, in order to put themselves into a proper disposition for attacking the enemy, or defending themselves with the most advantage. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 90 This countermarch of each division is an evolution of great utility. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xv. 307 The Persian ships were turned by the wind and the waves, their evolutions were thwarted. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.* s.v., That evolution is best which, with a given number of men, may be executed in the least space. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 253 The surrounding country was level and suitable to the evolutions of cavalry.

fig. 1771 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 296 That versatility, those sudden evolutions.. have something derogated from the credit of all public professions. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 580 Jonson's intense observation was microscopical when turned to the minute evolutions of society. 1847 Helps *Friends in C.* (1873) I. vii. 90 Evolutions of patience and temper are performed at the fireside.

11. *transf.* A wheeling about; a movement in dancing, gymnastics, etc. Also, one of the regulated and recurring movements of a portion of a machine.

a 1691 Boyle (J.), The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bodies was preceded by almost innumerable evolutions. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 79/1 They move in an agreeable manner, performing certain involutions and evolutions in a quick measure. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 41 Clouds..of a dark brown colour, floating in varied evolutions. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 73 The various evolutions and positions to which every revolution of the wheel subjects each paddle. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* II. 214 The short evolution which the bar has to traverse, not being more than one fourth of a circle. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 471 A perfect artiste of the ballet..going through her admirable evolutions. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xi, Haley..made him..perform various evolutions to show his muscles.

† b. A winding about, an intricate form. *Obs.*

1763 Johnson 5 July in *Boswell*, It is not in the showy evolutions of buildings.. that the wonderful immensity of London consists. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 270 Roots.. and sprays are often so fantastic in their evolutions as to betray a remote resemblance [to a human fabric].

III. 12. In etymological sense: The action of rolling (anything) out on a spindle. *rare.*

1880 R. Owen *Sanctorale Cathol.* 271 From the horrible manner of his death by the evolution of his intestines, Italians regard him [St. Elmo] as their advocate against spasmodic pains.

Evolutional (evŏliū·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to evolution; due to or produced by evolution.

1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 181 *note*, The Upanishads..describe Brahma..as unchangeable; and this notion would be contravened by that of his being an evolutional material cause. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 209 The evolutional theory of society.

Evolutionary (evŏliū·ʃənări), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ary.]

1. Of or pertaining to evolution or development; evolutional.

1846 Worcester cites *Eclectic Rev.* 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 255 The bond of continuity which makes man the central link between his ancestors and his posterity is evolutionary. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* xii. (1884) 407 The development throughout obeys the evolutionary law in being from the general to the special.

b. Of language, opinions, methods, etc.: In accordance with the theory of evolution. Hence qualifying personal designations: Following evolutionary methods.

1864 F. Hall in Wilson tr. *Vishnu Purana* III. 25 The evolutionary doctrine. 1881 G. Allen *Vignettes fr. Nat.* x. 93 These self-same..outer flowers..make the guelder rose so interesting a plant in the eyes of the evolutionary biologist. 1876 C. E. Appleton *Life & Lit. Relics* (1881) 184 Its process, as we should now say in evolutionary language. 1881 Romanes in *Nature* XXIII. 501 The evolutionary psychologist.

2. Of, pertaining to, or performing the evolutions or manœuvres of troops or ships of war.

1859 in Worcester. 1861 J. H. Macdonald *Evolut. Battalion* 8 The first object of all evolutionary operations in the field.. is to move towards the enemy. 1881 *Army & Navy Gaz.* 23 July 570/2 The French Evolutionary squadron

will visit Oran..Algiers, etc. 1890 *Daily News* 9 May 5/6 The evolutionary grounds on which the special review is to be held..cover a magnificent area of level steppe.

Evolutionism (ēvŏlīū·ʃəniz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The theory of evolution or development.

1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opin.* 28 Apr. 487/1 The three schools of geological speculation which I have termed Catastrophism, Uniformitarianism, and Evolutionism. 1872 E. FRY in *Spectator* 21 Sept. 1201 Evolutionism does not propose to explain the unfolding of life out of dead matter. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* xiv. 348 Evolutionism .. excluded creation and theism.

Evolutionist (ēvŏlīū·ʃənist). [as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who upholds the doctrine of evolution; an adherent of evolutionism.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 189 It is admitted by most evolutionists that mammals are descended from a marsupial form. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* xiv. 349 The evolutionist is really in a position of absolute antagonism to the idea of creation.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xv. 338 The prevalence of the evolutionist philosophy. 1882 *Athenæum* 24 June 789/2 Right conduct on evolutionist principles can only be such conduct as is in accord with the conditions of social vitality.

2. An advocate of the theory of 'Evolution', as opposed to Epigenesis. Cf. EVOLUTION 6 b.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 45 The vehement dispute..between Evolutionists and Epigenists.

3. One skilled in evolutions.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Evolutionistic (ēvŏlīū·ʃəni·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] a. Tending to support the doctrine of evolution. ¶ b. Tending to produce evolution.

1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 6/1 The address was a striking array of facts, all evolutionistic in their character. 1885 C. DIXON in *Nature* XXXIII. 128 Nor do I consider it fair.. to infer that isolation, etc., do not explain the cause of variation, and therefore that they fail as evolutionistic agents.

Evolu·tionize, *v. rare.* [f. EVOLUTION + -IZE.] *trans.* To develop by evolution.

Hence **Evolu·tionized** *ppl. a.*

1883 *Westm. Rev.* July 273 Our knowledge of evolutionized human nature. 1885 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* July 436 Those who speak of angels do not speak of them as evolutionised men.

Evolutive (ēvŏlīu·tiv), *a.* [f. L. *ēvolūt-* ppl. stem of *ēvolvĕre*: see EVOLVE.] Pertaining or tending to evolution or development; promoting evolution.

1874 LEWES *Problems Life & Mind* I. 112 The special evolutive conditions, namely, etc. 1883 *Nature* 15 Feb. 367 The life of the sieve tubes may be divided into 2 periods; the evolutive and the passive. 1886 F. MYERS in *Phantasms of the Living* I. Introd. 43 We have induced [by hypnotism] a change of personality which is not *per se* either evolutive or dissolutive.

Evolvable (ĭvǫ·lvăb'l), *a.* Also -ible (-ib'l). [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be evolved; capable of being drawn out or developed.

1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk., Pope* 231 Truth..lies..everywhere, in these, Not absolutely in a portion, yet Evolvible from the whole. 1888 J. I. SWANDER in *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Oct., Setting free that substantial form of force—either light or electricity—evolvable by these respective processes.

Evolve (ĭvǫ·lv), *v.* [ad. L. *ēvolvĕ-re* to roll out, unroll, f. *ē* out + *volvĕre* to roll.]

1. *trans.* To unfold, unroll (something that is wrapped up); to open out, expand. Almost always *fig.*

a 1641, 1647 [see EVOLVED *ppl. a.*]. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 31 This little active Principle as the Body increaseth..evolveth, diffuseth and expandeth if not his Substantial Existence, yet his Energy and Virtue. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 54 If we wish to see .. the Voluntary Principle fully evolved and ripened under a summer heat. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 67 Mr. Glencoe ..would stimulate and evolve the powers of his mind. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vi. (1878) 188 Their condensed wisdom may be evolved for new applications.

† b. *lit.* To unwind (a thread, also a curved line). *Obs. rare.*

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Evolute*, the first curve supposed to be opened, or evolved, which being opened describes other curves. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Evolute* ..is any curve supposed to be evolved or opened, by .. beginning to evolve or unwind the thread from the other end, keeping the part evolved, or wound off, tight stretched. 1811 — *Course Math.* II. 334 If AE, BF, etc. be any positions of the thread, in evolving or unwinding; it follows, etc.

2. To disengage from wrappings, disclose gradually to view; to disentangle; to set forth in orderly sequence. (Only with reference to immaterial objects, though often consciously *fig.* from the physical sense).

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvii. 63, I have not yet evolved all the intangling superstitions that may be wrapt up. 1737 THOMSON *To Memory of Ld. Talbot* 144 He thro' the Maze of Falsehood urg'd it [the Truth] on, Till, at the last evolv'd, it full appear'd. 1744 AKENSIDE *Ep. to Curio*, Time ..Evolves their secrets, and their guilt proclaims. 1773 MONBODDO *Lang.* I. i. viii. 101 With so many various forms and substances, that it is difficult to evolve them and shew them by themselves. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 189 Jeffrey's..whole opinions and tastes were evolved in these articles. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* iii. ix. 325 The outlines of Paul's system of Pneumatology .. have been sufficiently evolved in the preceding pages.

3. *Math.* To extract (the root of a number or quantity). Cf. EVOLUTION 4 b.

1810 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 202 To Evolve or Extract the Roots of Surd Quantities.

4. To give off, emit, as a product of chemical, vital, or other internal action; to liberate or disengage from a state of chemical combination.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 125 The expectorated fluid..may.. evolve fetor. 1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 9 The fixed alkali is not generated, but evolved, either from the solid materials employed, or from saline matter in the water. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 63 The chlorine will be evolved. 1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 80 Nitrogen and carbon evolved from the system .. in the form of urea and uric acid. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 69 In September the vapours evolved from Vesuvius grew to be considerable.

5. To bring out (what exists implicitly or potentially): *e.g.* to educe (order from confusion, light from darkness, etc.); to deduce (a conclusion, law, or principle) from the data in which it is involved; to develop (a notion) as the result of reflection or analysis; to work out (a theory or system) out of pre-existing materials.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 47 An English Editor, endeavouring to evolve printed Creation out of a German printed and written Chaos. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 172 New claims of authority .. were gradually evolved from the doctrine of the Supremacy. 1859 MILL *Liberty* (1865) 30 Other ethics than any which can be evolved from exclusively Christian sources. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 262 The particular instances are first stated as facts, and then the law they constitute is evolved. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 296 The idea of a subject-pronoun was evolved last of all. 1883 MRS. PLUNKETT in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 241/2, I evolved a satin-covered heart-shaped Christmas leaf.

6. Of circumstances, conditions, or processes: To give rise to, produce by way of natural consequence.

1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* i. *Castle Vaultsberg*, The new diseases that human life Evolves in its progress. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* x. (1872) 236 The simple sensations which are thus evolved. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 476 New felicities—evolved in each representation. 1879 *Spectator* 7 June 719 That habits of gregariousness tend eventually to evolve a morality.

7. To develop by natural processes from a more rudimentary to a more highly organized condition; to originate (animal or vegetable species) by gradual modification from earlier forms; in wider sense, to produce or modify by 'evolution'. (See EVOLUTION 6–9). Chiefly in *pass.* without reference to an agent.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. i. 14 The orang-outang, having been evolved out of a monad, is made slowly to attain the attributes and dignity of man. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 204 Was the first Ichthyosaurus gradually evolved from some embryo substance? 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ii. (1867) 23 Lying upon them, and therefore evolved after them, other strata succeed. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* v. 102 Societies are evolved in structure and function as in growth. 1881 SOLLAS in *Science Gossip* No. 202. 217 The organism .. was evolved in the course of ages from some simpler form of life. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 737/2 If God .. chooses to evolve His universe, why shouldn't He?

8. *intr.* for *refl.* in various of the above senses: To open out, expand; to come gradually into view; to arise by way of natural or logical consequence; to be developed by 'evolution'.

1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. iv. iv. 288 When great political exigencies evolve..they are usually as much distinguished by the rise of sublime characters. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 488 The excellence of that character which gradually evolved on his admiring countrymen. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacred Cal. Proph.* (1844) I. 201 Then come the days of blessedness, which both Daniel and John describe as evolving..in the course of the present visible sublunary world. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* v. 57 May feel ripe to evolve in foliage. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* ix. 235 Everything else will evolve from it. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* § 104. 269 How does mechanical science evolve from these experiences? 1881 *Student* II. 35 A tree evolves in obedience to his [God's] laws.

Evolved (ĭvǫ·lvd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] † a. Unfolded, opened up, made manifest or clear (*obs.*). b. Developed; developed by evolution.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 172 Speaking so plaine and in evolved termes. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. IV. xi, Evolved reason cannot stand at one Stoutly to guard thy soul from passion. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. 268 The best efforts of mind are those which are purely self-evolved. 1884 H. SPENCER in *19th Cent.* XV. 12 By future more evolved intelligences, the course of things now apprehensible only in parts may be apprehensible all together. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1456 Inorganic matter, like water, which is not an evolved product.

Hence † **Evo·lvedly** *adv.*, explicitly, in express terms.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 77 In none of them [the Prophets] was it plainly, directly, evolvedly said and foretold, that, etc.

Evolvement (ĭvǫ·lvmĕnt). [f. EVOLVE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of evolving, the condition of being evolved; evolution.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 168 India owes to its exertions..the evolvement of the products of a soil unrivalled for its richness. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 596 Eyes, heart, mind, all fixed on the wondrous .. evolvement of the story. 1866 *Eng. Leader* 22 Dec. 352 Jesus .. showed that he aspired at an evolvement, and not..a revolution, though historically and philosophically it may be proved that the only real revolutions are evolvements. 1883 T. WRIGHT in *19th Cent.* No. 72. 280, I am in a position to speak..not..from any process of evolvement from an inner consciousness but from personal knowledge.

b. *concr.* in *pl.* The displayed folds (of a banner).

1849 JANE PORTER *Scot. Chiefs* (1854) 156 As its vast evolvements floated in the air, the cry of triumph .. burst from every heart.

Evolvent (ĭvǫ·lvĕnt), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [ad. L. *ēvolvent-em*, pr. pple. f. *ēvolvĕre*: see EVOLVE.]

A. *adj.* That evolves. † *Evolvent line*: the right line (the tangent to the evolute), the extremity of which is the locus of the involute. B. *sb.* 1. The involute of a curve. 2. (See quot. 1862.)

1708 tr. *Gregory's Prop. Catenaria* in *Misc. Cur.* II. 236 The Evoluent Line UF is a third Proportional to AC and CB. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Evolvent*, in geometry .. the curve resulting from the evolution of a curve; in contradistinction to the evolute. 1796 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.* 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* Introd. 9 *note*, 'Originant' might answer, or 'evolvent' [for *prakriti*]; and 'originate' or 'evolute' for *vikriti*. 1882 E. B. COWELL in tr. *Sarva-darśana-saṃgraha* 221 That which is evolvent only [*note*, I borrow this term from Dr. Hall.].

Evolver (ĭvǫ·lvəɹ). [f. EVOLVE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, evolves.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 398 They may be..useful as seminaries of instruction, useful as evolvers of merit. 1825 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 345 The fates, the evolvers of the endless thread. 1883 MONIER-WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. in India* iii. 44 The male god Brahma .. the apparent Evolver of all the inferior forms.

Evolvible: see EVOLVABLE.

Evolving (ĭvǫ·lvĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EVOLVE + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EVOLVE; an instance of the same. Also *attrib.*

1831 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xlvii. 333 This evolving and involving motion continues. 1890 *Athenæum* 8 Feb. 184/2 He by himself planned everything, and gods, men, and things came into existence from his evolvings.

Evo·lving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That evolves; in quots. *intr.* a. Opening b. issuing forth, emitted.

c 1720 PRIOR *Solomon* III. Poems 1723 I. 187 Ambrosial Odor .. Does round the Air evolving Scents diffuse. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) v. 800 Thou shalt quit Thy earthy prison, and evolving Heaven Shall snatch thee.

2. That is in process of evolution.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xix. § 149 (1875) 401 The genesis of the re-arrangement undergone by every evolving aggregate, is in itself one. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 8) 244 The evolving batrachian. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 3/1 This evolving town council was a purely native growth.

‖ **Evolvulus** (ĭvǫ·lvĭŭlŭs). [mod.L., f. *ēvolvĕre* (see EVOLVE). Cf. CONVOLVULUS.] *Bot.* A genus of the Nat. Order *Convolvulaceæ*, containing about 60 species, natives chiefly of tropical America.

1847 in CRAIG. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Evolvulus*..bear entire usually small nearly sessile leaves, and small flowers, etc. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Evo·me,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēvomĕ-re*: see next.] = next. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3446 On the thredde day therafter on the land hym [Jonas] evomed [*v.r.* kest out]. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 231 He shall at the last, fynding tyme and oportunitie, evome and discouer his pestiferous intent. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 308 Suddanelie it [stomack] will..Evome agane all that it tuik befoir.

† **Evo·mit,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 evomette, -et. [f. L. *ēvomit-* ppl. stem of *ēvomĕre*, f. *ē-* out + *vomĕre* to VOMIT.] *trans.* To vomit, throw out, eject (the contents of the stomach). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 65 That oþer .. be seyde to deuoure waters and evomette theyme twyes in a day. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. Pref., These hath he not yet all, as vnsauerye morsels evometed for Christ. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 82 If any part free from the same elaboration [in the spleen]..it is euomitted in to the Ventricle to a great purpose and vse. 1714 J. WYETH *Supp. to Ellwood's Autobiog.* (1765) 405 He hath evomitted Floods, not of Reproach only—but of the most malicious Slanders.

Evomita·tion, erron. form for EVOMITION, q.v.

It occurs in some edd. of Swift *T. Tub* iv. (see quot. 1704 in next.)

† **Evomi·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. **ēvomitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvomĕre*: see EVOMIT.] The action of vomiting forth. *lit.* and *fig.*

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* Pref. to Rdr. 23 That evomition, or Gods spewing this Church of England out of his mouth. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 35 [Cows' milk] helps against the ephemeron or cantharides, causing the evomition of the same. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* (ed. 1) iv, He was to ..receive immediate Benefit either by Eructation or expiration, or Evomition. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

b. *concr.*

1674 DURANT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 221 As it was not possible to gather the Evomitions of our Vulcano's.

Evonymus: see EUONYMUS.

Evorye, evour(e, obs. ff. IVORY.

Evulgate (ĭvv·lgeıt), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *ēvulgāt-* ppl. stem of *ēvulgāre*, f. *ē-* out + *vulgāre* to spread among the multitude, f. *vulgus* the multitude.] *trans.* To send out among the people, make commonly known or public; to divulge; to circulate, publish (a book).

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1085/1 He did euulgate and disperse abroad..great numbers of bookes. 1804 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 689 Anecdotes..in which many amusing particulars occur that had not before been compiled, or at least not evulgated here. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 656 They may permit younger sisters in the craft to evulgate what they may have 'lisped in numbers'. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 177 Haller, in 1732, evulgated the first edition of his Swiss poems.

Evulgation (*ĭvʊlgē'ʃən*). *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. as if ad. L. **ēvulgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvulgāre*: see prec.] The action of making commonly known; publishing, publication.

1638 W. Sclater (Jun.) in *W. Sclater's Serm. Exper.* To Rdr., I was so studious of their Evulgation. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1786 (*title*) Advice to the Clergy of every Denomination .. with the Evulgation of the Resolutions of a late Congress held in Germany. 1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 509 A century and half after the evulgation of Roman and Greek literature. 1807 F. Wrangham *Serm. on Transl. Script.* 3 Rebellion, as well as heresy, would accompany the evulgation of Scripture.

†**Evu'lge,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *ēvulg-āre*: see Evulgate.] = Evulgate.

1611 Corvat *Crudities* Ep. to Rdr., Being by so much the more doubtfull to evulge the same. 1654 T. Keck in *Sir T. Browne's Relig. Med.* Addr. to Rdr., I made this recueil meerly for mine own entertainment, and not with any intention to evulge it.

†**Evu'lsed,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *ēvulsus*, pa. pple. of *ēvellĕre*, f. *ē-* out + *vellĕre* to pluck.] Plucked, pulled off or out by force.

1730-6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash.

Evulsion (*ĭvʊ'lʃən*). [ad. L. *ēvulsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ēvellĕre*, f. *ē-* out + *vellĕre* to pluck. Cf. Fr. *évulsion*.] The action of pulling or plucking out by force; forcible extraction.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XXI. 171 Thrice he pluck'd [to get his lance out], and thrice sure Pelias barr'd His wish'd evulsion. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 340 The gall with rosin of Cedar hindereth the growing of hairs on the eyeliddes, after evulsion. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1865 Wood *Homes without H.* 27 Its [the fur of the animal] evulsion produces no such disastrous effects. 1879 J. Timbs in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 107/1 Mr. L...removed by evulsion both sides of the great toe-nail. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Evulsive (*ĭvʊ'lsiv*). [f. L. *ēvuls-* ppl. stem of *ēvellĕre* (see prec.) + -ive. Cf. F. *évulsif, -ive.*] 'An instrument used for evulsion, such as a tooth forceps' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

‖ **Evviva** (*ɛvɪvī'va*). [It., f. *e* (:—L. *et*) used intensively + *viva* (:—L. *vīvat*), optative of *vivere* to live.] The cry of 'Long live (the king)'; hence, a shout of applause.

1887 *Edin. Rev.* July 147 No loud evvivas from applauding Christendom.

Ew, obs. form of Yew.

†**E'wage**[1]. *Obs.* [a. OF. (*jagounce*) *ewage*, (? jacinth) of the colour of water:—L. *aquāticus* in same sense, f. *aqua* water]. A precious stone having the colour of sea water.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 14 Hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre, And þere-on red rubyes..Orientales and ewages enuenymes to destroye. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Ballad of our Lady* xiv, Blewe ewage Stable as the loupe ewage of pitie.

†**Ewage**[2]. *Obs.* [AF., f. *ewe* (mod.F. *eau*) water + *-age* (see -age), as if repr. L. type **aquāticum*, f. *aqua* water.] See quots.; also in med. Lat. form *ewagium*.

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp. Ewage*, Ewagium, in our old writers, the same with Aquage, which is toll paid for water-passage.

Ewai, obs. form of Away.

Ewden-drift. *Sc.* Also 7 **ewindrift,** 8 **youden drift,** 9 contracted form **endrift.** 'Snow raised, and driven by the wind' (Jam.).

1630–56 Sir R. Gordon *Hist. Earls Sutherl.* 246 Their fell such ane extream tempest, ewindrift, sharp snow, and wind, full in their faces. 1790 Shirrefs *Poems* 285 When to my Meg I bend my tour, Thro' Ewden drift, or snawy-show'r. 1790 Morrison *Poems* 121 (Jam.) The strongest wind .. Tho' mixt wi' hail, wi' rain or youden drift, Brings ay a calm at last. 1813 W. Beattie *Tales* 35 The first thing meets him is a dose Of styth endrift and hail.

Ew'der. *Sc.* Also **yowther.** Vapour, smoke, fume.

1755 R. Forbes *Ajax his Speech* 4 Fan Hector try'd Thir barks to burn an' scowder .. He cou'd na bide the ewder. 1755 — *Jrnl. fr. Lond. to Portsmouth* He was like to smore us i' the coach wi' the very ewder o't [his pipe]. 1814 *Northern Antiq.* 271 The yowther drifted sae high i' the sky, The sun worth a' sae red.

Ewe (*yū*), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 eowu (3 awe, ouwe), 6–8 ew, (6 eawe), 1– ewe. *β.* 4 yoo, 6 *Sc.* yeowe, 3ow, (3own), 6–7 *Sc.* 3oue, 6–8 yew(e, 4–9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* yow(e. [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *eowu* (? *éowu*), corresp. to OFris. *ei* (MDu. *oie, eie,* Du. *ooi*), OHG. *ouwi, au, ou* (MHG. *awe, ou,* mod.HG. dial. *au-* in *aulamm* ewe-lamb), ON. *ær*:—OTeut. **awi-z*:—OAryan **owi-s*; cf. L. *ovi-s,* Gr. *ὀ(ϝ)ίς,* OIr. *oi,* OSl. *ovĭ-ca,* Lith. *avì-s,* Skr. *avi.*

The OE. represents a type **ƿuwi*:—WGer. **awwi*, the word having assumed the ending of the short *a-* stems; cf. *dƿnu* from OTeut. **dani-z.* It is disputed whether the diphthong is long (*éo*:—*eu* from *ƿw*) or short (*eo*, a modification of *ƿ* due to the influence of the following *w*; cf. *eo* as *u-* umlaut of *e*). The latter view is favoured by the retention of the final *-u*, which is normal only in short stems.]

1. A female sheep.

α. *Laws of Ine* lv, Eowu biþ, mid hire ȝeonge sceape scilling weorþ. *c* 1000 Ælfric Gen. xxxiii. 13 Ic hæbbe ..ȝeeane eowa and ȝecelfe cy mid me. *a* 1100 in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 307 To eastran two ewe mid twam lamban. *a* 1240 *Cuckoo Song* in Ritson *Anc. Songs* 3 Sumer is icumen in .. Awe bleteþ after lomb. *a* 1300 *Debate Soul & Body* in *Map's Poems* (Camd.) 335, I scholde have ben dumb as a schep, or as a nouwe. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 21 (MS. T.) By meris mylk lyuede & Ewis. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 296 For a ram and xix ewes, pryse the pece, xx.*d.* 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ii. 8 It is a poore flocke of sheepe where the Ew must beare the bell. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 649 Ewes and thir bleating Lambs. 1728 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv, When .. I to milk the ewes first tried my skill. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 293 They seldom mistake the ewe to which each lambkin belongs.

β. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* 199 Sche sendeth here As meek as ever was eny lamb to yow. ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl., Shepherds* I. 120 Be it weither or be it yoo. 1513 Douglas *Aeneis* v. xiii. 22 In wirschip of Erix..a blak 3ow to god of tempestis fell. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxvii. 71 As he was folowinge the yowes greate with yonge. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* Prol. 54 The Watter is comparit to the 3own. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 19 She can wynke on the yew, and wery the lam. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxv. 540 The Cheese that they use to make of Yeowes and Goates mylke. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 249 There is also in the teats of..yeaws a certaine stopping in some of their teats. 1616–61 Holyday *Persius* 305 Bless thou my lambs! And make my tender yews the happy dams Of many young-ones. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 51 Sheep, Yews per Head. 1781 Burns *Death Mailie,* Warn him..To stay content wi' yowes at hame.

b. (See quot.)

1879 A. Galletly *Wool* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 260/1 The term..'ewes' is applied in long-stapled wools, to the short, tender, inferior fleeces.

2. *transf.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. v, [*To his sister*] *Kas.* Come on, you yew, you haue match'd most sweetly, ha you not? *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Ewe,* or *the White Ewe,* a Top-woman among the Canting Crew, very Beautiful. *Ibid., Strowling-morts* .. Travel the Countries, making Laces upon Ewes. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.,* Yews. 18.. Jamieson *Rotten yow,* metaph., Applied to a person..subjected to much expectoration.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *ewe-mutton, -trade*; also, **ewe-bught,** *Sc.* (see Bought *sb.*[2]); **ewegang** (see quot. and Gang *sb.*); **ewe-hog** (see quot. and Hog); **ewe lamb,** a female lamb; also *fig.* (with spec. reference to 2 *Sam.* xii.); **ewe-lease,** a pasture for ewes (see Lease *sb.*[2]); **ewe-milk,** milk of ewes; also *attrib.*; **ewe-milker,** one who milks ewes; also **ewe-milking,** *vbl. sb.*; **ewe-teg,** a ewe in its second year (see Teg).

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 88 Will ye go to the *ew-bughts Marion And wear in the sheep wi' me? 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 252 At ewe-bught, or at evening fold. 1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trump.* I. 157 Comes dancing in from the ewe-bughts the bright-eyed Bessie. 1769 Bp. Wilton *Inclos. Act* 7 A certain sheep-walk called *ewegang..the said ewegang shall remain. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 106 The first year a male Lambe is called a weather-Hog and a female Lambe an *Ewe-Hog. 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxi. 28 Abraham settide seuene *ewe lambren of the flok asidis. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xii. 3 Nothing saue one litle ewe lambe. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* v, I cannot afford the church my only and single ewe-lamb. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* 81 The black sheep baaed to the miller's ewe-lamb. 1874 T. Hardy *Madding Crowd* I. xiv. 168 Over the snowy down or *ewe-lease on Weatherbury Upper Farm. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Thai maid grit cheir of euyrie sort of mylk, baytht of ky mylk & *3oue mylk. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxviii, Maybe ye may like the ewe-milk .. cheese better. 1815 — *Guy M.* xxiii, A half-dressed *ewe-milker ..shut it [the door] in their faces. 1728 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv, When..I at *ewe-milking first sey'd my young skill. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* v., A good fat legge of *ewe mutton. 1888 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 7/3 (Meat) Ewe mutton .. improved in value. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3194/4 There is 2 Rams..and 7 or 8 *Ewe Tegs among them. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 2/7 The *ewe trade was extremely dull.

b. in the names of various plants, as **ewe-bramble,** *dial.,* the common bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*; **ewe-daisy,** *Potentilla Tormentilla*; **ewe-flower,** ? the daisy; **ewe-gowan,** *Sc.,* the common daisy, *Bellis perennis.*

1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. 215 (Jam.) Eneugh to make the pinks an' the ewe-gowans blush to the very lip. 1825 — *Queen Hynde* 14 The little ewe-flower starr'd the lea. 1847–78 *Halliwell, Ewe-gowan,* the common daisy. *North.* 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.,* Ewe Daisy, Potentilla Tormentilla. 1876 in Britten & Holland *Dict. Plant.-n.* 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Ewe-brimble,* the common bramble, *Rubus fruticosus.*

Ewe, *sb.*[2] *dial.* (See quot.)

1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* in *Old C. & Farm. Wds.* (E.D.S.) 142 White ewe is a shelly kind of earth in the fens.

Ewe, *v.* [f. Ewe *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To yean, give birth to (a lamb). *Obs.*

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 83 *Rather lambes,* that be ewed early. *c* 1660 Hexham *Dutch Dict., Spade geboren,* A Lambe Late ewed.

2. *trans.* To give a 'ewe-neck' look to.

1848 G. F. Ruxton in *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 730 The severities of a prolonged winter .. had robbed his bones of fat and flesh..and 'ewed' his neck.

Hence **Ewed** *ppl. a.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IV. 116 The God of Light .. To whom a hundred first-ewed lambs vow thou.

Ewe, obs. form of Yew.

†**Ewe ardaunt.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *ewe ardant* (mod. *eau ardente*), lit. 'burning water'.] Ardent spirit.

c 1315 Shoreham 9 So mey me nau3t in ewe ardaunt That neth no wateris wyse.

Ewelinge, ewinlynge, var. ff. Evenling, *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 48 Als in-to sum othir thinge he wes to petir as ewelinge. *Ibid., Adrian* 480 Sa he mycht..be to þame ewinlynge.

Ewelle, obs. form of Evil.

Ewen, obs. form of Yewen *a.*

Ewe-neck. A thin hollow neck (in a horse).

1820 W. Irving *Sketch-bk. Sleepy Hollow* (1887) 410 A broken-down plough-horse .. with a ewe neck, and a head like a hammer. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* (ed. 3) 322 Between the two extremes of the ewe-neck and its opposite there are many degrees.

Hence **Ewe-necked** *a.*

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 45 18/4 A grey Mare..Ewe-Neck'd. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Grey Dolphin,* His dapple-grey steed..was a little ewe-necked. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 222 Drawn by a rat-tailed, ewe-necked bay. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss., Yowe neck't,* the arch of the neck bending downwards.

†**Ew'er**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4–7 ewer(e, 5 ewar(e, euwere, 6 y)ewre. [a. OF. *ewer* (Cotgr. *eauïer*):—L. *aquārius,* f. *aqua* (OF. *ewe,* mod. *eau*) water.] = Ewerer.

1361 in Nichols *Royal Wills* 53 Davy, *q'est* Barber *et* Ewer. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* 641 An euwere in halle þere nedys to be..He schalle gef water to gentilmen. 1461–83 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* 84 Twoe yomen ewars..that resceyveth of the sergeaunt all naperyes, basins, ewers, chauffyrs..for the halle. 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II,* § 50 (1876) 35 Thei shal carri the flesh, and the fish..with the helpe of the Ewers from the kitchin to the dresser.

Hence †**Ew'eress,** a female 'ewerer'.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* IV. 20 The marshall ycclipped was dame Reason, And the yewres also Observaunce.

Ewer[2] (*yī'əɹ*). Forms: 4–5 ewere, 5–6 euer, ewar, (5 ewear, ewyr, hure, yore), 6 eure, (ower, ure, yower), 6–7 ewre, 7 eawer, eawr, 5– ewer. [ad. AF. **ewiere*, parallel with OF. *aiguiere* (mod. *aiguière*), *eviere* (17th c. in Cotgr.), repr. Lat. type **aquāria,* f. *aqua* water; cf. prec.]

1. 'A pitcher with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands' (W.). In mod. use the trade name for a bedroom water-jug.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1457 þer wer bassynes ful bryȝt of brende golde clere, Enaumaylde with azer & eweres of sute. 14.. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 58 (Halliw.) Yore [= ewer]. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. xi. (1483) 103 This sygne is Aquarius with his ewer. 1494 Fabyan VII. 345 He gaue to yᵉ abbot .. a basyn with an ewyr of syluer. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. ix. 17 As quhow the crystall eweris [ed. 1710 eueris] to thair handis The watir gave. 1574 *Gifts to Queen* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 413 A very smale fountayne of golde with ower in it, enamuled. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 73 The holding up aloft a silver Ewre, after washing. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 179 The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxiv, Ailie..at that instant entered with basin and ewer.

2. *Comb.,* as *Ewer-wise.*

1599 Minsheu *Dial. in Sp. & Eng.* 11/2 This pot made ewer wise.

Ewer[3]. *dial.* Also 8 **yewer,** 9 **ure, yure, yooer, yawer.** [a. ON. **jūðr* (Icel. *júgr,* Sw. *jur*):—OTeut. **eudr-*, ablaut-variant of **ūdr-*, whence Udder.] = Udder.

1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss., Ewer,* an udder. N. 1788 W. Marshall *E. Yorksh.* (E. D. S.) s. v., *Ewer* and *Yewer.* 1847–78 in Halliwell. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss. Yure,* an udder. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss., Yooer, Yawer,* the udder of an animal.

Ewer, ? corrupt form of Oyer.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 106 Maye Byshops..bee Iustices of Assises, Ewer, Determiner, and the lyke.

Ew'erer. [f. Ewer[1] or Ewer-y + -er[1].] A servant who supplied guests, etc. at table with water to wash their hands.

c 1450 *MS. Sloane* 1986. 40 The ewerer [*v.r.* euwer] schal hele his lordes borde With dowbull napere at on bare worde. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. 79 When the ewerer brought water. 1858 G. Gilfillan *Mem.* in *Wyatt's Poet. Wks.* p. vii, At Anne Boleyn's marriage in July 1533..Wyatt officiated as ewerer, in room of his father.

Ewery, ewry (*yūᵊri*). Forms: (5 ewary, -erye, eawerie, eurey, 6 ewe-, yewrie, 6–7 ewrie, 7 eawrye), 5– ewery, ewry. [f. Ewer + -y[3].]

1. The apartment or office for ewers, *esp.* in former times, in the royal household; a room where ewers of water, table linen, and towels were kept. Also *Groom, Sergeant of the Ewery.*

[1392 *Will Earl of Arundel* in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. iv. 114 Pur l'ewerye un paire basyns d'argent.] *c* 1460 *Plumpton Corr.* 25 John Felton groom of the Chamber, and John Ward groom of the Eurey. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 256 in *Babees Bk.,* Take it [þe surnape] vppe..and to þe Ewery bere hit youre silf agayne. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* ibid. 155 So thyn ewery be arayed with basyns & ewers, & water hote & colde. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII,* c. 12. § 11 The sergeant of the Ewrie..shal also be ..redy with clothes sufficient for the surgeon. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 920/1 In the butterie two yeomen,

two groomes, and two pages: and in the yewrie likewise. 1671 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Mar., The King..walking along the entries..as far as the ewry. 1723 *Hist. Reg., Chron. Diary* 36 Master of the Ewry to their Royal Highnesses.

b. *attrib.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 232 in *Babees Bk.*, þan emperialle..þy Ewry borde with basons & lauour. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 80 Thewry doore at Baynardes Castell.

†2. 'The scullery of a religious house'. *Obs.*

In mod. Dicts.

Ewest, *adv.* (quasi-*adj.*) *Sc.* Also 6 ewoss, ewous, euous, euuse, ewuse. Comp. *more ewous.* [Perh. evolved by a wrong division of ANEWST (*an ewest* for *a newest*).] Close at hand.

1527 *Burgh. Rec. Aberd.* 3 June (Spald. Club) I. 117 One of your landis liand mair evuse to ws..interchange the saidis landis with wtheris haiffand landis liand mair ewuse [*printed* evnse] to ws. 1543 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 18 (Jam.) Causing of your folkis that ar maist ewoss wss to be in redenes. I haf gewin command & charge to my friendis & folkis maist ewous yow. 1572 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, § 48 The Manses..maist ewest to the Kirk. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 153 That a gleeb of four aikers of land be designed off the most ewest and commodious land. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824-5) II. 258 The remanent Lordes of the clergie, being ewest to him. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlii, 'To be sure, they lie maist ewest' said the Bailie.

Ewfras, ewft(e, obs. ff. EUPHRASY, EFT.

Ewgh, ewghen, obs. ff. YEW, YEWEN.

Ewhow (ē·hwau), *interj.* [f. EH + WHOW.] *Sc.* 'An exclamation of regret or pity'.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, 'But ewhow! they are puirly armed, and warse fended wi' victual.'

Ewin, obs. form of EVEN.

E-wis, variant form of I-WIS, *Obs.*

Ewk, var. of YEUK, *Sc.*, to itch.

Ewle, obs. form of YULE.

Ewlow, ? obs. form of YELLOW.

1541 *Lanc. Wills* I. 80 In y^e^ chapel ij. old ewlow quishens.

†**Ewre,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? var. of ORE.] ? Rust, oxide.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 97 By the continuall sorting and telling of this coyne, then did enter of the ewre of that brasse and copper under the nails of her fingers.

Ewre, var. of EURE, *Obs.*, destiny.

†**Ewrose.** *Obs.* Also 4 eurose, 5 euerose, euerrose. [a. OF. *ewe rose,* mod. *eau (de) rose.*] Rose-water.

c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 364 Jows of betonye wt eurose clere Counfortyth y^e^ herynge of y^e^ ere. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1391 With..Watyr of everrose clere, They wesche. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 455 And a pynte of water of ewrose. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B viij a, Wash hir with euerose.

Ewse-dreep, obs. form of EAVESDRIP.

1639 *Bury Wills* (1850) 180 The..edifices..gardens, waies, water courses, easemt^s^, ewse-dreepes, and appurtenances.

Ewt(e, obs. form of EFT.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. v. 238 The carcases of snakes, ewts, and other serpents.

Ewte, *v. dial.* [repr. OE. *géotan*: see YETE.]

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 65 *Ewte,* to pour in. 1787 in GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

†**Ewté,** corrupt form of *lewté,* LEWTY, loyalty.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 62 Lust of fleich and lust of i3e, and pride in oure lyvynge. On this three, Jak, by my ewté, is groundid al 3our colege.

Ewteuth, obs. var. OUTWITH *prep.*, outside of.

Ewyn(e, obs. form of EVEN.

Ex, obs. form of AX.

a 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 325 Wyth scharpe exus of stelle He playtede here basnetus welle. *c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 144 Ex, instrument. *Securis.*

Ex (eks), *prep.* [a. L. *ex* out of (archaically also *ec*), corresp. to Gr. ἐξ, ἐκ (see EX- *pref.*2), Gaulish *ex-* (OWelsh *eh-* in *ehofn* fearless), OIr. *ass, ess-, e-,* Lith. *isz,* ? OSl. *izŭ* (Russ. *iz*'). Before consonants sometimes reduced to *ē.*]

1. In Lat. phrases (some of which are in Eng. written as single words), as EX ANIMO, EX PARTE, EXTEMPORE, EX-VOTO, etc., q.v. in alphabetical place.

2. *Comm.* a. Used for 'out of', 'landed from' (a ship), with reference to goods. Similarly in phrase *Ex warehouse*: (sold directly) from the warehouse. b. With sense 'without,' 'exclusive of'; *esp.* in phrase *Ex dividend* (abbreviated *ex div.* or *x. d.*), used with reference to sales of stocks or shares to indicate that the dividend next to be paid is not included in the sale. So formerly *ex interest* (abbreviated *ex int., ex in., x. i.*); also *ex new* (*ex n., x. n.*), intimating that the right to an allotment of new shares or stock is not included in the sale.

1845 *Times* July [In the daily lists of prices of railway shares the following frequently occur], ex. div., x. d., ex in., ex int., x. i., ex new, ex n., x. n. 1877 R. GIFFEN *Stock Exch. Securities* 59 The price quickly rising from 125 cum div early in July to 136 ex div in September. 1884 *Times* 4 July 11 The landing shed..with its contents, about 100 tons of flax ex the Maria A. Hinde..was totally destroyed by fire. 1887 *Daily News* 8 July 6/8 During the week a good deal of business, ex-warehouse, has been transacted. 1888 *Ibid.* 5 Oct. 5/3 The..price..is said to have been fully fivepence farthing a pound ex ship. *Mod.* The custom-house expenses amount to £5, ex stamps.

Ex- *prefix*1, of Latin origin.

I. repr. L. *ex-*, the prep. *ex* (see prec.) in combination.

1. In Latin the form *ex-* appears before vowels and *h*; also before *c, p* (exc. in *ēpotāre, ēpōtus*), *q, s, t*; before *f* it becomes *ef-* (in inscriptions *ec-*: cf. Gr. ἐκ); before other consonants (exc. in *exlex*) it becomes *ē.* All these various forms are represented in many Eng. derivatives; e.g. *ebullient, effervesce, extend.* An *s* following the prefix was in mediæval spelling commonly omitted, and this practice has been adopted in English orthography, as in *exert, extinct*; in some scientific terms, however, the *s* has been retained in order to exhibit the composition more clearly, as in *exsert* to protrude (etymologically = *exert*), *exsanguineous, exsiccate.* The euphonic rules affecting the prefix in class. Lat. did not prevail in vulgar Lat., the universal form being *ex-*, represented in Romanic by *es-* (see Es-). In OF. and in ME., words with the prefix *es-* were occasionally written with *ex-*, after the analogy of words adopted from Latin; a few of these refashioned forms remain in mod. Eng., as *exchange, expound.*

When it has primary or secondary stress, the prefix is pronounced (eks); in unstressed position this remains before a (written) cons., though in southern usage (ĕks) is commonly substituted; before a stressed vowel the pronunciation is usually (egz), becoming (ĕgz) in southern speech; this rule, however, has many exceptions, chiefly in rare words and in words affected by the analogy of cognates differently accented.

2. The Lat. compounds of *ex-* chiefly belong to the following classes, all which are represented by English derivatives. 1. Verbs formed from other verbs; in some of these *ex-* has its primary force of 'out', 'forth', as in *exclūdĕre, exīre* (whence Eng. *exclude, exit*); in some it means 'upward', as in *extollĕre* (whence Eng. *extol*); in others it has the sense 'thoroughly', as in *excruciāre* (whence Eng. *excruciate*). 2. Verbs formed from adjs., with general sense 'to bring into a certain state', as *exacerbāre, exasperāre* (whence Eng. *exacerbate, exasperate*). 3. Verbs formed from sbs.; some of these are really formed on phrases in which *ex* governs the sb., and have the senses 'to remove, expel, or relieve from (that which is denoted by the sb.)', as *excūsāre, expatriāre, exonerāre* (whence Eng. *excuse, expatriate, exonerate*); others have the sense 'to deprive of (what is denoted by the sb.)', as *excoriāre, excorticāre* (whence Eng. *excoriate, excorticate*). 4. Adjs. formed from sbs., with the general sense 'deprived of something', as *exsanguis* bloodless (whence Eng. *exsanguineous*); in imitation of these, many terms of mod. science have been formed in which *ex-* has the non-Latin sense 'destitute of', as *exalbuminous, exstipulate*; the form *e-* (see E- *pref.*3) has however more frequently been employed, even where Lat. euphony would require *ex-*, as in *ecaudate.*

II. *Ex-* (with hyphen) prefixed to Eng. words.

3. Prefixed to titles of office or dignity, to form designations for persons who have formerly held the position in question. In more restricted sense these compounds denote the immediate predecessor (when still living) of the present holder of the position. After the analogy of these words, *ex-* is prefixed indiscriminately, with the sense expressed by 'former', 'sometime', 'quondam', to sbs. designating persons with respect to their calling, station, character, or the like.

[On the analogy of forms of expression like *ex exsule consul,* '(that has become) a consul from an exile', the phrases *ex consule, ex magistro equitum,* etc. were in the Latin of the empire added as titles to the names of men who had filled the offices of consul, master of the horse, etc. At a later period these phrases gave rise to the compounds *ex-consul, exmagister,* in the same manner as the compounds *proconsul, proprætor* had been developed from the older *pro consule, pro prætore.* In med. Lat. this usage was greatly extended, such forms as *ex-Augustus* ('ex-emperor') being of frequent occurrence. Some words of this formation (e. g. *ex-professor*) passed in adapted forms into It. and Fr., and on the analogy of these *ex-* was prefixed to Romanic words. The Eng. use, imitated from Fr., seems to have first become common towards the end of the 18th c.]

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. xlviii. (1495) 484 Ex-consul is he that leuyth the offyce of Consul. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Athanasius* 80 Sending the Ex-consular Dionysius to be a Witness of their Transactions. 1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 129 The ex-bishop of Autun. 1796 S. PERRY *Argus* 20 Feb. 368 This ex-mayor was brought into Paris..and conducted..to the mayoralty. 1805 G. ELLIS *Let.* 9 Jan. in Lockhart *Scott,* This is Frere—our ex-ambassador for Spain. 1806 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 238 The mad ex-courtiers cry Thou old black sheep. 1815 WRAXALL *Hist. Mem.* II. 35 He eulogized Laurens, the American expresident, when a prisoner in the Tower. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 52 The anti-commercial system of the Ex-emperor..has..been adopted..by his..successors. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* xvii, And the *ex*-empress grows as *ex* a wife. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 500, I shall beg leave, as a sort of Ex-professor of that art, to offer a few hints. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 19 This body, at once a council and a court of justice, was composed..of the ex-archons. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxiv, An ex-beau about town. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 192, I was now alone with the ex-Commander of the Seik Cavalry. 1860 L. V. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* II. 1 The ex-secretary for the Treasury. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 206 The remedy of the ex-proprietor of the accessory is an in factum actio. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ii. 48 Some were ex-mates of merchantships. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 7/3 A husband or wife who has obtained a divorce has a right after it is granted to sue the ex-spouse for alimony.

b. When the designation to which *ex-* is prefixed is a phrase, the hyphened prefix has the appearance of being attached simply to the first word. Hence *ex-* occas. occurs in actual combination with an adj., with sense 'formerly'.

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 457 Ex-learned as I am, and, therefore, if ever, no longer learned—in the law in general, never learned at all. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 184, I have heard him more than once tell of his rencontre with an ex-flogging Secretary at War. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 413 A score of ex-Thuggee officers. 1887 *Charity Organ. Rev.* June 254 One of our ex-boarded-out boys enlisted some three years ago. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 12/1 The 6,000,000 dols. .. is mainly made up of this ex-Russian capital. 1890 *Ibid.* 14 Jan. 2/2 Such nonsense..is unworthy of an ex-Liberal ex-Lord Chancellor.

c. From some of these combinations sbs. have occas. been formed by the addition of suffixes.

1793 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XII. 82 Among the Prussian clergy, the alarm of ex-Jesuitism has nearly rendered orthodoxy disreputable. 1865 *Morning Star* 29 May, The rage of the priests and ex-dynastists at the spirit, splendour, and immense success of the solemnity.

4. *Ex-party* (nonce-wd.), the party of the 'outs'.

1809 SYD. SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* XIV. 44 He should recollect that his Methodists are the ex-party.

Ex- *prefix*2, of Greek origin. The Gr. ἐξ out of, etymologically = L. *ex-* (see prec.) occurs only before vowels, as in the words adopted into Eng. in the forms *exanthema, exarch, exegesis, exodus, exorcize,* etc. Before consonants it is replaced by the related and synonymous form ἐκ-, which becomes *ec-* in Latin, and hence in the Eng. derivatives, as *ecbasis, eccentric, eclipse, ecstasy,* etc.

Exaccion, -oun, -yon, obs. ff. EXACTION.

†**Exa·cerate,** *v. Obs.* [f. EX- *prefix*1 + L. *acus* (*acer-*) chaff + -ATE3.] *trans.* To clear away the chaff from, winnow.

Hence **Exa·cerated** *ppl. a.* **Exacera·tion,** the action of winnowing.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Exacerate.* 1692-1732 COLES, *Exaceration.* 1736 BAILEY, 1775 ASH, *Exacerated.*

Exacerbate (egz-, eksæ·səɪbeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *exacerbāt-* ppl. stem of *exacerbā-re,* f. *ex-* intensive + *acerb-us* harsh, bitter, grievous.]

1. *trans.* To increase the smart of (a pain), the virulence of (disease), the bitterness of (feeling, speech, etc.); to embitter, aggravate. Also, to embitter or sour the feelings of (a person); to irritate, provoke.

1660 *Hist. Wars Scot. under Montrose* App. 206 The Ministers never ceased to exacerbate his misery. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 11 The radical cause of the complaint is often attributed to that which..merely exacerbates the pain. 1843 POE *Gold Bug* Wks. 1864 I. 56, I thought it prudent not to exacerbate the growing moodiness of his temper. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. viii. 102 Exacerbated by disappointment..he had let loose his rage and passion. 1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* vii. 243 A woman's language becomes exacerbated because she is so inadequate to protest by actions.

2. *intr.* for *refl.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 410/1 The feverish symptoms disappear or remit soon to recur or exacerbate. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. v, The sour doubting humour has had leave to accumulate and exacerbate.

Hence **Exa·cerbated** *ppl. a.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exacerbated,* provoked or vexed, afresh. 1804 *Miniature* No. I. (1806) I. 6 The ponderous dignity of the Rambler would, with 'exacerbated' severity, lament the sad degeneracy of the present day, etc. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 326 The disease had come back with..exacerbated virulence. 1857 G. GILFILLAN in *Waller & Denham's Poems* 208 Butler, then a disappointed and exacerbated man, was malignant enough to lampoon him for lunacy.

Exacerbation (egz-, eksæ·səɪbē·ʃən). [ad. L. *exacerbātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *exacerbāre* to EXACERBATE.]

1. The action of exacerbating or provoking to anger or hatred; the condition of being exacerbated; embitterment, irritation; an instance of the same.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* iii. 15 Do not obdurate your hartes as in that exacerbation. 1605 G. POWELL *Answ. Puritan-Papist* 39 It breedeth exacerbation of minde. 1638 BP. REYNOLDS *Peace Ch.* 21 Which course usually tendeth to mutuall exacerbation. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. x. 86 Fits of peevishness and exacerbation. 1808 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 105 Political controversy, and the ex-

acerbation of spirit into which it degenerates. 1827 Capt. T. Hamilton *C. Thornton* (1845) 81 Those exacerbations of temper to which he was habitually liable. 1874 Farrar *Christ* (ed. 2) II. xliii. 106, *footn.*, The exacerbation between Jews and Samaritans was always at its worst during the anniversaries of the national feasts.

2. Increase in severity (of disease, sufferings, punishments, etc.); an instance of this. Chiefly *Path.*, a paroxysm (of a fever, etc.); also *transf.*

1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. iii. 64 Coniectures of I know not what kinde of feauer, the which now and then was not without some exacerbations. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* 366 A Fit or Exacerbation at every Circuit of the blood. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 348 A great Exacerbation of this Pain the Moment after swallowing anything. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 297 A vigilant magistracy, an accurate police..contribute more to the restraint..of crimes than any violent exacerbations of punishment. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 111 He absolutely trembled with .. the exacerbations of his valour. 1861 J. Graham *Pract. Med.* 608 There are few diseases more painful to witness than is tetanus, especially during the exacerbations of the spasm. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 80 Hectic fever is of a distinctly intermittent or remittent type, there being exacerbations.

† Exacerbe·scence. *Path. Obs.* [f. as next: see -ence.] Increase of violence or severity (in a disease); = Exacerbation 2.

1794–6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1802) II. 162 Hectic fever.. having the exacerbescence towards evening.

Exacerbescent (egzæ·səɪbe·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *exacerbescent-em*, pr. pple. of *exacerbescĕre* to become angry, f. *ex-* (see Ex-*pref.*[1]) + *acerb-us* harsh, bitter.] Tending to become embittered.

1889 H. F. Wood *Englishm. of Rue Cain* xi. 155 That exacerbescent irritability had been partly assumed.

† Exacervation. *Obs.* [as if a. L. **exacervātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exacervāre*, f. *ex-* intensive + *acervāre* to heap, f. *acervus* heap.] The action of heaping up, accumulation.

1730–6 in Bailey (folio); whence in Johnson, Ash, etc.

† Exacinate, *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. *exacināt-* ppl. stem of *exacināre*, f. *ex-* out + *acinus* grape-stone.] *trans.* To remove kernels or stones from fruit. 1656–1681 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Hence † Exacina·tion. *Obs.*

1658–96 in Phillips, 1730–6 in Bailey (folio), 1775 in Ash.

Exacion, obs. form of Exaction.

Exact (egzæ·kt), *a.* [ad. L. *exact-us*, pa. pple. of *exigĕre*: see Exact *v.*

The L. adj. has the senses (1) 'highly finished, consummate', from the vb. in the sense 'to complete, bring to perfection', and (2) 'accurate, precise', from the vb. in the sense 'to calculate precisely'. See Exact *v.*]

I. Perfected, consummate, 'finished'.

† 1. Of qualities, conditions, attainments, etc.: Consummate, finished, refined, perfect. Rarely in bad sense. *Obs.*

Expressions like 'exact taste' have a mixed notion of sense 5 b, to which the later instances should perh. be referred.

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Providence* viii, We all acknowledge both thy power and love To be exact, transcendent, and divine. *a* 1659 Osborn *Queries* Epist. (1673) S s iv b, The imployment of Children in their exactest Innocencie, being to make Houses and raise Pies of Dirt. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The hearing is most exact in the hare. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 123 They ..pursued..their Redeemer with..exact Bitterness. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. iii. (1852) 546 Certain Indians, whose exacter education he was desirous of. 1726 W. R. Chetwood *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 203 Every Feature so exact and uniform .. that I was amaz'd. 1727 Swift *To a very yng. Lady*, A man .. of an excellent understanding, and an exact taste.

† 2. Of persons: Highly skilled, accomplished, (in taste) refined. *Obs.*

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 28 Baldwine a Deuonshire man ..was a very eloquent man, an exact Philosopher. *c* 1616 Fletcher *Q. Corinth* I. ii, A Lady of your youth .. a most exact lady, may doe all this Out of a vertuous love. 1656 R. Robinson *Christ All* 80 Christ, he is as exact in all spiritual diseases as he is in any disease. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1017 Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XVI. 275 Two Sew'rs..Exact of taste.

† 3. Of material objects: Highly wrought, elaborate. Of buildings, etc.: Well-designed. *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 477 Smallest Lineaments exact In all the Liveries dect of Summers pride. *c* 1710 C. Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 89 A very Exact house and gardens.

II. Precise, rigorous, accurate.

4. Of law and its administration, rules, order, procedure, etc.: Admitting of no deviation, precise, rigorous. † Of diet: Strictly regulated.

1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 52 Hyt was not possybul sodeynly, by exacte law and pollycy, to bryng such a rude multytude to perfayt cyvylyte. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. (1611) 4 Observeth in working a most exact order or lawe. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 355 The Patient..may protract a miserable Life with an exact thin Diet of Whey Broths, etc. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. 296 Here there is the exactest Uniformity. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 414 The troops were kept in such exact discipline, that the people .. remained in their houses. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Eloq.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 41 Eloquence..rests on laws the most exact and determinate.

5. a. Of actions, processes, investigations, knowledge, etc.: Accurate in detail, strict, rigorous.

1533 More *Apol.* i. Wks. 845/2 Suche exacte cyrcumspeccion..to be by me vsed in my wryting. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 6 b, There nedeth .. an exacter diligence. 1603 Jas. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 244. III. 81 How waire judgis should be in trusting accusations withoute an exacte tryall. 1658 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 324 That Tho. Johnson and Robt Chilton doe take an exact veiw of all the leads about the church. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* I. 549 Folding it with the exactest care. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* i, He gave an exact acquaintance with every part of elegant literature. 1857 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 19, I shall act upon it in the most exact manner. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. vii. 337 [Boyle] was the first who instituted exact experiments into the relation between colour and heat.

b. Of persons or their faculties: Characterized by accuracy of knowledge, observation, statement, workmanship, conduct, etc. Of a judge, etc.: Strict, rigorous.

1597 Bacon *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 10 Reading maketh a full man, conference a readye man, and writing an exacte man. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 165 Call me before th'exactest Auditors And set me on the proofe. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cxliii. 2 Paraphr. 690 To appear with hope or comfort before thine exact tribunal! 1682 Burnet *Rights Princes* v. 148 Mezeray is the exacter Writer. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 34, I have followed our most exact Observer Mr. Flamstead. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XXI. 439 The bow perusing with exactest eye. 1780 Cowper *Table-t.* 646 Then Pope, as harmony itself exact..Gave Virtue and Morality a grace. 1848 M. Arnold *Poems* 1877 I. 26, I .. Am the exacter labourer. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 144 The poorer citizens..were more exact in obedience and discipline.

6. Of ideas, images, representations, expressions, descriptions, resemblances, etc.: Perfectly corresponding, strictly correct, precise, accurate.

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 236 The visible and exactest figure of lonelines it selfe. 1663 Cowley *Royal Society* iv, Who to the Life an exact Piece would make. 1672 Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* 400 This book contains as the most ancient, so the most exact story of the world. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* iii. 19 The exact similarity of the two halves of the face. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 79 It is not easy to give an exact translation of this passage. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 178 Such a one is able to form in his own mind an exact idea of order. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* vii, It was some time before they [shouts] were in exact response to their own. 1881 Tylor *Anthropol.* v. 133 Man's efforts to get easier, fuller, and exacter expression for his thoughts.

7. Of a calculated result, a quantity or quantitative relation, a position, figure, date, etc.: Precise as opposed to approximate. Also with defining word: That is precisely what is designated; = '(the) precise'.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. vi. 65 The merit of seruice is sildome attributed to the true and exact performer. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 187 The Cutting and the Pruning were perform'd in such and such an exact Minute of the Moon. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* iii. § I. 21 The pupil, under all its different dimensions, retains its exact circular shape. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 205 When the given surd contains no exact power, it is already in its most simple terms. 1849 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iv. 32 Not following the exact law of gravity. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vii. 50 The exact appearance of a mountain of cast copper. 1861 Flo. Nightingale *Nursing* 5 The exact value of particular remedies..is by no means ascertained. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 7 At the instant of reaching its greatest height, or in other words at exact noon. *Mod.* These are his exact words. A is an exact multiple of B.

8. Of methods, instruments of research, language, etc.: Characterized by precision, not admitting of vagueness or uncertainty. *Exact sciences*: those which admit of absolute precision in their results; *esp.* the mathematical sciences.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 37 Having no instruments exact enough. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* Pref. (1689) 4 Perfect knowledge of the exactest ways of the practical part of the Art. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 73 The exactest arts of building ships ..were not unknown to him. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 7. 22 No spoken language has yet been found exact enough to express the highest generalisations. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* I. i. 3 All who have studied an exact science must have experienced the formidable difficulties which elementary chapters invariably present. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 3 The exact sciences constituted the preponderant discipline. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 26 Of the creative arts..we may make two classes—the less exact and the more exact.

† 9. As *adv.* = Exactly. *Obs.*

1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 407 In seeming exact-suiting scripture suggested. 1692 Locke *Educ.* § 11 Nature .. works of her self a great deal better and exacter than we can direct her. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 182 Guide his Foot the firmer and exacter. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 97 There's a Rehearsal, Sir, exact at one. 1791 Cowper *Yardley Oak* 36 Two lobes, protruding, paired exact.

† Exact, *pple. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? ad. L. *exact-us*, pa. pple. of *exigĕre*: see Exact *v.*] Drawn forth by descent, descended.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxi. (1612) 267 Of noble Parentage and rich was Mandeuil exact.

Exact (egzæ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *exact-* ppl. stem of *exigĕre*, f. *ex* out + *agĕre* to drive. The lit. sense is thus 'to drive or force out'; hence the various derivative senses 'to demand, require'; 'to try, weigh accurately'; 'to complete, bring to perfection'; with other significations not retained in the English derivative.]

1. *trans.* To demand and enforce the payment of (fees, money, taxes, tolls, penalties, etc.); to extort. Const. *from, of,* † *on,* † *upon.*

1529 More *Supplic Soulys* Wks. 308/1 The freres quarterage, which he sayd that thei exacte of euery houshold. 1531 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 102 The Mayre.. and Burgesses..exact apon them..tolls. 1548 Forrest *Pleas. Poesy* in *Starkey's England* App. 95 Too reyse his Rent alas it neadethe not or fyne texact for teanure of the same. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 164 Where a Law exacteth a Pecuniary Mulct. 1661 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 68 In it [the Patent] none of those fees or summs exacted are specifyd. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 4 They take occasion to exact from Passengers .. arbitrary ..Sums. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I. vi, Flatterers..exact the same taxes on all below them which they themselves pay to all above them. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Voy. to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 14 This seafaring people..exacted toll..from the ships of all other peoples.

† b. To require or enforce the surrender of (an object). *Obs.*

1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 468/2 His Books burnt .. After that they had been diligently exacted of all that had any of them.

c. *loosely.* To inflict (vengeance). Const. *against, from.*

1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 3 The revenge which he would one day exact against his uncle. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. 65 The King angrily bade him exact vengeance from the town.

† d. With *personal obj.* To extort money, etc. from; to oppress with exactions. *Obs.*

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 6. § 2 The officers..unlawfully exacted the Kinges subiectes. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* III. lxxxix, The poor concussed state Shall ever be exacted for supplies.

2. To require by force or with authority the performance of (duty, labour, etc.), the concession of (anything desired); to insist upon. Const. *from, of*; in early use sometimes with *clause* or *inf.* as *obj.*

1564 Golding tr. *Justin* (1570) 87 The common people .. importunately exacted to haue all dettes clerely released. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 97 The courtesie which I exact of you. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. v, Let my breath exact You strike sad tones unto this dismal act. 1638 R. West in *Jonsonus Virb.* 56 Thou exact'st our best houres industrie. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 175 All the Wealth is almost in their Hands, whereof an Account is exacted. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 148 A Precept .. too perfect to be severely exacted in that Infant Age. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. iii. 95 Christ came to exact Obedience from every Creature. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 235 Ever since the reign of Elizabeth the oath of supremacy had been exacted from members of the House of Commons. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* 39 Labor exacted with stripes. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 91 William exacted strict attendance at divine service from all his company.

3. Of circumstances, conditions, dignities, etc.: To render becoming, desirable, necessary, or unavoidable; to call for, demand, require. Const. *from, of*, rarely with *direct personal obj.* and *inf.*

1592 West *Symbol.* § 56. C ij b, Then followeth the drawing of such Instruments in forme..as the qualitie of the fact or contract exacteth. 1601 Bp. Barlow *Serm. Paules Crosse* 27 The crowne exacteth of us reuerence. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii, Our state exactes, Our subjects not alone to beare, but praise our acts. 1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 47 The place you fill, has more than amply exacted the Tallents of a wary Pilot. 1680 Boyle *Scept. Chem.* V. 289, I must withhold my Beleef ..till their Experiments exact it. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 18 Their gray hairs exact of us a particular respect. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* XXX. (1876) 344 No form of friendship under the sun had a right to exact such a concession. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 423 The scurvy exacts a comfortable temperature and a drying one.

† 4. *intr.* To practise exactions, impose contributions. Const. *on, upon.* Also in *indirect pass.*

c 1591 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 78 Gevinge to the nobilitie..vnjuste..libertie to exact on the baser sorte of people. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxxxix. 22 The enemie shall not exact vpon him. *a* 1619 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 35 He was again informed..how he exacted upon the Normans. 1679 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 276 Others were exacted upon in what they bought. 1687 Burnet *Trav.* ii. (1750) 86 Innkeepers think they have a right to exact upon Strangers. 1727 Swift *Modest Prop.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 67 To cheat and exact upon us in the price, the measure, and the goodness.

5. *trans.* In etymological sense: To force out, extract. *arch.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xliv. (1647) 103 It passeth my Chymistrie to exact any agreement herein out of the contrariety of writers. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* vi. § 23. 130 We do like witches with their magical chymistry, exact all the venom. 1883 R. Bridges *Prometheus* (1884) 6 He next withdrew The seeds of fire that else had still lain hid In .. the blue flakes of flint For man to exact and use.

6. In various occasional uses: **† a.** To interpret rigorously (*obs.*). **† b.** To render exact, finish, perfect (*obs.*). **c.** *nonce-use* (after L. *exigere*). To produce (a work of art).

1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 27 This [Matt. ii. 12] is a strange Phrase, if it should be exacted by our manner of expressing. 1669 Barrow in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 67, I have tore out some leaves .. which I shall send you somewhat more exacted 1870 Ruskin *Lect. Art* iii. (1875) 70, I think the 'Dunciad' is the most absolutely chiselled and monumental work 'exacted' in our country.

7. *Law.* (See quots.)

1607 Cowel *Interpr.* s. v. *Exigent*, This writ .. seemeth to be called an *Exigent* because it exacteth the party, that is, requireth his expearance or forthcomming, to answer the lawe. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 283 A writ of *exigent* or *exigi facias* .. which requires the sheriff to cause the

defendant to be proclaimed, required, or exacted, in five county courts successively, to render himself;.. if he does not appear, he shall then be outlawed.

transf. 1858 Hogg *Life Shelley* I. 289 Shelley.. ought to have been exacted five times .. before the outrageous sentence of outlawry was passed against him.

Exactable (egzæ·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. Exact *v.* + -able.] That can be exacted.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 622 A certain percentage is exactable. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 798 The highest rate of interest 'exactable' by law was five per cent.

Exacted (egzæ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Exact *v.* + -ed 1.] In senses of the vb.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* E iv b, The third part of the exacted debts. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 183 Finding the Inhabitants..abhorring all exacted labour. 1874 Miss Mulock *My Mother & I* 138 Beyond exacted lessons I had never cared to study.

Exacter (egzæ·ktəɹ). [f. Exact *v.* + -er 1: see Exactor.]

1. One who enforces payment of (dues); also one who demands more than his due, an extortioner. Const. *of*; = Exactor 1 and 2.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 55 They [the Tartars] are most intollerable exacters. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 458 The attendance of Courts is subiect to foure bad instruments..The fourth is the Poler and exacter of fees. 1673 Temple *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 47 They..take Advantage of other Mens Ignorance .. as great Exacters, where the Law is in their own Hands. 1681 H. More *Expos. Daniel* 183 Antiochus Epiphanes shall be a great exacter of Tributes.

transf. 1596 B. Griffin *Fidessa* (1876) 8 Vnkind exacters of their fathers breath.

2. = Exactor 3. Const. *of*; also *upon* with *pers. obj.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 110 A rigorous exacter that will not be satisfied but with his ful task performed. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* I. viii. 31 The rigid exacters of the.. Judaicall observation of the Lords day. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 81 Prone to be..rigorous exacters upon others. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 185 No men are so strict exacters of modesty in a servant as those that are most prodigal of their own. 1759 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 317/2 He was so rigid an exacter of perfection. 1788 *Disinterested Love* II. 144 A severe exacter of pensive looks and solemn faces.

Exacting (egzæ·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Exact *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Exact.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 295 Disguise shall by th'disguised Pay with falshood, false exacting. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* I. v. (R.), By a vigilant exacting from them [teachers]..the instruction of their respective flocks.

Exacting (egzæ·ktiŋ), *ppl a.* [f. prec. + ing 2.] That exacts, in senses of the vb.

†1. That collects taxes. *Obs.*

a 1618 Raleigh *Prerog. Parl.* 9 Hee called all his exacting officers to accompt.

2. That demands excessive payment, extortionate.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 85 If he for the execution therof should aske me more..than we agreed for, were not this man a naughtie, exacting, and fraudulent felowe?

3. Of persons, their feelings, temper, etc.: That requires or is disposed to require too great advantages, exertions, or sacrifices.

1634 Habington *Castara* (Arb.) 107 Set at liberty by death thou owest no debt T' exacting Nature. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xl, Mrs. Skewton..was in the irresolute, exacting, jealous temper that had developed itself on her recovery. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* ix. 132 You are naturally jealous and exacting. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* I. i. 4 All the exacting ideas of early youth in relation to love and lovers.

absol. 1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurt.* II. v. (1861) 328 There is a great difference between..the exact and the exacting. 1868 Peard *Water-Farm.* xi. 115 The returns shall..satisfy the most exacting.

Hence **Exa·ctingly** *adv.*, in an exacting manner. **Exa·ctingness,** the quality of being exacting.

1849 *Lit. World* (N. Y.) No. 127. 4 It [truth] applies to particulars as exactingly as to generals. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 188 A sensitiveness about his own position..which might have turned to jealous exactingness. 1889 Morley *Walpole* 107 The boundless activity and exactingness of a reformed House of Commons.

Exaction (egzæ·kʃən). [a. F. *exaction*, ad. L. *exactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exigĕre*: see Exact *v.*] The action of exacting.

1. The action of demanding and enforcing payment (of fees, taxes, penalties, etc.); an instance of the same.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 517 þe þinggus þat ben duwe to prest shulde..be 3oven frely, wiþouten exaccioun. 1382 — 2 *Macc.* iv. 27 Exactioun of tributis perteynede to hym. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 18 Of the quhilk tak thair, and exaction thairof, our Souerane Lord..knew na..cause. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 166 What should I gaine By the exaction of the forfeiture? 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 6 Assigning of places for the exaction of it [customs]. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. i. 30 He was the proper object of penal exaction. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* 108 He could not allow that its [tithe's] exaction deserved the name of plunder. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 303 Exactions of market and harbour dues.

b. The action of enforcing the performance of (a task) or the rendering of (respect, service, obedience, etc.).

1674 S. Vincent *Gallants Acad.* 93 He .. is strictly just in the exaction of respect. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 161 The exaction of a written dissertation on a given thesis..seems likely to be efficacious.

2. The action of demanding or requiring more than is due or customary; an instance of the same; an illegal or exorbitant demand; extortion.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* IV. lxiv. 43 [Allectus] vsed and exercysyd many Tyrannyes and exaccions. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India*, Complaintes against Mutezuma of many wrongs and exactions done by him. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 180 The Master..(who as he was an Infidell, vsed me with great exaction). 1655 Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 21 Great exactions used by the innkeepers at Gravesend. 1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 286 Tyrannous exaction brings on servile concealment. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 108 The Christians of the plain are especially exposed to exactions of the Government. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 348 We may, without being chargeable with exaction, ask of him to remit a little the rigour of his requirements.

3. A sum of money which is exacted; an arbitrary and excessive impost.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xix. (1495) 205 Lordes ..ouersette..the people wyth exaccyons and talyages. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 227 Many cytees in Gyan fel fro the obediens of Prince Edward .. for grevous exacciones that were leyde upon hem. 1516 Pynson *Life St. Birgette* in *Myrr. our Ladye* Introd. 53 The kyng of Swecia wolde haue charged his comons with a great exacion. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 25 They vent reproches Most bitterly on you, as putter on Of these exactions. 1786 Burke *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 123 The small balance of fifteen thousand pounds remaining of the unjust exaction aforesaid. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 256 The exactions might have been tolerated if the people had been repaid by protection.

4. *Law.* (See quot.)

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 149 Extortion is where an Officer demaundeth and wresteth a greater summe or reward than his iust fee: And Exaction is where an Officer or other man demaundeth and wresteth a fee..where no fee..is due at all. 1672 in *Cowel's Interpr.*

b. (See quot. and Exact *v.* 7).

1816 Chitty *Crim. Law* I. 359 The five exactions or callings of the defendant, and his non-appearance at the five successive county courts.

†**Exa·ctious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Exacti-on + -ous.] Characterized by exaction; exorbitant.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 477 An exactious Prince. 1633 *Cal. St. Papers* Dec., The parish clerk .. would not suffer a poor parishioner..to be buried without such exactious fees as were unreasonable.

Exactitude (egzæ·ktitiud). [a. F. *exactitude*, f. *exact*: see Exact *a.* and -tude.] The quality of being exact; attention to minutiæ, accuracy of detail, precision. †Also (as in Fr.) = Exactness, perfect correctness (of a statement).

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 132 There is .. in virtue, an exactitude and steadiness or rather a kind of stiffness. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 440 The weight of the balloon determined with the most scrupulous exactitude. 1825 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 419, I have no doubt of the exactitude of the statement in your letter. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 87 Performing the initial duties to her dead with the awe and exactitude that belong to religious rites. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 153 To occupy himself with the exactitudes of science.

Exactive (egzæ·ktiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *exact-us* (see Exact *v.*) + -ive.] Disposed to exact or be exacting. Const. *of.* Hence **Exa·ctiveness,** the quality of being exactive.

1822 [G. Grote] *Anal. Infl. Nat. Relig.*, Personal affections ..almost always frivolous and exactive. 1868 W. Hanna *Ministry in Galilee* 216, I am selfishly exactive of affection.

1628 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 250 It was..an exactiueness of vertue, that had made him carry himselfe with such modesty.

Exactly (egzæ·ktli), *adv.* [f. Exact *a.* + -ly 2.]

†1. In a perfect manner, perfectly; to a perfect degree, to perfection; completely. *Obs.*

a 1533 Frith *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 85 The Scripture is for that intent left with us, that it may be understood of us exactly, and to the uttermost point. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 200 A figure like your Father, Arm'd at all points exactly, *Cap a Pe,* Appeares before them. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* V. xxx. (1647) 283 His Frontier cities..are exactly fortified. 1663 Boyle *Consid. Exp. & Nat. Phil.* I. 60 In the Life to come, when we shall questionless glorifie God exactliest, we shall have, etc. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 88 Glass-Tubes..exactly closed; or Hermetically sealed at the one end. 1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 32, I could not find it had any in places exactly darkened. 1680 Burnet *Rochester* (1692) 7 He was exactly well bred. *c* 1710 C. Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 108 On the top of wch hill you see a vast prospect Exactly Round it. 1726 W. R. Chetwood *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 357 They are .. exactly proportion'd in their Features.

2. In an exact or accurate manner; with careful attention to detail; with strict conformity to rule; punctually; with propriety. Now somewhat *rare.*

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xxi (1627) 249 Learning to construe the Hebrew into the Latine exactly. 1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 66, I went to see more exactly the rooms of the fine Palace of Luxembourg. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 5 ₱ 2 He remembered he was to sup with a Friend, and went exactly to his Appointment. 1712 Tickell *Spect.* No. 410 ₱ 1 A Lady most exactly dressed from Head to Foot. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 87 Let it be quickly dried on the outside, and exactly weighed. 1774 Chesterf. *Lett.* I. xlii. 135 We must..not pass a word which we do not understand ..without exactly inquiring the meaning of it. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 682 The sixth part [of his revenues] had been exactly paid. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Vall.* iv. 66 He paid for his lodging exactly and regularly.

†3. Precisely, as opposed to *vaguely*; in express terms. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. ix. 36, I adhere unto Archimedes who speaketh exactly, rather than the sacred Text which speaketh largely.

4. Of knowledge or statement: Accurately, with strict correctness.

1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 23/1, I do not know his age exactly, he is a young man. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 225, I could not repeat the words exactly to Old Rogers. 1879 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vii. 240 The circumference .. more exactly expressed .. is 3·14159 times the diameter.

5. Of resemblance, agreement, adaptation, correlation: Precisely; without any discrepancy.

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 2 Every event is not exactly correspondent to the prediction. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xi, I was of opinion, that two such places would fit our two daughters exactly. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 145 Divide the numerators by each other, and the denominators by each other, if they will exactly divide. 1860 Tyndall *Glaciers* I. x. 65 When this hail was squeezed together, it exactly resembled a mass of oolitic limestone.

b. Qualifying a predication of identity, a specified quantitative relation, position, manner, time, etc.: Precisely, 'just', as opposed to *approximately.*

1658 F. Osborne *Hist. Mem. Q. Eliz.* A v, Good Books .. running .. so exactly the fate of Acorns. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. i. 12 Every other workman being exactly in the same situation. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 26 It is not a general rule to recover exactly in the same position of your sword. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 720 The seventh division falls exactly on the bend of the knee. 1823 Lamb *Elia* (1867) 99 Had I twenty girls, they should be brought up exactly in this fashion. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 56 The English will go exactly as if they were in England. 1858 Lardner *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Heat* 329 The difference..will be found to be exactly equal to the height of a column, etc. *Mod.* Exactly at one o'clock Her Majesty arrived. You are exactly the man for the post.

c. *ellipt.* expressing entire approval of, or concurrence in, a suggested statement. *colloq.*

1869 W. S. Gilbert *Bab. Ball.*, '*Nancy Bell*' xvi, 'I'm boiled if I die, my friends', quoth I, And 'exactly so', quoth he. *Mod.* 'Then you think the letter is a forgery?' 'Exactly'.

d. with expressed or implied negative, often used when the statement denied is to be replaced by another somewhat similar in effect.

Mod. Without exactly denying it, he led me to believe it was not true. He is not exactly a scholar, but he has read a great deal.

Exactment (egzæ·ktmĕnt). *rare.* [f. Exact *v.* + -ment.] The action of exacting; exaction.

1808 Lamb *Spec. Eng. Dram. Poets* 527 The hours and half-hours as they expire..bring him nearer and nearer to the exactment of his dire compact.

Exactness (egzæ·ktnės). [f. Exact *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being exact.

†1. Consummate skill; perfection of workmanship, high finish; elaborateness. *Obs.*

1564 Haward *Eutropius* To Rdr. 6 That worthy orator apperceived that Tully should in processe of time bereft yᵉ Gretians of theyr exactnesse in all sciences. 1658 Ussher *Ann.* VI. 592 Young men, who gave offence to every body by..the exactnesse of their hair. 1668 D. Smith *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 19 For curious Painting rich Altars, and exactness of Architecture, incomparable. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* III. 121 How fleeting, and of how short Duration is Beauty and Exactness of Feature. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 123 He went to walk in his Gardens, whose exactness yields in nothing to ours.

†2. Of laws, rules, observances: Strictness, rigour. *Obs.*

1631 R. Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 82 They observed their Festivals with severe exactnesse from all worke. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 34 If thou knewest the exactnesse of the law and thine owne weakness. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* IV. § 23 Doth any one find fault with the exactness of geometrical rules. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xvii, Observe..the greatest Exactness in your Regimen.

3. Of processes, results, methods, statements, etc.: Minute accuracy, precision.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 197 We made triall in Scales of good exactnesse. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. v. 58 Other Wounds..require not such exactness in the dressing. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 435 At Sea..the Meridian is not so easie to be found to any tolerable exactness. 1736 Butler *Anal.* Introd. Wks. 1874 I. 4 Persons .. who require things to be stated with greater exactness than our faculties appear to admit of. 1747 Berkeley *Tar-water in Plague* Wks. III. 487 These [medicines] require an exactness in the dose, where a small error may produce a great mischief. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 47 A plan of the old church, representing with sufficient exactness its state at Charlemagne's coronation. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. II. v. 263 This very absence of scientific exactness..constituted in Roman eyes a principal charm of Cicero's compositions.

4. Minute attention to detail; carefulness, accuracy. In *pl.* Instances of the same.

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Ded. (1851) 141 The industry, the exactnesse, the labour in it, confess'd to be more then ordnary. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 16 With the same exactness hee goes through all the parts of the body. 1716 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. ii. 10, I shall follow your orders with great .. exactness. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1810) VI. lii. 337 Has Lady G. dated? No, I protest! We women are above such little exactnesses. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xxiv, He reviewed, with exactness, the late behaviour of the Marchesa. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 463 He had..that sort of exactness which would have made him a respectable antiquary. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 29 Every writer who aims at exactness has to begin with definitions.

†b. Of personal habits: Regularity, punctuality. Of deportment, dress, etc.: Preciseness, formal propriety. *Obs.*

1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 4 A certain exactness in all our words and expressions. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 8 A mixture of a French openness and an Italian exactness. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ¶ 2 An unaffected Exactness in his Dress and Manner. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 167 Six o'clock is our hour: you know my exactness.

Exactor (egzæ·ktəɹ). Also 4 exactoure, 5–7 exactour, 7 exactore. [a. L. *exactor*, agent-n. f. *exigĕre*: see EXACT *v.* and -OR. Cf. EXACTER.]

1. One who exacts: (in Lat. senses) a. An officer who levies or collects tribute, taxes, or customs; a tax-collector. *arch.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 259/2 The popes exactors went about to extort from the Churchmen the fift part of their goods. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lx. 17, I will also make thy officers peace, and thine exactours righteousnesse. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 99 *note*, The word [Reeve], under the form of *Grieve*, has changed from a public to a private *exactor*.

†b. An officer of justice (see quot.). *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xvi. 18 *marg.*, Exactours ben thei that enqueren the truthe bi mesurable betingis and turmentis; and performen the sentence of iugis. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) *Luke* xii. 58 Lest .. the iudge deliuer thee to the exactour [1611 officer] and the exactour cast thee into prison.

c. One whose duty it is to enforce the performance of work; a taskmaster.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ex.* v. 6 He commanded in that day the overseers of the workes and the exactores of the people. 1611 — *Job* xxxix. 7 Neither regardeth he the cry of the driver [*marg.* exactor].

2. One who makes illegal or unjustifiable exactions; an extortioner, oppressor.

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* ix. 8 The exactoure, or the vniust axer, shal na more passe vpon hem. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 106 Bee not an exactour of another man. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 624 Provided..he become not prodigall, which would soone make him an exactor. 1650 tr. *Caussin's Ang. Peace* 45 No force of treasure is comparable to the greedinesse of the exactours themselves. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 604 Whatever it was the pleasure of the exactor to take. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* v. 108 The warfare against ghostly exactors.

3. One who demands, lays claim to, or insists upon (something) as a matter of right; often with the added notion of excess. Const. *of*.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vi. § 2 (1622) 42 As they reposed great Religion in an oath, in respect of the Actor: so did they likewise, in respect of the Exactor. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 146 The will of my Enemies seems to be their onely rule..their success the exactor of what they please to call justice. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 197 He was then an exactor of certain punctilioes. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 ¶ 6 There are unmerciful exactors of adulation, who withhold the wages of venality. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 218 So severe an exactor of accuracy .. ought to be more observant of it himself. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Friends* 10 As the exactor of tasks.

fig. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justific.* 83 Moses his Law is a severe exactor.

Exactress (egzæ·ktrĕs). *rare.* [f. EXACTOR + -ESS[1].] She that exacts, a female exactor.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xiv. 4 How hath the oppressor ceased! the golden city [*marg.* exactress of gold] ceesed! 1624 B. JONSON *Neptune's Triumph* Wks. (Rtldg.) 639/2 That were a heavy and hard task, to satisfy expectation, who is so severe an exactress of duties. 1833 J. KENRICK in *Philol. Mus.* II. 351 The name .. more probably means 'exactress of justice'.

†**Exa·cuate,** *v. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *exacu-ĕre* (f. *ex-* intensive + *acuĕre* to sharpen) + -ATE[3].]

1. *trans.* To make keen or sharp; to sharpen, stimulate, excite.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iii, Sense of such an injury received Should so exacuate, and whet your choler. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 680 Some Cephalicks.. exacuate and strengthen the Inhabitants thereof [the Brain], the animal Spirits. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

2. To make acrid or pungent.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 104 The Nitro-aerial Spirit..doth sooner or later exacuate and make fluid the Salino-metallic parts.

Hence †**Exa·cuated** *ppl. a.*, †**Exacua·tion.**

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxiii. 227 The exacuated Tortures of Antiochus. 1623 COCKERAM, *Exacuation*, a whetting. 1692–1732 COLES, *Exacuation.*

†**Exa·dverse,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *exadversum, -us* adv., over against, opposite, f. *ex* out + *adversum, -us* towards, f. *adversus*: see ADVERSE.] Directly opposed.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 22 If the whole conclave of Hell can..compromise exadverse and diametriall contradictions.

Exæcation, obs. form of EXCECATION.

Exædify, var. f. EXEDIFY.

†**Exæ·stuate,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 exe-. [f. *ex-* *æstuāt-* ppl. stem of *exæstuā-re*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *æstuā-re* to boil up. Cf. ÆSTUATE.]

1. *intr.* To boil up; to ferment; (of flames) to flare up.

1642 *Strangling Gt. Turk* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 192 No flames could exestuate more than their fury and ravings. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exæstuate*, to boil or cast up waves, or as a boiling pot does. 1775 in ASH.

2. *trans.* To overheat.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 53 That it may not too much exestuate the liver.

¶ (Wrongly explained; see quot.).

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Exestuate*, destroy the heat of any part.

Hence †**Exæ·stuating** *ppl. a.*, that boils or surges up.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 219 The unloadings or things cast over-board by the exestuating bloud.

†**Exæstua·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 exestuation. [ad. L. *exæstuātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exæstuā-re*: see prec.] A boiling up; fermentation.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 44 If..the patient is discommoded with a glowing heat under the short ribs, you may suppose it to be an exæstuation. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 296 These Earths mix in with it [the Bile] ..and put a restraint upon its preternatural exestuation. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

†**Exa·gger,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *exagger-āre*: see EXAGGERATE.] *trans.* (and *absol.*) = EXAGGERATE.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 26 Se how this man exaggereth. 1597 T. BEARD *Theatre God's Judgm.* 378 Iulian .. exaggered also his scorneſull ieasts.

Exaggerant (egzæ·dʒĕrănt). *rare*—[1]. [as if ad. L. *exaggerant-em*, pr. pple. of *exaggerāre*: see EXAGGERATE.] One who holds exaggerated or extreme views; an extremist.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 351 The moderate have less courage than the exaggerants, and therefore suit the majority.

Exaggerate (egzæ·dʒĕreɪt), *v.* Also 6 exagerat. [f. L. *exaggerāt-* ppl. stem of *exaggerā-re*, f. *ex-* intensive + *aggerā-re* to heap up, f. *agger* heap. Cf. F. *exagérer*, 16th c. *exaggerer.*]

†1. *trans.* To heap or pile up, accumulate: said with reference to both material and immaterial objects; also to form by accumulation. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Apol.* Wks. 871/1 Yf hee woulde .. take no suche bywayes, he woulde not..accumulate and exaggerate the gryefes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 63 b, In praisyng or dispraisyng, wee muste exaggerate those places towardes the ende, whiche make menne wonder at the straungenesse of any thyng. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 58 With their flipping and flapping up and down in the dirte they exaggerate a mountain of mire. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 330 What a deal of trouble..do we sustain and exaggerate unto ourselves, to get that secure happiness ..which we peradventure shall never have. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 191 Trees of Oak and Firr..covered by..the Silt and Moorish Earth exaggerated upon them. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 299 The water .. exaggerating and raising Islands and Continents in other parts.

†2. To 'pile up' (eulogies, accusations); to emphasize (statements); to make much of, dwell on the greatness of (virtues, faults, conditions, etc.).

1564 *Brief. Exam.* Sig.* iij, To exagerat the matter agaynste them .. shall .. be spared. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 707 This word (Mene) is doubled..to exaggerate the certaintie of the matter. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1123 Alledging and exaggerating many his most cruell actions. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* (1725) III. II. XXV. 175 They told..what had happened in the search for the ass, the one exaggerating the other's cunning in braying. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* X. 19 Exaggerating, indeed not falsely, the Necessity of the Provinces. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 387 It was..very praiseworthy in Bishop Jovius to exaggerate the praises of the Princes his Benefactors. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 401 His lordship..used to exaggerate the monstrous impudence of Counsel that insisted so iniquitably.

3. To magnify beyond the limits of truth; to represent something as greater than it really is.

(The 16th century quots. may belong to 2.)

[1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 359/2 Thus they aggerating and exaggerating the fault to the vttermost flie vpon the poore asse and deuour him. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 182 Rufus, Ile terme thee but intemperate, I will not once thy vice exaggerate.] 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Exaggerate*, to make a thing more then it is. *a* 1631 DONNE *Septuagint* (1633) 105 Men, when they heare anything..to utter and augment the same..and to exaggerate the same by words odious and bitter. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 399 ¶ 5 A Friend exaggerates a Man's Virtues, an Enemy inflames his Crimes. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 10 They..greatly exaggerate the evil they complain of. 1832 WEBSTER, *Exaggerate*, in Painting to heighten in colour or design. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 401 A modern historian..has done his best to exaggerate everything that would tell against the clergy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 333 The charges were grossly exaggerated, but there is no ground for believing them to have been wholly untrue.

absol. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 29 Calumny is more prone to exaggerate than to invent. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 266 In no point does he [Shakspeare] exaggerate but only in laughter. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 59 Early navigators exaggerate without fear to enhance the interest of their tales.

4. To intensify, aggravate (conditions, etc.), abnormally; to make (physical features, etc.) of abnormal size.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. vii. 276 A nose exaggerated by intemperance. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* viii. (ed. 3) 73 The existing distress was exaggerated by this great social change. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 51 In the preponderating size of the Lumbar Vertebrae man but exaggerates a character generally present in his class.

Exaggerated (egzæ·dʒĕreɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

†1. Heaped up. *Obs. rare*—[0].

1552 HULOET, Exaggerated, *repositus, a, um.*

2. Magnified or inflated beyond the limits of fact, justice, propriety, or truth; excessive.

The ordinary application of the pple and ppl. adj. now differs from that of the finite verb: we say that a speaker 'exaggerates his *facts*,' but it is his *statements* that are described as 'exaggerated'.

1725 POPE *Pref. to Shaks.*, The most exaggerated thoughts; the most verbose and bombast expression. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 18 His exaggerated censure of the methods of the ancients .. had an effect in diminishing their popularity. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 39 Before any exaggerated report could reach them. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 37 There has prevailed a most exaggerated idea as to the necessity of that force. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 308 Gods were exaggerated heroes, and their heroes were exaggerated men.

3. Abnormally enlarged, monstrous, overgrown.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 65 My route was an exaggerated zigzag. 1885 O. T. MILLER in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 600 He resembles an exaggerated wren.

Exa·ggeratedly (egzæ·dʒĕreɪtĕdli); *adv.* [f. prec. + LY[2].] To an exaggerated or excessive degree; unduly.

1854 KINGSLEY *Alexandria* iii. 94 He perceived so deeply, I may say so exaggeratedly, the analogy between, [etc.]. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* ii. 47 The persons who most clearly estimate their value, exaggeratedly estimate it. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* x. 210 Turn we..from..the exaggeratedly monstrous cuttle-fish, to the..sea-serpent.

†**Exa·ggerately,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. **exaggerate* ppl. adj., ad. L. *exaggerāt-us* pa. pple. of *exaggerāre* (see EXAGGERATE *v.*) + -LY[2].] = prec.

1646 N. LOCKYER *Serm.* 28 Oct. 3 The action of the Father towards the Sonne is sad, and exprest exaggerately, etc.

Exaggerating (egzæ·dʒĕreɪtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. EXAGGERATE *v.* + -ING[2].] That exaggerates.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 667 The exaggerating language of Mr. Hastings. 1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* II. 576 In this Mr. Ast discovers the hand of an exaggerating rhetorician. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. 77 You always were one of the most exaggerating children possible.

Hence **Exa·ggeratingly** *adv.*

1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 376 She retailed what Lisa saw.. fluently, unfailingly, and, we regret to add, exaggeratingly. 1876 W. GRAHAM *Mem. J. Macfarlane* iii. 144 Neither heartlessly inappreciative of the past, nor exaggeratingly friendly to the present.

Exaggeration (egzæ·dʒĕreɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *exaggerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exaggerā-re*: see EXAGGERATE.]

†1. The action of heaping or piling up; *e.g.* of silt by a river or the sea; also *concr.* that which is so piled up. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 221 Lakes grow by the exaggeration of Sand by the Sea. *Ibid.* II. xii. 241 The fruitfullest part of Egypt..is an Exaggeration, or Ground gained by the Inundation of Nilus.

†2. The action of emphasizing or dwelling on the greatness of (a good or bad quality or action).

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1599) 93 In this exaggeration of vices, so also might there bee the like of Vertues, as if one should exhort a man to Pietie after hee had set forth all the commodities thereof. 1611 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 277 Of Himself it is said, and by way of exaggeration, He humbled Himself to death, the death of the Cross. *c* 1647 BOYLE *Agst. Swearing* Wks. (1772) VI. 11 They swear not but when they are angry; and then (for all our clamours and exaggerations) they mean no harm at all. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), Exaggeration of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd sound at Westminster.

3. The action of exaggerating or magnifying unduly in words or representation. Also, an instance of this; an exaggerated statement.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 88 Which [smal] companies he [Chrysostome]..by an exaggeration..calleth Nobody. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 35 Exaggeration is a kind of lying: by Exaggeration one gets himself the reputation of a man of bad discerning. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvii. 442 Such exaggerations will be reduced to their just value. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxiv. (1879) 489 If we were to accept the account of Josephus as not an utterly baseless exaggeration. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 177 The exaggeration of the vertical height in the diagram.

b. *transf.* in *Painting* and *Sculpture*: A heightened representation of a subject either in design or by excessive colouring.

1734 in *Builder's Dict.* s. v. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., This exaggeration must be conducted in such manner, as not to put the objects out of their natural characters. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

c. *concr.* An exaggerated copy.

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 63 Hideous dreams are exaggerations of the sins of the day. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 131 The eye of this animal is the most beautiful exaggeration of that of the gazelle.

4. Aggravation of a condition, etc.; also *concr.*

1661 COWLEY *O. Cromwell* (1669) 70 The diligence of wicked persons..is only an Emphasis and Exaggeration of their wickedness.

Exaggerative (egzæ·dʒĕrătiv), *a.* [f. EXAGGERATE *v.* + -IVE. Cf. Fr. *exagératif.*]

1. Of a statement, representation, etc.: Marked by exaggeration, hyperbolical.

1797 A. GEDDES *Bible* II. Pref. 8 This exaggerative language warns us not to take words of that kind in a strict theological meaning. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* Jan. 123 The exaggerative character of these drawings. 1880 J. HAWTHORNE *Ellice Quentin* I. 97 Let this confession put the reader on his guard against..exaggerative or prejudicial statements.

2. Of persons: Given to exaggerate; prone to exaggeration.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv, 'Out of doors', continues the exaggerative man, 'were mad multitudes dancing round the bonfire'. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiii. (1857) 505 The tender passion is always a strangely exaggerative one. 1870 J. H. FRISWELL *Mod. Men Lett.* 32 Dickens was very often exaggerative and pantomimic.

Hence **Exa·ggeratively** *adv.*, in an exaggerative manner. **Exa·ggerativeness,** the quality of being exaggerative.

1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* V. 365 Exaggeratively exhibiting the defects of the system. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 16 'It were better to perish', as I exaggeratively said to myself, 'than continue schoolmastering'. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 245/1 A certain exaggerativeness in some of his anecdotes.

Exaggerator (egzæ·dʒĕre|tər). [a. late L. *exaggerātor*, agent-n. f. *exaggerā-re* to EXAGGERATE.] One who or that which exaggerates.

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 60 This is the hill that a florid exaggerator has described as a solid mass of coal. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 47 Fear is a great exaggerator. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 858 Those virtuous liars, dreamers after dark, Exaggerators of the sun and moon.

Exaggeratory (egzæ·dʒĕrătə:ri), *a.* [f. EXAGGERATE *v.* + -ORY.] Containing or characterized by exaggeration; prone to exaggerate.

1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii. 63 You fall into the common errors of exaggeratory acclamation. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 539 The peculiar, egotistical, and exaggeratory temperament characteristic of the Americans.

†**Exa·gitate,** *v. Obs.* 7 *pa. pple.* exagitat(e. [f. L. *exagitāt-* ppl. stem of *exagitā-re*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *agitā-re* to put in motion, AGITATE.]

1. *trans.* To stir up (the humours, spirits, etc.); to quicken (the breathing); to set in motion (the blood); to excite.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. v, The divell .. gets in with the aire, and exagitates our spirits, and vexeth our souls. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 155 The anxiety and powerfullest respiration of the arteries is exagitated. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* xv. v. 419 Sharp Clysters..which do exagitate the Humor..whereby the Symptomes are wont to become more fiery. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* (1738) 294 A continual Heat .. exagitated by the Temptations of the Town. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 20 It [business] has exagitated my complexion to that exorbitancy of Vermeile, that, etc. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 328 The warm Air of the Bed exagitates the Blood.

2. a. Of a disease, pain, etc.: To torment, worry. b. Of a man's foes: To harass, persecute.

a. 1532 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 168 Being so long sick and exagitate with this same sore. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 15 The paines that now exagitate his soule, Time cannot tame. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 198 When..too much waking hath exagitated the mind. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 32 When it [the soul] shal see and instil the desire of him into it self..it shal cease to be exagitated by pricking dolors.

b. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Defence* 7 a, S. Chrisostome.. was so exagitat by the calumnious, and contumelious tongues of heretykes .. that, etc. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *P. Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 86 The king..not determining to give them battle, or exagitate them at all till, etc. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 485 He was sorry Martinius should be so exagitated for a speech which..was true.

3. To attack violently (a doctrine, error, fault, etc.); to inveigh against, rail at.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1632) 163 This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than exagitate. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* i. 5 The doctrine of predestination was much misused and exagitated. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Pet. iii. 8 Christians..live in concord, not exagitating, but compassionating each others infirmities.

4. To debate, discuss.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 294 His last Title..we have no reason to exagitate in this place. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. III*, Wks. 43 During his abode at Rome, the old question..began to be exagitated. 1662 S. P. *Acc. Latitude Men* in *Phenix* II. 581 Tho this name of Latitude-Men be daily exagitated amongst us, both in Taverns and Pulpits. 1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists & Pap.* III. (1751) 330 Aristophanes in such a free manner exagitates the mysterious solemnities.

5. In etymological sense: To shake out. *rare.*

1642 *Answ. to Observ. agst. King* 11 Traiterously exagitate and tosse the Royall Scepter out of his hand.

Hence †**Exa·gitated** *ppl. a.* †**Exa·gitating** *ppl. a.*, producing agitation, disturbing.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 578/1 A coacervate and exagitated Wind. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* III. ii, Th' ensuing storms exagitated rage. 1662 S. P. *Acc. Latitude-Men* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 507 Having taken an impartial View of this so much exagitated Company of Men. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. ix. 200 In diseases of the chest..Hippocrates condemneth it [sneezing] as too much exagitating.

†**Exagita·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exagitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exagitā-re*: see EXAGITATE *v.*] a. The action of stirring up (the blood, humours, etc.), setting in motion or exciting; also an instance of the same, an excitement. b. Discussion.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1134 This is but a flatulent exagitation. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 474 Animall spirits are made of the vitall, changed by many exagitations and alterations by the arteries. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 401 Neyther is there any danger of the exagitation of the humors. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 216 The exagitation of the more gross particles [of the blood] is .. more languid. 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 139 Exagitations of Choler, which are apt to break out into Rogue and Rascal.

†**Exa·gite,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *exagite-r*, f. L. *exagitāre*: see EXAGITATE.] *trans.* = EXAGITATE; in quot. to keep on demanding.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 149 It is my liberalitie to affoord answer to the Argument from first fruits; why doe you so punctually exagite, exact it?

Exagon, -gonal, obs. ff. HEXAGON, etc.

Exalacion, obs. form of EXHALATION.

Exalbuminose (eksælbiū·minōus), *a. Bot.* [f. Ex- *prefix* [1] + L. *albūmen* (*albūmin-*) + -OSE.] = next.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Exalbuminose*, having no albumen.

Exalbuminous (eksælbiū·minəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having no albumen in the seed.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 226 They [Lentibulariæ] are known from Primulaceæ by their .. exalbuminous embryo. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ii. 14 Seeds are distinguished into albuminous and exalbuminous, those supplied with and those destitute of albumen.

Exalgin (eks|æ·ldʒin). *Pharmacy.* Also exalgine. [f. Ex- *prefix* [1] + Gr. ἄλγ-os pain + -IN.] A methyl compound of acetanilide, so called from its use as an anodyne.

1889 *Pharm. Jrnl.* 30 Mar. 781/1 Exalgine occurs in needles or in large white tablets. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 5/6 A prescription ordering exalgine.

Exallo·triote, *a. nonce-wd.* (*bombastic*). [as if ad. Gr. **ἐξαλλοτριωτός*, f. *ἐξαλλοτριό-ειν*, f. *ἐξ* + *ἀλλό-τριος* foreign.] Brought from a foreign country.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* II. III. lxvi, Is there no mission in thy native land, O planeticose and exallotriote spirit?

Exalt (egzɔ·lt), *v.* Also 5 **exsaulte,** (8 **exhalt**). [ad. L. *exaltāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *altus* high. Cf. Fr. *exalter* (16th c. in Littré).

Vulgar Lat. had **exaltiare* of similar formation and meaning, of which the regular phonetic descendant is OF. *essalcier*, *essaucier*, represented in mod.F. by the two vbs. *exhausser* to lift up, and *exaucer* to listen favourably to (a prayer): with the latter cf. 6.]

1. *trans.* To raise or set up on high; to lift up, elevate. In physical sense now *arch.* or *rhetorical*, or in humorously bombastic use.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xv. 53 Thou haddest..slayne my chosen, exaltinge the stroke of thy handes. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xi. 23 Thou Capharnaum, shalt thou be exalted vp to heauen? 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 8, I haue seene Th'ambitious Ocean swell .. To be exalted with the threatning clouds. 1613 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 954 Exalting his Courtlax to strike the stroke. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 401 Yesterday one Hoyle was fined; as also to be exalted in the market place..instead of a pillory. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 86 Imperial Salem, rise! Exalt thy tow'ry head. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 325 Exalt your heads, ye oaks. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xvii. (1865) 131 Exalting his umbrella over her poor basket of fruit. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 287 Let the rogues swing, And thus be exalted.

b. *transf.* To 'lift up' (the voice, a song). *arch.* Cf. ENHANCE 1 c.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xix. 22 Against whome hast thou exalted thy voyce? 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 737 Now, Mars, she said, let Fame exalt her voice. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 642 The warbling birds exalt their evening lay. 1795 AGNES MUSGRAVE *Cicely* I. 35 Jane, exalting her voice, cried, etc.

2. In various *fig.* or non-material senses: a. To raise in rank, honour, estimation, power, or wealth. † Formerly *occas.* with title as complement. † Also (rarely) with *up.*

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 9 The three tryalles in a throne, And trewe Trenitie, Be grounded in my God heade, Exsaulted by my excelencye. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x, One she [Fortune] can high in riches exalte And an other plonge in pouertye. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxix. 241 Wyllyam exalted the Normans, and gaue vnto theym the chief possessyons of the lande. 1565 CDL. ALLEN in Fulke *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 377 Proue me that your mother Church prayeth not for her departed .. you shall be exalted up for euer. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 72 It seemeth likely that you will aspire to take his crowne from him, and to be exalted king yourselfe. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxi. 26 Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. *a* 1658 WALLER *Poems, To my Ld. Protector* xxi, Still as you rise, the state, exalted too, Finds no distemper. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 736 Scepter'd Angels.. whom the supreme King Exalted to such power. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. 330 Society can exalt the meanest and worst of men. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 10 He [George III] came to the throne determined to exalt the kingly office.

† b. To elate with pride, joy, etc. Also *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I v b, With a littell fauour ye wyl exalt, augement, and grow into gret prid. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 44 When the Empresse had..committed the king to warde..she was not therewith a little exalted. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 67 Not so hot: In his owne grace he doth exalt himselfe, More then in your addition. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 48/2 The covenanters..were very reasonably exalted with this success. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 27 Music..when the soul is press'd with cares, Exalts her in enlivening airs.

c. *refl.* To assume superiority. *arch.*

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* i. 5 Then Adoniiah the sonne of Haggith exalted himselfe, saying, I wil be king. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. i, Exalt thyself past limits of my law, I feed thee still.

transf. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 73 That the Salt does not exalt itself above the Sulphur.

d. To praise, extol, magnify. Also *absol.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, He that lyst her name so hyghe exalte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 59 b, And exalting it [his holy lyfe] moost hye, meke thyselfe in herte moost lowe. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1023 In Heven..they may laude and exalte with the saintes. *a* 1545 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 18 My tonge shall both daye and houre, Dewly exalte thy iustice styll. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxiv. 3 O magnifie the Lord with me, and let vs exalt his name together. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 132 Taking opportunely hold of an occasion..to exalt the valour of the younger [Prince]. 1719 WATTS *Ps.* xcix. 11, Exalt the Lord our God. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trump.* 140 The brandy and salt We now exalt, Had made a noise in the public ear.

e. To raise to a higher class, a higher degree of value or excellence; to dignify, ennoble.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 8, I shall not lower but exalt the Subjects I treat upon. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 3. 80 A negative may be exalted into an affirmative. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 5 Apr. an. 1772 Men less exalted by spiritual habits. 1836 EMERSON *Nat., Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 152 The moment our discourse..is..exalted by thought, it clothes itself in images.

f. To stimulate (powers) to higher activity.

1744 THOMSON *Summer* 307 Each liquid .. Inflames, refreshes, or exalts the taste. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* VI. iii, Trivial causes had the effect of rousing and exalting the imagination.

† 3. In Alchemy and early Chemistry: To raise (a substance or its qualities) to a higher 'degree'; hence, in wider sense, to raise in quality, refine, mature; to intensify, render more powerful (physical agents or effects). Also *fig.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 178 Then up to Hevyn they must Exaltyd be .. to be intronyzate In Clowds of clerenesse. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 8 A liquid Medicine whose Qualitie of heate is in the 4 degree exalted. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, Have I..Sublimed thee, and exalted thee, and fix'd thee I' the third region? 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 92 Other stones being exalted to that degree of Hardness. 1725-6 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 400 The hours produce their [vines'] latent buds, and Sol exalts the juice. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 44 Oil, purified and exalted by the organical powers of the plant. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 269 The sun is known to exhalt the poison of the viper. 1790 A. CRAWFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 402 A little strong vitriolic acid, by which the smell was exalted, and a slight effervescence was produced. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 14 This is Jacobinism sublimed and exalted into most pure..essence. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 257 The seeds of plants exalted by cultivation.

† b. To volatilize, carry off in vapour. *Obs.*

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chem.* III. iii. (ed. 3) 735 The fuliginosity which made it black will be exalted and leave the Harts-horn white.

4. To raise in degree, intensify, heighten.

1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 92 If this intensity be exalted to a certain point the sulphuret becomes luminous. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 202 They [varnishes] enliven or exalt the colours by their colourless transparency. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 512/2 To colour gold, or as it is technically called, to exalt the colour of gold.

5. *Astrol.* in *passive* of a heavenly body: To be in the position of greatest influence.

1647 *Almanak for* 1386, 2 The Son is exalted and raised uppe in þe 19 gre of þe Ram, þe Mone is exalted in þe 3 gre of þe Bul. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1656) 48 Saturn being exalted in Libra, in the house of Venus. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v. *Exaltation*, If power may be deemed exaltation, all planets must be exalted when they arrive at their northern nodes, and advance towards our zenith.

¶ 6. *nonce-use.* Of a deity: To grant (a prayer) [after OF. *essalcier*, F. *exaucer*].

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. (1890) 61 The god almyghty Iupyter..wolde exalte his requeste.

† **Exa·lt,** *sb. Obs.* [f. EXALT *v.*] The action of exalting; in quot. = EXALTATION 2 c.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. 2 To the exalt of the most seruiceable Beast that euer was created.

Exa·lt, *pple.*, short for EXALTED.

1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenstiel* 1835 Bravest of the brave Doers, exalt in Science. 1873 — *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1122 Out I stand Exalt and safe, and bid low earth adieu.

‖ **Exaltado** (egzɔltā·do). [Sp., pa. pple. of *exaltar* to EXALT.] A member of the extreme radical party in Spain. Also *transf.*

1824 *Westm. Rev.* I. 25 An apprehension of being esteemed somewhat of an *exaltado*, may have induced him [T. Moore] to make this little sacrifice. *Ibid.* I. 293 Much has been said in Spain .. on the distinction .. between the *Moderados* and the *Exaltados*.

† **Exaltate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exaltāt-* ppl. stem of *exaltāre* to EXALT.] *trans.* = EXALT *v.* 3.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 179 Yf thou therfore thy Bodys wyll Exaltat.

† **Exaltate,** *pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *exaltāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exaltā-re* to EXALT.] = EXALTED.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 704 In Pisces, wher Venus is exaltat. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 5227 Every man willethe to ben exaltate. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. iv. (1554) 167 b, Amid the heauen, was Venus exaltate. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1161 Salomones throne was with sex graces exaltate [*v. r.* reisid]. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2551 Sum in to worschip to be exaltate.

Exaltation (egzɔltē·ʃən). Forms: 4 exaltacioun, 4-7 exaltacion, -yon, 6 exhaltation. [a. F. *exaltation*, ad. L. *exaltātiōn-em*, f. *exaltāre*: see EXALT.] The action of exalting; the fact or state of being exalted.

1. In physical sense: The action of lifting up or

raising on high; the state of being lifted up, or set in a high position.

1616 LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* XI. 278 He comes: whose horse fomed the seas invndation, as th' rider felt him on owne exaltation. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xvi. 403 Lift me up from the earth, that I may relish the comfort of thy exaltation. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. x. 429 When the sun is at its greatest exaltation in summer. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 265 [Glacier] tables..a limit is placed to their exaltation by the following circumstance.

b. *Exaltation of the Cross*: a feast observed on Sept. 14th (see quot. 1884).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 54 Yᵉ exaltacion of yᵗ holy crouche. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* v. (1520) 60 b/1 Than was the feest of the exaltacyon of the crosse made. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 770 Thursday after the Exaltation of the Cross in September. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Cross*, The 'Exaltation of the Cross' was celebrated from ancient times in memory of the miraculous apparition which Constantine saw in the year 317..The day was afterwards kept with greater solemnity, when after the victory over the Persians in 627, Heraclius recovered the true cross.

†c. *concr.* A fanciful name for: A flight (of larks). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors Shepe & G.* (1822) 30 A exaltacion of larkes. 1824 J. M'CULLOCH *Scotland* III. 407, I have never spoken of 'an exaltation of larks'. 1883 *Standard* 26 Sept. 5/1 Every one with any pretence to be gentle-folk spoke of ..an exaltation of larks.

2. In non-material sense: a. Elevation in authority, dignity, power, station, wealth, etc.; *esp.* the elevation of a sovereign to a throne. †Also *occas.* An exalted position; elevated rank.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 33 The place where hir glorye and exaltacion ought to be..manyfested. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 15 Here it is to be noted, that God gaue to Christe his exaltation, as to man, and not as to god. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 72 Ye have presumed thus to stande against the exaltation of this oure sovereigne. 1611 BIBLE *Judith* xvi. 8 The exaltation of those that were oppressed. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 104 Though faith be of an infinite exaltation above understanding. 1670 G.H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 268 The Exaltation of this Pope happen'd upon Ascension day. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 42 Like that of Joseph's brethren, when he .. told them the story of his exaltation in Pharaoh's court. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 188 A master..is in his highest Exaltation when he is *loco parentis*. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 88 The Reformation in their minds was associated with the exaltation of base blood.

b. Elation of feeling; a state of rapturous emotion; an undue degree of pleasurable excitement. Also *Path.* (see quot. 1884).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccvi. 219 In tyme of whiche exaltacion of his mynde, he .. charged the water that he shulde flowe no hygher. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4351/1 We want Words to express the Exaltation it has rais'd in us, to see Your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours..crown'd with such ..Success. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 144, I knew a man in a certain religious exaltation, who thought it an honor to wash his own face. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons.* in *Ment. Dis.* vii. 234 There was nothing particularly noticeable in him except..a condition of exaltation in the spring. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exaltation*, the immoderate increase of the action of an organ.

c. An extolling, a laudation.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 190 Your praises, and exaltations of free grace.

d. The raising to a lofty point of excellence; exalted degree; an exalted manifestation.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Brutus* ii, Th'Heroick Exaltations of Good, Are so far from Understood, We count them Vice. 1667 RUST *Fun. Serm. Bp. Taylor* (1672) 67 Those Heavenly Bodies..are fit .. instruments for the Soul, in its highest Exaltations. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* i. Wks. (1714) 4 In God all Perfections in their highest degree and exaltation meet together. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 1 The degree of civilisation of any people corresponds with the exaltation of the idea which is the most prevalent among that people. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 12 That chivalrous spirit .. was found in the highest exaltation among the Norman nobles. 1883 *Christian Commw.* 6 Dec. 174/1 Is this exaltation of the ideal of life an evil?

e. Augmentation in degree or intensity.

1732 LAW *Serious C.* v. (ed. 2) 75 The refinement and exaltation of our best faculties. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 80 We obtain an indefinite exaltation of chemical power. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 1. (1864) 177 The skin is therefore marked by a great exaltation of the common sensibility of the body.

f. Of prices: A rise. *rare.*

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 536 The last two years being affected by the exaltation in the price. 1884 — *Work & Wages* 22 Quite as great is the exaltation in the price of millstones.

3. *Astrol.* The place of a planet in the zodiac in which it was considered to exert its greatest influence. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 41 Phebus the sonne..was neigh his exaltacioun. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. ix. (1495) 307 The sonne hath his vertue and exaltacion in the eyghteenth gree of Aries. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Rollo* IV. ii, Mars his gaudium rising in the ascendant That joint with Libra too, the house of Venus And Imum Cœli, Mars his exaltation [*printed* exultation] Ith' seaventh house. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, She in her exaltation, and he in his triplicite trine and face, assure a fortunate combination to Hymen. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The 15th degree of Cancer, is the exaltation of Jupiter, according to Albumazar. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v., The original meaning of the planets' exaltations seems to have been unknown in the time of Ptolemy. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 121 Your exaltations and triplicities, Fiery, airy and the rest.

fig. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 372 In such places the force of Custome is in his exaltacion.

†4. In the older chemistry and physiology: The action or process of refining or subliming; the bringing a substance to a higher degree of potency or purity; an instance of the same. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 178 Exaltacion, Full lyttyl yt ys dyfferent from Sublymacyon. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 176 a, Let the exhaltation of the vineger be after done on a soft fyre. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 184 Exaltation is euaporation of the impure humour. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 107 The Chyle it self..receiving yet farther exaltations. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chem.* II. v. (ed. 3) 486 Tincture of Cinnamon..is an exaltation of the more oily parts of Cinnamon in Spirit of Wine. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 8 Salts, most capable of Exaltation, wrapped up in a small Portion of Phlegm. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., It is this exaltation of the sulphurous part in strawberries, that gives them their agreeable, vinous taste.

†b. *concr.* A substance in a highly refined condition. *Obs.*

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chem.* I. xx. (ed. 3) 437 Flower of Sulphur..is an exaltation of Sulphur.

Exaltative (egzɒ·ltătiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *exaltāt-* ppl. stem of *exaltāre* (see EXALT) + -IVE.] Tending to exalt.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 23 Of these two branches of the art of deception, the first mentioned may be termed the depressive..the other the self-exaltative.

Exalted (egzɒ·ltĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. EXALT *v.*]

1. Raised or set up on high; elevated.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 65 Weepe your teares Into the Channell, till the lowest streame Do kisse the most exalted Shores of all. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Elegies, To W. Brown*, Thoughts..winged to fly To that exalted stand. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 175 Thro' half the heav'ns he pours the exalted urn. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 108 The Great King.. from an exalted throne beheld the misfortunes of his arms.

†b. Of the voice: Elevated, raised aloud. *Obs.*

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 ₱ 2 These pronounce the first part of a Sentence with a very exalted Voice. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 74 With an exalted Voice, Captain C—p, says, etc. 1790 'A LADY' *Norman & Bertha* II. 148 Mrs. Westbrook and Norman heard their exalted voices, but could not distinguish their words.

2. Elevated in rank, station, or public estimation. Usually without implication of any previous lower condition: Highly placed, of high station, etc. *An exalted personage*: used for someone of high (usually royal or princely) rank, whom it is not desired to designate explicitly.

1623–6 COCKERAM II, *Exalted*, promoted. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 106 Peers give way, exalted as they are, Ev'n to their own S-r-v-nce in a car. 1800 FISHER AMES *Eulogy on Washington* Wks. (1809) 116 Time never fails to bring every exalted reputation to a strict scrutiny. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxii, The physician..hoped he saw his exalted patient merry and happy. 1847 DR. CORRIE in Holroyd *Memorials* (1890) 248 To place over us an exalted personage who has not been educated among us. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 41 Any man whom a revolution has..hurled down from an exalted station.

3. Of persons: Impassioned, rapturously excited.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 ₱ 2 When the Musick was strong and bold, she look'd exalted, but serious. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XII, From vale To vale the exalted Adosinda went.

b. Of the pulse: High, rapid.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xiii, His pulse was very exalted.

4. Of feelings, powers, sentiments, states of the mind: †a. Carried to a high degree; intense. b. Elevated, lofty in character; sublime, noble. Cf. EXALTATION 2 d, e.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II.-v. 30 Besides she uses me with a more exalted respect, than any one else. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. vi, He, whose high Reason, and exalted Piety, has..plac'd him above them. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* II. i. 381 You cannot boast a more exalted Hatred Against the Visier's Person. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 160 The light of God's countenance will irradiate..all their exalted faculties. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 12 Warm with the ardor of an extending and exalted religion. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 382 Some men are born with exalted powers for this second creation.

c. Of diction: Elevated, 'high-flown'.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 6/1 After many exalted expressions to that purpose. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Translated Verse* 26 In what exalted streins Sicilian Muses ..Proclaim Saturnian Times. 1739 T. SHERIDAN tr. *Persius* Ded. 8 A most exalted Lecture, instructing us in the true Freedom of the Mind.

†5. *Chem.* and *Phys.* Refined, sublimed, concentrated. Cf. EXALT *v.* 3. Of flavour, smell, etc.: Intense, strong. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 85 To make proiection..with a medicine so exalted, as that one shal extend vpon a hundreth. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 14 It contains a great deal of exalted Oil. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Mouſet's Health's Improv.* 18 The Solan Goose..whose Flesh is of a very exalted Taste. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Exaltation*, Most sulphurous matters, much exalted, are observed to be of a red colour. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 146 The venom of the Adder, or English Viper, is not so exalted.. as that of the Italian.

Exaltedly (egzɒ·ltĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an exalted manner or degree; in a high style; also, with exaltation or excitement.

1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xviii. 51 No one can think exaltedly of God, and think meanly of man, who is the work of God. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 747 One does not require to dine exaltedly in order to dine well. 1855 DICKENS in J. Forster *Life* (1874) III, Old Lemaître plays his famous character, and never did I see anything, in art, so exaltedly horrible and awful. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* II. xvii. 323, 'I knew I was right!' said Grace exaltedly.

Exaltedness (egzɒ·ltĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being exalted: a. in character, mind, nature, etc.: b. in social position, rank, etc.

a. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 171 The Soul of the Mother, in which there is no such measure of..exaltedness. 1742 GRAY *Wks.* (1825) II. 113 The exaltedness of some minds ..may make them insensible to these light things. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xii, The stern exaltedness of zeal. 1881 A. B. BRUCE *Chief End Revelat.* iii. 132 The Divine perfection ..is judged of by reference, not to the idea of grace, but rather to that of exaltedness above the world.

b. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exaltedness*..height of promotion. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 375 Pride doth imitate exaltedness.

Exalter (egzɒ·ltəɹ). [f. EXALT *v.* + -ER¹.] One who, or that which, exalts (in senses of the vb.).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652), Fro thys envyos valey of vanyte, O our Exalter. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 309 O noble sisters..who were the onely exalters of all womankinde. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* viii. § 6. 250 Our Adversaries are Exalters of the Scriptures in words. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 621 Cinnabar ..is an useful Exalter, and a .. safe Alexiterick. *c* 1732 SWIFT *Answ. to 'A Conclusion'* in Anderson *Poets Gt. Brit.* (1794) IX. 147 Her majesty never shall be my exalter; And yet she would raise me, I know, by a halter! 1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets*, Epist. 5 A Poet is..an Exalter of what is most dignified, and substantial, in Nature. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 176 The Grave is the only Exalter.

Exa·lting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EXALT; in quot. *concr.* † = EXALTATION 1 c.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj a, An Exaltyng of Larkis. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury*, Exalting of larks.

Exalting (egzɒ·ltiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That exalts (in various senses of vb.).

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. ii. (1675) 79 The exalting Efficacy of this kind of Distillation. 1844 EMERSON *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 261, I find nothing healthful or exalting in the smooth conventions of society. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 202 The peculiar exalting effect of varnishes upon colours.

Hence **Exa·ltingly** *adv. rare.*

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 222 The soul's glory..shone through them [her features] so exaltingly.

†**Exa·ltive,** *a. Obs.* [f. EXALT *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to exalt or elevate.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 257 Me to perswade with wrang enarrative Lufe to abstene, it is so exaltive.

†**Exa·ltment.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of exalting; the state of being exalted; exaltation.

1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 109 As he was abased for the creatures exaltment, so he was exalted for the creatures abasement. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I. 496 Sanctity implying..an exaltment in nature or use of the thing, which is denominated thereby.

†**Exa·ltress.** *Obs. rare.* [f. EXALTER + -ESS.] She who exalts.

1650 WEEKES *Truth's Conſt.* iii. 81 Yours [your opinion] will be found the great exaltresse of free-will in men.

Exam (egzæ·m). *colloq.* [Short for EXAMINATION.] An examination (sense 5).

1877 *Driven to Rome* 67 (D.) Things may be altered since the writer of this novelette went through his exam. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xix, He sported his oak once five consecutive days and nights before an exam. 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Mar. Advt., Matriculation and other Exams.

†**Exa·me,** *v. Obs. Sc.* Also 6 exem(e. [Shortened var. of EXAMINE; cf. *examne* among the forms of the latter.] = EXAMINE *v.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vii. 48 Begouth for till exem, and till assay The wond wyth mony crafty medycyn. 1572 *Sempill Ball.* (1872) 146 Gif thay repent not..Exame thair conscience of particular pactioun. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 209 Befoir iudgement exame thy self and thow sal find grace in the sight of God.

Examen (egzē·men). [a. (through Fr. *examen* or directly) L. *exāmen* means of weighing, tongue of a balance, *fig.* testing, examination, for **exagmen*, f. **exag-*, *exigĕre* to weigh accurately: see EXACT *v.*

The sense 'tongue of a balance' (*ligula*) rests on the authority of the scholiast to Persius; it seems to occur in Virg. *Æn.* XII. 725, where, however, 'scale-beam' would equally suit the context. Servius obscurely explains it as 'filum quo trutina regitur.' (L. *exāmen* 'swarm of bees, flock' is related to *exigĕre* in the sense 'to lead or drive out'.) The Romanic forms, It. *esame*, Sp. *exámen*, Fr. *examen*, are synonymous with Eng. *examination*.]

1. Examination, scrutiny (of a doctrine, system, etc.); investigation (of an affair). Now *rare.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr. 4 The doctrines .. are such as thou art to expect from an Heathen..and their examen will elsewhere fall out fitly. 1645 *City Alarum* 17 They allow the Prince of Orange every summer a tun or two of gold without examen, for Intelligence. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 45 Things..which I had learnt by a very laborious Examen and long Study. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. Art* i. (1848) 370 Recalled his pupil to the examen of the great principle. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 123 That only [is] wise which .. the law of God or the examen of his senior has pointed out.

b. *Eccl.* and *Law.* (*a*) A formal examination (of the conscience or soul). (*b*) The examination (of a candidate for ordination. (*c*) †A legal examination or inquiry (*obs.*).

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 99 In all those days he made a most exact examen of his Soul. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. vii. 59 This Examen shall have a Bell to ring to it .. Let every one .. at the time of the Examen, kneel down and briefly examine her conscience. 1685 H. CONSETT *Pract. Spirit. Courts* 95 To compel them to .. undergo the Examen the Judge imposeth upon them. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Examen*, a Trial, Proof, particularly of one that is to be admitted to Orders or Employment. [So 1721 in BAILEY.] 1853 FABER *All for Jesus* 36 We might ask it..in our examen of conscience. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s. v. *Examination of Conscience*, St. Ignatius .. also recommends a particular examen to be made, at least daily..on that particular sin into which the individual most frequently falls.

†2. A critical dissertation or treatise (on any subject); an examination, disquisition. *Obs.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* To Rdrs, Correct what is amisse according to the Examen and Review annexed to the end of all. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 7 Having greedily read over his Exhortation and Examen a little before. 1667 BOYLE (*title*), An Examen of The Origine (and Doctrine) of Substantial Formes. 1738 JOHNSON *Let. to Cave* Sept. in *Boswell*, An Examen of Mr. Pope's Essay, &c.

†3. Investigation by experiment; a test, assay.

1661 GLANVILL *Vanity Dogmat.* viii. 73 The only way to know what is sophisticate is to bring all to the Examen of the Touchstone. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 25 Some..might here recommend to us a more accurate Microscopical Examen. 1717 F. SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 565, I made a yet more nice and certain Examen of these Waters, by mixing Milk with them. 1765 WILKINSON *ibid.* LV. 103 We proceeded to the more important examen, to discover the precise quantity of cork necessary to sustain a man in the water.

4. The tongue of a balance. *rare.*

[1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. iii. 44 Common scales..were found..without that little projecting point above the beam which serves to mark more accurately the absence of equipoise, and which was called by the..Romans..ligula, and examen.] 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 292 When the beam does, by the position of its examen or vertical spur over the axis, appear to have its two brachia exactly *in equilibrio*. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms* s. v.

Exameter, -tron, obs. ff. HEXAMETER.

Examinability (egzæ·minăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being examinable.

1879 *Law Rep.* App. Cases Ho. Lords IV. 801 No question arose as to the validity, or examinability of a foreign judgment.

Examinable (egzæ·minăb'l), *a.* [f. EXAMINE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable or admitting of being examined. † Of a body: That is to be tested (*obs.*).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. 122 The Draughts and first lawes of the Game are positiue, but .. not examinable by reason. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref. (1673) 8 Great bodies are more examinable by being scatter'd into parcels. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 200 Whatever the truth of this Opinion be, it is not here properly examinable. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* III. II. III. iii. 220 Blow upon the Surface of the Examinable Body until it flows. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 404 The smallest examinable quantity of matter. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 70 Half a dozen witnesses not examinable but at so many different days. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 340 The horn..was perfectly examinable.

† b. Sc. *Examinable persons*: parishioners eligible to be examined for admission to communion.

1719 R. ERSKINE *Let.* in Fraser *Life* 46 [There are] upwards of 5000 examinable persons in the congregation. 1722 WALKER *Life of Cargill* 30 In which Parish 300 out of 900 examinable Persons wasted away. 1850 *Form of Petit.* in Cook *Styles of Writs Ch. Crts. Sc.* 185 The present examinable population of the parish amounts to — persons.

2. *Law.* Subject to examination or inquiry; competent to be examined or inquired into; cognisable.

1594 WEST *Symbol* II. *Chancery* § 71 That it be such as is examinable in this court. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Feb., The privileges of Parliament..are few to the Commons' house, and those not examinable by them, but only by the House of Lords. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xviii. 471 His determinations are final, and examinable in no other court whatsoever. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 300 A fine .. is properly examinable in that court only where it is entered. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep. Q. Bench* XIII. 87 His intentions are examinable to this extent.

Examinant (egzæ·minănt). *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 -ante, 8 -ent. ad. L. *exāminant-em*, pr. pple. of *exāmināre*: see EXAMINE *v.* and -ANT.

The passive sense 2 (in our quots. earlier than 1) is unetymological; app. it was felt that the older EXAMINATE *sb.* etymologically meant rather 'one who *has been* examined' than 'one who *is being* examined,' and the derivative of the pr. pple was adopted to express the latter notion.]

A. *sb.*

1. One who examines; *esp.* one who conducts a judicial or academic examination; an examiner.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. II. i, Don Quixote..was so discreet, that the two examinants undoubtedly believed he was quite well. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 13 May, The Examinants or Posers were Dr. Duport, Greek Professor at Cambridge; Dr. Fell, etc. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, III. 271 The chief examinents were General Cholmondeley and Lord Albemarle. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, The upper end, where the examinants sate, was thrown into shadow. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. xi, The converts .. were .. older Christians than either of their examinants. 1859 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* I. 288 Objects whose authenticity may be questioned by the first cool examinant.

b. In comb. *self-examinant* (nonce-word).

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1854) 126 If the self-examinant will abandon this position.

†2. a. One who is being examined; one who is being examined as a witness; a deponent. *Obs.*

1588 *Losses Sp. Navy* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 52 The admiral came away with seven and twenty sail, which this examinant did tell. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 29 She slaundered the examinant: being tolld of the daunger of a sclaunder, she is fledd. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* viii, He brought a certain powder to his mistress, which the examinant believes to be the same. 1777 T. MCKEAN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 446 One of the examinants said that..a great number of .. officers were killed. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 161 The questions did not admit of equivocation, if the examinants had been so inclined.

† b. One who undergoes an examination as to his fitness for church-membership, ordination, etc.; an examinee. *Obs.*

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* ii. 14 To instruct all Christian examinants, in their triall to be carefull of themselves. 1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (1672) 148 The questions these men put to the Examinants, was not of Abilities or Learning, but, etc. 1715 PRIDEAUX *On Ref. Two Univ.* in *Life* 234 The examiners shall examine two at a time..the examinants shall appear before them, in classes of six at a time.

†B. *adj.* That has the function of examining.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 373 For the Magistrate..by his examinant committies to circumscribe her free election of Ministers.

Examinate (egzæ·minĕt), *pple.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 examinat. [ad. L. *exāmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *exāmināre*: see EXAMINE *v.*]

† A. *pple.* = Examined. (In first two quots. app.: Tortured. But possibly it may be a misprint for *exanimate.*)

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 178 Whych must be Crusyfyed and examynat: And then contumulate both Man and Wyfe. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 364 So vp he rais into ane stakkerand stait, As he had bene fra wit examinat. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxvi, Unless ane were judicially examinate.

B. *sb.*

1. A person under examination, either as a witness or accused person.

1537 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. 192 *note*, Sir Francis Bigod ..did read to this examinate a book made by himself. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1409/1 This examinat called on the earle, telling him the lieutenant was there. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XIV. v. 435 *note*, To this the tormentors..fastened the armes and feet of the poore examinate or condemned person to be tortured. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. 290 There appeared to this examinate one in white apparel. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1861) 52 The examinate found it so difficult to answer the question that he suddenly became afflicted with deafness.

2. One who undergoes examination with a view to a certificate, degree, etc.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 71 The other examinates founde insufficient to proceed are sent backe to their studie againe. 1868 *Daily News* 20 Oct., A system of inter-collegiate lectures..open to all the examinats.

† **Exa·minate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exāmināt-* ppl. stem of *exāmināre*: see EXAMINE *v.*] = EXAMINE *v.*

1560–78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 27 The persons that are to be examinated, must be commanded to appeare before men of soundest judgement.

Examination (egzæminē·ɪ·ʃən). Forms: 4 -cioun, 5 -tyowne, 4–7 -cion, etc. [a. F. *examination*, ad. L. *exāmināt̆iōn-em*, n. of action f. *exāmināre*: see EXAMINE *v.*] The action of examining; the state of being examined.

†1. A testing, trial, proof, assay. Also *fig.* *Obs.* exc. as a contextual use of 3.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 32 In straite balance .. If thou shouldest our sinne ponder .. Who able were to beare thy punishement..The whole engine of all this worlde..With suche examinacion might not stande. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. St. Stephen's Day* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 104 Calamities..be but examinations and proofs to provoke us to call upon God. [1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 73 The examination, or *assay*, of the purity of gold or silver.]

2. a. The action of testing or judging by a standard or rule. Now only with some notion of 3 or 6. Cf. EXAMINE *v.* 2 a. Cf. *Self-examination.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 301 For as moche as the Examinacioun is necessarie, let us byginne at the Surgiens. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. ii. 40 That all examynatyowne Off thai persownys propyrly The kyrk suld hawe in gret party. *c* 1460 tr. *T. à Kempis* 139 Grace..in euery understondinge submitteþ himself..to goddis examynacion. 1627 H. MASON (*title*), The Tribunal of Conscience, or a Treatise of Examination; shewing..how a Christian should examine his Conscience. 1885 *Catholic Dict.*, *Examination of Conscience* should be made at least every evening.

† b. Judicial inquiry into the guilt or innocence of an accused person. *Obs.* Cf. 6.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 165 Sone þe day of examinacioun was sette. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CCX. 224 The bysshop he commytted to the examynacion & correccion of the clergy. 1526–34 TINDALE *Acts* XXV. 26, I have brought him vnto you..that after examinacion had, I myght have sumwhat to wryte. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* D j, For the Examination of Single Women being gotten with Child. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 3 After a particular examination of Jeremiah..they acquit him. 1685 — *Orig. Brit.* v. 304 They anointed Kings..and not long after they without Examination took them off.

3. The action of investigating the nature, qualities, or condition of any object by inspection or experiment; minute inspection, scrutiny. *Post-mortem examination*: = AUTOPSY 2.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 99 The examination of passengers at..the frontier Tounes of the Princes of Italie. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* Introd. 10 The examination of a substance containing few elements. 1836 *Act* 6–7 *Will. IV*, c. 89 It shall be lawful for the Coroner .. to direct the performance of a post-mortem Examination. 1863 *Royal Charter* § 42 in *Lond. Univ. Calendar* 35 Which accounts shall be subject to such examination and audit as the said Commissioners may direct. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 727 The colour of the stroke made upon the touchstone by the metal under examination. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Physical Examination*, the investigation of disease by means of the senses, as when the cardiac respiratory sounds and movements are examined with the ear, or by means of instruments devised to render them more conspicuous. 1888 E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* xxiv, Bob made what a surgeon would call a 'digital examination' of the dungeon door.

4. The action or process of searching or inquiring into (facts, opinions, statements, etc.); investigation, scrutiny.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 74 That was agred at the begynnyng for the bettur examynatyon of every thyng. *c* 1626 WOTTON *Let.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 549 After the examination of circumstances, there is a liberty of judgment. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) V. vii. 321 Surely nothing that is self-evident, can be the proper subject of examination, or tryal. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, To look with cool examination upon the disappointments he sometimes threw in her way. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 129 In that very agreement..would really be found on examination, the elements..of an essential discordance. 1878 STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 4 Such an account now claims our examination.

5. The process of testing, by questions oral or written, the knowledge or ability of pupils, or of candidates for office, degrees, etc. For *Honour, Local, Middle-Class, Pass, Senate-House Examinations*, see those words.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* v. 48 Which worke of continuall examination, is a notable quickner and nourisher of all good learning. *Ibid.* xxviii. 282 That euery yeere .. there be a solemne examination by the Gouernours of the schoole. 1694 GIBSON in Ellis *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 235 We met him.. just as he was going for Pauls to [*sic*: *? read* to Pauls for] examinations. 1783 *Lett. Radcliffe & James* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 232 To day'..I went through part of my examination for Orders. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xiv, A dreadful uncle.. volunteered examinations of him in the holidays on abstruse points. 1866 *Lond. Univ. Calendar* 40 The Examination shall be conducted by means of Printed Papers.

6. Formal interrogation, *esp.* of a witness, or an accused person. *Examination-in-chief*, that made by the party calling the witness. See CROSS-, RE-EXAMINATION. † Also, Interrogation under torture.

The judicial interrogation of accused persons has no place in the criminal process of the common law, but by various statutes from 16th c. justices of the peace were directed to 'take the examination' of prisoners before sending them for trial. This expression has survived, though the practice which it denotes no longer exists; hence the preliminary investigation before justices of the peace or police-magistrates is still called the *examination* of the prisoner, so that the word in this connexion has reverted to the obsolete sense 2 b.

a 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 383, I was once ..in Examination before five or six Bishops..every week thrice I came to Examinations. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* III. 5 What hee spake of either came to him by examinations, or by riding in the circuits. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 274 The Tormentors examined him..for several hours they ceased not their Examinations. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 103/1 s. v. *Evidence*, The cross-examination of a witness..is founded upon what the witness has stated in his examination in chief. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. 1854 II. 651/2 There remained examinations and cross-examinations. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 234/2 The party is brought before a magistrate for examination.

b. The statements or depositions made by a witness or accused person when examined; the record of such statements. *To take the examination of*: to interrogate and note down the answers.

1533 *Frith's Answ. More* Title-p., Vnto which boke are added..the articles of his examinacion before the bishoppes. 1554 *Acts* 1–2 *Ph. & Mary* c. 13 § 4 The said justices.. before any bailment or mainprise, shall take the examination of the said prisoner. 1591 J. HORTOP *Trav.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 329 The Earl of Sussex..commanded his Secretary to take my name and examination. 1600 *Essex Rebell. Exam.* in *Shaks. C. Praise* 35 The examination of Sr. Gelly merick Knyght taken the xvijth of February, 1600. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 10 The clerke reade the examinacions taken in Courte. 1826 *Act* 7 *Geo. IV*, c. 64 § 3 Every Justice of the Peace before whom any Person shall be taken..shall take the Examination of the Person charged. 1848 *Act* 11–12 *Vict.* c. 42 § 19 *marg.*, Place where Examination taken, not an open Court. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 234/2 The examinations of the witnesses at the precognition..never can be used..against the witnesses.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *examination fever, questions, statute, system*, etc.; **examination-paper**, (*a*) paper specially prepared for use in examinations; (*b*) a written or printed series of questions, etc. to be answered by the examinee; (*c*) a written series of answers by an examinee; **examination-schools**, in Oxford parlance: (*a*) the several branches of the University curriculum in which a formal examination is instituted; (*b*) the building in which University examinations are held.

1884 CRICHTON-BROWNE in *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 11/1 The '*examination fever,' as it has been called, that leaves such unpleasant sequelæ behind it..is now endemic in the metropolis. 1837 (*title*) *Examination Papers for Theological Students. 1838 (*title*), *Examination Questions and Answers, from 'Butler's Analogy.' 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* vi. 244 If he [a professor] wishes for any auditors at all, he must make himself subservient to the *examination schools. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 55 Full information..will be found..in the *Examination Statutes. *Mod.* (Oxford) The Examination-schools are beyond University College.

Hence **Examinational** *a.*, of or pertaining to examination or examinations; based upon (academical, etc.) examinations. **Examinationism,** the habit of relying upon or the practice of employing examinations as the test of fitness, knowledge, etc. **Examinationist,** one who upholds the system of examinations.

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev. VI.* 492 Tests preferred by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, presumably the financial ..by their humble servant, the examinational. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Feb. 178/2 The establishment of what .. we may call an examinational franchise. 1884 H. M. JONES *Hints on Senses* 148 For future success in life the test of early examinational proficiency is a most fallacious one. 1884 *Lond. Jrnl. Sc.* XXI. 240 A reaction against that miserable examinationism which earns for us the title of the 'Chinese of Europe.' 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 3/1 Much emphasis is laid by the theoretical examinationists on the supposed difficulty that the public have in discriminating between a trained and an untrained nurse.

† **Exa·minative,** *a. Obs.* [f. EXAMINE *v.* + -ATIVE.] Concerned with examination.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. iii. Wks. III. 27 In opposition to such as restrain assent only unto the reflexive or examinative acts of understanding.

Examinator (egzæ·mineɪtəɹ). [a. late L. *exāmināt̆or,* f. *exāmināre*: see EXAMINE *v.*] One who examines.

† **1.** = EXAMINER 1. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 299 An inference somewhat Rabbinicall, and not of power to perswade a serious examinator. 1783 *Town & Country Mag.* 168 John Hewitt, Esq...examinator of the hearth money in Dublin. 1830 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 698 That severe and acute examinator of historical truth.

† **2.** *Sc.* = EXAMINER 2. *Obs.*

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 109 The Witness ..repeats the Words after the Lord Examinator. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, Having, like a prudent examinator, suffered his witness to give vent to all her..indignation.

3. = EXAMINER 3. *rare* exc. *Sc.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1676) 38/1 Qualified ..by the strict approbation of deputed examinators. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th Cent.* II. IV. xx. 362 These Examinators shall be Masters or Doctors, or Licentiates in Divinity or Canon Law. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* Introd. 25 To collect the suffrages of the surgeons who were the examinators. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 259 It was not unusual to obtain a private hint from the examinators on what chapter their questions were to be founded. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 485 In no European Faculty of Arts was Theology a subject on which its examinators had a right to question the candidate.

Examinatorial (egzæ·minătō·riăl), *a.* [f. late L. *exāmināt̆ōri-us* (see next) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an examiner or an examination.

1866 *Reader* 10 Mar. 247/1 A person who has frequently felt the examinatorial pulse. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* 21 Mar., Johnnie has my profound sympathy under his examinatorial woes. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 270 Examinatorial experience is not without its peculiar bitterness.

Examinatory (egzæ·minătə·ri), *a.* [ad. L. *exāmināt̆ōri-us* belonging to examination, f. *exāmināt̆or*: see EXAMINATOR and -ORY.] = prec.

1887 *Athenæum* 23 July 109/3 It..will probably be found more useful for examinatory purposes than the latter.

† **Exa·mine,** *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. next vb. (or ? ad. L. *exāmen, -inis*: cf. *origin*).] = EXAMINATION. Also *attrib.*

1605 *Answ. supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* 43 Therefore the examine of such things we entreate may be left to God. 1630 I. CRAVEN *Serm.* (1631) 14 Vpon a second examine, it may seeme to be personall. 1662 J. LAMONT *Diary* 21 Sept., Divers persons were excommunicat .. both for ignorance, and being absent from the dyetts of examine. 1885 A. EDGAR *Old Ch. Life Scot.* 124 *note,* It may be presumed that the examine roll was very carefully made up by the minister.

Examine (egzæ·min), *v.* Forms: 4–6 examen(e, examyn(e, (4 examini, 5 examne, exammæn, 6 examme, exemne), 6–7 examin, 4– examine. See also EXAME. [ad. F. *examiner,* ad. L. *exāmināre* to weigh accurately, test, try, inquire into, f. *exāmen*: see EXAMEN.]

† **1.** *trans.* To try, test, assay (precious metals, etc.). Said both of personal and material agents. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 7 Syluyre examynd in fire. *Ibid.* xvi. 4 In fire þou examynd me. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxii. 31 The speche of the Lord examynyd bi fier. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 11 Þis fuyre schal examyne and serche alle men dedes. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxviii, Suffreth it..to be well examyned thorugh ghostly trybulacyons.

2. a. To test judicially or critically; to try by a standard or rule. *Obs.* exc. with mixture of sense 3 or 6, to one or other of which phrases like *To examine oneself, one's conscience,* etc. now chiefly belong.

1340 *Ayenb.* 137 He nele na3t lete ne smal ne grat þet ne ssel by examened..and y-demd ine þe cort of merci. *Ibid.* 153 He ssel..wel examini his þo3tes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 236 In examynyng of youre counseiloures, ye schul considre many thinges. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 315 Þei schewed me a boke, þat my boke was examynde by. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xi. 28 Let a man .. examen him silfe and so let him eate of the breed and drynke of the cup. — 1 *Thess.* v. 21 Examen all thynges and kepe that which is good. 1580 BARET *Alv.* E 398 Doe you not examine or measure such thinges as be done at Lacedemon, according to your lawes and ordinances. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 291 Nay mocke not..examine your conscience. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxvi. 2 Examine me, O Lord, and proue me; try my reines and my heart. 1684 ABP. W. WAKE *Prep. for Death* (1688) 26 We ought..before it be too late, to examine our Souls, and provide for futurity. 1690 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* Pref., Examined by the unequal standard of the immunities of mean corporations.

† **b.** To try, investigate the guilt or innocence of (an accused person). *Obs.* Cf. 6.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 91 And there was oure Lord examyned in the nyght and scourged and smyten. *a* 1471 *Chron. Rich. II to Hen. VI* (Camden 1856) 10 Yf thou .. were wel examned, thou hast do more ayens the kyng than I. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* iv. 9 Yf we..are examined [so 1611] of the good dede done to the sycke man.

3. To investigate by inspection or manipulation the nature, qualities, or condition of (any object); to inspect in detail, scan, scrutinize. Also in various specific uses: To check, verify in detail (a calculation, an account); to investigate by inspection or experiment the pathological condition of (an organ, a person, or animal); to subject to autopsy; to search, inspect (baggage, etc.) for contraband goods.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 248 Þei brouht þe cronykles .. þe old chartres & titles .. Of ilk a bisshop se, & ilk a priourie..Examend þam & cast ilk amountment. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 205 From humeres he [Pictagoras] tornede hym to examyne strenges, and streyned guttes and senewes of schepe. 1476 *Proclam.* 3 Apr. in *York Myst.* Introd. 37 To serche, here, and examen all þe plaiers and plaies and pagentes. 1580 BARET *Alv.* E 397 To discusse and examine diligently the account and reckoning of the souldiers. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 89 Mine eye hath well examined his parts, And findes them perfect Richard. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 50 It will ask..the work of twenty licencers to examin all the lutes, the violins, and the ghittarrs in every house. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 77 The Watch-men..stand in the Street by the Watch-houses, to examin every one that passeth by. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 234 The critic Eye..Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23 Doss examined the books, and found the following entry. 1781–3 COWPER *Poet, Oyster, etc.* 33 Many a grave and learned clerk, With curious touch examines me, If I can feel as well as he. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, Let the chirurgeon Dwining examine that poor piece of clay, that he may tell us how he came by his fatal death. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 73 Our guide had examined the glacier for some distance. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. iv. 154 The visitors..met to examine the Latin versions. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 64 Of a large number of men examined in Europe..four or five per cent. have been found color-blind.

absol. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Allegory* ii, Many passed it by with careless tread..But others..Pause to examine.

4. To inquire or search into, investigate (a question or subject); to consider or discuss critically; to try the truth or falsehood of (a proposition, statement, etc.).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* i. 34 The kyng byholdynge and diligently examyninge the thing, made a temple to hym. *c* 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camd. Soc.) 76 The cause wherof..hath bene ..shewed unto you; and..I desire and pray you reply to exammæn it. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 28 Thys thyng of Socrates semyth to me somewhat straunge..let vs a lytyl examyn thys. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* IV. i. 69 If you would take the paines but to examine the Warres of Pompey the Great. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 102 It Examins all the Circumstances of Time. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Few Men..have Talents or Opportunities for examining so copious a Subject. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II. ix. (1803) I. 235 We shall examine this theory afterwards. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 221 The plea which we are examining.. would have to be expressed in this way.

absol. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1676) 43/2 At the first sight all is well, but farther examine, you shall find them wise on the one side, and fools on the other.

b. with indirect question as *obj.*: To inquire, try to ascertain.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9618 Prestes shulde .. examyne what she [the midwife] couthe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 God proueth vs, what we be, and .. examyneth how moche we profyte in grace. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 22 Men will not bend their wits to examine whether things..be good or euill. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* V. (1843) 204/2 It was time to examin how he had lost those Priviledges. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II. viii. (1803) I. 195 To examine whether there might not be other first principles.

5. To test (a person) by questioning; *esp.* to interrogate in order to test the capacity or knowledge of (a pupil, a candidate for a certificate, degree, official employment, etc.). Const. *in,* † *of, on, upon.*

c 1380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 40 3if ony wille..comen to oure breþeren..late þe mynystris diligently examyne hem of þe comun feiþ and þe sacramentis of holy chirche. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iii. 16 Examine them in syllables of three letters, after in moe. 1715 PRIDEAUX *Reform. Univ.* liii. in *Life* 235 Such only, as shall obtain a certificate of approbation from the two Examiners who examined them, shall be qualified for the said Degree. 1730 *Burgh Rec. Dingwall* 30 Nov., in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. vi. (1876) 221 The particular passages upon which he was examined. *a* 1838 LD. ELDON in H. Twiss *Life* I. 57, I was examined in Hebrew and History. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* vi. 251 At the end of the time the poor wretches were examined..on all these subjects.

absol. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxviii. 283 The Visitours ..who are not satisfied, to examine where, and as they please. 1863 *Royal Charter* § 38 in *Lond. Univ. Calendar* (1866) 33 The said Chancellor..shall have power to examine for..the several..Degrees.

† **b.** To put questions on (what has been learned).

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* vii. 79 Especially examine those Verbs often, which haue two Preterperfect tenses. *Ibid.* 80 In examining the Syntax, it is the best to do it in Latine.

6. To interrogate formally, question (*esp.* a witness, an accused person).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 438 3if alle bisshopis..and freris weren wislyche examyned wheþer þey weren heretikis. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 54 The dravere he gert and obir ma Swa be examynyd, þat etc. 1533 EARL DERBY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 115 II. 43 William Dalton squyer examyned..deposith and saith. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xii. 98 Quhen thir ten hyrdis var exemnit .. quhar the samnete armye vas campit. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (Bullen) vi. 113 Now, Faustus, examine them of their several names and dispositions. 1673 *Essex Papers* (1890) 90 There were no questions asked but .. what they who were examined knew concerning Mr. Peter Talbott's exercising of Ecclesiasticall Jurisdiction. 1779 J. HARRIS in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 410 Sir Guy Carlton was four hours being examined at the Bar of the House. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 429 The usage had always been, upon a common recovery against husband and wife, to examine the wife. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 101/2 If a plaintiff consents to be examined as a witness his evidence may be admitted.

† **b.** To interrogate under torture. Cf. *question.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* E 395 To take awaie violently, and examine by torments. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxii. 24 The chiefe captaine .. bad that hee [Paul] should be examined by scourging. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 274 The Tormentors examined him all the while, and to no Purpose.

7. *intr.* † **a.** To look carefully, 'see to it' *that,* etc. (*rare*). **b.** To make examination, inquire *into.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 426 ¶ 2 To examine that no one over-heard them. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Dial. betw. Author & Friend,* Read their works, examine fair—Show me invention, fancy there. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 46/1 Authority is given to the court..to examine in a summary manner into any offence. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 90 To examine into the charges. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* (1882) 223 That is, to examine into the nature of real good.

Hence **Exa·mined** *ppl. a.*

1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 722 To be prepared with an examined copy of the writ. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., In..English law, an examined copy of a deed.. is a copy ..examined and certified by the proper officer.

Examinee (egzæ·minī·). [f. prec. vb. + -EE.] One examined; a person under examination.

1788 T. TWINING in *Mad. D'Arblay's Diary* 20 Jan., Don't you think .. that the Examinee .. has a natural right ..to examine the Examiner? 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 228/1 The answers given by examinees. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 528 'What verb should you like?' inquired the examinee. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* V. 296 What kind of knowledge can they [examination questions] be the test of, in the examinee?

Examiner (egzæ·minəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who looks into the nature or condition of (a person or thing); one who inquires or searches into (facts); an investigator. Also † an official inspector (*obs.*). Const. *of.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 202 Sinne is a spirituall leprosie, therfore let vs be also examiners of sinn. 1639 MASSINGER *Vnnat. Combat* V. ii, Be but a just examiner of thyself. 1665 *Orders Ld. Mayor Lond.* in De Foe *Plague* (1840) 39 That these examiners be sworn by the aldermen to .. learn .. what persons be sick. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 2 He was a strict Searcher and Examiner of businesses. 1799 V. KNOX *Consid. Lord's Supp.* § 21 Wks. 1824 VII. 452 The rigid examiners of Christ's pretensions .. seldom take into consideration .. the love of God.

b. Hence: a frequent title of newspapers.

1710–14 SWIFT, etc. (*title*) The Examiner. 1808–36 L. HUNT, etc. (*title*) The Examiner.

c. (More fully *Examiner of India Correspondence.*) Under the East India Company, the title of an official at the India House, who was responsible for the conduct of the Company's correspondence.

1779 *Royal Kalender* 212 Examiner of India correspondence, S. Wilks. 1836 *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 212 The duties of his [J. Mill's] important office, that of Chief Examiner to the East India Company. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 309 The duty of the so-called examiners was to examine the letters of the agents of the Company in India, and to draft instructions in reply. The character of the Company's government was almost entirely dependent upon their abilities as statesmen.

† **2.** One who examines or interrogates (an accused person, a witness, etc.); one who conducts an official inquiry. *Obs.*

1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII,* c. 14 If the same person so endited..do make suche profe as the saied examiners..shall thynke sufficiente. 1541 R. COPLAND *Maner to Exam. Lazares* Q ij, The examyners ought to enquyre of theym by the prymatyfe causes of lepry. 1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurth* 44 He was electe to be one of the examinours or commyssioners to make inquisicion of these thre pointes rehersed. *a* 1676 HALE *Com. Law Eng.* xii. § 9 A crafty

Clerk, Commissioner, or Examiner, will make a Witness speak what he truly never meant. 1681-6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 606 Nor did they [the Apostles]..alter any one of them [Circumstances] upon different Examinations before different Examiners.

b. *spec.* An officer, formerly of the Court of Chancery, now of the High Court of Justice, whose duty it is to take the depositions of witnesses when so directed by the court. Formerly more fully *Examiner in Chancery*.

3. A person appointed to conduct an examination of pupils, candidates for degrees, etc.

1715 [See Examine 5]. 1861 *Times* 29 Aug., To defeat cramming is the most useful..art of the Examiner. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 56 An Examination..conducted by the Regius Professor of Civil Law..with three or four other Examiners.

Hence **Exa·minership**, the office of examiner.

1880 in Webster *Supp.* 1881 *Athenæum* 14 May 655/2 It ought to make examinerships less the monopoly of resident tutors than they have been. 1885 *Law Times* 25 July 237/1 Solicitors would not like to take paid examinerships on the terms suggested.

Examining (egzæ·minin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Examine *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Examine, in various senses.

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ℙ 236 In the examynyng of 3oure counseiloures. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 193, I my self shalle make examynyng. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 20, I will now therefore proceed to the consideration and examining of three most important things. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xxii. (1627) 257 This strict examining will be a good meanes to make them attentive. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 6/1 Unskilled examining is doing serious damage to the cause of education.

attrib. 1793 Nelson 14 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I 300 He must be in London before the 7th of March as that is the examining day.

¶ Used gerundially with omission of *in*.

1815 Mrs. Pilkington *Celebrity* I. 222 During the time the wound was examining, Augustus worked himself up to a pitch of agony.

Exa·mining, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That examines; appointed to examine.

1783 *Lett. Radcliffe & James* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 232 The Bishop of Lincoln ordains. Bowerbank acts as examining chaplain. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* vi. 244 Oxford is now, with respect to its candidates for honours, little more than an examining body.

Hence **Exa·miningly** *adv.*, in an examining or scrutinizing manner; searchingly.

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* vii. li, She still kept her hand in his, and looked at him examiningly. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 Jan. 16/1 He looked at her so examiningly that she could not but pause.

Examplar (egzɑ·mplăɪ), *sb.* Now *rare*. Forms: 5 examplaire, -ayre, -eir, -ire, exawmplere, 5–7 exampler, 6– examplar. [a. OF. *examplaire, exemplaire* (see Exemplar), semi-learned form of *essamplaire*:—late L. *exemplārium*, f. *exemplum* Example *sb.*

Now almost superseded by *exemplar*; it is possible that some of the recent instances may be merely misprints.]

1. A pattern, model; a perfect specimen (of some quality); a person or thing to be imitated.

c 1430 Lydg. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 47 Moder of ihesu, myrrour of chastite..Trew examplire of verginite. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* D iij b, After thexamplayre of his sone. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 60 They .. toke their examplar out of the dotages of the Gentiles. 1568 E. Tilney *Flower of Friendship*, A silent person is the exampler of wisedome. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* ix. 23 It is necessarie therefore that the examplers of the cælestials be cleansed with these. 1603 Daniel *Panegyr. King* xxiii, There, great examplar! prototype of kings! 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 311 He could no longer have a living examplar to copy from. 1860 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Nil nisi bonum* 228 An examplar of goodness, probity, and pure life.

† **b.** ? A deterrent example. *Obs.*

[1560 (see Examplar *a.*).]

† **2.** A book of (moral) examples. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* A ij, I tolde them that I wolde make a book and an examplayre for my doughters.

3. † A copy, transcript (*obs.*). **b.** An exemplar (of a book), one of the 'copies' of which the edition consists.

1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. xxix. (1859) 62 Euery good kynge is preised by the exampler [Fr. *lexemplaire*], figure, or statua of his good condicion, and knowen therby, ryght as a man is knowen by his visage. *c* 1475 *Partenay* Prol. 131 That I ther take the exampleir wold Off a boke of his which that he had made. 1572 W. Malim in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. i. 121 With what paine and diligence, I referre me to them which are skilfull in the Italian tongue, or may the better iudge, if it please them to trie the same, casting aside this exampler. 1880 *Academy* 4 Sept. 163/1 Pamphlets existing in unique examplars.

† **4.** A piece of needlework containing examples of stitches, etc.: see Sampler. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 217/2 Exampler for a woman to worke by, *exemple*. 1583 Rich *Phylotus & Emelia* (1835) 13 She might goe seeke out her examplers, and to peruse whiche woorke would doe beste in a Ruffe.

† **Exa·mplar,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 examplair. [ad. OF. *examplaire*: see Exemplar *a.*] = Exemplary in various senses: **a.** Serving or fitted to serve as an example, pattern, or model; **b.** ? Serving as a deterrent (quot. 1560; but this may be an instance of prec. sb.).

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 819 To that falt [unchastity in a Vestal] is na grace, Bot eirdit quik, to the laif examplair. 1602 T. Fitzherbert *Defence* 8 Wee ad therto his religious lyfe, so examplar for all kynd of vertue. *a* 1631 Donne in *Selections* (1840) 26 Wash thyself in these three examplar baths of Christ's tears.

Examplary: see Exemplary.

Example (egzɑ·mp'l), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 exemple, exsaumple, 5–6 exaumple, -awmple, (5 axampil, exsawmple, 6 exampul(l), 5–6 *Sc.* exaimple, exampill, -empill, 5– example. [a. OF. *example, exemple*, a refashioning (after Lat.) of earlier *essample* (see Asaumple):—L. *exemplum*, f. *exem-, eximĕre* to take out: see Exempt. The primary sense is thus 'something taken out, a Sample, specimen'. The main Eng. senses are derived from Lat. through Fr. In the arrangement below the presumed logical order has been adopted in preference to the order in which the senses are recorded in Eng. See also Asaumple, Ensample, Sample, which are ultimately the same word.]

1. A typical instance; a fact, incident, quotation, etc. that illustrates, or forms a particular case of, a general principle, rule, state of things, etc.; a person or thing that may be taken as an illustration of a certain quality. Phrases, *For, by way of, example*; formerly also (ellipt.) *example* in same sense.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 3 And to thys manyfold of nature Exaimplys, acordyth weel scrypture. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 22 They see exampullys of many and dyverse, wych wythout profyt had attemptyd the same. 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 123 Example his reporting of the baptisme wordes over himselve..maketh nether baptisme ne absolution. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 12 Foure familiar exempilles drawin fra the haly scripture. 1585 Jas. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 61 As for exempill 3e man not say Then feir nocht Nor heir ocht. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 Wee shall finde many the like examples. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 52 Eight pence difference, example, There goeth four load of Sand. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* Ded. Wks. 1887 XIV. 164 Can we, for example, give the praise of valour to a man who [etc.]. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 210 No criticism can be instructive which .. is not full of examples and illustrations. 1842 W. Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 62, I might weary you with examples, showing that, etc. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. viii. 265 Almost all glaciers present examples of such [glacier] tables. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 273 A round, for example, is 'a figure' and not simply 'figure'. 1885 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iii. 69 The will is to Science the first example of power.

b. A problem framed to exemplify a rule in arithmetic, mathematics, etc.; an exercise.

1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* II. 96 Practice to play this Example of the Notes ascending and descending. 1847 Goodwin (*title*), A Collection of Problems and Examples adapted to the Elementary Course of Mathematics. 1888 Wolstenholme (*title*), Examples for Practice in the use of Seven-figure Logarithms.

c. A specimen (of workmanship). Also, a 'copy' of a book, etc. (now only with reference to rarities).

1530 Palsgr. 217/2 Example of a boke, *copie*. *a* 1553 Ascham in Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* (1576) 437, I have sent examples [of this Epistle] to the Kinges majestie, and the rest of that noble and gallant companie. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. v. 11 Whiche a man shall finde described in some examples of Dioscorides. 1875 Fortnum *Majolica* v. 48 This Florentine porcelain is especially rare; scarcely thirty examples being known to exist. 1880 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/3 A London bookseller lately disposed of an example for four shillings and sixpence. *Mod.* The gallery contains several examples of this master.

2. *Logic.* = Gr. παράδειγμα (Aristotle). The species of argument in which the major premiss of a syllogism is assumed from a particular instance.

a 1679 Hobbes *Rhet.* I. ii. (1681) 3 An Example is a short Induction, and an Enthymeme a short Syllogisme. 1774 Reid *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 7 Aristotle gives some observations upon imperfect syllogisms; such as..example, which is an imperfect induction. 1860 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* 249 The Example is an argument which proves some thing to be true in a particular case from another particular case. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 505 Example comes into use when we identify something unknown with that which is known.

3. A signal instance of punishment intended to have a deterrent effect; a warning, caution; a person whose fate serves as a deterrent to others. Chiefly in phrases, † *For*, † *in example, to make* (*a person*, etc.) *an example, an example of* (*a person*); also, *to take example*.

1382 Wyclif *Jude* i. 7 Sodom and Gomor .. ben maad ensaumple [*v.r.* exsaumple], sustenynge peyne of euerlastinge fijr. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 204 Caused the lord Welles.. to be behedded there, to the terrible example of other, which shal put their confidence in the promise of a prince. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* 1253 Hanged at Greenewiche..for robberies, in example of all other. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Massac. Paris* III. iv, All rebels under Heaven Shall take example by his punishment. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 332 An arrant knaue..which I beseech your worship to correct your selfe, for the example of others. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 76 Brought to the barre to be punished for example sake. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 389 Let these mens unhappy examples be a warning to others. 1711 Addison *Spect.* 16 ℙ 3, I..will not be provoked .. to make an Example of any particular Criminal. 1793 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 388 The examples are so striking and terrifying that every individual trembles. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 4 (1806) I. 140 They must be made an example of. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* x, Has he not given at times Example fierce of wrath and judgment?

4. A parallel case in the past; also in phrases, *beyond, without example*.

1530 Palsgr. 217/2 Example a symilitude of a thyng, *exemple*. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 13 Such temperate order in so fierce a course, Doth want Example. 1707 Freind *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 50 A Discipline and Generosity without example. 1726 Butler *Serm.* iv. 76 He was mild and gentle beyond Example. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 205 The demand upon gunsmiths for every species of fire-arms has been beyond all former example. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* Pref., A spirit and a wisdom which has few examples.

5. A precedent appealed to, to justify or authorize any course of action. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1509–10 *Act.* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 That thees grauntz be not take in example to the Kyngez of England in tyme to comme. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. x. (1591) 188 Hordeonius..beganne a very ill example, that all letters sent from abroade should be deliuered to the standerd-bearers of the Legions. 1647–8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 11 Katherine of Medicis..according to many Examples of former times, pleaded the right .. to assume .. the regency. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 853 With a Saving Clause, that it should not be drawn into Example.

6. A person's action or conduct regarded as an object of imitation; often qualified by adjs. *good, bad, evil*, etc. Phrases, *To give, leave, set an example*. Also, a person whose conduct ought to be imitated; a 'pattern' of excellence.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim.* iv. 12 Be thou ensaumple [*v. r.* exsaumple] of feithful men in word..in feith, in chastite. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 10 They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. i, Gyuyng example to alle the Barons. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3099 Neuer we .. mycht Have bet axampil than iffith ws 3one knycht. 1570 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 66 This Court also neuer lacked many faire examples, for yong ientlemen to folow. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 185 Forc'd either to Imitate, or as I do, to celebrate your Example. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* I, He copies from his master Sylla well, And would the dire example far excell. 1796 H. Hunter *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 588 Of this our own Country ought to set the example to the Nations. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. II. 241 You copy the outline of a model: you imitate the spirit of an example. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* viii, If you will set me that example, I promise to follow it.

b. In generalized sense: Action or conduct that induces imitation; *hence*, 'influence that disposes to imitation' (J.).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. xvi. (1495) C ij a/1 The angels take by yefte and yeue forth by example. 1653 Walton *Angler* 47 Well, you know what example is able to do. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 73 Example, that imperious Dictator Of all that's good, or bad to human Nature. *a* 1729 J. Rogers 19 *Serm.* iv. (1735) 70 Example is a Motive of a very prevailing Force on the Actions of Men. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 196 Example is the school of mankind. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* ii. (1876) 35 Example is far more than precept. It is instruction in action.

c. *To take example*: to learn by, or copy, the example of another. Const. † *at, by*, † *of*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 568 A gentil Maunciple was ther of a temple, Of which achatours mighten take exemple. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 86 He is right happy that can chastyse himself taking example by other. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 103 b, Ye shall take exaumple at me. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Porrex* ix, Example take you Princes of the land. 1611 Cotgr., *Exemplairement*, exemplarily; for others to follow, or to take example by. 1632 Sherwood, To take example by, *patronner*.

d. *Of* (*bad*) *example* (= L. *mali exempli*, Fr. *de mauvais exemple*). *rare*.

1865 M. Arnold *Ess. in Criticism* 66 Some people will say these are little things; they are not, they are of bad example.

¶ **e.** A pattern, design to be copied. *Obs.* (A mere Latinism.)

1539 Bible (Taverner) 1 *Chron.* xxviii. 12 Dauid gaue Salomon his son the paterne of the porch..and the example of that was in his mynde. 1609 — (Douay) *Num.* viii. 4 According to the example which our Lord shewed to Moyses, so wrought he the candlesticke.

¶ **7.** An alleged designation for a company (of 'masters'). *Obs.*—[0]

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Example of maisteris

8. Comb., as *example-giver*.

1540 Coverdale *Fruitf. Less.* i. (1593) R iv b, Before vs we haue an high perfect example giuer.

Example (egzɑ·mp'l), *v.* Also 5 exawmplyn, 5–6 exaumple, 6 exemple. [f. prec. sb. Cf. OF. *exemplier*.]

1. *trans.* To exemplify; to furnish a model or pattern of; to find or give an example or instance of; also with sentence as *obj. Obs.* exc. in *passive*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 144/2 Exawmplyn, *exemplifico*. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 452 For to exaumple bi hise dedis to othere men the seid iiij[i] principal governaunce. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxxviii. 128 My meaning..last exampled by my fleeing with flise. 1598 Chapman *Iliad* IV. 238 He examples this With toiling, like the worst, on foot. 1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 18 To example to other how much it pleaseth God to fauour good intentions. 1655 E. Terry *Voy. E. India* 218 Keeping to their old fashions exampled to them by their predecessors. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI. 343 Exampling hardiest deeds, Salisbury struck down the foe. 1828 Carlyle in *Foreign Rev.* II. 116 Of an interest altogether peculiar, and not in this degree exampled in recent

literature. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* 89 Burke devoted himself to this duty with a fervid assiduity that has not often been exampled, and has never been surpassed.

b. Of things: To be an example of.

1881 *Athenæum* 25 June 840/1 Mr. Arnold quotes, as exampling Wordsworth at his highest, the single line, Will no one tell me what she sings?

†2. To hold forth (a person) as an example. Also with *out*. *Obs.*

1625 FLETCHER *Lover's Progr.* II. iii, You are the pattern of fair friendship, Exampled for your love. 1639 W. SCLATER (Jun.) *Worthy Communicant* 7 The stroke of God's displeasure; of which Nadab and Abihu .. are exampled out for our warning. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xx. 268 Fortune had an intent to example him..for his sufferings.

†3. To furnish an antecedent example or precedent for; to justify by precedents. *Obs.*

1587 (*title*), A Defence of the honorable Sentence and Execution of the Queene of Scots, exempled with analogies. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 121 That I may example my digression by some mighty president. 1595 — *John* IV. iii. 57 [This shall] proue a deadly blood-shed but a iest, Exampled by this heynous spectacle.

4. †a. Of things: To serve as an example or warning to (*obs.*). b. Of persons: To set an example to, instruct by example. *rare.*

1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* III. 25 Let the poore Cutlers mishap example others. 1631 LAUD *Seven Serm.* (1651) 325 And what a Kings Son may learne, when he is exampled by such a Father. 1772 J. WOOLMAN *Jrnl.* x. (1840) 147 Placing children..where they may be likely to be exampled and instructed. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* (1839) 315 Taught by God's word, exampled by God's providence, commanded by God's law. 1881 W. E. HENLEY in *Academy* 27 Aug. 156/1 The pair settle quietly down .. generally exampling their friends and neighbours. 1883 E. BALFOUR in *Mag. Art* Aug. 398 They..example those whom they are engaged in teaching.

†5. *intr.* a. To serve as an example or warning. b. To quote an example. *Obs.*

1571 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 28 This suddaine death .. of this false Tod..examples exhortand folke to amend. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, I will example unto you: Your opponent makes entry as you are engaged with your mistress.

Hence **Exa·mpled** *ppl. a.*, that is made an example. **Exa·mpling** *ppl. a.*, that sets an example.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epithal.* x, Search, Sun, and thou wilt find They are th' exampled Paire, and mirrour of their kind. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* VI. 75 A dreadful lesson of exampled fate. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 337 Thy brave exampling hand Might double our young Grecian spirits.

†**Exa·mpleless,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 7 examplesse. [f. EXAMPLE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without an example or precedent; unexampled.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 587 What is become of that .. wonderfull examplelesse example? 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. iv, So examplêsse [*sic*] and vnblam'd a life, As that of the renown'd Germanicus.

Exampleship (egza·mp'lʃip). *rare*⁻¹. [f. EXAMPLE *sb.* + -SHIP.] The function of setting an example.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 743/2 Exampleship belongs to them [the queen on her throne, the father in his family, etc.] as a sort of heritage.

†**Exa·mplify,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EX- *prefix*¹ + AMPLIFY.] *trans.* = AMPLIFY.

1677 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* III. i, I will, as I see cause, extenuate, or examplify Matter of Fact.

Examplify, obs. form of EXEMPLIFY.

Examply, var. of EXEMPLY *v. Obs.*

Exan.

1597 GERARD *Herbal, Suppl. to Table Eng. Names,* Exan is Croswort, yet not our *Cruciata.*

†**Exangera·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Ex- *pref.*¹ + ANGER *v.* + -ATION.] Provocation to anger.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xviii. 306 Instead of hoped Contentation: wee reape vexation, exangeration, distraction. *Ibid.* 307 They subject the Soule to exceeding divisions, distractions, exangerations and vexations.

Exanguin, -guious, -guous, etc.: see EXS-.

†**Exa·ngulous,** *a. Obs.*⁻° [f. EX- *prefix*¹ + L. *angul-us* ANGLE + -OUS.] Without angles or corners. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH, etc.

†**Exa·nimal,** *a. Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *exanimāl-is,* f. *ex-* (see EX-) + *anima* breath. Cf. *animal.*] Lifeless, breathless. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

Exanimate (egz-, eksæ·nimĕt), *ppl a.* [ad. L. *exanimāt-us,* pa. pple. of *exanimāre*: see next.]

1. Deprived of life, lifeless, dead; rarely of an inorganic substance = INANIMATE.

1552 HULOET, Exanimate or kylled, *confectus.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 7 Ships, which had been wrecked late..stuck with carcases exanimate. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* ix. § 1 (1643) 469 Oftentimes by dust and knocks they [bears] are almost exanimate and without life. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 23/2 The circling halo beam'd .. Upon that face, clothed in a smile benign, Though yet exanimate. 1848 MILLER *First Impr.* ii. (1857) 23 It is a petrifaction—a fossil .. an exanimate stone. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 338 Thither, almost exanimate from fright..was he conveyed.

b. Lifeless in appearance; without respiration.

1619 R. JONES *Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 490 They were exanimate; but whether that Fit held them only by way of Syncope, or [etc.]. 1837 *Old Commodore* I. 219 Exanimate, collapsed, the Commodore .. was .. lifted on board. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XVIII. viii, Squills again closed his eyes, and became exanimate.

2. Deprived or destitute of animation or courage; spiritless.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 185 At whose fall the residew became so hartelesse and exanimate that.. they were all slayne. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 253 Out of heart, crest-faln, exanimate. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 1049 The grey morn Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch Exanimate by love. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 853 Pale, curbed, exanimate, in dull despair. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 217 The comparatively exanimate productions of a hundred moralists.

Exanimate (egz-, eksæ·nimeĭt), *v. rare* in mod. use. Also 7 exanimat. [f. L. *exanimāt-* ppl. stem of *exanimāre* to deprive of life, f. *ex-* out + *anima* breath of life.]

†1. *trans.* a. To deprive of life; to kill. b. To deprive of the appearance of life; to render breathless or unconscious. *Obs.*

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil & P.* Sonn. lvi, Thy love, which doth each part exanimate. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 225 A Charcoal-fire will quickly exanimate you and cast you into a sowne. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 24 That they might exanimate .. all those whose life .. they envy or hate.

b. *fig. humorous.* To knock the breath out of.

1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 738 Mr. Sayce has furnished enough grammatical details, not only to 'flutter' the Aryans, but to exanimate most believers in a grammar at all.

†2. To deprive of courage or spirit; to dishearten, dispirit. *Obs.*

1552 in HULOET. 1567 DRANT *Horace' Epist.* II. i. G vj, These two doth much exanimate And strykes the hart full coulde. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* ii. 14 Ustion .. is horrible to the .. apprehension; for it doth in a manner exanimat cowardly persons. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 141 If it be attended..with suffering, it will exanimate and sink him. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Hence **Exa·nimated, Exa·nimating** *ppl. adjs.*

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 3 But our brave Hero, whom I now describe, Is none of that exanimated Tribe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 341 The old Magicians by reason of this exanimating property, did not a little glory in these beasts.

Exanimation (egz-, eksæ·nimē·ʃən). [ad. L. *exanimātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *exanimāre*: see EXANIMATE *v.*] †a. Deprivation of life (*obs.*). b. 'Apparent death from swooning' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). c. Deprivation of spirits, disheartening, discouragement.

a. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* xvi. 148 Fear..scattering [the spirits] from the Fountain of Life, into the external parts, making a dissolution almost to exanimation.

b. 1731–1800 BAILEY, *Exanimation* .. a swooning or such a sinking of the Spirits as is attended with the Loss of Sense for some time.

c. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 175 Euery accent .. exclamation, indignation..exanimation, exultation, fitly deliuered, is, etc. 1635 VALENTINE *Four Sea-Serm.* 55 An examination of the mariners..because of the greatnesse of the danger.

‖ **Ex animo** (eks æ·nimo). [L. *ex* out of + *animō,* abl. of *animus* soul.] Literally: From the soul; hence, heartily, sincerely.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xviii. (1627) 214 To dispute, as if *ex animo* in good earnest, with all contention and vehemencie. 1843 ROBERTSON in *Life* I. 101 As to the Church of England, I am hers, *ex animo.*

†**Exa·nimous,** *a. Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *exanim-is* lifeless + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exanimous,* without spirit or life. Hence in Johnson and in mod. Dicts.

†**Exa·nnual,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [App. f. Ex- *prefix*¹ + ANNUAL.] In *Exannual Roll*: a roll kept at the Exchequer to which debts to the Crown presumed to be irrecoverable were transferred, instead of being carried forward in the 'Annual Roll' from year to year.

1650 *Order Ct. of Exchequer* in Hale *Sheriffs Accompts* (1683) 96 So much of the said Firmes as..are become illeviable, shall be..conveyed out of the said annual Roll and Sheriffs Accompts into the exannual Roll of this Court.

Exannulate (eksæ·niŭlĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. Ex- priv. + ANNUL-US + -ATE².] Having no *annulus* or ring round the sporangium, as certain ferns; opposed to ANNULATE.

1861 BENTLEY *Bot.* 369 Those in which the ring is absent are said to be exannulate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* x. § 2. 361 Not dehiscent, exannulate.

†**Exa·nnulose,** *a. Zool. Obs.* [f. Ex- privative + ANNUL-US + -OSE.] Of certain invertebrate animals: Having a body not consisting of rings or ring-like segments.

1832 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* I. 8 Communications relating to the exannulose invertebrate tribes have been made as yet only by myself.

Exanthalose (eksæ·nθălōus). *Min.* [f. Gr. ἐξανθ-έειν (see EXANTHEMA) + ἅλ-ς salt + -OSE. (First used in Fr. by Beudant *Minéral.* (1832) II. 475.)] (See quots.)

1837 R. ALLAN *Phillips' Min.* 198 Exantholose. 1844 DANA *Min.* 221. 1868 *Ibid.* 637 *Exanthalose* .. is a white efflorescence, such as results from the exposure to the air of glauber salt. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 613 *Exanthalose,* native sulphate of sodium.

Exanthem (eksæ·nθĕm). *Path.* [Anglicized form of next.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exanthemes,* the Small-Pox, wheals or pushes in a mans skin, Measles. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 737 The extensive superficial exanthems are peculiar to the first months of the disease. 1876 J. S. BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* 290 The term *exanthem* .. should be exclusively applied to the several eruptions which attend and characterise the infectious fevers.

‖ **Exanthema** (eksănθī·mă). Pl. -ata. [late L., a. Gr. ἐξάνθημα eruption, f. ἐξανθέειν, f. ἐξ- out + ἀνθέειν to blossom, f. ἄνθος blossom.]

1. *Path.* An efflorescence, eruption, or rash such as takes place in measles, small-pox, etc. Also, a disease characterized by efflorescence; an eruptive disease. Chiefly *pl.*

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Exanthemata,* the small pox are pustules, and the measles spots which, etc. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. xxiv. 367 Some few persons of gross habits have .. been seized with putrid fevers, attended with exanthemata. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 383 Framboesia .. resembles variola and the other exanthemata. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 15 Certain febrile affections, especially the acute exanthemata.

2. *Bot.* Blotches and eruptive excrescences on the surface of leaves.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exanthematic (eksæ·nθĭmæ·tik), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. ἐξανθηματ-, stem of ἐξάνθημα (see prec.) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, an exanthema; eruptive.

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 106 Hospital gangrene is a precursor of exanthematic typhus.

Exanthematology (e·ksănθĭmătǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec.: see -LOGY.] The doctrine or study of the exanthemata; a treatise on eruptive fevers.

[1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exanthematologia,* an account or treatise of eruptive fevers, the measles and small pox.] 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exanthematous (eksănθī·mătəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of, or pertaining to, or of the nature of an exanthema; efflorescent.

1755 JOHNSON, *Exanthematous,* pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive. 1780 LAYARD *Cattle Distemp.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 543 The contagion was not of the exanthematous sort. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 429/1 In the exanthematous diseases, the blood partakes of the general disorder of the system. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 108/1 Fever is an essential element in exanthematous disease.

Exanthine (eksæ·nθəin). [f. Gr. ἐξανθ-έειν (see EXANTHEMA) + -INE.] The Purree or Indian yellow of India. 1875 in URE *Dict. Arts.*

†**Exa·ntlate,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *exantlāt-us,* pa. pple. of *exantlāre*: see EXANTLATE *v.*] Pumped out; drained.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 81 Not yet exantlate and exhausted with generating and concocting.

†**Exa·ntlate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exantlāt-* ppl. stem of *exantlāre* to draw out (a liquid).

The etymology of the L. word is disputed; some, relying on the variant spelling *exanclare* (which seems to be the better attested of the two), consider it to be f. *ex-* out + *anculus* servant, so that the primary sense would be 'to draw (water, etc.) as a servant.' Others regard the word as ad. Gr. ἐξαντλεῖν to pump out, empty (liquids), f. ἐξ out + ἀντλος hold of a ship. In any case the fig. use of *exantlare* or *exanclare* for 'to endure to the uttermost' must have been suggested by the precisely similar use of the Gr. word.]

1. *trans.* To draw out as from a well.

c 1650 CHARLETON cited by BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (1656) [cf. quot. 1650 s. v. EXANTLATION].

2. To waste away, spend, exhaust. Also *refl.*

1660–3 BOYLE *Usef. Nat. Phil.* II. v, Acid or saline liquors, which .. soon coagulate, or exantlate themselves by working, and thereby become unfit for future operations. 1680 — *Scept. Chem.* II. 117 By time those seeds are Weari'd or Exantlated, or unable to Act their Parts..any Longer.

†**Exantla·tion.** *Obs.* [f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The action of drawing out, as water from a well; *fig.* only.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 Truth which wise men say doth lye in a well, is not recoverable but by exantlation. 1650 CHARLETON tr. *Van Helmont's Delir. Catarrhi* Pref. 7 A deplorable remora to the timely exantlation of Truth. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Introd., To draw up by exantlation or display by incision. 1731–1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

2. Exhaustion; exhausted condition.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 42 Most of them have annexed their own cruelties..rottennesse, exantlation of their powers.

Exappendiculate (e·ksæpĕndi·kiŭlĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. Ex- *prefix*¹ + L. *appendicul-a* (APPENDICLE) + -ATE².] Having no appendicles or appendages.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 48 Petals exappendiculate.

Exarate (e·ksăre·t), *a. Entom.* [ad. L. *exarāt-us,* pa. pple. of *exarāre*: see next *v.*] (See quot.)

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 76 The chrysalis .. differs .. in being 'free' or 'exarate'. 1888 — (ed. Jackson) 152 Of the first kind of pupa two varieties are distinguishable. In one the larval skin is simply thrown off. It is known as incomplete, exarate or *libera.*

†**E·xarate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exarāt-* ppl. stem of *exarāre* to plough up; also, to trace characters on a waxen tablet, f. *ex-* out + *arāre* to plough.]

1. *trans.* To dig or plough up.
1656-81 in Blount *Glossogr.*
2. To write or note down.
1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 230 God hath an observing eye over a Penitent, and doth exarate and can enumerate all his manifestations.

Exaration (eksărē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *exarātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exarāre*: see Exarate *v.*]
† 1. The action of ploughing. *Obs.*—°
1658-96 in Phillips. 1721-1800 in Bailey.
2. The action of tracing (characters) upon stone, or writing. Also *concr.* a writing; a composition; *rare* in mod. use.
1631 R. Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 76 This pleadeth the necessitie of..their exaration, or drawing, as it were, with his pencill on the Tables of stone. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Ep. to Pordage's Mystic Div.* 94 These exarations of his Penn. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 389 The Whimsical Exarations of Socinus, Crellius, etc. 1755 in Johnson. 1840 W. H. Morley in Lane *Arab. Nts.* (1841) III. 743 The story in the Persian MS...is written in three different hands. The first part .. has been apparently added since the exaration of the other two.

† **Exa·rceate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. Ex- *prefix* [1] + L. *arcē-re* to keep off + -ate [3].] *trans.* To hinder, prevent.
1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 256 It [aloes] takes away obstructions, exarceates putretude.

Exarch (e·ksaɹk). Also 6 exarke. [ad. L. *exarch-us*, a. Gr. ἔξαρχος, in class. Gr. a leader, chief, f. ἐξάρχειν to take the lead, f. ἐξ (see Ex- *pref.*[2]) + ἄρχειν to begin, rule. In the post-classical uses represented by the Eng. word, the prefix was perh. taken in the sense 'out, sent out'.]
1. Under the Byzantine emperors, the governor of a distant province, as Africa or Italy; in the latter case with title 'Exarch of Ravenna'. (The title was revived in the Holy Roman Empire: see quot. 1751.)
1588 Allen *Admon.* 44 So did S. Gregory the first moue Genadius the Exarke, to make warres against the heritikes. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 107 Ravenna, where some Emperors have kept their courts, and after them their Exarches or lieutenants. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The emperor Frederic created Heraclius .. exarch of the whole kingdom of Burgundy. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 120 These remote provinces [Italy and Africa] required the presence of a supreme magistrate; he was indifferently styled the exarch or the patrician. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* i. 11 Governed by a lieutenant of the Emperor of Constantinople, under the title of exarch of the five cities of Pentapolis. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 132 The Exarch of Ravenna, the representative of the Byzantine Empire. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 205 The Pope .. anointing .. Pepin and his two sons .. as Patricians of the Romans thus occupying the condition of the Exarch.
2. *Eccl.* In the Eastern Church, a title originally equivalent to 'archbishop', 'metropolitan', or 'patriarch', which in early use were employed almost indiscriminately. Subsequently, 'a bishop having charge of a province, and next in rank to a patriarch' (*Catholic Dict.*); also, a legate or deputy of the patriarch, entrusted with some special charge or mission.
a 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xvi. 421 In the council of Carthage..it was decreed, that the bishop of the chief see should not be entitled the exarch of priests. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 58 Gregorius Hieromonachus, the Patriarchal Exarch from Trapezunt. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In 493 Sebas was established exarch, or chief, of all the anchorets within the territory of Jerusalem. 1851 Hussey *Papal Power* ii. 74 Bishops or clergy should appeal from their metropolitan to the exarch of the Province. 1877 E. Venables in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 288/1 He [Basil of Caesareia] was metropolitan of Cappadocia, and exarch of Pontus. 1884 Arnold-Forster in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 412 The constitution of the Bulgarian Exarch by the Porte in 1870.
Hence **Exa·rchal** *a.*, of or pertaining to an exarch.
1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. ix. 414 The exarchal government from the first had only been powerful to tyrannise and feeble to protect.

Exarchate (e·ksaɹkeˑt, eksā·ɹkĕt). Also 6-7 exarchat, -cat. [ad. late L. *exarchāt-us*, f. *exarchus*: see Exarch. Cf. Fr. *exarchat.*]
1. The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an exarch, whether a. civil, or b. ecclesiastical.
a. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 196 b, Longinus brought in a new name of dignitie, that is to witte, the exarchate of Italie. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* 259* After the overthrow of the Exarchat..the Romans began to be governed by .. the Popes. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 16. 469/2 Justinus the second instituted the Exarchate of Ravenna. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Exarch* The exarchs subsisted about a hundred and eighty-five years, and ended in Eutychius; under whose exarchate the city of Ravenna was taken by the Lombard king.
b. 1876 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/6 A self-governed province, including the territory of the Bulgarian exarchate.
2. The province or territory governed by an exarch, whether a. civil, or b. ecclesiastical.
a. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 117/1 Pipinus..gaue..to the said see of Rome, the exarchat or princedome of Rauenna. 1764 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 39 Pepin and Charlemagne..gave the duchy of Rome and the exarchate of Ravenna to the popes. 1861 J. Sheppard *Fall Rome* vi. 314 The Byzantines still retained the exarchate.
b. 1877 E. Venables in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 290/2 He [Basil] was to be found in every part of his exarchate.
Hence † **Exa·rchateshi·p,** *Obs.*
1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Justin's Hist.* Hh vj a, Iustinivs .. instituted the Exarchatship.

† **E·xarchy.** *Obs.*—° [f. Exarch + -y [3].] = prec.
1656-81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Exarchy*, the chief place of dignity under the Emperor, the Lieutenancy of the Empire. 1721-1800 in Bailey.

Exareolate (eksˌărē·ŏlet), *a. Bot.* [f. Ex- *prefix* [1] + Areola + -ate [2].] Unmarked by areolæ; not areolate. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Exarillate (eksˌæ·rilet), *a. Bot.* [f. Ex- *prefix* [1] + L. *arill-us* Aril + -ate [2].] Having no aril; not arillate.
1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 150 Corolla with a twisted æstivation..exarillate seeds.

Exaristate (eksˌări·stet), *a. Bot.* [f. Ex- *prefix* [1] + Arista + -ate [2].] Having no arista, awn, or beard; not aristate.
1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exarticulate (eksˌaɹti·kiŭlĕt), *a. Entom.* [mod. f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + L. *articul-us* joint + -ate [2]. (Late L. had *exarticulātus* in sense 'inarticulate'.)] Not jointed; not consisting of two parts.
1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 78 An elongated exarticulate base, representing the handle of a whip.

Exarticulate (eksˌaɹti·kiŭleˑt), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ate [3].] *trans.* † a. 'To put out of joint; dislocate' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-81). *Obs.* b. 'To remove a limb, or a part of a limb, at a joint' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exarticulation (e·ksˌaɹtikiŭlē·ʃən). [f. as prec. + -ation.]
† 1. The putting (a limb) out of joint; dislocation, luxation. *Obs.*
1658 in Phillips. 1721 in Bailey; whence in mod. Dicts.
2. Amputation at a joint; removal of a limb, or a part of a limb, at a joint.
1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Exa·rtuate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. late L. *exartuāt-* ppl. stem of *exartuāre* (Carpentier), f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *artus* joint: cf. Artuate.]
1656-81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Exartuate*, to carve as meat is carved, to quarter as the hangman doth.

† **Exa·sper,** *v. Obs.* [ad. (directly or through F. *exaspér-er*) L. *exasper-āre*: see Exasperate *v.*] = Exasperate *v.*
1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* vii. 96 b, A lyon is a cruell beast yf he be exaspered. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 9 Whosoever hee bee that exaspereth.

Exasperate (egzɑ·spĕreˑt), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *exasperāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exasperāre*: see Exasperate *v.*]
† A. *pa. pple.*; in various senses of the vb. *Obs.*
1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 160 Wherwith thei beeyng exasperate .. wente vnto two gentilmen dwellyng hereby. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 119 Yf it be so that the cough haue exasperat and made rough the tounge. 1585 Lloyd *Treas. Health* H viij, Apply vnto the head beyng shauen: mustarde seed, & the skynne shalbe exasperate and the rewme dryed. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. vi. 38 This report Hath so exasperate their King, that hee Prepares for some attempt of Warre. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel* XIV. v. 8 This rigor of his .. was much more exasperate by information given of certain offensive crimes.
B. *ppl. a.*
1. *Bot.* Rough; covered with short stiff points.
1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*
2. = Exasperated 2 and 3. *arch.*
1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 211 Some diseases would be more exasperat and angry. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 34 *Ther.* Do I curse thee? *Patr.* Why no .. *Ther.* No? why art thou then exasperate? 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 79 Matters grew more exasperate betweene the two kings of England and France. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* II. 190 To the exasperate patience of the foe [we opposed] Desperate endurance. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 167 He pours out the whole full flood, fiery and exasperate, of his emotions. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* IV. 177 Swallows which the exasperate dying year Sets spinning in black circles.

Exasperate (egzɑ·spĕreˑit), *v.* Also 6-7 exasperat. [f. L. *exasperāt-* ppl. stem of *exasperāre* to roughen, irritate, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *asper* rough.]
† 1. To make harsh or rugged; to add harshness to (language, sounds, etc.); to render (laws) more severe. *Obs.*
1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 177 Cadences bound with the fourth or seuenth .. being in long notes will exasperat the harmonie. 1634 H. R. *Salerne Regim.* 155 Nuts..exasperate the voyce and make it like a Cranes voyce. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xvii, Not considering that the Law should be exasperated according to our estimation of the injury. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 264 So great hath been the bloody wickednesse of these times, that this Law hath been somewhat more exasperated. 1692 *Christ Exalted* 99 Our Translators do rather mollifie, than exasperate, the word *timeas*, and say, Thou hast aborred. 1765 Beattie *On Churchill* 87 Did hate to vice exasperate thy style, No—Bufo match'd the vilest of the vile.
2. To increase the fierceness or violence of (a disease, pain, appetite, etc.). Now with mixed notion of 3, 4.
1611 Cotgr., *Aigrun*, any thing that encreases, or exasperates, a disease, or sore. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* in *Beauties of B.* (1846) 59 Rubbing the sore doth tend to exasperate and inflame it. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 197 All the other Symptoms will be exasperated by the tumult which Evacuations cause. 1783 P. Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 311 Scirrhus or cancer .. was exasperated, and made worse by it. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1874) II. 347 Two injuries on the head, one of which was so much exasperated by fatigue. 1850 Lynch *Theoph. Trinal* v. 83 If we do not heed the claim of the different appetites .. we exasperate them.
† b. To make more grievous or painful; to aggravate. Also, to represent as worse; to exaggerate, magnify. *Obs.*
1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 36 He speaketh modestly, least by exasperating ouermuch the sinne and errour in the faythfull, he should discourage them vtterly. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1605) 167 Why didst thou .. Create These harmefull Beasts, which but exasperate Our thorny life? 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvii. 376 Judas ..having sinned beyond aggravation, and committed one villany which cannot bee exasperated by all other. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 33 Not to exasperate the Case of my Lord of Southampton. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1625/1 They of Liege do every day more and more exasperate things. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 73 ¶ 5 This visionary opulence .. exasperated our necessities.
3. To embitter, intensify (ill-feeling, passion, wickedness.) Now chiefly with mixed notion of 4. Also, in good sense: † To heighten (courage).
1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 b, That .. the vngodlines of Herode..might more and more be exasperated. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. IV. vii. § 1. 248 The Roman Dictator..to exasperate his souldiers courage, threw their owne ensignes amidst the enemies. 1677 Otway *Titus & Berenice* III. i, Why come you thus, t'exasperate my Despair? 1773 Johnson in *Boswell* 1 May II. 107 The pride of a common man is very little exasperated by the supposed usurpation of an acknowledged superior. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. ix. § 3 (1817) 265 These feuds were exasperated by the mutual persecutions of the Jews and Christians. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. IV. vii. 490 His naturally wild and headstrong temper was exasperated by disease.
4. To irritate (a person); to provoke to anger; to enrage, incense. Const. *to*, also *to* with *inf.*
1534 More *Let. Marg. Roper* Wks. 1429/2, I should..but further exasperate hys highnes. 1586 Jas. VI, in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 224 III. 19 If I shall persist in that course ye shall rather be exasperattet to passionis in reading the uordis. 1625 Shirley *Traitor* IV. i, I did exasperate you to kill or murder him. 1768 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 367 The poor are..exasperated against the rich, and excited to insurrections. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* IV. Wks. (Globe) 670/1 You know my hasty temper, and should not exasperate it. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* iv, The burghers .. were greatly exasperated at the unexpected respite. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* II. ii. 37 Thus he is exasperated to ill. 1867 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Culture* Wks. (Bohn) III. 236 In England..the game laws .. exasperated the farmers to carry the Reform Bill.
refl. Boorde, *Brev. Health*, Pref. 2 a, Exasperate not yourselfe agaynste me for makynge of this lytle volume of Phisycke. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* vi. (1876) 175 We shall not mend matters by exasperating ourselves against them.
absol. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Justin's Hist.* 100 a, Phillip exasperated what he could, to perswade the Etolians to ioyn warre with him. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 254 Not knowing whether such a deniall might satisfie or exasperate. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Ded., Those who ceased not to exasperate without cause.
b. *transf.*
1654 R. Codrington tr. *Justin's Hist.* 67 Injury on this side, and indignitie on the other side did exasperate their swords. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 30 The stream .. foams in a furious torrent, exasperated by the rocky ledges which at some points intercept its course.
† 5. To irritate physically; to render sore, chafe.
1552 Huloet, Exasperate, *vlcero.* 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 494 Though it [myrrh] doth cleanse much, yet it doth not exasperate the arteries. 1621 Venner *Tobacco* (1650) 411 Not sucking it with a sudden or strong attraction: for then it will exasperate the winde pipe. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 105 The Mugil, being somewhat rough and hard-skinned, did more exasperate the gutts of such offenders.
† 6. *intr.* a. Of persons: To become enraged or incensed. Cf. 4. b. Of things: To become worse or more serious. Cf. 2 b. c. Of a disease, etc.: To increase in violence or severity. Cf. 2. *Obs.*
1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 94 The more his external wounds healed, the more did his internall exasperate and fret. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. II. 18 Notwithstanding..that matters began to exasperat more and more..he would abate nothing. 1659 Heylin *Animadv.* in Fuller's *Appeal* (1840) 339 The University of Oxford frequently quarrelled and exasperated, upon slight occasions. *a* 1734 North *Life Ld. Guilford* 83 The Distemper exasperated, till it was manifest she could not last many Weeks.

Exasperated (egzɑ·spĕreˑtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed [1].]
1. In various senses of the vb.
1611 Cotgr., *Agacé* .. incensed, prouoked, exasperated. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* 424 We remain finally secure from the exasperated Regal Power. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 35 Cows milk .. used as a gargarisme, helps the throat straightened by catarrhes, and the exasperated jawes. 1694 Phillips tr. *Milton's Lett. State* 29 July 1655 Such exasperated Cruelties inflicted upon the Professors of the same Religion with our selves. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 67 That raised the spirits of those that were already but too much exasperated. 1756 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* XCV. IV. 73 She eloped one fair morning .. leaving her two daughters .. to the care of the exasperated marquis. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 209, I saw that they were getting exasperated with one another.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)
1830 Robson *Brit. Her., Exasperated*, depicted in a furious attitude.

† **2.** ? Narrowed gradually to a point, tapered.
1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 674 If it were not for these bunches..it would be so exasperated or extenuated toward the end like to the tail of a Rat or great Mouse.

Hence **Exa·speratedly** *adv.*, † **Exa·sperated-ness**, *Obs.*—⁰ = Exasperation 3.
1872 *Daily News* 26 Aug., The others..raged exasperatedly against him in their clubs. 1886 Mrs. E. Moberly *Lady Valeria* II. v. 110 Lord Altcar laughed again, but exasperatedly. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Exasperatedness*, incensedness, the being exasperated. 1775 Ash, *Exasperatedness.*

Exasperater: see Exasperator.

Exa·sperating, *vbl. sb.* [f. Exasperate *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Exasperate.
1611 Cotgr., *Exasperation*, an exasperation; prouocation ..exasperating, vexing.

Exasperating (egzɑ·spĕrēitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That exasperates (in senses of vb.); exceedingly irritating or provoking.
a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 344 A sin of a very exasperating nature. 1674 Grew *Anat. Plants*, Lect. vi. 290 Jalap, Mercury, and Daisy, have all of them that exasperating Tast in the Throat. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 458 An evidence of unmistakeable goodwill in revealing an exasperating secret. 1876 Black *Madcap V.* vii. 59 Do you know what an exasperating girl you are?

Hence **Exa·speratingly** *adv.*, in an exasperating manner; provokingly.
1851 Dickens *Lett.* (ed. 2) I. 262 Stone presents himself with a most exasperatingly mysterious visage. 1884 Jul. Wedgwood in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 452 The most exasperatingly unreadable stuff ever met with.

Exasperation (egzɑspĕrēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *exasperātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exasperāre*: see Exasperate *v.*]

1. Of a disease, etc.: Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation; an instance of this.
1633 Wotton *Let.* in *Reliq. Wott.* (1672) 457 Judging, as of Patients in Feavers, by the exasperation of the fits. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* II. xlvi. 315 Shivering, and Exasperation of the Feaver .. are not always to be accounted evil. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 334 The ecstasies of devotion with the exasperations of debauchery. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The action of exasperating or provoking to anger; embittering; intense provocation; an instance of this. Also, a cause or means of exasperating.
a 1631 Donne in *Selections* (1840) 38 Forbearing all .. exasperations by odious names of subdivision. 1676 Owen *Worship of God* 172 That he may take no occasion thereby for the exasperation of his own spirit. *a* 1731 Atterbury (J.), Their ill usage and exasperations of him..disposed him to take liberty. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* (1868) 26 He had made ties for himself which..were a constant exasperation.

3. The condition of being exasperated or intensely irritated; exasperated feeling, violent passion or anger; † an instance of this.
1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxxii. (1870) 205 Saying .. that ..I wold set them by the fete .. wyth other wordes I had to them of exasperacyon. 1612-5 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* xix. iv, Neither the furious purposes of Ahaziah, nor the exasperations of a Jezebel can hurt that prophet. 1672 Owen *Evang. Love* 43 Divisions and Schisms, and mutual Exasperations among themselves. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1774) X. ix. 282 Perhaps..it was a word extorted from him by the exasperation of his spirits. 1817 Bentham *Parl. Ref. Catech.* Introd. 56 Should the only remedy be refused [and] oppression continue .. then it is not quiet sense that will speak, but exasperation. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 13 The exasperation of the people with the English increased the cordiality with which he was received.

† **4.** Exaggeration (in a bad sense); 'malignant representation' (J.). = Aggravation 5. *Obs. rare.*
1648 *Eikon Bas.* § 3. 12 An act which My enemies loaded with all the obloquies and exasperations they could. 1755 in Johnson; whence 1818 in Todd.

¶ **5.** *Punningly*, Misplaced 'aspiration'.
1854 'Cuthb. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. ix. 80 With a footman's bow, and a footman's *h*exasperation of his h's.

Exasperative (egzɑ·spĕrĕitiv), *a.* [f. L. *exasperāt-* ppl. stem of *exasperāre* (see Exasperate *v.*) + -ive.] Of a nature to exasperate or irritate; exasperating.
1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. iv, Maternity .. meets there with hunger-stricken Maternity, sympathetic, exasperative.

Exasperator, -er (egzɑ·spĕrĕitəɹ). [f. Exasperate *v.* + -or, -er¹.] One who exasperates.
1632 Sherwood, An exasperater, *agaceur.* 1755 Johnson, *Exasperater.* 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v, Fat are your larders..ye plotting exasperators of the Poor.

Ex-a·spirate, *v. nonce-wd. trans.* To deprive of an aspirate or *h*.
1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 509 Everybody knows her [Medusa's] celebrated head of hair and that she herself was literally the first Wig. Hence the Whigs—for Medusa herself was one, and head of that family ex-aspirated.

Exaturate, -ed, -ation: see Exsaturate, etc.

† **Exau·ctorate,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* In 7 exauctorat. [ad. L. *exauctōrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exauctōrāre*: see next.] Deprived of office; divested of authority.
1680 Hickes *Spir. Popery* 9 Saying, that Jesus Christ is quite exauctorat and unkinged by it. 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 370 If we refuse to baptize in families, people will go to .. the exauctorate Episcopal clergy, and leave our communion. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* iv, 'He [was] then in a point of trust and in point of power .. but after Wilson was cut down, it was a' ower—he was clean exauctorate.'

† **Exau·ctorate,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 6–7 exauthorate, 7 exauterate, -orat(e, 7–8 exauctorate. [f. L. *exauctōrāt-* ppl. stem of *exauctōrāre* to dismiss from service, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *auctor* Author.]

1. *trans.* 'To dismiss from service' (J.); to depose from office, deprive of authority or rank.
1623-6 Cockeram, *Exauthorate*, to put men of warre out of wages. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* Pref., The first Bishop that was exauctorated was..Prince, and Bishop of Geneva. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* II. i. 264 God .. can punish and exauthorate whom he please, and substitute others in their room. 1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 7 Admitting a Plebeian coordinateness which in time ex-auctorated the Senate. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 336 They did exauctorate and depose the Protector Richard Cromwell. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 291 Arius .. and other Arch-Hereticks..were by the church treated with no other kind of Punishment than..by exauctorating and depriving them of their Degrees therein. 1731–1800 in Bailey.

2. To deprive (a law, etc.) of authority; to destroy the authority of.
1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 311 That men might see them [the new laws] before you exauthorate the olde. 1606 J. Hynd *Eliosto Libid.* 51 The yron naturally cleaveth to the forcible Adamant, and nature can not be exauthorated. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* Ded. (1683) A j a, I hope they [defects] will not be so great or many, as to exauctorate the rest. 1679 S. Smith in Howell *State Trials* (1816) VII. 587 He [the pope] exautorats, and invalidates their [the Scriptures'] divine original, and superintendency.

Hence **Exau·ctorated** *ppl. a.*, **Exau·ctorating** *vbl. sb.*
1622–62 Heylyn *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 239 Conferred on them all the Lands and Possessions of the exauterated Templers. *c* 1661 *Argyle's Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 28/1 An alms-house, for the entertaining of all antiquated, exauthorated elders. 1682 Evelyn in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 141 Pharaoh's exauctorated butler. 1785 Arnot *Trials* (1812) 338 Letters of orders..granted by an exauctorated Bishop. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 3 The exautorating, and well neare the adnulling of our Parliament. 1652 W. Sclater (Jun.) *Civil Mag.* (1653) 15 Samsons, who would thus..attempt the exauctorating of Civill Magistracy.

† **Exauctora·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7 exaut[h]oration. [as if ad. L. **exauctōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exauctōrāre*: see prec. Cf. Fr. *exauthoration* (Cotgr.).] The action of 'exauctorating'.

1. Discharge from military service.
a 1654 Bp. J. Richardson *Observ. Old Test.* 327 (T.) No discharge in that war .. no dismission from it, no vacation, or exauctoration. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. ii. 30 Degradation .. is founded on the Example of Military Exauctoration.

2. a. Deprivation of office or authority; degradation. **b.** Abolition (of an office); annulling (of authority).
1625 Donne *Serm.* 3 Apr. 17 Exautorations and Excommunications amongst the Bishops. 1641 Heylin *Help to Hist.* (1671) 156 On the exauctoration of Bishop Heath, it was assigned..to Master Hooper. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. xxi. 267 To protect and nourish those that will prove ministers of their [kings'] own exauctoration. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 308 Do not you think that those .. went somewhat too far..in the exauthoration of Episcopal office and dignity. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 206 Deposition, Degradation, or Exauctoration .. is .. the removing of a Person from some Degree, Dignity, or Order in the Church. 1822 Mrs. E. Nathan *Langreath* II. 271, I would have used my influence to have averted your exauctoration. [Said by a person fond of pedantic language.] 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* III. 207 Little did Taylor forsee that to indiscreet avowals like these..the exauctorations of the Bishops .. would be in no small portion attributable.

† **Exau·dible,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exaudībilis*, f. *exaudīre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *audīre* to hear.] In senses of Latin: **a.** Able to be heard easily; distinctly audible. **b.** Hearing readily; giving ear to prayer.
c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* I. xxiv, Now þy labour is fruytful, þi weping acceptable, þi mornyng exaudible. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 4 Most debonayr fader graunte to vs thy sonnes mekely besechyng the benyngne & exaudyble.

† **Exaudi·tion.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. late L. *exaudītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exaudīre*: see prec.] The action of hearing effectually; hearkening.
1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vi. 228 The word inuocation is sometime veryfied vpon them .. and so exaudition likewise.

Exau·gural, *a. rare*—¹. [f. Ex- + the 2nd element of Inaugural in imitation of that word.] Of a discourse: Delivered at the close of a term of office.
1887 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* II. 358 Drawing comparisons between the author of the inaugural and the author of the exaugural address.

† **Exau·gurate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exaugurāt-* ppl. stem of *exaugurāre* to profane, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *augur* Augur.] *trans.* **a.** To cancel the inauguration of; to unhallow, make profane. **b.** To augur evil to.
1600 Holland *Livy* I. lv. 38 [Tarquin] determined to exaugurate and unhallow certain churches and chappels. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 240* The presaging Aruspex will exaugurate me with all manner of ill luck. 1695 H. Dodwell *Def. Vind. Deprived Bishops* 47 So far it was from giving him any Power over the High Priesthood itself. He had no Power of Inaugurating, and therefore none of Exaugurating. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

† **Exaugura·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exaugurātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exaugurāre*: see Exaugurate.] The action of unhallowing or making profane.
1600 Holland *Livy* I. lv. 38 The birds by signes..allowed the exauguration and unhallowing of all other cels and chappels. 1651 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 108 To these is added Exauguration, viz. when the rod fell out of the hand of the Augure. 1730 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash.

Exaumple, obs. form of Example.

† **Exau·n.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [Meant to represent the pronunciation (ɛgzɑ̃ñ) of Fr. *exempt*. Cf. Exon.] = Exempt *sb.*
1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 600 This comes of Breaking Covenants, And setting up Exauns of Saints.

Exausiastick, var. f. Exousiastic, *Obs.*

† **Exau·spicate,** *v. Obs.*—⁰ [app. f. Ex- *pref.*¹ privative + Auspicate. (L. had *exauspicāre* to take an augury.)] (See quots.)
1623-6 Cockeram, *Exauspicate*, to doe a thing vnluckily. 1656-81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1775 in Ash.

† **Exauspica·tion.** *Obs.*—⁰ [f. prec. vb.: see -ation.] An unlucky beginning of a thing.
1730-6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash.

Exauthorate, -ation, var. ff. Exauctorate, -ation, *Obs.*

† **Exauthoriza·tion.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ation.] The action of depriving of authority.
1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* I. § 5. 18 To eject..the knowne instruments of that Papall Tyrannie .. without whose perfect exauthorization they could conceive no hope of injoying the Gospel and themselves.

† **Exau·thorize,** *v. Obs.* In 6 -toryse. [f. Ex- + Authorize.] *trans.* **a.** To depose from office. **b.** To deprive of authority; = Exauctorate *v.*
1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 93 The kynge made an acte, that men of the church commyttynge offences notable, shulde be exautorysed or dysgraded by the byshop of the dyocese. 1612 Selden in Drayton *Poly-olb.* xvii. Notes 272 Sometimes animating the subject by censorious exauthorizing the Prince. 1629 Wadsworth *Sp. Pilgr.* vi. 52 The Iesuites endeauoring by all possible meanes to exauthorize him vnder hand. 1632 in Sherwood.

† **Exbu·rse,** *v. Obs.*—⁰ [f. Ex- + Burse; cf. *disburse*.] *trans.* To disburse, or discharge.
1847–78 in Halliwell.

Excæcate, -ation, var. ff. Excecate, -ation.

Excalcarate (eksˌkæ·lkărēˌt), *a.* [f. Ex- privative + L. *calcar* spur + -ate².] = Ecalcarate.
1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Exca·lceate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *excalceāt-* ppl. stem of *excalceāre* to take off the shoes, f. *ex-* + *calceus* a shoe.] *trans.* To take off the shoes of.
1623-6 Cockeram, *Excalceate*, to put off ones shooes. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Excalceation*, Among the Hebrews..a widow, whom her husband's brother refused to marry.. might excalceate him..and spit in his face.

Hence **Exca·lceated** *ppl. a.*
1730-6 in Bailey (folio). 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Excalceation*, The house of the person .. was, thenceforward, called, the house of the excalceated. 1832 in Webster.

† **Excalcea·tion.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **excalceātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excalceāre*: see prec.] The action of taking or putting off the shoe, or shoes; *spec.* among the Hebrews, the taking off of a shoe by a widow, from her husband's next of kin, upon his refusal to marry her.
1751 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1819 in *Pantologia.* 1876 *Leisure Hour* 155 Excalceation—that is the putting off the shoes as a mark of worship or token of respect.

† **Excalfa·ction.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7-8 excalefaction. [ad. L. *excalfactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excalfacĕre* to warm, heat, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *calefacĕre* to heat.] The action or fact of warming; calefaction.
1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 38 Apply it to a moist body lacking refrigeration, or to a cold body wanting excalfaction. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Excalfaction.* 1721–1800 Bailey, *Excalefaction.* 1730–6 — (folio), *Excalfaction.*

So † **Excalfa·ctive** *a.*, tending to warm; warming. † **Excalfa·ctory** *a.* Also 8 excalef-. = prec.
1611 Cotgr., *Excalfactif*, excalfactiue; heating, chafing, warming. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 303 The very filth from the wals of their..places of wrestling..(say they) [Greeks] hath a speciall excalfactory vertue. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Excalfactory.* 1775 Ash, *Excalefactory.*

Excalibur (ekskæ·libəɹ). Also 5 escalibourc, excalaber, excalybur, 7 escalibour, 9 excalibar, -our. [a. OF. *Escalibor* (with many variant spellings), corrupt form of Caliburn, in Geoffrey of Monmouth (*c* 1140) *Caliburnus.*

The Welsh form in the Mabinogion is *Caledvwlch*, which has a resemblance, that cannot well be accidental, to *Caladbolg*, the name of a famous sword in Irish legend. The Welsh and Irish forms do not correspond phonetically; the one or the other has probably undergone corruption. Prof. Rhys, taking the Irish form as the correct one, suggests the translation 'hard-belly', *i. e.* 'voracious,' and thinks the Welsh form may have come from Breton.]

The name of King Arthur's sword.
[*c* 1300 *Merlin* (Huth MS.) 101 c, Saicies..que l'espee est apielee par son droit non Escalibor.] *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3448 Excalaber, my swerd good. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 118 The right name [of the sword] was cleped Escalibourc,

whiche is a name in ebrewe, that is to sey in englissh, kyttynge, Iren, tymber, and steill. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii, Kyng Arthur .. smote hym ageyne with Excalibur that it cleſte his hede. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, You talk of Morglay, Excalibur, Durindana. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxvii, No sword on earth, were it the Excalibar of King Arthur, can cut that which opposes no steady resistance to the blow. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d Arth.* 103 King Arthur's sword, Excalibur, Wrought by the lonely maiden of the Lake.

Excamb (ekskæ·mb), *v. Sc. Law.* [ad. med. L. *excambiāre*: see EXCHANGE *v.*] *trans.* To exchange (land). Also *absol.*

1629 *Charter Chas. I.* in Stair *Instit.* II. xiv. § 1 The present Proprietar of the Lands Excambed. 1770 *Act* 10 *Geo. III*, c. 51 § 32 It shall and may be lawful for proprietors of entailed estates to excamb or make exchanges of land. 1847-8 *Act* 11-12 *Vict.* c. 36 § 5 It shall be lawful for any heir of entail..in possession..to excamb such estate, in whole or in part. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 783 The power to excamb was gradually conferred on entailed proprietors.

Hence **Excambed** *ppl. a.* **Excamber** [+-ER[1]], one who excambs, a party to excambion.

1836 *Act* 6-7 *Will. IV*, c. 42 § 4 *marg.*, Tenure of excambed lands. 1629 *Charter Chas. I.* in Stair *Instit.* I. xiv. § 1 The Excamber and his Heirs should have Regress. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Excambion*, This right to recur to the original property in case of eviction, is competent to the original excamber and his heirs.

Excambie, *v. Sc.* [var. of EXCAMB.]

1808-80 in JAMIESON.

Excambion (ekskæ·mbiǒn). *Sc. Law.* [ad. med.L. **excambiōn-em* (=*excambium*), f. *excambiāre*: see EXCAMB.] Exchange or barter, *spec.* of land.

[1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V.* 25 Feb. (1814) II. 366 And counsalis þe kingis grace .. to geif for his gracis part of þe said excambium als mekle land..as, etc.] 1572 *Sempill Ball.* 147 Sic vane excambion can I not considder As marrow tratours and the trew togidder. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 100 He gave in excambion the lands of Cambo in the same parish. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 143 The grant, by which the lands are exchanged, is expressly said to be an excambion. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., The land which he has received in excambion.

† **Excambition.** *Sc. Law. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *excambītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excambīre*, f. *ex-* out + *cambīre* to exchange: cf. CHANGE *v.*] = EXCAMBION. Const. *with.*

1586 *Contract at Kirkcudbright* 15 Dec., The said Thomas ..dispones to the said Roger Kirkpatrick .. in excambition with the said Rogers part of the landis of Auchenflor foirsaid, all and haile the said Thomas tenements, landis, annualls and pertinents underwrytten.

Excandescence (ekskǎnde·sĕns). [ad. L. *excandēscentia*, recorded in fig. sense, nascent anger, passionateness, f. *excandēsc-ĕre* to grow white-hot, kindle, glow, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *candēscĕre*, inceptive of *candēre* to be white, shine: see -ENCE.] Heat, the state of growing hot.

a. The action of bursting into a glow; the condition of giving out a glowing heat; a heated condition. † b. A state of violent anger; passion.

a. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 306 The excandescence of the animal spirits, and the effervescence of the bloud..must be quieted. 1775 in ASH. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1867 T. H. DYER *Pompeii* xi. 45 Not in that state of excandescence in which they would have set fire to any thing.

b. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Excandescence*, great heat or wrath. 1775 in ASH, etc.

† **Excande·scency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] a. The quality or state of growing hot; an instance of the same. b. Anger, passion.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. vi. 26 In passions .. I could adde welnie eleven more; as, mercy..excandescencie, envy, etc. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 159 Causing a Distraction and Excandescency. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 306 A Hypercatharsis .. drives the animal spirits into excandescencies, not easily appeased. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* II. 271 It raises my excandescency to listen to her. [Said by a lady who uses absurdly pedantic language.]

Excande·scent, *a.* [ad. L. *excandēscent-em*, f. *excandēscĕre* to grow hot: see EXCANDESCENCE.] White-hot, glowing hot.

1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Exca·ndidate,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. late L. *excandidāt-* ppl. stem of *excandidā-re* to whiten, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *candid-us* white: see CANDID, CANDIDATE.] Whitened, made white.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 392 Quhilk Montane [Caucasus] is..all excandidate With snawis fell.

† **Excanta·tion** (ekskǎntē[ɪ]·ʃən). *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. **excantātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excantāre* to bring out by enchantment, f. *ex-* out + *cantāre* to sing.] The action of removing (anything) by enchantment.

JOHNSON 1755 explains the word as 'disenchantment by a countercharm', which may perh. be the sense in quot. 1580.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 349 Which imagine that the mynde is eyther by incantation or excantation to bee ruled. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxiii. 277 The Don..inchanted in his Cage, out of which there was no possibility of getting, but by the power of a higher excantation. 1863 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* I. 271 This excantation of fruits was not the same as incantation.

Excarnate (ekskā·rnĕt), *a.* [ad. late L. *excarnāt-us*, f. *excarnāre*: see next.] Divested of flesh, or of a human body: opp. to *incarnate.*

1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. i. 255 The Divine Word .. again becoming excarnate, and ascending to a reunion with God.

† **Exca·rnate,** *v. Obs.* [f. late L. *excarnāt-* ppl. stem of *excarnāre* to deprive of flesh, f. *ex-* out + *carn-em* flesh.]

1. *trans.* To strip off or remove the flesh or fleshy parts of.

1648 PETTY *Advice to Hartlib* 14 The Mate [of the Chyrurgeon] shall .. excarnate bowels, artificially dry the Muscles, &c. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 975 The lateral Fins of it being excarnated, are like the whole Arm. 1709 BLAIR *ibid.* XXVII. 57 The time..was taken up in excarnating, boyling, and taking care of the Bones. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

b. with reference to plants.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 189 If you sow them [Black Cherry stones] in beds immediately after they are excarnated. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 25 This Seminal Root .. cannot be perfectly excarnated .. by the most accurate Hand. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Service.*

2. *intr.* To lose flesh, grow lean.

1740 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.* (ed. 3), *Excarnate*, to grow lean naturally.

Hence **Excarnated** *ppl. a.*, **Excarnating** *vbl. sb.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Excarnated*, become lean, nothing but skin and bone. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 94 A Butcher .. assisted at the Excarnating of the Bones.

Excarnation (ekskaɪnē[ɪ]·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Excarnation*, in Anatomy, a method by which the blood-vessels are isolated after injection from the parts among which they are inserted. The agents are putrefaction or immersion in an acid. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. a. Separation (of the soul) from the body at death. b. Emergence from corporeal form and conditions: opposed to *incarnation.*

1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. xi. 240 His [Christ's] resurrection is none other than his excarnation, or his emergence out of all natural conditions. *Ibid.* xii. 251 That excarnation of man which..makes him eternally the denizen of a spiritual world.

† **Excarnificate** (ekskaɪnɪ·fike[ɪ]t), *v. Obs.* Also *pa. pple.* 6 excarnificat. [f. L. *excarnificāt-* ppl. stem of *excarnificā-re* to tear to pieces, f. *ex-* intensive + *carnificāre* to cut in pieces, f. *carnifex* executioner: see CARNIFEX.] *trans.* a. To torment, torture, rack. b. To do the office of an executioner upon.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 89/2 Benjamin the deacon.. was most miserable excarnificat, having twentie sharpe pricks of reeds thrust under his nails. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 37 I did euen excarnificate his [my horse's] sides with my often spurring. 1623-6 COCKERAM *Excarnificate*, to hang one. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 167 The racking and excarnificating their bodies. 1721-1800 BAILEY *Excarnificate*, to Butcher, to quarter, or cut one to pieces.

Hence **Exca·rnifica·tion** [see -ATION], the action of excarnificating or taking away the flesh.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Exca·rnous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. EX- priv. + L. *carn-em* (nom. *carō*) flesh + -OUS; cf. CARNOUS.] Without flesh, fleshless.

1686 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* II. ix. 89 He affirms them to be excarnous or without flesh.

Ex cathedra: see CATHEDRA 2.

Excathedral (ekskǎþī·drăl), *a. rare.* [f. the L. phrase *ex cathedra* (see CATHEDRA) + -AL.] Official, authoritative.

1880 A. MITCHELL *Past in Present* vi. 143, I say this .. with a proper amount of ex-cathedral confidence.

Hence **Excathe·dralishly** *adv.*, in an official manner, as if with authority.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 123 Before we can understand any thing of Homer, it has been said ex-cathedralishly, that we must study the manners of the heroic ages.

† **Exca·thedrate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. the L. phrase *ex cathedra* (see CATHEDRA) + -ATE[3].] *trans.* a. To condemn authoritatively or *ex cathedra.* b. To remove from the cathedra; to depose.

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* xiv. 135 Ergo in case of male-administration by the Pope..why not excathedrate him too? 1648 HERRICK *Hesper, To Bp. of Exeter*, If I can Stand before you..And never shew .. feare To see my lines excathedrated here.

Excavate (e·kskăve[ɪ]t), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *excavāt-us*, f. *excavāre*: see next.] Hollowed out.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xvii. E iij, Water .. contained in these Welles, or in any other Regular excauate body. *Ibid.* III. iv. Q ij b, Howe excauate or holowe tymber..is measured. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 200 Cells excavate, many-rayed.

Excavate (e·kskăve[ɪ]t), *v.* [f. L. *excavāt-* ppl. stem of *excavāre* to hollow out, f. *ex-* out + *cavāre*, f. *cavus* hollow: see CAVE.]

1. *trans.* To make hollow by removing the inside; to make a hollow in, to hollow out; to dig out (soil) leaving a hollow. Also, *To excavate* (something) *into*: to form into by hollowing.

Now chiefly with reference to the removal of earth by digging; the wider use tends to be felt as transf. from this.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 95/2 Take a sweete and fragrant Apple, excavate the same. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 189 Reserve it [Dung] for Use in some hard-bottom'd shady Place, a little excavated. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* (J.), Flat thecæ, some like hats, some like buttons, excavated in the middle. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 197 (Engineer) So much per cubic yard according to the nature of the soil to be excavated. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* viii. 202 The ground is excavated in a circular shape, so as to make a pit. 1866 DICKENS *Repr. Pieces* 117 The foot of the cliff is excavated into a cavern. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 45 Viola tricolor..stigma capitate, excavated. Heartsease or Pansy.

2. To form or make (a hole, channel, etc.) by hollowing out.

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 233 If a cavity be excavated at this point. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 329 One of them began to excavate a hole, and soon entirely disappeared under ground. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 50 The canal..excavated inside the neural arches.

3. To uncover or lay bare by digging; to unearth. Also *fig.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 381/1 About a fourth part of the city [Pompeii] along the western side of the walls has been excavated. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 61 In excavating the tomb, a slab has been left about two feet six inches high. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 89 A Scotsman ..excavated by the labours of the indefatigable Dr. M'Crie.

4. To get out by digging.

1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 220 It seems to be as yet an unproved opinion that copper was found and excavated in this place. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 363 Pulpaceous material which he had excavated from the ice.

Hence **E·xcavated** *ppl. a.*; **E·xcavating** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 111/2 An excavatede peece of woode. 1664 EVELYN *Acc. Archit.* 130 Striges .. are those excavated Channells by our Workmen call'd Flutings and Groeves. 1691 T. [HALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 124 We come to hollowing or excavating of our Logg. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* v. 740 Deep Caves .. Which .. wrought with endless Toil, Ran thro' the faithless excavated Soil. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. iii, This opened into a covered and excavated way. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. v. ii. 516 The .. excavating power of the current.

Excavation (ekskăve[ɪ]·ʃən). [(? a. F. *excavation*) ad. L. *excavātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excavāre*: see EXCAVATE.] The action of excavating.

1. The action or process of digging out a hollow or hollows in (the earth, etc.); an instance of the same; the result or extent of the process.

1611 in COTGR. s.v. *Excavation.* 1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 299 This excavation of the Terrestrial Body, or elevation of other parts thereof whereby the water subsided. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The excavation of the foundations of a building..is settled, by Palladio, at a sixth part of the height of the whole building. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 89 The utter separation of both continents was most probably the effect of excavations by volcanoes. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 35 All the remains of organic bodies found during the excavations belonged to living species. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 134 The amount of excavation which can be wrought..by means of running water. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 38/2 Digging out the hollows for cellars, &c...is called the excavation.

2. *concr.* An excavated space; a cavity or hollow.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 45 Pope's excavation was requisite as an entrance to his garden. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 145 All spots .. which consist of a dark nucleus, and surrounding umbra, are excavations in the luminous matter of the sun. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxiv. (1879) 489 The wine-press was an oblong excavation in the rock. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* App. (1856) 550 All great peninsulas..have an excavation or bend inward on their westward side.

3. The process of laying bare by excavating; an unearthing; in quot. *fig.*

1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 73 The excavation of state papers has thrown [light] on the vast designs of, etc.

Excavator (e·kskăve[ɪ]tə1). [f. EXCAVATE *v.* + -OR; cf. F. *excavateur.*]

1. One who excavates: a. *gen.* (Const. *of*). b. *spec.* A labourer employed to dig out earth.

1815 [TODD refers to an advertisement of Jan. 2]. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 197 (Engineer) To the 'excavators', as they are called, the digging is let. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, So the Excavator's House of Call had sprung up from a beer shop. 1880 *Echo* 18 Sept. 3/4 A number of excavators were engaged upon the foundations for a block of model dwellings. 1882 *Century* XXV. 303 A more thorough and comprehensive sifting of the Assos ruins by the same able excavator.

c. Said of inanimate agents.

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 59 The railroad dirt-cars are good excavators. 1870 *Echo* 10 Jan., Such is the testimony of Mr. Peach to the power of ocean as an excavator.

2. *spec.* a. A machine for digging out earth, etc. b. An instrument for removing the carious parts in a tooth previous to filling.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 814/1 The excavator is mounted on a carriage which traverses on a temporary track. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Dental Excavator.*

Hence **Excavatorial** (eks,kævătō·rĭăl), *a.*, pertaining to excavation, or to the work of the excavator. **Excavatory** (eks,kæ·vătəri), *a.* = prec.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 80 Egyptian and Indian architecture are two separate products of the excavatory process. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 271 A long list of brilliant excavatorial successes. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. x. 358, I got no outlet .. for my excavatory fancy.

Excave (eks,kē[ɪ]·v), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *excavāre*: see EXCAVATE. Cf. F. *excaver.*] † a. *trans.* To scoop or hollow out (*obs.*). b. *absol.* To carry on excavations (*rare.*)

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 2 Some bones are smal, but

notably excaued, as of the fingers. 1623–6 in COCKERAM. 1884 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 243 In some of which sites we have been allowed to excave.

Exceade, obs. form of EXCEED.

† Excecate, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *excæcāt-us* blinded: see next.] Blinded, deprived of sight (in quots. *fig.*).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 249 b, Yf the iewes dyd slee hym, they shold be excecate & blynded, & so lese the true fayth. 1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 93 Lighten our minds excecate, O Lord, our consolation. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* Bj, Man .. is excecate by ambicion and desyre of lordship.

† Excecate, *v. Obs.* Also 6 execate, 7 excæcate. [f. L. *excæcāt-* ppl. stem of *excæcāre* to make blind, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *cæc-us* blind.] *trans.* To make blind, to blind. *lit.* and *fig.*

?1540 in Hall *Chron.* (1548) 246 a, That the people of Scotlande .. is vtterly execated and blinded. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Excæcate,* to make blinde. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 29 He caus'd his eyes to be sew'd up..to the end to deprive him of sight without excœcating him. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Excecate.*

Hence **Excecated** *ppl. a.*

1550 BALE *Apol.* 19 To make Sathan apere the Aungell of lyghte to the excecated worlde.

Excecation (eksɫkēɪ·ʃən) *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6–7 excœc-, 7–9 excœcation. [f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The action of putting out the eyes; punishment by blinding; also, an instance of the same; the state or fact of being blinded.

1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 161 He committed these barbarous examples of cruelty by excæcations and miserable dismembering the people. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 95 God .. punished Elymas, the Sorcerer, with corporal Excecation. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1827 SIR H. TAYLOR *I. Comnenus* III. v, Death, Not excaecation, if the thought of that Calls up these looks of horror.

† 2. *fig.* The action of blinding mentally or spiritually; the condition of being mentally blinded.

1529 FRITH *Antithesis* (1829) 317 This excœcation .. God hath sent into the world for sin. 1583 ALLEN *Admon.* 26 The state of kinge Pharao his obduration and excecation in wilfull wickedness. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Jacob & Esau* (1626) 30 God doth concurre to the excæcation and hardening both of the minde and heart. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* viii. 65 This Deceit and Excecation is a proper worke of Passion.

Exced(e, obs. form of EXCEED.

Excedandlye, obs. Sc. form of EXCEEDINGLY.

† Excedent. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *excēdent-em,* pr. pple. of *excēdĕre*: see EXCEED.] a. *adj.* used *absol.* That which exceeds. b. *sb.* [after Fr. *excédant*] The portion or quantity in excess; excess.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 99 The first excesse and defect is in two, in the excedent and the deficient. 1811 J. BLACK tr. *Humboldt's Polit. Ess.* I. 108 The population would double in .. two hundred and fourteen years, if no war..were to diminish the annual excedent of the births.

Exceed (eksīˑd), *v.* Also 4–6 exceade, 6 excede, -ced, 6–7 exceede. [ME. *exceden,* ad. F. *excéder,* ad. L. *excēd-ĕre* to go out, exceed, etc., f. *ex-* out + *cēdĕre* to go.

The trans. use, somewhat rare in Latin, is the only one preserved in the Romanic langs. In Eng. the intr. senses appear to be developed from the transitive.]

† 1. *trans.* To pass out of (boundaries, etc.); to transcend the limits of; to proceed beyond (a specified point). Also, rarely, to project beyond. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. v. 169 Wit and ymaginacioun ne mowen nat strecchen .. hem self to knowynge of vniuersalite for þat þe knowyng of hem ne may exceden .. þe bodyly figure. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxiii. (1483) 69 That fyre..excedeth nought thyne owne subtyle persone ne in dedely bodyes this fyre hath no power. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Chald. Philos.* (1701) 1/1 But the Philosophy of the Chaldæans, exceeded the Bounds of their Country, and diffused it self into Persia. 1700 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 135, I am to Complain of one Capt. Barford, who has exceeded all bounds. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 155 Uncover the Clod, and trim the straggling Roots that exceed it. *Ibid.* 207 Bury them..so that they may a little exceed the Surface of the Wall on both Sides. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. p. xii, The Egyptian accounts exceed not only the times of the Deluge, but the æra of the world. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 370, I..shall pursue the course of the Rhine as far as the roads will permit me, not exceeding Strasburg. 1862 G. C. LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* 111 *note,* Cleomedes lays it down that the planets never exceed the zodiac.

† b. To transgress (a law). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 284 Lust of love excedeth lawe. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 360 Laws respecting their increase..which cannot be exceeded.

c. To go beyond, do more than is warranted by (a privilege, right, commission, etc.).

1542 HEN. VIII *Declar. Scots* 195 Liberty was gyuen to the ambassadours to excede their commission. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. viii. 4 Do not exceede The Prescript of this Scroule. 1883 *Law Rep.* Q. Bench XI. 595 The defendant by uttering the words complained of exceeded his privilege as an advocate. 1891 *Ibid.* Wkly. Notes 72/2 The arbitrators had exceeded their jurisdiction in awarding that the applicant should pay the costs.

2. To be greater than. Const. *by.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 23 Rikne how manye degrees that the first altitude of A excedeth his seconde altitude. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 47 He may esteme what sume thay [charges] be not like to excede.

1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 27 in Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 21 Prouided, that they exceede not the number of foure. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 15 The cares and disappointments of ambition for the most part far exceed the satisfactions of it. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 15 The male [Merlin] scarcely exceeding the size of a Blackbird. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 181 If you divide pleasure and love and thought, Each part exceeds the whole. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 420 Boys and girls .. created wealth exceeding what was necessary for their own subsistence by twelve thousand pounds a year.

b. To be too great for; to surpass, overtask.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 51 Such chaunces oft exceed all humaine thought. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 2 Such grief..as did exceede all consolation. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 36 To be grave, exceeds all Pow'r of face. 1765 BP. LAW *Theory of Relig.* I. (ed. 5) 11 *note,* Perhaps it exceeds the power of human understanding to decide where mechanism ends.

3. To surpass, outdo; to be superior to. Now chiefly const. *in*; formerly *for, of.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. ix. 779 A Dochter..Dat excedyt of Bewte All þe Ladys of þat Cuntre. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1173 O knycht..Whois manhed can al otheris to exced. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 22 They exceade all other men in bignesse of bodie. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. ix. (1648) 60 This latter engine does so far exceed all other contrivances to this purpose. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 20 In that Psalm..the Prophet David seems even to exceed himself. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 170 She..Observes how much a Chintz exceeds Mohair. *a* 1845 HOOD *Stag-eyed Lady* i, There was one [act] in pity might exceed The sack of Troy. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lx, Some poor girl whose heart is set On one whose rank exceeds her own.

† 4. *intr.* To pass the bounds of propriety; to go too far; to break out. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 293 Thow excedis to that knycht Fer mayr be treuth than it is ony rycht. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 b, The tyrauntes began more outragyously to excede in all fury and woodnes. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxvi. 9 Then he sheweth them their work, and their transgressions that they have exceeded. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 48 His Subjects will exceed..in some vitious Liberty, to abate their griefe. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 543 You cannot possibly exceed in your love to him.

b. To pass the limits of truth; to exaggerate.

1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 21 May Wks. IV. 543 Said to contain about 4000 souls. They seem to exceed in the numbers of this town. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iii. 71, I believe I exceed when I say there were 200 persons assembled.

5. To be preëminent, whether in a good or bad sense; to bear the palm; to be greater or better than, surpass others; to preponderate. † *To exceed above* := sense 3.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 56 Aboue alle thyng that may be conceyued of any mannys mynde, hyt excedeth of cruelnes and dedly tormenting. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. iv, Phebus above all sterres in lyght..Dothe exceede. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 229 The guilt being great, the fear doth still exceed. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. iv. 17 *Marg.* I saw the Dutchesse of Millaines gowne. *Her.* O that exceedes they say. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 48 An Emulation of who shall exceed in benefiting. 1654 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 21 One of the Contraries exceeding destroies the rest. 1674 DRYDEN *State of Innocence* V. i, Justice must punish the rebellious deed; Yet punish so, as pity shall exceed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 76 Men always choose the life which exceeds in pleasure.

b. To abound, teem *with.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 23 The river exceedeth with abundance of fish.

6. Chiefly in Cambridge use: To have more than usual at a meal; to have extra or holiday fare. Cf. EXCEEDING 2 a. Also of the 'commons' (food): To be in extra quantity.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. (1630) 39 This day shall be a festiuall day with me: For I shall exceed in the highest degree. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at sev. Weapons* I. ii, Sir, these fellows may pray for you; you have made the scholar's commons exceed to-day. 1626 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 328 III. 231 Dr. Pask made his colledge exceed that night.

¶ 7. To issue, proceed. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 817 All the hinderance and let [to breeding] is found to exceed of cold.

Exceedable (eksīˑdăbˈl), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be exceeded.

Todd's explanation, copied into mod. Dicts., is due to a misunderstanding of Fr. *surmontable* in Sherwood.

1611 COTGR., *Surmontable* .. surpassable, exceedable. Hence 1632 in SHERWOOD. 1819 TODD, *Exceedable,* That may surmount or excel [with reference to SHERWOOD]. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Exceeder (eksīˑdəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who exceeds.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* xxxvi. 317 That abuse doth not evacuate the commission; not in the Exceeders and Transgressors, much lesse in them that exceed not. 1669 COKAINE *Poems* 124 Rich in those vertues..A fair exceeder of the best examples. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Exceeding (eksīˑdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. a. The action of the verb EXCEED, in various senses. † b. An instance of the same; an unusual action, a performance in excess of what is requisite (*obs.*). † c. The quality of surpassing others; superiority, excellence (*obs.*).

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 13/2 Salamon .. of the gyfte of our lorde hadde a synguler excedynge above all men. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 29 No more will .. a frend crosse her louing exceedinges, in whome his hart delighteth. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* viii. 102 Our defects as well as our exceedings. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 91 But these exceedings should be both rare and moderate. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 ¶ 2 There has been a great Exceeding of late Years in the second Division.

2. *concr.* a. *pl.* In college language (still used at Cambridge): Extra commons allowed on festival occasions. Also *transf.* Cf. EXCEED 6. [So L. *excedentia* in *Oxf. Accts. c* 1400.]

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* V. i, They..hold cheese-parings.. For festival exceedings. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 297 His joys..They are as exceedings, with which he feasts the believer, but the cloth is soon drawn. 1662 J. STRYPE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 178 Sometimes we have Exceedings; then we have two or three dishes .. otherwise never but one. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 199 Certain..Virtuosos .. unsatisfied with the Brevity of the Gazette desire to have Exceedings of News, besides their ordinary Commons. 1885 L. STEPHEN *Life H. Fawcett* iii. 77 The Christmas 'exceedings' as they were called in our official language, had a certain reputation.

† b. chiefly *pl.* An amount (of funds, goods, etc.) in excess of calculation, or of what is usual; an excess, a surplus. *Obs.*

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 54 The Exceedings of the year 1712, which had so prodigious a Ballance in our Favour. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 417 Including the fisheries, and making a moderate allowance for the exceedings .. beyond his calculations. 1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Sink. Fund* 5 Without such an exceeding..a sinking fund..can have no solid operation. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 384 Much ado we used to have every..December to account for our exceedings.

Exceeding, *ppl. a.* and *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] A. *adj.*

† 1. Of persons, actions, language, etc.: Overstepping the limits of propriety or custom; going to extremes. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxiii. 43 He exercisid Tyranny.. in so excedynge maner, that the Countree waxed wery of hym, & conspyrid his deth. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 265/1 To shew by that great exceding word [let him be anathema] the vndoubted trouth of the faith. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 315 Why was Anna so exceeding in craving children at the hands of God? 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* Iv. 27 Exceeding Acts notwithstanding morall limitation are authoritative. 1742 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 191 Sir Philip Sydney's famous Romance .. is far exceeding the exceedingness of the most exceeding imagination.

2. Surpassing in amount or degree; extremely great, excessive. Now only with sbs. denoting quality, condition, or feeling, or including a notion of magnitude or multitude. Rarely used predicatively.

1547–8 *Order Communion* 10 The excedyng loue of our master and onely sauior Jesus Christ. 1563 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 23 In the .vi. yere of his [William II's] reigne were exceedyng floodes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 10 Whose beauties beame..daz'd the eyes of all as with exceeding light. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 76 The exceeding quantity of Water which at every interval he drinks. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 133 It cannot but be an exceeding grief .. to you that you cannot obey .. him. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 41 Attended with a vast concourse of people and exceeding magnificence. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 677 Reports touching the exceeding badness of the beer which he brewed. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 112 The exceeding host of priests. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 19 Their exceeding value for illustrating the literary history of these..ages. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xx. 132 His love for his father was so exceeding.

† 3. Of surpassing excellence. *Obs.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm.* (1571) 166 b, Christ tooke..our nature vpon him .. Oh, what an exceeding thing is this? 1599 JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* II. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 43/1 How long shall I live, ere I be so happy To have a wife of this exceeding form?

B. *adv.* = next. Prefixed to adjs. or advbs. Very common in 17–18th c.; now somewhat *arch.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxii. [xxi.] 13 Yet wyl I rather fall in to y' hande of the Lorde, for his mercy is exceadynge greate. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 25 My heart is exceeding heauy. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/2 We Englishmen..are observed by all other nations to speak exceeding close and inward. 1735 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 18 Mr. Delamotte was exceeding sick for several days. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 96 Our Papua friends..had behaved exceeding civily. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* I. 112 A virtuous household, though exceeding poor. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks.* viii. 321 The controversy is one in which there is exceeding little footing for any party. 1857 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* 17 Sept., He is of exceeding fluent talk.

Exceedingly (eksīˑdiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an exceeding manner or degree.

† 1. Of manner: So as to surpass others. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 30 Excedandlye he wald lyft mekill mar Than ony twa that thai amang thaim fand.

2. Of degree: Above measure, extremely:

a. with verbs; formerly in extensive use, now chiefly limited to those that indicate emotion, feeling, or the expression of them.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* civ. [cv.] 24 He increased his people exceadingly. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. World's Van.* viii, A gilden towre which shone exceedinglie. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 124 The wormwood exceedingly shred with a sharp knife. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xiii. (1675) 255 The choice of ones Company does exceedingly discover whether a Man be Good, or Bad. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* V. i. § 93. 467/2 He travelled exceedingly for establishing the Peace of Christendom. 1797 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 420, I approve his

plan exceedingly. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 53, I praised God..and rejoiced exceedingly. *a* 1845 HOOD *Ode to Miss Kelly* ii, I like exceedingly your Parthian dame.

b. with adjs. and advbs. Now only with the positive deg.; formerly occas. prefixed to *more, too.*

1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* i. 10 Then were y^e^ men exceadingly afrayed. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 145 My good knaue Costard, exceedingly well met. 1660 *Bp. Hall's Rem. Wks.* A ij, That account .. of the Life of the Reverend Author..is exceedingly too short. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1741) I. i. 2 Exceedingly many needless incumbrances. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* III. (1721) 324 Is not this medium exceedingly more rare and subtile than the air? 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 83 The sole pursuit of sensual pleasure is exceedingly injurious. 1847 JAMES *Convict* ii, She seems to me to be exceedingly pretty. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* No. 49. 21 This he found to answer exceedingly well.

† **Excee·dingness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being in excess of usual limits: excessive measure or degree.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. 439 This complaint..had awaked the spirits of the Arcadians, astonished before with the exceedingness of sorrow. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. ix. 350 Carried away with the exceedingnesse of gladnesse. 1742 [see EXCEEDING *ppl. a.* 1.] 1847 in CRAIG.

Excel (ekse·l), *v.* Also 5–8 excell(e. [ad. F. *excelle-r*, ad. L. *excellĕre* to rise above others, be eminent, f. *ex-* (see EX- *prefix*[1]) + **cellĕre* to rise high, tower, a vb. found only in compds., whose root appears in the adj. *celsus* lofty.]

1. *intr.* To be superior or preëminent in the possession of some quality, or in the performance of some action, usually in a good sense; to surpass others. Const. *in*, sometimes *at*.

14.. *Circumcis.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 92 And the thyrd he calleth holyness For hit excelleth in perfeccion. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Lyfe St. Albon* (1534) A ij, His goodnes so hyghly doth excell. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1206/1 Some other vertue .. wherein the ryche manne maye .. excelle. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 17 Pecocks, that excell in pride. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlix. 4 Vnstable as water, thou shalt not excell. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 185 They are to say truly a warlike .. but desperate nation, excell in theeving. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 15 Let those teach others who themselves excel. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 793 The Power That..Bids these in elegance or form excel. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 79 Ambitious of excelling at the game. 1811 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* I. 132 Scott certainly does not excel in the Spenser stanza.

† b. To be in greater proportion than another thing; to preponderate; = EXCEED 5. *Obs.*

16.. *Tarquin & Tullia*, It was hard to tell, Whether its [the land's] guilt or losses did excel.

2. *trans.* To be superior to (others) in the possession of some quality, or in the performance of some action; usually in a good sense; to outdo, surpass. Const. *in*, occas. *at*.

1493 *Petronilla* (Pynson) 6 Petronylla .. All other maydyns excelled in fairenesse. 1514 BARCLAY *Egloge* ii. (1570), The wretched lazar .. Hath life which doth the courters life excell. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 35 A wicked hag, and Envy selfe excelling In mischiefe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 490, I .. see How beauty is excelld by manly grace And wisdom. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 86 We do all other men excel At wrestling .. leaping, running well. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ¶ 2 Homer has excelled all the heroic poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his characters. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 167 Goupy very happily caught the manner of Salvator; and in some things excelled him. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* ii, She gave to light a babe all babes excelling. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* Introd., The Castle may excel us in extent of prospect and natural sublimity of site.

b. To surpass (another's qualities or work). *rare.*

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 14 Sibill should produce a sonne, That should his Fathers vertues much excell. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 73 Those .. who attain any excellence commonly spend life in one pursuit. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 167 The brightest examples have arisen of intellectual and moral excellence. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 49 That .. most difficult condition of commercial excellence under which man should deal faithfully with his brother.

b. Phrases: † *In excellence of* = superior to (*obs.*). *By* (*an, way of*) *excellence*; in early use translating L. *per, propter excellentiam*, Gr. κατ' ἐξοχήν, in later use = Fr. *par excellence*: (so called) as being preëminently entitled to the designation given. Now *rare*. Cf. EMINENCE 8 c.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 17 While þat Rome was in excellence Of alle Realmes in dignite. 1613 BP. HALL *Holy Panegyrick* Wks. (1627) 476 Attendance on His [God's] ordinance (which by an excellence is tearmed His seruice). *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 18 Lucilius having .. embellished it [this poem], ought by way of excellence, to be esteemed the first author. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* ix, Richard the First of England, the arch-crusader and anti-jacobin by excellence. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iii. II. § 5. 102 Cesalpin was denominated, by excellence, the Philosopher. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1854) I. 55 In the mouth of an Athenian, Demeter and Persephone were always the Mother and Daughter, by excellence.

2. That in which a person or thing excels; an excellent feature or quality.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 26 The excellence of the spere solide..shewyth manifeste the diverse assencioun̄s of signes in diverse places. • 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 127 *To.* What is thy excellence in a galliard, knight? *And.* Faith, I can cut a caper. 1703 LOCKE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 142 The adoration due to your other excellences. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 ¶ 12 Some [papers] may be found, of which the highest excellence is harmless merriment. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* viii. (1858) 325 The great excellence of the eastern table-land was .. in pasture and in forest. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iv. 197 Civilized nations allow that foreigners have their specific excellences.

† b. An excellent action; a kindness, favour. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2045 *Ariadne*, Yow that don me this excellence.

† 3. a. An excellent personality. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 5, I diligence Do to plesyn the wurthy excellence Of thys holy maydyn. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* IV. ii, Y'are to render Account to that faire Excellence, the Princesse. 1722 E. HEYWOOD *British Recluse* 20 Blush not, fair Excellence! 1790 MRS. A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* II. 95 That sainted excellence fell under the repeated strokes of their bloody swords!

† b. As a title of honour; = EXCELLENCY 3 b. *Obs.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 51 If it may please the Lady Ellinor, One day shall match your Excellence and her. 1642 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 91 To treat w^th^ his excellence ab^t^ exchange of prisoners. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 184 The accident that happen'd betwixt his Excellences Servants, and the *Corsi*. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 ¶ 2 He told his Excellence, That he [the speaker] had pretended .. to be wiser than he really was. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 44 Next pleas'd his Excellence a town to batter. 1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* I. 403 Being furnished with a letter from me to your excellence.

Hence **Excellenceship.** *nonce-wd.*

c 1716 *Lett. fr. Mist's Wkly. Jrnl.* (1722) I. 59 To his Excellenceship the Author of the Weekly Journal.

Excellency (e·ksĕlĕnsi). Also 5 excelencye. [ad. L. *excellentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.]

† 1. = EXCELLENCE 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 9 Exsaulted by my excelencye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 195 b, To be had in honour .. as theyr vertue or excellency requyreth. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 95 He could not better haue shewed his excellencie aboue Aaron. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 163 Lady Iane Grey..for her excellency in the Greek tongue was called for Greia, Graia. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxii. 4 They onely consult to cast him downe from his excellency. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 1 An high esteem of the Excellency of Musick. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xl. 162 Fountains, famous for the excellency of their water. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 87 There is friendship, says he, between good men and the Divinity, moral excellency uniting them.

b. High degree of skill; proficiency.

a 1704 LOCKE (J.), I have, amongst men of parts and business, seldom heard any one commended for having an excellency in musick.

† c. *concr.* Something that excels, or takes the highest place; the 'beauty' or 'flower'. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lx. 15, I will make thee an eternall excellencie, a ioy of many generations. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 8 Man is the excellency of the creature, the Saint is the excellency of the man. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. i. iii. (1743) 6 The college of the knights of the garter .. is curiously adorned .. with the excellency of modern Painting and carving.

† d. In phrases, *By, for, with (an) excellency* = by way of excellence: see EXCELLENCE 1 b. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 4 For excellencie, it was written of him [Caesar] that he neuer forgot seruice, or euer did remember iniurie. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. § 2. 411 This relative particle..*They*, as here it is used, is to be taken κατ' ἐωξκην [*sic*] with an excellency. 1648 N. ESTWICK *A Treatise* 44 The person here is called, by an excellencie, the Spirit of truth. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 3 The fifth advance in Humanity is nam'd Poetry or Humanity it self, by excellency or preference.

2. a. That in which a person or thing excels; an excellent feature or quality; a chief accomplishment, a specialty: = EXCELLENCE 2.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 163 Cram'd (as he thinkes) with excellencies. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 195 One's excellency may consist in the unsnarling of a known controversy. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, That a mans excellency should lie in neatly tying of a Ribbond, or a Crevat! 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 143 The Maple has this peculiar Excellency, that it grows in the Shade. 1771 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* iv. (1876) 357 Those higher excellencies of which the art is capable. 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III, Ld. Grenville* (ed. 2) 144 The faults of his character were akin to some of the excellencies.

† b. With *the*: That which makes (a person or thing) to be excellent; the criterion of excellence.

1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* iii. (1652) 207 What is the excellency of man but Religion? 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 98 The Excellency of Sawing is, to keep the Kerf exactly in the Line marked out to be sawn. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 495 The excellency of a good enamel is, that it easily fuses into a kind of paste at the heat which is necessary for baking stoneware.

† 3. a. An excellent personality; a 'dignity'. *Obs.*

1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 278 The Arians .. say that Christ is..called God only by way of Participation, as other created Excellencies are.

b. As a title of honour. Cf. EMINENCE 5, EXCELLENCE 3 b.

The quots. show that it was formerly applied to royal personages, to ladies, and others, though in England now limited to ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, governors (extended also to their wives) and certain other high officers.

[*c* 1325 *Address to Edw. II.* in Pike *Year-bks.* 13 & 14 *Edw. III.* 362 Vestra Excellentia.] *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1037 Your excellency [Queen Mary of France] doth styre and move me continually. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 Sir John Bushe made request..that it might please the kinges hignesse and excellencie, that, etc. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* B ij, The Lord grant your Excellencie [Dutchess of Richmond] all increase of felicitie. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 276 His Excellency the Muscovite Ambassador. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v. 61 Their excellencies, who were privately told how much I had been their friend. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* iii. (1770) 64 They desired a private conference with the Soubah: but his Excellency, etc. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* Ded., To his Excellency Prince Alexander Mavrocordato, late Secretary for Foreign Affairs. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 148 Retaining the guard of honour, the sword of state, and the title of Excellency.

Excellent (e·ksĕlĕnt), *pple., adj.*, and *adv.* Forms: 4–5 excelent(e, exellent, -ilent, 5–6 excellente, 6 exelent (*pl.* excellentes), 4– excellent. [a. F. *excellent*, ad. L. *excellent-em*, pr. pple. of *excellĕre* to EXCEL.]

A. as *pr. pple.* [cf. -ENT 2]. Excelling.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1110 Some fair lusty lady, that of pulcritude Were excellent al othir. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vii. 15 Tat Prynce excellent in vysdwme All Pryncis of þe Crystyndwme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vii. 30 Eneas..excellent all the lave.

B. *adj.*

1. Of a person or thing: That excels or surpasses in any respect; preëminent, superior, supreme. Of qualities: Existing in a greater, or an exceptionally great, degree.

† a. in favourable sense. *Obs.* merged in 3.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xii. 31 Sue 3e the bettere gostli 3yftis. And 3it I schewe to 3ou a more excellent weye. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 341 Plato was most excellent among Socrates [his] disciples. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 17 The excellent beute was so greet that .. Adrian .. fille doun before hem wyth greet drede. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 52 John the Euangelist most excellent in innocency. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 49 The excellente artificers Ooliab and Beselchel. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xxi. (ed. 7) 326 They [the stars] are darkned by the excellent brightnesse of the Sunne. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. i. 115 He that employeth his wit to many sciences, commonly cannot be excellent in any. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 20 St. Andrew's Church at Bourdeaux, one of the excellentest Churches in all France. 1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) 62 The excellent usefulness of the Horse. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (1841) 27 To consider .. which, upon the whole, is more excellent than the other two.

† b. in bad or neutral sense. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 7 A very excellent peece of villany. 1605 — *Lear* I. ii. 128 This is the excellent foppery of the world. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 40 Excellent falshood. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* v. 282 Nor any excellentest Zany can More then a weeping-gut [*Lat.* plorante gula] delight a man. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. § 15. 160 Crucifixion was an excellent pain, sharp and passionate. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xlii. (1805) V. 305 Elizabeth..was an excellent hypocrite. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 242 Those absurd deceits..carry through The excellent impostors of this earth.

† 2. Excelling in rank or dignity; exalted, highly honourable. In heraldic use, a formal epithet indicating a rank higher than that denoted by 'noble'. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 109 He es halden þe maste excellent emperour of þe werld. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 17 Than oon þat was more excellent þan anoþer spake first. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A j a, It is shewyd..of rigalities wiche ben noble and wich ben excellent. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* i. 4 He hath by inheritaunce obteyned an excellenter name then haue they. 1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 251 He would .. aduance these Creatures [Bread and Wine] to a much excellenter condition. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxlviii. 13 Let them praise the Name of the Lord, for his Name alone is excellent [*marg.* exalted]. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* ii. 1 God sent .. his Son, more excellent than the excellentest meer creature. 1702 A. DE MOIVRE *Meth. Squaring Curves* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) II. 158 That Excellent Person thinks this Series not to be General enough.

† b. As a title of address. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Luke* i. 3 To write unto thee in order, most excellent Theophilus. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* B ij, To the most Illustrious and right Excellent .. The Lord Duke of Richmond. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* v. i, My commission Extends no further, excellentest lady, Than to a service.

† c. Assuming superiority, haughty, 'superior'.

c 1430 A. B. C. in *Babees Bk.* 11 [Don't be] To elenge, ne to excellent, ne to eernesful neiþer.

3. (The current sense; originally a contextual use of 1.) Used as an emphatic expression of praise or approval, whether of persons, things, or actions: Extremely good.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 77 'Fore Heauen: an excellent Song. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 197 Here's an excellent place, heere we may see most brauely. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 186 The ..Felicity of an excellent Gard'ner. *Ibid.* 189 The Dung of Pigeons and Poultry .. is excellent for the Fig-Tree. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded., I have enjoy'd the patronage of your family from the time of your excellent grandfather. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* Wks. I. 247 A most excellent Drink in bilious Fevers. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 790 Some minds..taste Of what is excellent in man. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xix. (1865) 371, I rattled off some of my most excellent absurdities. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, Are you sure these excellent friends of yours have gone on? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 325 Colin Macdonald of Keppoch, an excellent specimen of the genuine Highland Jacobite. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 124 The snow was in excellent order.

absol. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xvi. 3 My goodnes extendeth .. to the Saints .. and to the excellent. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 220 Hast thou not known, the excellent of the earth, who were living images of their Maker? 1821 *Hist. Geo. Desmond* 85, I did not fail to count myself among the excellent of the earth.

† b. as *sb.* in *pl.* Excellencies. *Obs. rare.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) II. xvii. N iij, Honour, glorye .. and all other excellentes and perfeccyons.

† C. *adv.* = EXCELLENTLY. *Obs.*

a. With verbs. b. With adjs. and ppl. adjs.; with the latter often hyphened. c. With advbs. *well, ill.*

a. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B j, Alexander .. to Socrates made reuerence ryght excellente and publykely. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 29 *Pain.* 'Tis a good Peece. *Poet.* So 'tis, this comes off well, and excellent. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 109 Here it doth most excellent.

b. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* xlvi. (1636) 60 It [Blessed Thistle] is excellent good against any kind of Feaver. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 144 A number of excellent penned discourses. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 24 Your excellent-built Vessel. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xvi. 327 Wine .. they have excellent good.

c. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. v. Wks. (Rtldg.) 220/2 *Ligh.* Was it not bravely done? *Gur.* Excellent well. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 121 Excellent well. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VI. 202 How excellent ill this humour suits our habit. 1756 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* II. 116 They..doubted not of doing excellent well.

Excellently (e·ksĕlĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an excellent manner or degree.

† 1. So as to surpass (others). Const. *of. Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2423 Þes wer forne þe freest þat folȝed alle þe sele, Ex-ellently of alle þyse oþer.

2. In an unusual degree; exceedingly, superlatively, surpassingly: † a. with verbs (*obs.*); b. with adjs.: now only in good sense (with mixed notion of sense 3); c. with adv. *well* (*arch.*).

a. *c* 1460 tr. *T. à Kempis* 145 Dispute not..why þis is so gretly peyned, & he is so excellently lifte up. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 13, I like the new tire within excellently.

b. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 For it may be ryght well, that some be excellently lerned, and yet, etc. 1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* B v a, By the lawe is sin excellently giltye. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. ii, A sorrow shews in his true glory, When the whole heart is excellently sorry. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iv. 15 Excellently wise, or excellently foolish. 1677 DRYDEN *State Innocence* Pref., Comedy is both excellently instructive, and extreamly pleasant. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 37 Believing that he is an excellently good man.

c. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 121/1 Many an holy bishop ..excellently wel lerned in scripture. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xviii. § 1 A science excellent, and excellently well laboured. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 270 ₱ 1 His Part, and that of the Maid..are excellently well performed.

3. Extremely well.

1527 BIBLE *Isa.* xii. 5 in Lewis *Eng. Transl. Bible* (1731) 16 Synge unto the Lorde, for he hath done excellentlye. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* Ded., Howe excellently the Poet Homere had set forth his heroical factes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 247 A company of braue soldiers excellently furnished. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 51 And so excellently cook'd this fish. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* cxxxii. Wks. (1824) II. 68 He [Erasmus] has written so excellently that, etc. 1826 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 272 Our excellently-intentioned governess. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 65 Excellently constituted as Fontenelle was in a great many ways.

† **E·xcellentness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = EXCELLENCE.

1569 GOLDING *Heminges Post.* 12 Hee commendeth John for the excellentnesse of his Prophecie. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 397 Writers of no lesse excellentnesse then ancientnesse. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

Excelling (ekse·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXCEL + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. EXCEL; also an instance of the same.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 125 Their excellyng is but in mouth and in boastyng. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. v, They [thy two last letters] excel (though the task was difficult) thy usual excellings.

Exce·lling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That excels; superior, surpassing. Now only in good sense. † Of a number: Exceedingly great.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 They are excelling parts of Poesie. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. ii. 11 Thou cunning'st Patterne of excelling Nature. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 5 The Divell hath a most excelling malice. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* D iij b, That may in time make up an excelling number. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 334 The excelling Youth should be set to read..a little Portion from the best Translations. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Introd. 20 These communities produced some of the most excelling of the early artists. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 34 The Law..was not glorious, as compared with the excelling glory of the Gospel.

Hence **Exce·llingly** *adv.*, **Exce·llingness,** the state or quality of excelling; = EXCELLENCE.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 452 Make mee excellingly vnfortunate. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 31 It is raised to that Excellingness, that, etc.

† **Exce·lse,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *excels-us* high, lofty, ppl. adj. of *excellĕre*: see EXCEL.]

A. *adj.* Lofty, high; *rare* in lit. sense; *fig.* of high rank, character, or quality.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 Besechyng his excelse, high, and adorant Majestie, that he would witsafe to graunt him this or that. 1598 YONG *Diana* 48 Any beautie ..Though it be neuer so excelse. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 116 Most excelse and victorious Prince. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 293 They .. did chiefly wonder, that the prime Senators of so excelse a Commonwealth did freely exercise marchandising. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 458 Those that inhabit excelse plants. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

B. *sb.* [tr. L. *excelsum.*] A 'high place'. *rare*—¹.

[1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 18/2 Jonathan son to Osyas..toke not away excelsa as other dyde.] 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* xvi. 12 Moab hath laboured for his excelses [1611 the high place].

Excelsior (ekse·lsiɔi). [L., compar. deg. of *excelsus* high: see EXCELSE.]

‖ 1. a. The Latin motto ('higher') on the seal of the State of New York (adopted by the senate of that state 16 Mar. 1778), the accompanying device being a rising sun. Hence *attrib.* in *The Excelsior State*, New York. b. Used by Longfellow (quasi-*int.* as an expression of incessant aspiration after higher attainment) as the refrain of a popular poem; hence employed with similar sense by many later writers.

The adverbial meaning (='upwards') commonly given to the motto cannot be justified by L. grammar. According to S. Longfellow *Life H. W. Longfellow* I. 384, the poet was at first unaware of the solecism in the motto as thus interpreted, and when it was pointed out to him suggested that the word might be taken to stand for *Scopus meus excelsior est*, 'My goal is higher.' It is not clear whether the original use on the seal is a blunder, or whether it was meant as an abbreviation for some grammatically admissible phrase.

1778 *Drawing of Seal* in *N. Y. Senate Rep.* (1881) No. 61 Excelsior. 1841 LONGF. *Excelsior* 30 A voice replied, far up the height, Excelsior!

2. Often used as a 'trade-mark', and *attrib.* in the names given by tradesmen to special articles of manufacture; also in the titles of various periodicals in U. S. and in England.

1851 *Catal. Grt. Exhibition* III. 1467 Excelsior soap [An American exhibit]. 1876 *Furniture Gaz.* 24 June 401/1 The Excelsior spring mattress. 1888 (*title*) The New Excelsior Test Cards in Arithmetic.

3. *U. S.* A trade name for short thin curled shavings of soft wood used for stuffing cushions, mattresses, etc. Also *attrib.* in *excelsior-machine.*

1868 *Specif. U. S. Patent* No. 75728 A machine for manufacturing that article of commerce technically called 'excelsior' for filling mattrasses. 1873 *Furniture Gaz.* 22 May 3/2 'Excelsior' or fine wood shavings used for cheap upholstery purposes. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 815/1 Excelsior-Machine. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 9 June, Large quantities of poplar-wood, to be used in the manufacture of excelsior.

† **Exce·lsitude.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type **excelsitūdo*, f. *excels-us* lofty: see EXCELSE and -TUDE.] Highness, majesty.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXVIII. xvi, Thei .. putte their cause to God his hie excelsitude. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 22 To chaunt and carroll forth the Alteza an excelsitude of this monarchall fiudy Induperator. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

b. *humorously.* As a title or form of address; = HIGHNESS.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded., Your diminutiue excelsitude and compendiate greatnesse.

† **Exce·lsity.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *excelsitās* loftiness, f. *excels-us* lofty: see EXCELSE.] Height, altitude, loftiness; 'haughtiness' (Bailey *folio* 1730–6).

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Excentral (eksĕ·ntrăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *ex-* out of + *centr-um* CENTRE + -AL.] Out of the centre; = ECCENTRIC 3.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Excentric, -ical, etc.: see ECCENTRIC, -ICAL.

Except (ekse·pt), *v.* Also 4–6 excepte, 6 *Sc.* excep, 7 eccept, exept. [ad. F. *excepte-r*, f. L. *except-* ppl. stem of *excipĕre* to take out, f. *ex-* out + *capĕre* to take. Cf. Pr. *exceptar*; the formally equivalent L. *exceptāre* had only the sense 'to catch, take up'. AF. had *exceper* (Britton II. xvi. § 3, IV. iv. § 1) app. ad. L. *excipĕre.*]

1. *trans.* To take or leave out (of any aggregate or collective whole); 'to leave out and specify as left out' (J.); to exclude (from an enumeration, the scope of a statement or enactment, a privilege, etc.); to leave out of account or consideration. Const. *from, out of*; also *simply.*

1530 PALSGR. 541/2 He is the best of al his kynne, I excepte none. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 27 He is excepted, which put all thinges vnder him. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. iii. (1611) 59 All meates indifferent .. were it not that God by name excepted some. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 281 Within the Bond of Marriage, tell me Brutus, Is it excepted, I should know no Secrets That appertaine to you. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Via Media* Rem. Wks. (1660) 376 He hath given his law to all, [he] excepts no man..from salvation. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* xii. 20 He that marrieth Persons may not except the Husbands Power of Government. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 302 Another clause in the bill was liable to great objections: all the royal family were excepted out of it. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. I. 227 If you except corn and such other vegetables as are raised by human industry. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XXX, I hope you do not except yourself? 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 196 He was excepted from the general pardon.

b. In pa. pple. *excepted* in the *absol.* const., and placed after the sb. Cf. EXCEPT *pa. pple.* 2.

1514 EARL WORCESTER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 69 I. 234 He shall have..as many [men] more..to serve his Grace ayenst any Prince leving noon reservid nor exceptid. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 72 His father the king excepted there is none whose honor I more tender and love. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 [The Ile] procreates nothing noteworthy, Salt excepted. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VII. 18 The whole kingdom, a small corner excepted, was subjected to the Turkish yoke. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xi. (ed. 5) 172 The Church excepted, no agent did so much to keep alive the memory of Roman institutions.

2. *intr.* To make objection; to object or take exception. Const. *against* (exceedingly common in 17th c.), † *at, to.* Also in *indirect passive.*

[From the use of L. *excipere* (*adversus aliquem*) in Roman Law; the etymological notion being that of limiting the right alleged in an opponent's declaration by setting up a countervailing right in the defendant which excepts his case (see EXCEPTION 4).]

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 246 He excepteth against Eusebius and his adherents, as open enemies. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 7 *Mar.* Sir Toby .. your Cosin .. takes great exceptions to your ill houres. *To.* Why let her except. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 Sixtus..and Alphonsus ..men not to be excepted against by them of Rome. 1620 BACON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 259 III. 236, I may be allowed to except to the witnesses brought against me. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. ii. 33 Parliament consented to all the Propositions; but the King excepted against one of them. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 53 He excepts at Gassendus's animadverting on Aristotle's manners. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 34 One..excepted to the gentility of Sir William Hearty, because he wore a frize coat. 1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 406 As for the regular Figure of the Belemnites being excepted against, I believe few Fossilists will argument that. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (ed. 2) II. 50 The criminals who excepted against Cato were generally condemned. 1885 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 84/2 They had got their affidavit, to the sufficiency of which they did not except.

† b. *transf.* of a document. *Obs.*

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 22 If the bill be foreign, a merchant draws two or three of the same..date, each of which excepts against the rest, that no more than one of them should be paid.

† 3. *trans.* To offer or allege as an objection; to object. Const. with simple obj. or obj. clause, *against, to. Obs.*

a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, v. iv, O lawyer..Why thrive you by contentions? why devise you Clauses and subtle reasons to except? 1625 BACON *Ess., Marriage* (Arb.) 267 They have heard some talke; Such an one is a great rich Man; And another except to it; Yea, but he hath a great charge of Children. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. XXXIX. (1840) 102 Others excepted, that this exception was nothing worth. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 96, I desired him to..see what he could except to them. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 267 The learned gentleman..has been pleased to except against this part of the evidence; that [etc.].

† 4. To object to; to take exception to; to protest against. *Obs. rare* exc. in Shaks.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 72 There I throw my gage.. And lay aside my high bloods Royalty, Which feare..makes thee to except. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* CXLVII, I desperate now approve Desire is death, which physic did except.

† 5. In lit. sense: To take out, extract, excerpt.

1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. xli. 315 The judgments of which two last are excepted out of the rest and printed in the History of the Reformation.

† 6. To receive, accept. *Obs.* [A frequent sense of L. *excipere*; but in some at least of the examples the word is a mistake for ACCEPT.]

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 178 To the pouer and to the riche His [the king's] lawes mighten stonden liche, He shall excepte no persone. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. XXXIX, Her [fortune's] louring chere she may ryght sone chaunge, And you excepte and cal unto her grace. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 260 Her grace hath excepted my seruice. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 157 (1877) 103 To except them (as they be) very lordes of the narowe sea. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 149 Which their offer he gladly excepted. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 92 God so willing eccept my ejaculatory Prayrs.

absol. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1002 Quhat wald thou do, I wald we wist: Except, or giue us oure.

Except (ekse·pt), *pple., prep.*, and *conj.* Also 5–6 excepte, 5 *Sc.* excep. [ad. L. *except-us*, pa. pple. of *excipĕre*: see EXCEPT *v.*]

† A. *pple.* = *excepted*, pa. pple. of EXCEPT *v.*

† 1. As predicate (with the vb. *to be*) or as complementary obj.: Not included. Also occas., Exempted. *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 63 He thoughte hym selfe excepte in this worlde fro the comon labur of men. 1523

Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxlvii. 177 To this truse all parties were agreed, but Bretayne was clerely excepte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 62 The greatest synner that is may attayne therto, and none be excepte. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xv. 22 Kynge Asa caused it be proclamed in all Iuda: Here be no man excepte.

†2. ? Accepted. *Obs.* (See Except *v.* 6.)

(The old edd. read *expert*, which may be correct.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4291 She was except in his servise.

†3. In concord with a sb. in the nominative absolute; = '(being) excepted'. *Obs.*

a. preceding the sb. (See B. 1.)

b. following the sb.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 394 Yf eny citezen fforen wolle.. sue eny citezen denesyn for eny matere or cause done wt outforth..ples of lond only except. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cx. 84 All other, as well of Brytons as of Saxons, faylyd, or lefte of, that allonly excepte. 1535 Coverdale *Acts* xxvi. 29, I wolde to God that..I mighte persuade..the..to be soch as I am these bondes excepte. [Wyclif, out takun thes bondis; Vulg. *exceptis vinculis his.*] 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 243 (Richard except) those whom we fight against, Had rather haue vs win, then him they follow. 1646 E. F[isher] *Mod. Divinity* 7 Let all the fruits of Paradise be in thy power, one tree except. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 678 God and his Son except, Created thing naught vallu'd he nor shun'd.

B. *prep.*

1. In ME., in the construction A. 3, the pple., like its synonym *out-taken*, might precede the sb. When this collocation of a pple. ceased to be idiomatic, *except* became a prep., with the sense: Excepting, with the exception of, save, but.

Owing to the rarity of instances in which an inflected pron. takes the place of a sb., it is impossible to say definitely how soon the change in the grammatical character of the word took place, but it had prob. begun before 16th c. Cf. Fr. *excepté* and *hormis*, which are now treated as preps. Possibly the word was sometimes taken as the imperative of Except *v.*; cf. *excipe* in the Eton Latin Syntax.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 140 Alle shal deye..Excepte oneliche of eche kynde a couple [A. x. 169 out-taken Eihte soules and of vche beest A couple]. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 1026 Thai entryt in, befor thaim fand no ma, Excep wemen. 14..*Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 58 In yᵉ feyldes and in yᵉ more..and in all othyr places, excepptt severall of yᵉ lorde. 1560 Whitehorne *Arte Warre* (1573) 83 b, No Capitayne will lye neere the enemie except hee that is disposed to fighte the fielde. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 91 France is reuolted from the English quite, Except some petty Townes. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* III. 56 Old Wives are wont to say that no night in the year except one, passeth without Lightning. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xix, The rabble of mankind..know nothing of liberty except the name. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* iii, Everybody else in the room had fits, except the wardswoman. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 291 There where we go shall all be new to thee Except the love that thou hast won from me.

†2. Leaving out of account; hence, in addition to, besides, as well as. *Obs. rare.*

1578 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 27 Excepte fleshe, fishe and eldinge..this Ile hes a pasture..that may feid sum wethiris. 1756 Amory *J. Buncle* (1770) I. 101 Except hours of sleep, we were rarely from each other.

†3. Without. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* F v b, Neuer enter any parson in your booke..except the consent of the same person.

C. *conj.*

1. Introducing a predicative clause expressing a fact that forms an exception to the statement made. Now only in full form *except that* (in which *except* looks like a *prep.* with sentence as *obj.*); in 16–17th c. *that* was sometimes omitted. Cf. Fr. *excepté que.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 260 Then there came..men of estate out of the good Townes of Flaundyrs, except out of Gaunt there came none. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 6 *Rich.* What store of parting tears were shed? *Aum.* Faith none for me: except the Northeast wind..Awak'd the sleepie rhewme, and so by chance Did grace our hollow parting with a teare. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. iii. 300 More of his souldiership I know not, except in that Country, he had the honour to be the Officer..to instruct for the doubling of files. *Mod.* The cases are quite parallel, except that A. is a younger man than B.

2. Introducing a hypothetical clause expressing a supposed case in which an exception will or may exist; = 'unless', 'if not'.

†a. in full form *except that, except that if.* *Obs. rare.*

1513 More in *Harding's Chron.* (1543), This is my minde ..excepte that any of you my Lordes anye thinge perceaue to the contrarye [The reading is doubtful; Rastell's text (*More's Wks.* 1557 I. 48) omits *that*]. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 257 He shall leaue them entierly to us, excepte that if yᵉ Frenche kynges had theym by exchaunge for other landes.

b. as simple *conj.* The use of subjunct. or indic. follows the same rules as with If.

14..*Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 59 Exceppyd thay haffe prisoners for to delyver. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Harde it is for any persone..to perceyue the..dryfte of this treatyse..excepte they rede before..the two fyrst bokes. 1531 *Act.* 23 *Hen. VIII*, i. § 4 Every such person .. shall .. abide in perpetuall prison..Except onely such person... do fynde two sufficiente suerties. 1641 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1826) II. 43 He .. said he would not go off the bench except he were commanded. 1678 C. Hatton in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 163, I desire not to meddle with yᵉ mother, except yᵉ Loppe will take yᵉ boys. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 252 Except my memory fails me, these are all. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) IV. xix. 149 Nobody knows of the matter, except he has complained to my Brother. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xciv, In vain shalt thou..call The spirits..Except..thou too canst say, My spirit is at peace with all. 1872 Dasent *Three to One* I. 219 She never offered any one advice, except it were asked of her.

c. After *except* conj. the phrases *it be, it were*, etc., are often used instead of repeating the principal verb.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 43 Ne're throughout the yeere to Church thou go'st, Except it be to pray against thy foes. *a* 1674 Milton (Webster 1864), Except it be because her method is so glib and easy. 1812 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 252 No drama .. will be [written] except it be by the same hand.

3. Followed by an adv., phrase, or clause expressing the particular manner, degree, time, place, means, purpose, attendant circumstance, etc., with regard to which the proposition is not applicable: Otherwise (or elsewhere, etc.) than.

This construction may be regarded as an instance of the use of the prep. (see B. 1) with advb. phrase as obj., for which cf. expressions like 'The cause was tried in London instead of at York.' It may, however, have arisen from 2 by ellipsis: cf. similar use of *unless.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 53 The ordering whereof (except in Letters Excusatorie or Defensorie) is wholly exempted the course in those Letters prescribed. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. i. 12, I would not change this hue, Except to steale your thoughts my gentle Queene. 1654 Fuller *Triana* iii, He..affirms her disease mortal, except one herb procured for her, etc. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxiv, Nor do I know how to prevent the course of justice, except by paying the money myself. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. iii, A lone castaway..Who hopes no resting-place except in heaven. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. xi. 632 Society can have no hold on any class except through the medium of their interests. 1868 C. Clarke *Relig. & Duty* 70 The Apostle counted himself weak except as strengthened by the Spirit of God. 1877 F. Hall *Eng. Adj. in -able* 161 Rely, Except metaphorically, has not a personal reference. *Mod.* The city was strongly fortified on all sides, except here.

b. *Except for*: exception being made for, were it not for, but for.

†**Exceptance** *Obs. rare*⁻¹ [f. Except *v.* + -ance.] = Exception.

1603 W. Watson in Dodd *Ch. Hist. of Eng.* (1841) IV. xxxii, None taking, nor imagining how to take, exceptance against the premises.

Exceptant (ekse·ptănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *exceptant-em*, pr. pple. of *exceptāre*: see Except *v.*]

A. *adj.* That excepts; taking exception.

1846 Worcester cites Ld. Eldon. 1864 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* One who excepts; *esp.* in *Law*, one who takes exception to some part of the proceedings in a court, *usually* an accused person who excepts to a judge or juror.

1697 *Exceptions to Decree of Commissioners* in *Cumb. & West. Archæol. Soc. Trans.* VIII. 98 The messuages and lands in the Exceptants possession.

†**Excepta·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *exceptātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exceptāre* to take out, receive: see Except *v.*] a. = Exception. b. 'An often receiving' (Bailey *folio* 1730-6).

1662 Allestree *Serm.* I. 235 Because David went aside, and was upright with an Exceptation.

Excepted (ekse·ptĕd), *ppl. a.* and *prep.* [f. Except *v.* + -ed¹.]

A. *ppl. a.* In senses of the vb.

a 1569 Kingesmyll *Man's Est.* v. (1580) 21 They eate of the excepted tree. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 132 Articles contayning nothing in relacion to excepted persons but leave to transport themselves. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 426 Some..who never touch'd Th' excepted Tree. 1692 W. Lowth *Vindication* (1699) 54 The third instance of Excepted Cases. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* vii. 107 It is extremely rash..to deduce the nature..of prophecy from doubtful and excepted cases.

absol. a 1656 Bp. Hall *Modest Offer* Rem. Wks. (1660) 338 All the Churches..(who do all submit themselves to Bishops, or Superintendents, except the fore-excepted).

†B. *prep.* = Except B. 1. *Obs.*

1559 Baldwin in *Mirr. for Mag.* (1563) E 1 b, The bluddy tyrant brought them all to ende Excepted me.

Excepter (ekse·ptəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er¹.] a. One who excepts or takes exception (to anything). †b. = Accepter (cf. Except *v.* 6). *Obs.*

1639 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat.* Advt. 7 It would be known of this Excepter .. whether he would have men alwaies to follow the word in the line, or in the margin. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 9 God is no excepter of persons, grace is free.

Excepting (ekse·ptiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Except *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Except.

a 1626 Bacon *Jurisdict. Marches* Wks. 1740 IV. 136 The excepting of that shire by itself doth fortify that, etc. 1634 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 288 Here is no excepting against any witness: nor refusal of any judge.

Excepting (ekse·ptiŋ), *prep.* and *conj.* Also 6–7 *Sc.* excepand, exceptand. [f. as prec + -ing².]

A. *prep.*

1. quasi-*prep.* The pr. pple. of the vb. used *absol.*: = 'If one excepts'.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 95 Al the irland men ar sklauis til hym, excepand ane certan that kepis them sel on the strait montanis. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* 107 b, He commaunded the baggage..to be brought together in one place excepting only such thinges as were very necessary. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 193 Thy deeds .. Hath wonne the greatest fauour of the Commons, Excepting none but good Duke Humfrey. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 177 That no meetings be among the pastors without his Majestie's consent, exceptand alwayes their ordinarie Sessions. 1693 Dryden *Persius* Sat. v. 129 May I not live without Control or Awe, Excepting still the Letter of the Law? 1796 *Ned Evans* I. 146 His neighbours..excepting the article of cash, were..his equals. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 105 Of all societies .. not even excepting the Roman Republic, England has been the most emphatically..political.

2. Hence as simple *prep.*: With the exception of, except.

1618 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 381 All young Persons, excepting my self. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. iii. (1732) 130 Excepting the Royal Family, they get but little by it. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxxii, This was received with great approbation by all, excepting my wife. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 431 They were in possession of the whole of Mysore, excepting the principal forts. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 149 Nothing to be seen on the place excepting some blocks of marble.

B. *conj.*

1. With the exception of the fact *that*; = Except C. 1.

Mod. The copy is perfectly accurate, excepting that the accents are omitted.

2. Unless; = Except C. 2. In early use occas. with *that.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* xxvi, Neither doe any kind of men agree more together then astrologers and poets doe, excepting that they dissent about Lucifer and Vesper. *c* 1714 Lady M. W. Montague *Let. to Mrs. Hewet*, You see what stuff I am forced to write, but to such I am compelled, excepting I should entertain you with York loves and piques. 1804 Wellington in Owen *Disp.* 286 Scindiah certainly could have done nothing excepting he could bring his brigades to Poonah.

3. With adv. or phrase; = Except C. 3. Now *rare.*

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 463 Others [fasted], at evening: onely excepting in the weeke before Easter. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. Rule iv, To it self onely it is to be imputed, excepting where the malice of the first agent hath, etc. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* I. 129 Lady Clannarmon (excepting when she forgot me) provided for my maintenance. 1803 Wellington in Owen *Disp.* 779 The exportation of British manufactures, excepting of military stores, ought to be free. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 54 Excepting during the rainy season these little animals can never taste fresh water.

Exception (ekse·pʃən). Forms: 4–7 excepcion, -cioun, 5–6 -cyon, 6 -tioun, 5– exception. [a. AF. *excepcioun* (Fr. *exception*), ad. L. *exceptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excipĕre* to Except.]

1. The action of excepting (a person or thing, a particular case) from the scope of a proposition, rule, etc.; the state or fact of being so excepted. Const. *from, to.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2653 *Hypermnestra*, Al 3oure wille..I shal fulfille So it to me be non confusioun. I nele quod he have non excepcioun. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4087, I shalle defende it..Withouten ony excepcioun Of ech maner condicioun. 1561 tr. *Calvin's 4 Godly Serm.* i. D j b, Here is no exception or pretence of preuelege. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 92 ₱ 1, I know no Manner of Speaking so offensive as that of giving Praise, and closing it with an Exception. 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xi. 94 This exception of women and children from the whole community.

¶ The legal maxim, 'Exception proves (or confirms) the rule in the cases not excepted' (*exceptio probat regulam in casibus non exceptis*), which is in its original form an example of sense 1, is commonly quoted as 'The exception proves the rule', the sb. being interpreted in sense 2.

[1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* 100 Indefinites are equivalent to vniversalls especially where one exception being made, it is plaine that all others are thereby cut off, according to the rule Exceptio figit regulam in non exceptis.] 1640 G. Wats *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VIII. iii. Aph. 17 As exception strengthens the force of a Law in Cases not excepted, so enumeration weakens it in Cases not enumerated. 1662 J. Wilson *The Cheats* Pref., I think I have sufficiently justify'd the Brave man even by this Reason, That the exception proves the rule. 1768 Johnson *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. (1787) IX. 269 The exception only confirms the rule. 1837 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 243 With a view of making (according to another of the expressions which I have heretofore found puzzling) one of those exceptions which confirm the rule. 1855 Jowett *Ess.* 468 We may except one solitary instance (an exception which eminently proves the rule).

2. Something that is excepted; a particular case which comes within the terms of a rule, but to which the rule is not applicable; a person or thing that does not conform to the general rule affecting other individuals of the same class. Const. †*from, to.*

1483 Caxton *Cato* I vj b, This rewle is generalle wythout any excepcion. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 20 Nothynge is more accommodate .. to the nature of man, but it hath many cautions and excepcyons. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 184 Of which rule, neuerthelesse there be diuers exceptions. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xxiv. (1840) 162 Egypt was an exception from the rules of all other Countries. 1785 Cowper *Tiroc.* 841 Such rare exceptions, shining in the dark, Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark. 1829 A. W. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Adm.* (1837) I. 280 Only a little exception from the amiable tenor of their conduct. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Phil.* 153 The only exceptions to this gradual diminution of the angle of declination, appear to have taken place in 1834. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 113 The Phenician cities sent forth their fleets. But they were the exception of the world.

b. *The exception* (predicatively): something abnormal or unusual; contrasted with *the rule*.

1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. 366 The possession of the gift..was the rule and not the exception. *Mod.* You occasionally get a comfortable bed; but it is quite the exception.

3. Phrases, partaking of senses 1 and 2. *To make (an) exception; with (the) exception (of, that); without exception; † in exception to.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 34 Of comune, tretis of Astrolabie ne make non excepcioun wheyther the mone haue latitude, or non. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxiii, He was .. without excepcioun, To speke of manhod, oon the best on lyve. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 303/2 Excepcion maketh he none, in this worlde. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 210 With exception of the crosse. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 140 A Law that obliges all the Subjects without exception. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 275 Heav'n.. Blends in exception to all gen'ral rules Your Taste of Follies, with our Scorn of Fools. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xiv. 157 Here is no exception made of any part of the man that was not to die. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah*, Notes 37 With exception..of certain ugly rings. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol.* Wks. III. 364 Promises were made..without any exception or reserve. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 73 With exception of one or two fundamental ideas. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 300 In exception to the..general course of feeling. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. i. 221 All those in Badajoz were very poor, with the exception of one man.

4. *Law.* [after L. *exceptio* in Roman Law; cf. EXCEPT *v.* 2.] a. A plea made by a defendant in bar of the plaintiff's action: in Scots Law = DEFENCE. *Peremptory exception*: one tending to the dismissal of the action. *Dilatory exception*: one tending to arrest its progress. *Declinatory exception*: a dilatory exception consisting in a denial of the jurisdiction of the court. b. An objection made to the ruling of a court in the course of a trial. c. In Courts of Equity (*obs.* in England since 1875): An objection by the plaintiff to the defendant's answer as insufficient.

Bill of Exceptions: a statement of objections to the ruling or direction of a judge drawn up on behalf of the dissatisfied party, and submitted to a higher court. This procedure still exists in Scotland; in England it was abolished by the Judicature Acts of 1873–5.

[*c* 1250 BRACTON v. v. i, Sciendum quod exceptio est actionis elisio per quam actio perimitur vel differtur. 1292 BRITTON II. xvii. § 1 En plusours maneres est ceste assise destourbe que ele ne soit tauntost prise, sicum par excepcioun peremptorie, sicum .. et par exceptiouns dilatories.] 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xviii. (1859) 19 Were it so that..by thyn excepcyon I personelly shold not be herde in thys present Court. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 116 a, Hauing no exception, they were caried to Paris. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 800 Charge him compeir..[With] exceptionis, and causis defensall (Gif he sic hes) that may himself supple. *a* 1599 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. 1862. V. 323 [A fellon] may have fifty-six exceptions peremptory against the jurors. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 397 The Defendant makes his exception to the Indictment, because he did not call him Ἀνδροφόνον, which was the Word that was penal by Law. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. iv. 676 The first part of it was an exception to the authority of the Court. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 372 This bill of exceptions is in the nature of an appeal; examinable..in the next immediate superior court, upon a writ of error. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., Generally speaking, everything which one alleges for defending himself, and for eliding the action, is called an exception. 1877 C. C. LANGDELL *Equity Pleading* § 82 [If the plaintiff thinks the answer insufficient] he must except to it, *i. e.* specify in writing the parts of the bill which are not sufficiently answered; and thereupon the bill, answer, and exceptions are referred to a master.

† 5. *transf.* a. A plea tending to evade the force of an opponent's argument. b. A formal objection (to a proceeding, a person's status or fitness for office, etc.). *Obs.*

1562 COOPER *Answ. in Def. Truth* (1850) 52 Men that make exception to his possession, and claim the right thereof themselves. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 4 a, That these ill Hus-band-men the Iewes, should haue no credible or trueth-like exception left them (that they tooke him for a counterfeit). 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 25 'Tis positiue against all exceptions .. That .. our Pesants..were enow To purge this field of such a hilding Foe. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 25, I cannot but wonder with what exceptions the Samaritans could confine their beliefe to the Pentateuch. 1663 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 212 The chapel dore .. was then set open for any to enter and give their exceptions. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 266 More time should have been allowed for their appearing to make their Exceptions.

† 6. Objection, demur, faultfinding; an instance of this, an objection, adverse criticism, complaint. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in phrases: see 7.

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 17 Many exceptions were made against them. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 To expose themselues to many exceptions and cauillations. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 143 Diogenes presently gaue it to his sweetheart Lysiodos, and shee without exception ware it. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 1 The Pharisees..came to our Saviour, and by way of exception said, 'Why do the disciples of John..fast?' 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 245 Sir C. Sedley's exceptions against both words and pronouncing were very pretty. 1703 *Rules Civility* 31 Fooling..which produces exception and quarrels many times. 1738 BIRCH *Milton's Wks., Life* I. 18 The Exception to Milton's Piety relates to his being a Protestant. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 57 It being .. unreasonable, that the lord should extend his protection to a person to whom he had exceptions.

† b. Dislike, dissatisfaction. *Obs. rare.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 242 What I haue done That might your nature, honour, and exception Roughly awake, I heere proclaime was madnesse.

† c. A ground of objection; something that is or may be objected to. *Obs.*

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 110 The disciples neade no open complaint of this their exception and scandall. 1645 *Direct. Lords & Com.* 2 [For the election of Elders], In case no just exception, shall be proued against him. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 247 Having no exceptions against the governor in his own person.

7. Phrases belonging to sense 6. a. *Above, beyond, † greater than, without (all) exception*: above, etc., cavil, reproach, or suspicion.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 24 b, She that is verayly withoute ony excepcion. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 48 A grand Witnesse of their own, greater than exception. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. 171, I produce two witnesses beyond exception. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 10 Demonstrate beyond all exception. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 388 He is a witness without exception.

b. *Liable, open, subject to exception.*

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vii. 156 An Adversaries Testimony .. is subject to exception and makes no full proofe. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* I. 147 A declaration .. which in some parts of it is liable to exception. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. p. v, The treatise of Nathaniel Bacon, itself open to much exception. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 255 Motion..liable to the most serious exception. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 74 The applications I have made of these terms may be open to some exception.

c. *To take (an) exception († exceptions) against, at, † of, to, † unto*: to make objection to, find fault with, disapprove; also (chiefly with *at*), to take offence at. Formerly sometimes without prep., *To take (an) exception*: to make (an) objection, to object or complain (*that*).

Now only with the obj. an action, statement, quality, etc., not a person or material thing.

1542 HEN. VIII *Declar. Scots* 204 The Scottis wyl take exception to the homages of theyr prynces. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 24 If any man take exception, and say, etc. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 3 *Th.* What saies Siluia to my suit? *Pro.* Oh Sir .. she takes exceptions at your person. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. vii. (1611) 196 Not able .. to take any strong exception against. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. i. (1651) 232 Galen takes exception at Mutton. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 15 They took exceptions of the quality of Illustrissimo. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XII. (1704) III. 238 There were not two Persons .. who did not take some exception to it. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark ii. 12 Observe, the exception which the scribes took against our Saviour. 1715 T. BENNET *Ess.* 39 *Art.* 215 The animadvertor's stationer taketh exception, that I have printed all his book. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* No. 74. 361 We must, as good Presbyterians take an exception to .. the assertion. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, iv. (1857) 60 Some of the more haughty of the aristocracy did take exception at his neglecting to raise his cap to them. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 190 Exception has..been taken to these figures.

¶ 8. Erron. for ACCEPTION. Cf. EXCEPT *v.* 6.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xx. 24 Forsothe bi excepcioun of persone he shal leese hymself. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* A iv b, With the sweat of thy face thou shalt eate thy bread..And this without exception of persons.

† **Exce·ption,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. (AF. had *excepcioner* in sense 1).]

1. *intr.* To lodge or state an exception.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 184 There is no demurring, or exceptioning against his testimony.

2. *trans.* To except (in quot. pr. pple. used *absol.*: cf. EXCEPTING *prep.* 1).

1656 HOBBES tr. *Wallis* in *Six Less.* iv. Wks. 1845 VII. 290 He was the worst geometrician of all mortal men, not exceptioning so much as Orontius.

Exceptionable (ekse·pʃənăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.]

1. That may be excepted against; open to objection. Now chiefly with negative words.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1714) 45 As the theory..is built wholly on a false supposition, so is it all along precarious and exceptionable. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 279 ¶ 5 This Passage I look upon to be the most exceptionable in the whole Poem. 1784 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* I. xii. 123 *note*, The depositions of those witnesses who are adjudged upon trial to be exceptionable, are set aside. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 35 The Female Factory at Paramatta has..been under most exceptionable management; insomuch as to have proved an absolute nuisance. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. x. 157 The Greek priest led the way..chanting the funeral dirge, in which there was nothing exceptionable.

† b. of persons. *Obs.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxv. 175 Greville is surely (exceptionable as he is) a better man. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 88/2 The ladies in that piece, though very exceptionable, are of a stamp far above his *Angelica*.

¶ 2. Occasionally misused for EXCEPTIONAL.

1801 W. DUPRÉ *Fr. Dict.* in F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* (1873) 201 To add an exceptionable article to a law. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 381 A time .. in which even fishes..were so rare and exceptionable, that they occupied a scarce appreciable place in Nature. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xx. 356 The fact that he had not been stretched upon the rack during his trial was complacently mentioned a proof of exceptionable indulgence.

quasi-*sb.* 1844 TUPPER *Twins* xviii, How silly and harmful a thing is secresy (exceptionables excepted).

Hence **Exce·ptionableness; Exce·ptionably** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 336 The .. exceptionableness of his division of the duration of the world into seven Ages. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 179, I suspect that the exceptionableness of the subject is that which constitutes the chief merit of the play.

Exceptional (ekse·pʃənăl), *a.* [f. EXCEPTION *sb.* + -AL: cf. F. *exceptionnel.*] Of the nature of or forming an exception; out of the ordinary course, unusual, special.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.* 1852 DISRAELI 3 Dec. in *Sel. Sp.* I. 369 As regards its financial condition, Ireland .. has been in a very exceptional state. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* vi, The subject .. ceased to be mentioned saving on exceptional occasions. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 121 The founders of the thirteen colleges .. were almost all of them exceptional men. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 81 Documents or records of exceptional value.

absol. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 136 The mastery of Shakespeare is shown perhaps more strikingly in his treatment of the ordinary than of the exceptional.

b. Const. *from. rare.*

1883 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 324/1 That, therefore, makes this case exceptional from that of an ordinary case of mortgagor and mortgagee.

Hence **Exce·ptionalness.**

1886 *Spectator* 28 Aug. 1142 It is not the meritoriousness but the exceptionalness of the achievement which makes the few willing to attempt it. 1889 TALBOT in *Lux Mundi* (ed. 10) 137 If we still plead that our sense of wonder stipulates for exceptionalness.

Exceptionality (ekse·pʃənæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Exceptional character or quality: *pl.* things exceptional.

1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 79 The coroner ..had a kind of formality and orderliness .. which..balances the exceptionalities with which he had to deal. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 383 The exceptionality of the boon..helped to deepen the dreariness. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 44/2 We remembered the exceptionality of his position.

Exceptionally (ekse·pʃənăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².]

1. In an exceptional manner or degree; uncommonly, unusually, unusually well.

1848 T. SINCLAIR *The Mount* 58 This critic..is exceptionally wise in practical matters. 1879 WALLACE *Australasia* x. 212 In its animal life this colony is .. not exceptionally rich in species. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 436/2 Music .. too shadowy in outline to be grasped by the uninitiated, unless very exceptionally performed.

2. By way of exception; as an exception to rule or custom.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 144 Such has been, not exceptionally, the history of the Systematists. 1866 CARLYLE *E. Irving* 106 The official .. invited us exceptionally in for an actual inspection of his theodolite. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 36 Western galleries should be but exceptionally used in parish churches.

Exceptionary (ekse·pʃənări), *a. rare.* [f. EXCEPTION + -ARY¹.] a. Of or pertaining to an exception (see EXCEPTION 1); indicative of an exception. b. = EXCEPTIONAL.

a 1783 J. SCOTT *Crit. Ess. Eng. Poets* (1785) 283 The exceptionary 'all but' includes..an aged decrepit matron. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. 23 Silent exceptionary individuals.

† **Exce·ptioner.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EXCEPTION *v.* + -ER¹.] One who takes exception, or objects (to anything); an objector.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 186 For other exceptioners there was no thought taken. Hence 1818 in TODD, etc.

† **Exce·ptionist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EXCEPTION *sb.* + -IST.] = prec.

1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 53, I .. demand of such Exceptionists, whether .. magistrates have lost their right.

Exceptionless (ekse·pʃənlĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without an exception; not admitting of an exception.

1782 BURKE *Let. Penal Laws* Wks. VI. 274 The bill..is.. a renewed act of..indispensable, exceptionless disqualification. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 73 It is only in idea that we can realize..such a moment of universal, indiscriminate ..exceptionless deification. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* vi. (1876) 215 General, uniform and exceptionless.

Exceptious (ekse·pʃəs), *a.* [f. EXCEPTI-ON + -OUS, after the analogy of *captious.*] Disposed to make objections; cavilling, peevish, captious.

1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* B ij, While those things that are done must alwaies lye, As obiects to a nice exceptious eye. 1769 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 301 It is the character of Country Ladies to be exceptious, and suspicious of slights. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* (1824) II. vi. 141 He was not exceptious. He gave a cordial welcome to all sorts, provided they were the best in their kind. 1850 W. C. MACREADY in Pollock *Remin.* II. 353 [Carlyle] was quite in one of his exceptious moods.

Hence **Exce·ptiousness.**

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. (1687) I. 8 It [admonition] becomes unsavory and odious, and .. resembles a froward, malitious, exceptiousness. 1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 316 The blessed Spirits .. are too good to have anything of State or Exceptiousness in them. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. ix. 282 Alarmed by an experience of the baseness..and the exceptiousness of men. 1818 in TODD, etc.

† **E:xceptiːtious,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *exceptīcius, -tius* caught up, intercepted, f. *excipĕre*: see EXCEPT *v.* and -ITIOUS.] 'That is taken or received' (Bailey *folio* 1730–6). Hence 1775 in ASH.

Exceptive (ekse·ptiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *exceptīv-us*, f. *except-* ppl. stem of *excipĕre*: see EXCEPT *v.* Cf. OF. *exceptif.*] A. *adj.*

1. *Logic*, etc. a. Of a word, *esp.* a particle: That introduces an exception.

[*a* 1249 W. SHYRESWOOD in Prantl *Gesch. Logik* III. 21 Postquam dictum est de signis et de dictionibus exceptivis

..convenienter dicendum est de hac dictione 'solus'.] 1624 H. MASON *Art of Lying* v. 84 That which this sentence doth deny of the Sonne, it doth by vertue of the exceptiue particle adioyned, affirme of the Father; No man, no nor the Sonne doth know it, but the Father. 1659 *Instruct. Oratory* (1682) 108 (T.) It is to be inferred either by a conjunction, causal, illative, exceptive, etc. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Conjunction*, Exceptive Conjunctions are, if it be not..unless that, etc.

b. Of a proposition: That has a specified exception attached to the subject; *e.g.* Nothing on earth *but man* is great.

[*a* 1347 W. OCCAM in Prantl *Gesch. Logik* III. 409 Circa exceptivas est sciendum, quod ex omnibus exceptivis in prima figura non sequitur conclusio exceptiva.] 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 13/2 The proposition is not exceptiue, excluding other apostles. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 4 Exceptive Propositions will make complex Syllogisms. 1870 JEVONS *Logic* vii. 68 Exceptive propositions.

c. Of a clause, law, etc.: Making an exception, excepting something from a general rule.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. v. (1851) 74 A dispensation .. is rather a particular and exceptive law absolving and disobliging from a more general command. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VI. 37 *note*, The hostile critic selected for exceptive encomium one 'old Jacobite strain'. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 An exceptive clause introduced into the act. 1884 L. PEEL in *Law Times* 7 June 104/1 This is again the application of the exceptive distinction.

2. Of persons and their utterances: Disposed or tending to take exception; hypercritical, captious.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 197 His proceedings, though too too exceptiue, yet such as, being yeilded, inferred nothing against the Diuine ius for Tithing. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 280 Any exceptive persons who are not inclined to rest satisfied with appearances and authorities. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* iii. 374 His criticisms..show his singularly exceptive, and over-curious logic.

3. = EXCEPTIONAL.

1849 F. W. NEWMAN *Soul* 168 This is..an exceptive case.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*] *Logic.* An exceptive word or proposition. Cf. A. 1 a and b.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 20/2 Yet upon his exclusiues and negatiues, this exceptiue must needs be inferred. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 174 The scriptures that say Christ is in heauen speake without exclusiues, or exceptiues. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 10 All these exceptives, 'but', 'notwithstanding', 'nevertheless', are against us. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 145 These [Exponibles] are divided into Exclusives, Exceptives and Restrictives.

Hence **Exce·ptively** *adv.*, in an exceptive manner or sense. **Excepti·vity,** *nonce-wd.*, readiness to make exceptions (from rules of conduct).

1609 J. RAYNOLDS *Agst. Bellarmine* (1610) 5 If the worde be taken exceptively, yet may it be an exception negative. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 39 They are exceptiuely or disiunctiuely only allotted. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 447 *Milverton.* They do not know when to make the exceptions. *Ellesmere.* Exceptivity (I like to coin a new word) requires so much moral courage.

†**Exce·ptless,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. EXCEPT *v.* + -LESS.] Making no exception; extending to all.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 502 Forgiue my generall, and exceptlesse rashness.

Exceptor (ekse·ptŏɪ, -ɔɪ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* (sense 2 b). [a. late L. *exceptor*, agent-n. f. *excipĕre*: see EXCEPT *v.*]

†1. One who objects or takes exception (to anything); an objector. *Obs.* = EXCEPTER a.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 211 Were such upstart Exceptors to deale with Atheists .. how should a man proceed? 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 155 Those very exceptors are really like the Romanists. 1690 T. BURNET *Ans. Except. Th. Earth* 1, I shall .. follow the learned Exceptor from Chapter to Chapter. 1755 in JOHNSON; hence in mod. Dicts.

2. †a. A reporter, short-hand writer. *Obs.*—° b. *Hist.* An officer in the Court of Chancery under the later Roman Empire.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exceptor*, he that writes ones words as he speaks them; a gatherer. [Hence 1692-1732 in COLES]. 1728 H. HERBERT tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* II. 16 An officer belonging to the Proconsul .. who seems to be one of those..called Exceptors or Clerks of the court.

†**Exceptorious,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. late L. *exceptōri-us* serviceable for receiving (f. *excipĕre*: see EXCEPT *v.*) + -(I)OUS.] 'That receives or contains' (Bailey *folio* 1730-6). Hence 1775 in ASH.

Excercitation, Excercite: see EXERC-.

†**Exce·rebrate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *excerebrāt-*, ppl. stem of *excerebrāre*, f. *ex-* out + *cerebr-um* brain.]

1. *trans.* To clear out from the brain or mind.

1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (ed. 2) vii, Hath it [faith] not soueraigne vertue in it to excerebrate all cares, expectorate all feares and griefes?

2. To beat out the brains of.

1623-6 in COCKERAM. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Also **Exce·rebrate,** *a.* [ad. L. *excerebrāt-us*] (see quot.). **Exce·rebrated,** *ppl. a.* [+ -ED^{1}] (see quot.). **Excerebra·tion** [+ -ATION]. a. (see quot. 1721–1800). b. (see quot. 1884).

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Excerebrate*, delirious, out of his mind. 1736 BAILEY, *Excerebrated*, having his brains beat out; wanting brains, witless. 1775 in ASH. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Excerebration*, a beating out ones Brains. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Excerebration*, the removing of the contents of the skull, the brain, and the other structures. Also, a term which has been used to designate abnormal Cerebration.

†**Exce·rebrose,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. EX- *pref.*^{1} + L. *cerebr-um* brain + -OSE.] (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Excerebrose*, brain-sick, wanting brains. Hence 1775 in ASH, etc.

†**Exce·rn,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 -cerne. [ad. L. *excern-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *cernĕre* to sift.] = EXCRETE.

1. *trans.* Of animals and plants, or their organs: To separate (waste matter) from the blood or sap, preparatory to discharging from the system.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 542 The Moss of trees is a kind of hair; for it is the juice of the tree that is Excerned. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 294 The Humours excerned by Sweat and Urine are near akin, if not the same. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery* (1763) 47 The Serum of the Blood .. is excerned or separated by the Glands. 1738 D. BAYNE *Gout* 101 The ..dissolution of such particles .. carries them through the fine strainers in order to be excerned.

absol. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 299 The Benefits that come of Exercise are .. that it helpeth to Excerne by Sweat. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. I. 30 That Soul .. digests, sanguifies, carnifies, excerns.

2. To discharge, void (an excrement, secretion).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 72 That the dregges..might be duly excerned or auoyded. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 183 Phlegm that is excerned by the mouth. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 166 Such an unguent or Pap prepared, such an open vessel to excerne it into, to receive it.

Excernent (eksē·ɪnĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *excernent-em*, pr. pple. of *excernĕre*: see EXCERN.] = EXCRETORY.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 798/1 Derangements of the..excernent organs. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Exce·rp,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *excerp-ĕre*: see EXCERPT *v.*] = EXCERPT *v.* 1.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 45/2 Of this Melito, Eusebius .. excerpeth certeine places of his apologie. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xliv. Wks. XI. 311 Out of this tractate.. himself had excerpt the two next foreprinted sermons. 1697 MOLYNEUX in *Locke's Lett.* (1708) 241 If their lordships should think fit to excerp anything out of those papers.

†**Exce·rpt,** *pple. Obs.* In 5 excerpte. [ad. L. *excerpt-us*, pa. pple. of *excerpĕre*: see EXCERPT *v.*] Excerpted, extracted, selected.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Y .. intende to compile a tretys of the state of the yle of Breteyne, excerpte of diuerse labores of auctores.

Excerpt (e·ksəɪpt, eksē·ɪpt), *sb.* Also 8 excerp, 7–8 L. *pl.* excerpta. [ad. L. *excerpt-um*, neut. of pa. pple. of *excerpĕre*: see EXCERPT *v.*]

1. A passage taken out of a printed book or manuscript; an extract, quotation, selection.

a 1638 MEDE *Par. 2 Pet.* iii. App. Wks. III. 618 Some Excerpta out of the Fathers concerning the Renovation of the World. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* Advt. (1702) 3 Excerpts out of all the Greek and Latin Fathers. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 150 An Epitome of the latter xx Books .. is also Extant .. And also noble Excerpta by one Theodosius. 1706 SIBBALD *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 91 The excerpts of the old register of St. Andrew calleth him a bishop, and his companions Clerks. 1817 SOUTHEY *Let.* 17 Apr., Papers from the 'Quarterly Review,' together with certain excerpts from the 'Register.' 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 8 Mr. Conway read .. an excerpt from one of Mazzini's Orations. 1882 J. T. FOWLER *Mem. Ripon* I. 1. (*headline*) Excerpts from Chronicles.

2. An article from the 'Transactions' of a learned society or from a periodical, printed off separately for private circulation. Cf. *off-print.*

This sense has long been in use in the official correspondence of learned societies (Royal Society, Society of Antiquaries, etc.), but does not appear to be generally current.

1883 *Proc. Royal Soc.* 369 *List Presents*, [An author sends several works, of which the titles are quoted.] And fourteen other Excerpts. 1889 *Ibid.* 252 Excerpt. [Added in brackets to the title of a work presented.]

3. In etymological sense: A thing picked out. *rare.*

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 15 The emperor had a large silver dish, the filling of which..occasioned wholesale slaughter; his excerpts being insignificant parts of various small and rare birds and fishes.

Excerpt (eksē·ɪpt), *v.* [f. L. *excerpt-* ppl. stem of *excerpĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *carpĕre* to pluck.]

1. *trans.* To cull out (passages, phrases, etc.); to take out as an extract; to extract, quote. Also *absol.* to make extracts.

c 1536 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 99 II. 21 A Copy of certain Articles and Clauses excerpted and taken out of the Popes Letters. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* II. 105 This close note I excerpted. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* ii. (1671) 301 He had excerpted and laid by many notes and precedents. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iii. (1872) 113 An affectionate and eloquent notice of him; which .. was excerpted into the newspapers also. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. x. 193 The Book we excerpt from is *Mémoires du Comte de Hordt.* 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 281 Athenæus..excerpted largely in this direction.

†2. In etymological sense: To pluck out; to abstract, remove; also *fig. Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 64 Thinges excerpted out of the East Glasse Window of our Lady Chappell. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 429 Which Musk being excerpted before it be ripe, smelleth strongly and unpleasantly. *c* 1612 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 23 Every branch which is excerpted from other authors and engrafted here, is not, etc.

¶ b. To take out, eliminate. *rare.*

1881 J. PAYNE *Villon's Poems* Introd. 22 If one should excerpt from their verse its accidental local colouring.

Hence **Exce·rpted** *ppl. a.*

1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* II. 192 Excerpted particles of the pure and ethereal light.

Excerptible (eksē·ɪptib'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -IBLE.] That admits of being excerpted; suitable to make extracts or selections from.

1880 *Athenæum* 11 Dec. 777/3 What is to be said as to the exclusion of Flaubert, who is easily excerptible? 1883 *Pall M. G.* 1 June 4/2 Such students are never likely to be the majority. For others Goethe is certainly 'excerptible'.

Exce·rpting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{1}.] The action of the vb. EXCERPT; an instance of it.

1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 55 My time, with little 'Goethe' papers and excerptings .. went more prosperously than before.

Excerption (eksē·ɪpʃən). [ad. L. *excerptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excerpĕre*: see EXCERPT *v.*]

1. The action of excerpting, making selections from (a book, manuscript, etc.).

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 5/1 Mr. Buchanan is a writer exceptionally suited for excerption and revision.

2. *concr.* An extract from a book, document, etc. Also, formerly, a collection of extracts.

The Excerptions of Egbert: a work with the title *Excerptiones e dictis et canonibus sanctorum patrum*, erroneously ascribed to Egbert, Abp. of York.

a 1618 RALEIGH (J.), Times have consumed his works, saving some few excerptions. 1635 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 73 Egbert Archbishop of York..made a collection or excerption out of the Canons of sundry antient Councils. 1662 MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 23 A Book of Excerptions out of Origen's Writings. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 156 Many of the Excerptions of Egbert were transcribed from it. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. I. ii. 66 A needless multiplicity of excerptions.

Excerptive (eksē·ɪptiv), *a.* [f. EXCERPT *v.* + -IVE.] Inclined to excerpt; characterized by excerption.

1860 WORCESTER cites MACKENZIE.

†**Exce·rptor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *excerptor*, agent-n. f. *excerpĕre*: see EXCERPT *v.*] One who excerpts or makes extracts (from a book, etc.).

1683 J. BARNARD *Life Heylin* 12, I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together..and appropriated them to myself without any Mark..I am no such Excerptor.

Excerse, obs. form of EXERCE.

Excess (ekse·s). Also 4–7 excesse, 5–6 exces, (5 exesse, 6 excysse). [ad. F. *excès*, ad. L. *excēss-us*, n. of action f. *excēdĕre* to EXCEED.]

†1. In literal sense: The action of going out or forth; adjournment (of Parliament). *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker, 581 *Excessus*, excesse, passynge oute. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* App. (Camden) 131 That they be accquainted that Tuesday should be the day of excesse.

†b. *fig.* Departure *from* custom, reason, etc. *Obs.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 51 ¶ 2 In all these glorious Excesses from the common Practice, did the happy Orlando live..in an uninterrupted Tranquility. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 84 Other fashionable Excesses from Reason.

†c. *Excess* (incorrectly *access*; cf. ACCESS 9, 10) *of mind, soul*, also simply *excess*: = L. *excessus mentis*, ecstasy, trance, stupefaction. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* x. 10 An axcess of soule, or rauysching of spirit [*v. r.* mynde] fel on hym. *Ibid.* xi. 5, I was in the citee of Ioppe preiynge, and I syȝ in excess of my soule a visioun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 270 b, Saynt Peter was in excesse of mynde in the house of Symon Coryar. *Ibid.* 271, I sayd in myne excesse, euery man is a lyer. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) *Acts* x. 10 There fel vpon him an excesse of minde. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Esdras* xiii. 30 He shal come in excesse of minde upon them [1611 to the astonishment of them] that inhabite the earth.

†2. 'Violence of passion' (J.); extravagant or rapturous feeling; unrestrained manifestation of grief. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxliv, Off thy distresse and excesse to haue reuth .. I will [hir] pray full faire. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. XXX, La Bell Pucell must love you evermore, Which for her sake..Doth such actes by chyvalrous exces. 1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 120 The Priests under the Old Testament were, by a particular law, guarded against excesses upon the death of their relations. 1742 COLLINS *Ode* iii. *To Simplicity* 44 Tho' taste, tho' genius, bless To some divine excess. 1775 in ASH. 1818 in TODD.

3. The action of overstepping (a prescribed limit), going beyond (one's authority, rights, etc.); an instance of this. Chiefly in *Law.*

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 248 She exceeded her power, in appointing to the issue of the son; and therefore the excess was void. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 3/2 Judges of courts of law .. did not notice excess of jurisdiction on the part of the House.

†4. Extravagant violation of law, decency, or morality; outrageous conduct. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 563 Ye shul venge yow..by the lawe and noght by excesse ne by outrage. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 161 Punysyd exces and trespas. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 20 b/1 Two were chosen that yf ony of theym wolde make ony excesse the other sholde governe hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 b, Be sory for your fall, and do due penaunce after the qualite and quantite of your excesse. *c* 1630 MILTON *Ode Circumcision*, The full wrath beside Of vengeful justice bore for our excess. 1682 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) III. 76 This excesse of making churches charnel-houses. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* III. 262 Ah..that I..the deeds Might punish of our suitors whose excess Enormous..I feel.

b. An instance of this; an outrage. Chiefly *pl.* Now with mixture of sense 5.

14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 129 Leste by hir excesses þey schulde scorn þe good name of Cryste. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. xi. 240 The great .. Governour of the World..brought about ends..to punish their [men's] Excesses and Enormities. **1769** *Junius Lett.* i. 6 They have been driven into excesses little short of rebellion. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 166 The excesses of the Star Chamber .. had faded from the minds of men. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. iii. 139 Their excesses seem to have been inferior to those which provoked them.

5. The overstepping the limits of moderation; an instance of this: **a.** *gen.*

1552 HULOET s. v., Excesse in aduauncyng or depressyng, as truer then God, falser then the Deuyll. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. viii. (1611) 143 To draw men from great excesse, it is not amiss. **1655** DENHAM *Coopers Hill*, One excess Made both, by striving to be greater, less. **1752** HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 193 Excess in love..transports a man beyond himself. **1794** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho.* ii, All excess is vicious. **1829** *The Bengallee* 182 The Hookah's monstrous snake .. That type of eastern Luxury's excess. **1878** MORLEY *Carlyle* 163 Excess .. leads people into emotional transports.

b. *spec.* Intemperance in eating or drinking.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 514 How manye maladyes ffolwen of excesse and of glotonyes. *c* **1430** LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 25 With holy men speke of holynesse .. With drownkyn men do surfettes by excesse. **1578** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 17 We pray his godly Maiestie To blys our meit..And saif vs fra exces and drunkinnes. **1662** B. DUPPA *Rules Devot.* (1675) 84 The body, once heavy with Excess and Surfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler part. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iv. 64 It is also in his power to forbear excess in eating and drinking. **1840** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre Tappington*, Apoplexy, induced by the excesses of the preceding night. **1859** O. W. HOLMES *Punch-bowl* Poems 271 'Tis but the fool that loves excess; hast thou a drunken soul?

6. The fact of exceeding something else in amount or degree; preponderance. †Also the fact of surpassing or excelling others (*obs.*). *In excess of*: to a greater amount or degree than.

a **1618** RALEIGH *Maxims St.* (1651) 64 An excellency or excess above the rest, either in honour, wealth, or virtue. **1704** NEWTON *Optics* II. II. (1721) 127 Rays .. retain their colorific qualities, by which those of any sort do by their Excess and Predominance cause their proper Colour to appear. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd. Wks. I. 112 In things whose excess is not judged by greater or smaller, as smoothness and roughness [etc.]. **1838** DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 115 There can be no possible reason for an excess of white, which does not equally..apply in favour of an excess of black. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 242 The quantity we receive is in excess of the quantity lost. **1879** HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 30 When .. one or more muscles act in excess of their opponents, a squint is produced.

b. The amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another. *Spherical excess*: (see quot. 1840). *Excess fare* (on railways): a payment made by a person travelling beyond the place, or in a higher class than that, specified on his ticket. *Excess luggage*: luggage over the weight for which a passenger is allowed free carriage.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* M iv, Compare those excesses and wantes well together. **1660** BARROW *Euclid* I. Axiom xv, If to equal things, you add unequal, the excess of the wholes shall be equal to the excess of the additions. **1812** WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xviii. 201 The accumulation of the daily excesses. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 36 Divide the index of refraction by its excess above unity. **1840** SNOWBALL *Spherical Trigonom.* § 63 (ed. 5) 34 The quantity..by which the sum of the degrees in the angles of the spherical triangles exceeds 180°, is called the Spherical Excess of the triangle. **1882** *Standard* 2 Sept. 6/4 He received a book for the purpose of giving receipts to passengers for 'excess' fares.

†**c.** Usury, interest. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 63 Shylocke..I neither lend nor borrow By taking, nor by giuing of excesse.

7. The state of exceeding or being in greater quantity or degree than is usual or necessary; exuberance, superabundance; an instance of this; an extreme degree or amount; an 'extreme', a 'height' (of wickedness, etc.). † *Of excess* = in abundance.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 þere is noȝt gret passynge and exces..in chele noþer in hete. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, The medlynge in conclusion So was ennewed by proportion That fynally excesse was there none. **1503** HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xi. 207 Than I to hym gaue strokes of exces. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 269 The excesse of vertue worketh no manner of annoyance. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* IV. i. 73 So distribution should vndoo excesse, And each man have enough. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 570 Commend the large Excess Of spacious Vineyards; cultivate the less. **1719** YOUNG *Busiris* IV. i, To behold thee In such excess of sorrow, quite destroys me. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 406 Their vivacity, their leaps out of the water, their frolics in it, all conduce to show their excess of spirits. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 193 This [he] treated as the highest excess of insolence. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 636 Kirke..was not the last, to whom this excess of wickedness was popularly imputed.

†**b.** *concr.* in *pl.* Resources beyond the 'necessaries' of life; luxuries. *Obs.*

1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 16. 112 That deny relief to their poor parents, that cannot part with their own excesses and superfluities.

c. *Chem.* An amount greater than is needed for a specific purpose, *e.g.* for combination with other elements, or for dissolving a given quantity of a substance. Also *In (great) excess*.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 610 It might be called supersulphate of ammonia, as it contains an excess of acid. **1838** — *Chem. Org. Bodies* 204 At first there was an excess of the former salt, but afterwards xanthate of potash was added till it constituted an excess. **1844–57** G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 383 Liquor potassæ must then be added in great excess; a precipitate of hydrated oxide of copper first falls, which redissolves in excess of alkali.

8. The fact or state of being in greater amount or degree than is beneficial or right; 'faulty superfluity' (J.); an excessive amount or degree (of anything). Sometimes in contrast with *defect*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 276, I bidde never as to my dele But of the hole an halven dele. That is none excess as me thenketh. **1488** CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 72 Excesse of mete feblith and dulleth a mannys wyttes. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 220, I haue fed vpon this woe already, And now excesse of it will make me surfet. **1691** HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 137 The two Extremes whereof are; on the defect ἀοργησία, to be free from Anger..The other Extreme in the Excess, is ὀργιλότης, a Vice, which..hath not yet found an English Name. **1725** N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 314 If the Spirits flag during the Operation from the Excess of the Evacuations. *a* **1731** ATTERBURY *Serm.* (J.), Parsimony..is the more pardonable excess of the two. **1829** I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* i. (1867) 16 If..enthusiasm were only an error in degree or a mere fault by excess. *a* **1871** GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 165 We ought to choose the middle point and not either the excess or the defect. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 9 The excess of tyranny in Persia and the excess of liberty at Athens have been the ruin of both.

b. Phrases: *In, to (an) excess, to carry (something), to drink, eat, go, run to excess.* †*(Object) of excess*, that possesses some quality in excess.

1526–34 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* iv 4 That ye runne not also with them vnto the same excesse of ryote. **1625** BACON *Ess., Goodness* (Arb.) 199 The desire of Power in Excesse, caused the Angels to fall. **1626** — *Sylva* § 261 An Object of surcharge or excess, destroyeth the Sense: As the light of the Sun the eye, a violent sound (near the Ear) the hearing. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. 71 [Canary wine] leaves less dreggs behind, though one drink it to exces. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. iii, Sophia .. was yielding to an excess. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 97 Till carried to excess..This fav'rite good begets peculiar pain. **1838** W. BEAUMONT *Exper. Digestion* (ed. Combe) 252 Eating voraciously or to excess. **1841** MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 1 At present we have government in excess. **1875** DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 110 Raw meat and other nutritious substances, given in excess, kill the leaves.

¶**9.** = ACCESS 10.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D iij, They counceyll them that haue the feuers..to passe the excesse that ought to come the thyrde day or no. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 In twelve dayes I had a thousand bloudy stooles (which excesse kild our Lord Ambassadour Sir Dodmore Cotton at that time).

†**Exce·ss,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–6 excesse, 7 excysse. [? attrib. use of EXCESS *sb.*] = EXCESSIVE. **a.** Beyond the usual or specified amount. **b.** Beyond what is necessary, proper or right.

? *a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 24 But excesse sleepe behoves me to make one this man heare. **1547–64** BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) VII. v, Excesse bibbing and drinking, pricketh fast forwards to lechery. **1574** HYLL *Conject. Weather* i, And the excesse qualitie..of any of the four quarters is evill and daungerous to the fruites of the earth. **1636** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 162 For takeinge excysse fees contrarie to auncient orders.

Exce·ss, *v.* [f. EXCESS *sb.*] *trans.* To charge with an excess fare.

1888 *Difference of Fare Excess Voucher on N. E. Railway* 16 May, In case of Tickets being excessed before the journey has been accomplished.

†**Exce·ssful,** *a. Obs.* [f. EXCESS *sb.* + -FUL.] Characterized by excess; excessive.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 475 In a degree above necessity and convenience even to wantonnesse and excessefull curiosity. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* vii. 128 This extreme glory..and excessfull affluency of the World.

†**Exce·ssion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *excēssiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excēdĕre* to go out or forth: see EXCEED.] A going out or forth.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. VIII. 112 Motion is a mutation of parts, or an excession out of place.

Excessive (ekse·siv), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 4 excessife, 5 excessif, excessyfe, 5–6 excessyve, 6 (accessive), excesseve, 5– excessive. [a. F. *excessif, -ive*, as if ad. L. **excēssīv-us*, f. *excēss-* ppl. stem of *excēdĕre*: see EXCEED.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Of persons or their actions: Transgressing the bounds of law, decency, or morality; outrageous, lawless, wrongful. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 117 Thinges which are excessife Ayein the lawe, he shal nought do. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 97 Certain ordinaunces, made by the Maire and Aldermen of London, against the excessive takyng of Masons .. and other laborers, for their daily jorneis. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 164 He made a law also the same time against the excessive takyng of Usurie by the Jewes. **1656** COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 623 Those who before did God's fair Choice withstand Th' excessive Vulgar now to Death demand.

2. Of qualities, states, actions, magnitudes, etc.

†**a.** In favourable or neutral sense: Exceeding what is usual; 'surpassing'; exceedingly great.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 20 Wherfore were .. ye so habounddantly garnished so well of excessiue ande chief alle beaute. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 162 They come downe agayn to them selfe from suche excessyue eleuacyon or extasy. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 438 If Panicum be laid below and about the Bottom of a Root, it will cause the Root to grow to an Excessiue Bignesse. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* B v b, Water, can be easily drawn, an excessive and almost incredible height above its Centre.

b. Exceeding what is right, proportionate, or desirable; immoderate, inordinate, extravagant.

a **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 450 A foule waste of clothe and excessyfe. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVIII. (1890) 110 A highe coloure ouer excessyue and dyshonneste. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 65 Moderate lamentation is the right of the dead, excessiue greefe [is] the enemie to the liuing. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 36 Excessive desire of Revenge, when it becomes habituall, hurteth the organs. **1752** HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 203 Excessive severity in the laws is apt to beget great relaxation in their execution. **1844–57** G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 84 A man eats an excessive meal of meat, more than he can assimilate into healthy blood. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 681 A single night of excessive rain .. left the rock of the Acropolis bare.

3. Of persons: Given to excess in anything; intemperate, extravagant. Now only with agent-nouns or predicatively with const. *in*.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 190 These excessive fellowes never expect hunger, or thirst..but through intemperance prevent them. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 219 If a man worke but three daies in seuen, hee may get more than hee can spend vnlesse hee will bee exceedingly excessiue. **1663** COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Shortness Life*, A man who is excessive in his pains and diligence. **1670** MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 118 He is said to be at Table not excessive. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 182 ¶ 2 Who is not excessive in the Discourse of what he extremely likes? *Mod.* Avoid the company of excessive drinkers.

†**4.** Of expressions: Hyperbolical. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 127 They compare them in bignesse to elephantes..but this..by an excessyue kynde of speache.

5. Of climates: Characterized by extremes.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 107 There are .. excessive climates, as they have been termed, where the temperature of winter and summer is strongly contrasted.

†**6.** as *sb.* Something excessive; an extravagance. *Obs. rare.*

1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 49 Great Monarchies are monstrous excessives in Nature.

†**B.** *adv.* = EXCESSIVELY. *Obs.*; very common in 17–18th c.

1569 TURBERV. *Epitaphs & Sonn.* (1837) 366 Ye are excessiue proude. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 216 The Sea at the brinke of this Ile is excessive deepe. *a* **1720** SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* 1753 II. 102 Mr. Lane grew excessive angry. **1768** GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. i, His manner.. was excessive harmless. **1774** PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 345 The night most excessive dark. **1796** BURNEY *Metastasio* I. 395 This would be an excessive long chapter.

Excessively (ekse·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.]

†**1.** Of manner: **a.** Wastefully, lavishly, prodigally. **b.** Greedily. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Excessyuely..*profuse.* **1563** GOLDING *Cæsar* 85 The beastes which the Galles do most delight in and whych they pay for excessiuely. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 3 Which having swallowd up excessively, He soone in vomit up againe doth lay.

2. In an excessive amount or degree; beyond measure, immoderately. (In mod. use a stronger expression than *exceedingly*.)

c **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 68 Whan any of his Lords schal happyn to be so excessively grete as [etc.] **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. i. 167 He is excessyuely humylyed. **1591** HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 192 He used me but rufflye, by reason I could not drincke excessivlie with him. **1634** H. R. *Salerne Regim.* 2 Anger ..excessiuely chafeth and inflameth the membres. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 271 A conceit .. wherein although it seeme excessively ridiculous there may be somewhat of truth. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 ¶ 6 The Fellow is rich..but excessively ill-bred. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 63 It makes them smart and burn excessively. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 80 There came forth from it nothing but smoke..at which he wondered excessively. **1877** LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* XXII. (1878) 378 The scenery seemed of an excessively rudimentary description.

Excessiveness (ekse·sivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being excessive; excessive measure, quantity, or degree.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 480 And upon yᵗ ensuyd suche excessyuenes of rayne that corne was therwith drowned in yᵉ erthe. **1600** J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 615 A bibbing swilbowle and a bowzing gull, which never drinke but with excessivenesse. **1657** RUMSEY *Org. Salutis* i. (1659) 2 Excessivenesse of heat and cold in several parts of the body; which breeds Agues and Feavers. **1730–6** in BAILEY (folio). **1775** in ASH. **1832** in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Exchange (eks,tʃē·ndʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 eschaunge, (6 eschange), 5–6 exchaunge, (6 exchaunce), 6– exchange. [ME. *eschaunge*, a. AF. *eschaunge*, OF. *eschange* (F. *échange*):—late L. *excambium*, f. *excambiāre*: see EXCHANGE *v.* In 16th c. the prefix *es-* was, as in some other words, altered to *ex-* after L. analogies.]

I. The action or process of exchanging.

1. The action, or an act, of reciprocal giving and receiving: **a.** of things in general. Proverb, *Exchange is no robbery*.

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 189 Of loues moo eschaunges Then euer cornes were in graunges. *c* **1400** *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275/2 My moeble is insuffisaunte to countervayle the price of this jewell, or els to make the eschaunge. **1552** *Act* 5–6 *Edw. VI*, c. 19. § 1 To exchange gold for silver.. so that no man .. did take no profit for making such exchange. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 320, I giue away my selfe for you, and doat vpon the exchange. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 11 In lieu of what he left behind him, Exchange is no Robbery, he carried along with him some of St. Alban's Dust. *a* **1719** ADDISON (J.), They lend their Corn, they make Exchanges. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXV.

182 The due exchange of loads having been made, we advanced upon the glacier. 1863 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 196 Let us make an exchange of child stories.

b. of goods, merchandize; = BARTER; in political economy often with wider sense of 'commerce'.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 Salomans factours for exchaunge of other marchaundyse. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 446 If it be a commutation of goods for goods, it is more properly an exchange; but, if it be a transferring of goods for money, it is called a sale: which is a method of exchange introduced, etc. 1863 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xvii. (1876) 224 No one questions the natural rights of free exchange.

c. of prisoners of war.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 130 Yf þey wolde graunte .. Theschaunge of her. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXIII. 267 Meanys was made .. for delyuerie and exchaunge of y^e prysoners. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) 479 These two Chief-taines wearied with irksomnesse of Irons made exchange the one for the other. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 109 Procuring my exchange for his two Sons. 1780 B. LINCOLN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1883) III. 96 An exchange, when made a prisoner, is one of the rights of a soldier. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Exchange,* a mutual agreement between contending powers for exchange of prisoners.

d. of blows, passes, strokes (in fencing, games, etc.), salutations.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 280 If Hamlet give the first or second hit, Or quit in answer of the third exchange. *a* 1687 WALLER *Bat. Summer-Islands* III, Thus they parted, with exchange of harms. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 258 We hear the exchange of salutations between the reapers and their master. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 18 July 2 This [game at tennis] fell to E. Renshaw after some good exchanges.

e. of military or naval commissions, etc. (see quot.). Also *attrib.*, as in *exchange system.*

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Exchange* between officers, who remove from one regiment to another, or from full pay to half pay, for which a consideration is usually given, called the Difference. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXI, Captain Falcon .. received his commission that evening, and the next day the exchanges were made. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Exchange,* the removal of officers from one ship to another. 1875 *Act* 38 *Vict.* c. 16 Her Majesty may .. authorise exchanges to be made from one regiment .. to another regiment. 1875 D. WOLFF *Sp. Ho. Com.* 22 Feb., In the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines, they had from time immemorial had the Exchange system, yet they had never adopted the Purchase system.

f. in *Chess*, of pieces captured. *To force the exchange*: to play so as to compel your opponent to take one piece for another. *To gain, win, lose the exchange*: to take or lose a superior piece in exchange for an inferior.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Chess,* Exchanges .. often give the adversary an advantage. 1848 H. STAUNTON *Chess-Players Handbk.* (ed. 2) 21 When a player gains a Rook for a Bishop or a Knight, it is termed winning the exchange. 1865 *Househ. Chess Mag.* 34 This move loses, at least, the 'exchange'. 1878 H. E. BIRD *Chess Openings* 105 Black gains the exchange, and should win.

g. (*To give, have, take,* etc.) † *by, in exchange* † *of, for* (something else).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3182 Priam .. may prestly suppose His suster to sese, sent by eschaunge. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 243 There is money .. spend all I haue, onely giue me so much of your time in exchange of it. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xvi. 26 Or what shall a man giue in exchange for his soule? 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 109 A very gainfull returne of Amber Greese and vendible commodities in exchange of Iron Tools. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* (J.), O spare her life, and in exchange take mine. 1778 T. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 147 You can get two Pieces in Exchange for your Queen. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 193 Giving horses in exchange for the articles of which they stand in need.

2. *Law.* 'A mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other' (Blackstone *Comm.* (1767) II. 323).

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 13 b, In exchange it behoveth, that the estates that bothe parties have in the landes so exchaunged be equal. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* iv. § 284. 126 Now is to shew in what time the estates of exchanges ought to be executed. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 203 A husband and wife joined in exchanging lands, which were the estate of the wife, with a stranger, for other lands; and the exchange was executed. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 378 Conveyances by way of exchange.

3. The action of giving or receiving coin in return for coin of equivalent value either of the same or a foreign country, for bullion, or for notes or bills; a bargain respecting this; the trade of a money-changer. † *Bank of exchange*: the office of a money-changer or banker.

[1335 *Act* 9 *Edw. III*, stat. 2 c. 7 Et que table deschange soit a Dovorri & aillours, ou & q^a^nt il semblera a nos & a notre consail per faire eschange.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 249 Eschaunges and cheuesances with suche chaffare I dele. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 278 Wel couthe he in eschaunge scheeldes [*i.e.* Fr. écus] selle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* II. iv. 43 b, He maketh his banke and exchange with some ryche marchaunt. 1552 HULOET, *Exchaunge,* wher as gayne or lucre is gotten at the second hande, *promercium.* 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 127 Not without good cause .. hath Douer .. beene .. assigned by lawes of Parleament as a speciall place for passage and eschaunge. 1580 BARET *Alv.* E 428 The losse and decay for the exchange of some peece of gold or siluer, *collybus.* 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Change,* Banke of Exchange, or place wherein money is exchanged, and commodities bartered for. *Mod.* I lost a good deal by the exchange of some 20-mark pieces that I brought home.

† b. The profit obtained by a money-changer or money-lender. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Banqueter* or he that kepeth a banck of mony, of whome people doo borowe money vpon gayne, called exchaunge. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Exchange* is also used for the profit, which a merchant .. or broker makes of a sum of money received .. Sometimes also used for the .. profit allowed for the moneys advanced in any one's behalf.

4. 'That species of mercantile transactions by which the debts of individuals residing at a distance from their creditors are cancelled without the transmission of money' (M^c^Culloch), by the use of 'bills of exchange'.

The simplest case of such a transaction is when two merchants in one place are respectively debtor and creditor for equal amounts to two merchants in a distant place. The two debts may be settled by the two creditors *exchanging* their claims; the process being that one of the creditors draws a 'bill of exchange' on his distant debtor, and sells it to his neighbour for its value in present money; the latter sends it as payment of his debt to his creditor, who thus obtains a claim upon a neighbour in exchange for his claim on a person at a distance. In practice the matter is much more complicated, and the term *Bill of Exchange* has acquired an extended signification from which the etymological notion has almost disappeared (see BILL *sb.*[3] 9). By writers on the theory of finance *exchange* is used for the whole system of transactions effected by 'bills of exchange', and is formally divided into *Inland* and *Foreign Exchange.* But in practice (exc. in the term *bill of exchange* itself) the word now almost exclusively means foreign exchange, and in this use has a mixed notion of sense 3; the price at which a bill drawn on a foreign country for a given amount may be bought being subject to variations, depending (1) on the varying relation in intrinsic value between the coins of the two countries; (2) on the varying demand for bills; and (3) on the length of time for which the bill has to run.

Par of exchange: the recognized standard value of the coinage of one country in terms of the coinage of another; *e.g.* £1 sterling at par = 25·22½ francs French money. *Rate* or *Course of exchange* (also simply *exchange*): (*a*) the price at which bills drawn in the currency of a foreign country may be purchased; (*b*) sometimes, the percentage by which this differs from par; *e.g.* 'the (rate of) exchange has risen from 9½ to 10 p. c.' *Arbitration of exchange*: see ARBITRATION.

Economic writers distinguish between the *real* par of exchange, which is the relation in intrinsic value existing between the coins of two nations, and the *nominal* or *conventional* par, which may for convenience be maintained at a fixed level. When the price that must be paid for a foreign bill exceeds par, *the exchange* is said to be *against,* or *unfavourable to,* the country in which the bill is drawn; when the price is below par, *the exchange* is *in favour of* that country.

1485 [see 5]. 1560 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 478 By this reformation of base monies .. the accoumpte, which, by merchauntes, is called the Eschaunge, shall .. aryse in estimation of the monies of Englande. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 89, I haue bils for monie by exchange From Florence, and must heere [at Padua] deliuer them. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 9 Hee was skilful in the exchange beyond the seas. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 57 Within a Month a Million must be return'd into Holland, this presently raises the Exchange. *Ibid.* II. 72 Foreign Exchange is the Paying of money in one Country, to receive it in another. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 174 The course of the Exchange .. being generally above the intrinsick value or par of the coins of foreign Countries, we .. lose by such Exchange. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 44 The difference is almost 25 per cent. which is double to the highest exchange of money. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. iii. (1869) II. 49 The ordinary course of exchange should be allowed to be a sufficient indication of the ordinary state of debt and credit between any two places. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 468 In this paper, you will see the exchange of yesterday. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 48 The limits within which the exchanges may vary .. are on the one extreme, the par value, plus the cost of the transmission of bullion; on the other extreme, the par value, minus this identical sum. *Ibid.* (1864) 75 The natural value of the rouble .. would have been .. 5 per cent. below the nominal par of exchange. 1868 SEYD *Bullion & For. Exch.* 394 The actual Mintage Par of Exchange between London and Paris is £1 = fcs. 25·2215 .. For all practicable purposes, however, we may call the Par of Exchange fcs. 25·22½ centimes.

† b. *Dry exchange* (= It. *cambio secco,* Fr. *change sec*): a method of evading the laws against usury by means of fictitious bills of exchange. *Obs.*

The expression (*trockner Wechsel*) still survives in German in the sense of a promissory note, i.e. a bill drawn by a person upon himself.

1485-6 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 Eny bargayne .. by the name of drye exchaunge .. be utterly voide. 1572 T. WILSON *Disc. Usury* (1584) 117 b, The second kind [of exchange by bills] .. called sicke and drie exchange .. is practised when one doth borrowe money by exchange for a strange region, at longer or shorter distance of time, to serue his turne the rather thereby, not minding to make anie reall paiment abroad; but compoundeth with the exchanger to haue it returned backe againe, according as the exchange shall passe from thence to London, for such distance of time as they were agreed vpon. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 266 Dry Exchanges consist in a giving of Monyes .. but the repayment is to be made after a certain time in the same place where the Monyes was given, and such a sum certain over and above, as the giver of Monyes can get and agree for.

c. *Arith.* (See quot.)

1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* II. 69. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 513 Exchange is the Rule by which we find how much money of one country is equivalent to a given sum of another country, according to a given course of Exchange.

5. = Bill of Exchange (see BILL *sb.*[3] 9). Still occas. used in commercial correspondence. Also *ellipt.* in *First, Second,* or *Third of Exchange* (= Fr. *première,* etc. *de change*).

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 55 He had receued the eschaunge that Vyenne had sent hym. *Ibid.* 57 She sendeth to you an eschaunge of thre thousand floryns. *Mod.* (Form of Foreign Bill.) Sixty days after sight of this Second of Exchange (First and Third unpaid) pay to the order of, etc.

¶ 6. In senses more correctly expressed by CHANGE: a. Substitution of one person or thing for another. † b. Variation of conduct, etc. † c. Transmutation; mutation, alteration.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 351, I se the world stond ever upon eschaunge. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 236 Preve eke the unpreved grene afore eschaunge. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Dispraise of Women* xii, These women .. Most loue eschaunge and doublenes. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* B vij b No more can thee bread be christes body wythoute the exchaunge of the matter therof unto the sayd body. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 165 The exchange of Empires, and of other things, are in his power. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 43 Th' allusion holds in the Exchange. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xv. (Arb.) 182 Your figures that worke auricularly by exchange .. vsing one case for another, or tense, or person. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 235 At the only inn .. everything was in comfortless confusion, arising from an exchange of tenants.

II. 7. A person or thing that is offered or given in exchange or substitution for another.

1490 *Plumpton Corr.* 100 They will take yt in ferme, or els make yt exchaunce with you of lands lyeing in Yorkshire. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 280 A plot vpon her vertuous Husbands life, and the exchange my brother. *Ibid.* V. iii. 97 There's my exchange [a glove]. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* VI. (1676) 734 Having avowedly in his power a sufficient exchange for him. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The respect and love which was paid you .. was a wise exchange for the honours of the Court.

b. A newspaper sent to the office of another newspaper in exchange for the latter.

1886 *Chr. Life* 23 Jan. 37/3 'The pulpit and the people are rising out of the superstitions into the real religion'—so remarks an exchange.

III. A place of exchange.

8. *King's* or *Queen's Exchange*: see quot.

1601 Q. ELIZ. *Let. base Moneys* in T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* 149 We require you .. to giue all attention of it .. [by] bringing in all others according to the course of Our Exchange, which by Our Proclamation you may perceiue that wee haue instituted. [*a* 1623 (see EXCHANGE *v.* 1 b).] 1706 PHILLIPS, *The Queen's Exchange.* 1751 CHAMBERS' *Cycl.* s.v., The King's Exchange or the place appointed by the king for exchange of plate, or bullion for the king's coin.

† 9. A money-changer's establishment or office.

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Comf. Afflict.* (1585) A iij, To lay it [a talent] with you in exchange and banke. 1575 FENTON tr. *Gueuara's Gold. Epist.* (1582) 75 Hee whipped out the Usurers, reuersed their exchaunges, and dispearsed their treasures.

10. A building in which the merchants of a town assemble for the transaction of business. Cf. BURSE 3 b, CHANGE *sb.* 3.

The 'Burse' or Exchange' built in London by Sir T. Gresham in 1566 received from Queen Elizabeth the name of Royal Exchange, which is retained by the present building. Gresham's building is in 17th c. sometimes called the *Old Exchange,* to distinguish it from the *New Exchange,* i.e. 'Britain's Burse'.

1589 NASH *Pasquil's Ret.* 1, I little thought to meete thee so suddainly upon the Exchange. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex* I. 35 Sir Thomas Gresham .. named it the Burse, whereunto afterward Queene Elizabeth gave the name of Royall Exchange. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man* (1636) 39 You cannot builde it a schoole, an Exchange, or a bathe. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 23 As for their Exchang[e] where they sell many fine and curious things, there are two or three prety walks in it. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, Being forced to fetch these from the Old Exchange, These from the Tower, and these from Westminster. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4708/4 Inquire at the .. Royal Exchange East Country-Walk in Exchange Time. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXVIII. 154 Behind the mosque is an exchange, full of shops. 1790 J. WILLOCK *Voy. diverse parts* IX. 298 The exchange [Königsberg] is a beautiful edifice. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* IV, The Royal Exchange was close at hand.

fig. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lii. (Arb.) 73 It [Pauls Walke] is the great Exchange of all discourse. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* 188 His [Thames'] fair bosom is the world's exchange. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 196 Sir Gilbert Elliot is not found in a common shop of the diplomatic exchange. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fortune* vi, Fairy banknotes which are only valuable at the Exchange of Fancy.

b. Preceded by some defining word that indicates a special branch of business: as *Coal-, Corn-, Hop-, Stock-, Wool-Exchange,* for which see those words.

11. *U. S.* A dram-shop.

1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* II. ii. 13 Here [in New Orleans] the dram shops are called 'exchanges'.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 6) *exchange-time*; (senses 3, 4) *exchange-bank, -broker, -office, -shop*; also **exchange-cap** (see quot.); † **exchange-man**, (*a*) a merchant on Change; (*b*) a shopkeeper at the 'New Exchange'; † **exchange-wench, -woman**, a shopwoman at the same; **exchange-value** = *exchangeable value.*

1535 COVERDALE *Luke* XIX. 23 Wherfore than hast thou not delyuered my money to the *exchaunge banke. 1704 COCKER App., *Exchange Brokers, men that tell how the Exchange of Money goes, and finds those that will Exchange. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 815/1 **Exchange-cap*, a fine quality of paper .. used for printing bills of exchange, etc. 1631 DONNE *Polydoron* 108 There are three sorts

of honest men: viz. your *Exchangeman for the bearing up of his credit, etc. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II. *Nūgivendus*..an exchange-man, or milliner. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. ix. 416 A person wishing to exchange money for French money goes to an *exchange office in London. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 48 A pretty way of breeding young Maides in an *Exchange shop, or St. Martins le grand. 1710 *Lond.Gaz.* No. 4708/4 In *Exchange Time. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. i. (1876) 7 *Exchange value is the characteristic which stamps a commodity with the attribute of wealth. 1683 *England's Vanity* 32 Every *Exchange-Wench is usher'd in by them [Pearles] into her stalls. 1707 CIBBER *Double Gallant* IV, To treat a Woman of Quality like an Exchange-Wench. 1697 — *Woman's Wit* III, Your Ladyship's being out of Humour with the *Exchange Woman, for shaping your Ruffles so odiously, made you a little too reserv'd.

Exchange (eks,tʃē·ndʒ), *v.* Forms: (? 4 schange), 5, 7 eschange, 6 exchaunge, 6– exchange. [a. OF. *eschangier* (mod.F. *échanger*):—late L. *excambiāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *cambiāre*: see CHANGE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To change away; to dispose of (commodities, possessions, etc.) by exchange or barter; to give, relinquish, or lose (something) whilst receiving something else in return. Also *absol.*

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* (1888) 13 They selle, bye or exchange somtyme theyr rentes or propre vestementis. 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 5 The Wares .. so bargained, sold, exchanged or shifted. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xlviii. 14 They shall not sell of it, neither exchange, nor alienate the first fruits of the land. 1808 *Hoyle's Game Chess* 19 When you have two pawns on a front line neither should be pushed forward until the adversary proposes to exchange. *Ibid.* Strive to capture or exchange those men which would prevent it [a direct attack]. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 30 Difficulties that may be exchanged sooner than avoided.

b. With *for* (†*with*) before the thing taken in exchange. In mod. use also with *against* (? after Fr. *contre*). Also *absol.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 55 To shift his being, Is to exchange one misery with another. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Gen. xxii. *heading*, Isaak is exchanged with a ram. *a* 1623 CAMDEN (J.), The king called in the old money and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was exchanged for new. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Tartary* (1685) 77 The Commodities that the Turks exchange for with the Inhabitants are Slaves. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 243 He was impatient to exchange the luxury of a palace for the dangers and hardships of the field. 1833 [see AGAINST 14]. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (ed. 3) 22 Where dealings are transacted on a large scale, it is not difficult for commodities to be exchanged against commodities. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. 123 The vague expressions of the older charters were now exchanged for precise and elaborate provisions.

† c. To obtain (something) in exchange *for.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 84 What, shalt thou exchange for ragges, roabes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 6 Ne shee the lawes of Nature onely brake, But eke of Justice..And death for life exchanged foolishlie.

2. To give and receive reciprocally; to make an exchange of; to interchange. *Const.* sing. or pl. obj. *with* (a person).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 340 Exchange forgiuenesse with me, Noble Hamlet. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 284 She wold not exchange flesh with one that lou'd her. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1721) I. 47 The great Shot was exchanged on both sides for the space of an Hour. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 12 ¶ 2, I do not remember that we have exchanged a Word together these five Years. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, Would we could exchange natures with him for a moment. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* vi. 79 They exchanged smiles, and understood one another immediately. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 417 No engagements of allegiance or protection had ever been exchanged. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 5 Blows were exchanged.

3. *Mil.* and *Naval.* a. To give up a prisoner to the enemy in return for one taken by them.

1726 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (ed. 2) I. 207/2 Matilda .. consented he should be exchanged for the King. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl., Prisoners of War* are deprived of their liberty until regularly exchanged. 1860 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* § 146. 336 Prisoners are generally exchanged within the same rank man for man.

b. *absol.* To pass, by exchange with another officer, *from* or *out of* one regiment or ship *into* another. Cf. EXCHANGE *sb.* 1 e.

1787 NELSON 10 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 243 Lieutenant Hope wished to exchange out of the Pegasus into the Boreas. 1875 GATHORNE HARDY *Sp. Ho. Com.* 22 Feb., A poor man may find himself in positions where he could not exchange. 1875 TREVELYAN *ibid.*, The officer above them who refuses to exchange out of the battalion.

4. *intr.* Chiefly of coin: To be received as an equivalent *for.*

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1855) 89 In 1695..the value of the silver coin was not kept up by the gold coin; a guinea then commonly exchanging for thirty shillings of the worn and clipt silver. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. iii. § 2 Demand and supply always rush to an equilibrium, but the condition of stable equilibrium is when things exchange for each other according to their cost of production. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 3 May 531/2 An English sovereign exchanged a little while ago for thirteen rupees.

5. *trans.* = CHANGE *v.* 6. Also *To exchange into* = CHANGE *v.* 6 b.

The first quot. may belong to CHANGE *v.*; *schaungen* appears among the forms of that word in 14th c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 479 (Gött.) Fra þan his [Lucifer's] name schangid was, Now es he cald foule sathanas. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 83 Can it be hys bodye, onles it be exchaunged into it? 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 144 But..as it much differeth .. from the other, is also alike exchanged by title, that one tearmed..Friendship, and this other .. Love. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cix, I returne againe, Just to the time, not with the time exchang'd.

Exchangeability (eks,tʃē·ndʒăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being exchangeable.

1778 WASHINGTON *Let.* 8 Mar., Wks. 1834 V. 260 To fix their [captured citizens'] exchangeability upon the easiest and most unequivocal foundation. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 501 Mr. Bailey seems to mistake exchangeability for value. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 10 To inquire how the rate of interest..the depreciation of the currency in which the bills are payable, affect their exchangeability.

Exchangeable (eks,tʃē·ndʒăb'l), *a.* [f. EXCHANGE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. That may be exchanged. Const. *for.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 127 A mans Labour also, is a commodity exchangeable for benefit. 1778 WASHINGTON *Let.* 8 Mar., Wks. 1834 V. 255 On condition of General Lee being declared exchangeable. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 638 The notes .. are .. not easily exchangeable. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* 14 In optics, the position of an object and of its image are always exchangeable.

2. *Exchangeable value*: value estimated by that of the goods for which a thing may be exchanged.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1806) I. I. iv. 38 The principles which regulate the exchangeable value of commodities. 1821 TORRENS *Product. Wealth* 10 Nothing but a vague and inaccurate use of language could have led to the notion that exchangeable value constitutes wealth. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* III. 86 It is labour which confers exchangeable value. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 114 How good must meat be, in order to possess any exchangeable value?

† 3. = COMMUTATIVE 1 b. *Obs. rare.*

1575 T. ROGERS *Sec. Coming Christ* 34 a, This Arithmetical proportion Aristotle ascribeth the exchaungeable iustice.

Hence **Excha·ngeably** *adv.*

1598 FLORIO, *Scambiéuole*, by exchange, mutuall, exchangeablie.

Exchanger (eks,tʃē·ndʒəɹ). Also 7 (in *Law*) -or. [f. as prec. + -ER [1].]

1. One who exchanges or makes an exchange.

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 The same sale, exchaunge or deliuere..shalbe..felony..in the seller, exchaunger or deliuerer. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 116 The exchangor or his heire may vouch to warranty by an exchange without deed. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* iv. § 263 If any of us the Exchangers dye before attornment it is not good.

† 2. A money-changer, an exchange-broker; a money-dealer, banker. *Obs.* exc. with allusion to the N. T. † *The King's Exchangers*: officers appointed by the king to give coin in exchange for bullion or plate.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Matt.* xxv. 27 Thou oughtest therfore to haue delyuered my money to the exchaungers. 1552 *Act* 5–6 *Edw. VI*, c. 19 § 1 No man did..take no Profit for making of such Exchange .. except the Kings Exchangers. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 98 Christ overthrew the exchaungers banckes. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 103 An Exchanger should know in the places where Banks are kept, the ordinary times when the Banks are shut. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), These exchangers generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 9 They [*mensularii*] were also authorised by the state to act as exchangers, and give Roman coins for foreign ones.

Exchanging (eks,tʃē·ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. EXCHANGE.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 17 At which exchaunging of wyues, one of them speaketh to another after this manner. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. i. (1611) 129 This was the ancient manner in Israel concerning redeeming and exchanging. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 385 Doth God accept of such exchangings of souls? 1819 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 339 Renewal of leases and the exchanging of lives thereon.

Excheat, -or, altered forms of ESCHEAT, -OR.

Exchequer (eks,tʃe·kəɹ). Forms: 3–6 escheker(e, (4 eschekkere, 4–5 ess-, estcheker), 5–7 eschequer, -eer, excheker, -yr, (6 escheaquer, eschequier, -our, 7 exchecker), 6– exchequer. [ME. *escheker*, a. OF. *eschequier* (mod. F. *échiquier*) = It. *scaccario*, med.L. *scaccārium* chess-board, f. *scacc-us* check, *scacchi* chess: see -ARIUM, -ER. The modern *exchequer* is a literary corruption, caused by mistaking *es-* in this word for the OF. *es-*:—L. *ex-*, as in *eschange*, L. *excambium*, now EXCHANGE, *esploit*, L. *explicitum*, now EXPLOIT, etc. When these words were refashioned after L. analogies, *escheker* was ignorantly altered in the same way. For the derivation see CHEQUER, CHECK.]

† I. 1. A chess-board; = CHEQUER *sb.*[1] 1. *To play at* (*to*) *the escheker*: to play at chess. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 344 He wule come þe nier And bidde þe pleie at þe escheker. Whane þescheker is forþ ibroȝt Biþute panes ne plei þu noȝt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2224 Þo þat willieþ to leue at hame pleyeþ to þe eschekkere. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134 fol. 263 (Halliw.) And alle be hit that in that place square Of the listes, I mene the estcheker. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 135 Ther ben as many poyntes in the eschequer voyde as fulle.

II. The King's Exchequer.

2. Under the Norman and Angevin kings of England: An office or department of state managed by the Treasurer, the Justiciary and the other judges of the King's Court, and certain Barons appointed by the King. Its functions combined the collection and administration of the royal revenues with the judicial determination of all causes relating to revenue. In the subsequent development of this institution, it was gradually divided into two distinct branches, the one being charged with judicial, the other with administrative functions: see 3, 4.

The name originally referred to the table covered with a cloth divided into squares, on which the accounts of the revenue were kept by means of counters. It is disputed whether the application of the word to the treasury and the tribunal connected with it originated in Normandy, or whether it was imported into Normandy from England. After Normandy became part of France, the supreme court of law in that province continued to bear the name of *eschequier* until the reign of Francis I, when this name was superseded by that of *parlement.*

[1292 BRITTON I. i. § 9 Ausi volums nous, qe a nos Eschekers a Westmoster et aylours eynt nos Thresorers et nos Barouns illucs jurisdiccioun. 1332 *Literæ Cantuarienses* (Rolls) cccclv. I. 480 Noz seriantz .. vienent a Canterbire a nostre Eschekier pur loure acounte rendre.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 280 To Berwik cam þe kynge eschekere, Sir Hugh of Cressyngham he was chancelere, Walter of Admundesham he was tresorere. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 377 The Exchequer of the Norman kings was the court in which the whole financial business of the country was transacted.

b. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*: an officer originally appointed in the reign of Henry III. as assistant to the treasurer; now the responsible finance minister of the United Kingdom: see CHANCELLOR 3.

c. *Exchequer of the Jews* (L. *scaccarium Judæorum*): in the thirteenth century, a department of the Exchequer which had charge of the collection of the revenues exacted from the Jews. (See C. Gross *Exchequer of the Jews* in *Papers read at the Anglo-Jewish Exhibition*, 1887.)

3. (More fully *Court of Exchequer, Exchequer of Pleas.*) A court of law, historically representing the Anglo-Norman exchequer in its judicial capacity. By the Judicature Act of 1873 it was converted into 'The Exchequer Division' of the High Court of Justice, and by Order in Council in 1881 this was merged in the Queen's Bench Division.

The jurisdiction of the court was theoretically confined to matters of revenue, but in practice was gradually extended to all kinds of cases (except 'real actions') by means of the legal fiction that the wrong suffered by the plaintiff had rendered him unable to pay his debts to the king. In addition to its jurisdiction at common law, the court had a jurisdiction in equity, abolished in 1841. In its latest form it consisted of the Chief Baron and five judges, called the Barons of the Exchequer; the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in theory a member of it, and was entitled to a voice in its decisions when it sat in equity.

1489–90 *Plumpton Corr.* 90 Your matter in the Excheker is grevous; there is iij wryttes agaynst you. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* V. vi. (1847) 85 For sure I will put you up into the Eschequer. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 34 It is an hundred years since the Certificate upon the Commission of *Melius inquirendum*..was returned into the Exchequer. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 130 The Temple late two brother Serjeants saw..One lull'd th' Exchequer, and one stunn'd the Rolls. 1816 J. MANNING (*title*), The Practice of the Exchequer of Pleas. 1827 [see ESTREAT *v.* 1].

fig. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiv, I cannot call you into Exchequer, if you do not think proper to read my narrative.

b. As the designation of analogous courts in Scotland and Ireland: see quots. The Exchequer of Scotland was abolished in 1856 (19 and 20 Vict. c. 6), its functions being transferred to the Court of Session.

1816 *Encycl. Perth.* IX. 204/2 The court of exchequer in Scotland has the same privileges and jurisdiction as that of England. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 13 All the Powers at present exercised by the said Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland shall from and after the passing of this Act cease and determine.

4. The office or department of the public service, which is charged with the receipt and custody of the moneys collected by the several departments of revenue.

In early use not distinguished from TREASURY; but the department of state called the Treasury has not since the 15th century exercised directly the function etymologically indicated by its name. The office charged with the custody of the revenues was in theory a branch of the Court of Exchequer (see 3), and was sometimes called *the Lower Exchequer, the Exchequer of Receipt*, or *Receipt of Exchequer*, to distinguish it from the judicial branch (*Exchequer of Pleas*). By the Exchequer and Audit Act 1866, the offices of Comptroller of the Exchequer and Auditor General, and the departments over which they presided, were united.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 68 Syn thou maist not be paied in the escheker. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 43 The expensys of which Houshold may sone be estemyd .. by the Clerks of the Escheker. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 133 The fyfthe portion dewe to the kynges Excheker. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 33 b, To bee one of his [the kynges] chamberlaines of his receite of his Eschequer. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 4 (1876) 7 The Contrerollour ought to keepe a countre roll against the tresorer of the warderobe..and testefy it in thexcheker upon the thresorers account. 1638 DK. HAMILTON in *H. Papers*

(Camden) 54 Itt onlie restheth hou he shall be payed, for in your excheker heire ther is none. **1672** Cowel *Interpr.* s. v., The other [part of the court] is called The Receit of the Exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of Money. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Exchequer is more particularly used for a chamber, or apartment, in Westminster-hall, consisting of two parts .. the lower Exchequer. **1788** Priestley *Lect. Hist.* v. lxiv. 514 The money is lying in the exchequer to discharge the interest of the old debt. **1876** Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. vi. 370 His [Grenville's] desire was for .. a tellership in the exchequer.

b. *The Exchequer*: short for 'the contents of the Exchequer'.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 2/1 The exchequer being so exhausted with the debts of king James. **1671** C. Hatton in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 62 Y^e^ exchequer is at soe low an ebbe.

5. In extended sense: A royal or national treasury.

1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Ad ærarium rationes has referre*, to bring in his accompt to the escheker. **1600** Holland *Livy* XXIV. xxiv. 525 The souldiours were..dayly mainteined and fed out of the Kings eschequer. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 222 The exchequer for Hungary is kept at Presburg. **1783** Watson *Philip III* (1839) 221 For the benefit of his exchequer, he might sell the rest for slaves to his Christian subjects in Spain and Italy. **1844** H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 471 A surplus revenue and an unembarrassed exchequer. **1855** Prescott *Philip II*, I. ii. (1857) 19 It seemed to his Spanish subjects that he rarely visited them, except when his exchequer required to be replenished.

b. *fig.* (Common in 17th c.; now *rare.*)

1589 Nashe *Greene's Arcadia* Pref. (1616) 6 The Exchequer of eloquence, Sir John Cheeke. **1596** — *Saffron Walden* 75 He would..bee a more rare Exchequer of the Muses, than rich Gaza for wealth. **1633** Heywood *Eng. Trav.* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 31 Of all the Treasures of my Hopes and Loue, You were th' Exchequer, they were Stor'd in you. **1660** Boyle *Seraph. Love* xiv. (1700) 91 Love itself (that poor man's Surety and Exchequer). **1737** M. Green *Spleen* (R.), School-helps I want, to .. commit a theft On wealth in Greek exchequers left. **1881** G. W. Cable *Mme. Delphine* ii. 10 The soul of honour .. frank —the very exchequer of truth.

6. *transf.* The pecuniary possessions, the 'cash-box', 'purse', of a private person, a society, etc.

1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 216 The poore should live upon their own exchequer. **1675** Traherne *Chr. Ethics* XXVIII. 455 A palace and a coach, an exchequer full of gold .. are all the grounds of the respect that they pay us. **1685** South *Serm.* (1737) I. x. 384 A command, or call to be liberal .. shuts up every private man's exchequer. **1823** Lamb *Elia* (1867) 32 These were ..feeders of his exchequer..to whom he had occasionally been beholden for a loan. **1855** Thackeray *Fatal Boots* iii, The .. impoverished state of my exchequer.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *exchequer-book, -bullion, -chancellor* (rare), *-standard.* Also **exchequer-bill**, a bill of credit issued by authority of Parliament (first in 1696), bearing interest at the current rate; hence **exchequer-bill-office**, the office where exchequer-bills are issued and received; **exchequer-bond**, a bond (see Bond 10) issued by the Exchequer at a fixed rate of interest and for a fixed period; **exchequer-court** = *Court of Exchequer* (see 3); also, 'the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of York' (Bailey); **exchequer-man**, an official of the exchequer; **exchequer-note** = *exchequer-bill*; **exchequer-tallies** (see Tally), the notched sticks with which the accounts of the Exchequer were formerly kept. Also Exchequer-chamber.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3694/4 Lost .. 3 *Exchequer Bills of 5*l.* each. **1799** *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 191/1 Exchequer-bills to the amount of £3,000,000. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 698 In the midst of the general distress and confusion appeared the first Exchequer Bills. **1813** *Examiner* 12 Apr. 237/1 A crowd of brokers .. beset the *Exchequer-Bill-Office. **1859** M^c^Culloch *Dict. Commerce* 611 In 1853 *Exchequer Bonds were issued bearing interest at 2½ per cent. for ten years. **1824** R. Watt *Bibl. Brit.* 410/1 The *Exchequer Book, entitled Liber Niger Scaccarii. **1805** P. L. D. Bonhote (*title*) Logarithm Tables, adapted to the calculation of *Exchequer Bullion. **1824** Byron *Juan* XVI. xcviii, All *Exchequer Chancellors endeavour..to dispense with Cocker's rigours. **1721–1800** Bailey, **Exchequer Court.* **1853** Marsden *Early Purit.* 401 A merchant of London was brought before the *exchequer court for not paying tonnage and poundage. **1579** Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 223/1 We shall lack no *Eschequer man to put vs in shute. **1625** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 207 The Exchequer-man making his profit from the Kings wants. **1795** *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 1796, 70/1 The discount given occasionally on *Exchequer notes was equally discreditable and alarming. **1653** R. Mason in Bulwer *Anthropomet.* Let. to Author, And so insolently violate the *Exchequer standard of Heaven without a blush. **1690** Child *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 21 Such as have disposed of his Majesty's *Exchequer-tallies.

Exchequer (eksˌtʃe·kəɪ), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To place in an exchequer or treasury; to treasure up. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. vii. 67 Vast Bulk and Heaps of Treasure exchequer'd in the Lateran Palace.

2. To proceed against (a person) in the Court of Exchequer.

1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 408/2 The lord was exchequered; that is, the attorney-general filed his information against him. **1844** J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* xl, If ever he heard of Titus..shooting..on his grounds again, he would exchequer him as sure as he was born. **1864** Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 215 Anselm was Exchequered for the imputed fault.

b. (See quot. 1867).

1828 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 93 The vessel was seized by a custom-house officer, brought back and exchequered. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk, Exchequered*, seized by government officers as contraband.

Exchequer-chamber. Also Chequer-chamber.

1. The chamber devoted to the business of the royal exchequer.

[**1494–1611**: see Chequer-chamber 1.] **1819** *Pantologia* s. v. *Exchequer*, The court of equity is held in the exchequer chamber before the treasurer, chancellor, and barons.

2. 'A tribunal of error and appeal' (Wharton) abolished in 1875 by the Judicature Acts, which transferred its jurisdiction to the Court of Appeal.

[**1528–1714**: see Chequer-chamber 2.] **1640** Saint-John (*title*), Argument on the case of Ship-money, before the Judges in the Exchequer-Chamber. **1768** Blackstone *Comm.* III. 56 The court of exchequer chamber..then consists of all the judges of the three superior courts. **1827** Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xviii. 18 The cause .. was heard .. before all the judges in the exchequer-chamber. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* X. 110/2 The Court of Exchequer chamber was first erected in England by stat. 31 Edw. III. **1848** Wharton *Law Lex.* s. v. *Exchequer.* The 40 Geo. III. c. 39, established a Court of Exchequer Chamber in Ireland.

Exchete, -er, -our, obs. f. Escheat, -or.

Exchew(e, -chue, obs. ff. Eschew *v.*[1]

Excide (eksəi·d), *v.*[1] [ad. L. *excīdĕ-re* to cut out, f. *ex-* out + *cædĕre* to cut.] *trans.* To cut out. Also *fig.* Hence **Exci·ded** *ppl. a.*

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 78 We were obliged to excide..the Bigness of a large Nut. **1819** Lamb *Final Mem., To Wordsw.* 250 The gods .. cut off every seed of envy in his bosom. But with envy they excided curiosity also. **1883** *American* VI. 397 The excided parts. **1888** Gladstone in *19th Cent.* May 781 Our Lord's divinity draws after it all that Robert Elsmere would excide.

† **Exci·dion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *excidiōnem* destruction, believed to be f. *exscid-, exscindĕre* to extirpate, destroy, f. *ex-* out + *scindĕre* to cut.] Extirpation, destruction.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* i. (1890) 11 Troye was enuyronned in fourme of siege, and of excidyon, by Agamenon.

† **Exci·pient,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *excipient-em*, pr. pple. of *excipĕre* to take out, except, take up, receive, f. *ex-* out + *capĕre* to take.]

A. *adj.* That takes exception; objecting.

1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 252 The persons pronouncing it [Excommunication], ought to be set forth in the Pleading by the Party Excipient within eight Days.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who takes up or receives in succession. *rare.*

1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 605 That excipient of avuncular traditions first quotes from the reply made by Napoleon.

2. (See quot. 1753.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Excipient*..a term used to express that ingredient in a compound medicine, the business of which is to receive all the rest; such is the conserve in electuaries, the syrup in bolusses, &c. **1831** J. Davies *Manual Mat. Med.* 25 The excipient serves as a vehicle. **1890** *Nation* (N. Y.) 10 Apr. 287/2 Sugar of milk..as an excipient in such medicines as lacto-peptine, pepsine, etc.

3. The material or surface that receives the pigments in painting.

1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* iv. 101 Painting on a metallic excipient.

Exciple (e·ksip'l), **Excipule** (e·ksipi*ul*). Anglicized forms of next.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

‖ **Excipulum** (eksi·piŭlŏm). *Bot.* [L. *excipulum* a receptacle, found only in pl., f. *excipĕre*: see Excipient.] A layer of cells lying beneath and partially enclosing, as a cup, the Apothecium (q.v.) in lichens.

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 292. 284 The form of the aperture depends upon the form of the apothecium, or excipulum, the margins of which are rounded. **1874** Cooke *Fungi* 37 There is no proper excipulum or peridium. **1882** Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 324 The part of the thallus which surrounds the excipulum rises and grows with it forming a bowl-like rim.

Excisable (eksəi·zăb'l), *a.*[1] [f. Excise *v.*[1] + -able.] Needing to be excised or expunged.

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 362 There are excisable passages in Shakspeare.

Excisable (eksəi·zăb'l), *a.*[2] Also 7–9 exciseable. [f. Excise *v.*[2] + -able.] Of things: Liable or subject to excise duty. Of persons: Liable to the imposition of excise duty.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2416/3 The Brewers and Retailers of Excisable Liquors. **1797** Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 406 The general licences which the law requires to be taken out by all dealers in exciseable commodities. **1858** Bright *Sp. Reform* 21 Dec., Every man who .. consumes any exciseable articles, pays taxes. **1876** Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. xxii. 563 The Americans were henceforward excisable and taxable at the mercy of parliament. *Mod. Advt.*, I, A. B. .. do hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply..for a License to sell Excisable Liquors by Retail.

Excise (eksəi·z), *sb.* Also 5, 7 excyse, 7 accize, 7–8 accise. [app. a. MDu. *excijs, exziis* (1406 in *Keurboeken van de Stad Leiden* 14), also *accijs*, prob. ad. OF. *acceis* tax (12th c., riming with *defeis*:—L. *defēnsum*) or some earlier form:—late L. type **accēnsum*, verbal sb. f. *accēnsāre* to tax (whence OF. *accenser, acenser*), f. *ad* to + *cēnsus* tax: see Census.

OF. had also the learned form *accens*, whence prob. MDu. *excijns, exchijns*, mod.Du. *accijns*. For the treatment of late L. or primitive Romanic *ē(n)s* in early adoptions into Du., cf. Du. *spijs* viand, repr. late L. *expēnsa*, and *cijns* repr. L. *cēnsus*. The mod.F. *accise* occurs only with reference to the Low Countries and England, and is prob. adopted from Du. A med.L. *accisia* is mentioned by Du Cange (who gives no quots.) as occurring in imperial documents as a variant of *assisa* (see Assize); this may be a latinization of the MDu. word. In Du. the two words *accijs* 'excise' and *assijs* 'assize' have been to a great extent confused, having both the meaning 'tax'; the Du. etymologists regard the former as a corruption of the latter, and the form *accijns* as a further corruption due to confusion with *cijns*, Lat. *census*. By Lat. writers in the Low Countries (16–17th c.) the word is often rendered by *excensus*. The notion of derivation from L. *excīsum* 'something cut out' (cf. Excise *v.*[1]) may have been the cause of the substitution of *ex-* for *ac-* in the MDu. form.]

1. *gen.* Any toll or tax.

[**1490** *Commercial Treaty Eng. & Florence* in Rymer *Fœd.* XII. 391 Quas excisas, gabellas, et dacias dicti subditi Regis Angliæ in dicta civitate Pisarum solvent et dabunt.] **1494** Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 505 As well by chaungynge of the moneys as other many vnlefull excysys. **1555** Bradford in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 135 So wyll they.. bringe in excises upon cytie and vyllage. **1622** Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 193 Whereas Customes, Subsidies, Impositions, Toles, Accizes, Imposts and other duties..are due by the Law of Nations. **1631** Massinger *Emperor East* I. ii, No man should dare To..kill a hen Without excise. *a* **1763** Shenstone *Levities, Stanzas*, He .. Full gladly pays four parts in eight To taxes and excises.

2. *spec.* 'A duty charged on home goods, either in the process of their manufacture or before their sale to the home consumers' (*Encycl. Brit.*). In England this kind of taxation was first adopted in 1643, in acknowledged imitation of the example of Holland. It long continued to be highly unpopular: see Johnson's definition below.

The taxes levied under the name of Excise by the Ordinance of 1643 included certain duties imposed, in addition to the customs, on various foreign products; it was not until the present century that the actual use of the word became strictly conformed to the preceding definition.

a. in Holland.

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 669/2 All the townes of the Lowe-Countreyes doe cutt upon themselves an excise of all thinges towarde the mayntenaunce of the warre. **1613** in *North. N. & Q.* I. 73 The Consergerie is frie of all excyses of wyne and beir. *c* **1645** Howell *Lett.* I. I. vii, The monstrous Accises which are impos'd upon all sorts of Commodities [in Amsterdam]. **1665** *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 193 Their very enemies, though they hate the States, yet love their Liquor, and pay Excise. **1690** Child *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 5 The lowness of their customs, and the height of their excise, which is certainly the most equal and indifferent tax in the world.

b. in England or the United Kingdom.

1642 *Declar. Ho. Com.* 8 Oct., Aspersions are by malignant persons cast upon this House that they intend to .. lay excizes upon .. commodities. **1643** *Ord. Lords & Com.* 22 July § 2 An Office..is hereby erected..called or known by the name of the Office of Excise or New Impost. **1647** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1843) 471/1 This [July 22, 1643] was the first time that ever the name of the payment of excise was heard of, or practised in England. **1667** Marvell *To a Painter*, Excise ..With hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds, And on all trades like Cassawar she feeds. **1755** Johnson *Excise*, a hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid. **1776** Adam Smith *W. N.* (1869) II. v. ii. 492 Such duties..become properly a sort of inland customs or excises. **1845** M^c^Culloch *Taxation* II. vi. § 1 (1852) 271 The duty on bricks, the article most recently subjected to the excise, was imposed in 1784.

c. in the United States.

1789 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III. 17 Excise is a duty ..paid in the hands of the consumer or retailer. *Ibid.* But in Massachusetts they have perverted the word excise to mean a tax on all liquors, whether paid in the moment of importation or at a later moment, and on nothing else. **1875** A. Delmar in *Johnson's New Univ. Encycl.*, Excise .. in the U. S. .. is confined to the tax on the production or sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or the productive capacity of liquor stills, revenue from liquor stamps, etc.

d. *Board, Commissioner, Officer, Supervisor of Excise*, or *Excise Revenue.*

1695 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* 16 Jan., The officers of the excise there [Bristol] will be dismist. **1724** Watts *Logic* 52 A supervisor of the excise. **1815** Scott *Guy M.* iii, I hae a cousin at the board of excise—that's Commissioner Bertram. **1819** *Pantologia* s.v. *Excise laws*, The officers of excise are to be appointed.. by the commissioners. *Ibid.* s.v. *Excise laws*, Commissioners of excise are empowered to make restitution of exciseable goods. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* X. 111/2 The commissioners of excise revenue.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*

1658 F. Osborne *Hist. Mem. Q. Eliz.* 36 *Greatnesse, seldome admitted to a cheap Market:* Sellers recompensing their want of honour, by the Excise they put on such as owne it. *a* **1659** Cleveland (J.), Ambitious now to take excise Of a more fragrant paradise. *a* **1683** Oldham *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 95 And for each pleasurable sin exacts excise.

3. Payment or imposition of excise. *Obs.*

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 183 ₱ 1 The Brewer in his Excise, the Merchant in his Customs..think never the worse of themselves for being guilty of their respective Frauds towards the Publick. **1732** Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 120 Ask you why Phrynè the whole auction buys? Phrynè foresees a general excise. **1733** Swift *Advice to Freemen of Dublin*

Wks. 1745 VIII. 292 A pamphlet printed in England by authority, to justify the bill for a general excise.

4. The government office or department charged with the collection of excise. Now merged in the Department of Inland Revenue.

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 504 Th' excise is fatten'd with the rich result Of all this riot. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 111/2 The last named [tea] of these [foreign products] was the last that was withdrawn from the management of the Excise. 1845 M^cCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 249 The vexatious surveillance formerly exercised by the excise. 1884 POE *Eustace* 220 It's not the first time she has baulked the hungry hounds of the Excise.

5. *attrib.*, as *excise-bill*, *-commissioners*, *-dues*, *-duty*, *-house*, *-laws*, *-office*, *-people*, *-spies*, *-system*, *-yacht*, etc. **Excise duties**, those collected by the Board of Inland Revenue, or its officers, comprising many to which the name 'excise' does not properly belong, *e.g.* the tax for armorial bearings, game licenses, etc. Also EXCISEMAN.

1733 MAYOR LONDON in *Swift's Lett.* 6 Aug., In the late affair of the *Excise Bill..I acted consistent with .. honest principles. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 196 The Honourable *Excise Commissioners. *Ibid.* 201 Computing *excise-dues upon tallow. 1751 *Pref. Arbuthnot's Serm. Union* Wks. II. 174 A Barrel of Beer, or Ale..is never to pay more than two Shillings Sterling *Excise-Duty. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 378 In consequence of the former excise duty..the use of salt, as manure, has been upon too limited a scale. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 107 They burnt down to the grownd the *Excise house in Smithfield. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 318 The rigour and arbitrary proceedings of *excise-laws. 1698–9 LUDLOW *Mem.* II. 59 (R.) An order given to the *Excise-office for satisfying an old debt. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Relat.* II. 190 They go to the Accise Office to pay the Duty. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* II. i. 178 Ladies .. Walked .. Through rebels .. Tithe-proctors, and *excise people, uninjured! 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 10 They itinerated like *excise-spyes from one house to another. 1873 *Financial Reformer* May 78 *note*, Exactly descriptive of the effects of our *Excise system. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, Little curlie Godfrey..he's on board an *excise yacht.

Excise (eksəi·z), *v.*[1] [f. L. *excīs-* ppl. stem of *excīdĕre* to cut out, f. *ex-* out + *cædĕre* to cut.]

†1. *trans.* To cut off a portion of skin from (a person); = CIRCUMCISE 1. The quots. refer chiefly to an analogous operation upon females.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 Such women or girles of Christians that live in slavery, by price or conquest, are excised forceably. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Women are, as an ornament, excis'd. *Ibid.* xx. 209 The Mahometans of Africa do excise themselves.

2. To cut out (a passage or sentence) from the context; to expunge.

1647 J. BIRKENHEAD *Assembly-Man* To Rdr., They Excis'd what they liked not. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 68 Marcion excised other portions of the Gospel which contradict his views. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Apr. 5/6 All reference to Ireland shall be excised from the Bill.

3. To cut out (a limb, organ, etc.). Also *fig.*

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 792/2 The heart of a salamander may be excised, and yet the animal will live for several hours. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xx. (1878) 278 We do not understand how by transgression he [Adam] succeeded in excising one part of his nature.

4. To cut or hollow out; to notch. Chiefly *Bot.* and *Zool.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 32 The transuerse Processes of Os sacrum .. are excised, and engrauen. 1851 DARWIN *Cirripedia* 121 Scutal margin [of *Dichelapsis warwicki*] deeply excised at a point corresponding with the apex of the scuta. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flor.* 102 Vicia sativa .. leaflets linear-obovate, obtuse truncate or excised at the tip.

Hence **Exci·sed** *ppl. a.*: see 3 and 4.

1866 T. WRIGHT in *Intell. Observ.* No. 50. 143 Excised marks and sculptures on stones. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Feb., On either side of the excised joints.

Excise (eksəi·z), *v.*[2] [f. EXCISE *sb.*]

†1. *trans.* a. To impose an excise or tax upon (a thing). Also *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* III. xcix. 49 Love, Thou canst.. such oregrown Behemoths please As tax the scaly Nation, and excise the Seas. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Hue & Cry* iii, When zealous hinting and the yawn Excise our Miniver and Lawn. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 24 The first way we propose, is, to excise the very land itself in kind. 1761 CHURCHILL *Night* in Chalm. *Poets* XIV. 286 No Statesman e'er will find it worth his pains To tax our labours, and excise our brains. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Charity* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 155 Worth is excis'd, and Virtue pays A heavy Tax for barren praise. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 320 Brandies and other spirits are now excised at the distillery.

b. To force (a person) to pay an excise-due; hence, to overcharge; also *fig.*

a 1659 CLEVELAND *London Lady* in Wks. (1687) 238 Thus purely now herself homewards she packs, Excis'd in all the dialects of her knacks: Squeezed to the utmost Thread, and latest Grain. 1687 W. W. in *Cleveland's Wks.* 281 Yet did he ne'er Excise the Natives; nor Made Foreign Mines unto his Mint bring Oar. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 134 In Southsea days not happier, when surmis'd The Lord of Thousands, than if now Excis'd. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xliv, 'We'll no excise you neither, though we live sae near the Custom-house.' *c* 1830 — *Monast.* Introd. Ep., 'I wadna hae excised Johnnie.'

†2. To deduct by way of excise. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1713 *Guardian* 11 May (1756) 232 Tis impossible to conceive that more than an eighth part can be excised from the expences of your subjects.

Hence **Exci·sing** *ppl. a.*

1735 POPE *Donne, Sat.* IV. 147 Shortly no lad shall chuck, or lady vole, But some excising Courtier will have toll.

Exciseman (eksəi·zmæn). [f. EXCISE *sb.* + MAN.] An officer employed to collect excise duties and prevent infringement of the excise laws.

1647 S. SHEPPARD (*title*), The Committee Man curried .. A Comedy..discovering the Corruption of Committee Men and Excisemen. 1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 107 The mayor haveing unreasonably taken many licences for ale houses without a legal cause, the excisemen came and complained to the Vice-Chancellor of it. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table T.* Poems 133 A broken Shopkeeper, ends in an Exciseman. 1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbyshire* I. 405 Mathematical rulers and excisemen's gauging sticks. 1828 CARLYLE *Crit. & Misc. Ess., Burns* Wks. VII. 67 Tomorrow he must go drudge as an exciseman. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* IV. iii. 557 The exciseman can visit the malthouse whenever he pleases.

Hence **Exci·semanship**, the office of exciseman.

1837 LOCKHART *Life Scott* (F. Hall).

Excision (eksi·ʒən). [ad. (either directly or through Fr. *excision*), L. *excīsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excīdĕre*: see EXCISE *v.*[1]]

1. The action or process of cutting off or out (any part of the body).

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A ij b, Holowe vlceres ..procede of two causes, that is to wete of excysyon and of eroysion. 1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Com.* D ij b, In a gangræne to endure the excision of a limb. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 17 ₱ 5 The excision or laceration of the vital parts. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 462/1 Excision of the lower jaw. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, Slitting of noses and excision of ears had, indeed, gone out of fashion.

b. *fig.*

1791 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* 133 A christian life seems to consist of two things..the adoption of good habits, and the excision of such as are evil. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 256 By a manifesto published March 25, 1793..it [Poland] underwent another excision. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. ix. (1863) I. 60 The manlier and more vigorous feelings and emotions did not undergo excision. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iii. 435 Defoe and the Speaker Onslow both desired the excision of rotten boroughs.

2. The action of cutting off from existence; destruction; extirpation; the condition or state of being cut off. Also *fig.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. (1890) 76 All the grekes folke swore that troye shold be distroyed. The harde conspyracion of the same grete excysion was made ferre from my lande. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. iii. xxiii. 358 O poure and miserable citie! what sondry tourmentes, excisions..and other euill aduentures hathe hapned unto the. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* xxi. 211 a, It shall not work as a Circumcision, but as an Excision; not as a lopping off, but as a rooting up. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. iii. (1852) 58 Lest the inhabitants of Plymouth should revenge that excision of their countrymen. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxiii. (1862) 343 That accursed race once doomed of God to a total excision, root and branch.

3. The action of cutting off (a person) from a religious society; excommunication.

1647 *Power of Keys* iv. 74 Excommunication .. denotes the excision from all or any degree of Communion *in sacris*. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xvi. (1700) 143 Among the Jews some sins were punished by a total excision or cutting off. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* ix. 118 Doomed to the penalties of everlasting excision. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 92 A wrong .. which the Mosaic law had punished with excision from the congregation.

4. The action of cutting out or erasing (a passage from a book, a clause from a bill, etc.); an instance of the same.

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 42 Shall we..hold the received text provisionally and subject to excision. 1881 — *Sp. at Leeds* Oct., It would be my imperative duty to make large excisions. 1884 *Manch. Guard.* 3 Oct. 5/5 To throw upon the House of Commons the excision of the proposed clause.

5. The action of cutting or hollowing out: in quot. *concr.* A space hollowed out. *rare.*

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 29 A spade-deep excision for the planks..to rest upon.

Excisor (eksəi·zŏɹ). *rare.* [f. EXCISE *v.*[2] + -OR.] An exciseman.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 859 No longer excisors and curs'd supervisors Shall vex us.

Excitability (eksəi·tăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. Fr. *excitabilité*.]

1. The quality of being excitable, liability or tendency to excitement; in *pl.* excitable feelings.

a 1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 187 Excitement is excitability too. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 250, I fancy, the rigorous earnest man, with his keen excitabilities, was not altogether easy to make happy. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. 60 Romola..shrank .. from the shrill excitability of those illuminated women.

2. *Phys.* Of an animal or vegetable organ or tissue: The capacity of being excited to its characteristic activity by the action of a specific stimulus. (In the Brunonian physiology *excitability* or *incitability* was regarded as the essential principle of vitality; the earlier quots. refer more or less to this theory.)

1788 J. BROWN *Elem. Med.* § 14 The property, by which both sets of powers act, should be named Excitability; and the powers themselves Exciting Powers. 1799 E. DARWIN *Phytol.* XIV. i. i. 316 The buds of vegetables .. possess irritability, and sensibility, and voluntarity, and have associations of motion .. But .. the three latter kinds of excitability are possessed in a much less degree by vegetable buds. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 333 Opium acts primarily on the living principle, or, as he terms it, excitability of the system. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 65 In forced plants the irritability, or..excitability, is exhausted. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 34 Pleasure..consists in the harmony between the specific excitability of a living creature, and the exciting causes correspondent thereto. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 3/1 The chemical laws are brought into operation by the agency of an organic excitability. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. (1872) 220 The excitability of the retina is readily exhausted.

Excitable (eksəi·tăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *excitābilis*, f. *excitāre*: see EXCITE *v.* Cf. Fr. *excitable*.] Capable of being excited; prone to, or susceptible of, excitement; easily excited. Const. *to.*

1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 305 Their persons are liable to Deposing and killing; and their Subiects excitable to Insurrection. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* XXXII. Wks. 1741 I. 342 His affections were .. excitable by their due objects. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 25 His flexile and excitable fancy was conjuring up a thousand shapes. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. ii, One of those excitable natures which cannot endure the influence of strong drinks. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 53 He is .. wonderfully excitable to mirth.

Hence **Exci·tableness**, the condition or quality of being excitable.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 238 A precaution against the excitableness of youth.

E·xcitancy. [f. next: see -ANCY.] The property of exciting or calling into activity.

1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 25 The active life or excitancy belongs to the former, the passive life or excitability to the latter.

Excitant (e·ksitănt, eksəi·tănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *excitant-em*, pr. pple. of *excitāre*: see EXCITE. Cf. Fr. *excitant*.]

A. *adj.* That rouses, excites, or stimulates; exciting, stimulating. Cf. EXCITE, senses 1, 4, 6.

1607 R. CRACKENTHORP *Serm.* (1608) 11 Gods grace, in our conversion, is not onely an excitant but a viuificant grace. 1661 BP. NICHOLSON *Exp. Catech.* (1678) 60 The Donation of Heavenly Grace .. excitant, adjuvant, or co-operant. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 337 Cushions .. covered with silk .. are much more powerfully excitant. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 471 The excitant powers of the fixed alkali were not at all, or very little known. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Excitant*, raising up; exciting; provoking; stimulating.

B. *sb.* An agent which excites (organs or tissues) to increased vital activity; a stimulant. Also, an agent for inducing electrical action.

1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 2 Sept., The English affect stimulant nourishment—beef and beer. The French excitants..alcohol, champagne. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 309 Salts are the excitants of the growth of plants. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* viii (ed. 2) 300 A warm bath .. should only be employed as a momentary excitant. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 4/2 A weak solution of potash as the excitant.

†**E·xcitate,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 exitat. *Pa. tense* 6 excitate. [f. L. *excitāt-* ppl. stem of *excitāre*: see EXCITE.] = EXCITE.

1548 BP. HOOPER *Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* iv, To shew what profit followeth the doing of it, that the commodity might excitate the mind. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 435 Thir wordis scho said richt sone him excitate. 1591 NASHE *Prognost.* 3 Celestiall bodies, whose influence doth exitat and procure continuall mutability in the lower region. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 81 If you touch a piece of wax already excitated with common oyle, it will .. attract. 1658 — *Hydriot.* 58 Their iterated clamations to excitate their dying or dead friends. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 389/2 It was the custom of the Pythagoreans as soon as they waked, to excitate their souls with the Lute.

Hence **E·xcitating** *ppl. a.*

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 29 The sinnes of other men, they may bee the externall, irritating, exitating cause of Gods judgements.

Excitation (eksitē·ɪ·ʃən). Also 5–6 exce-, excitacion, -ioun, excytacyon. [a. F. *excitation*, ad. L. *excitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excitāre* to EXCITE.]

1. The action of exciting (in various senses of the verb); an instance of this. †*By* (*a person's*) *excitation*: at (a person's) instigation. *rare* or *arch.* in general sense.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 Thurgh comforth of þaire wordes and þe excitacioun of þaim, we schrafe vs clene and herd messe. 1462 EDW. IV, in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 41 I. 127 The malicious counseyle and exitacion of Margaret his wife. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xx. (1890) 69 The .. impetuous excitacions, that often tymes thy messangers made vnto me. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 99 A man, that .. confessed, that he was there by myne excitacion. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1413/1 Bookes conteining false, seditious, and slanderous matter .. to the excitation of insurrection. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. iii. Wks. III. 462 The excitation of God's gifts in us, whereby we are united to Christ. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 95 His Excitation of the Graces of Prayer in us, is called his making Intercession for us. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* xlv, The alternate excitation of hope and fear is attended with considerable delight. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxx. (1870) II. 214 The ceaseless excitation of the mind to new knowledge.

b. In various physical senses: †the process of setting in motion; †contagion (of a putrid substance); calling forth (of heat, sound, etc.); the exciting (an organ or tissue) by an external stimulus.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Form.* T iv, The helpes for woundes composed with corrupte sores are they that requyre excytacyon. 1557 *Sarum Primer* E iv, Rejoyse, bicause he ascended .. into heaven again By his proper excitacion.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 330 The Second [means to induce Putrefaction] is by Inuitation or Excitation; as when a Rotten Apple lieth close to another Apple that is Sound. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic.* xiii. 331 Highly expansive elements .. called into tremendous action by the excitation of heat. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1867) § 79 The order of excitation is from muscles that are small..to those which are larger. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. (1872) 222 The excitation of the retina proper.

2. A means of excitement, an influence that excites; a stimulus, encouragement, instigation. *arch.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxviii. 136 Music .. as the Spartans used it .. served still for an excitation to Valor. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 65 Descend into my heart by the excitations of thy grace. 1755 TAYLOR *Let.* in E. Law *Th. Relig.* 402 The subject yields .. the warmest, and strongest excitations to piety. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* xxiii. (1832) 280 Tommy, with this excitation .. soon got to the head of his class. 1819 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 163 Here is a fellow publishing the most direct excitations to assassination and rebellion. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* viii. 212 His example was a continued .. excitation to his brethren.

3. The state of being excited, excitement; an instance of this. Now somewhat *rare.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 20 They two [Galba and Vitelle] through her dronkenhede Of witles excitation Oppressed all the nacion Of Spaine. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* v. (1702) 49 Kindling them unto a more Incentive Excitation. 1698 tr. *Fenelon's Maxims of Saints* 53 All hasty and unquiet Excitation fore-running Grace. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 1 May, It is said that every excitation is followed by a commensurate exhaustion. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxiii, His temperament was still in a state of excitation.

4. *Electricity* and *Magnetism.* The action or process of inducing an electric or magnetic condition; the condition so induced.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 526 As for jet, it must first be excited by rubbing .. whereas the loadstone hath sufficient excitation from its own nature. 1709 HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exp.* II. (1719) 71 The Easie Excitation of the Electrical Matter. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 322 The simple rubber..will produce a very slight excitation of the cylinder. 1846 J. JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* iii. *Electr.* 359 Electrical machines .. so formed as, by excitation to collect Electricity. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xiii. 375 Its polar excitation is at once manifested.

Excitative (eksəi·tătiv), *a.* [a. F. *excitatif, -ive*, as if ad. L. **excitātīv-us*, f. *excitāre*: see EXCITE *v.*] Able or tending to excite: in senses of the verb. Const. *of.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. (1890) 78 Exhortacions & pyetous remonstrances excytatiue of all well wyllyng. *a* 1677 BARROW *Exp. Creed* (T.) Admonitory of duty and excitative of devotion. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 408 The Pythagoreans .. said that Fire is the .. Excitative Power. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disq. Sabbath* iv. (1848) 135 Who can say what shall be the growth of holiness..where all is auspicious and excitative? 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 208 [Paper read] on the thermal laws of the excitative spark of condensers.

† Excita·tor. *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *excitātor*, agent-n. f. *excitā-re*: see EXCITATE and -OR. Cf. Fr. *excitateur.*]

1. One who excites; *spec.* one whose business it is to rouse others from sleep.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 182/1 The Excitator, who wakeneth the Jesuites in the Morning.

2. (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Excitator*, an instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar, or other electrical apparatus, without exposing the operator to the consequences of the shock. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Excitatory (eksəi·tătəri), *a.* [f. L. *excitāt-* ppl. stem of *excitāre* (see EXCITATE) + -ORY.] Tending to or productive of excitation; characterized or produced by excitation.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 147 Communication was produced between the two armatures by a silver wire or excitatory arc. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 58 Excitatory organs for the dehiscence of the asci. 1882 *Nature* No. 637. 258 Changes in the electrical relations of the two surfaces [of a leaf] (called the excitatory variation). *Ibid.* XXVI. 353 The excitatory motions both of plants and of animals.

Excite (eksəi·t), *v.* Also 4–5 exite, 4–6 excyte, 5 excit, exyte. [a. Fr. *exciter* (= Pr. and Sp. *excitar*), ad. L. *excitāre*, freq. of *excīĕre* to set in motion, awaken, call forth, instigate, f. *ex-* out + *cīĕre* to set in motion.]

1. *trans.* To set in motion, stir up.

a. *fig.* To move, stir up, instigate, incite. Const. † *til, to, unto*; *to* with *inf.* or *that* (with subord. clause); also *simply.* Now only with mixed notion of 5.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., þe sange of psalmes..excites aungels til oure help. *Ibid.* ix. 25 Antecrist sall .. excite him [God] in his synn to punysch him. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 131 Oxen ben excited to traueile more by the swete songe of the heerd than by strokes and pryckes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. v. 12 Gwentolena..excyted her Fader and frendes to make warre vpon the sayd Lotryne. *a* 1575 ABP. PARKER in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 2 Of Sabbath day the solemn feast Doth vs excyte by rest, God's mighty workes that we declare. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 185/1 Exciting the Soul of the World and converting it to himself. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 135 Excite those People to use a little more fervour in their Prayers. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 118 We excite children by praising them. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 129 That veteran intriguer..excited his attendants to resist. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 54 He was sent to try to excite the emperor to a crusade. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. iii. (1874) 254 The imagination is apt to be still more excited by the stirring incidents of war.

absol. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 516 Þe kyng may take awey þes temporaltees from prelatis, whan laweful cause exitiþ. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 3 Whose prayse I would endyte..as dewtie doth excyte. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN *Art of Poetry* ii. 9 There native beauty pleases and excites.

† **b.** To provoke, challenge. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 12 Out pute þaim: for þai excitid þe lord. 1388 WYCLIF *Judith* xiv. 12 Myis ben goon out of her caues, and doren excite us to batel. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 40 Of Fyerabras how he came to excyte thexersyte of Charles.

† **c.** In physical sense: To set in motion, stir up (so L. *excitare harenam*, Sallust.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 362 He snuffs the Wind, his Heels the Sand excite.

2. To rouse, awaken.

† **a.** *lit.* To rouse from unconsciousness. *rare.*

c 1440 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xlv. (Sherard MS.) 101 Than was our lady excited and roos as it hadde ben fro sleep.

† **b.** To call up (a departed spirit). *Obs. rare.*

1651 WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 208 Unless .. we could .. excite them again, and confer a while with their naked Ghosts.

c. To call forth or quicken (a faculty, feeling, etc.) from potential into actual existence; to rouse up, awaken (what is dormant, sluggish, or latent).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 18 Venus .. Hath yive him drinke .. Of thilke cuppe., whiche exciteth The lust. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 4 The fyrst cause is for to excyte Menys affeccyoun. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. i. (1648) 3 Such mysticall expressions, as might excite the peoples wonder. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 98 With Shouts, the Coward's Courage they excite. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xi. 304 'Tis the design of Tragedy to excite Compassion in the Auditory. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 242 The Fire in Lime burnt .. lies hid .. but Water excites it again. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 55 A master may, by the exercises he sets, excite the superior capacity of his scholars. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iii. 103 Who can describe the detestation it excites? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 495 The characters excite little or no interest.

3. To induce, elicit, provoke (actions, manifestations); to bring about, occasion (active conditions).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxvii. (1495) 285 It is a generall medycyne to excyte spewynge. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 122 Þe deuyll..excited..among þe pepil diuers opynyouns of heresy. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 104 It is expedient to excite and cherish native heat with exercise. 1612 *Enchir. Med.* 111 Through a catarrhall distillation the cough is excited. 1704 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 341 Excite his return, or to send for his family to him. 1786 GILPIN *Mount. & Lakes Cumbld.* (1788) II. 60 Brass guns, for the purpose of exciting echoes. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 73 Heat .. excites and promotes a motion in the fluids. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 303 They [the English ministry] did not excite the general confederacy in Europe. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 84 The bar.. was melted in the strongest heat which could be excited. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 176 [He] had .. endeavoured to excite an insurrection in the eastern counties. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 192 Fire-ships, intended only to excite a conflagration of the bridge. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 142 It may excite a smile when I say so.

4. To affect by a stimulus (bodily organs or tissues), so as to produce or intensify their characteristic activity.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. 37 We observe it [the retina] to be so excited by local pressures .. as to see in total darkness moving and shapeless masses of coloured light. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 (1864) 51 Irritation or contact with a surface excites a single group of muscles in one way. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* i. 4 Changes which take place within the cells of the tentacles when the glands are excited.

5. In modern use: To move to strong emotion, stir to passion; to stir up to eager tumultuous feeling, whether pleasurable or painful.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxi. (1879) 601 All the events of life, however strongly they may move or eagerly excite him never can remove that sainted image from his heart. 1855–79 [see EXCITED *ppl. a.* 1]. 1886 LESLIE STEPHEN *Life H. Fawcett* viii. 352 The only result of his endeavours to bring it before the House had been to excite the Under-Secretary for India. 1891 *Punch* CI. 121/2 'It excites me—it amuses me to talk to a *cocher.*'

6. a. *Electricity* and *Magnetism.* To induce electric or magnetic activity in (a substance); to set (an electric current) in motion; also *absol.* **b.** *Photography.* To render (a plate, etc.) sensitive to light; to sensitize.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 If an iron or steele not formerly excited, be held perpendicularly or inclinatorily unto the needle, the lower end thereof will attract the cuspis or southerne point. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiv. 631 Excite a glass rod by silk. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 157 The magnets .. are used merely to excite in the manner already explained. *Ibid.* 277 The remarkable fact of magnets exciting electric currents in wires moved near them. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 270 For exciting the collodion film a bath should be mixed. J. C. LEAKE *ibid.* IV. 323/2 When excited the plate should be placed in the dark-slide.

Excited (eksəi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED^{1}.]

1. Stirred by strong emotion, disturbed, agitated.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 275 The population of Edinburgh was in an excited state. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 216 The excited people..rushed out to me. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* I. 199 Thiers carried with him much of the excited public feeling of France.

b. Of trade: Abnormally brisk or active.

1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 123 Business men must become .. careful during excited trade.

2. a. *Electricity* and *Magnetism.* In which electrical or magnetic action has been induced; electrized, magnetized. **b.** Of bodily organs or tissues: Affected by a stimulus. **c.** Of a seismographic instrument: Agitated.

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* 144 Excited Needles, when they stick fastest to each other, owe their Union to their having both been touched by the Loadstone. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 129 The different states may be known by presenting a metallic point to the excited body. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. x. 235 The visible direction of an object should be a line perpendicular to the curvature of the retina at the excited point. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. § 35 (1870) 37 The excited magnetic field. 1881 *Standard* 12 Aug., The instruments become less excited, and gradually fall back to more normal conditions.

Excitedly (eksəi·tĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In an excited manner.

1852 J. B. OWEN in Vct. Ingestre *Meliora* I. 137 The children looked excitedly at their father. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 389 He now talks incessantly, and excitedly. 1875 FLO. MARRYAT *Open Sesame* I. vi, 'Let him come', cries the girl excitedly. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 101 The young king..dashed his pen excitedly through some words of the oath.

† Exci·teful, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. EXCITE *v.*; cf. *assistful.*] Tending to excite to action.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* II. 56 To .. Stern Pluto and Persephone, apply Exciteful prayers. 1618 — *Hesiod* II. 423 Many a fore-studied exercise Was instituted, with exciteful prize.

Excitement (eksəi·tmĕnt). [f. EXCITE *v.* + -MENT. First used in sense 3 (= L. *irritamentum*) which is the only sense recognized by Johnson.]

1. The action of exciting; the fact of being excited; = EXCITATION. Somewhat *rare.*

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. ii. (1851) 89 The excitement and propagation of motion. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 116 *note*, Experience .. must precede the excitement of any ideas in the mind.

2. Excited state or condition.

a. *Path.* A state of abnormal activity in any organ. † Also, in the 'Brunonian' physiology, the effects resulting from the presence of the vital principle in the organism.

1788 J. BROWN tr. *Elem. Med.* § 16 The effect of the exciting powers, acting upon the excitability, is to be denominated Excitement [Latin 1780 *Incitatio*]. 1793 BEDDOES *Consumption* 148 Diseases of excitement on the one hand, and debility on the other. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 452 The greatest degree of excitement, consistent with life, may be communicated by this agent [electric fluid]. 1801 *Ibid.* V. 82 An addition .. to that just degree of excitement which constitutes health.

b. Stimulation, titillation (of the senses).

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxii, No possible taste or odour .. can convey a delicate excitement comparable to this mixture.

c. In recent use: The condition of being mentally excited, whether by pleasurable or painful emotion. Cf. EXCITE *v.* 5.

1846 TRENCH *Miracles* vi. (1862) 185 Men in their thirst for excitement .. have a kind of pleasure in being the bearers even of evil tidings. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 152 He approached me with some excitement of manner. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 156 The excitement it [Tractarianism] caused in England.

3. Something that excites; a means of exciting.

† **a.** Something that tends to excite (a feeling); a motive or incentive *to* action; an exhortation, encouragement. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 58 (Qq.) A father kill'd, a mother stain'd, Excitements of my reason, and my blood. 1633 MAY *Hen. II*, VII. 79 Excitements every where From Pulpits sounded in the peoples eare, To aid their brother-Christians. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 112 Rather are diligent lads to be encouraged with all excitements to Learning. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 89 Perception of danger is a natural excitement of passive fear, and active caution. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IX. ii. (1846) 373 The General encouraging his followers, by all the usual excitements to do their duty. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 420 In any half dozen sermons of..Jeremy Taylor, there are..more excitements to inquiry..than are presented to the congregations of the present day .. during twice as many months. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 239 Each..had yet its own separate occasions and excitements.

b. In physical sense.

1862 DARWIN *Fertiliz. Orchids* iv. 153 I suspect that it does explode .. without the excitement of a touch.

c. An occasion of mental excitement.

1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vii. 186 Their knowledge brings them some noble excitements and satisfactions.

Exciter (eksəi·təɹ). Also 5 excitour. Cf. EXCITOR. [f. EXCITE *v.* + -ER.^{1}]

1. One who, or that which, excites; † an instigator.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 267 Lewelynes broþer David .. þat was exciter [L. *incentor*] of all þis woo. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 277/2 Excitours to the matters were so painted and coloured, that etc. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 360 He would haue relligion to be..an exciter..of our reuerence to Saints. 1795 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 89 Exciters of the insurrection. 1812 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) II. 58 The personal exciter and strengthener of my virtuous habits. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 325, I am simply looking upon War as the strongest exciter of the human mind.

2. *Med.* An excitant; a stimulant.

1832 in WEBSTER; whence in mod. Dicts.

Exciting (eksəi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXCITE *v.* + -ING^{1}.] The action of the verb EXCITE. Also an instance of it. † Phrase, *At* (*of, by*) *exciting of*: by the instigation of.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 133 At exitynge of quarta decimanorum þat helde Esterday þe xiiij° day of þe mone Chedde was i-take. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. ii. (1483) 3 Yf that my pylgrim hath ought done..of thyne excytyng.. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxix. 192 A company of them, by the exityng of Hurkus .. folowed the kynges hoost. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xciii. [lxxxix.] 279 The chiefe excytyng of these maters came by the kynges uncles. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 354 It must proceed..from the Quickning and Exciting of the Natural heat. 1652 G. HERBERT *Country Pars.* xxii, Wanting many excitings of grace [when not attending the Communion].

Exciting (eksəi·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That excites. *Exciting cause*: (chiefly *Path.*) that which immediately causes disease, etc.; opposed to *predisposing cause*.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Exciting causc.* 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. xiii, Story after story..followed each other with exciting haste. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 57/1 The exciting causes of hepatitis may be enumerated as follows. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* i. § 2. 9 Principles..exciting rather than directing. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 542 The public attention was occupied by other and far more exciting subjects. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 13 Certain acts and forbearances considered as the exciting cause of disposition on the part of others.

Hence **Exci·tingly** *adv.*, in an exciting manner.

1860 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Excitive (eksəi·tiv), *a.* [f. EXCITE *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to excite. Const. *of.*

1774 N. WRAXALL *Let.* in *Tour North. Europe* (1776) 164 A sight rather excitive of disgust than desire. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 51 The least excitive of the bad passions.

Excito-motor (eksəi·tomō·tŏr), *a.* = next.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 90 The three typical pairs of excitomotor ganglia are easily recognisable. 1881 POWER *Carpenter's Hum. Physiol.* § 404 Such movements are properly distinguished as excito-motor.

Excito-motory (eksəi·tomō·tərɪ), *a. Phys.* [f. EXCIT-OR + MOTORY; formed by Marshall Hall in 1836.] Of or pertaining to the spinal group of nerves, composed of the excitor and the motor nerves. Often applied to the reflex actions which are produced by this division of the nervous system.

1836 M. HALL *Lect. Nervous Syst.* 12, I propose to divide [the Nervous System] into 1. The Cerebral..2. The True Spinal or the Excito-motory; and 3. The Ganglionic. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 609/2 A distinct series of excito-motory fibres. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 189 Besides this excito-motory system .. the Nudibranches possess a 'sympathetic' system. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 593 In infancy, when the voluntary power is as yet undeveloped, the excito-motory is in the fullest activity.

Excitor (eksəi·tŏɪ, -əɪ). Cf. EXCITER. [f. EXCITE *v.*, on the analogy of *motor*.] a. = EXCITER. b. An afferent nerve belonging to the spinal division of the nervous system. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1816 JANE AUSTEN *Mansfield Park* II. 126 All those fine feelings of which he had hoped to be the excitor, were already given. 1836 M. HALL *Lect. Nervous Syst.* 15 The true Spinal Nerves. I. The Excitors. *Ibid.* 21 The incident excitor nerves, the medulla, and the reflex motor nerves, constitute the system. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 592 It is quite credible that the messenger of death operated through..the usual excitors of disease. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prcv. & Cure Dis.* III. iii. 674 Another excitor is a brush of fine wires. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 62 (1879) 63 Other excitor fibres..are included in the ordinary nerve-trunks.

Excitress (eksəi·très) *rare.* [f. EXCITER + -ESS.] A female exciter.

a 1860 'Used somewhere by H. H. WILSON' (F. Hall).

Excitory (eksəi·tərɪ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Fitted to excite; instrumental in exciting.

1818 BOSTOCK *Galvanism* I. i. 18 The excitory arc, or the metallic part of the circle. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. I. 48 The females are provided with a..vagina or sheath for the reception of the excitory organ of the male.

Exclaim (eksklē·m), *v.* Also 6–7 exclame, -aime. [ad. F. *exclamer*, ad. L. *exclāmāre* to call out, f. *ex-* out + *clāmāre* to call, shout.]

1. *intr.* To cry out suddenly and vehemently; to cry out from pain, anger, delight, surprise, etc. Rarely with *out*.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 18 To Exclame, *exclamare.* 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 83 Say Gentlemen, what makes you thus exclaime? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 416 On either side Disparted Chaos over built exclaimed. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., The Bidet*, Grant me but decent words to exclaim in. 1845 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 342, I assure you the contrast made me exclaim out.

b. with quoted words, either in direct or indirect speech.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 125 The French exclaym'd, the Deuill was in Armes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 311 Exclaiming that the tyranny of the Nobilitie had inforced them to this action. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 279 'What! leave the Combat out?' exclaims the Knight. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 437 'Spoke like an oracle', they all exclaim. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi, 'By Saint Andrew, Robin!' exclaimed his father, 'thou art like a screech-owl'. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 191 The people exclaimed that they were betrayed by the gentlemen.

2. a. *To exclaim against*: to cry out loudly and suddenly against, accuse loudly, blame (persons, their actions and attributes); to make an outcry against, protest against, rail at (a thing). Also with *indirect passive. arch.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 757 Here she exclaims against repose and rest. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 338 The Inhabitants did indeed exclaim..against this kind of Jurisdiction. 1658 *Mem. Reign Jas. I*, 25 None ever exclaimed more against that Prince then usually he did. 1724 T. BURNET *Life Bp. Burnet* in *Own Time* I. 59 In his charges to the Clergy he exclaimed against the pluralities. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 35, I began to exclaim against him in a friendly manner. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. XII. 158 Sparta..was already much exclaimed against for the treaty of Antalcidas. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 9/2 Satisfied with exclaiming against the inconsistencies which he detected in the conduct of remarkable persons.

b. *To exclaim at, on, upon*: in same sense; also, (quots. 1589, 1818), to apostrophize. *arch.*

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* x. (1637) 98 So as I may not be..exclaimed upon justly in the world. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 245 We do sodainly flye out and either speake or exclaime at some other person or thing..as a louer to his vnkind mistresse. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* III. i, I will exclaim to the world on thee, and beg justice of the duke himself. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxvii. 424 These men..sometimes he makes sport with..and sometimes declaimes and exclaimes upon them. 1822 LAMB *Elia, Christ's Hospital*, How I would wake weeping, and in the anguish of my heart exclaim upon sweet Calne in Wiltshire! 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 184 He exclaimed on the horrid treatment they were giving him.

† c. *To exclaim of*: to complain loudly *of*.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 116 They came .. exclaiming of the Captains of the power of Tlaxcallan, who had bounde them. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 39 [Some bad natures] exclaime of all things.

† 3. *trans.* To express by exclamation. With *compl. obj.* To proclaim loudly. *Obs. rare.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massac. Paris* III. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 242/1, I curse thee, and exclaim thee, miscreant. 1782 *Fashionable Follies* II. 75 The beautiful creature exclaimed thus her abhorrence of inconstancy.

Hence **Exclai·mer,** one who exclaims or cries out with sudden vehemence. **Exclai·ming** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EXCLAIM; an outcry. **Exclai·ming** *ppl. a.*, that exclaims.

1689 LOCKE *Toleration* 17 The Opposers of Errors, the Exclaimers against Schism. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 225 The exclaimer relates half a dozen similar instances. 1872 DASENT *Three to One* I. 3 Some one exclaims 'regular old fogies'. Let us reason with this exclaimer. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 226 The exclaiming of the people hath many times as much cause as had the harlot's complaint made unto Solomon. 1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* III. 292 They both brake out in Violent Exclaymings, Lord! What will become of us! 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 188 Our intermingling Exclaimings and Observations. 1877 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 6/1 There was a questioning and exclaiming that I refrain from repeating. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 216 The happy dwellers of these vallies Haue prayed me leaue my straung exclaiming musike. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. (1821) 259 The exclayming mouths of these discontented people.

Exclaim (eksklē·m), *sb. rare.* 'Now disused' (J.). [f. prec. vb.] Exclamation, outcry.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 213 With these or the like exclaimes. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 150/1 He thought by waie of exclames to aggrauat his owne case. 1633 *Costlie Whore* I. i, in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Intending by exclaimes to raise the Court. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* v. ii, It needed not that with a third exclaim King James's trumpeter aloud should cry. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 344 Thus I bring Sordello to the rapturous Exclaim at the crowd's cry.

Exclamation (eksklămē·ʃən). Forms: 4–6 exclamacioun, 5–6 -cion, -cyon, 6 -tioun, -tyon, 6– -tion. [a. Fr. *exclamation*, ad. L. *exclāmātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exclāmāre*: see EXCLAIM *v.*]

1. The action of exclaiming or crying out; the loud articulate expression of pain, anger, surprise, etc.; clamour, vociferation. Also, an instance of this, an outcry; an emphatic or vehement speech or sentence.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* Prol., He ordeynynge in the vois of a prophetis exclamacioun, schewith the ordre of dekenis eleccioun. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccvii. 220 Therfore the mydwyfe made an exclamacyon, and sayde, this childe shall be a kynge. 1533 MORE *Apol.* viii. Wks. 860/1 Tyndall.. aunswereth me wyth an hedious exclamacion, and crieng oute vppon my fleshelynesse and foly. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 72 At these wordes one of them burst out in exclamation. 1637 STIRLING *Doomes-day, 10th hour* st. lvi. in Chalmers V. 392 Huge exclamations burst abruptly out. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. vi. 106 What my Tongue might express.. was rather Exclamation, such as, Lord! what a miserable Creature am I. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, The..cries and exclamations of a woman..screaming..'Oh, my husband! —my husband'. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, Always making these exclamations in some..rough part of the road. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 24 They were startled by an exclamation from Ingran.

2. The action of loudly complaining or protesting; a loud complaint or protest; a derogatory outcry; a 'vociferous reproach' (J.). Const. *against,* † *of,* † *on,* and in phrases *To* † *infer, make exclamation against,* † *upon. arch.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, Well maye I make an exclamacion Of ignoraunce. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxii. 180 Charlys herynge this exclamacion of his subgettes .. was right..heuy in his herte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis, Exclamacion* (1710) 485 Ane Exclamacioun Aganis detractouris. 1530 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 54 Oh, his lamentations and exclamations on fortune. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) O ij b, The myserable person .. maketh exclamacion vpon the rightwise goddes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 425 Inferring an exclamation and outcrie, against the croked .. condition of this life. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 52 These exactions ..They say..are deuis'd by you, or else you suffer Too hard an exclamation. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 34, I might spend a great deal of my time in exclamations against the follies .. of those things. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* iii. 24 What exclamation and abuse must he not expect? 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xi, Dame Crank .. began a horrible exclamation against Jack Hostler.

† 3. Formal declaration; proclamation. Const. *of. Obs.* Cf. EXCLAIM *v.* 3.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. v, Ile stand amaz'd, And fall in exclamations of thy vertues. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 132 Many Patrons are content to present..upon ..due exclamation of the integrity of the life of such suitors.

4. a. *Rhet.* = ECPHONESIS or EPIPHONEMA. b. *Gram.* = INTERJECTION. c. *Note, point of exclamation,* also (U. S.) *Exclamation-mark* or *point*: = *Note of admiration*: see ADMIRATION 4.

a. 1552 HULOET, Exclamation, *epiphonema.* 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 221 The figure of exclamation [*marg.* Ecphonisis or the Outcry]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Exclamation* .. a Figure in Rhetorick; as Now I speak to thee O Africanus.

b. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. XV. § 123 (1875) 347 The lowest form of language is the exclamation, by which an entire idea is vaguely conveyed through a single sound.

c. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 271 A note of Exclamation or Admiration, thus noted! 1755 JOHNSON, *Exclamation* ..a note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus! 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 408 A sentence, in which any wonder or admiration is expressed..may be.. terminated by a note of exclamation. 1864 WEBSTER, *Exclamation,* A sign by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked; thus [!];—called also exclamation point.

† d. *Music.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 43 Exclamation properly is no other thing but the slacking of the Voice to re-inforce it somewhat more.

Exclamative (eksklæ·mătiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *exclāmāt-* ppl. stem of *exclāmāre* (see EXCLAIM *v.*) + -IVE. Cf. mod.F. *exclamatif.*] Containing or expressing exclamation; exclamatory.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exclamative,* of or pertaining to exclamation. 1775 in ASH. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 471 Renowned O! Y? (thou exclamative—interrogation).

Hence **Excla·matively** *adv.*, with exclamation, exclamatorily.

1836 in SMART. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Exclamatory (eksklæ·mătərɪ), *a.* [f. L. *exclāmāt-* ppl. stem of *exclāmāre* + -ORY.]

1. That exclaims or cries out loudly; that utters exclamations. Of a feeling, etc.: That vents itself in exclamation; noisy, outspoken.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 22 b, Wold God there were no other exclamatory crime then this to be obiected against thee. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxiii. (1640) 635 Whom afflictions supple and mollifie no farther but to an intemperate .. and exclamatory Sorrow. 1755 JOHNSON, *Exclamatory,* practising exclamation. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 400 The exclamatory vehemence and contagious zeal of his manner. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* I. vi. (1886) 48 You are so .. hot-headed and exclamatory that I cannot get a word in.

2. Of or pertaining to exclamation; of the nature of or resembling an exclamation; containing, expressing, or marking an exclamation.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. vii. 346 Those exclamatory words of St. Paul..How unsearchable are his judgements. 1727 *Art Speaking in Public* (ed. 2) 129 To pronounce those exclamatory Expressions without either Grace or Exclamation. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IX. xxxiii. 283 Beginning the sentence with an exclamatory whistle. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 408 (*heading of* §) Of the Exclamatory point (!). 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. Introd. (1866) 2 The tube-journey..is as barren as an exclamatory O!

Hence **Excla·matorily** *adv.*, in an exclamatory manner.

1836 in SMART *Walker's Dict.* 1863 *Not an Angel* I. 41 'My darling!' exclamatorily. 'What do you want?' 'My darling?' interrogatively.

Exclude (eksklū·d), *v.* Also 5–6 exclud, 5 *pa. pple.* exclud, 6 *Sc.* excluid. [ad. L. *exclūdĕ-re* to shut out, f. *ex-* out + *claudĕre* to shut.]

I. To bar or keep out (what is already outside).

1. *trans.* To shut out (persons, living things), hinder from entering (a place, enclosure, society, etc.). Const. *from,* † *out of,* and † with double obj. by omission of *from.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 32 The force of the feende to felle in sighte, And all his pouer excluded shulde be. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 10 Thi childryn shall be disheritid, and excludid fro the parlement..for evirmore. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, Therby all menkynde was vtterly lost and excluded out of paradyse. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1646) I. 132 Far be it from us to believe that all these Christians are excluded heaven. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 71 Plato..excluded every one his School who was ignorant in Geometry. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 512 Exclude th' incroaching Cattle from thy Ground. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1743) 329 The first occasion of building the Roman Wall was..to exclude the Scotish Highlanders. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. II. 144 Out of God's kingdom you are excluded. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 170 Nobody was excluded who laid down his penny at the bar. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 96 We..find in flowers various modes..of excluding ants.

b. To shut out, prevent the entrance of (noise, air, light, etc.).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii. 105 All rumour and lowd noises are to be excluded. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 When Branches are so thick..that they..exclude the sun and air. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 18 Waving

groves .. part admit, and part exclude the day. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 366/2 Hoods will also be fitted over the tops of the doors so as to further exclude the draught.

2. With an immaterial thing as obj.: To shut out, give no place to; to prevent the existence, occurrence, or use of. Const. *from*, and with double obj.

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* 1st Prol., Lest happili hate of the prelatis name, shulde exclude the profit of the lessoun. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 366 None arte..Through which it mighte ben excluded, That he ne was fully concluded To love. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 59 Iesu cryst wyllyng that all suche songe shulde be excluded from thys order. **1545** Joye *Exp. Dan.* xii. 220 Wherfore our faithe stayed vpon god..excludeth al maner a doute. **1604** Rowlands *Looke to it* 44 Eate, drinke, be merry .. Exclude all Pittie, Conscience, and Remorce. **1729** Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 50 It is impossible that this subject should be wholly excluded conversation. **1794** Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* v, Sometimes the thick foliage excluded all view of the country. **1841–44** Emerson *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 160 The vocabulary of an omniscient man would embrace words and images excluded from polite conversation.

b. To shut out or reject from consideration, notice, or use.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. v. (1611) 63 And so exclude the rest of the Scripture. **1612** Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* Addr. to Rdr. 10 Not .. excluding the better way when it is found. **1632** J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 148 The world.. excludes those things for which it can give no reason.

c. Not to admit of, to leave no room for, be incompatible with, the presence of (a material or immaterial object). Also † *To exclude out.*

1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Caesar.* 104 The freedome of will doth not exclude out God's prerogative royall. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* II. iv, A solid substance..excludes all other solid substances. **1736** Butler *Anal.* I. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 112 This Necessity does not exclude deliberation. **1771** *Junius Lett.* lxi. 318 He is fond of introducing any law that contradicts or excludes the common law of England. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 407 The number three excludes the number four. **1884** H. Spencer in *19th Cent.* XV. 7 Absolute indifference excludes the conception of will.

3. To shut off, debar *from*; to preclude, prohibit. † Formerly const. *of*; also *to* with *inf.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 40. Preamb., The same Erle is excluded to have or enjoye the seid Manoris. *a* **1533** Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1539) Prol. ad fin., Euery wyse man..wyll not saye that I am the principall auctour of this warke, nor yet .. exclude me clene from it. **1538** Starkey *England* I. ii. 34 He ys therby excludyd also from the vse and vtward exercyse almost of al vertue. **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 52 a, Theye bee excluded duringe their lyves to defete the particion. *a* **1626** Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ii. 7 These were to exclude him utterly of his right. **1659** B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 103 Francis of Vaudemont being next heir by the said [i. e. Salic] Law, which excludes Females. **1667** Milton *P. L.* III. 202 And none but such from mercy I exclude. **1737** Whiston *Josephus' Hist.* IV. vii. § 4 Placidus's concern was to exclude them..from getting into the village. **1759** Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 169 They laboured to exclude the English from the treaty of Chateau en Cambresis. **1856** Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. ii. 29 Here, completely excluded from the knowledge of things without.

† **b.** with double obj. *Obs.*

1692 Locke *Toleration* iii. Wks. 1727 II. 333 Excluding them the ordinary and probable Means of Conversion. *a* **1718** Penn *Tracts* Wks 1726 I. 547 Professors of Christianity, that exclude both such Men, and such Knowledge the Kingdom of God.

4. To leave out, omit purposely, except (from a category, list, the scope of a proposition or enactment, etc.); 'not to comprehend in any grant or privilege' (J.). Const. *from*, †*out of*; also *simply.*

c **1400** *Purif. Marie* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 129 Thys meyde..Excluded was for condycion. **1689** C. Hatton in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) II. 131 Y^e^ author..is threaten'd by S^r^. Robt. to be excluded out of y^e^ Act of indemnity. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 118 Having excluded them from the Society of Men, he places them among..Beasts. **1724** [see 5]. **1755** in Johnson.

† **b.** To let off, relieve, exempt (a person) *from* (an obligation). *Obs. rare.*

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 83 Excluded and exempted from the debt which others owe by the common law of nature.

c. Of a word, term, proposition, etc.: To shut out of or not to include in its scope, application, or meaning.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 384/1 If saint James sayd that god had begotten vs by his goodnes, do these wordes exclude al the meanes that hys goodnesse vsed toward it. **1659** Pearson *Creed* (1839) 234 When we say the conception of our Saviour was wrought by the operation of the Spirit..observe, What is excluded by that attribution to the Spirit. **1862** H. Spencer *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 (1875) 87 Excluding as they [these propositions] do an all-important fact. **1882** J. Seeley *Nat. Relig.* I. iv. (1891) 85 Nature.. excludes the whole domain of human feeling.

5. The pr. pple. used *absol.*

a. = 'To the exclusion of'. † **b.** = Excepting.

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 76 Whatsoever the son does acquire, it is his own, excluding his Father. **1724** R. Falconer *Voy., Adv. & Escapes* (1769) 273 A Court Marshall ..found them guilty of Cowardice, excluding Constable.

II. In pregnant sense; to expel and shut out.

6. To put out (of a room, a society, a possession, etc.), to banish, expel. Const. † *out of, from*; also with double object and *simply.*

1388 Wyclif *Num.* xii. 15 So Marie was excludid [**1382** putte] out of the tentis. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 2842 In pacience possede at he mi3t [þan] Be excludit [*Dublin MS.* exclud] out of his erd. **1531** Elyot *Gov.* II. xii. II. 154 They excluded him out of their counsayle. **1604** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 435 If any man be lawfully seazed..of any tenement ..he shall never be excluded..but by the kings writ. **1667** Marvell *Corr.* lxxix. Wks. 1872–5 II. 224 They voted that he be excluded the House. **1777** Robertson *Hist. Amer.* I. III. 229 As Las Casas excepted against the members of the council of the Indies, all of them were excluded. **1850** Prescott *Peru* II. 133 They then caused the women to be excluded from the church.

7. a. After L. *excludere ova.* To draw, put or thrust forth from (a receptacle); to hatch (chickens, etc.); also *fig.*; to give birth to (young), to lay (eggs). Also † of the midwife: To extract. Const. *from, out of.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 117 If that ony þing of corrumpcioun abide þe place schal be opened wiþ an instrument, & so schal þe quyttur be excludid. **1603** Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 53 To rid and exclude the winde and aire out of leather bagges or bladders. **1610** Guillim *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1660) 208 Spiders..are no sooner hatched and excluded out of their egs, but forthwith they practise to make webs. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 151 A Cock will..fertilitate the whole..cluster of egges, which are not excluded in many weeks after. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 2 The next day she excluded the Fœtus that was four months old. **1713** Derham *Phys. Theol.* VII. iv. 393 The Eggs of the Ostrich..are cherished only by the heat of the Sun till the Young be excluded. **1721** Bradley *Wks. Nat.* 59 The .. male [fish] covers it [the egg] with a prolifick Juice as soon as it is excluded from the Body of the Female. **1754–64** Smellie *Midwif.* I. Introd. 8 He describes the method of excluding the Fœtus. **1851** Darwin *Cirripedia* I. 10 In some cases..the larvæ, when first excluded from the egg, have not an eye.

† **b.** To discharge, void. *Obs.*

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 196 Who out of the corners of her eyes excluded a sort of congealed matter.

Excluded (eksklū·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb. Also *absol.*

1672 in *Essex Papers* (1890) I. 27, I lately believd .. that they would of themselves have readmitted their excluded Alderman. **1717** Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* II. xliv. 24 It is easy to see in her manner, that she has lived excluded from the world. **1860** Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 22/2 The interest of the excluded is always in danger of being overlooked. **1879** Green *Read. Eng. Hist.* xvii. 83 The excluded monks.

b. *Excluded middle, third*: (see quots.)

1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* (1860) I. 83 The principle of Excluded Third or Middle—viz. between two contradictories—enounces that condition of thought, which compels us, of two repugnant notions, which cannot both coexist, to think either the one or the other as existing. **1849** Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* 295. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Logic* 10 Every physical enquiry employs the logical principles of Identity and Excluded Middle for the attainment of its results.

† **Exclu·dent.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exclūdent-em*, pr. pple. of *exclūdĕre*: see Exclude.] = Excluder b.

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 9 It is now in your power..to make unto yourself and the rest of the Excludents an immortal Friend of Santa Severina. [See also Excluding *ppl. a.*]

Excluder (eksklū·dəɹ). [f. Exclude + -er[1].] One who or that which excludes or shuts out.

b. *spec.* One who attempts to exclude a candidate from office by voting against him; *esp.* one who voted for the Exclusion Bill (Exclusion 1 b).

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 276 They left no stone unturned, that might mollifie the excluders, and prevail with them to give their votes for Montalto. **1685** *Addr. Middlesex Just. of Peace* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2010/4 The race of Regicides and Excluders (who Murthered the Royal Martyr your Father). **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 476 The grand jury of Suffolk expressed a hope that the parliament would proscribe all the excluders.

Excluding (eksklū·dĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Exclude.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 505 b, The life and the health of the body is nothing els, but an excluding of death and Sickenesse. **1657–8** *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 428 The excluding of the old peerage, which have right and are a considerable party. **1662** Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 18 We need not fear..the excluding of a Deity from being the prime efficient cause of the world.

Exclu·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That excludes or shuts out; exclusive.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. III. 329 If the Head of the including Faction, offers the Head of the Excluding Party, to assist him .. in the Election of one of the Excludents, let him alwayes be suspicious. **1836** E. Howard *R. Reefer* vi, A sect of..Methodists, more dismal and more excluding.

Hence **Exclu·dingly** *adv.*

a **1641** Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 30 Who out of that respect are all of them, not excludingly, any one of them, styled, The Lords Anointed.

† **Exclu·se,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *exclūs-* ppl. stem of *exclūdĕre.*] *trans.* = Exclude.

1513 Hen. VIII in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 288 *note*, The King of Navarre being exclused from his realme for the assistance given to the French King.

† **Exclu·se,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *exclūsus*, pa. pple. of *exclūdĕre*: see Exclude.] Excluded; shut out.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 278 Thai [chestnut trees] not refuse..clyves ther humoure is not excluse.

† **Exclu·sible,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *exclūs-* (see Excluse *v.*) + -ible.] That may be or should be excluded.

1650–3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace* in *Phenix* 1708 II. 371 Neither seem they exclusible from Heaven, who, etc.

Exclusion (eksklū·ʒən). [ad. L. *exclusiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exclūdĕre*: see Exclude.] The action of excluding in various senses.

1. Shutting from a place, a society, etc., debarring from privilege, omitting from a category, from consideration, etc.; an instance of the same.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. 80 The most high God is also an infinite God, not onely by exclusion of place, but by the dignity of nature. **1622** Bacon *Hen. VII*, Wks. (1857) 372 To have the disposing of the marriage of Britain with an exception and exclusion, that he should not marry her himself. **1626** — *Sylva* § 318 All exclusion of open Air .. maintaineth the Body in his first freshness. **1667** Milton *P. L.* III. 525 To dare The Fiend..or aggravate His sad exclusion from the dores of Bliss. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 276 There were 32 Cardinals in the Conclave for the Election of that person, and twenty for his Exclusion. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* II. iv, Solidity consists in repletion, and so an utter exclusion of other bodies out of the space it possesses. **1698** Ludlow *Mem.* (1751) I. 14 An Act for the exclusion of the Bishops out of the House of Lords. *a* **1731** Atterbury *Serm. on Matt.* xxvii. 25 (Seager) Their exclusion from offices and honours. **1791** Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 110, I cannot be of opinion, that by his [Burke's] exclusion they have had any loss at all. **1826** Scott *Woodst.* viii, Cromwell was wont to invest his meaning..in such a mist of words, surrounding it with so many exclusions and exceptions. **1832** Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlix. 832 That [mode of property]..which implies the largest power of user and exclusion. **1863** H. Cox *Instit.* III. iii. 619 The..exclusion of the female line..from succession to fiefs in England.

b. Phrases, † *In exclusion of, to*; *to the exclusion of.*

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 87 Establishing this Method of sheathing, in Exclusion to all that had been till then used in the Navy. **1716** Addison *Freeholder* No. 5 To the Exclusion of all common Humanity to Strangers. **1774** Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* v. (1876) 391, I take this study in aid and not in exclusion of the other. **1865** Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. 15 He spoke in the singular number to the express exclusion of Eugene. **1871** B. Stewart *Heat* § 116 Two vessels entirely filled with water and vapour of water to the exclusion of air or any other gas.

c. *Bill of exclusion, Exclusion Bill*: a bill brought before parliament in the reign of Charles II (1679) for excluding or preventing James, Duke of York, the king's brother, from succeeding to the crown, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic. So *Exclusion Parliament.*

1700 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 667 Sir William Williams, speaker of the exclusion parliaments in the reign of King Charles the 2d, is dead. **1729** J. Bramston *Art of Politics* 15 When the Exclusion-Bill was in suspense. **1827** Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 432 The bill of exclusion was drawn with as much regard to the inheritance of the duke of York's daughter as they could reasonably demand. **1872** J. S. Brewer *Stuarts in Eng. Stud.* (1881) 197 Halifax had spoken with great energy against the Exclusion Bill.

2. Method or *process* of Exclusion(s): the process of discovering the cause of a phenomenon, or the solution of a problem, by successively disproving all but one of the conceivable hypotheses. In *Mathematics*, applied to a method, now obsolete, devised by Frenicle *c* 1666 for solving problems in the Theory of Numbers.

3. The action of putting or thrusting forth from any receptacle; of laying (eggs), hatching (chickens), bringing forth (a fœtus). † Also *concr.* that which is excluded.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi. 117 That the..time of the Beares gestation..lasting but a few dayes..the exclusion becomes precipitous..There may..from this narrow time of gestation ensue a minority or smalnesse in the exclusion. **1692** Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 145 The strange sagacity of little insects in choosing fit places for the exclusion of their eggs. **1748** Hartley *Observ. Man.* I. ii. 176 The Exclusion of the Fœtus. **1836** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 629/2 The larva of the Newt..a few days after its exclusion from the egg.

† **4.** The action of discharging (excrement). Also *concr.* matter excluded, excrement. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. iii 110 The salt and lixiviated serosity .. hath but a single descent, by the guts, with the exclusions of the belly. **1664** Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 10 The excrements in the Louse, there reposited just before exclusion.

Exclusionary (eksklū·ʒənări), *a.* [f. prec. + -ary[1].] Of or pertaining to exclusion; characterized by exclusion.

1817 Bentham *Parl. Ref. Catech.* p. cliv, Note well the persons to whom, in this instance, the exclusionary force is in an immediate way applied. **1849** W. M. Best *Law Evid.* (1870) 32 Some of these rules are of an exclusionary nature, and reject as legal evidence facts in themselves entitled to consideration.

Exclu·sioner. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who upholds exclusion; *spec.* a supporter of the 'Exclusion Bill' (see Exclusion 1 b).

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2019/3 Other Disaffected Exclusioners. *a* **1734** North *Exam.* II. v. (1740) 321 How rampant these Procurators of Power, the Exclusioners, were under such Circumstances. **1771** Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* III. 439 The court..were willing to draw up a libel, which should be imputed to the exclusioners, and thus render them hateful to the people.

Exclusionism (eksklū·ʒəniz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] The character, manner, or principles of an exclusionist; exclusivism.

1846 Worcester cites *Chr. Observer.* **1864** in Webster; hence in later Dicts.

Exclusionist (eks|klū·ʒənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who favours exclusion; one who would exclude another from some privilege.

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t., On Reading New Bks.* (1852) 22 And those who claim it for themselves or others are exclusionists in literature. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 372, I am not .. an exclusionist in matters of society. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 47 The exclusionist in religion does not see that he shuts the door of heaven on himself in striving to shut out others.

attrib. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 7/1 How..could any Minister attempt to remove the relics of the exclusionist system?

b. *Eng. Hist.* A supporter of the *Exclusion Bill*: see EXCLUSION 1 b.

1756 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1854) VI. lxviii. 329 The reasoning of the exclusionists appeared the more convincing. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 256 Opponents of the court were called Birminghams, petitioners and exclusionists.

Exclusive (eksklū·siv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *exclūsīv-us*, f. *exclūs-* ppl. stem of *exclūdĕre* to EXCLUDE: see -IVE. Cf. F. *exclusif, -ive.*]

A. *adj.*

I. That excludes.

1. Having the power or the function of excluding. *rare.* *Exclusive voice*: right of veto.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 153 Exclusiue, *exclusiuus.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 625 We..obstacle find none Of membrane, joynt, or limb, exclusive barrs. 1682 TATE *Abs. & Archit.* II. 254 Who with exclusive bills must now dispense, Debar the heir, or starve in his defence. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., Soveraigns have an Exclusive Voice in the Election of Popes. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xxxiv. 217 Your 'tutor'..your friend, your 'BROTHER' (too clearly do I see the *exclusive* force of that last recognition!).

†2. Excluding (some other) from participation. Const. *of, to.* Sometimes quasi-*adv.* = 'to the exclusion *of*'. *Obs.*

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 66 The Dutch..will drive the Trade of the World exclusive to the English. 1698 LOCKE *Govt.* 125 One that was, by Right of Nature, to Inherit all .. exclusive .. of his brethren. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxii. 370 By this sudden peace exclusive to the English, the Protestants were .. weakned.

3. Not admitting of the existence or presence *of* (something); unable to co-exist, incompatible. *Exclusive concepts* (Logic): (see quot.)

a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 4 The lowest Degree [of eternal Life and Happiness] is exclusive of all Pain and Misery. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 201 Various persons may concur in the same measure on various grounds. They may be various, without being contrary to, or exclusive of each other. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 93 Exclusive Concepts—*animal* and *vegetable*, for instance—do not coincide in any part of their Extension.

4. Of a statement, enumeration, measurement, etc.: Excluding, not comprising (something). Const. *of*, † *to*. Of an interval: Not including one or both of the specified terminal points. Opposed to *inclusive*.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. Pref. (1739) 3 Not one instance in all that Book is exclusive to the Commons. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* (1656) 105 The word, 'To such' is..rather inclusive as to them, then exclusive.

b. quasi-*adv.* (and *adv.*) So as to exclude; according to the exclusive mode of computation. (In the earlier instances the word is perh. the Lat. adv. *exclūsīvē*: cf. *esp.* quot. *a* 1626.)

1515 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *261 Fra the xiiij day forsaid inclusiue, to xx day of þe samyn exclusiue. [*a* 1626 BACON *Jurisdict. Marches* Wks. 1740 IV. 133 The distinction of *exclusivè* and *inclusivè* is a distinction both in time and place.] 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 90 From 25th Decemb. last exclusive, to 29th Feb'ry following incl. 1724 SWIFT *Wks.* (1778) III. 384 Nor do I know whether he reckons the dross exclusive or inclusive with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Exclusive* .. is also used adverbially: as ..He sent him all the Gazettes, from No. 195 to No. 300 exclusive. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 24 The châlet..contained four men exclusive of myself and my guide.

¶ In 18th and early 19th c. *exclusive of* is often used where we should now say 'irrespective of', 'apart from (the question of)', 'not to speak of'.

1762 MRS. SHERIDAN *Miss S. Bidulph* (1767) V. 35, I.. should (exclusive of any other reasons) have thought myself bound, etc. 1792 *Eliz. Percy* II. 101 He could not, exclusive of his moral character, escape the slur of villany. 1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* II. xii. 118, I think I should like to know her, exclusive of having lost my way. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 676.

II. Excluding all but what is specified.

5. *Logic.* Of propositions and particles: (see quots. 1864.)

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 111 Logicians .. framyng a sounde and probable Argument from the proposition Exponent, to the Exclusive. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 4 Exclusive Propositions will form a complex Argument; as, pious Men are the only Favourites of Heaven. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 135 The English Exclusive particles are, one, only, alone, exclusively, etc. *Ibid.* v. 145 Exclusive Propositions limit the Predicate to this one Subject, thereby excluding it from every other Subject.

6. Of a monopoly or grant: Excluding all other persons from the rights conferred. Hence of a right, privilege, possession, quality, etc.: In which others have no share. *Sc. Law*: (see quot. 1861).

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* i. 129 The French claim .. an exclusive fishery upon the sea-coast. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 20 The king's exclusive, legal title. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 488 They must be under the immediate and exclusive command of their own commanding officer. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 477 The right of exclusive trade with India, had been withdrawn from the Company. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 354/1 Exclusive Privilege .. is used in a limited acceptation to signify the rights and franchises of the nature of monopolies, formerly enjoyed by the incorporated trades of a royal burgh. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/2 The *Daily News*..has, by the accuracy of its exclusive information, made, etc.

b. Exclusively confined *to. rare.*

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 450 Nor is regret exclusive to the old.

7. Of actions, sentiments, etc.: Strictly limited to the object or objects designated. *Exclusive dealing*: the practice of confining one's custom to certain special tradesmen, *esp.* on political or ecclesiastical grounds.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Election for Beadle* 46 A threat of exclusive dealing was clearly established against the vestry clerk. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 9 Exclusive devotion to work has the result that amusements cease to please.

8. Employed or followed to the exclusion of everything else; single, sole.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 355 If he had been made the exclusive channel. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 5, I do not see why these should be the exclusive studies of our schools. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 70 By no means the exclusive medium of thought. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 58 The main or exclusive locomotive organ.

III. 9. Of a corporate body, government, class of society, social circle, etc.: Disposed to resist the admission of outsiders to membership or to intimacy of association. Hence of persons as members of such associations, their temper or principles.

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xvi. (1869) 312 The same exclusive and narrow-minded spirit [as that of Dissenters]. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiii. 62 Exclusive! pooh! trash! talk to every body. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 336 The literary class is usually proud and exclusive. 1857 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. x. 256 No religion .. was more exclusive than that of the Brahmans. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 162 An oligarchic government, as exclusive as that of the worst days of the Venetian Republic. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 179 The strange animals and rich minerals..which had so enlarged the ideas ..of the untravelled and exclusive Israelites.

B. *sb.*

1. An exclusive proposition or particle. Cf. A. 5.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 943/1 This man hath a special insight in inclusiues & exclusiues, when he weneth yᵗ in my words it wer included [etc.]. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 174 The scriptures that say Christ is in heauen, speake without exclusiues, or exceptiues. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 285, I will not now stand to prove the exclusive. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 145 These [Exponibles] are divided into Exclusives, Exceptives and Restrictives.

†2. = *exclusive voice* (see A. 1; cf. It. *exclusiva*).

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 147 Whereby having the Exclusive as they terme it; no Pope can be made but with his liking.

3. An exclusive person. Cf. A. 9.

1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* II. ii. 24 She came out .. in full maturity of fastidiousness, a finished Exclusive. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VIII. 75 One by one, the other exclusives were seen engaged in a little tête-à-tête with her Ladyship. 1867 LYD. CHILD *Rom. Repub.* xxiii. 283 She used to be the most fastidious of exclusives.

Exclusively (eksklū·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

†1. In an exclusive sense; by an exclusive mode of computation; with exclusion of the extreme points of a series. *Obs.*: cf. EXCLUSIVE A. 4 b.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 In reckoning your distances ..you vnderstood mee exclusiuely, and I meant inclusiuely. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* III. (1669) 119 *note*, Some understand this gift exclusively, as to the Sword, Bow, and Girdle. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* III. ix. (1682) 74 All the Experiments from the 9 to the 17 exclusively our examiner leaving uncensured. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 146 Com'encing the 20th of September last exclusively, and ending the 14th Dec. instant inclusively. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 152 The first Part lasts from the Date of the Citation to the .. Contestation of Suit, exclusively. 1805 EAST *Reports* V. 246 The word *until*..is used indifferently either inclusively or exclusively.

†2. To the exclusion of, without the participation of, the persons or things designated. Const. *of, to. Obs.*

1650 BP. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* App. to § 18 (1817) 409 [In baptism] when water is taken exclusively to the Spirit, it is very true that it is not water that cleanses the soul. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), To be esteemed, exclusively to all the rest, its inexistent elementary ingredients. 1725–6 BROOME *Notes to Odyssey* (J.), Ulysses addresses himself to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not exclusively of the king. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 389 These Criterions might establish the Genuineness of the Prophecies, exclusively of all other Evidences.

3. So as to exclude all except some particular object, subject, etc.; solely.

1650 CROMWELL *Lett.* 12 Sept., Are you troubled that Christ is preached? Is preaching so exclusively your function? 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 294 The power of life and death resided exclusively in the Roman governor. 1825 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 153 We do not owe our fires exclusively to the miner, or exclusively to the coal merchant.

†4. In a spirit of exclusiveness. *Obs. rare.*

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 71 A set of men you condemn so exclusively.

Exclusiveness (eksklū·sivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being exclusive; the desire or tendency to exclude others; exclusive character.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exclusiveness*, exclusive quality. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 340 Exclusiveness..arises from the monopolizing spirit of selfishness. 1845 R. JEBB in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 715/1 The exclusiveness of property. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. vii. 136 There were others who preferred the exclusiveness of a separate table.

Exclusivism (eksklū·siviz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The principle or practice of being exclusive; systematic exclusiveness.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 598 *Exclusivism*,—or the principle of keeping others without a certain pale, and boasting of being within ourselves. 1840 *Ibid.* VII. 798 That spirit of gain or exclusivism which has seized those who are called the owners of the streams. 1887 LANG *Myth, Ritual & Relig.* II. 280 We may deprecate the charge of exclusivism.

Exclu·sivist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who maintains the exclusive validity (of a theory).

1885 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Nov. 701 The field of Greek mythology .. is the favorite sporting-ground of the exclusivists of the solar theory.

Exclu·sory (eksklū·səri), *a.* [ad. late L. *exclūsōri-us*, f. *exclūs-* ppl. stem of *exclūdĕre*: see EXCLUDE *v.* and -ORY.] Having the power or the function of excluding; tending to exclude; = EXCLUSIVE A. 1. Const. *of.*

1585 BONNER in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 179 To put out the Term *peremptory*, and other that were exclusory of further disputations. 1654 'PALÆMON' *Friendship* 25 'Twere extreamly tedious to run over all the Vices and shew how they were particularly exclusory of Friendship. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov. 4/5 The exclusory laws were the result of the narrowest and most exasperating religious intolerance.

†**Exco·ct,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *excoct-* ppl. stem of *excoquĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *coquĕre* to boil, melt.]

1. *trans.* To produce, extract, or obtain (chiefly, a metal) by heat.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 508 There is a stone..out of which ..(with burning) they excoct brasse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 843 Salt and sugar, which are excocted by Heat, are dissolved by Cold, and Moisture. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 56 A new Iron is excocted forth of them. 1755 in JOHNSON.

b. To drive off by heat. In quot. *fig.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 204/1 If [Becket]..through immoderat violence of zeale, did exceed..the same was excocted againe and purged by the fire of his suffring. 1651 H. MORE in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 208 Put thy soul into a crysiple..and set it on that fire that will excoct and purge out thy drosse.

2. To drive off the moisture of; to elaborate, refine, mature, ripen.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 18 b, Arguinge an earthy dryenes, temperatly excocted, and not parched. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 179 Their head..is not of ability to excoct the nutriment into the use and comlinesse of haires. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 182 The Saliva ..so excocted and viscid as to bring hazard of Suffocation. *Ibid.* 297 Bile..too much excocted..makes wild Mischief.

†**Exco·ct,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *excoct-us*, pa. pple. of *excoquĕre*: see prec.] Boiled thoroughly.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 173 An unsavory humour..which being excoct, settled..and fined from the dregges..is brought to the nature of pure and good Wine.

†**Exco·ction.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *excoctiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excoquĕre*: see EXCOCT.] The action of extracting or elaborating by heat.

1640 G. WATS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. ii. 228 In the excoctions and depurations of Metalls it is a familiar error, that to advance excoction, they augment the heate of the Fornace. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. vii. 316 There are other Things, which are not as yet found out, as ..Excoction of the thinnest Waters.

†**Excodica·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *excōdicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excōdicā-re* to remove the soil from the roots of a tree, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *cōdex*, *cōdic-em*, later form of *caudex* stem, trunk.] The action of digging up or removing the soil from the roots of a tree.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 3 Excodicacion..is hem [vines] to desolate Of erthe, and all from every roote abate.

Excogitable (ekskɒ·dʒităb'l) *a.* [as if ad. L. **excōgitābilis* f. *excōgitāre*: see next.] That admits of being excogitated. (In quot. mistake for *inexcogitable*; the It. original has *inescogitabile.*)

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 67 They brought mee into a fayre Orchy-ard of excogitable expense, tyme, and subteltie of woorke-manshippe.

Excogitate (ekskɒ·dʒitēt), *v.* [f. L. *excōgitāt-* ppl. stem of *excōgitāre* to find out by thinking, f. *ex-* out + *cōgitāre* to think: see COGITATE.]

1. *trans.* To think out; to construct, frame, or develop in thought; to contrive, devise. Also with *inf.* or *sentence* as *obj.*

c 1530 H. DOWES in Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 39, I have endeavoured myself .. to excogitate how I might most profit him. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. vi. 12 b, Plinie saieth he euer thought yᵗ the Assirians Excogitated the letters, which Cadmus brought out of Phenice into Grece. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxii. 734 The Ancients have excogitated many and sundry wayes for to find out the true time. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 167 Dr. Wilkins, Sir Wm. Petty, and Mr. Hooke, with our operator..are ex-

cogitating new rigging for ships. 1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xx. (1870) II. 4 We here excogitate no new, no occult principle. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* III. 712 He .. did at last excogitate How he might keep the good and leave the bad.

absol. 1814 Chalmers *Evid. Chr. Revel.* viii. 214 He ceases to observe, and begins to presume, or excogitate.

¶ 2. *intr.* = Cogitate.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II. xxxvi. 266/1 When thereon I doe excogitate, Intrinsicall and querimonious paines Doe pulverise the concaue of my braines.

† Exco·gitate, *pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *excōgitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *excōgitā-re*: see prec.] Used as pa. pple. of prec.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. vii, What noble statutes, ordinances, and actes of counsaile from time to time haue bene excogitate. 1542 Henry VIII *Declar. Scots* 196 It appereth a playne deuise only excogitate for a delay. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 30 Honour..can be told or excogitate to be in any Man.

Excogitated (ekskɒ·dʒiteitėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. verb + -ED[1].] Thought out, contrived, devised.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. vii. § 3 An excogitated and composed tale, to deceiue the world. 1814 Chalmers *Evid. Chr. Revel.* x. 267 An assumed or excogitated principle of our own. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 177 An excogitated system, arising by the evolution of pure thought.

Excogitation (ekskɒ·dʒitēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *excōgitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excōgitāre* to think out: see Excogitate.]

1. The action of excogitating; thinking out; reflection, mental contrivance. Const. *of.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxiii, To consideration pertaineth excogitation and auisement. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I. Pref. (1858) 3 Many of them cast away all their fair portion of time, in..excogitation of idle words. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xliii, The labour of excogitation is too violent to last long. 1854 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1860) II. 12 Patient excogitation must be the metaphysician's great instrument. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, To the excogitation of this problem, [he] had devoted many anxious hours.

2. A result of the action; a plan thought out; a contrivance, an invention.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 81 The second Experiment is one of the ingenious Excogitations of M. Gascoign's. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 21 All these Particulars, said to be the subtile Excogitations of the Hollanders. 1706 Phillips, *Excogitation*, an Invention or Device. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 292, I will impart my own simple excogitations.

Excogitative (ekskɒ·dʒiteitiv), *a.* [f. Excogitate *v.* + -ive.] Adapted for, concerned with, or having the power of excogitating.

1846 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. iv. 170 In mathematics, where the demands on the excogitative faculties are so great. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov., I had an acute excogitative ability. I could reason out an idea.

Excogitator (ekskɒ·dʒitēitəɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *excōgitāre*: see Excogitate and -or.] One who excogitates.

1847 Sir W. Hamilton *Let. De Morgan* 28 An original excogitator of the doctrine.

† Exco·gitous, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *excōgit-āre* + -ous; after med.L. *cōgitōsus*.] Inventive.

1646 N. Lockyer *Serm.* 15 Impatience is very excogitous.

† Excola·tion. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *excōlātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excōlāre* to strain out, f. *ex-* out + *cōlāre* to filter.] The action of filtering or straining out.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 83 A certaine worke made in the reynes to the excretion or excolation of Urine.

† Excomme·nge, *v. Obs.* [ad. AF. **excomenger*, OF. *escomenger*, corresp. to Pr. *escomeniar*, *escomengar*:—L. *excommūnicāre* to Excommunicate.] *trans.* To excommunicate.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. vii. 186 Yf the synner be fallen into sentence, excommenged or interdyted. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 26/2 The pope excommenged the towne. –1641 *Termes de la Ley* 149 Excommengement .. is where a man by the iudgement in Court Christian is Excommenged.

Hence **† Excomme·ngement** [OF. *escomengement*], excommunication.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 § 1 Any .. excommengement pleded or alleged in the partie playntif. 1531 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* II. xxxii, Yf the excommengement be of record in the kynges courte. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 134 a, None can certifie excommengement but only the Bishop. 1641 [see above].

† Exco·mmon, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + Common: cf. next.] = Discommon (see quot.).

1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 241 For lighter offences they [members of Lincoln's Inn, etc.] are only excommoned, or put out of commons, not to eat with the rest.

† Exco·mmune, *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 excom(m)yne. [ad. F. *excommunier*, ad. L. *excommūnicāre*: see Excommunicate.]

1. *trans.* (*Eccl.*) = Excommunicate 1.

1483 Caxton *Cato* F ij, Alle those that byleve the sortleges and devynours been excommunyd. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 77 To be excommyned & departed by mortall synne from..the holy chyrche catholyke. 1608 T. Morton *Preamb. Incounter* 27 He was admonished and excommuned before he was degraded.

2. *transf.* With double obj.: To excommunicate or exclude from.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. iv. i. 15 We cannot recover Paphos proportionably into this Map, behold it therefore peeping in, but excommuned the lines thereof. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* I. vi. 21 Poets..were excommun'd Plato's Common Wealth.

† Exco·mmunement. *Obs.*–° [ad. OF. *excomuniement.*] = Excommunication.

1530 Palsgr. 218/1 Excomunement, *excommenge.*

Excommunicable (ekskɒ̈miū·nikăb'l), *a.* [f. Excommunic-ate *v.* + -able.] Liable to be excommunicated; deserving excommunication. Of an offence: Punishable by excommunication.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. i. (1617) 84 Altho' they be impious idolaters, wicked Heretikes, persons excommunicable. 1646 *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* 1708 II. 281 This Assembly is above the King..to their Orders he must give Obedience: otherwise he is excommunicable. 1680 Baxter *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 13 To render each other odious, or vile, and excommunicable. 1836 Keble in *Hooker's Wks.* (1845) I. Pref. 28 What offences are excommunicable.

Excommunicant (ekskɒ̈miū·nikănt). [ad. L. *excommūnicant-em*, pr. pple. of *excommūnicāre*: see Excommunicate. (With sense 2 cf. Examinant 2.)]

1. One who excommunicates; an excommunicator.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 308 Might be a greater pain to the Excommunicant than to the Excommunicate.

¶ 2. = Excommunicate B.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 313 Likewise with these, we arraunge all..excommunicants, heretiques, vsurers, pandars, histrions, or stage players. 1641 Heylin *Hist. Episcopacy* (1657) II. 365 When as the wickednesse of Felicissimus..was growne unto the height, the Father of his owne authority denounced him excommunicant. 1887 J. Martineau *National Church* in *Contemp. Rev.* LI. 416 Innumerable swarms of excommunicants—Donatists, Arians, Monophysites, Albigenses, Hussites. [In mod. Dicts.]

Excommunicate (ekskɒ̈miū·nikĕt), *pa. pple., ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 6, 8 -icat. [ad. L. *excommūnicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *excommūnicā-re* (see next).]

A. *pa. pple.* and *ppl. adj.*

1. Excommunicated. *arch.*

1526 Tindale *John* ix. 22 He shulde be excommunicat out of the Sinagoge. 1662 Lamont *Diary* 21 Sept. 195 Divers persons were excommunicat att this tyme. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng* xiv. 129 They..engaged the bishops..to pronounce him [Gavaston] excommunicate if he remained any longer in the kingdom. 1839 Bailey *Festus* Proem (1848) 5/1 Nor is this An outlawed orb nor excommunicate. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 2. 121 None of his allies.. could fight side by side with an excommunicate king.

¶ 2. *Excommunicate things* (tr. Heb. חרם *ḥērem*): objects devoted to destruction.

1551 Bible (Matthew) *Josh.* vi. 18 If you take of the excommunicate thyngs so shal you make the hooste of Israell excommunicate. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* 213 Achan.. took of the excommunicate things of Jerico.

B. *sb.* An excommunicated person.

1562 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxi. 349 Those excommunicates, for whom there is a *Significavit* directed. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* IV. (1851) 159 Thou hast neglected to abstain from the House of that Excommunicate. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 135 Jews you as Excommunicates will treat. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) III. xxx. 309 They turned the coffin of Gaston de Foix, as an excommunicate, out of the Cathedral:

transf. 1626 Shirley *Brothers* III. i, Poor Fernando, for her sake, must stand An excommunicate from every blessing. 1640 T. Carew *To my inconstant Mistris* i, Thou, poore excommunicate From all the joyes of love.

Excommunicate (ekskɒ̈miū·nikēt), *v.* Also 6 -icat. [f. late (Eccl.) L. *excommūnicāt-* ppl. stem of *excommūnicāre* lit. 'to put out of the community,' f. *ex-* out + *commūnis* common, on the analogy of *commūnicāre* (see Communicate).]

1. *trans.* (*Eccl.*) To cut off from communion; to exclude, by an authoritative sentence, from participation in the sacraments and services of the church, or from religious rites in general.

1526–34 Tindale *John* xvi. 2 They shall excommunicat you. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 118/1 To deliuer to Sathan is nothing else, but to excommunicate a man. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 10 If a man be excommunicated, he shall have no advantage or relief in any plea by the common law. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 189 They [the Druids] were further armed with a power of ..excommunicating any obnoxious persons. 1815 Wellington 19 Jan. in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 250 The actors of the Théâtre Français having been excommunicated..the curate of St. Roch refused to receive the body into the Church. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xiii. (ed. 5) 209 Excommunicated by Gregory IX for not going to Palestine, he [Frederick II] went, and was excommunicated for going.

† b. To forbid (an action) under pain of excommunication. *Obs. rare.*

1644 Milton *Areop.* Wks. (1847) 106/1 Martin the fifth by his bull..was the first that excommunicated the reading of heretical books.

2. *transf.*

1602 Rowlands *Greene's Ghost* 3 To be reiected and excommunicated from the fellowship of all honest men. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1752) 46 [In assimilation] those [parts of the chyle] that are like to prove unconformable, are excommunicated to the pores. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. iii. (1865) 24 He was excommunicated; put out of the pale of the school. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 93 If he were contumacious he might be excommunicated, or, in other words, be deprived of all civil rights and imprisoned for life.

Hence **Excommu·nicated** *ppl. a.*; also *absol.*, **Excommu·nicating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1580 Baret *Alv.* E 430 Excommunicated. 1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* i. 4 The faithfull with a holy scorn neglect his excommunicating of you. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ix. 93 That none eat or drink with such an excommunicated person. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 252 Neither bound to..Obey an Excommunicated Queen. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* II. xxiv, Or dream of greeting, peace or truce, With excommunicated Bruce! 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vi, Plotting Aristocrats, and excommunicating Dissident Priests. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 487 The right of excommunicating..is inherent in every man. 1862 Trench *Mirac.* xviii. 303 In case the excommunicated showed no sign of repentance.

Excommunication (ekskɒ̈miūnikēi·ʃən). Also 5 excomunycacion. [ad. late L. *excommūnicātiōn-em*, f. *excommūnicāre*: see prec. and -ation. Cf. F. *excommunication.*] The action of excommunicating or cutting off from fellowship.

1. *Eccl.* The action of excluding an offending Christian from the communion of the Church; the state or fact of being so excluded. Also in wider sense: The exclusion of an offending member from any religious community, *e.g.* Jewish or heathen.

The Canon Law recognizes two kinds of excommunication: the lesser, by which an offender is deprived of the right to participate in the sacraments; the greater, by which he is cut off from all communication with the church or its members.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxiv. 168 This to be obseruyd vpon payne of excomunycacion. 1555 Eden *Decades* 172 We furthermore streightly inhibite all maner of persons .. vnder the peyne of the sentence of excommunication..to trauayle for marchaundies. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 502 This part of the power of the keys, by which men were thrust out from the kingdom of God, is that which is called excommunication. *a* 1744 Pope *Love of the World Reproved*, A part in every swine No friend..May taste..On pain of excommunication. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 34 A sentence of excommunication was pronounced, which enjoined Ambrose to depart from Milan without delay. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 192 Excommunication seems but a light thing when there are many communions.

b. *transf.*

1830 Hood *Haunted H.* I. iii, A house—but under some prodigious ban Of Excommunication. 1840 — *Up the Rhine* 16 The yellow flag which indicates that sanitary excommunication [quarantine]. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 34 He calls you a utilitarian. The greater excommunication being thus denounced against you.

2. Short for 'sentence of excommunication'.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 43/2 To restrain any excommunication from being pronounced..without the approbation of the bishop. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. lvi. 366 By some acts of rapine or sacrilege, he had incurred a papal excommunication. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* vii. 129 The pope fulminated an excommunication against him.

3. (See quot.)

1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The rule of the Benedictines gives the name Excommunication, to the being excluded from the oratory, and the common table of the house.

Excommunicative (ekskɒ̈miū·nikeitiv), *a.* [f. Excommunicate *v.* + -ive.] a. Characterized by the refusal of communion. b. Containing a sentence of excommunication. c. Also of persons: Disposed or eager to excommunicate.

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 166 No other Church acts on so narrow and excommunicative a principle. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. II. iv. 68 Thomas à Becket.. coming home excommunicative. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 65 There was in existence an excommunicative decree against comedians.

Excommunicator (ekskɒ̈miū·nikeitəɹ). [f. as prec. + -or.] One who excommunicates.

1643 Prynne *Treachery & Disloy.* 8 King John..himselfe was one of the Excommunicators. 1681 Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* ii. 12 Who will judg, but the Excommunicator, what is unsinful as to his act? 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. vi. 169 The Pope, who succeeded the excommunicator of Elizabeth. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. ii. 94 He must obtain the absolution from his excommunicator.

Excommunicatory (ekskɒ̈miū·nikătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ory.] a. Of or pertaining to excommunication. b. = Excommunicative c.

a. 1683 Cave *Anc. Ch. Govt.* 292 The Excommunicatory letter sent to Acacius himself. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. VI. iii. 458 The spiritual death inflicted by the excommunicatory decree of the church at Augsburg. 1884 M. Rule *Pref. to Eadmeri Historia Novorum* 111, The excommunicatory sentence which the council of Bari adjudged the Red King to have incurred.

b. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vi, The excommunicatory Priests give new trouble in the Maine and Loire.

† Excommu·nion. *Obs.* [? f. Excommune *v.*, on the analogy of *communion*. Cf. Pg. *excomunhaõ*.] = Excommunication. (Frequent in Milton.)

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. (1847) 51/1 They..holding forth the dreadful sponge of excommunion pronounce him wiped out of the list of God's inheritance. 1642 *Remonstr. Ch. Irel.* 32 There was an Excommunion from the chief of their Church, against any of his Religion that would not do the like. 1659 Milton *Civ. Power Eccl. Causes* Wks. 1738 I. 549 Such are punished by Excommunion only.

† Exco·mmuny. *Obs.* In 6 excomunye. [a. OF. *excommunie*, f. *excommunier* to excommunicate.] = Excommunication.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. ix. 195 Paynes canonycalles as ben excomunye, suspencyon, interdyte.

Exco(m)myne, var. form of Excommune *v. Obs.*

† Exco·ncavate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ex-* out + *concavus* Concave + -ate[3].] *trans.* To hollow out.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 141/2 Exconcavate an onione, replenishe him agayne with saffern, etc.

† Exco·rdiate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Ex- + L. *cord-*, *cor* heart + -(i)ate[2].] Deprived of heart or courage.

1594 *Zepheria* xxxix, If at last, she all, through fear excordiate, Command thee not to peace.

Excoriable (ekskō·riăb'l), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *excoriā-re* (see next) + -BLE.] Capable of being excoriated; that may be rubbed or stripped off.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 147 Such a natural net is the scaly covering of fishes .. even in such as are excoriable and consist of smaller scales, as Bretts, Soals.

Excoriate (ekskō·riˌēt), *v.* Also pa. pple. 6–9 EXCORIATE. [f. L. *excoriāt-* ppl. stem of *excoriāre* to strip off the hide, f. *ex-* out + *corium* hide.]

†1. *trans.* To pull off the skin or hide from (a man or beast); to flay. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 41 Otanes..whom Cambyses had excoriated for false judgement. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* iv. 13 Beasts..being excoriated or flayed, were cut down from the neck to the rump. *a* 1681 WHARTON *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 26 He [St. Bartholomew] was.. Excoriated, or fleaed alive. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xv. 77 They compliment them [their victims] upon..the delicacy of their limbs prior to excoriating them.

b. *transf.* To strip off the rind or bark from.

1775 ASH, *Excoriating*, taking off the bark.

2. To remove portions of the skin (or analogous membrane) from. Now chiefly *Path.* of the action of corrosives, of abrasion, etc.

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* E ij a, Excoriate and wounde dayly theyr self with sharpe hayr. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 60 The intralls being excoriated, death by a lingering consumption ensueth. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 109 The ends of his Fingers are supposed to be excoriated. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 77 Stuffing my nose with spirit of hartshorn, till the whole inside was excoriated. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* II. xx. 104 My lips ..were excoriated as with vinegar and gall. 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Briggs & I* 201 The grand idea of how to fix it in a boy's memory was to excoriate his palm.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1633 J. FISHER *True Trojans* III. viii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 506 Though wrongs excoriate the heart. 1661 R. W. *Conf. Charac., Colledge Butler* (1860) 67 He can excoriate a loafe. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 Excoriating the Language Latiale. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 209 It [lightning] excoriated the lower part of the head post.

4. To strip or peel off (the skin); to remove (the lining membrane) by corrosion.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cix. 41 b, Excoriat the skyn and maturat the matter. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 71 Because it may bee excoriated or flayed off. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* xix. Wks. 1772 V. 694 The heat of the Island Squauena..excoriates the skin. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 445 To prevent..the matter..from excoriating the skin. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 62 Exuding acrid matter, and thereby excoriating the cuticle.

Excoriate (ekskō·riˌēt), *pple. arch.*; also 6–7 **-at.** [ad. L. *excoriāt-us*, pa. pple. of *excoriā-re*: see next.] A. Used as pa. pple. of prec. B. *ppl. a.* = next.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1546) K j, If the bowels be excoriat, ye shal give thys peculiar remedy. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 344 Tratour..Thow seruis quick to be excoriate. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 109 While hips excoriat, made him swaddle Through all the corners of the saddle. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 5 A shattered veteran ..with excoriate forks. 1814 CARY *Dante* 55 The pack.. came Excoriate from the lash.

†b. with allusion to the practice of circumcision.

1611 *Panegyr. Verses* in Coryat *Crudities*, He more prevail'd against the 'xcoriate Iewes Then Broughton could.

Excoriated (ekskō·riˌēitèd), *ppl. a.* [f. EXCORIATE *v.* + -ED[1].] Having the skin or rind rubbed or stripped off. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 49 The decoction of a Fox excoriated and embowelled..used as an embrocation. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* (J.), An hypersarcosis arises upon the excoriated eyelid. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 'Tis meer excoriated Latiality. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 296 Pointing to his excoriated frame.

Excoriation (ekskō·riˌēi·ʃən). [f. EXCORIATE *v.*: see -ATION. Cf. F. *excoriation.*]

1. The action of excoriating; the state of being excoriated: †a. the action or process of flaying (a man or beast (*obs.*)); b. the action of abrading a portion of the cuticle, or of the coating of any organ of the body; an instance of this; c. the action of stripping off (the bark of a tree).

a. 1607 BREWER *Lingua* III. v, A little before the excoriation of Marsyas. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 220 Some keep the day of his [Bartholomew's] Excoriation; and some, the day of his Decollation holy. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. ix. 141 After the killing of the Holocaust, follows the excoriation, and dissection.

b. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 259 The reed flyx.. wyth of the guttys excoryacyoun Sendyth owte sangweyn agestyoun. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxx. 544 They drinke it [tragacanth]..against excoriation or knawing of the bladder. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* 296 A sharpe sicknes of excoriation and the stone. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xxii. 84 What Flagellations and Excoriations of the Body. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 133 ₱ 3, I was punished with artificial excoriations in hopes of gaining new graces with a new skin. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 99 The Germans..complained of a slight excoriation of the lips. 1813 W. HEBERDEN in *Med. Trans.* (1815) V. 39 Stopping the Excoriation ..consequent upon continual Pressure in Bed. 1844 TUPPER *Twins* xv, Lash, lash, lash, in furious and fast succession.. to the universal excoriation of Mr. Julian Tracy.

c. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 125 The constant excoriation of the bark also produces a variety of hues.

2. *fig.*

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 207 Hee hath marvailously enhanc'd the revenues..of the Crowne, though with a pitifull excoriation of the poorer sort. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 22 It is the excoriation and exulceration of mens spirits that usually causeth the smart.

3. An excoriated place (on the body): a sore.

c 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* App. ix. (1888) 221 A plastre devised by the kinges Maiestie at Grenewich, and made at Westminstre, to..heale excoriacions. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., He had a grievous excoriation behind, with riding post. 1874 tr. *Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org.* 19 The epithelium comes off in patches, leaving irregular excoriations.

†**Excorporate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *corpor-, corpus* body + -ATE[3]. Cf. INCORPORATE.] Disembodied.

a 1629 T. GOFF *Bajazet* IV. ix, So Jove I come, excorporate, divine, Immortal as thyself.

Excorse: see EXCOURSE *v. Obs.*

Excorticate (ekskō̆·ɹtikēˌt), *v.* [f. L. *ex-* out + *cortic-* stem of *cortex* bark, shell + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To pull or strip off the bark from (a tree), or the shell from (a nut, seed). Also *fig.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 63 The seeds..are excorticated by a knife. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 69 Moss is to be rubb'd and scrap'd off with some fit instrument of Wood, which may not excorticate the Tree. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* v. (1886) 16 Looking about the nails as if he had been excorticating millions of new walnuts.

b. *fig.*

1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* III. vi. 31 To make his eloquence seeme more admirable, he doth excorticate certaine Latin words according to his Romish fashion.

Hence **Excorticated** *ppl. a.*

1657 *Phys. Dict., Excorticated*, fleyed or pieled. 1693 SIR E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 863 (Whole Oatmeal, or) an Excorticated Oat. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Diahexaple*, Take Juniper-Berries unexcorticated, and Bay Berries excorticated.

Excortication (ekskō̆ɹtikēˌ·ʃən). [f. prec.: see -ATION. Cf. F. *excortication.*] The action of stripping off or peeling the bark (from a tree).

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 517 The prejudice accruing thereby as to the Tanner (in regard of the more difficult Excortication). 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Infirmities of trees*, Excortication and Bark-Baring.

†**Excourse,** *sb. Obs.* [variant of EXCURSE, after the analogy of COURSE.]

1. The action of running forth or out; an excursion or sally; usually a hostile or marauding one.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 35 The rodes and excourses divised, to be made or not made, as ye shal se the cace to requyre. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 20 b, He assailed and inuaded more inwardly..by excourses of his horsemen. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. ii. 43 During the whole time of the witches excourse, the diuell occupieth the roome and place of the witch.

2. a. The means of sallying forth. b. The extent of ground covered, range (of a person's activity, also of a chain of mountains).

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. 6 The nation of Britons ..havinge thether excourse owt of Fraunce did occupie the ilonde. *Ibid.*, The mountayne Grampius..from the entree of the ryver Dee..hathe excourse to the Irish seas. 1555 BONNER *Necess. Doctr.* C, The Excourse of hym is even unto the helles.

3. = EXCURSUS 2.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 144 He interlaceth a fond excourse of the authoritie of the later writers.

†**Excourse,** *v. Obs.* ? Also **excorse.** [var. of SCOURSE.] *intr.* To exchange, barter, 'swop'. (It is doubtful whether quot. 1593 belongs here.)

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 52 b, So shall you be ready to curse God, and desire to be swallowed quicke, to excorse the agony you are in. 1623 COCKERAM II, To Change.. Excourse, Trucke, Traffique..Barter.

†**Excreable,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *ex-(s)creābilis*, f. *ex(s)creā-re*: see EXCREATE and -ABLE.] That may be spit out.

1623–6 COCKERAM, *Excreable*, which easily may be spit out. 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Excreable*, that may be voided by spitting or retching. *a* 1745 SWIFT (W.). 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Excrease, var. of EXCRESCE *v. Obs.*

†**Excreate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ex(s)creāt-*, ppl. stem of *ex(s)cre-āre* to spit out by coughing (f. *ex-* out + *scre-āre* to hawk, hem) + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To cough or hawk up; to spit out.

1623–6 in COCKERAM. 1721–1800 in BAILEY; whence in mod. Dicts.

†**Excreation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ex(s)creātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)creā-re*: see prec.] The action of coughing up or spitting out; expectoration.

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* II. 320 Extreme coughing and excreations which I cannot eschew. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 204 The rennet..stayeth bleeding, and refresheth excreations of bloud. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 277 Sweet..Incrassating Things..may help Excreation out of the Throat. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 323 The excrements of the braine must daily be avoyded thorow the mouth by spetting and excreation.

Excrement[1] (e·kskrĭmĕnt). [a. F. *excrément*, ad. L. *excrēment-um* what is sifted out, f. *excrē-, excernĕre* (see EXCERN, EXCRETE), f. *ex-* out + *cernĕre* to sift.]

†1. That which remains after a process of sifting or refining; the dregs, lees, refuse. In quots. *pl.* only. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 161 b, When as in it shall no other be contayned or remaine then the excrementes of the sage. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 501 Tartar is the excrements of wine, which sticke to the vessell. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 299 This Earth..he stiles the very dregs and excrements of nature.

2. *Phys.* a. 'That which is cast out of the animal body by any of the natural emunctories' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); superfluous matter thrown off by the bodily organs; an excreted substance. Now *rare* in general sense.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Excrementum*, the dregges or excrementes of digestion made in the bodie; as fleume, choler, melancholie, urine, sweate, snivell, spittel, milke, ordure. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 289 Why doe they not..offer us their Spittle, and other excrements of the body to be kissed? 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 356 This excrement [urine] is meerly proper to four-footed living-beasts. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* III. iv. 227 Corruption is the excrement of wounds. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. S iv b/2 The Nose serves to..give a Passage to a Sort of Excrement. 1745 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 305 The gout..throws off a sharp excrement from the blood to the limbs.

transf. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 180 b, Whether it [manna] bee the sweate or excrement of the Heavens, or a certaine spittle of the starres. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Some hold ambergrise..an excrement of the sea.

b. *esp.* 'The alvine fæces or the waste matter discharged from the bowels' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). Commonly *pl.* or *collect. sing.*; rarely *sing.* with *an.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. (1541) 18 b, Breade haueing moch branne, fylleth the bealy with excrementes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 213 The excremente which they auoyde is a lyuynge worme. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 413 But..he is an ill woodman that knows not the size of the beast by the proportion of his excrement. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* (1711) 209 A fly, driven from a Hony-pot, will..finish his Meal on an Excrement. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 88 The excrements of all animals contain less nitrogen than their food. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xiv. 326 Sausage-shaped masses of excrement.

†c. Superfluous matter thrown off by a plant. *Obs.*

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 43 Trees and plants..grow, bloome, and bring forth fruit; which fruit Aristotle sayth, cometh from them instead of excrement. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 How should an excrement [Cuckow-spitt] of so many several Plants, still breed one and the same Animal. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Gums, diverse juices, balms, &c. issuing spontaneously from their respective trees, are sometimes called excrements.

3. *fig.* (In 16–17th c. often as an opprobrious designation of persons.)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Author's Pref., Abject sillie men we be..yea and if you will, certaine excrements and outcasts of the world. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 17 Ipta was thrown out for a base excrement from the family of Gilead. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 142 Thou common-shore of this poetic town, Where all our excrements of wit are thrown.

†**Excrement**[2]. *Obs.* [ad. L. *excrēment-um*, f. *excrē-, excrēscĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *crēscĕre* to grow.]

1. That which grows out or forth; an outgrowth; said *esp.* of hair, nails, feathers.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 109 It will please his Grace..to dallie with my excrement, with my mustachio. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) Cj, Men, beasts and fowles.. haue outwardly some offensive excrement, as haire, or feathers. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maj.* A iv a, Siluer and gold, the white and yellow excrements of the earth? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/2 Agarick, an Excrement or hard Mushroom, growing out of the sides of old Trees. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xiv. 236 That Excrement in the Negroes being more like Wool than hair.

b. A growth, product.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 507 The excrements of the poole..are the frogge and the creuisse.

2. *fig.* (When the notion is that of 'superfluous outgrowth', this is sometimes not easily distinguished from the fig. use of EXCREMENT[1].)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 The myst, it is the excrement or the superfluite of the cluddis. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. A iiij b, Our Religion in England is no newe excrement of the braine of man. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. xciv. (1612) 376 Wit so is wisedomes Excrement. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 322 Unwilling to part with the very superfluities and excrements of their fortune.

3. *abstr.* Growth, increase, augmentation.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 653 Otherwise they [great Worms] would increase after the same sort in all respects, as the common Wasps do. The excrement is only in the small Worms. 1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl.* 47 Augmentation..is the excrement of some Note. For in it is put a Minime for a Semibreefe.

†**Excrement,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. EXCREMENT *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To void excrement.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 347 [She] had neyther eate, nor drunke, nor yet excremented for thirteene yeares.

Excremental (ekskrĭmē·ntăl), *a.*[1] [f. EXCREMENT[1] + -AL.]

†1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, the dregs or baser part of any substance. Cf. EXCREMENT[1] 1. Of food: Consisting largely of matter useless for nutrition. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 193 b, Vitrioll containeth much of the waterie and excrementall moysture in it. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* xxvi. 179 The flesh, the soule's imprisoner, Of excrementale earth is wholy fact. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 525 Swines flesh .. is less excremental then Pigs flesh, and therefore more nutrible. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 85 They have in their flesh much moist and excrementall juyce. 1655 MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 183 A Cuckow, whose much spitting argueth a corrupt and excremental Flesh. 1662 R. MATHEW

Unl. Alch. § 110. 180 To take a few grains of the excremental parts, out of an ounce of the substantial parts.

2. Of the nature of excrement or evacuated matter.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 2 The filth and excrementall matter of the bodie is thereby [by exercise] scattered and avoyded. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vii. (ed. 4) 115 Whether those little dusty particles upon the lower side of the leaves be seeds and seminal parts, or rather..excremental separations, we have not been able to determine. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 1. 183 The nutritious digested material is separated from the indigested or excremental material.

b. *fig.* (cf. EXCREMENT[1] 3).

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 40 Vipers of the world, and an excrementall reversion of sin. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 159 In a damnable state are you, O ye excrementall vessels of lust.

3. Pertaining to or consisting of excrements; concerned with or proceeding from excrements.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 139/2 When any man his excrementalle intestine issueth out. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* xvii. 164 a, The spitting places and excremental corners of the Streets. 1762 LLOYD *Genius, Envy & Time* 97 Mere excremental maggots, bred In poets topsy-turvy head. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 115 Besides excremental food they prey on insects. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 15 Nov. 2/4 In excremental contaminations especially lies the greatest risk [of cholera poison].

† Excreme·ntal, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. EXCREMENT[2] + -AL.] Of the nature of an outgrowth or excrescence.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 45 Her whitenesse is but an excrementall whitenesse. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 46 Art [the polling of the hair, paring the nails, etc.] doth dayly turn .. those things which are but excrementall, to be ornamentall.

Excremential (ekskrĭme·nʃăl), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EXCREMENT[1] + -(I)AL. Cf. Fr. *excrementiel.*] = EXCREMENTAL[1].

1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 226 Its pores are choked by excremential fluids.

† Excreme·ntious, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -(I)OUS.] = EXCREMENTITIOUS *a.*[1]

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* liii. 740 If nature produceth.. precious stones of excrementious moisture. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 22 Green beans are cold and moist and excrementious. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 24 Excrementious Humours, as Urine, Sweat, and hot Fumes from the Blood.

Excrementitial (ekskrimenti·ʃăl), *a.* Also 7 -all. [f. as next + -AL. Cf. Fr. *excrémentitiel.*] = EXCREMENTITIOUS.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 51 If it [veal] be too young, then it is ouer-moist, crude, and excrementitiall. 1857 BULLOCK tr. *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 230 An excrementitial part, charged with carbon, forms the meconium.

Excrementitious (ekskrimenti·ʃəs), *a.*[1] [f. assumed L. **excrēmentīci-us* (f. *excrēment-um* EXCREMENT[1]) + -OUS.]

† 1. Of the nature of the dregs or worthless part of any substance. Of food: Consisting largely of matter useless for nutrition; = EXCREMENTAL[1] 1.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* ii. 8 The .. excrementitious part of the food is voided forth. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The flesh of wild beasts is lesse excrementitious and dryer, than that of the tame.

2. Of the nature of excrement or excreted matter.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xix. 118 The aged .. faile in the execution of externall actions .. by excrementitious humiditie. 1623 ROWLANDSON *God's Bless.* 35 As if mildew were .. an excrementitious humor. 1670 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 2013 We kept the same Duckling in the same Receiver very close..to keep in the excrementitious steams of her body. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 30 Exhaling vessels, for carrying off excrementitious parts, are discovered throughout the whole surface of the vegetable. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 435 The scent of excrementitious animal juices, such as musk, civet, etc. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxii. 297 Almost all insects discharge some drops of an excrementitious fluid. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 740 s. v. *Guano,* This extraordinary excrementitious deposit of certain sea-fowls.

fig. 1641 *Compl. conc. Corruptions & Grievances* 4 Sweare to all we must, or else be thrust out as..excrementitious burthens of the Church. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 39 The very scum of the world, and .. the very excrementitious part of mankind.

3. Pertaining to or arising from excrement. ¶ Also (*nonce-use*), Full of excrement, foul with ordure.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. Fr.* 160 When brisk mountain gales do not ventilate these excrementitious lanes. 1887 *Q. Rev.* 7 Jan. 209 There is indeed reason to suspect the existence of such excrementitious pollution of the soil.

Hence **† Excrementi·tiously** *adv.*, a. so far as the excrementitious portion is concerned; b. (*nonce-use*) nauseatingly, disgustingly. **† Excrementi·tiousness,** excrementitious quality; in quot. *concr.*

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 44 Cold and dry in temper, but excrementitiously moist. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 374 Men Excrementitiously exact and diligent to very Dotage. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II. 81 On this wise are all the voidings of the excrementitiousness of the body.

† Excrementitious, *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. assumed L. **excrēmentīci-us* (f. *excrēment-um* EXCREMENT[2]) + -OUS. Cf. prec.] Consisting of, or of the nature of, an outgrowth.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxx. 60 Hair is but an excrementitious thing. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iv. 266 These [feathers] are excrementitious, and not really parts of the Bird.

† Excreme·ntive, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EXCREMENT[1] + -IVE.] Fitted to carry off or discharge excrement (from the body).

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lii. 262 It may, indeed, be thought a modesty in nature, to cover those excrementive parts, which, left uncover'd, perhaps might offer offence.

† Excreme·ntize, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EXCREMENT[1] + -IZE.] *intr.* To void excrements.

c 1670 WOOD *Life* (1848) 135 Inflamed with strong liquors, they went into the balcony .. and excrementized in the street.

† Excreme·ntous, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *excrēment-um* (see EXCREMENT[1]) + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, EXCREMENT[1].

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 391 The common Nut hath power to drie..the excrementous moisture of all things whereunto it is applyed. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 95 The corrupt and excrementous humors in man are animated into lyce. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† Excreme·ntous, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *excrēment-um* (see EXCREMENT[2]) + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an outgrowth.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 23 *Pe.* Which are the Members called excrementous? *Jo.* The nailes and the haire.

† Excreme·ntuous, *a. Obs.* [f. EXCREMENT[1] + -(U)OUS.] Of the nature of excrement, refuse, or dregs; = EXCREMENTITIOUS *a.*[1]

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 4 b, When therefore .. the grosser and excrementuous partes abyde in the bottome of the Lymbecke. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 672 Although the heronshew be a royall meate..his flesh is full of excrementuous parts.

† Excre·sce, excrea·se, *sb. Obs.* [f. next.] A growing out; in quots. *concr.* excess amount, increase.

1707 STEWART *Index to Scots Acts* 14 (Jam.) The excresce of the excise or the inland salt and forraign commodities, etc. 17 .. W. FORBES *Suppl.* Dec. 56 (Jam.) There happened in the coining sometimes an excresce on the tale, of five or six shillings or thereby, in one hundred pounds.

† Excre·sce, excrea·se, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* excresse. [ad. L. *excrēscĕre*: cf. INCREASE.] *intr.* To grow out or forth; to constitute an excrescence; to increase inordinately; to exceed what is usual.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 236 So hath this wretched kinde of men in little time excreast. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* h vij, Quhilk [xi days] addit to y^{at} ȝere quhairin it excresseis makis y^{e} same to exeid the common ȝere of y^{e} sone be 19 dayes. 1691 ED. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 71 The Pores .. so numerous in the Skin, thro' which the Hairs excresce.

Hence **† Excrea·sing** *ppl. a.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 2 a, When a bone in any part, stretcheth forth his substance in excreasing maner. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 145 How this excresing power should have crept into the whole Church.

Excrescence (ekskre·sĕns). Also 6 excressence. [ad. L. *excrēscentia,* f. *excrēscent-em*: see EXCRESCENT and -ENCE. Cf. Fr. *excrescence.*]

† 1. The action of growing out or forth. Also, immoderate growth, overflow, abnormal increase.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 409 Thare gudis war multiplyit be excrescence of the proffitt that thay have won. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 83 There is a double limit, beyond which the excrescence of the Haire dooth not proceede. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xl. (1739) 60 This Island ..became a common Sewer to the Excrescence of those Eastern peoples. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 225 Our annual Winters correct the excrescence of Insects. 1752 D. CAMPBELL in *Scots Mag.* (1753) July 347/1 The said excrescence of the rents of that farm would..be accounted for to them.

† b. = EFFLORESCENCE 4. *Obs.*

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* III. xxvii. § 12 The Excrescence of Salt-Petre from old Walls made of Mortar and Stone.

c. Of a feeling, etc.: Exuberant outburst; exuberance. Now *rare.* In early use: † Overblown pride; swagger.

1629 in *Biblioth. Regia* 28 The insolence and excrescence of the Popish pretended clergy. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1858) 565 Of such like stuff we meet not any where with more excrescence then in his own lavish Pen. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR (W.), Excrescences of joy. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* in *Wks.* (1787) IX. 281 The exuberant excrescence of his diction I have often lopped. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 232 The excrescences of that ardent desire for perfection.

2. Something that grows out; a natural outgrowth or appendage. Now somewhat *rare.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 20 Even these excrescences [hairs] are ornaments. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 Nature having imp'd her [Butterfly's] wings..with these plumeous excrescences. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 38 Nor ever cutting their hair or nails to whatever length these excrescences may grow. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 15. 177 Their character of sublimity passes into excrescences;—into mane and beard as in the lion. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xii. 35 These horns consist of an excrescence of bone covered with a smooth sheath.

fig. *a* 1681 GLANVILL *Serm. on 1 Pet.* i. 22 (1681) 122 Shall we lose a Limb for an Excrescence, or..an Essential of Religion for that which is but accessary? 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* Wks. 1757 IV. iv. 191 They are mere excrescences to the good man's happiness; and he has no more feeling in them than in his hair, or his nail. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 42 Have we not motives for those excrescences of action? 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 253 The professor was an excrescence on the examination system.

3. An abnormal, morbid, or disfiguring outgrowth; a disfiguring protuberance or swelling on an animal or vegetable body.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xli. 61 Wartes, and such like excressence, or superfluous out growings. 1599 [see ALIENATE *ppl. a.* 2]. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Excrescences* .. warts or pieces of flesh. *a* 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* 60 This is no proper Berry, but a kind of Vessicular excrescence. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* I. i. (1726) 7 Bony excrescences upon the bones are frequent. 1752 BERKELEY *Tar-Water* Wks. 1871 III. 500 Tumours, wens, and preternatural excrescences. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 346 Many of our Willows bear round excrescences, as large as peas, on their leaves. 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 97 Fungous excrescences [of the ear] may be removed either by the forceps or the knife.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 226 Pedantry is but .. A stupified Excrescence, like a Wen, Fed by the peccant Humours of learn'd Men. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 378 A room..from the upper part of which are dependent many excrescences. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 498 An irregular excrescence from the main ridge of trap. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 318 *note,* The piece [Oberon and Titania's golden wedding] can only be regarded as an excrescence.

Excrescency (ekskre·sĕnsi). Also 6–7 -sy, -sie. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. Excrescent state or condition; the quality or fact of growing out or forth; abnormal or excessive development; an instance of the same. † In early use also: An exuberant outburst, an extravagance.

1638 FEATLEY *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 12 The excrescensie and superabundance of Saints satisfactions. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Exhort. § 7 Some Saints have had excrescencies and eruptions of holiness in the instances of uncommanded duties. *Ibid.* I. ii. § 25 Our Fasts .. and all exteriour acts of religion are to be guided by our Superiour, if he sees cause to asswage any excrescencie. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 172 The Deduction and Moderation of their [the Nails'] Excrescencie to a just extendure. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 149 An extraordinary excrescency of bones below..the rump bone. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 202 If there is an Excrescency of Flesh, you shall boil Grass with Oil and put it in it.

† 2. Something that is excrescent; an outgrowth; = EXCRESCENCE 2. Often applied to fungi. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 146 Warts and suche lyke excrescensys on the face. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* clxii. 1384 The earthie excrescencies, called Mushrums. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 5 Pruned of their luxuriant excrescencies. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* Pref., A Mushrome though but an excrescency, well drest is no poyson, but a Salad. 1653–5 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 73 The red pugger'd attire of the Turky, and the long Excrescency that hangs down over his Bill. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 246 Excrescencies in form of Teats. 1736 BAILEY, *Excrescency,* that which sticks to or grows upon another thing, as cat's tails upon a nut tree, etc.

† 3. An abnormal, morbid, or unsightly outgrowth; = EXCRESCENCE 3. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 43 A huge and monstrous Wen little lesse then the Head it selfe, growing to it by a narrower excrescency. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) II. 236 A large Wen upon our Faces .. or any the like superfluous Excrescency.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xi. (1851) 424 Hee..would have onely the excrescencies of evil prun'd away for the present. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 158 Oaths as they commonly pass are mere excrescensies of speech. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 ₱ 5 Ambition, lust, envy, and revenge are excrescencies of the mind. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. iii. 132 The two last books of the Iliad may be thought not to be excrescencies but essential to the poem.

Excrescent (ekskre·sĕnt), *a.* Also 6 excressent. [ad. L. *excrēscent-em,* pr. pple. of *excrēscĕre*: see EXCRESCE *v.*]

1. † a. *gen.* That grows out. Const. *from* (*obs.*). b. *Bot.* of a peduncle (see quot. 1857).

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 172 The excrescent, supercrescent, and ever-crescent parts. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. ii. 257 The first spontaneous production of Men.. was in certain Folliculi or Bladders, excrescent from the Earth. 1779 *Projects* in *Nat. Hist.* 107/2 They will wash this excrescent substance off. 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1862) 24 Matter will arise contingent to the story .. or excrescent from it. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 139 Sometimes the peduncles undergo expansion during the ripening of the seeds, so as to form part of the fruit; such an inflorescence or peduncle is called excrescent.

2. † a. Growing in excess or beyond normal limits; excessive (*obs.*). b. Growing abnormally out of something else; constituting an excrescence; redundant, superfluous.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 13 We pare off such excrescent blemishes that the body may be perfect. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 69 The virtue of chrysocal is..to cohibit excrescent flesh. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 153 Their Immediate successors are against your Prelatick excrescent power. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. x. (1715) 248 She from the Fore-head of a new foal'd Colt Th' excrescent Lump doth seek. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 49 Expunge the whole, or lop the excrescent parts [of Science]. 1886 F. FORD in *Mag. of Art* Nov. 8 There is an excrescent structure of wood stuck on to the wall.

3. Constituting an excess over the normal quantity. Formerly, *spec.* in Chronology.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXVI. i. 456 *note,* The odde day which everie fourth yeare arising out of the six excrescent howers in each yeare, maketh the leape yeare. *a* 1654

SELDEN *Fortescue's De Laud. Reg.* (1672) 128 The foure excrescent quadrants of a day in the Julian yeare were and are, at the end of every four years space, put into one day. 1832 CHALMERS *Pol. Econ.* vii. 220 The excrescent, or the superinduced population.

b. *Gram.* Of a sound in a word: Having no etymological value, but developed by the influence of euphony.

1868 KEY *Philol. Essays* 204 Excrescent Consonants. I have thought it desirable to ask for one [a new grammatical term] .. because the ordinary term 'epenthesis' seems to have been formed on a false theory. 1881 SKEAT *Etym. Dict.* s. v. *Sound*, The final *d*..is excrescent, just as in the vulgar *gownd* for *gown*.

Excrescential (ekskrese·nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *excrēscenti-a* (see EXCRESCENCE) + -AL.] Of the nature of an excrescence, redundant.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 15. 177 Mane and beard as in the lion..are..excrescential characters. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 183 The vestry .. occupies that excrescential edifice.

Excrescenti·tious (ekskresĕnti·ʃəs), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [badly f. EXCRESCENT + -ITIOUS; after *adventitious*.] Of the nature of an excrescence.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 189 This wart on the 'great wen' is as distinct and excrescentitious as if, etc.

Excress, -ence, -ent, obs. ff. EXCRESCE, etc.

†**Excre·ssion.** *Obs.* Also 7 excrescion, -sion. [A non-etymological formation (for EXCRETION) on L. *excrēscĕre*. Cf. CONCRESSION.] An outgrowth; = EXCRETION 2.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxxix. 430 Such bones, knobs, or bunches, are called excresions. 1623-6 COCKERAM, *Excrescion*. 1635 MARKHAM *Faithful Farrier* (1638) 102 Any bony excression..upon any member of an Horse; as Splint, Spaven. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rules*, If there are hard knots on the outside, they are screws or excressions. *fig.* 1647 J. LAWNIND *Putney Projects* 39 Those excressions of nature, the great Lawyers.

‖ **Excreta** (ekskrī·tă). [Lat.; neut. pl. of pa. pple. of *excernĕre*: see EXCERN, EXCRETE.] Excreted matters; the waste expelled from the animal body; now often limited to the fæces and urine, or to the former only.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxx. 614 The excreta had been expelled a full yard from the orifice. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* I. 8 The lungs and skin..are unable to set free their excreta. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 227 The smoke and ashes of the animal are..the fæcal and urinary excreta.

Excrete (ekskrī·t), *v.* [f. L. *excrēt-* ppl. stem of *excernĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *cernĕre* to separate, sift. See EXCERN.]

1. *trans.* Of animals and plants or their organs: To separate (chiefly waste matters) from the vital fluids preparatory to discharging from the system; to separate and expel from the system through the emunctory organs; often used with reference to the process of expulsion merely.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 890 Nature copiously excretes by the Reins..a liquor .. compounded of Aqueous, Saline, Sulphury, and other particles. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* iv. (ed. 3) 58 Things excreted and retained. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1803) 366 Slime excreted by the animal's skin. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 401/1 A sanguineous fluid is excreted from the bladder. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 73 Certain plants excrete sweet juice. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 79 Animals .. live by absorbing oxygen and excreting carbonic acid.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* with *forth*.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 301 Vaporous fumes that excrete forth from the brain.

c. *absol.* (In quot. 1832 humorously for 'spit'.)

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 830 English 'commercial gentlemen' excrete in spit-boxes. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* i. 15 The body feeds, and it excretes. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 232 The lungs excrete.

† 2. Of drugs, etc., and of personal agents: To cause the excretion of. Also with *forth, out. Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* II. 36 It .. maketh the body soluble, by excreting forth of yellow cholericke humors. *Ibid.* vii. 119 They loose the belly, and excrete out choler. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 187 Adæquate meanes to excrete the catarrhous matter.

Hence **Excre·ted** *ppl. a.*, sifted out and discharged. **Excre·ter,** that which excretes or discharges. **Excre·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiii. Wks. 1825 III. 145 The nature and quality of the excreted substance. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 449 This remarkable critical increase in the excreted solids of the urine is observed. 1849 J. F. JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric.* 32 Excreting is the final function exercised by the animal in reference to its food. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 843/2 The skin is..an active excreter of free phosphoric .. acids. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. v. 92 The excreting structures of the skin.

Excretes (ekskrī·ts), *sb. pl. rare*$^{-1}$. Anglicized form of EXCRETA.

1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Prevent. Med.* vii. 281 The grand outlet for the nitrogenous excretes of the animal body.

† **Excre·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *excrēt-* after Gr. analogies: cf. *eccritic*.] Of or pertaining to excretion.

1612 *Enchir. Med.* iii. 74 Panting..of the heart..is caused from the Excreticke facultie, which doth endeavour to exclude that which is hurtfull.

Excretin (ekskrī·tin). *Chem.* Also 9 -ine. [f. L. *excrēt-* (see EXCRETE *v.*) + -IN.] (See quots.)

1854 *Proc. Royal Soc.* VII. 153 This crystalline body the author [W. Marcet] proposes to call Excretine. 1889 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 530/1 *Excretin* $C_{20}H_{36}O$. Obtained by exhausting fresh excrements with boiling alcohol and leaving the solution to stand for a week .. 100 pounds of fresh excrements yielded 8 grams of pure excretin.

Excretion [1] (ekskrī·ʃən). [(? a. Fr. *excrétion*) ad. L. *excrētiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excernĕre* to sift out, separate: see EXCRETE.]

The action or process of excreting.

1. Separation of animal products (chiefly, those useless for nutrition) from the blood.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 148 Excretion, or separating in bodies of superfluities and excrements. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 115 The constant separation and excretion whereof [Urine] is necessary for the preservation of Life. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 14 The common Symptoms of the Excretion of the Bile being vitiated, are a yellowish Colour of the Skin .. a loss of Appetite, [etc.] 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 488/2 Calcareous integument formed by excretion.

b. An analogous process in plants.

1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 278 The secretion acts also .. as an excretion. 1876 — *Cross-Fertil.* x. 403 The excretion [of a sweet fluid] manifestly depends on changes in the sap.

c. Of the teeth: The (supposed) formation of the teeth by matter 'excreted' from the pulp. Hence *attrib.* in *excretion-theory*.

1812 CUVIER *Les Ossemens Fossiles, Elephans* 65 Les substances dont se composent les dents se forment toutes par excrétion et par couches. *transl.* (ed. 4, 1835) 198 Formed by excretion and by layers. 1839 NASMYTH *Research. Teeth* 28 He [Cuvier] holds that the different substances which constitute the teeth are formed by excretion and in layers. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 292 The 'excretion theory' of dental development.

2. The action of casting out of the body that which has been separated by any of the organs; *esp.* evacuation of the bowels.

1640 *Erotomania* 51 Excretion, or Retention. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 170 The fleshly act .. beeing at best but an animal excretion. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1122 Children are continually provoked to excretion. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 274 What stimulates and promotes the Excretion of the Blood. 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Oct. 297 A common central aperture, through which the functions of secretion and excretion are carried on.

3. *concr.* That which is separated and ejected from the body.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 60 None held it then a grace to have..the very excretions of beasts to sent them. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 113 In hawks and cormorants I have sometimes observed bloody excretions. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1803) 366 The aptness of this excretion [slime] to the purpose. 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 21 A slight yellow excretion, by which morbific matter is eliminated. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* i. 3 Those products which are thrown out of the body, and are called excretions.

† **Excre·tion** [2]. *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **excrētiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excrēscĕre* to grow out or forth, f. *ex-* out + *crēscĕre* to grow.] a. The action of growing out or forth. b. *concr.* Anything that grows out (whether naturally or abnormally) in animals or plants; = EXCREMENT 2, EXCRESCENCE. Also *fig.*

1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* x. v, [Samson] had ceased to be a Nazarite..not for the want of that excretion [his hair]. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlv. 247 The excretions of the Body grow but insensibly. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 16 From her .. shave and pare off .. those superfluous excretions of sin. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Splint*, The Cure of all Splints and boney Excretions.

Excretionary (ekskrī·ʃənări), *a.* [f. EXCRETION [1] + -ARY.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of excretion.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* i. 16 These excretionary matters are separated from the blood by the excretory organs.

Excreti·tious, *a.*[1] *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *excrēt-* ppl. stem of *excernĕre*: see EXCRETION [1] and -ITIOUS.] Of the nature of excreta; = EXCREMENTITIOUS *a.*[1]

c 1865 in *Circ. Sc.*, Uric acid, with other excretitious matters.

Excreti·tious, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. L. *excrēt-* ppl. stem of *excrēscĕre*: see EXCRETION [2] and -ITIOUS.] Of the nature of an outgrowth.

1820-7 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) II. 82 An excretitious suit is a suit which has grown out of a former one. *Ibid.* VI. 379 This excretitious crime.

Excretive (ekskrī·tiv), *a.* [f. L. *excrēt-* (see EXCRETE *v.*) + -IVE, repr. L. type **excrētīvus*.] Having the power or function of excreting or promoting excretion.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* 15 Some..fault in the Excretive faculty of the parts. 1673 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6062 Excretive glanduls. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 240 It has a nutritive..excretive, expulsive Faculty. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Excretolic (ekskrĭtǫ·lik), *a. Chem.* Also **excretole·ic.** [f. EXCRET-IN + -OL (see CARBOLIC) + -IC.] In **Excretolic acid,** 'a fatty acid, obtained by Marcet from the alcoholic extract of human excrements' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1867 A. FLINT *Physiol. Man* II. 399 The substance called excretoleic acid is very indefinite in its composition and properties. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 82.

Excretory (ekskrī·təri, e·kskrĭtəri), *a.* and *sb. Phys.* [f. L. *excrēt-* (see EXCRETE *v.*) + -ORY. Cf. Fr. *excrétoire*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the function of excreting; pertaining to or connected with the process of excretion. *Excretory duct, vessel,* etc.: one which either in an animal or plant conveys the excretion to the surface, as the lachrymal duct, or into a prepared cavity, as the bile duct.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 11 The Orifices of small excretory vessels. 1708 KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 131 The Water passes off through the Pores or Excretory Ducts of the Plant. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 315/1 The excretory outlet. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 167 Respiratory and excretory orifices. 1883 *Forhn. Rev.* Feb. 197 The excretory function was admirably active.

2. Of the nature of excreta.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 46 Gaseous excretory matters are eliminated from the organism for the respiratory organs.

B. *sb.* An excretory vessel or duct.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 134 The other Excretories of the Body. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 57 One can squeeze out of their Excretories a mucilaginous Liquor. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 5 The morbid saline parts [are] carried off by the excretories.

Excribe, var. form of EXSCRIBE.

† **Excri·minate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ex-* out (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *crīmin-* stem of *crīmen* accusation, charge + -ATE [3].] *trans.* To clear from an imputation; to shift an imputation from (a person) *upon* (another); in quot. *refl.*

1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 71, I had rather..undergoe any blame then to..excriminate my selfe upon any one of you. 1796 COLERIDGE *Watchman* 92 To excriminate themselves in the opinion of the public.

Excruciable (ekskrū·ʃiăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *excruciābilis*, f. *excruciāre*: see EXCRUCIATE *v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of being tormented; liable, subject to, or deserving of torture.

1731-6 BAILEY (folio), *Excruciable*, worthy to be tormented. 1831 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 916 The greedy heart On which the gnawing worm of avarice Preyed..straining every sense To that excruciable and yearning core.

† **Excru·ciament.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [as if ad. L. **excruciāment-um*, f. *excruciāre*: see EXCRUCIATE *v.*] = EXCRUCIATION.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 65 To this wild of sorrowes and excruciament she was confined, either to be held a flat thornback, or sharp pricking dog-fish, etc.

† **Excru·ciate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *excruciāt-us*, pa. pple. of *excruciāre*: see next.] a. = EXCRUCIATED *ppl. a.* ¶ b. = EXCRUCIATING *ppl. a.*

a 1615 BEAUMONT & FLETCHER (W.), Would she sit thus then excruciate? 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VII. 398 My heart, long time excruciate, Amongst the leaves I rested all that night. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) II. 620 Excruciate pains Seiz'd on our Father's frame.

Excruciate (ekskrū·ʃi,ēt), *v.* Also 7 excruciat, -tiat(e. [f. L. *excruciāt-* ppl. stem of *excruciāre*, f. *ex-* intensive (see Ex- *pref.*[1] 2) + *cruciāre* to torment, f. *cruc-em* cross.]

1. † a. *lit.* To subject to torture, put on the rack, etc.; *fig.* to 'rack' (one's brains) (*obs.*). b. *transf.* To cause intense pain to, torment acutely (a person's senses). Often *hyperbolical.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 41 To Excruciate, *excruciare.* 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 154 They..by pining and excruciating their bodies, liue in hell here on earth, to auoid the hell neuer ending. 1593 — *Four Lett. Conf.* 56 You shall not excruciate your braine to be conceited and haue no wit. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Perillus*..invented a brazen Bull..made redhot to torment and excruciate malefactors. 1717 BULLOCK *Wom. a Riddle* I. i, May convulsions seize and excruciate my optick nerves. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 256 The bassoon, on which George Evans was wont..to excruciate the ears of the whole congregation.

2. *fig.* To torture mentally, inflict extreme mental anguish upon.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i, This .. doth excruciate The very substance of my vexed soul. 1621 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. xi. (1668) 61 He must..neither vex nor excruciate himself with losses or mischances. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 617/2 He neither blunts his mind, nor excrutiats it with cares. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 47 P 17 If a customer talks longer than he is willing to hear, he will complain that he has been excruciated with unmeaning verbosity. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 445 He described himself as excruciated with anxiety.

absol. 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 44 Their joys are infested with such calamities, that they excruciate.

Hence **Excru·ciated** *ppl. a.*, tormented, tortured.

1792 *Minstrel* (1793) I. 80 Oh my excruciated heart!

Excruciating (ekskrū·ʃi,ētiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING [2].] That excruciates or causes extreme pain or anguish, whether bodily or mental; tormenting, torturing, agonizing. Const. *to.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xx. 75 The excruciating fear of a worse then Pagan Purgatory. 1770 GOLDSM. *Life Bolingbroke* Wks. (Globe) 467/2 A cancer in his cheek, by which excruciating disease he died. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1756 (1831) I. 299 That most difficult and excruciating question, the Origin of Evil. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 179 Excruciating deaths; especially empalement or crucifixion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 161 The biting of the hydrocarbons was excruciating to the eyes.

b. *hyperbolically*, in humorous use.

1819 CAMPBELL *Spec. Brit. Poets* III. 2 He [Drayton] is a less excruciating hunter of conceits [than Cowley]. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 348 Blunders in sense and sound,

that were excruciating to an author's ears. 1865 Miss Braddon *Only a Clod* i. 6 If there's one thing in the world that's more excruciating than another, it's that fellow's cheerfulness. 1876 M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 26 An excruciating chorus having been performed.

Excruciatingly (ekskrū·ʃi,ētiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] To an excruciating degree; in an extremely painful manner. Often *hyperbolically* in humorous use.

1808 *Ann. Reg.* 1806, 878 His sarcasm was..excruciatingly severe. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxxiv, Why is she so excruciatingly beautiful? 1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 182 Emissions..which are excruciatingly painful. 1865 Miss Braddon *Sir Jasper* xxxiii, A negro melody of an excruciatingly lively character.

Excruciation (ekskrū:si,ē·ʃən). [ad. L. *excruciātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excruciāre*: see Excruciate *v.*] The action of causing or the state of suffering extreme pain; an instance of this.

1618 T. Gainsford *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 61 After she had lived a while in..excruciation both of soul and body. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. lvii. (T.), The thwartings, and the excruciations of life. 1646 Gaule *Cases Consc.* 191 Can his excruciation be a sufficient cause for our execution? 1885 G. Meredith *Diana* II. i. 5 The doom of men to excruciation in endlessness.

Excruciator (ekskrū·ʃi,ētəɹ). *rare.* [ad. L. *excruciātor*, agent-n. f. *excruciāre* to Excruciate.] One who excruciates; a tormentor.

1864 *Realm* 20 Apr. 8 Signor Sivori .. turned round upon his excruciators, and stamped most furiously.

Excrustation (ekskrʊstē·ʃən), *rare.* [ad. med.L. *excrustātiōn-em* f. *excrustāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *crusta* Crust, covering.] The stripping a book of its covering of precious metal.

1844 Maitland *Dark Ages* Ess. xiii. 218 Charity and need, as well as cupidity were likely to produce what was then termed *excrustation*, and to risk .. the destruction of the manuscript. [Maitland refers in footnote to *Vit. Aldhelmi*, Die uno xii textus Evangeliorum..et auro nudata et excrustata sunt.]

Excubant (e·kskiʊbănt), *a. rare* (*pedantic*). [ad. L. *excubant-em*, pr. pple. of *excubāre* to lie on guard, f. *ex-* out + *cubāre* to lie down.] Keeping watch.

1831 T. L. Peacock *Crotchet Castle* xviii. 186 The enemy may be still excubant; and we had better not disperse till daylight.

†**Excuba·tion.** *Obs.*−° [ad. L. *excubātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excubāre*: see prec.] The action of watching or of keeping guard.

1623 in Cockeram; 1721–1800 in Bailey.

†**Excu·bitor.** *Obs. rare*−1. [a. L. *excubitor* watchman, agent-n. f. *excubāre*: see Excubant *a.*] A watchman, sentinel.

1775 G. White in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 261 The swallow..is the excubitor to the house-martins .. announcing the approach of birds of prey.

E·xcudate, *v. rare.* [badly f. L. *excūd-ĕre* (see next) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* = next.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 748 The world would have need of consolation, should a single sentence excudated in such a smiddy peradventure escape record.

†**Excu·de,** *v. Obs.*−° [ad. L. *excūd-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *cūdĕre* to strike, beat.] *trans.* 'To beat or strike out; to find out with study' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1674). 1775 in Ash.

†**Excu·lcate,** *v. Obs.*−° [f. L. *exculcāt-* ppl. stem of *exculcā-re*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *calcā-re*: see Calcate.] *trans.* To tread or trample out.

1656–81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721–61 in Bailey.

Hence **Exculca·tion**, the action of treading out.

1730–6 in Bailey (folio); 1775 in Ash.

Exculp, var. of Exsculp *v. Obs.*

Exculpable (ekskʊ·lpăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Exculp-ate *v.* + -able.] Capable of being exculpated or freed from blame or accusation.

1646 Buck *Rich. III*, III. Contents, How the Sonnes of King Edward came by their deaths: King Richard Exculpable thereof. Hence 1827 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.

Exculpate (ekskʊ·lpĕt), *ppl. a.* [f. next: see -ate 2.] Declared guiltless; free from blame.

1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 227 These spirits stood exculpate. 1830 W. Phillips *Mt. Sinai* IV. 163 Casting on his peers The burden of their mutual sin, Himself exculpate.

Exculpate (e·kskŭlpe,ĭt, ekskʊ·lpe,ĭt), *v.* [f. Ex- *pref.*1 + L. *culp-a* blame + -ate 3. Cf. It. *scolpare*, med.L. **exculpāre* implied in *exculpātio* (Du Cange).]

1. *trans.* To free from blame; to declare free from guilt; to clear *from* an accusation or blame.

1656–81 [see 1 b]. 1721 in Bailey. 1758–9 Lowth *Life Wykeham* v. 156 Men who had been..punished in the parliament of 1376, and who had gotten themselves exculpated in the succeeding parliament. 1841 James *Brigand* xx, She exculpates me from blame in this matter. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxii, The latter stood exculpated on both charges.

refl. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (J.), A good child will not seek to exculpate herself at the expence of the most revered characters. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 110 From this charge of inconsistency I shall best exculpate myself by the full statement of the third system. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* iv. 63 Poor Vincent made a hasty effort to exculpate himself from the soft impeachment.

†b. *intr.* for *refl. Obs. rare.*

1656–81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Exculpate*, to cleer ones self of a fault. 1780 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 315 To be over earnest in endeavours to exculpate, previous to accusation, would imply [etc.]. 1783 — *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 326 Doubts whether the refusal to exculpate by oath can be used..to infer any presumption of guilt.

2. Of things: †a. To serve as an excuse for; to justify. *Obs. rare.* b. To furnish ground for exculpating. Const. *from.*

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s. v., Good meaning will never exculpate blind and Superstitious Devotion. 1783 Burke *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 132 Evidence, which may tend to criminate, or exculpate, every person. 1875 Farrar *Seekers* I. vi. 83 The tenor of his life has sufficient weight to exculpate him from an unsupported accusation.

Exculpation (ekskʊlpē·ʃən). [f. prec. vb.: see -ation.] The action of exculpating or clearing from blame, or from an alleged crime; an instance of this; a ground or means of exculpating; an excuse or a vindication.

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1684 (R.) In Scotland the law allows of an exculpation, by which the prisoner is suffered before his trial to prove the thing to be impossible. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xviii. 159 She maintained a sort of ceremonious distance, which she thought requisite ..for her own exculpation. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 100 To bear..Witnessing .. anent the said Complainer's Innocence and Exculpation of the Crime libelled against him. 1788 Reid *Act. Powers* IV. vi. 619 The madness of a short fit of passion..is incapable of proof; and therefore is not admitted in human tribunals as an exculpation. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxx, Ramorny did not attempt an exculpation. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 238 Without seeking to offer any exculpation for what offends us in the moral sensibilities of the Greeks.

b. *Letters of exculpation* (in *Sc. Law*): a warrant issued to a defender in a criminal prosecution for citing witnesses in his defence.

1773 Erskine *Instit. Law Scotl.* (1838) IV. v. 1123 Letters of exculpation are granted of course, at the suit of a defender in a criminal trial, for citing witnesses, etc. 1861 in W. Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.* 354/2.

Exculpative (ekskʊ·lpătiv), *a. rare*−1. [f. Exculpate *v.*: see -ative.] Intended to exculpate.

1827 Bentham *Ration. Evid.* Wks. (1843) VI. 155 In England, scarcely any crime is so common as that of exculpative perjury.

Exculpatory (ekskʊ·lpătəɹi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ory.] Of statements, evidence, etc.: Adapted or intended to clear from blame or a charge of guilt; apologetic, vindicatory. Const. *of.*

1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 58 He wrote an exculpatory letter to the Duke. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. vii, Witnesses .. exculpatory, inculpatory. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. iii. (1862) I. 67 Two exculpatory pleas. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 594 The statement .. is not, however, altogether so exculpatory of the French.

Excur (eks,kū·ɹ), *v. rare.* Also 7 excurre. [ad. L. *excur-rĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *currĕre* to run.]

†1. *intr.* To go out of or beyond the ordinary or proper course or path; to digress; to go to an extreme. *Obs.*

1656 M. Casaubon *Enthus.* iii. 80 Beyond which not to excurre..is my chiefest care. 1669 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 85 Thus far..this heat for the concerns of science hath caused me to excur. 1672 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* (ed. 2) 47 His Disease was..an Asthma, oft excurring to an Orthopnœa.

2. *U. S.* (See quot.)

c 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 619 [Americanisms:] *Excur*, used as a verb in the sense of to take an excursion.

†**Excu·riate,** *v. Obs.*−° [f. L. *excūriāt-* ppl. stem of *excūriāre* to eject from the curia, f. *ex-* out + *cūria* the senate-house.] 'To throw out of the Court' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656–81).

Hence **Excuria·tion.**

1692–1732 Coles, *Excuriate.* 1658 Phillips, *Excuriation.*

Excu·rrency. *rare*−1. [f. L. *excurrent-em*: see next and -ency.] A digression.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 14, I shall make bold to speak a word to them all, though I make a little excurrency.

Excurrent (ekskʊ·rĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *excurrent-em*, pr. pple. of *excurrĕre*: see Excur.]

1. That runs out or forth. Of arterial blood: That flows from the heart.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxxii. (1828) III. 293 The excurrent (or arterial) stream took its course along the inner margin. *Ibid.* xxxix. IV. 92 In the excurrent part of its course. 1887 W. J. Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/1 s. v. *Sponges*, The insoluble residue..is carried out through the oscule by the excurrent water.

†2. Passing beyond bounds or limits; overflowing, superabundant (in quot. *fig.*). *Obs. rare*−1.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. iv. 12 Restraining a matter excurrent, within bondes and limits.

3. Admitting of or affording an exit.

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 277 Fig. 185..showing the relative extent of the liver and ovarium..*e*, excurrent orifice. 1887 W. J. Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 414/2 s.v. *Sponges*, In higher forms of sponges the chambers cease to open abruptly into the excurrent canals.

4. *Bot.* a. (See quot. 1835.) b. Projecting beyond the tip or margin, as when the midrib of a leaf is continued beyond the apex.

a. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 362 Excurrent; in which the axis remains always in the centre, all the other parts being regularly disposed round it; as the stem of abies. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 49.

b. 1847 in Craig. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 375 Horned Pond-weed..Stamen 1..connective excurrent. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 70 Excurrent at the apex.

†**Excu·rse,** *sb. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *excurs-us*: see Excursus.] An outrush, raid, hostile sally.

1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 15/1, I am to require thee that thou doo retire and withdraw these excurses of strangers.

Excurse (ekskū·ɪs), *v.* [f. L. *excurs-* ppl. stem of *excurrĕre*: see Excur.]

1. *intr.* To run off, wander, digress. Chiefly *fig.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. x. 71 How I excurse! Yet thou usedst to say, thou likedst my excursions. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Sept. 403 The text excurses in Mr. Carroll's usual style about babies and cakes. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 239 At first I excursed in various directions thinking to light upon a track.

2. To make, or go upon, an excursion.

1775 *Sterne's Sent. Journ. Contd., Tilt of Arms* 177 Who can dispute a Parisian's word, who never has excursed beyond the gates? 1820 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* II. 440, I .. am to excurse ten miles, on the Dover road. 1841 Car. Fox *Mem. Old Friends* 7 Aug., When the Franklins .. were excursing in Ireland, they went through some difficult pass.

3. *trans.* 'To journey or pass through' (Webster 1864).

a 1859 Hallam is cited by Worcester (1860).

Excursion (ekskū·ɪʃən). [ad. L. *excursiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excurrĕre* to run out: see Excur. Cf. F. *excursion.*]

†1. The action of running out; escape from confinement; 'progression beyond fixed limits' (J.); running to extremes; an instance thereof.

1579 Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. Ep. Ded. 153 b, What roaring of flooddes, what excursion of riuers. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I.* (1655) 4 Nor is it any excursion beyond the precincts of verity to say, that [etc.]. 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* IV. 266 These round boards—prevent the Excursion of the least Atom of the Moving Power..till the Projectile is departed. 1732 Ray *Dissol. World* I. iii. (ed. 4) 44 Stop and inhibit their [the winds'] excursions. 1733 Arbuthnot *Ess. Air* iv. 87 Those great Excursions of the Seasons into the Extremes of Cold and Heat.

b. *transf.* The fact or state of 'running out' or projecting in any direction (*rare*). Hence formerly †*concr.*: Something that runs out or projects; an extension, projecting addition (of a building); an offshoot, branch, projection (of land, mountains, etc.).

1622–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 33 Of this large Mountain most of the Hills..are but the excursions. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. vi. § 18 Countrey Churches .. wherein such excursions of building as present themselves beyond the old fabrick..were since erected. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 191 An excursion of land shooting out directly. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* App. I. 620 Quantity is marked by the relative length of a terminal line within, or its indefinite excursion before, the limit of comparison.

fig. a 1626 Bacon *War Spain* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 133 The ravishing whereof was a mere excursion of the first wrong, and a superinjustice.

†2. *fig.* An outburst (of feeling); a sally (of wit); an overstepping of the bounds of propriety or custom, a freak; vagary, escapade. *Obs.*

1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 22 Which was no inconsiderate excursion of a juvenile fervour in him, but a permanent faithfulness .. of Spirit. 1680 Burnet *Rochester* (1692) 124, I have not enlarged on all the Excursions of his wit. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 21 Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like frolicks and excursions, was immediately accused of this. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 34 ¶ 4, I think your Raillery has made too great an Excursion, in attacking several Persons of the Inns of Court. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. i. 15 This indeed was..an excursion of his spirits. 1785 Cowper *Tiroc.* 228 His wild excursions, window-breaking feats ..are made their favourite themes. 1793 Burke *Cond. Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 612 His friends saw no security..after this excursion of his, but in the re-union of the party.

†3. *Mil.* An issuing forth against an enemy; a sally, sortie, raid. *Obs.*

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 43/2 Trenches that you have made for your oune defense, to keepe off their excursions. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1230 The Turks..were determined yet to make a great excursion for the spoiling of the countrey. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 637 Placing Forts and Guards along the River, to..repress any Excursions from Fort Andrew. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3756/13 The Germans make Excursions beyond the Adda ..to fetch in Forage.

4. A journey, expedition, or ramble from one's home, or from any place with the intention of returning to it.

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. ii. 42 Many little Excursions that I made..in these parts. 1743 Berkeley *Let.* 29 Oct. Wks. IV. 289 My health..suffers me to make no excursions farther than a mile or two. *a* 1788 N. Cotton *Fire-side* iv, Giving her vain excursions o'er, The disappointed bird [Noah's dove] once more Explor'd the sacred bark. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 159 The longest aëronautic excursion ever taken was by Blanchard. 1823 J. D. Hunter *Captivity N. Amer.* 124, I started..on a hunting and trading excursion. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vii. 47, I made a long excursion up the glacier.

b. *fig.*

1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 81 The excursions of our roving phancies which cannot be kept to a close attendance. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Author's Apol., It is the frequent error of those men..to make Excursions beyond their talent and their office. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* vii. 211 Many authors have made excursions into this vast territory. 1888 Bryce *Amer.*

Commw. I. ii. 21 The only excursion into the historical domain which I shall have to ask the reader to make.

c. *transf.* in *Physics*, etc.: One of the individual movements executed by any body or particle in oscillating or alternating motion; the distance traversed in such a movement.

1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 136 In the middle of the chord, the excursions on each side the axis are always equal. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 171 The particles themselves perform very small excursions, merely vibrating up and down. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 16 The excursions of the plunger rod vary with the amplitude of the several vibrations made by the diaphragm to which it is attached.

5. *spec.* A journey or 'trip' undertaken for the sake of pleasure or health. In recent use often: A pleasure-trip taken by a number of persons; occas. short for *excursion-party* or *excursion train*.

1779 COWPER *Lett.* July Wks. (1876) 38 It was an excursion of pleasure to go to see Ramsgate. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 297 We had yesterday a delightful excursion on the lake.

6. Deviation from a definite path or course.

a. in physical sense. Now only *Astron.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The defect of the Moone and her occultation, be as it were the excursions, deviations out of course. 1727 SWIFT *Desire & Possess.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 82 He strove to pick up all he found, And by Excursions lost his Ground. 1732 RAY *Dissol. World* III. v. (ed. 4) 374 The Excursions of these last [the Comets] do argue it more than possible that..the Sun..may quite lose his light. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* ix. 288 The excursions of the earth on either side of the ellipse, are so very small as to be hardly appreciable.

† **b.** A deviation from custom, rule, or propriety. Cf. 2. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 299 Monsters Aristotle calleth Excursions and Digressions of Nature. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* 38 A Watch, to observe thy fails, and thy excursions. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Life* Rem. Wks. (1660) 11 Finding that..somewhat out of my way, not without a secret blame of my self for so much excursion, I fairly gave up that task. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 109 On ev'ry Sense he kept strict jealous Eyes, Ready the least Excursion to chastise. 1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* ii. (1884) 18 A Student..is always apt..to mistake the most trifling excursions for discoveries of moment.

† **c.** A deviation from the direct course in argument or discourse; 'ramble from a subject' (J.); a digression. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 208 It is an argument that you lack good matter, when you make such excursions from the purpose. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 259 Pardon this long excursion on this subject. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl. Verse* 215 Excursions are inexpiably bad, And 'tis much safer to leave out, then add. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farriers Dispens.* vii. (1734) 167 We shall take the liberty of a short Excursion, to put this matter yet into a better light. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xi. (1865) 89 You cannot make excursions with him .. for he sets you right [in conversation].

7. *attrib.* (sense 5), as in **excursion-train**, a train intended to convey persons making a pleasure excursion, usually at reduced fares; also *excursion-agent, -fare, -party, -ticket.*

1850 THACKERAY in *Scribn. Mag.* I. 688/2, I should like to come..by the Excursion train. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shift. Winds* xxiv, It chanced to be an excursion day, and several..were besieging the ticket-windows. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, Tope, Chief Verger and Showman, was accustomed to be high with excursion parties. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 626 The exceptional colours [tickets] are for excursion trains.

Hence **Excu·rsion** *v.*, *intr.* to make or go on an excursion. **Excu·rsional** *a.*, of or pertaining to an excursion. **Excu·rsionary** *a.*, of the nature of an excursion; of a person, going on an excursion. † **Excu·rsioner** = EXCURSIONIST. **Excu·rsionism**, the custom or practice of making or organizing excursions.

1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan. V. 283 You have been excursioning and travelling all the world o'er since I saw you last. 1825 LAMB in Talfourd *Life & Lett.* xv. 142 Yesterday I excursioned twenty miles. 1885 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 5 The members of the Church Congress are not much given to excursioning. 1848 DICKENS *Let.* 22 July, Pray let me divide the little excursional excesses of the journey among the gentlemen. 1769 *Garrick's Vagary* 53, I conclude .. my excursionary Trip from London to Stratford. 1858 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 77 Was it .. the excursionary belles from Saratoga..who came to visit us? 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* III. 111 The Royal excursioners did not return till between six and seven o'clock. 1886 GOLDW. SMITH in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 406 Excursionism, which began with the Exhibition of 1851, has now assumed immense proportions.

Excursionist (ekskɘ̄·ɪʃənist). [f. prec. + -IST.]

1. One who goes upon a (pleasure) excursion; one who travels by an excursion-train.

1830 LAMB *Lett.* xvii. 164 The excursionists reached home .. a little after four. 1851 W. COLLINS *Rambles beyond Railw.* ix. (1852) 183 A company of excursionists from a remote inland district of the county. 1861 *Times* 10 July, A large party of excursionists left Crewe for Trentham-park.

2. *colloq.* One whose business it is to arrange means for travelling on pleasure excursions; an excursion-agent.

Excursionize (ekskɘ̄·ɪʃənəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make excursions to or about (a district, etc.). *rare.*

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 555 Fixing your head-quarters in .. Inverleithen, and excursionizing the whole country-side. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XII. 489/1 This perverse system of excursionizing a building.

2. *intr.* To make, or go on, an excursion or excursions.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 5 Most of the British Association people went out excursionizing on Saturday. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 220 Edgar and Daphne had excursionised a little upon the nearest hillsides.

Hence **Excu·rsioni·zing** *vbl. sb.*

1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* xxix. 328 There was more excursionising next day.

Excursive (ekskɘ̄·ɪsiv), *a.* [f. L. *excurs-* ppl. stem of *excurrĕre* (see EXCUR) + -IVE; very common in 18th c.]

1. a. Of the nature of an excursion; consisting of excursions or sallies (*obs.* in literal sense). **b.** Of reading, etc.: Desultory; varied in direction.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Montpellier* 463 From Montpellier we made an excursive voyage into Provence. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 54 Excursive Flights .. natural to those who have dealt much in Verse. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. IV. viii. 321 They made excursive ravages over the adjacent country. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1828) II. 352 Then resumes its gay excursive flights. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 60 We are wandering..into excursive speculations. 1848 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. I. (1850), Johnson's excursive reading.

2. a. That makes excursions or sallies in various directions; capable of, or addicted to, varied flights; having a wide range of pursuits or interests. **b.** Apt to diverge from a definite course; prone to stray, erratic; digressive.

1744 THOMSON *Spring* 953 Your eye excursive roams. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxiii. (1840) III. 425 The first [book of Hall's Satires] is miscellaneous and excursive. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 103 An intelligence perpetually on the wing, excursive, vigorous, and diligent. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxv. (1828) III. 644 The order to which the excursive butterfly belongs is the Lepidoptera. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 81 That brilliant and excursive genius which created the design. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Introd., Keeping in the straight road his excursive black cattle. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. III. § 127. 110 Bacon was sometimes too excursive to sift particulars. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* ix. (1876) 256 Do keep to the point, my excursive friends.

Excursively (ekskɘ̄·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an excursive or rambling manner; erratically, desultorily, digressively.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1728, The flesh of animals who feed excursively is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. vii. 193 How excursively have I speculated on a lady's glove. 1871 ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* i. (1878) 98 He must now break forth excursively to the right and left.

Excursiveness (ekskɘ̄·ɪsivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being excursive; a tendency to depart from the beaten track, or from any fixed course; digressiveness; capacity for mental 'flights' in varied directions.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxxiv. 251 An excursiveness of imagination. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Conversation* Wks. XIV. 177 The natural excursiveness of colloquial intercourse..is one of its advantages. 1866 WHIPPLE *Char. & Charac. Men* 222 The very process which gave depth and excursiveness to his mental vision.

† **Excu·rsory.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *excurs-* ppl. stem of *excurrĕre* (see EXCUR) + -ORY.] A rambling speech.

1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 12 To this ignorant excursorie I answered, that all false .. worship .. was Idolatrye.

Excursus (ekskɘ̄·ɪsŭs). *Pl.* **excursus**, after Lat.; now usually **excursuses**. [a. L. *excursus*, n. of action f. *excurrĕre* lit. 'to run out': see EXCUR and cf. EXCURSION.]

1. The Lat. word is used by editors of the classics to signify: A detailed discussion (usually in the form of an appendix at the end of the book, or of a division of it) of some point which it is desired to treat more fully than can be done in a note. Hence occas. applied to a similar appendix in other works.

1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 527/2 This subject is considered in the first excursus of the 8th book [in Heyne's Homer]. *Ibid.* 535/2 Of those excursus which relate to the historical illustration of the poet. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 536/1 The volume is closed by two carefully-written excursus. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 30 They..should be read as excursuses to accompany his text. 1878 W. H. SIMCOX in *Academy* 594/3 He adds .. a series of excursuses on the leading ideas of the Epistle.

2. A digression in which some incidental point is discussed at length.

1845 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 48 We shall quite bewilder..our readers by this excursus. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 384 He concluded a most interesting excursus by dwelling on the prospects of Church extension. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vi. 160 The excellent description of a winter journey ..with an excursus on inns in general.

Excurvation (ekskɘvɪvē¹·ʃən). [f. EX- *pref.*¹ + CURVATION.] A bending or curving outwards.

1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* (ed. 7) 299 When excurvation has taken place, there has been loss of substance. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Spinal excurvation*, posterior curvature of the spine.

Excurved (ekskɘ̄·ɪvd), *ppl. a.* [f. EX- *pref.*¹ + CURVED.] Curved outwards (as the antennæ of certain insects).

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Excu·sabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next: see *-bility*, -ITY.] = EXCUSABLENESS.

a 1711 KEN *Lett.* Wks. (1838) 51 Allowing all degrees of excusability to those who are of a different persuasion.

Excusable (ekskiū·zăb'l), *a.* Also 5 excusabil, 6–7 excuseable. [a. Fr. *excusable*, ad. L. *excūsābilis*, f. *excūsāre*: see EXCUSE *v.*]

1. Of a person: Deserving to be excused; that may be excused or acquitted. † Const. *of.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 76 If any man forswey Through hem, they be nought excusable. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xviii, They are somwhat excusable for her astate of lyuynge. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 336 Daily ..remembraunce of your goodnesse .. shall pleade me excusable of unthanckfulnesse. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 340 Those are the excuseablest kind [of pagans] who adore the sun and moon, with the host of heaven. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxx. 254, I don't sell you my news and therefore should not be excusable to invent. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 155 That the said Warren Hastings was the less excusable in this.

2. Of actions, conduct, etc.: Admitting of excuse or palliation. *Excusable homicide* (see quot. 1769).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 981 Som manere Ialousye Is excusable more þan som. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 281 And that her rebellion schuld be more excusabil. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xxii. (1634) 460 Dallying by shifts is never excusable. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 26 With more excusable reservation may we shrink at their bare testimonies. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 ₱ 4 The only Extravagance of this Kind which appears to me excusable. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiv. 182 Excusable homicide is of two sorts; either *per infortunium*, by misadventure; or *se defendendo*, upon a principle of self-preservation. *Ibid.* 183 Homicide in self-defence..is also excusable, rather than justifiable, by the English law. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 29 Emily felt a strong yet excusable curiosity.

Excusableness (ekskiū·zăb'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being excusable; capability of palliation.

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 75 In their excusableness is terminated the controversy in hand. 1684 SHARP *Disc. Conscience* 56 The Innocence or Excuseableness of some Mens mistakes. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. iii. (ed. 4) 292 Our ideas of excusableness or faultlessness. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

Excusably (ekskiū·zăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a manner admitting of excuse; so as to deserve being excused.

a 1619 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 124 Priviledges and exemptions from that Law, he may be excusably ignorant of. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 411 He taught..that no Man could excusably live Idle in the World. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 426 His ideas may, very excusably, be on some subjects incomplete. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Nov. 6/1 On this matter Lord Northbrook was excusably angry.

Excusal (ekskiū·zăl). Now *rare.* [f. EXCUSE *v.* + -AL.] The action or fact of excusing; an instance of this. Const. *of.*

1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* IV. iv, I must plead For safe excusal of my guiltless thought. 1620 ALLURED in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 91 Yea, upon the excusal of some, and refusal of others [who were bade to the marriage]. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 286 The deficiency caused by the excusals on account of poverty. 1888 *Whitby Gaz.* 5 Oct. 3/3 The committee had met..to go through the list of excusals and irrecoverables.

† **Excusa·tion.** *Obs.* Also 5 aphetic SCUSATION. [a. Fr. *excusation*, ad. L. *excūsātiōn-em*, f. *excūsāre*: see EXCUSE.]

1. The action of offering an excuse, defence, or apology; also, the condition of being excused, in phrase *To have in excusation.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9261 (Gott.) He sal find widvten excusacions Sexti alde generacions [from Adam to Christ]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 440 Worldliche excusacioun shal not þenne assoyne [*printed* assoyve]. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxix. 478, I am a synnere In alle thynge .. therfore haueth me now in excusaciown. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 Whiche maner of excusacyon may be many wayes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 6 It [learning]..needs the less disproof or excusation. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 6 Ligation or Excusation and Accusation.

2. The action of setting free, or the state of being set free, from a duty, obligation, etc.; release from a duty, etc.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 34 Wiþout excusacoun, but if..Crist despens wiþ hem, & excuse hem, or for bed hem. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. i. 87 Yᵗ we sholde not haue excusacyon not doynge them. *a* 1540 COVERDALE *Let. to Cromwell* Wks. II. 491, I was required..to deliver this writing to your mastership mine own self; notwithstanding..I must desire favour on your behalf for my excusation [etc.]

3. An excuse, a real or alleged ground of excuse; a plea or apology; = EXCUSE *sb.* 2 and 3.

a. for an offence, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 411 Heere ben þre excusaciouns ..to excuse prestis synne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 97 She wost not what she might do nor sey, for there was none excusacion in her folye. 1563 DAVIDSON *Answ. Kennedy* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 192 Men that had fallin in error wald have had ane juste excusation, that the wrang [etc.]. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 45, I .. shall be allowed the full benefit of all the..excusations..that I..can devise.

b. for release from a duty, obligation, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 90 No man may been absent for certes there auailleth noon Essoyne ne excusacion. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xxxvi. (1838) 388 Now is there none excusacione on thi side, but thou shalt take me to thyne husbonde. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 41 Yᵗ it be not lefull to yᵒ by no excusacion to tarye fyue dayes. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 281/2 Neither by petition made to the pope, nor yet by his lawfull excusation. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 157 The 4 Excusations are .. bodily infirmity [etc.].

Excusative (ekskiū·zătiv), *a. rare.* [f. EXCUSE *v.* + -ATIVE. Cf. OF. *excusatif, -ive.*] Tending to excuse.

1865 *Reader* 20 May 571/2 The excusative-censorial style, in which there is neither just praise nor honest blame.

Excusator (ekskiūzē·tŏr). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. late L. *excūsātor*, agent-n. f. *excūsāre* to EXCUSE.] One who makes an excuse, defence, or apology; *esp.* a person officially authorized to present an excuse.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 543 King Henry.. despatched him thither [to Rome] for his excusator. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 110 The laws do not oblige an excusator or defender to give any security. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xxi. vii. 164 The Council sent out Carue..as an excusator from the English people.

Excusatory (ekskiū·zătəri), *a.* [ad. med.L. *excūsātōri-us*, f. late L. *excūsātor*: see prec.] Tending or intended to excuse; making or containing an excuse; apologetic.

1535 BONNER *Let.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 175 The matters excusatorie to be admitted by his Holiness. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* To Rdr., Let those who are in a fault ransom themselves with excusatory defences. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lix. 234, I hear the fellow's voice in a humble, excusatory tone. 1818 LAMB *Last Ess. Elia, Pop. Fallacies* 482 It would be a good face if it were not marked by the small-pox—a compliment which is always more admissive than excusatory. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii, Offering these excusatory words as if they reflected great credit on himself.

Excuse (ekskiū·s), *sb.* Also 5-6 escuse, aphetic SCUSE, q.v. [a. OFr. *excuse*, fem., f. *excuser*: see EXCUSE *v.*

The pronunciation with (s), instead of (z) as in the verb, is due to the analogy of pairs of words like *use, abuse* vbs. and sbs., *advise* and *advice*, etc., where the sb. was in OF. masc., and ended in *-s.*]

1. The action of the vb. EXCUSE.

a. The action of offering an apology for a person, or in extenuation of an offence. Const. *of* or *possessive case* of pers. pron. Now *rare* exc. in phrase *in excuse of.* Also rarely the action of begging off from a duty or obligation.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 308 Yf þat I to yowe myne othes beede For myn excuse a scorne shall be my mede. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 227 Ser Robert .. sent him mech tresoure, and than he cam to his excuse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 149 For excuse of the saide socrates. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 76 b, After that folowed doublenes and excuse of his synne. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. iii. 96 Come, gentlemen..Even in your armours..I will not have excuse. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* II. i, Letters .. in excuse Of these forces sent against her. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 18 Hence with denial vain and coy excuse. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. iv. 73 In excuse of their conduct it is said [etc.]. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 251 Henry pleaded the scruples of his conscience in excuse of his precipitancy. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* I. i, The old woman gave me a note of excuse.

b. The action of looking indulgently upon an offender or an offence; consideration, indulgence, pardon.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 24/2, I will .. condemn without excuse those that deserve it. 1675 in *Essex Papers* I. 318 He begs your Excyᵉ Excuse that you doe not heare from him by this post. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 23, I heartily crave the excuse and pardon of every Reader. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 25, I see my fau'ts ..And now I'm come to beg for your excuse. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. vii, He pray'd excuse for mirth broke short.

† c. The action of releasing (a person) from an obligation; a dispensation, release. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 288 Supposing they had got their desired excuse, absented themselves. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iii. 114 *Val.* I pray go with vs. *Virg.* Giue me excuse good Madame, I will obey you in euery thing heereafter.

2. That which is offered as a reason for being excused; sometimes in bad sense, a (mere) pretext, a subterfuge. a. A plea in extenuation of an offence; b. A plea for release from a duty, obligation, etc. Const. *for,* † *from.*

a. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 260 Yf it might plese you to here my lord & husband & his escuse. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 42 A bad excuse is better, they say, then none at all. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 245 Stay gentle Helena, heare my excuse. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 Place..for Excuse, by which that which seemed a Crime, is proved to be none at all. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 853 To him she hasted, in her face excuse Came Prologue. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lame Excuse,* a sorry Shift or Evasion. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xxii. 202 Excuses are more than tacit confessions. 1761 F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* I. 305, I am weary of inventing excuses from absenting myself. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 70 The excuse was worse than the crime.

Comb. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. 175 Dinah was mistress of the whole art and mystery of excuse-making.

b. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvi. 156 None excuse can auayle, for it must be thus. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 405 As for excuse, which peradventure you wil make by reason of the great showers, I meane to admitt none. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 173 *Vlis.* Achilles will not to the field to morrow. *Ag.* What's his excuse? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 ¶ 8 He..has only time to taste the soup, makes a short excuse to the company [etc.].

3. That which serves to excuse, or which tends to extenuate (a fault or offence); a cause, reason, or ground for excuse; *esp.* in phrase *without excuse.* Also, a ground for release from duty.

1494 in *Eng. Gilds* 188 Noo man then be absent wᵗ-oute a resonable and sufficiaunt excuse. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More Let.* 9 Them am I bounde to beleve, and am dampned wyth-oute excuse yf I beleve them not. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* v. ii. 17 My Nephewes trespasse..hath the excuse of youth. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 140 Wondring .. why Eromilia would not be seene, for which he beleeved not her vow an excuse sufficient. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* cciii. (1743) X. 463 The consideration of our own impotency is no excuse to our sloth and negligence. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 129 They tell you for an excuse..that they did not think they were so much in debt. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. iv. (1817) 304 Seeking out some excuse to themselves for not receiving Jesus. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* Advt. 5 The external testimony of Christianity .. leaves infidelity without excuse. 1887 *Times* 29 Aug. 13/6 Charged with knocking without lawful excuse at the door.

4. At Cards (in the game of Tarocco).

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 239 If a king is played, and you have not the queen to form a sequence, you play the fool, and this is called an *excuse.*

Excuse (ekskiū·z), *v.* Forms: 3-6 escuse(n, (4 excusi), 4-5 ascuse, -kuse, -kewse, -kewese, 4- excuse. Also aphetic SCUSE, q.v. [ME. *escusen, excusen,* ad. OF. *escuser, excuser,* ad L. *excūsāre,* f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *causa* CAUSE, accusation.]

I. To offer, or serve as, an exculpation for.

1. *trans.* To offer an apology for.

a. To attempt to clear (a person) wholly or partially from blame, without denying or justifying his imputed action. Chiefly *refl.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 304 Mon schal..nout werien [*v.r.* escusen] him ne siggen, Ich hit dude þuruh oðre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 Ne he ne may habbe skele: þet he him moȝe excusi. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xii. 19 Ȝe wenen, that we schulen excuse vs anentis ȝou. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 Whanne God asked her whi she had broke his comaundement .. she beganne to excuse her. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 6, I should rather excuse myself, then censure others. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* v. 84 My Lord has been to seek me in such a rage, that if you do not excuse me, it will be a parting quarrel. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 257 To excuse yourself, you publicly impeach your accomplice.

b. To seek to extenuate or remove the blame of (an acknowledged fault). † Also *rarely* with sentence as *obj.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12357 He [Adam] wulde haue excusede hys fame As who seyþ, 'Gode was to blame'. 1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Þe blondere defendeþ and excuseþ .. þe zennes of ham þet he wyle ulateri. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 77 For shame yit shuld she let, To excuse her velany by me. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 184 b, The Mayre sent the recorder ..to excuse the matter. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 92 She will well excuse Why at this time the dores are made against you. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 17, I had rather expose mine own defects..then excuse thereby a totall neglect of my duty. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 394 So spake the Fiend, and with necessitie..excus'd his devilish deeds. 1751 E. HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 216 She .. excused having made him wait. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 372 He is driven to..excusing a step, which it is not possible to justify. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 368 It was a strange proceeding, to be excused only..by the pressure of the times.

c. *absol.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 363 Neuer excuse; for when the plaiers are all dead, there need none to be blamed. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xix. 97 To accuse, requires lesse Eloquence than to excuse.

† d. [after L. *excusare se esse,* etc.] *To excuse* (a person or thing) *to be,* etc., *to excuse oneself that,* etc.: to allege by way of excuse or explanation, that (it is), etc. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 7 No man may excuse him 'þat he ne is sum tyme stird fra synn to gode'. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 6 Couþest þou nat excuse þe .. þat þow nome no more þan neode þe tauhte? *a* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xcv. 309 The prouost .. excusynge hym selfe that he knew nothynge of yᵉ trewes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 10 Excusing himselfe that it was reason to yeeld to him, that commaunded thirtie Legions. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. i. 323 The Father excepts the Nerves of the Privity manifestly hollow, which nevertheless his Son excuses to have been meant of the hollow Ligaments of the Privity.

† 2. To maintain the innocence of (a person); to defend from an accusation (*of*); to maintain the rightness of, seek to justify (an action). *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 40 The thef..escusede Jhesu Cryst, And hym gelty gan ȝelde. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4045 Sche of þat sclaunder excused hire al-gate. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 427 She desired no-thinge ellis But to excusen Eneas. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 323 John Mather askused hymsell ..wᵗ ij men sworyn apon a boke. 1526-34 TINDALE *Rom.* ii. 15 Their thoughtes accusynge one another or excusynge. 1531 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* liv. 148 a, Howe may the playntyfe there be excused of an untruthe? 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 140 To excuse him of the death of the archbishop Thomas. 1696 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* ii. 66 To have excused these two commands from a palpable contradiction.

† b. with complement, or *to be* (so and so). *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xlvii. 281 Is there not any of vs all that can excuse himselfe to bee vnsubject to such haughtinesse. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Porrex* vii, Can I excuse my selfe deuoide of faut.

3. To obtain exemption or release for; to allege reasons for the exemption of (a person) from a duty or obligation. Const. † *for, from,* in early use with *that . . . not.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 33 He him excuseþ þet he hit ne may do. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Al þe oþer schul comen to þe placebo and dirige..but ȝif he may hym excuse resonabely. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 141 He excused him be the werre that he had with Frauns. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 172, I promessed the Kenge I wolde make in al haste a new schepe..were fore, I pray ȝowe helpe to askewese me fore my komenge. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* v. v. 46 Clarence excuse me to the King my Brother. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 356 Captain Swan excused himself, and said .. he would have nothing to do with it. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 361, I excus'd myself upon account of my being oblig'd to return speedily to Oxford. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 5. 96, I am very willing to excuse myself from entering upon this great branch of Logic.

absol. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 18 Alle bigunnen togidere to excuse [1388 excusen hem].

† b. To beg off from (doing something); to decline with apologies. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 204 Willing him..with all hast to repayre unto hym, which oftentymes he had excused by syckenes and debilitie of his body. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's China* 162 They could not excuse to go vnto them to accomplish their commandement. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 71 To morrow be in readinesse, to goe, Excuse it not: for I am peremptory. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. (1629) 14 He did what he could to excuse it, yet their importunities would not cease till he undertooke it. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiii. (*heading of ch.*), The Bishop of Ely excuseth his ministring in the chapel by reason thereof. 1754 J. HILDROP *Misc. Wks.* II. 123 He pressed me..to dine with him, which I excused.

† 4. To screen, shelter. [Cf. late L. *se a calore excusare* (Palladius).] To save from punishment or harm, *esp.* by suffering (in a person's stead); to exempt (a person) from a duty by taking his place. Const. *of, from. Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 7 He suffirs nan to be þat may excuse þaim of the hete of his luf. 1461-83 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 16 Every officer in unitie of love applyed to excuse other by servyce and attendaunce. *Ibid.* 82 Everye yoman to helpe to excuse others for his busyness in his absence. 1543 SIR J. WALLOP in Maclean *Carew* 126, I wold wische to God the next kynesman I have..had excused him. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 426, I would her life might have beene excused by my death. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi, An Armature .. often excuses the more useful parts of his head from harm. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 82 ¶ 3 At School, he was whipped thrice a Week for Faults he took upon him to excuse others.

† b. To regard as exempt or safe *from. rare.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 28, I excuse not Constantine from a fall off his Horse .. upon the wearing those nayles on his bridle.

5. Of things, circumstances, etc.: To serve as an excuse or exculpation for.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 31 Such ignorance excusyth not errorys in mannys lyfe. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. iii. 4 Other men's superstition..will not excuse mens superfluity. 1702 POPE *Wife of Bath* 97 Shape excuses the defects of face. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law. Rep.* 13 The wife's presence will not excuse the husband. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 434 There are some acts of injustice which no national interest can excuse.

absol. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 2 Ignorance will not excuse. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. I. 163 Ignorance .. will .. just as little, excuse in one case as in the other.

b. In *passive.* To have a sufficient excuse; to be freed from blame.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 27 If þou leue nedfull besynes of actyf lyfe..by-cause of desire..to gyffe þe to gastely ocupacyone, wenande þat þou arte thereby excusede .. þou dose noghte wysely. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., John* 57 b, The common people and the vnlearned are to be holden excused, and may be forgeuen. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* v. 26 If a warrant..come from the King to sell wood upon the ground whereof I am tenant..I am excused in waste. 1787 *Minor* 96 Cupid being blind was partly excused accompanying a counterfeit.

II. To accept an excuse for or from.

6. a. To accept a plea in exculpation of (a person); to judge leniently on the ground of extenuating circumstances. Const. † *of, for.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 281 To be excused I make requeste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 908 Although his ire here gylt accused, Yet in his resoun he hem bothe excused. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 7305 Þai were excused þan, for why þai did wrange vnwitandly. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 157 He is totally Excused, for the reason next before alledged. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 85 We may excuse altogether those who labour under the illusions of actual insanity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 179 The people may be excused for following tradition only.

b. Phrase, *Excuse me*: used parenthetically in conversation as apology for an impropriety in speech, etc., or as a polite way of disputing a statement.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 87 *Pan.* Hector is not a better man than Troylus. *Cre.* Excuse me. *Pan.* He is elder. 1889 A. LANG *Lett. Lit.* iii. (ed. 2) 33 That infernal (excuse me) coward and villain.

c. To admit apology for, overlook, condone (a fault, offence, impropriety, etc.); to regard indulgently, pardon the faults of (a performance). Also with indirect personal object.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 2, I prey..every discret persone..to have my rewde endytyng for excused. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 107 Some tymes we excuse a fault and accuse the reporter. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 54 We cite our faults, That they may hold excus'd our lawlesse liues. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. vii. 11, I must excuse, What cannot be amended. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 125 It is a very dangerous mistake to excuse these vile inclinations upon the tenderness of their age. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 215 (Excuse some courtly stains) No whiter page than Addison's remains. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, Excuse my glove, Thomas. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1854) I. 13/2 If ever despondency and asperity could be excused in any man, they might have been excused in Milton. 1857 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 217 The boldest heart may be excused a shudder.

7. To set free (a person) from a task, duty, obligation; dispense from payment, attendance, etc. Const. †*for*, *from*; also with double obj.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 19, I preie thee, haue me excusid. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 7 That they come to þe dirige.. but he haue a resonable cause to be excused. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. i. 3 *Shal.* You shall not away to night. *Fal.* You must excuse me, M. Robert Shallow. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 33/1 Laud attended..throughout that whole journey, which he.. no doubt would have been excused from. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 85 She sent word to all the Ladies of Brussels and Antwerp, she would excuse them for their Visits. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 295 He would not be excused..from going back with us. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, Your ladyship must excuse me; I'm called away by particular business. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Two Guardians* III. iv, *Beauchamp.* Come, shake hands, and be friends. *St. Albans.* Excuse me, Mr. Courtington. *Mod.* The jury were excused from attendance for the rest of the week. He was excused the entrance-fee.

8. 'To remit; not to exact' (J.); to grant excuse for the want or absence of; to dispense with.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ix. 35 If any man shall from hence conclude, the Moone is second in magnitude unto the Sun, he must excuse my beliefe. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 58, I must beg you to excuse my waiting on you for a little while. 1814 BYRON *Note in Orig. MS.* Wks. (1846) 90/1 *note*, He will excuse the '*Mr.*'—we do not say *Mr.* Cæsar. 1836 LYTTON *Duchess de la Vallière* v. v, From our royal court We do excuse your presence.

†**Excu·sedly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. *excused*, pa. pple. of EXCUSE *v.* + -LY².] In a manner admitting of excuse; with (more or less) excuse.

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justin's Hist. World* 297 More excusedly to perform what he had determined. *Ibid.* 403 He hoped that he more excusedly should commit Sacriledge.

Excuseless (ekskiū·slės), *a.* [f. prec. + -LESS.] Without excuse.

1. Of a person: a. Having no excuse to offer.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 5 Because..that Poticaries shoulde be excuselesse .. I have shewed in what places .. the herbes growe. 1608 W. SCLATER *Malachy* (1650) 5 Then surely are we utterly excuseless. 1711 *Peace in Divinity* 2 The Reprobate shall have such Grace only procur'd for him, as will render him excuseless.

†b. Not offering an excuse. *Obs.*

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* II. ii, Charity is a naked child ..Naked, because excuselesse and simple.

2. Of things: Admitting of no excuse; inexcusable.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 96 Such an excuselesse sinne is vnthankefulnesse. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 301 Excuselesse is the idle mans *nihil agendo*, sleeping out his Lamp. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvi. P 3 The voluntary enslaving my self is more excuseless. 1889 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Sept. 894/2 An absolutely excuseless egotism.

†**Excu·sement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *escusement*: see EXCUSE *v.* and -MENT.] = EXCUSE *sb.* 2.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 76 Thilke excusement was none.

Excuser (ekskiū·zəɹ). [f. EXCUSE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who excuses.

1. One who offers an excuse for or extenuates (a fault).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Excuseur*, an excuser. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xi. (1851) 89 Miserable excusers. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1761 III. 189 In vain would his excusers endeavour to palliate his enormities by imputing them to madness. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 164 She was the excuser-general of the neighbourhood, turned every speech and action the sunny side without. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iv. 92 To the sophistries of such an excuser, Sir Samuel Romilly once wrote [etc.].

†2. One who obtains the release of another from a duty, etc., by taking his place; a substitute, deputy. Cf. EXCUSE *v.* 4. *Obs.*

1461-83 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 65 The Steward and Thesaurers excusers and attorneys .. may take it in absence of the gretter and elder.

Excusing (ekskiū·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXCUSE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb EXCUSE in various senses; also, an instance of this; a plea or ground of excuse.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxl. 3 Swa be oure lippis..sperd til excusynge of syn. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 512 3if þis excusinge were soþ. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6588 Noon excusynges A parfit man ne shulde seke. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst., Annunc.* 78 They sayde ther helpyd none excusyng, And wed us thus togeder. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 103 Those lawes concerninge excusinge of tutors and curators are verie seldome..practised. 1664 SOUTH *Serm. John* xv. 15 (1737) II. ii. 58 Many..things..may go a great way towards an excusing of the agent.

Excu·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That excuses, or makes excuse; containing an excuse.

Hence **Excu·singly** *adv.*, in an excusing tone or manner; by way of excuse.

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 93 His excusing words, that they, etc. 1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 213 Others.. omit the most..excusing Circumstances. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* vi. 83 She remembered excusingly that [etc.]. 1883 J. G. BUTLER in *Bible Wk.* II. 35 Peter..had spoken so gently, and even excusingly, to the crucifiers of Christ.

†**Excu·sive,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EXCUSE *v.* + -IVE.] That tends to excuse; excusing.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 288 Our eares are deafe to all excusive pleas.

Hence †**Excu·sively** *adv.*

1641 *Disc. Prince Henry* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 522 To the first, he gave answers satisfactorily.—To the other, excusively.

†**Excu·ss,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *excuss-* ppl. stem of *excutĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *quatĕre* to shake; the vb. had also the sense of searching a person by shaking his loose robe. Cf. sense 2.]

1. *trans.* To shake off, cast off, get rid of. Said with reference to things material and immaterial.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 239 To brush over their Horses with a little linnen instrument..whereby they excusse all dust from the beast. —*Serpents* (1653) 603 Snakes with tender skin excuss'd their years enlarge. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 164* That the exterior shell and all glumosity may be excussed. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 12 They could not totally excuss the notions of a deity out of their minds. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 119 The holy soul's release..will excuss and shake off this drowsy sleep.

2. To shake out the contents of anything; hence, to investigate thoroughly, discuss (a question or document); also, to get (the truth) *from* (a person).

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 689 If I should..take in hand your Popishe portues and .. excusse euery Popishe martyr and sancte there canonised. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 496 Saint Augustine doth more fully excusse and handle this argument. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 59, I then excussid the matter. 1654 JUNIUS (Webster 1864), To take some pains in excussing some old documents. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 438 To examine a Delinquent on Oath to excuss the Truth of some Crime from him.

3. *Mod. Civ. Law.* [Cf. OF. *escosser*, *escousser*, 'saisir, dépouiller' (Godef.).] To seize, take in execution (a debtor's goods).

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 272 The Person of a Man ought not by the Civil Law to be taken for a Debt, unless his Goods and Estate has been first excuss'd. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

†**Excu·ssable,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be shaken off.

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

†**Excu·ssion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *excussiōn-em*, n. of action f. *excut-ĕre*: see EXCUSS.]

1. The action of shaking, casting, or putting out or off, material or immaterial things.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 125 The new bunches swelling vp..do thrust off the old horns, being holpe..by the willing excussion of the beast that beareth them. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 3 The iust excussion of that seruile yoke. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. vi. 183 Extrusion or excussion of the Muscle that moves the Jaw. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 73 Fire is, by excussion, kindled from flint. 1698 *Consid. conc. Succession & Alleg.* 33 The late King's Excussion of his Regal Authority. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. 'Diligent inquisition or examination' (Bailey). RICHARDSON cites an example of this sense from Wats' tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* (1640) vi. ii. 274; but the word is a misprint for *excursion* (the original having *excursio*).

3. *Mod. Civ. Law.* [Cf. OF. *escussion* in same sense.] Seizure of goods for debt, etc.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 453 Debarring..the exceptions of Prescription, Excussion, etc. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 272 If upon such an Excussion there are not Goods found sufficient..his Body may be attach'd. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in ASH, etc.

†**Excu·ssive,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *excuss-* ppl. stem of *excut-ĕre* (see EXCUSS) + -IVE.] Designed for shaking out.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 484 Sieves made of Horses-hairs..called..sometimes excussive incernicles.

†**Excu·tient,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *excutient-em*, pr. pple. of *excutĕre*: see EXCUSS.] 'Shaking off' (Bailey *folio* 1730-6). 1775 in ASH.

Excutifi·dian, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *excut(i)-* stem of *excutĕre* (see EXCUSS) + *fid-es* faith + -IAN.] 'One who believes that saving faith or grace can be wholly lost or shaken off' (Davies *Suppl. Gloss.*).

a 1656 BP. HALL *Lett. Fall. fr. Grace* Rem. Wks. (1660) 389, I am sorry that any of our new Excuti-fidians should pester your Suffolk.

†**Exde·cimate,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. Ex- *pref.*¹ + L. *decim-āre* (f. *decimus* tenth, f. *decem* ten) + -ATE³. Cf. EDECIMATION.] *trans.* 'To tithe out' (Cockeram 1623-6).

Ex div., abbrev. *Ex dividend*: see Ex *prep.* 2.

Exe, obs. form of AX, AXE *sb.*¹ and ².

Exeat (e·ksi¸æt). [L. *exeat* let (him) go out, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exīre* to go out: see EXIT.]

‖ A. In Lat. use as verb.

In plays of the early 16th c. used as a stage direction, equivalent to the later EXIT. (So also **E·xeant,** 'let (them) go out', for which EXEUNT was afterwards used.)

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 275 Exeant. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 19 Exeat.

B. *sb.* A permission to go out. [So used in Fr.]

1. A permission to leave the diocese, granted to a priest by the bishop.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1855 R. BOYLE *Boyle v. Wiseman* 71 Armed with the above exeat, I immediately applied for employment to the..Bishop of Southwark.

2. In English public schools and colleges, in monastic houses, etc.: A permission for temporary absence. Also **E·xeant,** such a permission granted to more than one person.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., His master has given him an exeat. 1806 K. WHITE *Let.* 30 June, He would not give me an exeat, without which no man can leave his college for the night. 1852 C. A. BRISTED *Eng. University* I. 193 *note*, Exeats .. were never granted [at King's Coll. Camb.] but in cases of life and death. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* 259 How shall I get my exeat to go to London.

Execate, -ation, var. ff. EXCECATE, -ATION.

Execrable (e·ksĭkrăb'l), *a.* Also 5 excecrable, 6 *Sc.* execrabill, 7 exsecrable. [ad. L. *execrābil-is* (*exsecrābil-is*), (*a*) execrating, cf. sense 1; (*b*) accursed, detestable, f. *execr-ārī* (*exsecr-ārī*): see EXECRATE. Cf. Fr. *exécrable.*]

†1. Expressing or involving a curse; hence, of an imprecation: Awful, fearful. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* ii. 11 Aungels..beren not a3ens hem the execrable..doom. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 1802 A Cursing and oth execrable. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* II. ii, Did we then..here plant ourselves, With execrable oaths never to look On man? *c* 1630 in Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 108 (1810) 110 A fearful and execrable curse on all such as shal diminish..it.

2. Of persons and things: Deserving to be execrated or cursed; abominable, detestable.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. (1890) 19 Full of so excecrable cruelte. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 36/2 The execrable desire of soueraintee, prouoked him to theire destruccion. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* Wks. (Rtldg.) 95/2 Thou execrable dog. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 64 O execrable Son so to aspire Above his brethren. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 68 It was..shut out of the Walls of the City, as an execrable and polluted place. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc. Magistrates* Wks. III. 427 That execrable Fraternity of Blasphemers, lately set up within this city of Dublin. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 169 He is either a lover of parasites.. or else the most execrable cynic. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii, A knot of ruffians..With execrating execrable eyes.

†b. That is put under a curse; accursed. *Obs.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Cor.* xii. 3 No man speaking in the Spirite of God, calleth Iesus execrable. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xvii. (1611) 209 Reserue, as..Saul did, execrable things, to worship God withall.

†c. Calling forth expressions of horror; piteous, horrifying, shocking. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. (1890) 22 Ye aduentures of fortune harde & dyuersly excecrable. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 529 Whereby brake out that execrable Rage. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (1632) 36 The heav'n put out his guilty eye, That durst behold so execrable sight. 1613 R. HILL *Commun. Instruct.* 20 His [the Minister's] breaking of bread..[doth signifie] the execrable passion of Christ. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *On Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. (1730) I. 49 Bellona me invites To seas of blood, and execrable sights. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. iii. 33 The execrable image of this scene.

3. *hyperbolically.* Calling forth expressions of extreme disgust; of wretched quality, bad beyond description. [So mod.Fr. *exécrable.*]

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 79 His execrable paradox. 1753 ARMSTRONG *Taste* 15 Blindly we .. good, and bad, and execrable swallow. 1789 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* II. 191 Our mule-drivers were wicked enough to carry us to an execrable posada. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 127 The versification..was, to say no worse of it, execrable. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* iii, What execrable weather.

Hence **E·xecrableness.**

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Execrableness*, accursedness, impiousness. 1775 in ASH.

Execrably (e·ksĭkrăbli), *adv.* [f. EXECRABLE + -LY².] In an execrable manner.

†a. So as to deserve execration (*obs.*). b. Accursedly, abominably, detestably, atrociously.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-Mastix* I. vi. ii. 154 These Playes themselves must certainely be execrably odious to all good Christians. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1362 What act more execrably unclean? 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* I. 14 'Tis Fustian all; 'tis execrably bad. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* I. iii, They [the shoes] pinch me execrably. 1794 V. KNOX *Antipolemus* 27 The object of a battle was..sordid lucre, or something still more execrably flagitious. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxxvii, Bells execrably rung for some hours every evening. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 6 Pictures, execrably bad in all cases.

Execrate (e·ksĭkre¸it), *v.* [f. L. *execrāt-* (*exsecrāt-*) ppl. stem of *execrāri* (*essecrāri*) to curse, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *sacrāre* to devote religiously (in good sense, to a deity; in bad sense, to destruction), f. *sacr-um* (masc. nom. *sacer*) devoted, religiously set apart; hence, in good sense, hallowed to a deity, SACRED; and in bad sense, devoted to destruction, accursed. Cf. *consecrate.*]

†1. *trans.* To pronounce a curse upon; to declare accursed. *To execrate out*: to drive out with a curse. *Obs. rare.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxviii. (1840) 229 His own share [of goods] he execrated, and caused it to be burnt. 1691 ED. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xv. 272 Became execrated out of Paradise.

absol. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 13 It is one thing ..to excommunicate, another to curse and execrate.

† b. Occasionally used by way of antithesis to *consecrate*: To make unholy. *Obs.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 193 The bastard Bischope, who yit was not execrated (consecrated thei call it). 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 33 Execrating a Protestant Parish Church one day, and consecrating it the next. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 156 As if meer plebeian noyse .. were enough to..execrate anything as..devilish.

2. To imprecate evil upon (as an expression of hatred); to express or feel intense loathing or abhorrence for; to abhor, detest.

1561 tr. *Calvin's* 4 *Godly Serm.* i. D j, The Iewes .. of that time..are commaunded..to execrate the idolatrie of the Chaldeans. *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J.), Some form contrary to that which they lately execrated and detested. 1765 G. COLMAN *Terence* Pref. 42 Le Fevre wrote a most elegant copy of Latin verses, execrating the Flute. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 58 The name of Arius was execrated. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 543 Their views..would have been execrated as impious novelties.

† **3.** To call down (something) *upon* (a person) as a curse; to imprecate. *Obs. rare.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 374 In maintenance of a falsehood..he execrated vpon himselfe a choaking.

4. *intr.* To utter curses.

1786 *Francis, the Philanthropist* III. 3 He received a thousand curses from his master, who continued to execrate, the whole way to Dartford. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., The Ghost*, He execrated Ere he crawled into bed. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. IV. iii. 294 England .. execrates lamentably over its William Conqueror.

Hence **E·xecrated** *ppl. a.*, accursed, detested. **E·xecrating** *ppl. a.*, that execrates.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 174 If any man who serves at the altar be accused of a crime..let him eat the execrated bread [mistranslation of OE. *corsnæd*]. 1769 *Oxford Mag.* II. 144/1 This execrated, because culpable child. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1371 We saw this execrated island at the distance of about four leagues. 1829 *The Bengallee* 61 All these .. spake execrating volumes against the complicated cruelty. 1878 [see EXECRABLE 2].

Execration (eksɨkrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *execrātiōn-em* (*exsecrātiōn-em*), n. of action f. *execrā-ri* (*exsecrā-ri*) to EXECRATE. Cf. Fr. *exécration.*]

1. The action of execrating.

† a. The action of solemnly laying under a curse; an instance of this. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xv. 15 Thei sworen to the Lord with a grete voice..with execracioun. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. to Cartwright* 34 The power of the word..to rebuke and giue ouer to execration. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Author's Prayer 21 The execration of the Son of Thy Love. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 84 To assist with the religious ceremony of execration. 1754–62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxi. 210 The ecclesiastics..kept the world in subjection by holy execrations. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xxvi. 28 An oath of execration on the transgressor.

b. The utterance of curses (as an expression of hatred).

1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 379 IV. 174 The Lord Chancellor was taken and brought amid universal execration of the People before the Lord Mayor. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VIII. 104 The name of Maurice was mentioned, with execration. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 79 A tempest of execration and derision..burst on the servants of the Company.

c. Utter detestation; intense abhorrence.

[1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Cor.* xvi. 22 If any man loue not the Lord Iesus Christe, let him be had in execration.] 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 11/2 It [the title pope] is now worthilie come into contempt and execration. *a* 1699 STILLINGFLEET (J.), The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit on the ground in token of execration. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 282 The Peruvian Indians held the name..in execration. 1848 MARIOTTI *Italy* I. i. 91 The Sicilian Vespers have long been made a subject of horror and execration.

2. An uttered curse; an anathema, an imprecation.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 949 All the Country.. with Execrations detested them. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x, With such black and bitter execrations..she fills the air. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 21 The Romane proverbiall execration, *abi in malam Crucem.* 1793 MRS. E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* II. 207, I could write volumes..in execrations against the match. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* x, Lords, Whose very dogs would execrations howl Against his lineage. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iv. 100 A man who.. would have been hunted from society with execrations.

3. That which is execrated; an object of cursing.

1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xliv. 12 They shall be an execration and a reproach. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xiv. 22 Clumsy Poet-rabble, an age's execration!

† **Execra·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EXECRATI-ON + -OUS.] Of the nature of an execration.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 99 A whole volley of..execratious wishes.

Execrative (e·ksɨkrē·tiv), *a.* [f. *execrāt-* ppl. stem of *execrāri* (*exsecrāri*) to EXECRATE + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to execration; prone to execration; characterized by or containing an execration.

1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxvii. 121 Manifold..opportunities.. for the captain and pilot to exercise their execrative faculties. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. i, Into the body of the poor Tatars execrative Roman History intercalated an alphabetic letter; and so they continue Tartars of fell Tartarean nature, to this day. 1871 — in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 99 On which day Nigger Question [in 'Fraser'] had come out with execrative shrieks from several people.

Hence **E·xecratively** *adv.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. i, When .. those Northmen ..came in..foul old Rome screamed execratively her loudest.

E·xecrator (e·ksɨkrē·tər). *rare.* [a. L. *execrātor* (*exsecrātor*), f. *ex(s)ecrāri*: see EXECRATE.] One who execrates or pronounces an execration.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 311 O that it had turned..to a mortal quinsy, and..had choked the old execrator. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* v. vi, The curse worked best in the absence of the execrator.

† **Execratory,** *sb. Obs.* [as if ad. L. **ex(s)ecrātōrium*, neut. sb. f. *ex(s)ecrāri*: see EXECRATE and -ORY.] 'A formulary of execrations' (Todd).

1675 L. ADDISON *State Jews* xx. 179 The Execratory .. Wherein they profoundly curse the Christians.

Execratory (e·ksɨkrē·təri), *a.* [as if ad. L. **exsecrātōrius*, f. *exsecrāri*: see prec. Cf. Fr. *exécratoire.*] Of or pertaining to execration; of the nature of or containing an execration.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 82 The King..sware to keepe all Liberties vpon paine of that execratory sentence. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiv, Narrating Lancelot's fanatical conduct, without execratory comment.

Exect, etc.: see EXSECT, etc.

Executable (ekse·kiŭtăb'l), *a.* [f. EXECUTE *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. Fr. *exécutable.*] That can be executed, performed, or carried out.

1796 in *Bentham's Wks.* (1842) XI. 114 Without communication with the river .. the Contract not executable. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. x. (1876) 246 Truths profound and executable only in ages. 1856 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 244 The whole project..is set down as executable at eight millions. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 249 [An intention] not executable either when the time came.

Executancy (ekse·kiŭtănsi). [f. EXECUTANT: see -CY.] The qualification of an executant; power and skill in performing (music).

1858 *Times* 30 Nov. 10/5 Such music lying hardly within the sphere of amateur executancy. 1866 MACFARREN in *Athenæum* No. 2004 Musical progress..in executancy.

Executant (ekse·kiŭtănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *exécutant*, pr. pple. of *exécuter* to EXECUTE.]

A. *adj.* That performs (music). *rare.*

1865 *Reader* No. 123. 523/2 Any living executant musician.

B. *sb.*

1. *gen.* One who executes, performs, or carries out. Const. *of.*

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 151 This world may be regarded..as the stage of divine agency, using the visible actors as the executants of an invisible thought. 1860 *Times* 11 Oct. 10/6 Mr. Philip being the executant of the whole of the work. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 2003 Absolve then me law's mere executant.

2. *esp.* A musical performer.

a 1859 DE QUINCY in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) II. xix. 174 All great executants on the organ. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 90 The soul, at once composer and executant. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xvi, Rosamond, with the executant's instinct, had seized his manner of playing.

† **Executative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. next: see -ATIVE.] = EXECUTIVE.

1647 *Mercurius Brit., His Spectacles* 4 The derived and executative power in Parliamentary Acts.

Execute (e·ksɨkiut), *v.* Also 5 excecute, 6 exequute, *Sc.* exsecute. [ad. Fr. *exécute-r* = Pr. *executar*, Sp. *ejecutar*, It. *esecutare*, ad. med.L. *execūtāre*, f. L. *ex(s)ecūt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)equī* lit. 'to follow out', f. *ex-* out + *sequī* to follow.]

I. To follow out into effect, carry out.

1. *trans.* To follow out, carry into effect (an intention, purpose, plan, instruction, or command.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 806 The destine..That executeth .. The purveans, that God hath seye byforn. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* 414 To execute the biddyng of the Kyng. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 13 When ye thinke any good thought execute it. 1555 EDEN *Decades IV. Ind.* 71 Yet durst they at noo tyme execute theyr lordes commaundemente. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* civ. 4 To execute his dreadful Will. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. v. I. 371 The capital of all the individuals of a nation..is capable of executing only certain purposes. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* ix. 97 Large orders, which we have been unable to execute. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, The boy departed to execute his commission. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 16 The regent and his friends imagined measure after measure, which they wanted resolution to execute.

absol. 1606 DANIEL *Fun. Poem Earl Devon.* 211 With courage on he goes; doth exiquute With counsell. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* I. ii, Judgment commands, But resolution executes. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 797 When I bid 'em execute, 'tis done.

† b. To give practical effect to (a passion, sentiment, principle). Also, to bring (a weapon) into operation. *Obs.*

14.. *Circumcis.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 88 Tyrranitis that the bodye slethe..To execute hur venym vp by deth. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 10 b, To execute his dampnable enuye. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 83 The people..refrayned not..untill they had executed the full of their malice. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. vii. 6 In fellest manner execute your arme. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. iii, What! may I not look upon my dagger? Speak villain, or I will execute the point on thee. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 338 He attempted to execute his Rage and Malice upon him.

c. To carry into effect ministerially (a law, a judicial sentence, etc.). Cf. 6.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxxiv. (1483) 82 The gouernement .. shold be admynystred and executed by suche as were of grettest bounte. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 41 Whan dew diligence have be shewed by us in executing the saide right. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 213 This judgement..was..executed before the Castell gate of Bristow. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 5/1 After his return, he [Villiers] executed the same authority in conferring all favours..and revenging himself [etc.]. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* 3 Good laws should execute themselves in a well regulated state. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 487 The only reparation ..was the putting Fausta..to death; which was, accordingly, executed upon her. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. iii. (1857) 225 No choice was left to the civil magistrate but to execute the terrible sentence of the law against heretics. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 355/1 The messenger .. has given the citation, or executed the diligence.

d. To perform or carry out the provisions of (a will).

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 30 To..se that my wille be executyd trewly. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 150 *Executor*..the person that shall execute his Testament. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Executor*, a person nominated by a testator..to see his will, and testament, executed or performed. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 360/1 The acknowledgment of the debts by the defunct in his last will, which it is the duty of the executor to execute.

2. To carry out, perform (an action, operation, movement, etc., that has been planned or prescribed, or that requires skill or care).

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 To seke & execute þe werkes..most acceptable to hym. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 25 The kyng anchises lamentit the distructione of the superb troy, exsecutit be the princis of greice. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 28 To make John the redyer too execute the worke enioyned vntoo hym. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* x. 30 Thou hast done well in executing that which is right in mine eyes. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii. 198 Always averse from executing so terrible an action. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 19 To discover what is necessary to execute, at the instant the adversary exposes his body. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. ii, The Prince executed a blast with great skill. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* V. xxxi. 309 Moreau executed a change of front, arranging his army parallel to that of the enemy. 1884 *Punch* 25 Oct. 195/2 They..execute .. a wild dance.. as Act-drop descends.

† b. *spec.* To perform, celebrate (ceremonies, religious service). *Obs.*

1450 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 6 Who shall execute yᵉ fest of solempnite. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xxxii, To ordeyne ministers to execute service. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 114 Not any real and true sacrifice .. executed by the priest. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* vi. *annot.*, The Clergie..when they doe not execute or say Masse themselues. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 417 Ancient Forms .. properly executed .. by .. venerable Men.

absol. 1546 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. A. 5 The Bishop of Winchester was appointed to make the sermon: and..to execute. 1709 — *Ann. Ref.* I. ix. 127 The Abp of Canterbury..who did execute, began the service.

c. To perform acts of (justice, cruelty, vengeance, etc.). *arch.*

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. i, [God] executyth .. good & indyfferent justyce to..his creatures. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxviii. (1627) 286 Justice cannot be executed, nor any gouvernment or authority maintained. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* i. 25 Where they executed great severity, as well as in other places. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 332 Lord Clarendon says that all manner of cruelty was executed.

3. *Law.* To go through the formalities necessary to the validity of (a legal act, *e.g.* a bequest, agreement, mortgage, etc.). Hence, to complete and give validity to (the instrument by which such act is effected) by performing what the law requires to be done, as by signing, sealing, etc.

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 92 My counsel sends to execute a deed. 1804 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 434 The proposed treaty of peace..after being attentively perused, was executed by his Highness without the slightest hesitation. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. (1857) 6 Charles the Fifth executed an instrument by which he ceded to his son the sovereignty of Flanders. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 85 An undertaking to execute a mortgage if called on to do so.

absol. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 33 One who executes a deed for another .. must execute in the name of his principal.

b. *To execute an estate*: to convey or confer an estate in property, etc., *esp.* by some particular operation of law, as under the Statute of Uses. Cf. † *to make an estate* (ESTATE *sb.* 11 b).

1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Any person or persons .. which shall haue any estate to them executed by authority of this Act. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 55 A use may be created and the estate of the land thereupon executed. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* iv. 123 He hath fee simple executed in the same acre. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vii. 333 Which estates could not be executed or transferred from the common law grantee to the beneficiary.

4. a. To fulfil, discharge (an office, a function). Also, formerly, † To perform the functions of (an official position). † b. *absol.* or *intr.* Of a thing: To perform its functions, 'work' (*obs.*).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 133 He ordeyned anoþer pope for to execute þe office of holy chirche. *a* 1627 HAYWARD (J.), The cannon against St. Stephen's gate executed so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 78 A Fee belonging to the Place which he then executed. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 172 Dr. Fell would not suffer him to execute the place of architypographer. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 343 Places which..none but Maltese deputies can execute. 1863 COX *Institt.* III. viii. 718 The question arose how his office was thenceforth to be executed.

5. To carry out the design for (a product of art or skill); to produce as an artist or skilled workman; to perform (a musical composition).

1735 J. PRICE *Stone Br. Thames* 10 The Manner of executing the intended Bridge. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 146 Etchings .. executed in a bold and masterly manner. 1778 *Eliza Warwick* II. 31 She took in plain linen, and executed a good deal of it. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 97/2 The translation is wretchedly executed. 1822 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. vi. 192, I saw executed in marble the Mercury and the Hope. 1826 *Ibid*, II. vii. 259 An oratorio which he has this winter composed, but which has never yet been executed. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* vii. (1847) 75 Egbert..executed a Saxon version of the four Gospels.

absol. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 32 Every artist..executes in a manner peculiar to himself. 1774 *The Trinket* 46 Charlotte did not execute amiss.

II. To do execution upon.

[It is not quite clear whether these uses, which occur early in Fr. and med.L., were merely developed from 1 c, or whether they partly represent the etymological notion of L. *exsequi* 'to pursue to the end.']

6. To inflict capital punishment upon; to put to death in pursuance of a sentence. More fully, † *To execute to death* [= Fr. † *exécuter à mort*]. † *To execute by the head*: to behead.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* B iij b, To robbe and to stele wherfore they be hanged or otherwyse executed by Justyse. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxxvii, They were executed by dyuers tourmentes of dethe. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 13 b, Sir Thomas Blonte and all the other prysoners were executed. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 182 First of all Theotecnus himselfe..he executed to death. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* IV. (1599) 180 He was executed by the head the day following. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 514 Divers of their chieftains have been executed to death. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* Pref. (1691) A iij, No more Beggars in the Streets, nor executed for Thieves, than heretofore. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 133 Prosecuting and Executing those to death, who [etc.]. 1847 JAMES *Gowrie* xlvi, Three of the Earl's faithful servants were executed at Perth.

† b. Hence for: To put to death, kill. *rare.*

[1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 68 b/2 When death hathe done his office, executing all earthelye men.] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 82 Thou Aumerle, didst send two of thy men, To execute the Noble Duke at Callis.

† 7. To take the body of (a debtor) in execution. (See EXECUTION 7.) *Obs. rare.*

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. iv, Your brother..lies in bond executed for your debt.

† 8. [after Fr. *exécuter*.] To subject (a country) to military execution. (See EXECUTION 9.) *Obs.*

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1393/3 The French..are resolved to exact the Contributions..from the Mayery of Bolduc, and in case they are not paid, to execute the Countrey.

† III. 9. To deal with as an executor; to administer. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 352/3 Late euery executour be ware that he execute well the goodes of them that they haue charge of.

† **Execute,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 4–7 execut(t, 6 *Sc.* exsecut. [ad. L. *execūt-us*, pa. pple. of *exequī*: see EXECUTE *v.*] = EXECUTED.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 622 (Camp. MS.) But execut was al byside here leue At the goddes wyl. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* 255 Wher the domys and plees of the toun weren execut. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Ded. 2 The actis that 3our prudens garris daly be exsecut. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 863 Heir we .. Be this our letter Execute and Indorsat dewlie. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* ii. 75 The estate taile shall bee execute in the Donee. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1682/1 The said Archibald Earl of Argile to be Execute to the Death. 1711 *Countrey-M. Let. to Curat* 6 This act..was oftimes severely Execute.

Executed (e·ksɫkiu·tėd). *ppl. a.* [f. EXECUTE *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb. a. *gen.* Carried out, performed, practised, inflicted.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiv. (1851) 98 When those worst faults .. are committed, by whoso dares under strict and executed penalty. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 302 The Positiveness of sins of Commission, lies..in the executed Act.

b. *Law.* Of a consideration, contract, estate, etc.: Performed, carried out or into effect, completed, fulfilled; opposed to EXECUTORY, q.v.

1592 WEST 1*st Pt. Symbol.* § 44 C, Euerie estate is either executed maintenant, or executorie by limitation of vse. 1601–2 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 70 Two sorts of damages ..the one executorie, the other executed. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Executed fine.* 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 443 A contract may..be either executed..or it may be executory. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Executed Contract*, is where nothing remains to be done by either party. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 354/2 s.v.

Executer (e·ksɫkiutəɹ), [f. EXECUTE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who executes; = EXECUTOR 1.

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 4 Euerye suche personne..so doynge, and their fauctours..procurers, executers, and counsaylours. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1741) I. 119 The executers of his edicts. *a* 1734 DENNIS (J.), Sophocles and Euripides, in their most beautiful Pieces, are impartial executers of poetick justice. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* iv, An obedient executer of all his tyranny.

† **Executibi·lity.** *rare*—[1]. [f. L. *execūt-*; cf. EXECUTE *v.* and *perfectibility*.] Capability of being executed, performed, or carried out.

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1799, 176 The committee had seen the advantages of that principle, imperfect as its executibility was.

E·xecuting, *vbl. sb.* [f. EXECUTE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EXECUTE.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 60 For the due executyn and performauns of this my testament. 1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 The executing of any estate..to any person. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 239 These Bags (like executing waights) waighed downe his [St. Matthew's] Conscience. 1626 in Rymer *Fœdera* XVIII. 675/2 We doe give..for the executeing of the said Office..the Fee of twelve Pence.

E·xecuting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That executes.

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. i, With this bold executing arm I struck The..monster.

Execution (eksɫkiū·ʃən). Forms: 4 execucoun, 4–6 execucion, -cioun, -cyon, 4–7 -sio(u)n, -syon, 5 excecussyon, 6 executyon, excecucione, (exicucyon), *Sc.* exsecutione, (7 exequition), 6– execution. [ME. *execucion*, a. AF. *execucioun*, F. *exécution*, ad. L. *execūtiōn-em*, *exsecūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)equī*: see EXECUTE *v.*] The action of executing; the state or fact of being executed.

1. The action of carrying into effect (a plan, design, purpose, command, decree, task, etc.); accomplishment; an instance of this. Also, *To carry*, † *order*, *put in* or *into execution.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 472 He..Had every thing..put in Execucion. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* vi. 13 [vii. 1] Therfor Tathannai..and hise counseleris, diden execucioun ..bi that that kyng Darius hadde comaundid. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. i. 7 In all olde Storyes..is nat founde..that any suche Storye..was put in execucion. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 36, I like thy counsaile..and ..how well I like it, The execution of it shall make knowne. 1651 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 259 He beggs me to further the execusion of the Kings comission. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 208 To such extraordinary Thoughts, and such diligent executions, were owing all our successes in Spain. 1772 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 29 Oct., His intention and execution are not very near each other. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 507 The mode in which directions given to the Portuguese authorities are carried into execution. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 109, I .. determined to put into execution a plan I had formed. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 11 There are..eras of counsel and eras of execution.

† b. The giving practical effect to (a passion, sentiment, or principle); exercise (of powers); manifestation in act (*rarely*, in speech). *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 780 Workes .. are rather the executions and the ministring of righteousnesse. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 17 He may..represse them [his wicked inclinations] .. that they breake not out into any damnable execution. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 111 Scarse I can refraine The execution of my big-swolne heart Vpon that Clifford. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 466. ' 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 210. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 208 Griefe and rage .. caused me to breake forth into this reprehension and execution following—'Great is the crosse' [etc.]. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref. 21 My redemption from the execution of thy wrath.

c. The executing or carrying into effect (a law, agreement, writ, sentence, etc.). Cf. 7, 8.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 37 Bynde men to here wickid lawis & wrong execucions of hem. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Fynes..levyed for the execucion and performaunce of the said Indentures. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 209 The Writ came so late to his hands, that he could not.. make execution of it. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 109 To cause those laws to be put in execution. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 54 We have God's Precedent in the Execution of that Law to guide us. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, The coward is determined to put the law in execution against me. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 492 The sentence on this sepoy should be carried into execution. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. (1852) 185 Commissioners have been appointed to carry the act into execution.

2. The effecting or carrying out (a prescribed or designed operation or movement); the production (of a work of art or skill); the vocal or instrumental rendering (of a musical composition); in early use, † the performance (of rites or ceremonies). Hence often, The manner in which an operation, work, piece of music, is 'executed'.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 166 After the execution of divine service. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The excellency of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the execution. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 ₱ 3 This gentleman is, as to the execution of his work, a Mechanick. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 16 The two largest Piers were ordered into Execution, of solid Portland Stone. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Execution* is particularly used in French music, for the manner of singing. 1768 GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 85 His [Rembrandt's] execution is peculiar to himself. It is rough or neat, as he meant a scetch or a finished piece. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. iv. (1857) 243 A new palace..presenting in the beauty..of its execution one of the noblest monuments of the architecture of the eighteenth century. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 62/1 The execution of the requisite tools and machinery.

† b. An instance of the same; a performance.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 191 How it may ..be helpt..I will hereafter in my priuate executions declare. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 125 Look to your actions, to your doings, to your executions and performances. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 89 Those Executions, which are perform'd conformable to the Practice of the Ancients. *Ibid.* 94 Our Moderns, whose Executions are generally standing Monuments to their Shame.

c. Excellence of execution; *esp.* in the performance of music, mastery of the processes by which the required artistic effect must be produced.

1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 137 The term Execution is generally applied to that volubility of throat which expresses accurately such divisions. 1807 JAS. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 54 Most of them are taught music..and some have acquired a tolerable degree of execution. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xli, The circle..applauds..The lines, the feeling, and the execution. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* 176 They [statues] were not equal in execution to those of France. 1854 E. BRADLEY (C. Bede) *Verd. Green* II. ix, A firework piece of Music, in which execution takes the place of melody.

3. The performance or fulfilment (of an office or function). *To put in execution*: to execute.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Q iv, Before, the sense of seeing was delighted..now the sense of feeling beginnes to put in execution his office. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 139 The Sway, Reuennew, Execution of the rest .. be yours. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* IV. § 15. 401 Papists .. are by law interdicted the execution of ministeriall functions. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xli, You will have no obstruction from us in the execution of your duty. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. IV. i. 344 He gave himself up to..the due execution of his high duties.

† b. Action, operation. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 b, Whiche yf he had not tasted and put in execucyon, he sholde neuer haue dyed. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 Like the Dodoes wings, more to looke at, then for execution. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 116 The King had not with him above 4000 men..and of those scarce 1500 came up to Execution. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 295 The best Opportunity you can have for putting these [Poisonous] Balls in Execution, is when the Heavens are clouded over.

† 4. Efficiency in action, executive ability. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 4 Be his magnanyme proues ande martial exsecutione, he delyurit the holy land. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. xli. 1008 He was a man of much valour and execution. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 213 Lucullus..a captain of great execution lost his life by such a loue potion.

5. Effective action (*esp.* of weapons); destructive effect, infliction of damage or slaughter. Now almost exclusively in phr. *to do execution.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 36 An Adder when she doth vnrowle To do some fatall execution. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 84. 1605 — *Macb.* I. ii. 18 His brandisht Steele, Which smoak'd with bloody execution. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 4b, Short .. daggers are .. of greater execution amongst al sorts of armed men. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xiv. (1739) 26 Though the Canons roar loud, yet the execution is not mortal. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 26 The two gallant majors charged the rebells up thro the street, doing execution al the way. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xviii. 342 The most cruel execution is usually inflicted..on the backs of a..flying enemy. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. viii. (1857) 137 The shot, probably from the distance of the ships, did no great execution.

concr. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 45 The heart of the battaile, vsuallie called the slaughter of the field, or execution of the same.

b. *fig.* of the effect of arguments, personal charms, etc.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 683 Certain metaphysical arguments for a Deity..can do but little execution upon the minds of the generality. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* II. ii, You are so well dress'd .. that I fancy you may do Execution in a Country church. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i, Sophia's features were not so striking at first, but often did more certain execution. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.*, *Beatrice Mergler* 1 Black eyes, which might have done some execution had they been placed in a smoother face.

6. *Law.* The due performance of all formalities, as signing, sealing, etc., necessary to give validity to a deed or other legal document.

1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 17/1 Is the name..at the bottom of the paper, written as a witness to the execution? 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Execution of Deeds*, the signing, sealing, and delivery of them by the parties, as their own acts and deeds. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 462/2 One of Wayman's clerks attested Mrs. Headley's execution of the deed.

7. The enforcement by the sheriff, or other officer, of the judgement of a court; 'the obtaining of actual possession of anything acquired by judgement of law' (Coke *On Litt.* (1628) 154 a); chiefly, the seizure of the goods or person of a debtor in default of payment. Also in phrases, (*To have*) *for execution*, (*to be*, *take*) *in execution*, *to sue*, *take* (*forth*) *execution.*

Writ of execution, or simply *Execution*: the process under which the sheriff or other officer is commanded to execute a judgement. *To return an execution*: to report the service of the writ. So *return of execution.*

[1292 BRITTON I. i. § 5 A fere nos commaundementz..et les execucions de nos jugementz.] 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 36 § 1 It [shall] be lawefull..to sue execucion.. ayenst the seid sir Edward .. by write or wryttes of Elegit. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 157, I doo .. haue theyr bodyes in prisone for execution, tylle they haue made me payment. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 128/1 No action or sute taking effect..except also executions in law, awarded .. before the beginning of the parlement. 1592 WEST 1*st Pt. Symbol.* § 104 B, When he shall thinke it most to him conuenient to sue forth execution upon the said statute marchant. 1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvi, The Writ of Execution, that her Heading did purport. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* I. ii, Let our executions That lie upon the father be returned Upon the son. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 128 Did afterwardes take forth execution against the defendant .. and the partie was in execution. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 30 By the next Term is presented with an Execution, from his Taylor, or Landlord. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 315 Two bailifs endeavouring to enter a house .. upon an execution. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6404/7 A Prisoner in Execution at Ruthyn Gaol. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 447 Unless ..the writ of execution is actually delivered to the sheriff. 1807 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 37 One court never

awards execution on the judgment of another. **1817** SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 722 It may be prudent..to be prepared with an examined copy of the writ of possession and return of execution. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 302 A member having been taken in execution on a private debt before their [Parliament's] meeting. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 342 The English process in an ordinary execution is, etc.

b. Hence, in popular language: The actual levy or seizure of goods by a sheriff's officer.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, I am told he has had another execution in the house yesterday. **1840** HOOD *Up the Rhine* 233 A..squalid, comfortless room, hardly furnished enough to invite an execution. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xix, Coming..with a piteous tale that .. there was an execution in their house.

c. *Scots Law* (see quot.).

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 93 The Letters, with the Executions against the Prisoner. *Ibid.* 130 The Executor returns his Executions against the Criminals in the following manner. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Execution* by a Messenger-at-Arms or other officer of the Law..is an attestation under the hand of the messenger [etc.] that he has given the citation, or executed the diligence, in terms of his warrant for so doing.

¶ d. An alleged designation for a company of officers. *Obs.*—°

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, An Execution of Officerys.

8. The infliction of punishment in pursuance of a judicial sentence; an instance of this. (In legal use also more fully *criminal execution.*)

a. *gen.* (but chiefly with reference to corporal penalties).

c **1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 20 Medele þou merci with execusioun. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Wilful Rebel.* III. (1859) 575 Let us..fear the dreadful execution of God. **1640** W. PRYNNE *Petit.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. I. 76 The small Remainder of his Ears, left after his first Execution. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 105 Let others rejoice, in these public executions. **1827** A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 81 In..military executions, a medical man stands by and sees what the sufferer under the scourge can bear. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 3) I. 489 After the execution Dangerfield..was taken back to prison.

b. *spec.* The infliction of capital punishment; the putting (a person) to death in pursuance of a judicial or authoritative sentence. Also called †*execution of death.*

c **1360** *Song of Mercy* 37 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 119 Riht wolde sle vs. for vr sunne. Miht wol don execucion. **1471** DK. CLARENCE in *12th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* App. IV. I. 4 Edmund late Duc of Somerset taken and put to execucion. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 366 Maye ye doo execusion vpon hym. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxxvii. 27 To be put to dethe..by heddyng, fleyng, brennynge, and other Cruel Execucions. **1517** TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 69 To be put to execucion of Dethe by and bye. **1536** SIR W. KINGSTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 122 II. 63, I have told my lord of Rocheford that he be in aredynes to morow to suffur execusyon. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 25 Thys yere the commons of Cornwall arose..The captayns tane and put to excecucione. **1605** SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iv. 1 Is execution done on Cawdor? **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* IV. viii. 385 Disgrace, Torture, Execution of death..and other externall crosses like unto these. **1680** H. DODWELL 2 *Lett. of Advice* (1691) 39 The stakes and gridirons, and other the most terrible executions. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v. 137 To see an execution..of a man who had murdered. **1880** MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. liii. 147 The execution of these men did not even tend to prevent crime.

9. 'The ravaging and destroying of a country that refuses to pay contribution' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also *military execution.* [After Fr. *exécution.*]

1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* V. vi, You know his marches, You have seen his executions. Is it yet peace? **1689** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2423/3 To put the Dutchies .. under Military Execution, in case they do not pay, etc.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 8), as *execution man, Monday, part, place,* etc.; **execution-day** (see quot.); **Execution-Dock**, the dock (at Wapping) where criminal sailors were executed.

a **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, *Execution-day,* Washing-day. **1694** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* I Mar. (1857) III. 277 Some of the persons convicted lately for pyracy will be hanged at *Execution Dock on Saturday next. **1883** STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* xxix. (1886) 211 It..looks mighty like a hornpipe in a rope's end at Execution Dock by London town. *c* **1575** *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 200 Good *execution-man, for need Help me with him away. **1891** W. J. LOFTIE *Lond. City* 125 A Sunday always elapsed between 'Trial Friday' and *'Execution Monday'. **1710** NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* ii. 96 Policy agrees with Prudence, as to the *Execution part, the use of fit or effectual means. **1594** NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 168 To the *execution place was he brought.

Hence **Execu·tion** *v. Obs.*, = EXECUTE *v.* 6.

1565 T. STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 18 The executioner..desired..that he might be executioned, ether for him or with him.

Execu·tional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the execution of a plan or design.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 275 Employments, whether preparatory to or executional in war.

Execu·tioneering, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* That is employed in executions (of criminals).

a **1834** LAMB *Inconven. fr. being Hanged* Wks. 563 The cimetar of an executioneering slave in Turkey.

Executioner (eksɪ́kiū·ʃənəɪ). Also 6 **exequutioner.** [f. EXECUTION *sb.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who executes or carries into effect (a command, design, instructions, law, justice, etc.); a perpetrator (of an evil deed). *Rare* in mod. use.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 37 To haue a souldier to be very perfect, and a good executioner indeede. **1619** HALES *Golden Rem.* (1688) 455 With them God the Father alone is the Author of our Election, and Christ only the Executioner. **1673** BAXTER *Let.* in *Answ. Dodwell* 83 The People are Executioners of Excommunications while they withdraw from the Excommunicate. **1683** *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 27 The soldiers are employed as Executioners of these Outrages. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 277 To take upon me to be..an executioner of his [God's] justice. **1827** SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., The people had a right..to act as the executioners of their own will. **1879** BARING GOULD *Germany* II. 245 German right .. trusted to the moral sense as its executioner.

† b. One who performs the duties of a place or office. *Obs. rare.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1491/2 The verie situation of the place ministreth incouragement to the executioners. *a* **1626** BACON (J.), The executioners of this office..cannot be guilty of oppression.

c. *transf.* said of things. *rare.*

1647 CRASHAW *Poems, Sospetto d' Herode* xli, All along The walls..Are tooles of Wrath, anvills of torments hung; Fell executioners of foul intents. **1755** in JOHNSON; whence **1818** in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *gen.* One who carries a sentence or judgement into effect; a punisher.

1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 222 Howsoever Magistrates do wink, God raiseth up elsewhere exequutioners which repay to bloodshedders their reward. **1678** tr. *L. de Gaya's Art War* I. 34 The Provost Mareschal..hath a Troop of Officers on Horseback, with an Executioner to punish those that offend against the Orders of the..General. *a* **1703** BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. xxvii. 5 Conscience is a powerful, though invisible executioner. **1798** MALTHUS *Popul.* IV. vii, When nature will govern and punish for us, it is a very miserable ambition to wish to .. draw upon ourselves the odium of executioner.

3. The official who carries out a sentence of death; a headsman, hangman, etc.

1561 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* VIII. 153 He being a kynge had vsed the detestable office of an execucyoner. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 222 Call your executioner, and off with Barnardines head. **1698** LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 245 The King.. kneeled down at the block, and the executioner performed his office. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 320 The executioners ..were fatigued. **1859** L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* II. ix. 194 Criminals who have committed crimes worthy of death, forestall the public executioner.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* a. One who puts another to death. b. One who or that which tortures like an executioner or hangman.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* I. ii. 186 Though I wish thy death, I will not be thy Executioner. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. iv, A poysoned worme..gnawing the very heart, a perpetuall executioner. **1658-9** *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 48 It is likely they will not be their own executioners. **1755** in JOHNSON. **1840** HOOD *Up the Rhine* 322 What is war .. but a great wholesale executioner.

Hence **Execu·tioneress,** a female executioner.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 92 Your name should be hang'd, drawn, and quartered by the common Executioneress Fame. **1864** R. F. BURTON *Dahome* II. 40 The Mingan had a billhook in her left hand, as executioneress of the inside.

Executive (eksɛ·kiŭtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **ex(s)ecūtīv-us,* f. *ex(s)ecūt-* ppl. stem of *exsequī*: see EXECUTE *v.* and -IVE. Cf. F. *exécutif.*]

†**1.** Capable of performance; operative. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 148 They [some Laws] enjoyned perpetuall chastity; for [Hermaphrodites] being executive in both parts, male and female, and confined by some Laws unto one, they restrained a naturall power.

¶ b. That executes sentence of death. (Stressed *e·xecutive.*) *Obs. rare*—[1].

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) I. 268 First whirl'd aloft the executive blade.

2. †a. Active in execution, energetic (*obs. rare*). b. Apt or skilful in execution. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1708 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 291 Rouse up, and be vigorous and executive. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 178 He is tolerably executive in converting his wishes into acts. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lix. 412 The Americans are, to use their favourite expression, a highly executive people.

3. Pertaining to execution; having the function of executing or carrying into practical effect.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 29 They are the.. strongest Instruments, fittest to be executive of the commands of the Soul. **1685** R. BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 2 Tim. i. 7 The three great faculties of the Soul, the Executive Faculty..the Will..and the Intellect. **1691** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 19 The Ship indeed has good Sails, there is nothing wanting to the Executive part. **1753** N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 105 The Method of Treatment is always founded on the general Indications, but the executive Part is subordinated to Circumstances. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Executive branch,* the commissioned and working officers of the ship, as distinguished from the civilian branch. **1875** HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IV. ii. 149 A most experienced artist, a man of the very rarest executive ability. **1879** LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iii. 47 Two executive Commissions were subsequently constituted.

b. *esp.* as the distinctive epithet of that branch of the government which is concerned or charged with carrying out the laws, decrees, and judicial sentences; opposed to 'judicial' and 'legislative'.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 29 The executive power of the Law rested much in the Nobility. **1689** LOCKE *Govt.* II. xii, The legislative and executive power come often to be separated. **1742** HUME *Ess.* vi. *Indep. Parl.,* The executive power in every government is altogether subordinate to the legislative. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 288 This their first executive officer is to be a machine. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 469 The executive government could undertake nothing great without the support of the Commons. **1863** COX *Institt.* III. iii. 631 The king has absolute power to retain executive ministers against the declared wish of the nation.

4. Of or pertaining to the Executive (see B. 1). *Executive Session,* U. S. (see quot. 1888).

1811 J. QUINCY *Speech* 30 Jan. (1874) 235 Those..desirous of places in the executive gift. **1837** H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 289 The fear and complaint are..of the increase of executive patronage. **1865** LINCOLN *Message to Congress* 6 Jan., If the people should..make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such persons. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xl. 97 A State Senate..has..the power of confirming or rejecting appointments to office made by the governor. When it considers these it is said to 'go into executive Session'.

B. *sb.*

1. That branch of the government which is charged with the execution of the laws.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 99 A Council..holds a sort of middle place between the supreme power exercised by the people..and the mere executive. **1847** MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 298 This force constituted a sort of armed executive. **1866** BRIGHT *Sp. Irel.* 30 Oct., By the forbearance and permission of the Irish executive.

fig. **1842** MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 146 The drama is the executive of literature.

b. The person or persons in whom the supreme executive magistracy of a country or state is vested. Chiefly U. S., applied to the President (also called *chief executive*), and to the governors of states.

1787 *Resolution* 1 June in *Jrnl. Fed. Conv.* (1819) 89 Resolved, That a national executive to consist of a single person be instituted. **1787** RANDOLPH in Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* (1885) VI. 213 A national executive chosen by the national legislature and ineligible a second time. **1811** J. QUINCY *Speech* 30 Jan. (1874) 242 It may be admitted that all executives for the time being are virtuous. **1855** A. BARNES *Way Salvation* xi. 138 It might contribute much..to dispose an executive to pardon an offender if he was satisfied that he was truly penitent. **1876** GARFIELD *Sp. Policy Pacif.* in Kirke *Life* 30/2 Our great military chieftain [Grant] .. had command as chief executive during eight years of .. eventful administration. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. 294 The executive was henceforward [from 6 Aug. 1787] known as the 'President'. **1891** *Nation* (N.Y.) 5 Nov. 345/1 A Governor who had shown himself one of the best executives the State has ever had.

2. *transf.* Any administrative body.

1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* ix. 100 Sixteen shillings per week to each water-keeper, would..secure a grateful, and honest executive. **1884** SIR J. BACON in *Law Rep.* 26 Chanc. Div. 133 Directors, who were to form the executive of the association.

Executively (eksɛ·kiŭtivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an executive manner; in execution; by the action of the Executive.

1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 124 In absolving the excommunicate..the Church both judiciously, and executively remitteth the penalty of excommunication. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. (1716) I. 345 God the Holy Ghost..did executively by miraculous operation conduct our Saviour into his fleshly tabernacle. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 4 Protestant Countries where Jesuitism and Papism are Legislatively Tolerated or Executively Permitted.

Executor (eks-, egzɛ·kiŭtəɪ in sense 3; ɛ·ksɛkiŭtəɪ in sense 1). Forms: 3-4 **executur**(e, **esecutor,** (4 **exceketour**), 4-5 **excecuto**(u)**r,** 4-6 **exequitour, -quutor,** 4-7 **executour,** 6 **exectour,** 4- **executor.** See also SECUTOR. [a. AF. *executour,* a. L. *ex(s)ecūtōr-em,* agent-n. from *exsequī* to EXECUTE.]

1. One who executes or carries out (a purpose, design, command, work, etc.); one who carries into action, or puts into practice (some quality); a conductor or manager (of affairs); an administrator or enforcer of (a law, vengeance, etc.); an agent, doer, performer, executer; *in Scots Law,* one who serves a writ or executes a warrant. Now *rare* exc. in legal uses: see EXECUTER.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* v. 58 Executours [**1382** foleweris out], or folewers, of the lawe. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 119 An Executor, *executor.* **1563** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 113/2 Ioseph an excellent doctor and executor of chastitie..and other vertues. **1567** THROGMORTON in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 45 The said Earl [Bothwell] was one of the principal executors of the murder [of Darnley]. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 13 Such basenes Had neuer like Executor. **1662** PETTY *Taxes* 63 When the executors of them [penal laws] keep them hid until a fault be done. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 242 The executor of his own vengeance. **1726** LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit., Life* 5 His Assistant and the faithful Executor of his designs. **1752** J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 83 So soon as the Letters are execute against the Criminal..the Executor is to apprehend and imprison him. **1864** *Realm* 11 May 1 Ordinary exhibitions result only in the advantage of the shopkeeper; the designer and executor being studiously ignored. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* § 811 (ed. 2) III. 588 His [the mayor's] functions as receiver and executor of writs devolved on the sheriffs of the newly constituted shire.

b. One who performs the duties, etc. (of an office, service, ceremony, etc.).

c **1450** *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* 7 Executor of this office, dirge for to synge, Shall begynne y° bisshope of seynt as [Asaph].

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 106 Bee not also the ful Executors of the same justly named sacryfycers? 1558 FORREST *Grysilde Sec.* 96 He was, emonges other thynges all, The Executor of her Funerall. 1560 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xvii. 214 The ministers receiving the Communion at the hands of the executor. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 26. 304 The Priests were simply sacrificers and executors of ceremonial.

† 2. = EXECUTIONER. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxvi. 186 After whiche sentence ..Hebert was by the executours..moste shamefully hanged. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 203 The sad-ey'd Iustice.. Deliuering ore to Executors pale The lazie yawning Drone. 1614 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* IV. iv, How much rather had they [the Egyptians] to send them [the Israelites] away wealthy, than to have them stay to be their executors.

† b. One who or that which gives effect to (a passion). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 302 Ire engendrith homiside; Ire is in soth executour of pride.

3. A person appointed by a testator to execute or carry into effect his will after his decease. *Literary executor*: one who is entrusted with the care of the papers and unpublished works of a literary man.

c 1280 *E. E. P.* 19 Þe deuil is his executur, of is gold an is tresure. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Kueade exequitours of bekuydes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. liii. 372 (Add. MS.) Lordes, or othere rauenours that ben Eyres ande excecutores. 1558 in *Vicary's Anat.* App. v. (1888) 185 The said Thomas Dunkyn, his heyrs, executors, admynystrators or assignes. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 22/2 His grandfather had been..left by King Harry the Eighth one of the executours of his last will. 1771 BROWN in *Gray's Corr.* (1843) 163 No discharge..against any claims which his executors might make. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xviii. 141 Creditors or executors may prove a will to which they are attesting witnesses. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 105 Mr. Senior's conversations .. which we trust his literary executor will soon publish.

b. in various legal phrases (see quots.).

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Executor de son tort*, Or of his own wrong, is he that takes upon him the Office of an Executor by intrusion, not being so constituted by the Testator. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 507 If a stranger takes upon him to act as executor, without any just authority..he is called in law an executor of his own wrong, *de son tort*, and is liable to all the trouble of an executorship, without any of the profits or advantages. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 214/2 *Confirmation of Executor*, is the form in which a title is conferred on the executor of a person deceased, to ..administer the defunct's moveable effects [etc.]. *Ibid.* 358/1 The office of executor is conferred either by the written nomination of the defunct, or, failing that, by decree of the commissary; the executor, in the former case, being called an executor-*nominate*, and, in the latter, an executor-*dative*. *Ibid.* 362/1 Any creditor of the deceased holding a liquid ground of debt may obtain himself confirmed executor-creditor.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1580 SIDNEY *Sidera* xiii. in *Arcadia* (1622) 501 His death-bed peacocks folly..His sole exectour blame. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* iv, Thy unused beauty must be tomb'd with thee, Which, used, lives th' executor to be. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 177 He destroyeth them..and so maketh himself executor to their heaps of hony. 1645 BP. HALL *Remed. Discontents* 23 His greatnesse..is dead..before him, and leaves him the surviving executour of his own shame.

Executorial (eksɛ·kiŭtōˑriăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 executoriall, -ell. [ad. med.L. *executōriālis*, f. L. *ex(s)ecūtōri-us*: see EXECUTORY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an executor. b. *Scots Law.* Pertaining to the execution of a warrant, etc. c. Canon Law. *Executorial Letters* (med.L. *litteræ executoriæ* or *executoriales*): a mandate issued by the Pope requiring the collation of a specified clergyman to a benefice.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 275 Excuse me, Sir, for the sake of my executorial duty and promise. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 35 In this office are sealed ..letters of executorial diligence. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 508 Letters of administration..whereby an executorial power to collect and administer..is vested in him. 1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* I. 68, I received .. the executorial letters against Cardinal Coscia. 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* I. 49 Two lawyers were also there, arranging the executorial affairs. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* lx, His legal and executorial bag.

† B. *sb. Scots Law.* 'Any legal authority employed for executing a decree or sentence of court' (Jamieson). *Obs.*

1525 Q. MARGT. (Scotl.) in Miss M. A. E. Wood *Lett. R. & Illust. Ladies* (1852) I. 371 In like manner we have superseded executorials and sharp process which we have on him. 1640 *Act* 34 *Chas. I* (1870) V. 287 The estates of parliament .. ordeanes þe lordis of Sessione to grant lettiris and other executoriellis against the excommunicat prelates. 1728 in *Mem. Domestica* (1889) 12 Letters of horning and all other executorials may pass hereupon.

Executorship (eksɛ·kiŭtəɹʃip). [f. EXECUTOR + -SHIP.] The office or duty of an executor.

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 90 Thomas Johns ought no peny to Falowfyld..but by way of executorshyp. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Sept., If she will not be ruled, I shall fling up my executorship. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxx. 288 He went to town this morning on the affairs of his executorship. 1823 LAMB *Elia, South Sea House* (1867) 7 He made the best executor in the world: he was plagued with incessant executorships accordingly.

Executory (eksɛ·kiŭtəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ex(s)ecūtōri-us*, f. *ex(s)ecūtor*: see EXECUTOR and -ORY. Cf. F. *exécutoire*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the execution or carrying out of a command, decree, law, instructions, etc.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 158 The question is only executory, not declarative; only as a direction to your Committee. 1706 BP. OF LINCOLN *Charge* 19 This Constitution..was..only an Executory Declaration of the Ancient Ecclesiastical Law. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 30 (1740) 524 The Contrivance at last came out of a Gray's Inn Cabal, as the Persons, active in the executory Part, make plain. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 357 What sort of person is a king to command executory service, who has no means whatsoever to reward it? 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xl. 27 The machinery for applying our principles to executory details is..very imperfect.

b. Of a law, etc.: In execution or operation; in force, of force, operative.

1483 *Act* 1 *Richard III*, c. 6 § 4 The aforesaid Ordinance [shall]..be executory from the Feast of the Annunciation.. perpetually after to endure. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxviii. (1739) 131 A Law, that was executory all the days of Henry Eighth. 1791 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 139* Their decrees are rendered executory without requiring sanction. 1882 *Manch. Guard.* 21 July, The Canal Convention .. as far as France is concerned is only executory after the Chamber has ratified it. 1885 *Pall Mall. G.* 13 May 7/2 An action on the judgment..if the court sees in it nothing contrary to French law .. may be declared executory without going into the merits.

2. Concerned or charged with the execution of a command, decree, law, etc.; = EXECUTIVE A. 3.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. liv. (1739) 95 The power of Militia is either the Legislative or Executory power. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 414 As far as I know anything of Mr. Dundas's office, it is merely executory. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 43 The Lord Lieutenant and the Secretary were cut down..into mere executory agents of the British Government. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 128 The lower and executory parts of each of these functions .. are taken up..by deities far inferior to her.

3. *Law.* Of acts or dispositions: Designed to take or capable of taking full effect only at a future time. Opposed to *Executed*.

1592 WEST 1*st Pt. Symbol.* § 44 C, Euerie estate is either executed maintenant, or executorie by limitation or vse. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s. v. *Agreement*, The third is .. Executory, in regard the thing is to be done afterwards. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 443 A contract..may be executory, as if they agree to change [horses] next week. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat. Obligations & Contracts* I. 16 An executory contract .. is one which is to be subsequently fulfilled. 1827 J. POWELL *Devises* II. 203 The terms of the executory trust seemed to import that no conveyance was to be made to J. until the death of the wife. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vii. 328 Devises of future interests in land, or, as they were called, executory devises.

† 4. Of or pertaining to an executor or to his duties; = EXECUTORIAL. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1560 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1677) III. 164 The Rector..of the University must be exempted from all .. burdens that may abstract them from attending the youth, such as Tutory, Curatory, Executory, and the like.

B. *sb.*

† 1. = EXECUTORSHIP, EXECUTRY. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IX. vi. 355/2 Them that have mysgoten them by myspurchace, or by withholdynge of dette, or by false executorye.

2. An executive body (see EXECUTIVE B. 2).

1868 W. T. THORNTON in *Fortn. Rev.* May 521 Unionist executories have all the requisite capacity for practising the compulsion with which current belief charges them.

Executress (eksɛ·kiŭtrès). ? *Obs.* Also 6 exequetresse. [a. OF. *executeresse*, fem. of *executeur*: see EXECUTOR.] = EXECUTRIX.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 27 A will indeed .. Wherein the diuell is an ouerseer, And prowd dame Elianor sole Executresse. *c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 187 But how fares The Empresse now, my dear exequetresse? 1818 in TODD; hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Exe·cutrice.** *Obs.* Also 5 executorice, -tryse. [(? a. AF. **executrice*) ad. L. *executrīce-m* (nom. *executrix*): see next. Cf. It. *esecutrice*.] = next.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 568 O Fortune, executrice of werdis! 1410 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 17 Y be-queþe..my godys to Ione my wyff..myn Executorice Cheff. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1197 Oure ladie..wold be purified to be of the lawe Executrice. 1526 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 254 Agnes Lenche my wife, Whom I ordeigne..my soole Executrice. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 79 Weaue thou the web begun by my deuice, Of warie age as bold executrice.

Executrix (eksɛ·kiŭtriks). *Pl.* -trices. [a. med.L. *executrix*, fem. of *ex(s)ecūtor*: see EXECUTOR.] A female executor; *esp.* a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

1502 *Bury Wills* (1850) 95 Of this my testament and last will I make myn executrix the seid Anne my wyff. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 120 [Wives] bee..made at the death of their husbands eyther sole or chiefe executrices of his last will and Testament. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxii. 249 Unlesse the intelligences the executrices of Gods providence have used this Art in some Region. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xvii, A female .. at seventeen may be executrix. 1827 J. POWELL *Devises* II. 33 A testator ..appointing his wife S. sole executrix of his will.

Hence † **Exe·cutrixship.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$, the office of executrix.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 229 The executrixship of all is thine.

Executry (eksɛ·kiŭtri). *Sc.* [f. EXECUT(O)R + -Y^3.] a. = EXECUTORSHIP. b. 'The general name given to the moveable estate and effects of a defunct' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861).

1655 in *Z. Boyd's Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 28/2 Accompt of Mr. Zachary Boid's Executry and Movable Goods. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 428 Executry, though it be sometimes said to carry a certain degree of representation of the deceased, is properly an office. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 314 Having performed the last sad offices of friendship..we shared their executry among the survivors. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 457 Our said Lords .. should remove the defenders from their said office of trust and executry.

† **Exe·de,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exedĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *edĕre* to eat.] *trans.* To eat out, corrode.

1669 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 342 A bar of iron..exeded and consumed with Rust. 1752 *Monthly Rev.* Jan. 69 The antient piece of money..is not the least blurred or exeded. 1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 688 All metallic substances, except gold, are exeded from platina by the simple acids.

Exedent (e·ksĭdĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *exedent-em*, pr. pple. of *exedĕre*: see EXEDE.] 'Eating up; consuming; ulcerating' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

† **Exe·dify,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 exædifie. [ad. L. *exædificā-re* to build up, construct, f. *ex-* + *ædificā-re*: see EDIFY.] *trans.* To build up; to complete, finish.

a 1617 P. BAYNE *Diocesan's Tryall* (1621) 76 The..exædifying of the body of Christ. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 13 Bishops are given..not to lay foundations, or to exædifie some imperfect beginnings.

‖ **Exedra, exhedra** (e·ksĭdră, eksī·dră). *Pl.* 8–9 exedræ, -hedræ. [a. L. *exedra*, f. Gr. ἐξ- (see Ex- *pref.*^{2}) + ἕδρα a sitting place. Cf. F. *exèdre*.]

1. *Ancient Arch.* a. 'The portico of the palæstra or gymnasium in which disputations of the learned were held among the ancients; also, in private houses, the pastas or vestibule, used for conversation' (Parker *Gloss. Archit.* 1874).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Exedræ*. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 90 The vestibulum and the exedra. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 189 Exedræ, the usual scenes of the afternoon slumber. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 5 He sees them..sitting in the shady retirement of the exhedra, discussing their theories.

b. = APSIS 3 b *a*: cf. CATHEDRA.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. v. 69 The Preacher was plac'd in a Chair lifted up, which the ancients called.. Exedra. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s. v. *Apsis*, The bishop's throne .. was sometimes called exhedra. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Exedra*, used as synonymous with Cathedra, for a throne or seat of any kind.

2. (See quots.)

1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Exedra*..a by-place, or jutty. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Exedra* or *Exhedra*, a recess or large niche in a wall .. sometimes applied to a porch or chapel which projects from a larger building.

Exeem, var. form of EXEME *Sc.*

† **Exegema·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [as if f. Gr. *ἐξηγηματ- stem of *ἐξήγημα explanation (f. ἐξηγέεσθαι: see EXEGESIS) + -IC.] Explanatory.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. to Pordage's Mystic Div.* 102 By waie of an Exegematic Character.

Exegence, -ency, -ent, obs. ff. EXIGENCE, etc.

Exegesis (eksĭdʒī·sis). [a. Gr. ἐξήγησις, f. ἐξηγέεσθαι to interpret, f. ἐξ- (see Ex- *pref.*^{2}) + ἡγέεσθαι to guide, lead. Cf. F. *exégèse*.]

1. Explanation, exposition (of a sentence, word, etc.); *esp.* the interpretation of Scripture or a Scriptural passage.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, Exegesis, an explication of words or an elucidation of sentences. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* Notes (1853) 423 The exegesis of Scripture is conducted by instituting inquiry into what certain parties understood. 1857 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xix. 59 That most wretched consummation, which reduces all exegesis to a profane and deluding art. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 161 A very small experience of Jewish exegesis will convince us.

b. An explanatory note, a gloss.

1619 *Sacrilege Handl.* App. 33 The Septuagint makes the 23. vers. but as an Exegesis of the former verse. *a* 1638 MEDE *Chr. Sacrif.* v. Wks. II. (1672) 364 Κλάσις τοῦ ἄρτου and προσευχαὶ, Breaking of Bread and Prayers, are to be referred to κοινωνία Communion, as the Exegesis thereof. 1653 W. SCLATER (Jun.) *Fun. Serm.* (1654) 5 The exegesis and exposition of the former [expression]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The second [word] is only an exegesis, or explanation of the first.

c. An expository discourse.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Hence 1832 in WEBSTER; and in some mod. Dicts.

† 2. *Algebra.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Exegesis* Numerosa .. the Numeral, or Lineal Solution, or Extraction of Roots, out of Adfected Equations. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v.

Exegete (e·ksĭdʒīt). [ad. Gr. ἐξηγητής an expounder, interpreter, f. ἐξηγέεσθαι (see EXEGESIS): cf. F. *exégète*.] An expounder, interpreter.

1. *Greek Antiq.* At Athens, one of those three members of the Eumolpidæ, whose province it was to interpret the religious and ceremonial law, the signs in the heavens, and oracles.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio), *Exegetes*, persons among the Athenians learned in the laws of the juris consulti; whom the judges used to consult in capital cases. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Greece* II. II. iv. 19 Apollo himself was the supreme Exegete, the ultimate source of legality.

2. One who explains or interprets difficult passages; one skilled in exegesis; an expounder.

1859 Ellicott *Comm. Gal.* Pref. (ed. 2) 25 For the former [Chrysostom] .. as an exegete, I entertain the greatest respect. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 74 Goodwin, an exegete ..hardly second to Chillingworth. 1885 Plumptre *Spir. in Prison* 364 Unrivalled as an exegete of Scripture.

‖ **Exegetes** (eksĭdʒī·tīz). [a. Gr. ἐξηγητής: see prec.] (See quots.)

1846 Grote *Greece* I. i. I. 83 The exegetes or local guide and interpreter belonging to each temple..recounted to curious strangers these traditional narratives. *Ibid.* (1854) I. 381 The Theban exegetes assured Pausanias of this fact.

Exegetic (eksĭdʒe·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἐξηγητικός, f. ἐξηγέεσθαι: see Exegesis. Cf. Fr. *exégétique*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. = Exegetical. Const. *of*.

1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 175/1 Of Platonick discourse there are two kinds Hyphegetick, and Exegetick. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 187 Plato oft .. joins them [Law and Order] together as exegetic each of other. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 577 It is .. behind the present state of exegetic knowledge. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. iv, This strange autograph Letter the National Assembly decides .. on transmitting to the Eighty-three Departments, with exegetic commentary. 1841 G. S. Faber *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) I. 206 *note*, The *etiam* is exegetic and explanatory of what Reinerius had said just before.

2. *Alg.* [after mod.L. *exegeticus*, so used by Vieta in 1600.] The distinctive epithet of Vieta's process (see Exegesis 2) for the solution of equations.

1843 De Morgan in *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 317 His [Vieta's] extension of the antient rules for division and extraction of the square and cube roots to the exegetic process for the solution of all equations.

B. *sb.* 1. = Gr. ἐξηγητική (τέχνη) (see quot.).

1838 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxxiv. (1866) II. 199 The Art of Interpretation, called..technically Hermeneutic or Exegetic.

2. *pl.* (after Gr. τὰ ἐξηγητικά) = *Exegetical theology*: see Exegetical.

1852 J. H. Newman *Scope Univ. Educ.* 17 Aquila, Symmachus..have supplied materials for primitive exegetics. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 310 An uncommonly frugal rate of board, for a man skilled in Hermeneutics, Hebraics ..Exegetics, etc.

Exegetical (eksĭdʒe·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.]

†1. Of the nature of a gloss; explanatory. Const. *of, to*. *Obs.*

a 1623 W. Pemble *Exp. Zachary* (1629) 115 This Exegeticall interpretation of this place sounds harshly. 1642 W. Price *Serm.* 32 The one verse is exegeticall to the other. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (ed. 2) 135 Life, and soul, and spirit, are..often made exegetical one of another. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 553, I take this proposition to be exegetical.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of exegesis, exposition or interpretation; *esp.* of the Scriptures; expository. *Exegetical theology*: that branch of theological learning which deals with the interpretation of the Scriptures and the subjects therewith connected; = *Exegetics*.

1838-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1864) IV. ii. iv. 57 In the..exegetical theology, the English divines had already taken a conspicuous station. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) I. iii. 148 Dogmatical instruction .. conveyed..in a practical or exegetical shape. 1862 H. J. Rose in *Replies to Ess. & Rev.* 120 He has attributed to Jerome exegetical absurdities.

3. Of or pertaining to exegetics.

1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 14 Feb. 157/1 Exegetical study is not new to him.

Exegetically (eksĭdʒe·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an exegetical manner: †a. By way of gloss or explanation. *Obs.* b. In an expository manner.

a 1638 Mede *Chr. Sacrif.* iv. Wks. II. 361 Here you see Oblations and Eucharists exegetically joined together. 1659 Pearson *Creed* I. 201 The 'form of a servant' exegetically continued 'in the likeness of man'. *a* 1710 Bp. Bull *Wks.* (1713) I. 200 This is not added exegetically, or by way of Exposition. 1845 R. Jebb in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 675/1 The science of jurisprudence properly admits of being treated in four different ways, philosophically, didactically or dogmatically, and exegetically.

Exege·tist (eksĭdʒī·tist). [f. Gr. ἐξηγητ-ής (see Exegete) + -ist.] = Exegete 3.

1848 Geo. Eliot in *Life* iii. (1887) 101, I speak to an experienced exegetist. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 640 Diodorus .. was, as an exegetist, one of the masters of the Antiochian school.

Exeime, obs. form of Exeme *v.* *Sc.*

Exelent, obs. form of Excellent.

Exeleuthero·stomize, *v. nonce-wd.* [as if ad. Gr. *ἐξελευθεροστομίζ-ειν, f. ἐξ out + ἐλεύθερος free + στόμα mouth.] *trans.* To speak out freely.

1854 Badham *Halieut.* 181 The heroes of the Iliad—shall we hide it to live, or exeleutherostomize it and die?—are for the most part boors.

Exeltree, obs. form of Axle-tree.

Exembryonate (ekse·mbri,ŏne¹t), *a. Bot.* [f. Ex- *pref.*¹ + med.L. *embryōn-em* + -ate.]

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Exembryonate*, a name given to cryptogams in consequence of their spores not containing an embryo.

†**Exe·me,** *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6-9 exeem(e, 7 exeime, exime. [ad. L. *exim-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *emĕre* to take. For the phonology cf. *redeem*.]

1. *trans.* To set free, release: a. *from* a payment, an obligation, *from* obedience to (a law, rule, etc.); = Exempt *v.* 4 a and b.

1563 Davidson *Answ. Kennedy* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 251 The Gentiles that belevis is exemit fra the Law of Moyses. 1639 *Procl. Chas. I. Scotl.* 2 [We] eximed all ministers at their entry from giving any other oath than, etc. *a* 1657 Sir J. Balfour *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 28 All knowen merchants .. wer exeimed from taking this othe. 1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 174 So many of them [foreign Materials] as are used at publick Bleach-fields, should be exeemed from the Payment of Duty. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xii, He hath no title to be exeemed from the obligations of the code of politeness.

b. *from* pain, a penalty, etc.; also *simply*; = Exempt *v.* 4 c.

1578 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 299 Nor doth it agree with the Scripture that they should be exeemed from the correction of their brethren. 1585 *Commend. Verses* in *Jas. I's Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 10 My minde exemed was from caire. 1637 Gillespie *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* II. vii. 29 His Majesties Auctority, did..exeeme the affirmers from the paines of probation. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. III. iv. ii, It no man can exeem from miseries. 1716 J. Row in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 135 He had paid his cess; yet this exeemed him not.

2. To take away, remove; also, to select, except *from*; = Exempt *v.* 1, 2.

a 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xvii. 59 Beuties freshest florish, fair, Exemed clene from Loves lair. 1640 *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 63 They exeeme all tenets controverted this day among any Christians from being the Subject of heresie. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 342 She did what she could to exeme all feare and doubts out of his minde. 1688 *Ess. on Magistracy* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 5 Express liberty is a stipulation, whereby some things are by express paction eximed from the power of the Sovereign.

†**E·xemie,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *eximi-us* distinguished, f. *exim*ĕ*re*: see prec. Cf. OF. *exemme*.] Excellent, illustrious.

1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* A ij 4 The exemie prophete Ysay exhorteth al mankynde.

Exempill, obs. form of Example.

†**Exe·mplable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *exemplābilis*, f. *exemplar* Exemplar *sb.*] 'That may be imitated' (Bailey 1721-61). 1775 in Ash.

Exemplar (egze·mplăr), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 exemplaire, -ayre, 5-6 exemplare, 5- exemplar. [ME. *exemplaire*, a. OF. *exemplaire*: see Examplar. The mod. form is partly a descendant of this, partly an adoption of L. *exemplar, -āre*, sb., orig. neut. of *exemplāris* adj.: see next.]

1. A person or thing which serves as a model for imitation; an example. Formerly also, †a pattern for work: cf. Sampler.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 In this tyme .. thexemplares of acciones spectable scholde not be patent. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xi. (1890) 41 [Nature] hathe produced hym [Aeneas] for to make one fayer chief werke to thexemplayre of alle other. 1530 Palsgr. 157 *Vne exemple*, an exemplar for a woman to worke by. 1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 109 Christ is the .. patrone and the exemplar, that all preachers oughte to folowe. 1694 Pomfret *Poems, Death Q. Mary* 128 Him for her high exemplar she design'd. 1744 *Epitaph* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 676 His Master's presence will reward .. his virtues by a more intimate converse with the great Exemplar. 1793 T. Maurice *Ind. Antiq.* (1806) I. 105 It is impossible for the artist to deviate from the exemplar before him. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 25 The Republic is .. the pattern of all other states and the exemplar of human life.

†b. = Example 3 b. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 31 Fulfilled of slouthes exemplaire There is yet one his secretaire, And he is cleped negligence.

2. The model, pattern, or original after which something is made; an archetype whether real or ideal.

a 1618 Raleigh (J.), The idea and exemplar of the world was first in God. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 158 Christ was like to Moses, as .. the Exemplar, or Sample [is] to the image. 1725 Watts *Logic* I. iii. § 3 Real ideas are such as .. have real objects or exemplars, which did, or do..actually exist. 1829 Jas. Mill *Hum. Mind* (1869) I. viii. 251 The external exemplars according to which individual things were made. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 269 A spiritual world, which was the archetype and exemplar of the visible.

3. An instance, example; a parallel instance, a parallel.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 26 It doth give me not only an undeniable evidence, but an exemplar in analogy and explication. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. vi, Those frivolous productions of which Luigi Pulci has furnished the most peccant exemplar. 1866 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 11 Modern history is not wanting in exemplars.

4. A typical instance; a type, specimen (of a class); a typical embodiment or personification (of a quality, system, etc.).

1656 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 131 There is scarce to be found such another complete Exemplar of a wicked Magistrate [as Caius Verres]. *c* 1676 South *Serm. Worldly Wisd.* (1715) I. 340 Cromwell..the..grand Exemplar of Hypocrisy. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* III. II. (1765) 216 An Offer to paint them a Helen, as a Model and Exemplar of the most exquisite Beauty. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* xxiv. 258 A kind of sample and exemplar of almost all Astronomical processes. 1837 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxxv. 361 Sisyphus, the legendary exemplar of cunning. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii. 323 They are the true exemplars of the grasping and worldly clergy of all ages. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xii. (1876) 309 The friendship between a dog and a man is the highest form and exemplar of friendship.

5. A 'copy' of a book, etc.

1539 Taverner *Bible* Pref., To amend the same [default] according to the true exemplars. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* xv. Introd. 431 In the Greke exemplars are found in this 15. booke only 5 propositions. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 102 His second Tome, whereof he lately presented some Exemplars to his Friends. 1864 Hazlitt *E. P. Poetry* IV. 1 Many pamphlets .. remain to us only in a single exemplar. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Grk. Test.* i. 4 All exemplars of the same edition resemble each other.

†**Exe·mplar,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 exemplair(e, 7 exemplare. [ad. (either through F. *exemplaire* or directly) L. *exemplār-is* (see -ar¹), f. *exemplum*.]

1. Typical; = Exemplary *a.* 2.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 3 The Exemplar Number of all thinges Numerable. *a* 1668 Davenant *To the Queen* Poems (1673) 246 That Sand 's th'exemplar Seed, by which we know How th' Hour's of the ensuing Year will grow.

2. Of a penalty; = Exemplary *a.* 3.

1588 R. Parke tr. *Mendoza's China* 92 Coockoldes .. are punished with exemplar punishments. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 414 If he were found culpable of such a villany, he would inflict an exemplar punishment vpon him. 1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xix. 10 He shall be worne with ranke Infirmities, Corrupt, and made Exemplar to the Eyes Of other Men. 1656 Cowley *Davideis* IV. 120 Ely's curs'd House th' exemplar Vengeance bears Of all their Blood.

3. Likely to become an example or precedent; extraordinary, flagrant; = Exemplary *a.* 4.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 6 One judicial and exemplar iniquity in the face of the world doth trouble the fountains of justice more than [etc.]. *a* 1634 Chapman *Rev. Honour* Wks. (1873) III. 331 That which on others would be fitting justice, On..your..son wil be exemplar crueltie.

4. = Exemplary 6.

c 1475 *Partenay* 6377 Thys lady full swete and ryght debonair, To all other lades exemplair. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lxxii, The nine crowned be very exemplaire, Of all honour longing to chivalry. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 3 Having with an unmatched countenance and exemplar constancie endured these two affronts. 1621 Donne *Serm.* xxi. 205 Exemplar men that might be our patterns for sobriety. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1864/1 Your Exemplar and happy Government in Church and State. 1706 De Foe *Jure Div.* XII. 273 Exemplar Vertue took the Reins in Hand. 1739 'R. Bull' tr. *Grobianus* 39 Like his thy Life, like his thy Manners be; And shine exemplar to Posterity.

b. Having the force of an example.

1642 Chas. I. *Answ. Petit. Lds. & Com.* 17 *June* 6 The Fidelity..of His good Subjects of this County, which He hopes will prove exemplar over His whole Kingdom.

Hence †**Exe·mplarly** *adv.*, by means of example; in an exemplary or signal manner.

1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* (1634) A ij b, A Pious Queene, who exemplarly maketh good, what diffusedly is heere handled. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 413 Duty which lieth .. more eminently and exemplarly on the Ministers of the Gospel.

E:xempla·ric, *a. rare.* [f. Exemplar *sb.* + -ic.] Serving as an exemplar.

1836 G. S. Faber *Election* (1842) 311 The typical or exemplaric Election of the Israelites under the Law.

Exemplarily (for pronunc. cf. Exemplary), *adv.* Also 7 -aryly. [f. Exemplary *a.* + -ly².] In an exemplary manner.

†1. In various obs. senses: As an example, pattern, or archetype; by way of example or illustration; signally, conspicuously. Cf. Exemplary 2, 4, 5.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 114 These wild dogs .. vary their species; as exemplarily we see in the Indian Ounce, which is the product of an Europæan cat. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* 1686 II. 341 Hence .. he could .. describe an exact copy of righteousness for us to transcribe; shewing us exemplarily how as men we should behave our selves. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 503 Considerations of the Deity as vertually and exemplarily conteining all things. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Ep. to Pordage's Mystic Div.* 21 Sin is not only..in private, connived at..but autoritativly, exemplarily and Diabolicly, in public, countenanced. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Luke vi. 19 How rare it is to find those who are eminently great, exemplarily good?

2. By way of deterrent example or warning.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* IV. xiv. 1 (1630) 503 Some he punisheth exemplarily in the world. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1952/3 His Excellency.. being resolved to have the promoters of these Tumults exemplarily punished. 1774 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) IV. 180 The perfidy of the French, and the treachery of the Dutch, were exemplarily chastised. 1880 Sala in *Illust. Lond. News* 18 Dec. 587 Their leaders..were exemplarily hanged.

3. So as to deserve imitation.

1611 Cotgr. *Exemplairement*, exemplarily; for others to follow, or to take example by. 1625 Donne *Serm.* iii. 20 Such as were noted to be exemplarily religious and sanctified men. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) III. ix. 62 Mrs. Oldham..lived now very happily and very exemplarily. 1858 Holland *Titcomb's Lett.* i. 173 The cast iron husband..provides for his family exemplarily. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I. viii. 226 Exemplarily faithful to his country and to its prince.

Exemplariness (for pronunc. cf. Exemplary). Also 7-8 examplariness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being exemplary.

1. The quality of being worthy of imitation; fitness to serve as a model for imitation.

1650 Davenant *Gondibert* Pref., Wit .. is, in Divines, Humility, Examplariness [*edd.* 1651, 1673 Exemplariness], and Moderation. 1698 Atterbury *Disc Lady Cutts* 10 The Exemplariness of her Behaviour call'd off the Eyes of several to observe it. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 619 The examplariness of her conduct. *Ibid.* IV. 337 The exemplariness of their lives. 1883 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.*

II. 973/2 [P. Henry] is remembered for the purity and exemplariness of his life.

† 2. The quality of being likely to be taken as an example; prominence. *Obs.*

1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* iv. xii, The exemplariness and influence as well of their [kings'] vices as of their virtues.

Exemplarity (egzemplæ·rĭti). [f. L. *exemplār-is* + -ITY. Cf. Fr. *exemplarité*.] The quality of being exemplary. Cf. Exemplary *a.* 3 and 6.

1. The quality of being fit to serve as a model or pattern for imitation; exemplary conduct; exemplariness; also, an instance of such conduct.

1619 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 134 His Holiness should send ten or twelve Prelates .. men rare, of exemplarity and learning. 1644 J. Goodwin *Fighting agst. God* 39 Such exemplarities of life and conversation, which are sanctified and appointed by God. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* iv, 127 *note*, John..having by the exemplarity of his Life .. drawn the eyes of all so upon him. 1789 Bentham *Princ Legisl.* xvii § 13 The properties of exemplarity and frugality seem to pursue the same immediate end though by different courses. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* XII. 271 Defunct in faith and exemplarity.

† 2. The quality or fact of acting as an example or pattern. *Obs*

a 1677 Barrow *Wks.* 1686 III. 33 Some performances [of our Lord]..were done for exemplarity.

† 3. The quality or fact of acting as an example or warning. *Obs.*

1648 Cromwell *Let.* 21 Sept. (Carlyle), I hope the exemplarity of justice will testify for us our great detestation of the fact. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* iv. iv. § 11 Not upon any direct account of justice, but..for terror and exemplarity

† **Exe·mplarize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Exemplar + -ize.] To illustrate by example.

Hence **Exe·mplarizing** *ppl. a.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 103 The historizing or exemplarizing [*misprinted* exemplanizing] Astrologers.

Exemplary (egze·mplări, e·gzemplări), *a.* and *adv.* Also 6–7 **exemplarie**, 6–9 **examplary**, 7 **exempleary**. [f. late L. *exemplār-is* (see Exemplar *a.* and -ary^{2}), f. *exemplum*.] **A.** *adj.*

† 1. Of or pertaining to an example; furnishing examples. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Exemplarie*, of or belonging to an example. 1640 J. Mabbe (*title*) Cervantes' Exemplarie Novells. *a* 1649 R. Holdsworth in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxiii. 2 It is an exemplary particle, to stir them [men] up to do the like. 1692–1732 in Coles. 1822 (*title*) The Exemplary Novels of M. de Cervantes Saavedra.

2. That may serve as a specimen or type; in a typical form; typical.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 5, I allow, that a Family .. was as an exemplary Monarchie. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* III. (1851) 94 This third Book having to tell of accidents various and exemplary. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc.* 31 The two Cato's are exemplary instances. 1878 Ruskin *Notes on Turner* 72 Four exemplary drawings he..[Turner] made for specimens.

b. Serving for an illustration; illustrative.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xxiv. (1647) 271 Exemplary is the Coat of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham; five Scallop-shells on a plain Crosse, speaking his predecessours valour in the Holy warre. 1817 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXII. 82 Collecting exemplary passages which can only assist a reader to infer the meaning of a word by induction.

3. Of a penalty, damages, etc.: Such as may serve for a warning, or act as a deterrent.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 196 The Christians sent by Lazarus..suffered many of them exemplary punishment. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 99 His justice was exemplary on thieves and robbers. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. vii. 298 He took an exemplary vengeance. 1809 *Observer* 7 May, From the frequency of this offence, it became necessary to punish it with exemplary severity. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 672 The plaintiff, in addition to the actual damage, may .. recover exemplary damages.

† b. Phrases: *To be exemplary*: to become a warning. *To make* (*a person*, also *a thing*) *exemplary*: to make an example of. *Obs.*

1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 181 These offences might be made exemplary and forewarning to other men. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 251 Let him be exemplary in his punishment. Send him to the Tower, and fine him 1000*l.* 1669 *Lond Gaz.* No. 411/4 The Ring-leaders in the late Tumult, whom he intends to make exemplary. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Josephus' Antiq.* iv. ii. (1733) 79 That dark Way of Proceeding ought to be made exemplary in time.

4. Of a kind to become an example, liable to be turned into a precedent. Hence in weaker sense: Such as to attract notice; remarkable, extraordinary, signal. *arch.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xx. (Arb.) 58 The good and bad of Princes is more exemplarie .. then the priuate persons. 1629 Chapman *Juvenal* 185 A lamprey of an exemplary size, That for dimension bears the prize from all. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. iii. (1739) 18 Such crimes as are contrary to .. the publick profit or peace, in a more exemplary way than ordinary. 1718 Prior *Solomon* II. 986 From this abyss of exemplary vice Resolv'd ..to rise. 1829 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 137 There was nobody that made a more exemplary bawling for the constable.

5. Of things: Serving as a model or pattern, after which something may be made; archetypal.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii. 8 We are not of opinion.. that nature in working hath before her certaine exemplary draughts or patternes. 1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 40 So that what Osmund intended peculiarly for his own use became exemplary to others. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3809/8 An exemplary Invoice, proper for those at Sea and Land. 1816 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 525 Manuscript books .. sufficiently popular to be exemplary. 1854 Trench *Synon. N. T.* Ser. I. (1860) 83 The first edition of 1611 .. should have been considered authoritative and exemplary for all that followed.

6. Of persons and personal attributes: Fit to serve as an example or pattern for imitation.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xix. (Arb.) 55 The good and exemplarie things and actions of the former ages. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 7 In..good doctrine, and good life..exemplarie to his [a minister's] people in publike and priuate. 1640 T. Heywood (*title*), The exemplary Lives and memorable Acts of nine the most worthy Women of the World. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* A j a, Your Lordship hath been exemplary to better Building. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 104 ¶ 3 This Lady lived several Years an Exemplary Pattern of Conjugal Love. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 92 He was a man of learning and fervent piety.. and an exemplary parish priest. 1883 W. R. S. Ralston in *19th Cent.* XIII. 88 Popular tales are, as a general rule, provided with exemplary morals.

Hence † b. Excellent, perfect. *Obs.*

1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 11 The most faithfull guide to the exemplary knowledge of any matter of Fact.

† **B.** *adv.* In an exemplary manner; to an exemplary degree; so as to be exemplary. *Obs.*

1626 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met., Life* 3 Continuing to the end exemplarie faithfull. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* I. iii. 8 Such Surgeons..deserve to be punished severely and exemplary. 1729 Morgan *Algiers* I. iv. 74 That good Pastor [S. Augustine] persuaded him to live exemplary in his Station. 1772 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) IV. 139 Our captain..had been exemplary humane and good.

† **Exemplary,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. late L. *exemplārium* (whence Fr. *exemplaire*: see Exampler), f. *exemplum* Example.]

1. a. A type or figure. b. A typical instance, an example. c. An example, pattern of conduct.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. viii. 118 (1558) 15 a/1 Let Zisara be your examplary. *Ibid.* II. xxii. 7. 56 b/1 An examplary of porte & maner. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 374 Basill calleth breade & wine ἀντίτυπα, or *exemplaria*, exemplaries of the bodie and bloud of Christ. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* B vj, The pride of apparel remaining in sight, as an exemplary of evill.

2. a. A 'copy' of a book; = Exemplar *sb.* 5. b. A copy or transcript (of a writing).

1538 Leland *Itin.* I. p. xix, Parte of the examplaries..hath beene imprinted yn Germany. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par., Luke* Pref. 5 b, The Latine exemplaries .. do vary and not well agree. 1633 J. Done *Hist. Septuagint* 29 The exemplary of Demetrius his request to the King was this: Great sir, Since [etc.]. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* vii. 143 Moses had ordered the Kings a Copy of the Law. The Exemplary of the Temple was taken away.

† **Exe·mplate.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *exemplāt-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *exemplāre*: see next.] Something made after an exemplar or pattern. Contrasted with *exemplar*.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 321 The Divine Essence, which representes al things; as an Exemplar directes the operation of God in producing the Exemplates or things formed according thereunto.

† **Exemplate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *exemplāt-*, ppl. stem of *exemplāre* 'to example' (in various senses), f. *exemplum* Example.] *trans.* To show by examples.

c 1601 W. Watson *Decacordon* 193 Might it be without offence to exemplate out of Parsons Philopater by what meanes the change of religion came, I could, etc.

† **Exe·mplative,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *exempl-um* Example *sb.*; cf. *figurative*.] Furnishing an example.

c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 84 The sentence was fructuous and agreable, In Moralitie exemplatiue prudent.

Exemple, -er, obs. ff. Example, -er.

Exemplifiable (egze·mplifəi·ăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Exemplify + -able.] That may be exemplified.

1807 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 263 The psychological cause is easily stated, and copiously exemplifiable. 1864 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Exe·mplificate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. med.L. *exemplificāt-* ppl. stem of *exemplificāre*: see Exemplify.] *trans.* = Exemplify 8.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1124/1 The words whereof for the more euidence, I thought here to exemplificat.

† **Exe·mplificate,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med. L. **exemplificātum*, neut. of pa. pple. of *exemplificāre*: see prec.] A copy, transcript.

1577 Harrison *England* II. xxv. (1877) I. 365 Sundrie exemplificats of the grants are yet to be seene in writing.

Exemplification (egze·mplifikē·ɪ·ʃən). [a. AF. *exemplification*, ad. med.L. *exemplificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exemplificāre*: see Exemplify.]

1. The action of exemplifying; showing or illustrating by example; an instance of this. *In exemplification of*: so as to exemplify.

1548 Hall *Chron.* Hen. VIII. an. 22 For the more exemplification of the same, he sent the Lorde de Roche with letters of credence. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 1. 179 Before the particular exemplification of the foresaid promise, the Issue thereof is inserted. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 87 The mention of another like consequence from a like cause..is not a simile, but an exemplification. 1809 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 20 So much in proof and exemplification of the probable expediency of pious deception. 1864 Burton *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 60 In exemplification of some of the recondite principles laid down.

2. That which exemplifies, or serves as an illustration of a law, general principle, statement, etc.

1582 G. Martin in *Fulke's Defence* (1843) 490 As is plain by the exemplification immediately following, of king, and dukes, and other sent or appointed by him. 1650 Elderfield *Tythes* 310 Let thy life be... a counterpart or exemplification of thy book of religion. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1817) I. 52 An exemplification of the obvious truth, that population cannot increase without the food to support it. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. ii. 379 Particular exemplifications of the Beautiful, substituted in place of the general concept.

3. An attested copy or transcript of a record, deed, etc.

[1382 *Act* 1 *Rich. II*, c. 4 Quodque exemplificaciones illæ ..ejusdem sint vigoris..sicut..munimenta illa forent. 1429 *Act* 8 *Hen. VI*, c. 12 Saunz ascun rasure en une mesme lieu en mesme lexemplification & lenrollement.] 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27. § 39 Euery exemplificacion vpon any recorde..shall be sealed with the Kinges iudiciall seale. 1653 in Somers *Tracts* (1795) II. 538 To the Masters of the Chancery for examining every Skin of an Exemplification of a Record. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Coll. Mass.* II. 212 An exemplification of Burgess's commission was obtained. 1884 *Roscoe's Law of Evidence* (ed. 15) 91 An exemplification produced from the proper custody..is evidence.

† 4. ? A setting forth at length. *Obs.*

1588 J. H[arvey] *Disc. Probleme* 54 But which of them were the originall record of the maker, or phantastical exemplification of the writer..it is to little purpose to know.

Hence **Exemplifica·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to exemplification.

1826 Bentham in *Westm. Rev.* V. 498 Case to which the exemplificational [shape of a code] more particularly applies, that of an as yet only proposed code.

Exemplificative (egze·mplifikătiv), *a.* Tending to exemplify; furnishing an example. Const. *of.*

1826 Bentham in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 498 Distinguishable shapes..the ratiocinative, the instructional, the exemplificative. 1889 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) XLVIII. 96/2 Of this truism .. the still frequent onslaughts on reliable are noticeably exemplificative.

Exemplificator (egze·mplifikē·tə). *rare*$^{-1}$. [a. med.L. *exemplificātor*, agent-n. f. *exemplificāre* (see Exemplify).] An exemplifier, exemplar.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 604 Byron is the least exemplificator of this.

Exemplified (egze·mplifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. Exemplify + -ed^{1}.] In the senses of the verb. a. That has been copied out; of which an attested copy has been made. b. Made into an example; notorious.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 45 Your exemplified discourse. 1638 in Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 482 As appeareth by the old exemplified lease. 1660 Boyle *Seraphic Love* 72 Wonders wrought for a generation that .. ascrib'd them to the Devil, and return'd them with so exemplifi'd an Ingratitude. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Exemplified*, cleared, proved or confirmed by an example or instance; also, copied out from a deed or writing.

Exemplifier (egze·mplifəi,əɪ). [f. as prec. + -er^{1}.] One who exemplifies.

1552 Huloet, Exemplifier, or he that foloweth the example of others, *ascriptor*. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* III. xlv. 374 Jesus (the Author, Master, and Exemplifyer of these doctrines). 1775 in Ash. 1832 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

Exemplify (egze·mplifəi), *v.* Also 5–6 **examplify**. [ad. med.L. *exemplifi-cāre*, f. *exemplum* Example + *-ficāre*: see -fy.]

† 1. *trans.* To instruct by example, set a (good) example to. Also *absol. Obs.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv, Priestes .. should the worlde exemplefye With good doctryne of perfection. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 2299 To instructe and informe and to exemplyfy.

† 2. *trans.* To make an example of (a person).

1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* III. iv, Your exemplified malefactors, That have survived their infamy and punishment. 1642 D. Rogers *Matrim. Honour* 337 A just and jealous God, not sparing to exemplifie..his best servants.

† 3. To set an example of, exhibit a model of.

1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 69 A thing that none of his Predecessors ever exemplified to him. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. iii. 21 If the poor happen not to have more charity then they exemplify to them.

† 4. To fashion after an example or model. *Obs.*

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 475 They make the body of Christ, both the exemplar, and the thing exemplified. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 576 Those outward Images, which they exemplified from the Similitudes which they fram'd of him in their own Fancies.

† 5. To adduce, allege, quote, use as an example. *To exemplify to*: to compare *to* by way of example or specimen. *To exemplify to be*: to quote by way of example as being. *Obs.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XI. xiii, For whych poetes hym so exemplyfied. 1592 Daniel *Compl. Ros.* Wks. (1717) 39 Exemplify my Frailty. 1593 Nashe 4 *Lett. Confut.* 54 Canst thou exemplifie vnto mee..one minnum of the particular deuice of his play that I purloind? *a* 1618 Raleigh in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 83 The emphyteusis or feudum..for understanding sake may be exemplified to an estate at this day allowed. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 63 Not to exemplifie the malapert insolence of our owne Bishops. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 121 Glanvil .. exemplifies Sedition and destruction of the Kingdom, to be in equal degree a Wound of Majesty. 1794 G. Wakefield *Exam. Paine's Age of Reason* 24 To exemplify their morality in contradistinction to that of the gospel.

† b. *absol.* To find precedents, excuse oneself by example. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. xcvii, That our times might not have t' exemplifie with aged staines.

6. (The current sense.) a. To illustrate by examples; to find or furnish an example or instance of. Occas. with sentence as *obj.*

c 1430 LYDG. in *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 46, I exemplifye by kyndly prouidence Bewte wyll shew thow hornys be away. 1588 FRAUNCE (*title*), Lawiers Logike, exemplifying the præcepts of Logike by the practice of the Common Lawe. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 214 His desire of .. armes and war wherby to exemplifie his valour. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iii. 18, I will really examplify that which I say. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 22 How far they exceeded, may be exemplified from Palæphatus, in his book of fabulous narrations. 1668 BARROW in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 48 The rules I sent you concerning the hyperbola, I cannot well exemplify. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 ¶ 3, I have rarely exemplified my assertions by living characters. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 683 A completeness never before exemplified. 1864 BP. OF LINCOLN *Charge* 8 Its Principal .. has exemplified to its pupils how labor best prospers when it is the labor of love. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 31 Nor is it the earliest style of wall .. exemplified in Mycenæ.

b. To be or serve as an example of.

1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 147 The mode of expression of children and Africans frequently exemplifies this remark. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 277 The roads in the Highlands exemplify the correctness of this statement. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxx. 406 The third action is exemplified by the state of the rails near a station, etc. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 31 The principle which the ancient payment of tithes exemplified.

c. *intr.* To quote examples or instances by way of illustration. † *To exemplify in, of* := 'to instance in', i. e. to cite (something) as an instance.

1582 G. MARTIN in Fulke *Def.* (1843) 213 Suppose he had exemplified of the two condemned heretics, Jovinian and Vigilantius also. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 136, I could exemplifie also in manie other. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo on Painting* II. 157 And thus, if I woulde inlarge my discourse, I might exemplifie in the light passing through a glasse ful of red wine. 1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent.* (1676) 590 He exemplified in Darius, who, etc. 1641 BP. HALL *Misch. Faction* Rem. Wks. (1660) 66 It were to no purpose to exemplifie, where the instances are numberlesse.

7. To make an official copy of; *esp.* to make an attested copy of (a legal document) under an official seal.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 20 b, Any partie .. may .. haue a copye .. exemplyfied vnder the seale of offyce of the same place. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 3 Fines .. shall be exemplified under the Great Seal of England. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 928 He proposed .. that their tragœdies should be exemplified and engrossed faire. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2277/4 The Laws for the preservation of the Spawn and Spatt of Oysters .. were Signed and Exemplified under the Seal of the High Court of Admiralty. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4735/4 Which Recovery was exemplified under the Great Seal. 1884 *Roscoe's Law of Evidence* (ed. 15) 91 An exemplification produced from the proper custody and purporting to exemplify a commission from the crown is evidence though the seal has been lost.

† 8. To copy (a document); to quote in writing.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 The storie of King Vortigers Wassailing .. I have already exemplified. 1581 — *Eiren.* II. iv. (1588) 149 This last Statute I have exemplified the more at large. 1629 A. HAMILTON in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 405 If your Grace .. hath a mind to exemplify, write out, or collect any thing out of any of the said Books. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 85 That Inscription .. mentioned by Camden .. and by him exemplified. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 58 Because it is a private act, and unprinted, I exemplify it in the Appendix.

† **Exe·mply,** *v. Obs.* Also examply. [ad. OF. *exemplier*, f. *exemple*: see EXAMPLE *sb.*] *trans.* = EXEMPLIFY 6 and 7.

1561 EDEN (*title*) Martin Cortes' Art of Navigation .. examplied [Sp. *exemplificado*] by many Demonstrations. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 184 They produced an Act of Parliament .. exemplied [? *mispr. for* exemplified] under seal, and offered it to a clerk to read it.

Exe·mpt (egze·mpt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *exempt* = Pr. *exempt*, ad. L. *exempt-us*, pa. pple. of *eximĕre* to take out, f. *ex-* out + *emĕre* to take.]

A. *pple.* and *adj.*

1. With distinctly ppl. sense: = *exempted* pa. pple. and ppl. adj.

a. Taken away, removed *from*; abolished. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* † b. = EXCEPTED; also *exempt case*; cf. EXEMPTED. *Obs.* † c. Cut off, debarred, excluded. *Obs.* † d. Removed *from* (*out of*) allegiance, liability, or obligation to. *Obs.*

The pple. may have been referred variously to the Eng. vbs. *exeme, exempt*, or have been employed in direct imitation of the use of L. *exemptus*.

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 60 þe soule .. beynge in heuene reioiseþ þat it is exempt from alle erþely þinges. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 46 They .. be cleane quite and exempte out of the bondes and daunger to Gods commaundement. *a* 1631 DONNE 6 *Serm.* i. (1634) 18 Men appropriated to God, men exempt out of the world. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 287 When exempt from Mortal Earth. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* 125 Blessed Sleep! in which exempt From our tired Selves long hours we lie.

b. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 137 The cours suyng in alle is hole entent, And in no wise list not be exempte. 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* 15 Hear then this dreadful imprecation; hear it: 'Tis lay'd on all; not any one exempt. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 572 These are very rare and exempt cases. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 281 With regard even to these exempt cases.

c. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 3712 My teching eftir my dissese Sall' no3t be had in contempt, Na all' oute of doyng all exempt. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* l. 562 In Wanhope weren they falle, and exempt from graces alle. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 8 Whens may be suche a fayr .. lady .. so exempt & vnpurveyed of felawship. 1580 LUPTON *Siqvila* 111 Judges that favour falshood shall be exempt from Gods presence. 1598-9 E. FORDE *Parismus* I. (1661) 49 Being exempt from the clear light of the sun.

d. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 35 Þei [priests] ben exempt fro Goddis lawe by privylegies þat þei han getun. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 209 Alle þinge must obeye to Goddys look, Out of his myght is non exempt. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 101 Y saw hym .. exempte and delyueryd frome al peynys. 1513-4 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 [They] haue been exempt and discharged from all offices and businesse. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 205, I wold haue no offycer of cyte nor towne to be exempt from theyr authoryte. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. iv. ii, Lands exempt from Nature's law.

† 2. Picked out, choice, select. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 604 Of whose faire sexe, we come to offer seauen, The most exempt for excellence.

† 3. Not subject to a superior authority; independent. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Exempt or privileged by the kinges charter, *exemptus*. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 8 Is the lande diuided into shires, counties, precincts, and seuerall exempt liberties? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 73 The Locri, surnamed Ozolæ, free states and exempt. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 133 The wife of the King of England is an exempt person from the King, and is capable of lands. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 113 The Tea-Table is a Place which seems to prescribe for an exempt Jurisdiction from Common Sense.

b. *esp.* of a monastery or other religious foundation. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 261 William bischop of Canntirbury .. gat .. bulles fro the Court to have IIIIl*i*. of the pound, both of exempt [cherchis] and not exempt. 1525 (*title*), The Boke of Comfort .. Enprented in the Exempt Monastery of Tavestok in Densbyre. 1621 ABP. ABBOT in *Forlesc. Papers* 165 The Churche of Westminster being an exempt and privileged place. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 13 An Abbot cannot without the Knowledge and Advice of his Convent, subject an Exempt Monastery to any Person. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* vi. 516 The Primate .. preferred to avoid the question of the exempt jurisdiction of Westminster.

4. Freed *from* allegiance or liability to; not subject to the control or influence of.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 318 To live exempt From Heav'ns high jurisdiction. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xli. II. 11 There were some people exempt from their [enchantments'] power. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. lxiii. 211 There is no European country in which ecclesiastical societies are exempt from civic control. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 117 The old builders neither were infallible, nor are exempt from criticism.

5. Not liable to suffering, hardship, or inconvenience † *of*, *from*; not exposed or subject to: a. danger, disease, or evil of any kind.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1116 This worldes power and riche abundaunce Of drede of perile never ben exempte. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* viii. (1890) 35 To kepe hir cyte and the cytezeyns vnhurt and exempt from oppressyons. *a* 1637 B. JONSON (J.), To .. live exempt From all the nets that thou canst spread. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 199 Where they may be exempt from the frost. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 2 Exempt from the Passions with which others are tormented. 1759 J. MILLS *Duhamel's Husb.* II. ii. (1762) 241, I did not see any one field exempt from this distemper. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 393 They whom Christ loves are no more exempt than others from their share of earthly trouble and anguish.

b. a charge, duty, payment, tax, etc.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 108 Exempt from Claustrall observance. 1517 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. viii. 212 Those Surgeons which be exempt from Almaner offices, enquestes & wacches. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 62 This sorte of menne is priuileged, and exempte from all maner of charges. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 432 These .. lived exempt from all public concerns and duties. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s. v., Men of a certain age are exempt from serving in the militia. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 75 A man because he is a noble or a priest was not exempt from paying certain taxes.

6. Unsullied, unaffected by; clear, free *from* (a defect, flaw, stain, weakness).

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 8 These .. being utterly exempt from any waight or gravity at all, are rightly termed .. familiar letters. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 435 Hector .. led to a place, pure and exempt from blood, The Trojan forces. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 57 Celia alone's exempt from all these crimes. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 156 From custom's evil taint exempt and pure. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 6 Not exempt from the common failings of humanity.

B. *sb.*

1. *gen.* An exempted person; *esp.* one relieved from performance of a duty, payment of a tax, etc.

1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. II. iii. 315 The only legal exempts [from this military service] were the clergy, hidalgos, and paupers. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* ix. 184 To point at one or another fine madman, as if there were any exempts. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxvii. 518 Old men .. who were exempts, except in case of immediate danger to the town.

2. *Eccl.* A person or religious establishment not subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop. Cf. A. 3 b. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1532 R. BOWYER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xvii. 134 Reformators of divers orders of religion .. as well exempts as not exempts. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 42 Though it [the archdeaconrie of S. Albons] be under the Bishop of London for visitations & synods, yet is it otherwise reputed as member of the see of Lincolne, and therefore worthily called an exempt. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. xxi. 377 The Holidays .. shall also be observed by all Regulars, even Exempts.

† 3. In the French army: a. An inferior cavalry officer who commanded in the absence of the captain and lieutenant, and was exempt from ordinary military duty. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VIII. 347 Mazure, and du Lion Exempts of her Guards. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3822/3 Our Men took an Exempt of the Life-Guard. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlv. 83 A file of musqueteers commanded by an Exempt [in Paris]. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 64/1 Three exempts of the guards. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

† b. A French police officer. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Originally, a sub-officer of the mounted police (*maréchaussée*) corresponding in rank and function to the 'exempts' of the cavalry.

1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* I. 34 The Provost Mareschal .. hath a Troop of Officers on Horseback, with a Lieutenant, Exempts, etc. 1772 *Birmingham Counterf.* I. 240 In the midst of this scene, an exempt of the police arrives. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1867) 115 He slipped through the exempts, quite unsuspected.

4. In the English army † a. after Fr. usage: A sub-officer of cavalry. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *An Exempt*, a Life-Guard .. free from Duty. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1739 LADY HARTFORD *Corr.* (1806) I. 116 An exempt in my Lord's Troop.

b. One of the four officers who in turn command the Yeomen of the Guard in the absence of their superior officers. Now more commonly EXON, q.v.

1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 711 Mr. Dormer is made exempt of the yeomen of the guards in the room of Mr. Uphill. 1717 *Hist. Reg., Chron. Diary* 5 One of the Exempts of his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guards. 1844 W. J. THOMS *Bk. of Court* (ed. 2) 370 The Exempt of the Yeomen of the Guard is a resident officer who sleeps at St. James's, as Commandant of the Yeomen on duty.

Exempt (egze·mpt), *v.* Pa. pple. 5-6 exempt. [ad. Fr. *exempter*, f. *exempt* adj.: see *prec.*]

† 1. *trans.* To take out or away; to put far away, remove, cut off. Const. *from*, *out of*. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 39 Exempted from Sathan, to lyve for ever with Christe our Saviour. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Right Use Church* II. (1859) 165 They .. were exempted and banished (as it were) from the house of the Lord. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 97 He hist: for nature now had cleane exempt All other speach. 1589 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 40 Ile exempt them [flowers] all from my smell. 1595 R. JOHNSON 7 *Champions* II. v. (1608) 4 The Emperours onely daughter .. exempted herselfe from all company. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 4/1 The payne will totallye be exemptede, and abolishede. 1635 *Tom a Lincolne* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 267 Being once exempted from my sight.

† b. To single out, select. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 139 For theyr vertue they schold be .. from the commyn pepul, as hyt were, exemptyd. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. 22 She exempted out of the sorte and order of common women, was chosen. 1648 MILTON *Sonn.* xiii. *To H. Lawes*, Thy worth and skill exempts thee from the throng.

† 2. To take away or omit (from a category or enumeration); to except. Const. *from*, *out of*; rarely with double *obj.* Also in the pa. pple. in concord with a sb. in the nominative absolute; = EXCEPT 3 b; and in the pr. pple. used absol. as quasi-*prep.*; = EXCEPTING *prep.* A. 1. *Obs.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 120 Praying to Christ at the masse, hys supper or els where, heaven exempted. 1571 FORTESCUE *Forest Hist.* 5 A small matter is it in niene hundred or a thousande yeeres to exempte twentie or thirtie. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 129 S. John .. doth not exempt himselfe out of the same number. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 53 The ordering whereof (except in Letters *Excusatorie*, or *Defensorie*) is wholly exempted the course in those Letters prescribed. 1604 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. viii. § 9 Their error exempted [*ed.* 1594 excepted] they seemed otherwise right good men. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* ix. 47 While all complain of Ignorance and Error, every one exempts himself. 1731 *Lett. from Fog's Jrnl.* (1732) II. 286 Invited .. by all Ranks .. not exempting even a Branch of the Royal Family.

† 3. To debar, exclude *from* the enjoyment of or participation in something. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 101 b, They .. exempted brybers frome bearynge rule in the commune weale. 1579 NORTH *Plutarch, Agesilaus* 670 Them selues [the Thebans] onely exempted from treatie of peace. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxxv. (1713) 78 Cogitation is .. exempted or prescinded from all Extension. 1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 311 The Convention .. exempt the Duke of Hanover from the succession to the Crown.

4. To grant to (a person, etc.) immunity or freedom *from* a liability to which others are subject:

a. from (the payment of) a fine, tax, etc. Also const. *of*, *simply*, and *absol.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 393 Euery citezen and Burgeys w^t^outforth shal pay at euery taske, vigille, lones .. except certeyn persones that .. be exemted. 1496-7 *Act* 12 *Hen VII*, c. 13 § 1 Tounes and places .. exempted or discharged of payment to suche xv^mes^. 1573 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Eximere de vectigalibus*, to exempt from paying tribute. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* 279 Valentinian .. exempted them [Mariners] from all Taxes. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 149 When did .. his bailiff exempt from the rent? 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 163 Other towns were exempted .. from .. customs dues.

b. from (the control of) laws, (obedience to) an authority.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 28 Why have ye exempt you from our kings lawes. 1530 PALSGR. 541/2 Many abbayes be exempted from their bysshoppe. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 25 King Kenulphus .. had power to exempt this Abbot from the Iurisdiction of the Bishop. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 160 Those high churchmen..were desirous of exempting the mitre from all subjection to the crown. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 33 The religious emotions are exempted from this general law.

c. from pain, penalty, suffering, or inconvenience; also, from a defect, weakness, etc.

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 1 Fortune hath exempte the fro the anguysshes that I suffre. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 195 Yᵉ cursednesse of old Adam, from which we are exempted by Christ. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 4/1 The course of exempting men from prosecution, by dissolving of parliaments. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 330 Our Saviour's own Disciples were not exempted from the common Error. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 218 A Delay from which we are exempted by our new Method. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 443 Clergy who committed felony were no longer exempted from the penalties of their crimes.

d. from a burden, duty, or obligation, a burdensome state or condition.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 414 King Edwarde the thirdde ..by his honourable chartres exemptid the saide maires, to.. feche their saide charges at the castell Yate. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiii. 16 Kings and Tyrants..being exempted from the comon lot, seeme to themselves to be out of danger of gunshot. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), The religious were not exempted, but fought among the other soldiers. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 39 Living constantly in the country he could not be exempted from administering justice among them. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 128 The Beast..has the privilege to be exempted from all other Burdens ever after. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. II. 70 The quarantine, from which nobody is exempted. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. 345 The Copts..are exempted from military service. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 36 A conscription.. pressing with its utmost severity on certain classes of the population, and exempting others.

Exempted (egze·mptĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] †a. Withdrawn from care; unburdened. Of a soul: Withdrawn from the body; separate. †b. = EXCEPTED. c. To whom immunity (from punishment, burdens, or obligations) has been granted.

1598 YONG *Diana* 76 In braue loue and fortunes art, There is not anything lesse sure Then such a free exempted hart. 1603 R. NICCOLS *Fun. Orat. Q. Eliz.*, If exempted soules may be subject to passions. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 17 Whether obedience to the supreme power be not one of those exempted cases. 1725-6 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 418 With tim'rous awe From the dire scene th' exempted two withdraw. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. 1842 I. 199 The abuses have been full as great..in the exempted as in the punished.

†**Exe·mptible.** *Obs.* [f. EXEMPT *v.* + -IBLE.] a. Capable of being exempted. b. That may be easily removed; = next.

1611 COTGR., *Exemptible*, Exemptible; loosse, free, quit, priuiledged. 1623-6 COCKERAM, *Exemptible*, which may be easily taken away.

Exemptile (egze·mptil), *a.* [ad. late L. *exemptil-is*, f. *eximĕre*: see EXEMPT *a.*] That may be taken out, removable.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 352 Jupiter..gave her [Lamia] exemptile eyes that might be taken in and out at her own pleasure. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 488 A Money-Counter..should have many exemptile boxes in its antick part. 1832 LEWIS in *Philol. Mus.* I. 137 He withheld the pay and provisions of his mercenaries on the exemptile days (ἐξαιρέσιμοι ἡμέραι).

Exemption (egze·mpʃən). Forms: 4-5 exempcion, -coun, (6 -tioun), 6- exemption. [a. Fr. *exemption*, ad. L. *exemptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *eximĕre* to EXEMPT.] The action of exempting; the state of being exempted.

†1. a. The action of taking out or away; the state of being taken out or away. b. Exception, exclusion from an enumeration, etc. *Obs.*

a. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* 44 By death of Christ, the Law was in exemption. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iii. (1611) 42 Adumbration or Transparency is a cleere exemption of the substance of the charge.

b. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 139 Thys exemptyon.. ys to be gyven to the dygnyte of presthod. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 70 The Cardinals should be chosen out of all the Provinces..without exemption of any.

2. The action of exempting, or the state of being exempted (see EXEMPT *v.* 4) from a liability, obligation, penalty, law, or authority; freeing, freedom; an instance of the same, an immunity.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 93 He schal geten a priueilege or exempcion..for his gold sent & spendid at rome. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 5 This acte of adnullacion..of exempcions of payment or colleccion of dismes. 1578 *Gude & Godl. Ball.* 77 Our tungis hes ane exemptioun. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 109 We take Liberty, for an exemption from Lawes. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iv. 189 King Henries exemption of himself from all spirituall jurisdiction. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 115 Thy great Father .. requires Glory from all men .. no exemption. 1705 BURNET *Own Time* v. (1734) II. 158 An exemption for twenty one years from all Taxes and Customs. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 262 Genius ..pleads exemption from the laws of sense. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v., A writ of exemption, or of ease, to be quit of serving on juries, and all public service. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 14 An exemption from punishment already incurred, is a pardon. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 172 Some [boroughs] bought charters of exemption from the troublesome privilege [of sending burgesses to parliament].

b. *spec.* 'A privilege by which persons or places are withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the ordinary and immediately subjected to the Holy See' (*Catholic Dict.* 1885).

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 167 There was the Provincial of the ordre alegging for him here exempcion. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* 145 He complains .. of the exemption of Abbats from their Bishops. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The first exemptions granted to monks were only for the liberty of electing their abbot, independently on the bishop. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 7 He protests especially against exemptions.

3. Freedom, immunity *from* a defect, disadvantage, or weakness.

a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. (1671) 53 Humane frailty from which the holiest and most Learned men cannot plead Exemption. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 5 The Men who value themselves most on their Exemption from the Pedantry of Colleges. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 404 Even age itself seems privileged in them With clear exemption from its own defects. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 7 A tolerable exemption from faults .. will generally be their highest merit. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xxiv. (1856) 199 Water free from ice; the exemption being due to the island .. acting as a barrier. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 350 A singular exemption from the ferocious forms of life.

†4. *concr.* (see quot.) *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* To Rdr., Pomœrium is a certaine space about the walls of the City or Towne..where 'tis not lawfull to plough, build houses, or inhabite .. termed the territorie, or exemption.

†**Exemptitious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *exempt-* (see EXEMPT *v.*) + -ITIOUS.] Capable of being taken out; separable.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxv. (1713) 50 If Motion were a thing that was loose or exemptitious from Matter.

Exe·mptive (egze·mptiv), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Tending to procure exemption (from guilt or punishment).

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 15 To disprove the commission of the crime..by proving the existence of some..exemptive circumstance.

Exen, obs. form of *oxen*: see Ox.

‖ **Exence·phalus** (eksˌense·fălŏs). Pl. exencephali. [mod.L. *exencephalus*, f. Gr. ἐξ out + ἐγκέφαλος brain.] 'I. G. St. Hilaire's term for a monstrosity in which the brain lies wholly or chiefly outside the cranial cavity at the back of a very flattened head' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exenterate (ekse·ntĕrĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *exenterāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exenterāre*: see next.] = EXENTERATED.

1835 SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey *Life* VI. 280 The pig .. which..was not yet bacon..scalded, exenterate and hardly yet cold. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 2010 A soldier bee That yields his life exenterate with the stroke O' the sting that saves the hive.

Exenterate (ekse·ntĕrēt), *v.* Also 7 exenterat. [f. L. *exenterāt-* (*exinterāt-*) ppl. stem of *exenterāre* (*exinterāre*), f. *ex-* out + Gr. ἔντερ-ον intestine. Cf. Gr. ἐξεντερίζειν.]

1. *trans.* To take out the entrails of; to eviscerate, disembowel. *Obs.* in literal sense.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xv. § 3 (R.) In this beastly caruing of humane bodies..sometimes exenterating women. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* XXV. 246 Such bodies as were exenterated and embowelled and then..plastered about with spices and gums. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 136 Nor doe they [toads] containe..urinary parts..as may appeare unto any that exenterats or dissects them. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Life Bacon* in *Lett. Emin. Persons* (1813) II. 227 They went into a poore woman's house .. and bought a hen, and made the woman exenterate it. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

fig. 1636 W. AMBROSE in *Ann. Dubrensia* 37 Summon the world, exenterate old stories. 1641 *Frogs of Egypt* 5 Great God!..Who justly dost exenterate with shame All Enemies to Thee. 1822 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 337 A boxful of papers .. which I have to read and exenterate. 1886 BLACKIE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 535 Exenterating itself of its own better soul.

†2. To take out (the bowels or internal parts).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 21 The reins [of an Ape] exenterated, bruised and put into new pure wine. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 68 A Carrionly Curre, entring her Tombe, and exenterrating her very bowels to staunch his rage.

transf. 1612 J. COTTON *Dang. Pract. Physic* II. i. 88 They unlawfully exenterate and eate out the bowels of poore mens purses. 1623 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 212 It [riches] exenterates and pulls out the very bowells from the profoundest parts of the earth.

Hence **Exe·nterated** *ppl. a.*, deprived of entrails, disembowelled; also *fig.* **Exe·nterating** *vbl. sb.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 88 Exenterated animals.. are stuffed with medicamental things. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 17 The Kingdom had one Viper more fostered, to the exenterating of her bowels. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 141 Exenterated rulemongers and eviscerated logicians. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 60 Fragments of exenterated maids (belonging to the order Pisces).

Exenteration (eksentĕrēi·ʃən). [as if ad. L. **exenterātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exenterāre*: see EXENTERATE.]

1. The action or process of exenterating or taking out the entrails.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 157 Upon exenteration he found these animals in their bellies. 1705 T. GREENHILL *Embalming* 121 If we can arrive at this Perfection, without Exenteration or Incision. 1823 MOORE *Rhymes on Road* Introd. 59 A hero .. wrote .. 'mid all the pains And horrors of exenteration, Nine charming odes. 1884 *Cornh. Mag.* July 69 There is no exenteration, no steeping in palm-wine.

fig. 1808 LAMB *Charac. Dram. Writers* Wks. 531 A faint bodily image of this..exenteration of the inmost mind. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xix, There is self-exenteration enough and to spare in my story.

2. The condition of being devoid of entrails.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 633 A lankness of figure that denoted almost utter exenteration.

Exenteritis (eksˌentĕrəi·tis). *Path.* [f. Ex- *pref.*[2] + ENTERITIS.] 'Inflammation of the outer or peritoneal coat of the intestines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1847 in CRAIG.

Exept, obs. form of EXCEPT.

†**Exequa·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *exæquātiōn-em*, f. *exæquāre* to make equal, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *æqu-us* EQUAL.] The state of being exactly equal.

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 138 The union is not by way of exequation, or equipatency.

Exequatur (eksi·kwēi·tŭr). [a. L. *exequātur* he may perform, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequī* (see EXECUTE).]

1. An official recognition of a consul or commercial agent by the government of the country to which he is accredited, authorizing him to exercise his power.

1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 498 There shall be delivered to them..the Exequatur necessary for the exercise of their functions. 1826 KENT *Comm.* 43 If any consul be guilty of illegal or improper conduct, he is liable to have his exequatur .. revoked. 1879 *Daily News* 26 May, The Spanish Foreign Office objects to granting the Exequatur for the Chinese Consuls.

2. An authorization granted by a temporal sovereign for the exercise of episcopal functions under Papal authority, or for the publication of Papal bulls. Hence, the right of insisting on the necessity of such authorization.

1859 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, III. 365 The councils in those states .. refused to allow the publication of his bulls without the royal exequatur. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., The Roman Pontiff..allows Italian bishops..to apply for the exequatur to the sovereign..as the *de facto* occupant of power.

†**E·xequent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exequent-em*, pr. pple. of *exequī* to EXECUTE.] That executes.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 359 Dirigent, not exequent, as your School-men loue to speak.

Exequial (eksī·kwiăl), *a.* [ad. L. *exequiāl-is* (*exsequiāl-is*), f. *ex(s)equiæ*: see EXEQUY.] Of or pertaining to a funeral.

1613 J. DUNSTER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxix. 2 The manner of our burial, the exequial pomp, etc. 1725-6 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 108 Thetis herself to all our peers proclaims Heroic prizes and exequial games. 1751 CAMBRIDGE *Scribleriad* IV. 16 Rites exequial [must] grace his honour'd tomb. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 194 The last book of the Iliad..has supplied a great part of the exequial diction. 1866 F. HALL in Wilson *Vishńu Puráńa* III. 120 *note*, The former term imports undeserving of exequial offerings.

†**Exe·quious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *exequi-æ* + -OUS.] = prec.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. lxiii, Build the funeral-pile, Lay your pale hands to this exequious fire.

Exequy (e·ksĭkwi), now always in pl. exequies e·ksĭkwiz). Forms: *a. sing.* 5-7 exequie, -y, 7, exquie. *β. pl.* (4 exequises, exeqwyis, exquies) 6 exequeis, 4- exequies. [a. OF. *exequies, exeques* = Pr. *ex(s)equias*, a. L. *ex(s)equiās*, acc. of *exsequiæ* pl., lit. 'train of followers', f. *exsequī* to follow out, follow to the grave (see EXECUTE). The OF. word, on adoption into English, was treated partly as a sing. (cf. pl. form *exequises*), and partly as a pl.; from the latter of which the sing. *exequy* was afterwards developed.]

Funeral rites; funeral ceremony; occas. in sense of 'funeral train' or 'bier'.

†a. *sing.*; with *pl.* in sense 'funerals'. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 74 þay shul fynden iiij torches, ffor to brenne..at exequises of euery brothir and sistir þat dies. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 50 For sepulturis, or exequies, diriges of þe dead .. or oþer sacraments. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 130 He was borne to chirche and his exequye doon. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 210 At this Obite or Exequie was his wyfe. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 11 Carelesse care to preuent his exequy, Scarce deigning to shut vp his dying eye. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 179 Sermon at the Exequy of Joan Queen of Spayne.

b. *pl.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* iii. 31 Kittith 3oure clothis, and beth gird with sackis, and weileth before the exequies [1388 heersis, ether dirige] of Abner. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 469 Eftyre þa exeqwyis als fast Til Lwndyn þis ilk Rychard past. 1482 *Paston Lett.* No. 861 III. 282 Xij pore meen..to holde xij torches abowte myn herse..during the exequies and masse of my berying. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 64 The which Body..was layed with solemne Exequies in a fayre Chest made of Stone. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 83 A father following the exequies of his sonne. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxii. 37 Exequies to the Dead will but require Seaven daies. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Sigismonda & G.* 661 There yet remained thy funeral exequies. 1771

Antiq. Sarisb. 182 If [the Choral Bishop] died within the month, his exequies were solemnized with great pomp. **1832** MOTHERWELL *Poems, Midn. Lamp*, Thou wilt not die until the morrow bright Has seen thy exequies. **1837** THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxii. 272 The festival of Adonis..was celebrated ..with the representation of funeral exequies.

¶ An alleged sense, 'a funeral ode', has been wrongly inferred from the title of a poem 'The Exequy' in Bp. H. King *Poems* (1657) 52.

† **Exe·rce,** *sb. Obs. Sc.* In 6 excerse. [f. next.] Exercise.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 9 Throucht sic excerse, ther membris mycht be purgit fra corruppit humours.

† **Exerce,** *v.*; chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 exercen, 5–6 excers(e, 6 exers, 5– exerce. [a. OF. *exercer*, ad. L. *exercēre*: see EXERCISE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To set in motion; to give play to (anger); to display (wisdom); = EXERCISE *v.* 1 b.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 84 Amang the Britis for till exers thair ire; Tha enterit in baith with blude and fyre. **1578** *Gude & Godl. Ball.* (1868) 85 The just mannis mouth exercis sapience.

2. To give employment to (a person); to employ with a view to improvement; to discipline, train. Const. *in.* Also *absol.* of a thing: To keep employed or busy; = EXERCISE *v.* 2 and 4.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vii. (1561) 234 a, Certes all thyng that exerceth or corrigeth it profiteth. **1548** *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 9 He statut ane ordinance til excerse his propir childir ande the 3ong princis. **1584** T. HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* (1608) 696 The honie bees Exerce themselfes on buddes of sweetest trees. **1585** JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 29 The bookes of Troy .. Exerce but cease thy toung and eke thy pen. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 92 In handling of waiponis exerce thame.

3. To carry on, carry out, perform (deeds, trades, etc.); to put in force, wield (power, right, etc.); to fulfil (a duty), fulfil the duties of (an office). Cf. EXEROISE *v.* 5. Also *intr.* to serve (as a soldier).

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vi. 52 But wher shal men fynden any man þat may exercen or haunten any ry3t vpon an oþer man but oonly vpon hys body. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 118 For to use and excerse the werkys of thaire sauement. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 He had..excerced.. the fayte of aduocacye in the bysshoppes courte of Tryguyer. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. viii. 141 To excers vnder the, And lerne the fate of knychtlie cheulrye. **1528** LYNDESAY *Dream* 1074 Be exampyll to thy peple all, Exersing verteous deidis honorabyll. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 9 Our lord Iesus thairfor sittis one the rycht hand of the power of god, exerceing æqual pouer with y^e^ father. *a* **1639** SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* V. (1851) 196 The Iustice Aires .. were exerced with much rigour. **1681** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1670/1 The Intrinsick Spiritual Power of the Church..as it was exerced by the Apostles. **1707** DK. ATHOL in *Vulpone* 21 To retain, enjoy or bruik and exerce all their Rights.

Hence **Exe·rced** *ppl. a.*, in scholastic phrase *exerced act* (= 'exercised act'; see EXERCISED *ppl. a.*)

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 293 Figures and tropes ..in their *actu signato* .. somewhat harsh and scabrous, yet in their exerced act, etc.

† **Exe·rcent,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *exercent-em*, pr. pple. of *exercēre* to EXERCISE.]

A. *adj.* That is actively exercising the duties of his calling or profession, or the characteristic functions of his office. Said *esp.* of an advocate: That is practising his profession, in practice.

1643 OWEN *Puritan turned Jesuit* 45 The Tyrant exercent..a Prince, that doth wilfully dissolve all, or the chiefest compacts of the Common-wealth. **1720** STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. xxiv. 173/1 The Doctors Exercent in these courts in the year 1694 being forty four. **1721–1800** in BAILEY. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 56 The Judge may oblige every exercent Advocate to give his Patronage and Assistance unto a Litigant in Distress for want of an Advocat. [**1857** *Act* 20 *& 21 Vict.* c. 77. § 116 'The College of Doctors of Law exercent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts', incorporated under that style..22nd June 8 Geo. III.]

B. *sb.* One who exercises or follows a profession.

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* I. I. xxiv. 155/2 Anno 1585 the doctors then inhabiting the Commons and Exercents in these courts were..but sixteen or seventeen in all.

Exercisable (e·ksəɹsəi·zăb'l), *a.* Also 8–9 exerciseable, 8 -ible. [f. next + -ABLE.] Of an office, power, right, etc.: Capable of being exercised, employed, or enforced.

1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. ii. 170 Not only Lands, and other corporeal Inheritances..but also all Inheritances ..annexed to or exerciseable within the same. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 20 Exercisible within the same. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 127 Judicial offices .. are only exerciseable by persons of skill and capacity. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 38 Spiritual powers which are exercisable in all parts of the world.

Exercise (e·ksəɹsəiz), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 exercise, -cyse, -sise, -sice, 5–6 exercyse, 6 *Sc.* exerceis(s, -cyiss, exercice, 4– exercise. [ME. *exercise*, a. OF. *exercice* = Pr. *exercici, exercisi*:—L. *exercitium*, f. *exercēre* to keep at work, busy, employ, practise, train (cf. EXERCISE *v.*), f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *arcēre* to shut up, restrain.

The etymological notion of *exercēre* is obscure: it is often regarded as having meant primarily 'to drive forth (tillage beasts),' and hence 'to employ, set to work'.]

1. The action of employing in its appropriate activity, (an organ, a faculty, or power) of giving practical effect to (a right), of exerting (influence or authority); the state or condition of being in active operation.

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* iii. 5, I rase fra ded til lyf, fra ydelnes til excercise in godis seruys. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* I. iv. 38 These mouths .. are now starv'd for want of exercise. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 331 Thou shalt not suffer me .. to continue without exercise, or power of exercising my vital faculty. **1698–9** LUDLOW *Mem.* (1751) I. 246 Whether the House of Commons should take advice of the House of Lords in the exercise of the legislative power? **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* iv. Wks. 1874 II. 46 Their conversation is merely an exercise of the tongue. **1792** *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxix. 129 The exercise of this, their constitutional right, of giving .. their own money. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxii, A large mouthful, which required the exercise of both jaws at once. **1820** KEATS *Hyperion* I. 107 Godlike exercise Of influence benign. **1836–7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* i. (1877) I. 7 The one condition under which all powers .. are developed is exercise. **1879** GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 164 That exercise of soul Which lies in full obedience. **1890** SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 735/1 Such a matter as this is not one for the exercise of the judge's discretion.

b. The use *of* or method of using (a weapon).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 50 The excercyse of armes is dyscontynued. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 161 Nerves hardened with the continuall exercise of the sling. **1678** tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 57 The Exercise of the Pike. **1685** *Abridgm. Eng. Mil. Discipl.* 3 The Officer must first command silence, and then proceed to the Exercise of the Musquet.

† **2.** Habitual occupation or employment; customary practice. *To make it one's excrcise*: to make it one's employment. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 149 Thinking felicitie after this life to be gotten by..good exercises. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 85 Hunting was his dayly Exercise. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* V. ii. 581 So he makes it his exercise to torment and murther all whom he suspecteth. **1668** in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends Surrey & Sus.* vii. 57 This is none of the Quakers exercise. **1738** WESLEY *Psalms* I. ii, His Exercise by Day and Night To search his Soul-converting Word.

3. The practice (of virtues or vices); the habitual carrying out (of any particular kind of conduct); the practice or fulfilment of the duties of (a profession, office, etc.); the execution of (functions).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 19 Upon the nature of this vice, Of custume and of exercise..A tale .. I shall rehercen. **1432** *Paston Lett.* No. 18 I. 32 He may putte hem from excercise and occupacion of the Kinges service. **1538** STARKEY *England* II. ii. 187 Abbeys and monasterys for the exercyse of a monastycal lyfe. **1552** HULOET, Exercise of marchandise, *negotiatio.* **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xiv. (1611) 167 Suspence of iudgement and exercice of charity were safer. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 181 To defend private men in the exercise of severall Trades. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 6 The Rules and Exercise of Architecture. **1773** *Observ. State Poor* 42 The exercise of cruelty is too frequently a concomitant of the acquisition of power. **1850** MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 332 After some years spent in the exercise of every virtue. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 55 A..larger exercise both of concert and secrecy.

4. The practice and performance of rites and ceremonies, worship, etc.; the right or permission to celebrate the observances (of a religion). † Formerly also *ellipt.* = 'exercise of worship'. Cf. 10.

1658 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 49 The Emperours brother Mathias..granted the Exercise of the Confession of Auxbourgh, throughout all Austria. *Ibid.* 64 He..re-established the Exercise of the Roman Catholick Religion. *Ibid.* 222 The King hath lost seven Provinces, and the said Church, her exercise. **1704** ADDISON *Italy* 508 [Lewis] refus'd even those of the Church of England .. the publick Exercise of their Religion. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 92 The exercise of public worship appears to be the only solid foundation of the religious sentiments of the people.

† **5.** The action or process of training or drilling scholars, troops, etc.; an instance of this. Const. *of. Camp of exercise*: a camp established for the purpose of training troops. *Obs.*

a **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H, Now wil we speake of his laudable exercises of them that came to hym. **1538** STARKEY *England* II. i. 161 A commyn place appoyntyd to the exercyse of vthe. **1685** *Abridgm. Eng. Mil. Discipl.* 25 The Exercise of Horse consists in fewer Words of Command, then that of Foot. **1819** REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Camp*, A Camp of peace and exercise.

¶ **b.** The action of working the ground (after L.).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 143 He with frequent Exercise Commands Th' unwilling Soil [tr. *exercet tellurem*].

6. Practice for the sake of training or improvement, either bodily, mental, or spiritual.

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 14 A saule þat haues .. by gastely excercyse ouercomene and dystroyede concupyscens and passiouns. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* B iij, For by the same playe one may doo his excersise. **1509** FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 292 For her exercyse .. she dyde translate dyuers maters of deuocyon out of the Frensshe into Englysshe. **1557** RECORDE *Whetst.* F ij b, Exercise is the beste instrument in learnyng. *c* **1570** *Short Sum 1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* § 5 Reiders fvnd unabill, efter tua 3eiris exerceis, for the ministrie. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 8 b, In the drawing of a line..he meant a continual exercise to perfection. **1725–6** POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 201 Skill'd in heroic exercise, I claim A post of honour. **1845** STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 12 An army of exercise was assembled on the Gwalior frontier. **1853** — *Mil. Encycl., Exercise*, the practice of all those motions and actions, together with the whole management of arms, which are essential to the perfection of a soldier, and the rendering him fit for service.

† **b.** Acquired skill. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 98 Hee..gaue you such a Masterly report, For Art and exercise in your defence.

c. Disciplinary suffering, 'trial'; an instance of this. Also, a state of distress or anxiety, a painful mental struggle. Now *rare.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1100 For our exercise, With sharpe scourges of adversitee..to be bete. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Goostly exercyse, or mortifycacyon of the senses. **1657** CROMWELL *Sp.* 20 Apr. (Carlyle), The exercise that hath been upon me these three or four days. *a* **1662** D. DICKSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxviii. (*title*), The heaviest exercise we can imagine possible for a saint. *a* **1713** ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 31 For I presently saw, it would bring a very great exercise upon me. **1861** MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 26 These 'ere forty years that I've been round .. tendin' funerals I've watched people's exercises.

7. Exertion of the muscles, limbs, and bodily powers, regarded with reference to its effect on the subject; *esp.* such exertion undertaken with a view to the maintenance or improvement of health. Often with modifying words, as *carriage-, horse-, open air, walking*, etc., *exercise.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 19 Attempre dyete was al hir phisik, And exercise and hertes suffisaunce. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. xvi, By exercise .. the health of man is preserued. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 299 Use not Exercise and a Spare Diet .. if much Exercise, then a Plentifull Diet. *a* **1700** DRYDEN (J.), The wise for cure on exercise depend. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 261 Violent Exercise or Labour produceth this Effect. **1779** JOHNSON *Let. to Mr. Thrale* 23 June, Exercise is labour used only while it produces pleasure. **1806–7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xvi, To work in your garden for the sake of exercise. **1865** *Handy Horse Bk.* 32 Two hours' daily exercise at a fast walk will be enough to keep a hack fit for his work.

8. A task prescribed or performed for the sake of attaining proficiency, for training either body or mind, or as an exhibition or test of proficiency or skill.

a. *gen.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Ep.* 356 As well in bodilie exercises as in the also that beelong unto the minde. **1655** WALTON *Angler* (ed. 2) 23 What more manly exercise then hunting the Wild-Boare? **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 5 The exercises of those who were educated in these Schools of the Prophets, were instructions in the Law. **1817** CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 18 It is truly a most Christian exercise to extract a sentiment of piety from the works and the appearances of nature. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. iv. § 6. 238 Of these the mason's exercises are in the worst possible taste. *Mod.* The use of the sloping ladder is an improving exercise.

b. In *pl.* Military drill, athletics, field sports, dancing, etc. Also in *sing.* as a collective term, or in sense of 'a drill or parade'. Often with modifying words, as *bayonet-, cutlass-, small arm-, sword-*, etc., *exercise*; also *manual exercise* (see MANUAL).

a **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B viij b, The father of Marke Aurelee themperour, had bene pretour in exercyses [mistranslating *de los exercitos*]. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 76 Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 4/2 [George Villiers] spent two or three years in..learning the exercises of riding and dancing. **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3104 Let them [able Bodied Men] repair to Captain Silver..at his House ..or at the Exercise on Black-Heath. *a* **1719** ADDISON (J.), The French apply themselves more universally to their exercises than any nation. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* II. *Argt.*, Then follow the exercises for the Poets, for tickling, vociferating, diving. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xviii. 483 The exercises of the body prepared them for the fatigues of war. **1788** FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 197 The several companies were forming and learning their exercise. **1796–7** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 199 As steady in the ranks, as if he was at a common exercise.

c. As a University term: An academical declamation or disputation; a vivâ voce examination; a dissertation, musical composition, etc., required from candidates for degrees.

1563 FOXE in *Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (1845) p. x, After some continuance of exercises in other things, he gave himself to the study of divinity. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Life* Rem. Wks. (1660) 10 Never durst I appear in any of those Exercises of Scholarship [public Disputations]. **1701** W. WOOTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* i. 3 He .. obliged him to frequent the Lectures and Exercises of the Rhetoricians. **1705** *Addr. Univ. Oxf.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4086/1 The Exercise performed in our Theater on New-year's-Day. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlii. (1754) 219 They have [at Oxford] long, tedious forms, which they call exercises, through which every candidate for a degree must pass. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 87 Noblemen are exempted from the public exercises for the degree. **1886** *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 56 The exercise [a piece of Vocal Music] is to be performed in public, and a copy of it to be deposited in the Music School. *Ibid.* 58 Doing the Exercises [Dissertations or exegetical Lectures] for one of the two [degrees] only.

d. A composition or translation written by pupils at school; a piece of music, a problem, etc., designed to afford practice to learners.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iv. (1627) 32 Now those that write exercises, may take the opportunitie of that time, to write them so faire as they can. **1712** BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 337 ¶ 8 A theme or copy of verses are the usual exercices. **1740** J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 34 The Scribling a few lines of Latin Exercise every Night. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 4, I..was furnished with exercises and instructed in my lessons by some kind patron. **1841** J. T.

HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 235 To prepare their exercises and lessons for the following day. **1853** MISS SHEPPARD *C. Auchester* I. xvii. 168 She began to sing her florid exercises.

e. A written composition; an essay, sermon, treatise.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 95 In my former Exercises, I did not teach you how to chuse the Tools a Smith was to use. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 103 Would the time and measure of this exercise permit. *a* **1742** BENTLEY *Serm.* viii. (R.), Having abundantly proved in our last exercise that, etc. **1880** T. FOWLER *Locke* i. 8 These compositions do not rise much above, or sink much below, the ordinary level of such exercises.

†f. *concr.* The object of exercises; 'the sport'.

1628 FORD *Love's Mel.* I. i, To be man, my lord, Is to be but the exercise of cares In several shapes.

†9. A recreative employment, pastime. *rare.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 17 Thinking .. to performe all things now, rather as an Exercise then as a Labour.

10. A religious observance. Cf. 4.

a. *gen.* (*sing.* and *pl.*) Also *religious exercise(s, exercises of devotion, religion,* or *worship.*

1560–1 *1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 60 That exercise which St. Paul calls prophecying. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 41 Fasting, and Prayer, much Castigation, Exercise deuout. **1641** HINDE *J. Bruen* xxvii. 85 Constancy in maintaining all good exercises of Religion. **1644** *Direct. Publ. Worship* Ordinance 2 In all exercises of the publique worship. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 167 He had assisted in Lady Griskin's, and several private houses, at exercises of devotion. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 606 His followers .. passed a great part of the day in religious exercises. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 168 Punctual in every exercise of devotion. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 49 Producing great terror and much religious exercise. **1880** T. FOWLER *Locke* i. 5 Locke..must have occasionally found these tedious, and doubtless lengthy, exercises [religious services at college] somewhat irksome.

b. An act of public worship.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* ii. Wks. (1851) I. 197 The exercises of 'praying, singing of psalms, interpreting, and prophesying'. **1628** EARLE *Microcosm., Shee precise Hypocrite* (Arb.) 63 She .. thinkes the Weeke-dayes Exercise farre more edifying then the Sundaies. **1636** DAVENANT *Witts* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VIII. 413 And squire thy untooth'd Aunt to an exercise. **1674** *Consid. Peace & Goodw. Prot.* 22 The main upholder of two famous Exercises. **1888** E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* x. 117 The 'exercises' lasted a full hour longer, and it was half-past 10 before the presiding elder gave the benediction.

c. An act of preaching or prophesying; a discourse.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. ii. 112, I am in your debt, for your last Exercise. **1604** *Const. & Canons Eccl.* lxxii, Sermons, commonly tearmed by some Prophesies or Exercises, in market-towns, or other places. **1650** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 272 Having a mind to see what was doing among the Rebels..I went .. and found one at exercise in the chapel. **1799** C. WINTER in W. Jay *Mem.* 30 When he closed his exercise, the people .. seemed to say, etc. **1868** J. G. MIALL *Congreg. Yorksh.* 22 Prophesyings, or, as they were now [in 1603] called, 'Exercises'.

d. An act of private worship.

1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* III. 11 They had said praiers, their euening exercise. **1663** *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (1672) 21 The Family was called together to prayers, at which Exercise .. they continued long. **1822** GALT *Steam-Boat* 299, I went down stairs again to the parlour to make exercise. **1824** SCOTT *St. Ronan* xxviii, That honest person was, according to his own account..engaged in the exercise of the evening. **1825** J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 34 On a Saturday evening..after the 'exercises' have been finished..they fall into serious conversation.

e. *Sc.* The discussion of a passage of Scripture; a meeting of the Presbytery for holding such a discussion. *Exercise and Addition*: see quot. 1709.

1572 *Lament. Lady Scot.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 246 The word of God is..in the schuills exercise trewlie teichit. **1598** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 189 Exemit .. fra all teiching in kirkis and congregationis, except in exerceissis and censuring of doctrine in exerceissis. **1709** W. STEUART *Collect. & Observ.* 30 The Presbyterial Exercise and Addition; The Exercise gives the Coherence of the Text and Context, the Logical Division, etc. The Addition gives the Doctrinal Propositions or Truths. **1884** C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* II. xi. 89 In 1638 the Presbytery of St. Andrews at their weekly meetings were proceeding through St. John's Gospel with an exercise and addition on every verse.

f. Hence the Presbytery itself.

1578 *Act Presb. Edin.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 407 The Brethren of the Exercyiss of Edinburgh beand convenit. **1612** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 499/1 The Ministers of the exercise of Dalkeith fand the best meane for reparing of the Kirk..to be, etc. **1884** C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* II. xi. 89 Members of each presbytery, then styled 'the Exerceis'.

11. *attrib.* in **exercise book**, a blank book of the kind used in schools for the writing of exercises.

Exercise (e·ksəɹsəiz), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [f. prec. sb.

The vb. has taken the place of the obsolete EXERCE, and is thus the representative in sense of L. *exercēre*, Fr. *exercer*, from which many of its uses are directly taken.]

1. *trans.* To put in action or motion.

†a. To put in operation, employ, use (an instrument, remedy, or any agency); to work (an animal). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 299 Vpon the asse, whiche of no man before had ben vsed ne exercised. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 53 Let us .. our weake hands .. teach The dreadful speare and shield to exercize. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* A, Some exercising their pipes, some singing roundelaies. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 18 Without the least other Preparation or Mixture exercised upon the Metal it self. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 489 Then exercise thy sturdy Steers to plough Betwixt thy Vines. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. ii. 37 My Nurse gave me part of a Straw, which I exercised as a Pike. **1753** *Stewart's Trial* 153 The King's factor should venture to exercise his Majesty's property freely. **1792** *Munchhausen's Trav.* xx. 66 When they quarrel they exercise a strait horn.

b. To employ, bring to bear, apply (power, skill); to make practical use of (a right or privilege).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 578 Ther as hé might his vertu excersise. **1535** COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xvi. 27 Amri, & all that he dyd, and his power that he exercysed. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 25 The life is led most happily, wherin all vertue is exercised without impediment. **1622** MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* I. i, To..exercise that power Heaven has conferr'd upon me. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 162 That right of Punishing, which is exercised in every Common-wealth. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xiv. § 4 This faculty of the mind, when it is exercised immediately about things, is called judgement. **1711** E. FENTON *Ep. to Southerne* 11 Sculpture exercis'd her Skill .. to make the Marble breathe. **1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 224 The Divine Being..exercises the right to forgive without any compensation. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 394 An arbitrary power of imprisonment was still exercised by the Council. **1891** *Law Reports, Weekly Notes* 77/1 The coheiresses could have exercised the trust for sale.

2. To employ habitually, practise (a person); to busy. Const. *in*. (Now only *refl.* and *pass.*, with some notion of gaining skill by practice: cf. 3).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* XV. 12 Onye .. was exercised, or haunted, in vertues fro a chijld. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 90 Thay [Archers] nedyn to be mich exercysyd in schotyng. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Some .. be .. moche exercysed in goostly conuersacyon. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 10 He had been wel exercysed in Astronomy. *Ibid.* 24 They are exercysed in fyshing. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 51 Cut off the haire .. in such comelie and decent maner as these barbers exercised therein can doe. **1613** SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 162 A Clarke of the Crowne .. which was neuer exercised in the Office. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1702) I. 298 Untainted with any of those vices, which the Officers of that Army were exercised in. **1751** JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. iv. 78 They exhort us to exercise ourselves in godliness. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 223 To give battle to an innumerable people, exercised in arms. **1794** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, She usually exercised herself in elegant arts. **1835** WORDSW. *C. Lamb*, The hermit, exercised in prayer and praise .. Is happy. **1874** MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 241 He and his fellows were all exercised as jurymen in deciding political and social disputes.

†b. *transf.* To employ, occupy (time). *Obs.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 94 ₱ 3 Those Parts of Life which are exercised in Study, Reading, and the Pursuits of Knowledge.

†c. To till (the ground); = L. *exercēre terram.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* ix. 20 Noe, a man erthe tylyer, began to excersise [1388 tile] the erthe. **1654** R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justin's Hist.* 507 To exercise and mitigate the fields with ploughs. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 232 Unless the Land with daily Care Is exercis'd.

3. To train by practice; to employ, put into action or movement, for the sake of acquiring skill or strength; to drill (soldiers, etc.), to put through evolutions for practice or display; to put (the limbs, the body) through a course of movements for the sake of strength or health. Also, to subject to ascetic discipline.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* XX. 20 Y schal caste as excercisynge [**1382** hauntynge] ether pleiynge me at a signe. **1533** FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* 336 God..left the Philistines to exercise and nurture the children of Israel. **1549** LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 161 Menne of Englande .. when they woulde exercyse theym selues..were wonte to goo a brode in the fyeldes a shootynge. **1557** BIBLE (Genev.) *Heb.* v. 14 Them..which through custome haue their wittes exercised, to iudge both good and euyl. **1557** in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 247 Moderatly exercise your body with some labour. **1684** R. H. *School Recreat.* 84 Here [in tennis] the Body is briskly exercised more than ordinary. *a* **1695** WOOD *Life* (1848) 266 A company of scholars .. exercised themselves in feats of arms privately in All Souls coll. quadrangle. **1743** R. POCOCKE *Descr. East* I. 57 The Arabs who came out to meet the cashif exercised themselves all the way on horseback. **1825** CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 116 The objects..to which I had been exercising all my powers. **1838** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. v. 478 [Ximenes] exercised himself with fasts, vigils, and stripes. **1842** MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 142 He exercised the horses at Newmarket.

b. *transf.* To practise soldiers in the use of (weapons); to put (a gun) through its evolutions.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. vi, I'll draw up my Numidian troops .. to exercise their arms. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii, Exercising the great guns on board ship.

†c. To accustom, inure. *Obs.*

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 6 To exercise the queen's majesty's subjects to obedience. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 110 In the mean time exercise them to meat.

4. To give employment to; to engage the attention or feelings of; to tax the powers of.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 176 Such poverty, exercysyth wel the pytuose myndys of them wych have enough. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 71 The continuall Warres which exercised King Darius. **1780** HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 394 The authors of our own country..having exercised many critics of learning. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 170 The situation was calculated to exercise Hindu duplicity and address. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 66/1 Various breeds had great celebrity—a celebrity which exercised the pens of their most famous writers.

b. *esp.* To harass, vex, worry; to afflict, make anxious, 'prove'.

Originally in religious use with some notion of disciplinary exercise (see 3); the wider use was prob. at first *transf.* from this. Cf. EXERCISE *sb.* 6 c.

a **1555** LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 323 Exercised with my old disease in my head. **1596** BP. BARLOW 3 *Serm.* ii. 87 There is also another cause why God thus exerciseth his children. *c* **1665** MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 159 Injurious prosecutions, wherewith the governor was afterwards much exercised. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 78 God..thought fit to exercise him with calumny. **1722** SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 24 At times his mind was much exercised. **1758** S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 520 The melancholy disorder he [Job] was exercised with. *a* **1847** MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. iii. 68 The..dispensation with which it had pleased the Almighty to exercise her. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 42 Tom..[was] much exercised in his mind as to what manner of man he had fallen upon. **1878** SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 113 The minds of people at Rome were exercised concerning the division of the expected spoil. **1888** *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. V. 418 My own housemaid was very much exercised..by an inexplicable tinkling..of her door-bell.

5. To carry on, carry out, perform.

†a. To perform (*esp.* habitually), practise, take part in (an action, feat, game, etc.); to play (a part). *To exercise the great horse* (see HORSE).

c **1430** tr. *T. à Kempis* 37 Breþern..þat exercisen not þo þinges as þei are called to! **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvii, He neuer exercised any other play or game. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. ii. 41 Frely hyt exercysyth vertues actys. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A iij a, What dyuers operacions exerciseth the Cyrurgyen? **1547** *Homilies* I. *Short Declar. Faith* I. (1859) 38 The living body of a man ever exerciseth such things as belong to a naturall and living body. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 197 b, The Poleaxe (the whiche feate he had greatly exercysed). **1552** HULOET, *Tragœdus*, he that dothe exercise some parte in a tragedie. **1580** STOW *Ann.* (1605) 481 Henry Hotespurre .. maketh inuasion vpon them .. exercising laudable factes. **1592** CHETTLE *Kinde-harts Dr.* (1841) 19 But now, I heare, my blinde brother, that exercisde the base. **1644** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 70 Here I .. went to see them ride and exercise the great horse. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IV. 551 About him exercis'd Heroic Games Th' unarmed youth of Heav'n. **1760** C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 201 The matron..immediately began to exercise her donations to public charities.

†b. To carry on, ply, pursue (an occupation, trade, etc.); to discharge the functions of (an official post); to practise oneself in (an art, language, etc.). *Obs.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 407 The craft that he canne or exercisith. **1511–2** *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 23 § 9 They..may occupie and excercise their roomes and offices of foreyn Auditours. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 35 They had graneges & exercised tyllage. **1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 61 It ..is a kinde of porte towne, hauing a great marte exercised therein. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 13 Many good townes and riche places where clothing is exercised. **1603** JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 239 III. 66 We have thought good to appoint .. the lord Thomas Howard de Walden to exercise that place. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 396 Which hunting of wilde boares is more exercised by the Germans then by any other Christian nations. **1651** *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 5 In Venice he exercised Merchandise, though with no great prosperity. **1683** DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 17 He had neither the leisure to study, nor so much as to exercise the Roman language. **1771** GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 249 The inhabitants exercised pasture in the open country.

†c. To celebrate, perform (a ceremony, religious service, etc.); to perform the observances of (a religion). *Obs.*

a **1400** *Cov. Myst.* 71 This we clepe festum Encenniorum, The new ffest of whiche iij in the 3ere we exercyse. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 78/3 With the drede of God they excersised the feste of theyr weddynges. **1486** in *Lichfield Gild Ord.*, Owr ordinary visitacion had and exercysed in the chapell of owr lady beside the market place of Lichfeld. **1612** BRERewood *Lang. & Relig.* xxvi. 228 The Gregorians .. exercise notwithstanding their liturgies in the Greek tongue. **1698** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 94 In this place was exercised the first publick profession of Christian religion. *a* **1732** ATTERBURY *Serm. Matt.* xxvii. 25 (Seager) They were permitted by their conquerors freely and publickly to exercise their religion. **1807** J. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 357 They have a regular form of government, and exercise the Mahometan religion.

d. To perform or practise acts of (justice, cruelty, oppression, duplicity, etc.). Cf. 1 b.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxxii. 25 Gurguncius..exercisyd Iustyce to his subiects. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 223 Thei exercised their crueltie, against their awne selfes. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 82 No longer exercise, Upon a valiant Race, thy harsh..iniuries. *a* **1703** BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. vii. 5 To exercise severity in judging of ourselves. **1791** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 356 So much perfidy, pride, cruelty, and tyranny, never was exercised in a like case. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 679 The greatest oppression was evidently exercised upon the unhappy cultivators.

e. To discharge, fulfil (functions); to exert, wield, possess (dominion, jurisdiction, etc.).

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i, I exercise a greater name, The scourge of God. **1658** *Whole Duty Man* XIV. § 8. 108 Those..who dare presume to exercise the offices of it, without being lawfully called to it. *a* **1704** LOCKE (J.), That dominion which their governours had a right to exercise over them. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 47 Government of the..same kind with that, which a master exercises over his servants. **1790** GOUV. MORRIS *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 117 It engrosses all functions though incapable of exercising any. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 150 The late exiles..

attempted to exercise their ministry. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* v. 111 Swift did not exercise either so gentle or so imperial a sway as Addison.

f. Of things: To 'exert', possess efficiently (force, influence, effect).

1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. iv. § 54 (1875) 178 The force which a given quantity of matter exercises, remains always the same. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 179 The Exodus of the French Protestants exercised a highly important influence on European politics.

6. *absol.* or *intr.* for *refl.* in various senses.

† a. To ply one's calling, to 'practise'. *Obs.*

1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 That noo person..take upon hym to excercise and occupie as a Phisicion. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 5 Sea-faring Men..may freely and quietly exercise and row in their own Wherries.

† b. To perform one's office, practise, *upon*. Also, To treat *upon* a subject. *Obs.*

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 328 Vrchins Shall for that vast of night, that they may worke, All exercise on thee. 1616 Lane *Sqr.'s Tale* 120 Wheare such surgeons on flesh exercise. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* Pref. 6 And lastly, as a close to Smithing, I shall Exercise upon Steel, and its several Sorts.

c. To go through exercises or evolutions; *esp.* of soldiers, 'to drill'.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 12 I'th' common shew place where they exercise. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 53 Exercise. *Ibid.* 57 Whilst the Pikes are exercising, the Musketteers are made to order, or rest upon their Arms. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 38 For Wrestlers, Dancers, and all others that would, to Exercise at the same Time. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 64 In which I bear my trusty sword When I do exercise.

† d. To take exercise. *Obs.*

1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 211 Thirdly, Exercise not presently upon it [milk]. *a* 1698 Temple *Health & Long Life* Wks. 1720 I. 279 In the course of common Life, a Man must either often Exercise, or Fast, or take Physic, or be sick. 1734 J. Rogers *Ess. Epid. Dis.* 257 A spare Diet is necessary, when we can't Exercise.

† 7. *intr.* To conduct or engage in a religious exercise or service; to expound or interpret Scripture. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Cf. Exercise *sb.* 10.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* Contents, Leaving the inferiour manner of exercising which hee used among the Israelites. 1635 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1853) I. 214 Mr. Shepherd prayed with deep confession of sin, etc., and exercised out of Eph. v. 1649 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 38 Lieutenant-Gen. Cromwell..exercised yesterday at Whitehall, to inquire of the Lord, etc. 1663 P. Henry *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 130 In y^e^ morning I exercis'd at home, I hope to edification.

Exercised (e·ksəɪsəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].] In senses of the vb.

Exercised act: tr. med.L. *actus exercitus*, a scholastic term used in various senses opposed to *actus signatus*; in Duns Scotus it means specific being viewed in itself, not as an object of predication. See Exerced, Exercite *a.*

1552 Huloet, Exercised, *Exercitatus.* 1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 19 He..disclaimeth .. such exercised lordship ouer the Cleargie. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 37 We must be all exercised souldiers. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess. Fortune* (Arb.) 379 The exercised fortune maketh the Able man. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 53 Therfore the end hath an actiue, and an exercised act, in the producing of the effect. 1631 T. May tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* II. 33 The strongest and most exercised head in Contemplation. 1690 Penn *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 63 We were an exercised people. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1756 We..venerate in Johnson one of the most exercised minds that our holy religion hath ever formed. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 40. 147 Questions..decided..by the exercised faculties of each spiritual mind.

Exerciser (e·ksəɪsəizəɹ). [f. Exercise *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which exercises.

1. In senses of the vb. Const. *of.*

1552 Huloet s. v., Exerciser of anye of these fiue games. 1604 *Const. & Canons Eccl.* cxxvi, Possessours & Exercisers of peculiar Iurisdiction. *c* 1619 Hieron *Wks.* I. 16 Crosses ..are trialls of faith, exercisers of patience. 1686 J. Sergeant *Monast. Conventions* 11 They [the monks of St. Basil] became so industrious, that their Monastery was called the place of Exercise, and they the Exercisers. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 240 Excellent sharp-shooters and exercisers. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 146 The..virtual exercisers of the elective privilege. 1864 Dickens in *Daily Tel.* 12 May, [The player's] is not a vocation the exerciser of which can profit by the labours of others.

2. An apparatus for exercising the limbs, etc.

1889 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 3 Oct. Advt., The best health exerciser on the market. *Mod.* A. B. and Co's Home-exerciser.

Exercising (e·ksəɪsəiziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Exercise *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Exercise; an exercise. Also *attrib.*

1509 Fisher *Penit. Ps.* li. Wks. 100 The excercysynge and doynge of many good werkes. 1548 R. Hutten *Sum Diuinity* 266 They be exercisynges of faythe. 1616 Bingham tr. *Ælian's Tacticks* 156 In exercising you must onely use these three termes of direction. Make ready. Present. Give fire. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. xi. 206 All sorts of trainings and exercising of armes. 1709 W. Bishop in *Ballard MSS.* (Bodleian) XXXI. 54 The Free Exerciseing of Their Religion. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Exercising-apparatus*, an apparatus for the use of gymnasts, or for the training of special muscles.

¶ Used gerundially with the omission of *in.*

1736 Chandler *Hist. Persec.* 358 Whilst these severities were exercising against Protestants.

Exercising (e·ksəɪsəiziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That exercises.

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 343 The exercising-authors of this kind have been above describ'd, in the beginning of this treatise.

† **Exe·rcist,** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Exerce *v.* + -ist.] One who practises (religious) exercises.

1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 245 Mr. Ignatius's Rules for his meditating Exercists.

Exercitant (egzə·ɹsitănt). [a. F. *exercitant*, ad. L. *exercitant-em*, pr. pple. of *exercitāre*, frequentative of *exercēre* to exercise: see Exerce.] One who is engaged in spiritual exercises.

1858 Faber *Life Xavier* 465 He gave the spiritual exercises of his blessed father Ignatius; though generally speaking the exercitants were chiefly confined to the first week. 1890 *Tablet* 30 Aug. 356 The exercises were to lead the exercitant, to saintliness.

† **Exe·rcitate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *exercitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exercitāre*: see prec.] Exercised; *e.g.* with spiritual discipline.

c 1425 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* II. ix, He is not hye yn contemplacion of god, yet [*read* þat] is not exercitate for god in som tribulacion. *Ibid.* III. xxi, So mi3tily temptid, so greuously troublid, so manifolde preued and exercitate.

Exercitation (egzə·ɹsitē[1]·ʃən). Forms: 4–5 exercitacion, -cioun, 6 exercetation, -cytacyon, 5– exercitation. [ad. L. *exercitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exercitā-re*: see Exercitant.]

1. The exercising, putting in operation, or exerting (of faculties, powers, etc.); an instance of this.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. vi. 140 Þei sholden conferme þe vertues of corage by þe vsage and exercitacioun of pacience. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 304 Asclepiades [held the soul to be] an exercitation of the senses. 1743 Fielding *J. Wild* I. iii, He was..never detected in such furtive compositions, nor indeed in any other exercitations of his great talents. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 109 They have an ambitious propensity for intellectual exercitation. 1880 J. B. Crozier *Relig. Future* ii. 123 Emerson's religion requires no..exercitations of the imagination to vivify it.

† 2. The practising (of a trade), habitual performance (of actions). *Obs.*

1579 *Burgh Rec. Aberd.* in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiv. (1876) 480 The exercetation of all crafts. 1633 J. Done *Hist. Septuagint* 180 You use to Whet and sharpen your understanding in the exercitation of high deedes and gests.

b. An accustomed employment, a duty belonging to one's office.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 20 Not to mention what a fatal Hinderance a prominent Abdomen would prove to his royal Exercitations in the Seraglio. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* v, His health..is still pretty well; nor is he in the least unfit..for any kind of royal exercitation. *Ibid.* cix.

3. The training (of a person or his faculties) by practice; practice (of an art, etc.) for the sake of improvement; an instance or a mode of this.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 21 The second was exercitacion and usage in dedis of armes. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* Ded., From industrious exercitations many vtillities..do flowe and source. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 283/2 Nothing in Life can be rightly done without exercitation. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 38. 244 Let us for our own Exercitation..turn to the Description of it. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* II. clxiv. 97 Consider them [systems] only as exercitations for the mind. 1831 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 99 The practice had become so much an exercitation of subtlety, on the part of its professors. 1864 Lowell *Biglow P.* Wks. (1879) 313 The writing of verses is a good rhetorical exercitation.

† b. Spiritual discipline. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 748 Some beestes ben made for exercitacion of man..and therfore ben made flyes and lyce. *c* 1425 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* II. ix, Whan spiritual exercitation is 3oven of god, receiue it with gret þankinges.

† 4. Exercise of the body; a mode of exercise.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim.* iv. 8 Bodili excercitacioun, or trauelyng, or abstinence, to litil thing is profytable. *a* 1500 *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 154 Exercitacyone of body she sette litil by. 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C ij, Ye ought to haue cure of all the body, in strengthyng it with dyuers exercytacyons. 1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn* IV. ii. 191 Walking [is good] against the crudities of the stomack, and for other diseases other exercitations. 1658 Rowland *Mouſet's Theat. Ins.* 898 To the Conservation or keeping of Bees, many things are required, to wit, orderly diet..air, exercitation.

5. Devotional exercise; an act of public or private worship.

1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. 1. 31 He had morning exercitations at his own house. 1673 Penn *The Chr. a Quaker* x. Wks. 558 Spiritual Exercitation. 1792 G. Wakefield *Enquiry* 14 Diurnal exercitations for spiritual improvement. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 101 Werner appears to have assisted at certain 'Spiritual Exercitations'.

6. An exercise or display of skill, *esp.* literary or oratorical; a written or spoken disquisition, essay, discourse.

1632 J. Weemse (*title*) Divine Exercitations, containing divers Questions and Solutions for the right understanding of the Scriptures. 1689 *Dial. Tim. & Titus* 39 (*heading*) A Friendly and Cordial Exercitation to my Brethren in the Ministry. 17.. in Somers *Tracts* II. 240 Scaliger, in his 323d Exercitation against Cardan. 1736 Neal *Hist. Purit.* III. 162 He..published a Latin exercitation upon the same subject. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* Introd., Indulging..a flowing ..diction in his prose exercitations. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 352 A very wild campanological exercitation. 1877 M. Arnold *Last Ess. on Ch.* 22 The superb exercitations of Bossuet or the reasoning and rhetoric of Pascal.

† **Exercita·tor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *exercitātor*, agent-n. f. *exercitā-re*: see prec.] One who writes an 'exercitation'.

1649 Needham *Case Commw.* 21 The Exercitator objects, that the present Governours have usurped over the Majority of the House. 1650 A. A. *Reply Sanderson* 10 The Exercitator .. confesses .. That such an Oath may be .. suspended.

† **Exercita·tory,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *exercitātōri-us*, f. *exercitāre*: see Exercitation.] Of the nature of an exercitation or dissertation.

1672 *Life & Death of Arminius & Episc.* II. 4 Diligent and industrious in disputations, and exercitatory Sermons.

† **Exercite,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 excercyte, -syte, exeercyte. [a. OF. *exercite*, ad. L. *exercitus* army (*u* stem), action of exercising, hence *concr.*, f. *exercēre*: see Exerce *v.*] An army, host.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 21 In that tyme were baptysed.. thre thousand men of hys excersyte. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxii. 83 He sawe the felawes of the Emmendes and alle their excercyte. *c* 1490 — *Blanchardyn* (1890) 9 He arryued wyth alle his Exeercyte nyghe to the oost of Subyon. 1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 72 (1877) 81 Wyllyam Conquerour ..passed, with his exercite of the noble Englyshemen, into Fraunce.

† **Exe·rcite,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 5 excersite, -yte, 5–6 exercite, -citie, -cyte. [a. OF. *exercite*, of obscure formation; perh. f. *exerciter* (see Exercite *v.*); possibly ad. L. *exercitus* (see prec.).] In various senses of Exercise *sb.* Drilling (of soldiers); practice (of virtue, etc.); occupation (of time); discharge (of the duties of an office); also, *exercite of* = practices preparatory to.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 20 It is tyme..to forsake the false goddes..whyche..do no thynge but excersite of dampnacyon. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 15 The excercyte of their offyce. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 148 Excellente in contemplacyon, & in the exercyte or usynge of lyfe spyrytuall. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R iij a, The kepyng of hyr selfe [Lucrece] close in her house, the exercytie of her tyme.

† **Exercite,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *exercitus*, pa. pple. of *exercēre*: see Exerce.] In *Exercite act* = 'exercised act'; see Exercised *ppl. a.*

1711 tr. *Werenfelsius' Disc. Logomachys* 101 Then [follow] Acts..divided, signate, exercite.

† **Exercite,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 excercyte. [a. OF. *exerciter* to exercise, ad. L. *exercitāre*: see Exercitant.] *trans.* To exercise, practise; to discipline, drill; to wield, bring into play (a weapon).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 27 Good men of armes well lerned and exercited. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 427/4 He excercytyng and ocupyeng hym in thys holy operacion or werke. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 224 In many other appertyse of armes they exercyted them self. 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 B iij b, The boke of medycamentes, wherin it behoueth to be exercyted who soeuer wyll take any fruyte of these present comentaries. 1556 J. O[lde] tr. *Walther's Antichrist* 161 But the material sweord must be exercited for the churche, and the spiritual sweorde of the churche.

† **Exerci·tion.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* In 6 -tioun(e. [ad. L. *exercitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exercēre*: see Exerce.]

a. Exercise, whether bodily or mental. b. Military exercise, drill. c. Enforcement (of law).

1525 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1816) 295 Þe hail lordis referris the exercitioune of the Kingis maist noble persoune to the discrecioune of the Lordis being with him for þe tyme. 1528 Lyndesay *Dream* 874 Quhy want we lawis Exersitioun? 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxiv, Corporall exercitioun of the handis. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 363 That exercitioune may be had throwout all þe realme amangis all our souirane lordis liegis for exercing of þare personis in ordoure. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 16 Tha war ordanit also for our..spiritual exercitioun.

‖ **Exercitor** (egzə·ɹsitǫɹ). *Roman Law.* [Lat. *exercitor*, agent-n. f. *exercēre*.] (See quot.)

1850 Burrell *Law Dict.* s. v., The exercitor was bound for the acts of the master. 1880 Muirhead tr. *Instit. Gaius* IV. § 71 *Exercitor* is the name given to the individual who is drawing the daily profits of the ship.

Exercito·rian, *a.* [f. L. *exercitōri-us* (f. Exercitor: see prec.) + -an.] Of or pertaining to an exercitor. *Exercitorian action* (see quots.).

1880 Muirhead tr. *Instit. Gaius* 494 Exercitorian action, a prætorian action *in solidum* granted to a creditor against a *paterfamilias* or owner, who, as *exercitor* of a ship, had placed his *filius familias* or slave in charge of it.

‖ **Exerga·sia.** *Rhet. Obs.* Also 6 erron. exargasia. [a. Gr. ἐξεργασία lit. 'working out,' f. ἐξεργάζεσθαι to work out, perfect, f. ἐξ out + ἐργάζεσθαι to work, f. ἔργον work.] (See quots.)

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xx. (Arb.) 254 *Exargasia* ..a terme transferred from these polishers of marble. 1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 221 *Exergasia*..a figure when we abide still in one place, and yet seem to speak divers things, many times repeating one sentence, but yet with other words, sentences and exornations. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

† **Exerga·stic** *a. Obs.* In 7 erron. exargastic. [ad. Gr. ἐξεργαστικ-ός able to accomplish, f. ἐξεργάζεσθαι, f. ἐξ out + ἐργαζέσθαι to work.] Tending to work out.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292, I could have introduced, in case of obscurity, synonymal, exargastick, and palilogetick elucidations.

† **Exe·rgasy.** *Obs.*[−0] Anglicized form of Exergasia. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash.

Exergual (egzə·ɹgăl), *a.* [f. next + -al.] Pertaining to the exergue.

1856 Smyth *Rom. Fam. Coins* 233 The exergual letters are cut clearer than those in the field. 1864 Evans *Coins Anc. Britons* 299 There is an exergual line.

Exergue (e·ksəɪg, egzə·ɪg). *Numism.* Also 7 exerge, -urg. [a. F. *exergue* (used freq. by De Bie 1634), app. f. Gr. ἐξ out + ἔργον work; prob. intended as a quasi-Gr. rendering of Fr. *hors-d'œuvre*, something lying outside the work.] A small space usually on the reverse of a coin or medal, below the principal device, for any minor inscription, the date, engraver's initials, etc. Also, the inscription there inserted.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* v. 188 Position of the Legenda.. some on the Exerge only. *Ibid.* 98 Exurg. 1761 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 29 The inscription in the exergue is formed of the Etruscan characters. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc. Lit. & Art* 833/1 When occupying the lower extremity of the pieces, and separated from the rest by a horizontal line, they [the words] are termed the exergue. 1864 C. W. KING *Gnostics* 54 In the exergue is set out a table supporting a loaf.

transf. 1851 LANDOR *Popery* 49 Never tear a hole in the exergue of the pantaloon because they have been sitting in a dirty place.

Exe·rgum. [Latinized form of prec., as if ad. Gr. *ἐξέργον.] = prec.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1856 W. H. SMYTH *Catal. Northumberland's Rom. Family Coins* 232 On the exergum P(ublius) Galb(a).

†**Exe·rt,** *pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ex(s)ert-us* pa. pple. of *exserĕre* to EXERT.] Used as pa. pple. of next. Also as *ppl. a.* EXSERT, EXSERTED.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. xxxix, The self-same power (Which is exert upon each mortall wight). *Ibid.* II. ii. i. i, To view the various frie from their dark wombs exert. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., They [the teeth] are not exert or serrate in any [animals] that are horned: but concavous in all.

Exert (egzə·ɪt), *v.* [f. L. *exert-*, better *exsert-*, ppl. stem of *exserĕre* to put forth, bring out, f. *ex-* out + *serĕre* to bind, entwine. The formation is prob. due to antithesis with *inserĕre* to INSERT. See EXSERT *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To thrust forth; to push out or up; to discharge (a seed); to emit (light, etc.). *Obs.* Cf. EXSERT.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* II. v. 231 The seeds of venome..will infallibly be exerted to our mischief. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* IV. i. § 11 He that should say the Sun had a Power of exerting Light out of his own Body. 1690 J. BANISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 671 The Film, the Nautilus .. exerts, may be analogous to this. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 596 Apple Trees, whose Trunks are strong to bear Their spreading Boughs, exert themselves in Air. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 60 The Orchart loves to wave With Winter Winds, before the Gems exert Their feeble Heads.

†b. To bring to light (something previously hidden); to exhibit, reveal. Also, to put forth in action (one's latent character). *Obs.* [Cf. L. *paulatim exseruit principem*, Suet. *Tib.*]

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The several parts lay hidden in the piece, Th' occasion but exerted that or this. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 1 My Friend was in some doubt whether he should not exert the Justice of the Peace upon such a Band of Lawless Vagrants. 1743 FIELDING *Wedding-day* II. i, They lead us into ruin with the face of angels, and when the door is shut on us, exert the devil.

2. To manifest in action, bring into active operation (force, a quality, etc.); to exercise, bring to bear. † *To exert every nerve* = to strain every nerve.

1681 FLAVEL *Right. Man's Ref.* 210 God's Faithfulness.. is actuated, and exerted in his Providences. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* 582 The fore mentioned faith..will..recover and exert itself. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 1 And exerting all such qualities as are apt to give them a figure in the eye of the Village. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xii, Deborah exerted much sagacity in conjecturing. 1781 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 453, I should have exerted every nerve for Mr. Laurens. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 298 To exert a power truly consistent with their constitutional prerogative. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 303 All bodies are capable of exerting electrical attraction. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxi. 344 Supposing..the unimpeded thrust of the whole glacier .. to be exerted on the ice at the Montanvert, etc. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 133 In the middle ages the influence of the church was almost invariably exerted on the side of order and peace.

3. *To exert oneself*: to put forth one's latent powers; to use efforts or endeavours; to strive.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 35 By thus exerting ourselves, we obtain and enjoy these objects. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 62 Every individual..is under obligation to exert himself for the general good. 1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xiii, Every one must now exert himself who would not choose to go to the wall.

†b. *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

a 1749 PHILIPS *Pastorals* v, To try How art exerting, might with nature vie. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Law Nat. & Nations* Wks. 1846 I. 363 Other men..have exerted to disguise the most miserable common-places in the shape of paradox.

†4. To perform, practise. *Obs.*

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* iii. 29 An occasioning him to exert an operation of his mind which he did not before. 1667 SYDENHAM in J. Brown *Horæ Subsec.* Ser. I. (1882) 125 If it shall happen yt the Mercury shall..exert its operation by stooles. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), When the will has exerted an act of command upon any faculty of the soul. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. iv, The youth..after exerting many useless acts of unfortunate bravery, fell in battle.

Exerted (egzə·ɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

†1. Thrust out; projecting; EXSERTED. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 944 Resistless, through the War, Camilla rode..One side was bare for her exerted Brest. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 113 Eyes Black, small, vivid and exerted. 1756 T. AMORY *J. Buncle* (1770) I. xiii. 51 Its exerted clavicle has several volutions. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1828) I. 121 With a very long exerted sting. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. North Whale Fishery* 418 The front teeth of both jaws would appear to be exerted during the life of the animal.

2. Roused to effort; brought into vigorous action; strained.

1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 550 Men often move their Bodies, without any particular exerted Thought of doing so. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-moth.* I. i, The utmost Power of my exerted Soul Preserves a being only for your service. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 767 His exerted sight Pass'd this and that way, through the ranks of fight. *Ibid.* XVII. 833 Two mules..with exerted strength, Drag some vast beam.

Hence **Exe·rtedness,** *rare*—[1], the quality of being exerted or brought into vigorous action.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 74 The ethereal purity, exertedness, and activity of their [Angels'] nature.

Exerting (egzə·ɪtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EXERT; †an instance of this, an exertion.

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. (1689) 260 This habit of piety in your soul..will put forth actual exertings of it self in applications of short occasional prayers. 1677 — *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 31 This analogical Providence..though it accomodate not it self to the finger in those exertings of those Senses of Seeing or hearing, yet, etc. 1695 PEPYS *Let. Tanner* in *Academy* 23 Aug. (1890) 152/2 Inviteing our learned Professor to y[e] exerting of his Strength.

Exertion (egzə·ɪʃən). [as if ad. L. **exertiōn-em* (*exsertiōn-em*): see EXERT *v.* and EXSERTION.]

†1. The action of putting forth; manifestation, display. Const. *of. Obs.*

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 252 O my Soul take thy allowed pleasure in such exertions of God, as thou dost now experience in thyself. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 33 Could we..apprehend the ideated man, and as he stood in the intellect of God upon the first exertion by creation. *a* 1768 SECKER *Serm.* I. x, A proper exertion of that chearfulness, which God hath plainly designed us to shew. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 99 An exertion of spirits, which increased with her increase of emotion.

2. The action or habit of exerting or putting into active operation (an organ, the faculties, or habit of the body or mind); the action of exercising or putting in force (power, a principle). Also an instance of this. Const. *of.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 21 The several exertions of the several organs relating to their several functions. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 88 Habits of the mind are produced by the exertion of inward practical principles. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 15 A timidity which hinders the full exertion of his faculties. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. App. iii. 600 [Elizabeth's] imperious temper..rendered her exertions of power violent and frequent. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vi. 568 Carrying the exertion of their powers to a height more extraordinary than they had before attempted. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv, By a skilful exertion of strength and address, the body of Bonthron was placed safely on the ground.

attrib. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 6/2 Exertion money, that is, the girls are set to work against one another by the promise that those who work hardest shall be paid..extra.

3. The action of exerting oneself; vigorous action; effort; an instance or mode of exerting oneself.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. II. 125 The constitution of their bodies [was] naturally..unaccustomed to the laborious exertions of industry. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxxvi, Working the dumb-bells and other irrational exertions. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 327 To stimulate others to similar exertions. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxi. 100 The fire was soon extinguished by the exertions of the soldiers. 1855 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* vi. 289 Every exertion should be made..to restore a passage. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 152 To keep up the proper supply of heat by increased exertion. 1876 J. H NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. II. i. 247 His health..was as yet unequal to the exertion of pleading.

Exertive (egzə·ɪtiv), *a.* [f. EXERT *v.* + -IVE.]

1. Tending to exert or rouse to action.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xi. (1877) I. 186 Exertive faculties, the best expression to denote the faculties—of will and desire. 1881 J. C. DOLAN in *Pennsylv. Sch. Jrnl.* XXX. 82 The will is universally conceded to be the conative or exertive faculty.

2. (Meaning obscure: perh. some error in text.)

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 24 Be Fische in flude swowming so exertiue.

†**Exe·rtment.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. EXERT *v.* + -MENT.] The action of exerting; display, exertion.

1696 EDWARDS *Exist. & Provid. God* I. 153 This unusual exertment of divine providence we of this nation .. have lately felt with surprise. 1860 WORCESTER cites CLARKE.

†**Exe·sion.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **exēsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exedĕre* (see EXEDE), f. *ex-* out + *edĕre* to eat.] The action of eating out.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 145 Theophrastus ..denieth the exesion or forcing through the belly [of the viper]. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* 87 Exesion is made by tarrying for Concoction. 1775 in ASH.

Exestuate, -ating, -ation: see EXÆSTUATE.

Exeter (e·ksɪtəɪ). The name of an English city, used *attrib.* in *Exeter-elm* (see quot.). Also, as the name of a bait for salmon.

1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 419/3 The Exeter Elm..is simply a fastigiate variety. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 54 Phantoms, Exeters..and various other Baits for Salmon.

‖**Exeunt** (e·ksi,ɔnt), *v.* [L. *exeunt* they go out, 3rd. pers. pl. pres. indic. of *exīre* to go out: see EXIT.] A stage direction (*orig.* **Exeant**: see EXEAT) signifying that at this point two or more actors leave the stage. So in *Exeunt omnes* 'all go out', a direction for all to retire.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 832 We shall gife hire attendance..Exeunt. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 214 *Kin.* By day and night Hee's Traytor to th' height. *Exeunt.* 1673 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* III. i, [Stage direction]..the two Angels exeunt severally. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, Exeunt praying..would vary the established mode of springing off with a glance at the pit.

‖**Ex facie** (eks fē·ʃi,i). *Sc. Law.* [L. *ex* out of + *facĭē*, abl. of *facies* face.] On (*lit.* from) the face (of a document); so far as appears from the document itself. Also *attrib.*

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 348/2 A deed *ex facie* valid and regular, but..reducible on the head of deathbed, etc. *Ibid.*, *Ex facie* nullities, whether at common law or founded on statute, are pleadable by way of exception.

Exfamiliation (e:ksfămi:li,ē·ʃən). *rare*—[1]. [n. of action f. EX- + L. *familia* family, on analogy of *expatriation.*] Exclusion from a family.

1879 HEARN *Aryan Household* 131 This power of admission on the one side, and on the other side of expatriation, or, perhaps, I should rather say of exfamiliation.

Exfetation (eksfitē·ʃən). *Med. rare*—[o]. Also exfœtation. [f. EX- *pref.*[1] + L. *fētā-re* to impregnate: see -ATION.] 'Imperfect fetation in some organ exterior to the uterus' (Hoblyn 1858).

Exfiltration (e:ksfiltrē·ʃən). *rare*—[1]. [n. of action f. EX- *pref.*[1] + FILT(E)R: see -ATION.] The action or process of filtering out.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 25 Zeolites 'are products of exfiltration or of the internal decomposition and transmutation of the mother rock.'

Exflect (eksflekt), *v. rare*—[1]. [f. EX- + L. *flectĕre* to bend, turn.] *trans.* To bend out or outwards.

1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* vii. 204 The lower border is.. emarginate, and the angle itself is scarcely..exflected.

Ex-focal (eksfō·kăl), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. EX- *pref.*[1] + FOCAL.] Not passing through the focus.

1881 T. STEVENSON in *Nature* XXIII. 560 The ex-focal rays proceeding from the outer edges of the flame.

†**Exfo·diate.** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *exfodi-* stem of *exfodĕre* (*effodĕre*) to dig out or up (f. *ex-* out + *fodĕre* to dig) + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To dig out.

a 1860 'Used somewhere by H. H. Wilson' (F. Hall).

Hence **Exfo·diated** *ppl. a.* **Exfodia·tion,** the action or process of digging out; in quot. *fig.*

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 24 Oct. 4/3 The women carefully wash the..exfodiated clay. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 124 It was necessary that he should attain the light by a long process of exfodiation [*printed* exfodation].

Exfœtation, var. form of EXFETATION.

Exfoliate (eksfō·li,eɪt), *v.* [f. late L. *exfoliāt-* ppl. stem of *exfoliāre* to strip of leaves, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *folium* leaf: see -ATE[3]. (In Fr. *exfolier.*) Cf. EFFOLIATE.]

1. *trans.* a. *Pathol.* To cast off, shed (the cuticle, the surface of a bone) in the form of 'leaves' or scales. b. *Surg.* To remove the surface of (a bone, etc.) by exfoliation.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 391 Nature doth of her self exfoliate, and cast off the part putrid. 1671 SHADWELL *Humorist* v, I have hurt myself just upon the shin-bone that was exfoliated. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 588 It is an excellent thing to scale and exfoliate Bones. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 446 The other [wound] continued .. to exfoliate a little bone. 1810 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1808 116 Animals that exfoliate their cuticle annually.

2. *intr.* Of a bone, horny substance, a scar, the skin, etc.: To separate or come off in thin leaf-like layers or scales; to desquamate, scale off.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* II. vii. 184 The Heel-bone ..rarely exfoliates by rough handling. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. I. vi. 26 [The horny helmet of the cassowary] exfoliates slowly like the beak. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 278 The eschar produced by the caustic exfoliated very kindly. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 177 The nails..are subject .. to exfoliate. 1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 359 The warm bath was daily used as soon as the skin began to exfoliate. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xi. 34 Down with a frozen heel; the bone exfoliating.

3. *transf.* a. Of the cellular tissue of trees: To peel off. Of the trunk: To throw off layers of bark. b. Of minerals, metals, rocks, etc.: To split into laminæ, come off in layers or scales.

1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 23 The Cellular Integument exfoliates..in trees. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 591 Trunks of trees, lying one on the other..easily exfoliate, by drying in the open air. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 152 The wrought iron exfoliates, or separates in laminæ. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 501 The columnar greenstone exfoliates at the angles of the prisms. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 64 Before the blowpipe it [anhydrite] does not exfoliate like gypsum. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 145/1 The fire is only moderate at first, lest the cupel should crack and exfoliate by being too suddenly heated.

4. *trans.* In etymological sense: To unfold the leaves of; to open out, develop. In quot. *fig.*

1808 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 447 To make a sermon out of one of his discourses..partly, by exfoliating ideas, that are like rosebuds. 1877 WRAXALL tr. *Hugo's Miserables* v. xxxix. 26 Questions exfoliated themselves.

Hence **Exfo·liated, Exfo·liating** *ppl. adjs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix. 398 The exfoliated edges of the bone. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 236 The columns were getting rusty and exfoliated. 1882 *Times* 23 Mar. 9/5 The dust of their exfoliating skin.

Exfoliation (eksfō:liˌēi·ʃən). [a. F. *exfoliation*, f. as prec.: see -ATION.]

1. *Surg.* and *Path.* The action or process of exfoliating.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* IV. iv. 264 The bone laid bare in order to Exfoliation. *c*1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* I. i. (1734) 25 Euphorbium..It's Tincture is often applied to Bones that are laid bare, to hasten an Exfoliation. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 51 The Exfoliation which Cartilages are subject to. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 89 The cricoid cartilage, being converted into bone, was separated by exfoliation. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 173 This moulting is precisely analogous to the exfoliation and new formation of the Epidermis, in Man.

b. *transf.* Cf. EXFOLIATE 3.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 31 This stone is.. subject to perpetual exfoliation. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 294 Exfoliation, or the separation of the folia of a mineral from each other. 1848–53 LAYARD *Nineveh* ix. 223 A kind of exfoliation had taken place on the surface of the glass vase. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 6 The exfoliation of rails, the fibres of iron, etc. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 413 In old age they [parenchymatous cells] die off .. after breaking up into layers or rows (exfoliation).

2. That which is exfoliated; an exfoliated portion; a 'coat' or layer in the stem of a tree.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 110 The several exfoliations of its [a tree's] green part were equal in number to its branches. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 238 The spongelets of the aerial roots consist of..exfoliations of the epiphlœum. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 27 Such casts..are mistaken for exfoliations of the lining membrane.

Exfoliative (eksfō·uˌliĕtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *exfoliatif, -ive*, f. *exfolier*, ad. L. *exfoliāre*: see EXFOLIATE *v.* + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* 'Capable of causing, or favourable to, exfoliation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exfoliative Trepan*, one proper to scrape, and at the same time to pierce a bone, and so to exfoliate or raise several leaves or flakes one after another. 1746 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 196 With the exfoliative Trepan, to make a fair Opening into the medullary Cavity of the Bone. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 494 Occasionally an exfoliative effort is seen on the surface of the eye.

B. *sb.* Something which produces exfoliation.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* II. vii. 185 Dress the Bone with the milder Exfoliatives, and keep the Ulcer open, till the burnt Bone cast off.

Exforcipate (eksfō·ɪsipeɪt) *nonce wd.* [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + L. *forcip-em* forceps + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To extract with a forceps. In quot. *fig.*

1838 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 383 Wrapped up in the womb of this or that text of Scripture to be exforcipated by the logico-obstetric skill of High Church doctors.

† **Exfu·se,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. = EFFUSE *v.*

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 16 View with what delight and greedinesse of appetite he [the drunkard] infuseth and exfuseth, powres out and powres in.

† **Exge·nerate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + GENERATE *v.*] *trans.* To generate or produce out of something else. Hence **Exge·nerated** *ppl. a.*

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Apol. Perfect.* 9 The Divine Love is an Exgenerated Substance. *Ibid., 2nd Apol. Tylcken* 47 How is the New Birth performed in Us? is it entering in or exgenerating? is it not performed in us in our Souls?

Exgurgitate, obs. var. of EGURGITATE. Hence **Exgurgita·tion,** *Obs.* (see quot.)

1623–6 COCKERAM, *Exgurgitate*, to vomit. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exgurgitation*, a casting or voiding up.

Exh-. In the more common of the words beginning with these letters, such as *exhaust, exhibit*, the *h* is usually silent; many persons, however, sound it (esp. in deliberate or public utterance) when the word has the stress on the second syllable. To avoid inconvenient repetition the more frequent of the two alternative pronunciations will alone be indicated. In words of little colloquial currency the *h* is ordinarily sounded when it begins a stressed syllable.

Exhæredate, -ation, obs. ff. EXHEREDATE, -ATION.

Exhalable (egz-, eksˌhēi·lăb'l), *a.* Also 7 -ible. [f. EXHALE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be exhaled; capable of being evaporated.

1675 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* vi. (1682) 291 Plants, whose Virtue lieth in their exhalible Parts. *a*1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* viii. (1692) 29 The Body by Exsiccation is deprived of those liquid and exhalable Parts. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 544 These exhalable Parts. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Exhalant (egz-, eksˌhēi·lănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8–9 -ent. [a. Fr. *exhalant*, ad. L. *exhālant-em*, f. *exhālāre* to EXHALE.]

A. *adj.*

1. That exhales, exhaling.

1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 52 Carbonic acid..is..given out directly by the exhalent vessels of the lungs. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 243 The exhalent siphon [in Bivalves] has but a single row of tentacles. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 187/2 Their orifices so arranged that the inhalent are upon the outside of the cylinder, and the exhalent upon the inner side.

2. *Exhalant* (*artery, vessel*, etc.): that transfuses or conveys (blood, etc.) in minute quantities.

1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess. Med. & Experim.* (1777) I. 253 The lymph which is thrown out, from the exhalant arteries, into the intestines. 1782 A. MONRO *Anat.* 35 These exhalent arteries must have corresponding absorbent veins. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 181 Exhalent arterioles opening at the surface of the peritoneum. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* xii. 252 Increased action of the exhalent vessels.

B. *sb.* An exhalant vessel or organ. *Obs.*

1796 MITCHILL in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 200 *note*, Its odour resides in the cuticular exhalants. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 463 In fever..the exhalents on the surface of the body will not admit of a free passage to the perspirable fluid. 1820 E. P. LUSCOMBE *Health of Soldiers* 46 The Sun's rays, by which the exhalants on the surface of the body are kept in a state of high excitement. *a*1841 SIR A. COOPER in T. Graham *Dom. Med.* (1844) 407 Dropsy.. arises from an increased action of the exhalents.

attrib. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 605/1 The important exhalent function of the skin is annihilated.

† **Exhalate,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 exhallate. [f. L. *exhālāt-* ppl. stem of *exhālāre* to EXHALE.]

1. *trans.* a. To send off as vapour; to evaporate. b. To produce by evaporation.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. (1608) 282 The flitting Clouds it [the sea] cease-les exhalates. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 70/1 Let it seeth till it be sodden, and exhalatede awaye the depth of thre fingers. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 334 Dewes of cold..deuotions.. mixt with exhalated smokes of..sublimed aspires. 1643 I. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chirurg.* xii. 47 Those sharpe.. humours may be exhallated..by the pores of the skin.

2. *intr.* a. = EXHALE 2. b. (See quot. 1623.)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 125/1 Cover the same least the vigor therof exhalate. 1623 COCKERAM II, To Breath on something, *Exhalate, Euaporate.*

Exhalation (eksălēi·ʃən). Forms: 4–6 exalacion, (4 -tion, 5 -cyon, 6 -tione), 5 exalacioun, -cyoun, 6–exhalation. [ad. L. *exhālātiōnem*, n. of action f. *exhālāre* to EXHALE.]

1. The action or process of exhaling, breathing forth or throwing off in the form of vapour; evaporation. Const. *of.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xv. (Tollem. MS.), To hot sunne .. makeþ to greet exalacion and wastynge of þe kynde hete. *c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* II. iii. 152 It is drede of sodeyn deeþ, for sodeyn exalacioun of þe spiritis. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I. xxxii. 39 The Feuer is dissolued with .. exhalation and exsication. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 41 The aire .. by exhalation is elevated, and doth rise from the earth. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* ii. (1682) 240 Exhalation; when not only fumes, but visible steams are produced. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 135/2 The skin and pulmonary surface are the great implements of exhalation among animals.

fig. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 60 A Pinnacle of Grandeur above all exhalation of scandal.

b. The action of emitting the breath; expiration; an instance of this; a puff. Also *fig.* the blowing off or getting rid of (anger, excitement, etc.)

*a*1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 416 After these exhalations..his mind became more composed. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 249 There are some who..shorten the brief span of our [a cigar's] being, making it only a few volcanic exhalations. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 159 The length of lines in songs .. is determined by the inhalation and exhalation of the lungs. 1878 H. JAMES *Europeans* I. ii. 73 Gertrude gave a little long, soft exhalation.

2. *concr.* That which is exhaled; a mist, vapour, etc.; an emanation or effluvium, a scent. Also *collect.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 95 Through divers exalations .. Men sene diverse forme appere Of fire. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. iii. (1495) 469 Hylles gendre exalacyon, smokes and vapours. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 287 She ouery stynking exalacyoun Of þe eyr bare alwey ful heuyly. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 64 Sickenesses, whiche undoubtedly dooe growe of corrupt exhalacions ventynge out of mens bodies. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 1 b, Abstain from soche meates, as .. make exalacion, or smoke up into the braine. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Markall* 32 So noysome an exhalation, that birds..are poysoned with the very breath and ayre thereof. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 78 ¶ 2 The Indian wanders among his native spices without any sense of their exhalations. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lx. 282 Nero's golden house had risen like an exhalation, and like an exhalation it disappeared. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 117 Pulmonary and cutaneous exhalations of men.

fig. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 11 a, Exhalations, drawen vp to the heauen of honor, from the dunghil of obiect fortune. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 342 The turbid malarious exhalations of visionary excitement.

3. A body or portion of vapour, usually enkindled vapour; a meteor. *arch.*

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* II. xx. 51 b, Shining exhalations ..appeare in tempestes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 44 The exhalations, whizzing in the ayre, Giue so much light, that I may reade by them. 1660 GLANVILL *Vanity Dogm.* xviii. 174 The Galaxy is no exhalation from the Earth, but an heap of smaller Luminaries. 1720 OZELL tr. *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. IV. 201 This Year .. fiery Exhalations were seen in the Air. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 58 The star of the shepherds was a meteoric exhalation.

† **Exhalative,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *exhālāt-* ppl. stem of *exhālāre* (see EXHALE) + -IVE.] Of a nature to be exhaled; exhalable.

1594 PLAT *New Sorts of Soil* 25 When they [corne and other seedes] are ripe .. the exhalative water flyeth away, and the generative remaineth.

Exhalatory (egz-, eksˌhæ·lătəri). [as if ad. L. **exhālātōrium*, f. *exhālāre* to EXHALE + -ORY.] A passage or vent for exhalation (of gas).

1813 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 138 In Persia, there are several natural exhalatories of hydrogen gas.

Exhale (egz-, eksˌhēi·l), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 exale, 6 exhall, 7 exhael, 8 exhal, 7– exhale. [ad. F. *exhaler*, ad. L. *exhālā-re* to breathe out, evaporate, f. *ex-* out + *hālāre* to breathe.]

I. To give, pass, or draw off in vapour.

1. *trans.* To breathe, give forth, or disengage from the surface; to send up (fumes, gas, vapour, etc.); to give off in vapour. Also *fig.*

*a*1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Epiph.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 144 We shall exhale our vapours vp direct. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 It had lost near two drams of its former weight, which was exhaled by insensible Transpiration. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 421 Nor doth the Moon no nourishment exhale, From her moist Continent to higher Orbes. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. IV. (1840) 103 The vapours which by their acquired heat they have exhaled. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Laura* Poems (1777) 80 Every bower exhal'd the sweets of May. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 248 This mineral water .. exhales no perceptible smell. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. 301 They [plants] exhale oxygen. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Civiliz.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 38 Eloquence..may warm itself until it exhales symbols of every kind and colour. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 67 Water .. exhaled from the leaves of plants and from the lungs and skin of animals.

2. *intr.* Of vapour, perfume, †heat, etc.: To pass off into the air. Of a liquid, etc.: To pass off as vapour; to evaporate. Const. *from, out of.*

*c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* II. iii. 149 (MS. B) Spirites exaleþ whyche þat buþ frendys, boþe to þe body & eke to þe soule. *c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 303 Se the floode be goode ther thou will duelle: For ofte of it exaleth myst impure. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 399 Fire doth lick up the Spirits and Blood of the Body, so as they exhale. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 66 Let it be melted..with a soft fire, that all the moisture may exhale. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 257 Cover the Earth with good Straw-Mats, that the Heat may not exhale. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xviii. § 6 The same has been observed as to Acid Liquors, by the sowre Smell that exhales from them. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 329 When the matrass is made red hot, sulphurous matters will exhale. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 407 When flowers reach their ripeness, incense exhales from them.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. vii, As if all our dearest friends lives had exhaled with his. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 255 When Orient Light Exhaling first from Darkness they beheld. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 710 His Hopes exhal'd in empty Smoke. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* III. xviii. § 35. 561 His indignation exhaled in a letter to the Count d'Artois. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 174 The illusion and lifelikeness .. exhales out of a picture as it grows old.

3. *Phys.* and *Path.* Of animal fluids: To pass off in minute quantities through a membrane or blood-vessel. Also in *passive.*

*c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 126 (MS. A) Þei loken if ony þing exale out bi þilke rimelle—as blod or ony other mater. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 79 The fluid which the ultimate ramifications of the arteries exhale in it [the cellular tissue]. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 19 The extremities of the vessels simply spread themselves over large surfaces, whence the produced fluid exhales. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 401/1 Blood is..rarely exhaled at the internal surface of the bladder. 1865 *Morn. Star* 23 Feb., The blood merely oozes through the coats of the relaxed vessels—in medical phrase we say it is exhaled.

4. *trans.* To draw up or drive off in the form of vapour; to evaporate; *rarely*, † to draw up (a vapour); to draw out the perfume of (*e. g.* a rose).

1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* Pref. (Arb.) 9 The Sea exhaled by drops, will in continuance be drie. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 13 Yon Light..is some Meteor that the Sun exhales. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 53 The Sunne exhales vapours from the Sea. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 413 The November Rose is the sweetest, having been less exhaled by the Sun. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 65 These Salts must..be calcined, which is done by exhaling their flegme. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 235 A prodigious Quantity of clear Water must be exhal'd, to get an Ounce of dry Sediments. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i, Bitumen and sulphur, which the burning sun exhaled from the waters of the lake. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 173 The..filths of nature, the sun shall dry up, and the wind exhale.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 70 Thou, faire Sun, which on my earth doest shine, Exhalest this vapor-vow. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 105 Teares .. not sufficient to exhale and evaporate the heavinesse of her heart. 1725–6 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 431 The warm sun exhales their soul away.

II. To breathe or blow forth from within.

5. To breathe out (life, soul, words, a prayer, etc.).

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 57 Hee exhaled into his eyes such deepe impression of his perfection, as that, etc. *c*1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 196 Twelue men, of greatest strength in Troy, left with their liues exhald. *a*1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xiii. § 3 (1622) 140 In these miserable torments, they both..exhaled their execrable soules. *a*1638 MEDE *Chr. Sacrif.* v. Wks. II. (1672) 362 An Oration exhaled ..from sanctified Souls. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 355 And silent words Of mercy breathed from heaven will

be exhaled..into thy wither'd heart. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. ix. 203 The Romans, conceived the soul .. as exhaled with the dying breath.

6. To blow off (as steam); chiefly *fig.* to get rid of (enthusiasm, wrath, etc.) as if by blowing. Also, *To exhale oneself.* Cf. BLOW *v.* 10.

1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 237, I exhaled my Grief in the bitterest Exclamations. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xi. 92 A. .. suffered him to exhale his passion in.. oaths. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* viii. 104 To narrate his misadventures, and exhale his budget of grievances. 1845 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 341, I have exhaled myself with a paragraph or two in my journal on the sin of Brazilian slavery. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 9 Sulphur is exhaled from the volcanoes at the time of their activity. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* II. narr. viii. 245, I..exhale the rest of my enthusiasm in the open air. 1867 *Month* 512, I could not exhale my wrath before his grace.

7. *intr.* To make an expiration; opposed to INHALE.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 54 When we exhale, we pour out from the lungs carbonic acid.

Hence **Exha·led** *ppl. a.* (in senses 1 and 4).

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 779 Let their exhaled unwholesome breaths make sick The life of purity. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 19 Will you..be no more an exhall'd Meteor. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 180 That which we call a fired whirlwind, being an exhaled blast set on fire.

† **Exha·le,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 exhall. [f. Ex-*pref.*[1] + HALE *v.*] To drag out or draw forth.

1. *trans.* To drag (a person) away; to draw (a thing) out of. Also *absol.* to draw (a sword) from the scabbard.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 66 O Braggard vile..The Graue doth gape, and doting death is neere, Therefore exhale. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 116/1 Nay, I beseech you, gentlemen, do not exhale me thus. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 400 A mouse being flead..and put unto a wound .. will presently..exhale and draw them [the head of a dart, etc.] out of the same. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navigators* 34 Couetous wretches, that would dig to the Center to exhale riches.

b. To cause (blood, tears) to flow. Const. *from.* (Prob. influenced by EXHALE *v.* 4.)

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 58 'Tis thy presence that exhales this blood From cold and empty Veines. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 633 These words exhaled ioyfull teares from many of the hearers. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v, That did from Fida's eyes salt teares exhale.

2. To draw up; raise (a person) to a higher position. *rare.* Cf. EXALT *v.* 2.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* B vij b, Thou .. Whom men adore, and all the gods exhall [*rime* call] Into the books of endlesse memorie. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 689 They whose Minds should be exhal'd and hie. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 48 When Kings rise higher than they should, they exhale Subjects higher than they would.

Exhalement (egz-, ekshē·lmĕnt). [f. EXHALE *v.*[1] + -MENT.] = EXHALATION.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 86 Nor will polished amber although it send forth a grosse and corporall exhalement be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. 1816 MOORE *Go, let me Weep* i, While tears, that from repentance flow, In bright exhalement reach the skies. 1839 G. DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* I. 26 Our present poet..speaks..to no end save exhalement of superfluous animal spirits.

† **Exha·lence.** *Obs.*—[o] [f. as prec. + -ENCE.] 'The action of exhaling, or matter exhaled'.

1850 in OGILVIE.

Exhalible: see EXHALABLE.

Exhaling (egz-, ekshē·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXHALE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EXHALE; an instance of this.

1616 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* Wks. (1621) 1146 Those that..Offend the Nose, with filthy Fumes exhalings. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 333 The fifth [means to induce Putrefaction] is..by the Exhaling..of the Principal Spirits.

Exha·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That exhales; in senses of the verb. *lit.* and *fig.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 178 The exhaling and imprison'd steams. 1765 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 154 Evaporation is vastly promoted by a current of fresh air passing over the exhaling surface. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 289 Moisture, by the exhaling vessels, may be conveyed to the extravasated fluids. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 357 Exhaling fumes prevented him from approaching the upper crater. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar., An ever-dwindling and exhaling experience of the conscience.

Exhall, obs. var. EXHALE *v.*

Exhaltation, obs. form of EXALTATION.

† **Exha·nce,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–7 -ha(u)nse, 6 exhaunce. [alteration of ENHANCE, after words beginning with Ex-.] = ENHANCE 2 b, 4, 5.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* lxix. (1868) 91 The iugementis of God are merueilous, for..he exhaunsithe the meke, that besechithe his grace and mercy. *c* 1590 *Secret Mem. Earl Leicester* (1706) 73 He that may..return the same [lands].. into Her Majesties Hands by a fresh Exchange, Rent for Rent, for other Lands never exhaunced before. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 427 Exhaunsing of Fees, trucking for Expedition, racking of Rents. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 104 The..pretended Labourers .. exhansed the rates of their own portadge.

† **Exhau·riate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. L. *exhaurī-re* (f. *ex-* out + *haurīre* to draw) + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To draw out or forth (a humour).

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 423 Powerfully exhauriates Serous Humors.

† **Exhau·se,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *exhaus-ser* (mod.F. in this sense *exaucer*), earlier *essaucier, essalcier*:—popular L. **exaltiāre*, f. as *exaltāre*: see EXALT *v.* ¶ 6.] *trans.* To hearken to, hear (a prayer, etc.).

1599 A. HUME *Hymns* (Bannatyne Club) 7 Exhause my prayer and thy praise. *Ibid.* 29, I..to the Lord did .. call, Quhilk ever did exhause my voice & healed me with speede.

Exhaust (egzō·st), *sb.* [f. EXHAUST *v.*] The process or means of exhausting.

1. a. *Steam-engine.* The exit of steam from the cylinder after having done its work in propelling the piston; the passage through which this takes place; = EDUCTION 5. (Also in similar sense with reference to water-power and gas engines.)

Etymologically, this is appropriate only to the case of a low-pressure engine, in which the steam is literally 'exhausted' from the cylinder by opening communication with the condenser; but when high-pressure engines were introduced, the word continued to be used as a synonym of EDUCTION, which it has almost superseded.

1848 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* I. 44, I have before seen double valves with the duplex steam passages, but in all of them the exhaust was single. 1865 BURGH *Slide Valve* 71 In some instances an increase is deemed necessary to allow a more free exhaust. 1875 MARTIN *Winding Mach.* 76 Back-pressure in the exhaust, owing to the large masses of steam which are suddenly let out through contracted..passages. 1887 J. A. EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 487 If during the back stroke the process of exhaust is discontinued before the end. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 322 The rapid pulse-like beats of the exhaust [in a locomotive]. 1890 *Engineer* 30 May 441 No choking of the exhaust can prevent an increase of speed.

b. The process of exhausting (a vessel) of air; the degree to which exhaustion is carried.

1880 DE LA RUE in *Nature* XX. 33 The greatest exhaust that we have produced, 0·000055 millim. *Ibid.* As the exhaust is carried further it becomes a pale milky white.

2. a. The production of an outward current of air by creating a partial vacuum. **b.** Any apparatus for effecting this. Cf. *exhaust-fan.*

1852 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* V. 54 A free and copious exhaust is secured on both sides of the cylinder [fan]. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/4 An exhaust [in a flour mill] carries away the lightest particles. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 11/1 There are two great exhausts to draw off smoke and heat from the stage. 1889 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 2/4 A steam exhaust, which produces an artificial air current.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in sense 1 a, as *exhaust-passage, -pipe, -valve*; also **exhaust-fan** (= earlier *exhausting fan*), a fan for producing a current by creating a vacuum; **exhaust injector,** an injector for feeding a steam-boiler with water, worked by exhaust steam; **exhaust-port,** the opening in the slide-valve of a steam-engine for the escape of exhaust-steam (= *exhaust-passage*); **exhaust-steam,** the waste steam discharged from the cylinder of a steam-engine.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 815/2 **Exhaust-fan.* 1882 *Birmingham Wkly. Post* 24 June 3/7 An exhaust fan for drying hay and corn in the stack. 1890 *Engineer* LXX. 473 We have for years made *exhaust injectors that..utilise waste steam. 1848 *Specif. Varley's Patent* No. 12,238. 2 *Exhaust-passage. 1854 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* VI. 115 As the exhaust passage [in a water pressure engine] is open to the pipe, the waste water passes off through this pipe. 1848 *Ibid.* I. 44 The central *exhaust port of the slide valve. 1848 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* I. 80 The *exhaust steam from the cylinders. 1890 *Engineer* 7 Nov. 386 (*title of paper*) Treatment and Utilisation of exhaust steam. 1848 *Specif. Varley's Patent* No. 12,238. 2 The two *exhaust valves.

† **Exhau·st,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 7 exhauste, *erron.* exhaused. [ad. L. *exhaust-us*, pa. pple. of *exhaurīre*: see next.]

A. *pa. pple.* (in various senses of the vb.).

1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* II. 114 The enemy exhaust of money. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 123 Charges enforced, haue exhaust..the more parte of your substaunce. 1627 MAY *Lucan* VIII, They .. when their quivers are exhaust, must flee. 1649 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 278 Most men's estates being .. now almost quite exhauste by the present scarsity. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justin's Hist.* 121 The Kingdom exhaused of souldiers did much distract him. 1708 PHILIPS *Cider* I. 124 When the alien compost is exhaust, Its Native Poverty again prevails.

B. *ppl. a.* = EXHAUSTED *ppl. a.* in various senses.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. vi. (1676) 39/1 Intemperate, dissolute, exhaust through riot. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 555 Contemning the merits of Christ, accounting the same drie and exhaust. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 28 The eager flames, do dry Bodies and render them exhaust and saplesse. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. xliii, His brain In time would be exhaust and void of wit. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 55 Reject the apple-cheese tho quite exhaust.

Exhaust (egzō·st), *v.* [f. L. *exhaust-* ppl. stem of *exhaurīre*; see EXHAURIATE.]

1. *trans.* To draw off or out (now only, air); *lit.* and *fig.*

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 24 Innumerable summes of monei, crafteli exhausted out of this realme. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 119 The Babe, Whose dimpled smiles from Fooles exhaust their mercy. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. i, Your thankless Cruelty, and Savage Manners..Exhaust these Floods [of tears]. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 23 Exhaust a convenient proportion of bloud. 1705 DERHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 319 Those .. with double Barrells .. exhaust the air with greater ease and quickness. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 157 These things we have exhausted from the sacred Scriptures. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 101 Exhaust the air from beneath the bladder. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xii, Putting an animal under the bell of an air-pump and exhausting the air from it.

† **b.** To take a draught of; to drink or suck up. Cf. L. *exhaurire vinum. Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 331 The Dragon thrusteth his head into his [the Elephant's] tronke and exhausteth his breath. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 360 Some that have kept Chamelions..might observe their Bellies to swell after they had exhausted the air. 1679 JANE *Fast. Serm.* 8 Salmanasser..like an insatiable gulph devoured and exhausted all.

2. To use up completely (either a material or immaterial thing); to expend the whole of; to consume entirely.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. vii. (1541) 18 b, The fyre hathe not exhausted the moysture of them. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they exhausted not all its treasures. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 555 Here point your thunder, and exhaust your rage! 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 14 A student may easily exhaust his life in comparing divines and moralists. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 125 Whatever relief was given..the same was soon exhausted. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 223 How do they almost exhaust the resources of language to express their sentiments.

† **b.** in weaker sense: To expend, spend. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Exhaust* to consume, spend, or waste. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xvii. 14 Paraphr. 87 To leave abundantly to their children..having no care of charity or mercy to others, on which to exhaust anything.

c. To account for or utilize the whole number or quantity of (anything).

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. i. 23 In the same manner as Mathematical Quantities are exhausted by the Terms of an infinite Series. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 241 The parts ..exhaust the contents of the whole. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xxv. § 6 There have taken place a sufficient number of drawings to exhaust all the possible combinations. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 227 Good ideas are not all exhausted by the ancient forms.

3. To empty by drawing the contents off or out; to drain; to empty *of* (specified contents).

1614 EARL STIRLING *Dooms-day* 3rd Hour lxxvi, The litle Brookes exhausted in their Springs. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 19 We never were able totally to exhaust the Receiver. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 484 The.. Udders never fail; But when they seem exhausted, swell the Pail. 1784 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 1432 Which vessel [a condenser] by cooling and condensing part of the steam does partly exhaust the steam vessel [i.e. the cylinder]. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 138 Having ..closed my nostrils and exhausted my lungs. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 245 A tube which could be exhausted of air. 1871 — *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. ii. 38 Let us suppose the glass tube.. to be exhausted by an air-pump.

b. *refl.* Of a river: To empty itself. *rare.*

1833 LYTTON *Eng. & English* III. i, The waters of Terek exhaust themselves in the Caspian Sea.

c. *intr.* Of steam: To escape from the cylinder after doing its work; cf. EXHAUST *sb.* 1 a.

1851 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* IV. 146 The steam exhausts through the centre opening. 1865 BURGH *Slide Valve* 52 Before the steam can exhaust, the valve must open the same port.

4. To draw out all that is essential or interesting in (an object of investigation or exposition); to treat or study (a subject) so as to leave nothing further to be explained or discovered.

1704 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., There are still several of these topics that are far from being exhausted. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150 ¶ 6 He who.. soon exhausts any single subject, is always eager for new enquiries. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Hooke was considered to have exhausted the history of the Roman Republic. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Ab.* ix. 92 It is not easy to exhaust them [words of Scripture] so to draw out all their meaning. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IX. i. 301 We do not easily exhaust the mind of another.

5. To drain (a person, kingdom, etc.) of strength or resources, or (a soil) of nutritive ingredients; hence, to weary out, enfeeble extremely.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. xcv. 364 The Kingdome was much exhausted of men and mony. *c* 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.), Spermatick matter of a vitious sort..exhausts it [the blood] of its best spirits. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. St. War* Wks. 1746 III. 253 The French monarchy is already exhausted of its best and bravest subjects. 1711 EARL OXFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 409 IV. 266 This the Queen has done..notwithstanding the great need we have of peace, and that the nation is exhausted. *a* 1714 J. SHARP *Serm.* (1754) III. iii. 44 There is no man that thinks warmly.. upon a thing, but mightily exhausts his spirits. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 31 Lime..exhausts the earth by absorbing its oily particles. 1798 FERRIAR *Eng. Histor.* in *Illustr. Sterne* 233 Great exertions seem to exhaust the moral, as well as the physical world. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 79 The thought of being absolutely exhausted had never occurred to me. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. xlii. 163 The inhospitable wilderness was exhausted of its scanty resources. 1887 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* 230 The Thirty Years' War exhausted Germany.

¶ Incorrectly used for EXHANCE.

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* II. iii. 50 The priuiledge whereof doth..exhaust and raise up his entertainment.

Exhausted (egzō·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. EXHAUST *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of vb.

1. Consumed, used up, expended.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exhausted*, drawn out, emptyed, consumed. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-moth.* III. i, Fresh Supplies renew th' exhausted Stores.'

2. Emptied of contents; chiefly said of a vessel or receiver: Emptied of air.

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 583 In one exhausted

Receiver, I had observed [etc.]. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 69 To prevent any air from getting into the exhausted glass. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xxi, Exhausted mines Supplied their golden store. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. I. ii. 39 The whole amount of radiant heat that passed thro' the exhausted tube.

3. Of air, soil, etc.: Deprived of essential properties; effete, 'spent', worn out. Also, deprived of resources, completely impoverished.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 230 The Funnel .. which carries up..the..exhausted Air of the Green-house. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* Advt. 9 Take out all the old, worn out, or exhausted Earth. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 177 The revenue of exhausted provinces. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* i. 14 He had grown potatoes: but the soil became exhausted. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 17 We still fruitlessly fall back on exhausted principles.

4. Of persons or living things: Having one's strength, energy, etc. used up; tired out.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 852 Fire..that..of thir wonted vigour left them draind, Exhausted. 1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* II. 296 A tired and exhausted individual, loaded with years. 18.. *Parl. Deb.*, Lord Holland did not mean to discuss the subject at any length in the present exhausted state of the House. 1846 PEEL *Sp.* 28 June in McCarthy *Own Times* (1879) I. 412 When [working men] shall recreate their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* I The exhausted cart and cab horses staggered under their loads.

Hence **Exhau·stedly** *adv.*, in an exhausted manner. **Exhau·stedness,** exhausted state or condition, worn out condition.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 161 The poor beasts.. toiled exhaustedly on. 1883 CABLE *Dr. Sevier* vi, Her.. skirt dropping between her knees, and her hands pressed on them exhaustedly. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 713 The disquietude of utter prostration and exhaustedness produced by the application of violent remedies.

Exhauster (egzǭ·stəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, exhausts.

1743 J. ELLIS *Knowl. Div. Things* iv. 346 Now which of the Ancients was this Exhauster of Nature. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 389 Would it be no advantage to strike out one of these exhausters [wheat, rye, barley, and oats], and substitute an improver. 1853 JOHNSTON in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. I. 10 The wind..is probably a still more rapid and widely-acting exhauster of these forest lands. 1884 *Health Exhibit. Catal.* 60/1 Apparatus for manufacturing ..concentrated manure, comprising Concentrator, Condenser, Exhauster, and Agitator.

b. In *gas-making*: (see quot. 1859.)

1841 *Specif. Grafton's Patent* No. 9062. 3 The gas from this end of the retort is thereafter drawn through the pipe *h* directly into the exhauster. 1859 CLEGG *Coal Gas* 186 Various kinds of machines have been contrived for pumping the gas in a continuous flow out of the retorts—for that is in fact the principle of the action of exhausters. 1889 *Jrnl. Gas Lighting* 19 Nov. 964 The engine and exhauster are connected by a..flexible coupling.

Exhaustibi·lity (egzǭ·stibi·lĭti). [f. next; see -ITY.] The quality of being exhaustible; capability of being exhausted.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 349 His extractive power was such, that it never admitted the exhaustibility of a subject. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* x. 367 The question of the exhaustibility of our coal-fields is highly complicated. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exhaustibility*, Benedict's term for the condition where the electro-muscular contractility diminishes greatly after a short application. 1889 COURTNEY *Mill* i. 25 The possible exhaustibility of musical combinations.

Exhaustible (egzǭ·stib'l), *a.* [f. EXHAUST *v.* + -IBLE.] That admits of being exhausted.

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 587 A very small Receiver, exhaustible at a Suck or two. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L.P., Collins*, His uncle..left him about two thousand pounds; a sum which Collins could scarcely think exhaustible. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 35 Coal..and other useful substances..are not only strictly local, but exhaustible.

Exhausting (egzǭ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EXHAUST in its various senses; an instance of this. Also *attrib.*

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm. Sund.* (1823) 66 Sucke out of this realme..innumerable sommes of money yerelye, to the great exhausting of the same. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 153 The populousness of the kingdom still increaseth, notwithstanding its great exhaustings by wars, and plagues. 1827 FAREY *Steam Engine* 448 The steam .. must be evacuated from it, through one or other of the two exhausting valves. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* v. 280 The most simple form of instrument for producing the rarefaction of air is that which is called the exhausting syringe. 1853 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* VI. 209 (*title of article*) Blowing and exhausting fans. 1887 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 3/6 Exhausting nozzles are used as well as injecting ones, so that while fresh air is supplied foul air can be removed.

Exhau·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That exhausts; *chiefly*, that exhausts the strength; wearying, tiring, enfeebling.

18.. MASON GOOD *System Med.* (L.), A series of exhausting paroxysms succeeds. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 289 The misfortune .. of coming after this exhausting generalizer. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 297 A mighty effort..it was but too exhausting to be repeated. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* i, There are men of *esprit* who are excessively exhausting to some people. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 71 The exhausting journey over the boulders and debris.

Hence **Exhau·stingly** *adv.*, in an exhausting manner, so as to exhaust or tire out.

1882 BUXTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 791 The matter .. was exhaustively (some might say exhaustingly) discussed.

Exhaustion (egzǭ·stʃən). [as if ad. L. **exhaustiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exhaurīre*: see EXHAUST *v.* Cf. F. *exhaustion*.] The action of exhausting; the state of being exhausted.

1. The action or process: a. of drawing out or forth, *esp.* air; b. of emptying of contents; the condition of being emptied.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* III. xx. (1682) 80 Upon the exhaustion of the air incumbent on the water [etc.]. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* viii. (1806) 82 You make a more perfect exhaustion by the other method. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 550 In the next tube the exhaustion has been carried further.

c. *spec.* (*Steam-Engine*) The discharge of waste steam from the cylinder; cf. EXHAUST *sb.* 1 a. Also *attrib.*

1782 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 1321. 5 The regulating valve is then to be shut and the exhaustion regulating valve is opened. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 107 The exhaustion-cock was shut, the steam was readmitted into the cylinder, and the operation was repeated. 1848 E. ALBAN *Steam Engine* 57 The exhaustion openings are usually made much too small. 1849 *Specif. Unwin's Patent* No. 12,410. 2 This improved method of clearance or exhaustion is applied to an engine suitable for locomotive purposes.

2. The action or process of consuming or using up completely.

1831 KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* p. v, The rapid sale and exhaustion of that work. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619. 449 This exhaustion [of heat] would not be complete until the absolute zero of temperature was reached.

3. The state of being exhausted of strength, energy, etc.; extreme loss of strength.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 163 There ensueth no destructive exhaustion. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 334 Great exhaustions cannot be cured with sudden remedies. 1793 BEDDOES *Calcul., etc.* 175 In the state of temporary exhaustion the fibre loses its tone. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 253 Lacking in their utter exhaustion strength for fighting and breath for scolding. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* I. 11 Exhaustion .. is an occasional cause of death after severe operations.

b. The draining (anything) of valuable properties; the condition of being so drained.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* viii. (1814) 359 When cattle are fed upon land not benefited by their manure, the effect is always an exhaustion of the soil.

c. *Chem.* (See quots.)

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-print.* 32 The precipitate from the alkaline extract of cotton, after exhaustion with boiling alcohol, was, without being previously dried, dissolved in dilute caustic soda-lye. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exhaustion*, In Pharmacy, the term is applied to any process, such as percolation, whereby the active constituents of a drug are removed in solution, leaving it exhausted.

4. Exhaustive enumeration or treatment; cf. EXHAUST *v.* 2 c, 4.

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iii. (1869) 96 The..lists are presented, by way, not of exhaustion, but of example.

5. a. *gen.* The process of establishing the correctness of a hypothesis by 'exhausting' all the other conceivable hypotheses relating to the question; the process of arriving at a conclusion by the successive elimination of unsuitable alternatives.

fig. 1877 OWEN in *Wellesley's Disp.* p. xxxvi, By a process of exhaustion, the specific gravity of the inefficient would gradually deposit them below their betters.

b. Math. *Method of exhaustions*: (See quot. 1730–6.)

1685 J. WALLIS *Treat. Algebra* lxxiii. 280 It will be necessary to premise somewhat concerning (what is wont to be called) the Method of Exhaustions. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Exhaustions* (in Mathematics) a way of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*; shewing that if one be supposed either greater or less than the other, there will arise a contradiction. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* ii. 37 The method of exhaustions..is only an application of the general principle of limits. 1884 MERZ *Leibniz* iii. 49 The method of exhaustions..in which the area of a surface enclosed by a curve is found by inscribing polygons of an increasing number of sides.

Exhaustive (egzǭ·stiv), *a.* [f. L. *exhaust-* ppl. stem of *exhaurīre* (see EXHAUST *v.*) + -IVE.]

1. Tending to exhaust or drain of strength, resources, etc.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. viii. 278 The fierce and exhaustive contentions which the rival strangers in Carnatic were waging against one another. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 98 In what imminent peril the revenues..were from the exhaustive squandering .. of the Court. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xii. 70 The parasites who fed on the Queen Regent were exhaustive of the French exchequer.

2. Characterized by exhausting a subject, etc.; leaving no part unexamined or unconsidered; complete, comprehensive.

1786–9 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) II. 540 Proceeding .. upon the exhaustive plan. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 585 His transcendental deduction of the categories of criticism [is] neither discretive nor exhaustive. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 23 His method of handling the subject .. has been termed exhaustive. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 125 *The things of friends are in common.* Where does this find its exhaustive fulfilment, but in the Communion of Saints? 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 127, I shall attempt in this limited work no exhaustive survey.

b. (Cf. EXHAUSTION 5 a.)

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 405 *note*, By the exhaustive method, therefore, we see that the visit dwelt on in Gal. ii. must have been the third.

Exhaustively (egzǭ·stivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an exhaustive manner; so as to treat of every point; fully.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 319 A system of logical division in the exhaustively bifurcate mode. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 175 It is neither my desire, nor is it my intention to treat the subject exhaustively.

Exhau·stiveness (egzǭ·stivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being exhaustive.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 280 The idea of exhaustiveness as applied to logical division. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* II. v. 386 The exhaustiveness and subtlety of the thought. 1885 FARRAR in *Libr. Mag.* Dec. 500 The exhaustiveness of the curriculum of your University.

Exhaustless (egzǭ·stlės), *a. poet.* and *rhetorical.* [f. EXHAUST *v.* + -LESS.] Incapable of being exhausted; inexhaustible.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* III, When we..Nature's..exhaustless energy respect. 1746 HERVEY *Flower Garden Medit.* (1818) I. 135 The fields are our exhaustless granary. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 396 An exhaustless supply of clear water. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 403 Delicate lights thrown into his characters that render them exhaustless as studies.

Hence **Exhau·stlessly** *adv.*, in an exhaustless manner, so as to be inexhaustible. **Exhau·stlessness,** the quality of being inexhaustible.

1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 187 Exhaustlessly prolifick, shall they ne'er In shapes by Fancy unconceiv'd appear? 1886 W. M. CONWAY *Flemish Artists* 20 The exhaustlessness of the miniaturist's fancy.

†**Exhau·stment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. EXHAUST *v.* + -MENT.] The action or means of exhausting; the state of being exhausted; an instance of the same, a 'drain' of money.

1621 BP. G. WILLIAMS in *Cabala* (1654) 55 This Bishoprick being..meanly endowed in regard of the continual charge, and exhaustments of the place. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 22 We can see no possible end of our exhaustments.

†**Exhau·sture.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -URE.] The action of exhausting; the state of being exhausted; also, an instance of this.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 970 Yet was he the feebler..by reason of so fresh exhaustures. 1687 N JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 54 Alledging the exhausture of the Exchequer by the late War. 1778 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 105/2 So great an exhausture of blood and treasure. *Ibid.*, The state of debility and exhausture brought on by our civil contest. 1786 *Ibid.* 174/1 Religious prejudices are..wearing away in France, and..it will not require a very long succession of years for their entire exhausture.

Exhedra, var. of EXEDRA.

†**Exhe·rb,** *v. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *exherb-āre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.* 1) + *herba* grass.] 'To take herbs from any place' (Cockeram 1623–6).

Exheredate (eksˌhe·rĭdēit), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 exhæredate, 9 *Sc.* -heridate. [f. L. *exhērēdāt-* ppl. stem of *exhērēdāre* to disinherit, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.* 1) + *hērēd-em* heir.]

trans. To disinherit. Also *fig.*

In recent use only in Sc. writers (misspelt). It was never a term of Common Law.

1552 HULOET, Exheredate, *abominor.* [Cf. Augustine *in Ps.* v, Solent enim abominati dici exheredati.] 1623–6 COCKERAM, *Exheredate*, to disherite. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 207 Other virtues of equal merit, must not be exheeredated, or become spurious, to advance its legitimation. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxvi, 'Madam,' replied the youth, 'though exheridated and disowned, I am yet a Douglas'. 1834 M. NAPIER *Mem. Napier of Merchistoun* i. 32 The anxiety of Duke Arnold was to exheridate his only son.

Hence **Exhe·redated** *ppl. a.*

1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 192 Henry [VI.] the exheridated monarch.

Exheredation (eksˌherĭdēi·ʃən). Also 7 exhæredation. [ad. L. *exhērēdātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exhērēdāre* to EXHEREDATE.] The action of exheredating or disinheriting; disinheritance; an instance of this.

1515 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 12 Y^e^ same ground [they] have .. inclosed to their owne use in exheredation and gret p^r^iudice..unto y^e^ Mayr. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 41 The trespas of the sonne or of the heire, sall not be ane cause of exheredation of the father. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 47 For the many Exheredations that hapned: Their Guardianshipp was conferred..upon the King. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., By the ancient Roman law, the father might pronounce exheredation without any cause. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 95 A general sentence of forfeiture or 'exheredation' was issued.

†**Exheredita·tion.** *Obs. rare.* = prec.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 6 a, All Grauntes, Exhereditations, and other disposed goodes.

†**Exhi·be,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 exhybe. [a. F. *exhibe-r*, ad. L. *exhibēre* to EXHIBIT.] *trans.* To exhibit, produce.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 245 a/2 Yf he hadde not conne exhybe and shewe the same ayen .. he sholde haue lost his hede.

†**E·xhibent.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *exhibent-em*, pr. pple. of *exhibēre*: see EXHIBIT.] One who administers (a rite). Cf. EXHIBIT *v.* 1.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* iii. 25 Baptism received unworthily, that is, either on the exhibents or receivers part.

†**Exhi·bit,** *pple. Obs.* Forms: 6 exhibet, -yte, exhybet, exibite, 6–7 exhibit(e. [ad. L. *exhibit-us*, pa. pple. of *exhibēre*: see EXHIBIT *v.*] = *exhibited*, pa. pple. of EXHIBIT *v.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 192 b, Worshyp exhibyte and done to the sayntes of God. 1529 WOLSEY in

Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 104 II. 8 Thys kyndnes exibite from the Kyngs Hyghnes shall prolong my lyff. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* II. (1540) 103 Who is he..that wyll not prefer in his dyligence exhybet the fauour of a ryche man. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 4 We have exhibet to you this present Catechisme. 1639 CHAS. I *Proclam. Scot.* 4 Some whereof were produced and exhibit by our Commissioner.

Exhibit (egzi·bit), *sb.* [ad. L. *exhibit-um* pa. pple. neut. of *exhibēre*: see EXHIBIT *v.*]

1. *Law.* **a.** (see quot. 1672.) **b.** Any document (or, more recently, any material object) produced in court and referred to and identified in written evidence.

1626 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 40 The exhibite .. shewed unto him .. is the true .. bill of ladeinge. 1636 *Divine Trag.* 43 Suppressing the Gentlemans exhibits and defence. 1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, c. 14 All the Processes, Exhibites, Writings .. and Orders were had, taken, made and done in the said Court of Admiralty. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. viii. (1743) 73 The office of the Register is to attend the court, to receive all libels, or bills, allegations and exhibits of witnesses. 1672 COWEL *Interpr., Exhibit*, Exhibitum, When a Deed, Acquittance, or other writing is in a Chancery-suit exhibited to be proved by Witnesse, and the Examiner writes on the back that it was shewed to such a one at the time of his Examination; this is there called an Exhibit. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 46/2 Nagree paper fixed and marked exhibit M. 1798 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 288 Eight pages of ciphered exhibits. 1888 CHITTY 5 *Rep. Pat., etc. Cases* 673, I have also an exhibit of goods which the Applicants manufacture or sell.

2. A detailed and formal statement of particulars (as debts, liabilities, etc.); *orig.* one intended for production in court; hence *gen.*

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3778/4 They are desired .. to bring or send such their Exhibits of Book Debts, Bonds, etc. 1864 D. A. WELLS *Our Burden & Str.* 6 Having thus presented an exhibit of our present and prospective national liabilities.

3. *Eccl.* in *pl.* The documents (letters of orders, institution and induction, etc.) which a beneficed or licensed clergyman may be required to produce at the first visitation after his admission. Hence, the fees payable on presenting these documents.

1629-30 BP. BEDELL in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 422 By Fees, he..seeks to take..for Exhibits at Visitations. 1767 BURN *Eccl. Law.* (1824) IV. 19 None but the bishop, or [his representative] hath right *de jure communi* to require these exhibits of the clergy. 1863 BLYTH *Hist. Notices Fincham* 72 At the Bishop's primary visitation in 1858 the synodals were 5*s.* and the exhibits 13*s.* 4*d.*

4. Something exhibited or presented to view.

† **a.** *gen.* A spectacle, sight. *Obs.*

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 449 In the study of a poor Fly, there would be such a confluence of so many wonderful and difficult Exhibits in it.

b. One of the objects composing an 'exhibition'.

1862 *Leader* (Melbourne) 5 July, Exhibits for the Geelong and Western District Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Show. 1876 *Fam. Herald* 2 Dec. 79/2 An exhibit.. in the Peruvian section .. attracted an unusual share of attention. 1884 *Graphic* 16 Aug. 166/2 The horses were a grand show of 390 exhibits.

c. The collection of articles sent by any one person, firm, country, etc. to an 'exhibition'.

1871 *Daily News* 7 Dec., There is not much the matter.. with his exhibit [of cattle]. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* June 50 The Portuguese exhibit at the last Universal Exposition at Paris. 1887 F. E. CHADWICK in *Scribn. Mag.* I. 517/1 The only French exhibit was that of the Bureau Veritas.

5. A showing, producing in evidence, display.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 95 The Play was to be presented to some few friends before the publick exhibit. 1864 FESSENDEN in *Times* 24 Dec., The power to compel an exhibit of books of account. 1886 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 6/2 There was no exhibit in these workers of any deficiency of muscular perception or skill.

Exhibit (egzi·bit), *v.* Forms: 5 exhibete, 6-7 exhibite, (6 exhybet, exibyte), 6- exhibit. [f. L. *exhibit-* ppl. stem of *exhibēre*, f. *ex-* out + *habēre* to hold.]

I. To offer, furnish, administer.

† **1.** *trans.* To offer, present (sacrifice, etc.); to administer (an oath). *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* v. (1890) 21 His felaushyppe chosen by hym for to make and exhibete the sayd sacrefyce. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 805/2 We .. exhibite our bodies a liuely host. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xii. (Arb.) 44 To him [God] we can not exhibit ouermuch praise. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 54 The worship which naturally men exhibite to Powers invisible. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 37 That the said Commissioners should have power to exhibit an Oath.

† **2.** To grant, provide, furnish; const. *to*, *unto*; hence, to defray (expense). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 195 b, Frendes .. will not .. remember a great gratuitie and benefite in time of necessitie, to them shewed and exhibited. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 997/1 To D. Royston .. he [Humfrey Mummuth] exhibited fortie or fiftie pounds. 1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 178 The blessing promised to Abraham and exhibited by Christ. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 107 Whose necessary expences and charges Ambrose exhibited. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lx. (1611) 319 Wee defraude them of such outward helps as wee ought to exhibit. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 32 We will exhibite you a market. 1654 *Triana* in Fuller *Cause & Cure* (1867) 162 He kept Feliciano..as a gentle almsman, exhibiting diet and some slender accommodations unto him.

† **b.** *intr.* To provide maintenance; to give an 'exhibition'; to minister (to a person's wants). Const. *to*, *unto*. *Obs.* Rarely *trans.*: To give an exhibition to (a student).

1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 312 [The] Deane of York .. sent him to Oxeford, and so long as he liued .. exhibited vnto him there. *a* 1695 WOOD (cited by Webster) He was a special friend to the university..exhibiting to the wants of certain scholars. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlviii. 520 Well disposed people .. used to exhibit to poor students. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* IV. 107 The sum paid out of endowments to students exhibited.

3. *trans.* (*Med.*) To administer (a remedy, etc.).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 251 They were wont to exhibit it [Scammony] for a purgation. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 168 If the meat desired be of a very naughty and ill property, then it is not to be exhibited. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 233 As if they would exhibit a medicine to the Head. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 295 Let a Vomit be exhibited in the first Place. 1821 T. SANDWITH *Observ. Med. & Surg.* 16 A tea-spoonful of the antimonial wine was exhibited every hour. 1874 A. B. GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) 166 The patient should fast for four or five hours before chloroform is exhibited.

II. To submit or expose to view; to show, display.

4. To hold out, or submit (a document) for inspection; *esp.* to produce, lodge, put in (a document) in a court of law, to append as an 'exhibit' *to* written evidence. Const. *to*; also † *into* (a court).

1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 So that the said testament be exhibited to him .. in wrytyng. *c* 1538 STARKEY *Lett.* p. lxxv, I haue not fayned to exibyte to your grace this rude commentary. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 151 Accept this Scrowle .. Which .. We doe exhibite to your Maiestie. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 67 They are to exhibite the will into the Bishops court. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 44 One of the persons to whom the manuscripts were exhibited was Archbishop Sancroft. 1884 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 205 The records..exhibited to the affidavits filed in the cause.

absol. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* IV. § 163 His application for an arbiter involved an admission that he was bound to restore or exhibit.

† **b.** To give up (oneself to justice). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 64 Pausanias..came forth and exhibited himself to justice.

5. a. To submit for consideration; to present, prefer (a petition, an accusation, etc.). Cf. 1.

1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 § 11 Our true and faithful Subjects..exhibited unto us a lamentable Bill of Complaint. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 29 Why Ile Exhibit a Bill in the Parliament for the putting downe of men. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 66 May easily impetrate at Gods hands any supplication you shall exhibite. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 10/1 He..exhibited another charge of high treason against the duke. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. iii. 75 A discourse exhibited to the Queen's Council. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 99 The several Charges exhibited by the Complainants against Mr. Ruston were frivolous and malicious. 1805 *East's Rep.* V. 353 Where two libels are exhibited against two inhabitants of a parish for tithes. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 79 Our part is merely to exhibit against the system the charge of delusion or enthusiasm. 1883 *Rules Supreme Court* xxxi. § 7 Any interrogatories may be set aside on the ground that they have been exhibited unreasonably.

† **b.** To promulgate, publish (a decree or order).

1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* III. 2 Orders should be exhibited for maintaining Officers and Souldiers.

6. To set forth (in words or figures); to detail.

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 27 In exhybetynge these offyces and dutyes, we must, etc. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 420 Leave to exhibit their Mind in writing. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* viii. (1691) 109 Mr. Samuel Fortry ..exhibits the particulars. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* ii. (1840) I. 82 Which [entries] I choose to exhibit in the words of the original. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 381 The following Table exhibits the result of these experiments. 1846 MILL *Logic.* I. iii. § 1 To exhibit an enumeration of all kinds of things which are capable of being made predicates.

7. To manifest to the senses, *esp.* to the sight; to present (a material object) to view.

1573 (*title*), The Whole Works of W. Tyndall, etc. .. now in print here exhibited to the Church. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxiv. 6 Annot. 138 Where God hath promised to exhibite himself to those that worthily approach him. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 318 Out of this opening they exhibit their real head and eyes. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 128 The coasts .. sometimes exhibit extensive beaches. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 9 Water is .. made up of two substances, neither of which can be exhibited separately, except in the gaseous form. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 187 For a solar intended to exhibit large objects. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 33 It may be that the lake simply exhibits the colour of pure water.

b. To present to mental view.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 590 We haue of this, very many examples exhibited vnto vs. 1607 C. LEVER in Farr *S. P. Q. Eliz.* (1845) II. 522 Exhibite, Lord, my pardon in thy prayer. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 18 Apr., She and her husband exhibited two very different appearances of human nature. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 506 The general exhibited a memorable lesson of firmness and severity. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 532 Oxydated muriatic gas.. exhibits .. the surest means of checking contagion. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 84 In both, the phenomenon is still exhibited.

† **c.** *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exhibite* .. to shew it self. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 119 It is in the nature of the mind to assent to whatever appearances that exhibit when all other evidence that might correct them is removed out of her reach.

8. To represent by a figure, drawing, etc.: said also of the drawing itself.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 210 Embellished only with 34 plates, but they exhibit mostly new, rare, and valuable plants. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 279 One of these branches is exhibited in the figure. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vi. 63 The following method .. of exhibiting caustic curves I have found exceedingly convenient.

b. To present a delineation or an embodiment of in words or in action.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 404 In the power of exhibiting character by means of dialogue he was deficient. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 12 [They] are to exhibit in their lives that virtue which is the basis of the state.

9. To manifest by signs, indicate the existence of, display.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 251 Countenance exhibits more distress. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 113 More exhibited their uncomplaining poverty in their looks and dress. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 15 Gregory exhibits .. a union of prudence .. and unshrinking principle. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* IX. 147 The power, and wisdom, and goodness of the Creator, are exhibited to us every day and every hour.

10. To show publicly for the purpose of amusement or instruction, or in a competition; to make a show of; *rarely*, to perform in public.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 65 A living bird exhibited in a show. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 31 This celebrated musician, whose laurel also is exhibited. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 201 Mr. Eyles exhibited the best six. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 19 One of them .. happening to exhibit a solo on the violin. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 112 After supper Voltaire would exhibit a magic lantern. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 57 Except to exhibit as curiosities.

absol. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XVIII, Carrying their scenes ..to the next village where they were to exhibit. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 145 A theatre, where a party of strolling comedians occasionally exhibit. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. v. v. 493 With as much .. regularity, as if they had been exhibiting on a parade.

b. *U. S.* To present or declaim (a speech or an essay) in public. Also *absol.*

1817 *Laws Yale Coll.* IV. § 11 If any student .. shall exhibit anything not allowed by the Faculty. *Ibid.* VIII. § 28 No Student who shall receive any appointment to exhibit before the class..shall give any treat of wine.

c. *intr.* for *refl.*

1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* VI. 152 He there exhibits in rampant folly.

Hence **Exhi·bited** *ppl. a.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exhibitea*, presented or offered. 1775 ASH, *Exhibited*, brought forth to view, proposed, displayed. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 258 The 'Moonlight at Millbank'..was his first exhibited oil-picture.

Exhibitable (egzibităb'l), *a.* [f. EXHIBIT *v.* + -ABLE.] That admits of being exhibited.

1838 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 388 They are all δυνάμεις, exhibitable powers. 1860 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* s. v. *Balance of Trade*, Both actually gain, though the gain may not be exhibitable in the form of a money-balance.

Exhibitant (egzi·bitănt). *rare.* [f. EXHIBIT *v.* + -ANT.] **a.** One who exhibits or displays (qualities). † **b.** One who prefers or presents (an accusation).

1818 *Morn. Chron.* 9 Feb., Articles of peace exhibited by the Right Honourable Henry Viscount Sidmouth..against Arthur Thistlewood..First this exhibitant saith, that in the month of April last, Arthur Thistlewood was committed to the Tower of London on charges of high treason, etc. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 16 Liberality, and generosity..secure for the memory of their exhibitant gratitude and reverence.

Exhibiter (egzi·bitəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who exhibits (in various senses of the vb.). Now *rare*; = EXHIBITOR.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 74 He seemes..rather swaying more vpon our part, Then cherishing th'exhibiters against vs. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 99 The master or exhibiter thereof, did .. give notice unto the people, what day the prize should be performed. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 267 The pig exhibiter remonstrated with the author of the mischief.

Exhi·biting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EXHIBIT in various senses.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 30 How many precepts ought there to be obserued in the exhibiting of pure wine in respect of the age. 1643 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 311 The giving and the exhibiting of the poison. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. xi. 106 Wealthy and well-disposed citizens deposited their charitable monies, for the exhibiting to ingenious men at the universities.

Exhibition (eksibi·ʃən). Forms: 5-6 exibicion, -ycion, 5 (exebucion, -hebicion), exhibicion, -hibycion, -hybycyon, 7 (exhibicon), 6- exhibition. [a. OF. *exhibicion*, Fr. *exhibition*, ad. late L. *exhibitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exhibēre* to EXHIBIT.]

I. The action of providing or furnishing.

† **1.** Maintenance, support. *Obs.* [Cf. late L. *exhibitio et tegumentum* = 'food and raiment' (Forcellini).]

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 259 Havynge..a litelle summe assignede to his exhibicion. 1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 65, I will that..oon parte therof to be applied and conuerted to thexibicion and sustentacion of a perpetuall chapleyn. 1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1572) 113 Charges for the exhibition [L. *exhibitione*] of their Children. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. i, My maintenance, rascals; my Bulk, my exhibition! 1711 STRYPE *Parker* (1821) I. 503 To bestow £8 of the said £10..towards the use and exhibition of three grammar scholars.

† **b.** The 'foundation' of a grammar-school.

15.. in Whiston *Cathedral Trusts* 12 That no childe be

admitted to thexhibicion of the said churche, whose father is knowne to be worthe in goodes above cccli.

†2. *sing.* and *pl.* An allowance of money for a person's support; a pension, salary. *Obs.*

1498 *Patent Roll* 13 *Hen. VII*, On reasonable wages or exebucion. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 163 He sendeth you but xli towards the exibicions of my nese his wyfe. 1635 Sir R. Boyle *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser I. (1884) IV. 138 50li was lent to my son .. which I am to abate owt of his next Easter exhibicon. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* v. i, He must have a setled Exhibition of forty pounds a Year. 1741 Swift *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. I. 215 He .. is driven to live in exile upon a small exhibition.

†b. A gift, present. *Obs.*

1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 553 His owne bondslaues, whom he hyreth with a little exhibition, to blase his charitie. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. iii. 75, I would not doe such a thing for a joynt Ring..nor any petty exhibition.

3. †a. Pecuniary assistance given to a university student (*obs.* in general sense). b. Now only *spec.* A fixed sum given for a term of years from the funds of a school, college, or university, generally upon the result of a competitive examination. Cf. Bursary 3 and Scholarship.

a. *c* 1525 Skelton *Replyc.* 143 To gyve you exhibycion To mainteyne with your skolls. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 194 They will giue a scholer some petie poore exhibition to seeme to be religious. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 11, I have sized in Cambridge, and my friends a season Some exhibition for me there disburst.

b. 1631 T. Adams in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 146 An exhibition of £40 per annum for two or three years. 1692 Sir R. Bulkeley in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 323 At St. Paul's school he was chosen (with a small exhibition of £10 a year ..) to go off to Cambridge. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 91 A yearly exhibition was to be paid to four scholars. 1806 K. White *Let.* 30 June, My last term bill amounts only to £4 5*s.* 3*d.*, after my exhibitions are deducted. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 37 Candidates for the [Junior Mathematical] Exhibition must be Members of the University who have not exceeded eight Terms from their matriculation inclusively.

II. 4. *Med.* The administration of a remedy.

1785 J. Pearson in *Med. Commun.* II. 77 The most proper remedy against such a diarrhœa, is the exhibition of a cathartic. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 101 During the exhibition of all these medicines, purgative glysters also..were used. 1875 B. Meadows *Clin. Observ.* 28 As the result of the exhibition of arsenical treatment.

III. 5. The action of exhibiting, submitting for inspection, displaying or holding up to view; manifestation; visible show or display (of a feeling, quality, etc.); an instance of this. Const. *of.*

1663 Barrow *Serm.* (1683) I. xii. 162 The ancient exhibition of a gracious promise. 1692 Ray *Dissol. World* III. ix. (1732) 400 The Exhibition of the Messiah. 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* II. v. § 17 What are all mechanick works, but the sensible exhibition of mathematick demonstrations? 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 453 The Exhibition of the usual Clearances and Certificates. 1780 Harris *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 427 A dramatic piece, or play, is the exhibition of an action. 1833 Chalmers *Const. Man* (1835) I. v. 208 Anger, if we but study its history and actual exhibitions. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 94 Dunstan never would have dared such an exhibition of presumption.

b. The action of producing (an object of litigation) in court.

1880 Muirhead tr. *Instit. Gaius* IV. § 157 He is pursuer who desires exhibition or restitution.

c. *Sc. Law.* An action for compelling production or delivery of writings.

1861 in W. Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*

d. *concr.* Something that is exhibited; a display, sight, spectacle.

1786 Gilpin *Observ. Mts. & Lakes* I. p. xxvii, The windings of a noble river—or some other exhibition. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* II. 51 Some excellent prints..held in great esteem among the admirers of exhibitions of this kind. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 665 Exhibitions which humane men generally avoid.

e. *To make an exhibition of oneself*: to behave so as to appear in a contemptible aspect. *Colloq.*

6. A public display (of works of art, manufactured articles, natural productions, etc.); also, the place where the display is made. In early quots. often *spec.* the exhibition of pictures of the Royal Academy; now applied *esp.* to those exhibitions on a large scale of which the 'Great Exhibition' held in London in 1851 was the first and typical example.

1761 Johnson *Let. Baretti* 10 June in *Boswell*, The artists have instituted a yearly exhibition of pictures and statues.. This year was the second exhibition. 1818 Byron *Beppo* lxxviii, No exhibition glares with annual pictures. 1824 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. ix. 183 Is it possible that the Exhibition has closed and 'Silenus' not been sold? 1851 *Expositor* 11 Jan. 163/3 The Exhibition is to be no mere fancy fair or amateur show-room. 1890 (*title*), Catalogue of the Royal Military Exhibition.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxvii, It was too late to repair to the exhibition-room. 1861 Thornbury *Turner* I. 91 The lad's own productions at Somerset House would have been quite enough to attract an exhibition-haunting amateur.

Hence **Exhibi·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to an exhibition. **Exhibi·tionize**, *v.*, *nonce-wd.*, *intr.* to frequent exhibitions.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 245 Hackneyed as we are in exhibitionizing, we did not contemplate this scene without the liveliest pleasure. 1882 J. Parker *Apost. Life* (1884) III. 294 There is no touch of merely exhibitional genius. 1886 *New Princeton Rev.* I. 121 Madame and her suite had gone to partake of their yearly exhibitional refreshments.

Exhibitioner (eksibi·ʃənəɹ). [f. prec. + -er1.]

†1. One who pays for (a person's) maintenance. *Obs.*

c 1575 Fulke *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 438 To make a fond florish a farre of in wordes of common wrangling, to please your patrones and exhibitioners.

2. One who holds an exhibition at a university.

1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. III. 227 (an. 1536) Yet severe Impositions and heavy Taxes were laid on them; a fifth part for Repairs, a tenth at least for an Exhibitioner. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* 24 Jan. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 319 10 Exhibitioners who are to study the Hebrew and Greek Tongues. 1843 Coleridge in Arnold *Stanley's Life & Corr.* (1844) I. i. 9 Corpus is a very small establishment ..with four exhibitioners. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 117 There is a power of renewal..if the College are satisfied with the Scholar or Exhibitioner.

3. = Exhibitor 1, 2.

1791 G. Wakefield *Enquiry Publ. Worship* 30 The effect is not so correspondent to the nature of the expected visitant, as to the faculties of the exhibitioner. 1792 — *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 42 *note*, The indefensible mode of our dissenting exhibitioners. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 730 There is among the present exhibitioners [at the Royal Academy] no lack of this kind of talent.

Exhibitionist (eksibi·ʃənist). *rare*−1. [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who takes part in an exhibition or public performance; a performer.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 571 The whole of the service is to devolve upon the clergyman and the precentor, with a few hired or trained exhibitionists.

Exhibitive (egzi·bitiv), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *exhibitīvus*, f. *exhibit-*: see Exhibit *v.* and -ive.]

†1. Having the function of imparting or communicating. Cf. Exhibit *v.* 1. Const. *of. Obs.*

[1550 Bucer *Conf. de Euch.* § 54 Malo dicere..pane & vino dari corpus & sanguinem Domini, quam significari, et panem hic signum esse corporis exhibitivum quam signum simpliciter.] 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* L ii. 98 The signes of the old Testament be not in his iudgment exhibitiue of any grace, but significatiue only. 1681 R. L'Estrange *Apol. Prot.* IV. i. 112 That the Species of Bread and Wine are not only Signs..but that they are also Exhibitive and Communicative..of the very things that they represent.

2. Having the property or function of exhibiting or showing forth. Const. *of.*

1596 H. Clapham *Briefe Bible* I. 32 Togither with his Covenant, the Lord adioyneth a Seale, or exhibitiue Signe. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 45. 1/2 Words exhibitive of a double figure. 1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 168 The Sacramental Bread..representative and exhibitive of the natural Body.

†3. Used for: Self-manifesting. (Of the Divine mind: by Norris opposed to *conceptive*.) *Obs. rare.*

1678 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 159 The Simple Essences of Things..are the same with that [*sc.* the Divine] Understanding it self, consider'd as variously exhibitive or representative. *Ibid.* 352 By the mind of God Exhibitive, is meant the essence of God, as thus or thus imitable, or participable by any Creature.

Hence **Exhi·bitively** *adv.*

1610 T. Higgons *Serm. Pauls Crosse* 3 *Mar.* (1611) 21 This grace is, equally, in all the persons, but originally in the Father, exhibitiuely in the Son. 1739 Waterland *Sacram. Part Eucharist* 12 The Trope lies in the Verb *was*, put for signify, or exhibitively signifie.

Exhibitor (egzi·bitəɹ). [a. L. *exhibitor*, agent-n. f. *exhibēre* to Exhibit.]

1. One who shows (something) as a curiosity; a showman, one who produces in public a show or spectacle. Cf. Exhibiter b.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xi. 245 The exhibitors of that shew politiquely had plac'd Whiflers arm'd and link'd through the Hall. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* VIII. 29 The spectator, who a while was pleased More than th' exhibitor himself. *a* 1845 Hood *Ode to J. Ireland* i, Oh, very reverend Dean and Chapter, Exhibitors of giant men. 1875 Buckland *Log-bk.* 19 The exhibitor told us a wonderful story.

2. One who contributes an article for public exhibition.

1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 205 The only exhibitor in the class for 12 species. 1851 *Expositor* 11 Jan. 163/3 The hosts of exhibitors [at the Exhibition of 1851].

Hence **Exhi·bitorship.**

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 72/1 Medal and Honourable Mention become little more than a certificate of exhibitorship.

Exhibitory (egzi·bitəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *exhibitōri-us*, f. *exhibēre*: see Exhibit and -ory.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Intended to exhibit, set forth, or display. b. Of or pertaining to display or exhibition.

1772 Warton *Life Sir T. Pope* (1780) 379 *note*, An exhibitory bill .. of expences for their removal this year. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* i. § 8. 18 The treatment of the Papists' temple is eminently exhibitory; it is surface work throughout. 1879 H. N. Hudson *Hamlet* Pref. 15 Knowledge .. less available for..exhibitory purposes. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 101 The gay, storm-beleaguered camp, in the words of its exhibitory press, began to 'boom'.

2. Intended to cause the exhibition or production of an article in dispute.

1886 Muirhead in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 709/1 If the respondent obeyed the order in a restitutory or exhibitory decree, there was an end of the matter.

†B. *sb.* A procedure with regard to the 'exhibition' of remedies. *Obs.*

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 14 Physicians..(whose exhibitories to themselues do not parallele their prescripts..to others).

Exhilarant (egzi·lărănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *exhilarant*, ad. L. *exhilarant-em*, pr. pple. of *exhilarāre* to Exhilarate.]

A. *adj.* That exhilarates; exhilarating.

1866 Mrs. Whitney *L. Goldthwaite* xii. 294 The exhilarant draught in which they drank the mountain-joy. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* Introd. 49 The breeze .. and the tide ..impart a healthy and an exhilarant stimulus.

B. *sb.* An exhilarating medicine.

1803 Pilkington *View Derbysh.* I. 329 It has been holden in high repute as a cordial and exhilerant [*sic*]. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 371 The use of this drug as an exhilarent [*sic*] is not confined to the poor. *a* 1843 Southey *Doctor* (1849) 164 An exhilarant and a cordial which rejoiced and strengthened him. 1868 Garrod *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 390 Exhilarants are medicines whose primary effect is to cause an exaltation of the spirits.

Exhilarate (egzi·lăre¹t), *v.* Forms: 7-8 exhilerate, (6 -arite), 6– exhilarate. [ad. L. *exhilarāt-* ppl. stem of *exhilarāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*1) + *hilar-is* cheerful: see Hilarity.]

1. *trans.* To make cheerful or merry; to cheer, enliven, gladden (a person, his spirits, etc.).

1540 Morysine *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* E vj b, A cleane and a pure conscience maye exhilarate the mynde. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iii, Sundry are the meanes .. to exhilerate a sorrowfull heart. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xxxviii. 22 Peregrine..advised him to exhilarate his spirits with a glass of wine. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Ess.* 36 He would be exhilarated at the sight of the first beggar that he saw. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* XX. (1813) 426 Frost .. exhilarates our spirits. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxvi, It seemed greatly to delight and exhilarate him to say so.

b. To impart cheerfulness to, enliven (a thing or pursuit).

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 5 A select company of curious men, who met once a week to exhilarate their studies. 1795 Anderson *Embassy China* 274 A joyous dinner, exhilarated by plenty of spirits.

†2. *intr.* To become cheerful. *Obs. rare*−1.

1620 Bacon *Sp. in Parl.* in *Lett. & Life* (1874) VII. 177 The shining of the sun, whereby all things exhilarate, is hindered by clouds.

Exhilarating (egzi·lăre¹tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing2.] That exhilarates; cheering, enlivening, inspiriting.

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. ix. (1851) 87 Marriage .. was especially giv'n as a cordiall and exhilarating cup of solace. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. 66 A Continual Tide Flows from th' exhilerating Fount. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Denham*, Nothing is less exhilarating than the ludicrousness of Denham. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* IV. (1879) 76 We..started for another exhilarating gallop. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* XXV. 519 The air which was exhilarating to Europeans.

Hence **Exhi·laratingly** *adv.*

1850 in Ogilvie.

Exhilaration (egzi·lărē¹·ʃən). Also 7–8 exhileration. [ad. late L. *exhilarātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exhilarāre* to Exhilarate.]

1. The action or means of exhilarating; a cheering or enlivening influence.

1623–6 Cockeram, *Exhileration.* 1629 J. Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 301 To use all..exhilarations for joy of the gods wedding. 1792 V. Knox *Serm.* xi. 247 This remedy.. enlivens..by an unnatural exhilaration. 1864 Longf. *Falc. Ser. Feder.* 139 There was..that wild exhilaration in the air.

2. The condition or feeling of being exhilarated.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 721 Exhilaration hath some Affinity with Joy. 1802 Cogan *Philos. Treat. Passions* I. ii. (ed. 2) 63 Every species of torpor is subdued; an exhilaration succeeds. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxiv, A bill of fare that might kindle exhilaration in the breast of a misanthrope. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* x. v. 388 The feeling of..exhilaration will last for several hours.

Exhilarative (egzi·lărĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *exhilarāt-* ppl. stem of *exhilarāre* to Exhilarate + -ive.] Tending to produce exhilaration.

1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 356 Pamphlets .. sapid, exhilarative. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* Feb. 133 It was a morning most exhilarative. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 200 A feeling of lassitude..preceded..by a short period of exhilarative excitement.

Exhilarator (egzi·lăre¹təɹ). [f. Exhilarate *v.* + -or.] One who, or that which, exhilarates.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 88 We certainly do not approve of cards and wagers as the best exhilarators of the spirits. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 279 Where Erskine parted his mantle of puns among the..aspiring exhilarators of the Bar.

Exhi·laratory, *a. rare.* [f. Exhilarate *v.* + -ory.] Having the effect of exhilarating.

1871 L. Stephen *Playground of Europe* 284 The danger is trifling enough to be merely exhila[ra]tory.

Exhilient, bad form of Exilient, *Obs.*

Exhort (egz$_1$hɔ̄·ɹt, egzɔ̄·ɹt), *v.* Forms: 4-6 exort(e, -horte, 4– exhort. [ad. L. *exhort-āri*, f. *ex-* intensive + *hortāri* to encourage: see Hortatory. Cf. F. *exhorter* and Enhort. Not now in colloquial use.]

1. *trans.* To admonish earnestly; to urge by stimulating words to conduct regarded as laudable. Said also of circumstances, etc.: To serve as an incitement. a. *simply.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 If prestis ouerwile exort or monest þe peple. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxi. 247 He soo exorted me that at the houre of mydnyghte he made me to aryse hastely. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 25 To the wych purpos..the tyme exhortyth us. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 19 Then shall the minister exhort the sicke person after this fourme. 1604 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. iv. 46 (Qq.)

Examples, gross as earth, exhort me. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 40 Write to me..exhort me, admonish me.

absol. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 31 þe prest be miȝti to exort in al doctrin. 1526–34 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* iv. 2 Exhorte with all longe sufferinge and doctryne. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxv. 131 The words..of him that Exhorteth. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Jerry Jarvis*, Whether the Rev. Mr. Hyandry exhorted or made way for the Rev. Mr. Tearbrain. 1881 BIBLE (R.V.) *Rom.* xii. 8 He that exhorteth, to his exhorting.

b. Const. *to* with *inf.* or *subord. clause.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. (1890) 19, I the exhorte and counceylle that thou ne defoylle nomore thyn hondes wyth my bloode. 1532 *Thynne's ed. of Chaucer's L. G. W. Hyps. & Medea* 73 That he in his neuewe Iason wolde exhorte To saylen to that londe. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* ix. 26 Thy prophetes (which exhorted them so earnestly, that they shulde conuerte vnto the). 1611 BIBLE *Tit.* ii. 6 Yong men likewise exhort, to bee sober minded. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-think. in Math.* § 37, I have long ago done what you so often exhort me to do. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. v. 226 The bishops were exhorted not to engage in secular affairs more than was necessary.

c. Const. *to* an action or course, a condition.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 162/2 To call and exorte the worlde from all pleasure of the fleshe to the puritie and clennes of the body and soule. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 25 The Apostle, in exhorting men to contentment. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 185 Commonly .. we exhort to good actions, we instigate to ill. *a* 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* II. 45, I through each city..Have pass'd, exhorting..Greece To bold defence. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 79 The people would be exhorted to liberality.

2. With *obj.* a thing: To recommend earnestly; to insist upon.

c 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* in *Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 47 What I exhorte Not herde is. 1526–34 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* vi. 2 These thynges teache and exhorte. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 179 While we..Designing or exhorting glorious Warr. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 8 Exhorting the repeal of those laws, so contrary to charity. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 96 He..again exhorted a reform.

† **Exho·rt,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] = EXHORTATION.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3972 By the exort of vntrew man. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. Pref., The princely exhorte, whiche..our foresaid gracyous soueraygne gaue me. 1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.*, Did he make a large exhort unto concord? *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 183 Everywhere he breathed exhorts. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XII. 324 Drown Hector's Vaunts in loud Exhorts of Fight. 1829 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Engl. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 238 Perpetual exhorts to a new birth unto Toryism.

† **Exho·rtance.** *Obs.* In 7 *Sc.* exhortans. [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] = EXHORTATION.

(But possibly *exhortans* may be an abbreviation in the MS. for *exhortations.*)

c 1646 T. CRAUFURD *Hist. Univ. Edinb.* (1808) 45 He [Mr. Robert Rollock] .. with most pithy exhortans setting them on to vertue and pietie.

† **Exho·rtary.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 -arie. [f. EXHORT *sb.* + -ARY.] = EXHORTATION.

1584 LODGE *Alarum* 54 The father..having ended this exhortarie is answered..of his dissembling sonne thus.

Exhortation (eksɒɪtē[ɪ]·ʃən). Forms: 4–5 exort-, exhortacioun, 5–6 exhortacion, -yon, exortacion, (6 exhortatyoun, exortation) 5– exhortation. [ad. L. *exhortātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exhortārī* to EXHORT. Cf. Fr. *exhortation.*]

1. The action or process of exhorting, of earnestly admonishing or urging to what is deemed laudable conduct; an instance of this.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* iv. 13 Til I come take tent to redynge, to exortacioun and techynge. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 720 Eftyr .. syndry exhortatyownys. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 6 To gadre money or tresor by subtyl exortation. 1505 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* Wks. 1 This treatyse .. was made .. at the exortacion and sterynge of..princesse Margarete. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 30 Thair mother gaf exhortacion to ilkane of thame. *a* 1656 HALES *Tracts* (1677) 11 Exhortations from all sin. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1723) II. vi. 224 There is no Room for any Exhortations to charity. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* III. Introd., A great part of the Preacher's business consists of Exhortation. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 177 An exhortation to the youthful monarch to check his own self-indulgence.

2. A set speech delivered for the purpose of exhorting; a discourse; *esp.* a formal address in the course of a religious observance, liturgical formulary or rite. Also in phrase, *To make an exhortation.*

c 1450 *Why I can't be a Nun* 373 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 148 Now, ladyes, taketh gode hede to thys exhortacion That I haue taw3t yow in thys lore. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxvii. 215 All the people war gathered about him, to heare him make an exortation. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 326 The place .. where Moses made those divine exhortations some say was Bethabara. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* II. ix. (1739) 582 As the Exhortation before the Communion suggests to us. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, The clergyman ..delivering (very unaffectedly and simply) the closing exhortation. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 28 The result of this exhortation was a long and..important session.

3. *attrib.*

1872 SHIPLEY *Glossary* 190 *Exhortation Week*, The week before Septuagesima Sunday; so called in the Eastern Church because the faithful are then exhorted to prepare for the Great Fast. Also called *Exhortatory Week.*

Exhortative (egzɒ·ɪtătiv), *a.* [ad. L. *exhortātīv-us*, f. *exhortārī*: see EXHORT and -IVE. Cf. F. *exhortatif, -ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing exhortation; intended to exhort.

1564 J. WHITE (*title*), Agapetus, An Exposition of Chapters Exhortative. 1583 [see CONSULTATIVE]. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 246 Laurence writ .. exhortatiue Epistles to the Bishops. 1687 T. TRAMALLIER in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 213 The exhortative part of his Speech. *c* 1810 COLERIDGE *Notes on Jer. Taylor, Lit. Rem.* III. 301 The words of the Apostle are exhortative and dehortative. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 231 The dictatorial exhortative style of the leading journal. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* I. x. 317 A few words ..exhortative to charity.

Hence **Exho·rtatively** *adv.*

1693 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* (1850) I. 146 Some read these words exhortatively.

Exhortator (eksɒɪtē[ɪ]·tər). *rare*—°. [a. late L. *exhortātor*, agent-n. f. *exhortārī* to EXHORT.] One who exhorts or encourages; = EXHORTER.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Penny Cycl.* In mod. Dicts.

Exhortatory (egzɒ̄·ɪtătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *exhortātōri-us*, f. *exhortārī*: see EXHORT *v.* and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing exhortation, intended to exhort.

1544 'H. STALBRYDGE' (*title*), Epistel exhortatorye .. agaynst the pompous popysh Bischops. 1616 N. BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 314 They used..an exhortatory remedy to the Prelates. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. ix. 269 An exhortatory conclusion to our brethren at home. 1780 ARNOT *Hist. Edin.* i. (1816) 38 The minister preached an exhortatory discourse. 1818 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 448, I could take no part in it [the discussion] but an exhortatory one. 1870 tr. *Lange's Comm. Eccl.* 76 The entire contents..are of an exhortatory character.

† B. *sb.* An exhortatory discourse. *Obs.*

1656 H. HAMMOND (*title*), A Parænesis or Exhortatory to all True Sons of the Church. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* i. 37 Justin Martyr..in his Exhortatory to the Gentiles.

Exhorter (egzɒ̄·ɪtəɪ). Also 6 exhortoure, *Sc.* exhortar. [f. EXHORT *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who exhorts or urges on to action. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Exhortoure, *suasor.* 1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. Priests* A a iv, A moste deuoute exhorter, & a most earnest perswader. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 85/2 Socrates as being a Man Absolute and Perfect..never needed any exhorter. 1875 C. F. WINGATE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 146 He took a lively interest in prayer-meetings..and was an earnest exhorter.

2. *spec.* In various Christian Churches, a person appointed to give religious exhortation under the direction of a superior minister. Cf. EVANGELIST 3 c.

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 88 It was ordanit be the Ministeris, exhortaris and reidaris of this realme. 1564 *Act Edin. Gen. Assembly* 25 Dec., An Act.. 'Ordaining every Minister, Exhorter and Reader to have one of the Psalm Books'. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 40 The Generall Assemblie [to] appoynt the proportion how much shall a Superintendent have..how much ane Exhorter, how much a Reader. 1772 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 5 June, One of these exhorters was Jacob Rowell.

Exhorting (egzɒ̄·ɪtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EXHORT; encouragement, instigation; an exhortation, address.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xx. 65 The proude mayden in amours, after this exhortyng..sayde that she sholde noo more speke therof vnto her. 1490 — *Eneydos* xl. 132 Euander slewe his fader by exhortynge of his moder that vyceta was called. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXVIII. xcvi, The godly Frier..With new exhortings bad her to beware.

Exhumate (e·ksˌhiūmeɪt), *v.* Also 6 *pa. pple.* exhumate. [f. med.L. *exhumāt-* ppl. stem of *exhumā-re* to EXHUME.] = EXHUME *v. lit.* and *fig.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 796 The Kyng hearyng his subject to be exhumate and brent without his knowledge. 1619 'R. JONES' [Lushington] in *Phenix* (1708) II. 480 The Women gave the Watch-word to the Disciples, who immediately do exhumate his Body. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 175 His [Wiclif's] Body was Exhumated and Burnt. *Ibid.* I. 272 The present Sermon-maker would needs exhumate poor Fryar John. 1846 WORCESTER cites DR. HITCHCOCK. 1881 *Gd. Words* XXII. 45/1 The writer whose hands are cramped with the pen will draw his legs from under the desk, and..exhumating his knapsack, dry with a winter's dust, [will] make straight for the mountain.

Exhumation (eksˌhiūmē[ɪ]·ʃən). [a. Fr. *exhumation*, ad. med.L. *exhumātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exhumā-re* to EXHUME.] The action or process of digging up or removing (a body, etc.) from beneath the ground. Also, an instance of this.

1797 W. SEWARD *Suppl. to Anecd.* 288 Tracts relative to the exhumation in the great church at Dunkirk. 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 373 The details of this barbarous exhumation are curious. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 344 The dead body of Arsenius was, after exhumation, produced before the council of Tyre. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. III. vi. 163 The exhumation of two oaken cists. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 114 Febrile affections produced by exhumations..of bodies.

Exhumator (e·ksˌhiūmeɪtəɪ). [agent-n. f. L. *exhumāre* to EXHUME.] One who exhumes.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 321 The fraternal embrace of the exhumator of Tom Paine's bones. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 271 The exhumators of the remains of Adam Smith. 1832 MAGINN in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 417 If the reformers of our day have no Hampden, they have his exhumator and biographer, Lord Nugent,

Exhume (eksˌhiū·m), *v.* [ad. F. *exhume-r*, ad. med.L. *exhum-āre* (13th c. in Du Cange), f. *ex-* out + *hum-us* ground.]

1. *trans.* To dig out or remove (something buried) from beneath the ground.

1783 WATSON *Philip III* (L.), More than a dozen bodies were thus unnecessarily exhumed. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 101 It was not the manner of those days to exhume..the bodies of holy men. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 643 Bones that have been exhumed by the waves. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 48 No less than 17 canoes had been..exhumed. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 112 The wild animals might have exhumed the body.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To unearth, bring to light.

1819 SCOTT *Let.* 3 Oct. in *Lockhart*, I..go a day sooner to exhume certain old monuments of the Rutherfords at Jedburgh. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* I. i. 104 The industry of modern antiquarians has exhumed two or three obscure works. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. iii. 403 The letters of the royal assassin..were exhumed.

2. To remove the overlying soil from. *rare.*

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 31 When we exhume an old land-surface the remains of Mammals may be found in tolerable plenty.

Hence **Exhu·med** *ppl. a.* (in quots. *fig.*).

1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 19 They will give to those, as it were, exhumed verities a degree of weight and prominence. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 356 The aborigines of these new and exhumed regions.

Exhumer (eksˌhiū·mər). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who exhumes.

1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* XXXI. 243 The exhumers of Pompeii. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 5/2 The work of the exhumer is amply repaid.

Exhybe: see EXHIBE, *Obs.*

Exibilate, exiccate, etc.: see EXSIBILATE, etc.

† **Exi·conize,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Gr. ἐξεικονίζ-ειν, f. ἐξ- (see Ex- *pref.*[2]) + εἰκών image.] *trans.* To portray, depict.

1641 EARL MANCHESTER in *Mountague's Let., etc.* 12 Our faith..is no other but what is exiconized in the Apostles' creed.

[**Exidemic, -al**: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

† **E·xient.** *Chronol. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *exiens*, pr. pple. of *exīre*: see EXIT. Cf. *transient.*] Preceded by a numeral: The (first, second, etc.) year reckoned from any epoch.

1677 CARY *Chronol.* 67 The fourth Exient of the sixth Olympiad. *Ibid.* 223 The 3rd exient of Asa.

Exies (e·ksiz), *sb. pl. Sc.* [? corruption of ACCESS.] ? Hysterics.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXV, 'Jenny Rintherout has ta'en the exies, and done naething but laugh and greet'. 1818—*Br. Lamm.* xi, 'The cook-maid in the trembling exies'.

‖ **Exigeant** (ęksiʒaṅ), *a.* [Fr. pr. pple. of *exiger*, ad. L. *exigĕre*: see EXIGENT.] = EXACTING *ppl. a.* 3. Also used (with sbs. denoting women) in fem. form **Exigeante** (ęksiʒāṅt).

1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* viii, Clarence Hervey had been used to the brilliant and exigeante lady Delacour. 1837 C'TESS BLESSINGTON in C. Heath *Bk. of Beauty* 190 It scarcely satisfied the jealous and exigeant lover. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 22 Falling into the jealous, exigeant, selfish type of affection.

Exigence (e·ksidʒĕns). Also 7 exegence. [a. F. *exigence*, ad. L. *exigentia*, f. *exigent-em*, pr. pple. of *exigĕre*: see EXIGENT.]

1. The state or fact of being exigent; urgent want; need, necessity.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xx. (Arb.) 58 A priuat person, whose manner of life and calling hath no such exigence. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VIII. xvi, Their violence .. Was none, or weak in time of greatest exigence. 1691 T. H[ALE] *New Invent.* 130 So many..as will suffice in time of Exigence. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxi, A churchwarden who feels the exigence of whitewash.

† b. What is needed or required; demands, exigency, need, requirement; = EXIGENCY 2. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xiv. (1611) 43 According to the exigence of that speciall end whereunto they are intended. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 92 The nature of his offices .. and the whole exigence of the Epistle proclaime him Bishop. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 443 For the convenient support of the Exigences of my nature and condition. 1710 *Tatler* No. 252 ¶ 2 If we drink the least Proportion beyond the Exigence of Thirst. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 557 Ghostly counsel, if it..fall Below the exigence. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. ix. 287 Supervisors, with powers adapted to the exigence of the case.

2. A pressing state of circumstances, or one demanding immediate action or remedy; a sudden or pressing necessity; an emergency; a difficulty, extremity, strait.

1643 *True Informer* 15 His Majesty..summoned all his Nobles to appeare, to advise with them in this exigence. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* IV, A warlike Fantome By heaven created for this exigence. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. iv. (1852) 124 Mr. Winthrop..being..in this exigence chosen the governour. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 160 God himself relieved the Israelites in every exigence. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* xxiii, Escape .. as unexpected as the exigence was threatening. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 434 Falstaff is equal to any exigence.

¶ 3. As a personal quality: Exactingness. *rare.* [After Fr. use; cf. EXIGEANT.]

[1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. ii. 35 Mortgaging my time and patience by her *exigence* every hour in the day]. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. 102 The habit of exigence. That last is not a common English word.

Exigency (e·ksidʒĕnsi). [ad. L. *exigentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality of being exigent.

1. a. Exigent character, pressing state (of circumstances, etc.), stringency (of requirements). b. Urgent want; pressing necessity; an instance of this; in *pl.* pressing needs, straits.

a. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. x. 224 Such immediate ..assistance as the exigency of her affairs required. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I. iv. (1817) 66 To inspire them with fortitude proportioned to the increasing exigency of the service. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 289 Nor whatever the exigency of our circumstances, can we rationally doubt of needful assistance. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 577 The exigency of the case warranted him in borrowing .. a fine horse belonging to Dare.

b. 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* vii. 70 [He] was driuen to such an exigency that he was constrained [etc.]. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 88 The amazing Exigencies of a sinking Man ..excuse the folly of catching at Reeds. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 79 The Romans in great Exigency, sent for their Dictator from the Plow. 1707 Addison *Pres. St. War* Wks. 1746 III. 245 We already complain of our want of bullion and must at last be reduced to the greatest exigencies. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. ii. 260 The natural exigency my father was under of rubbing his head. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* ii. 37 The extreme exigency of the moment. 1863 Froude *Hist. Eng.* VIII. 61 Yet the Exigencies of England required peace.

2. That which is needed or required; demands, needs, requirements: a. *sing.*; now *rare* exc. in *Law* (see quot. 1883). b. *pl.*

a. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* III. i. (1588) 329 The residue were fined..according to the exigencie and temper of their fault. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The various exigency of times and occasions. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. VI. i. 37 In his demands upon the Rajah..Mr. Hastings had exceeded the exigency. 1850 W. Irving *Mahomet* xxxii. (1853) 164 The talents of Mahomet rose to the exigency of the moment. 1883 Sir F. Pollock in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench 433 When the sheriff has seized the debtor's goods, it is his duty to go on selling until he shall have realized enough to satisfy the exigency of the writ.

b. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* iv. 73 Devout persons are directed to several saints, for their several exigencies. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* iii, I intreat you will never suffer Mr. Wood to be a judge of your exigencies. 1857–8 Sears *Athan.* iv. 28 Those who think God will..work miracles..to meet the exigencies of theology.

† **Exige·ndary.** *Law. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *exigendārius*, f. *exigenda*: see Exigent *sb.*[2] and ary[1].] = Exigenter.

1607 Cowel *Interpr. Exigendarie of the common bank* .. is otherwise called Exigenter. 1721 in Bailey. 1848 in Wharton *Law Lex.*

Exigend(e: see Exigent *sb.*[2]

Exigent (e·ksidʒĕnt), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Also 5 -ente, 6–7 exegent(t, 7 exgigent. [ad. L. *exigent-em*, pr. pple. of *exigĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *agĕre* to drive: see Exact *v.* Cf. OF. *exigent*.] A. *adj.*

1. Requiring immediate action or aid; pressing, urgent.

1670 Clarendon *Contempl. on Ps.* Tracts (1727) 617 That exigent cry for help. 1796 Burke *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 46 At this exigent moment the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Univ.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 94 A fop .. in exigent circumstances, will play the manly part. 1882 T. Mozley *Remin.* II. lxxxiii. 98 There were other and more exigent demands [upon Denison's means].

2. Requiring a great deal; demanding more than is reasonable; exacting, pressing.

1828 A. W. Fonblanque *Engl. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 144 It was said of some exigent man, that, etc. 1842 Sir H. Taylor *Edwin the Fair* II. ii, A love that clings not, nor is exigent, Encumbers not the active purposes, Nor drains their source. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 92 Varied foods, climates, beautiful objects..are the necessity of this exigent system of ours. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1878) 76 His restlessness .. was never tyrannical and exigent.

b. Const. *of.*

1834 Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* II. I. ii, But now this body, exigent of rest, Will needs put in a claim. 1871 Morley *Vauvenargues* Crit. Misc. 20 An age when the intellect is usually most exigent of supremacy.

B. *sb.*[1]

† **1.** A state of pressing need; a time of extreme necessity; a critical occasion, or one that requires immediate action or remedy; an emergency, extremity, strait. *To bring, drive, put,* etc. *to, to take* (*an*) *exigent. Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Ord. Fools* 4 Bacus and Iuno hath set abroche a tonne, [And] Brouthe the[r] braynys vn-to exigente. *a* 1548 *Hye way to Spyttel Hous* 1011 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 67 In theyr fury they be so vyolent, That they wyll bryng one to an exegent. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 3 The duke seeing himselfe to be driuen to such an exigent. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* IV. (1622) 413 In steed of doing any thing as the exigent required, he began to make circles. *a* 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* I. xvi. (1640) 162 God will have a well in store, and shew it us at the exigent. 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* IV. 300 In such Exigents this Manipulus may be recurred to. 1755 in Johnson. 1818 in Todd.

b. Last pinch; end, extremity.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 92 Here by degrees is passed to the last exigent. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 9 These Eyes..Waxe dimme, as drawing to their Exigent. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* IV. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 146, I feare my barbarous rudenesse to her Hath driven her to some desperate exigent. 1631 Heywood *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 141 What a dangerous exigent must she needs come to, whose life was thus assaulted?

† **2.** *pl.* Needs, requirements. *Obs.*

1609 Bible (Douay) 2 *Esdras* vii. 65 He is bountiful, because he wil geve according to exigentes. 1641 Chas. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 536 Most effectual and proper for the present exigents of the Kingdom. 1677 Hale *Contempl.* II. 11 Because it is not accommodate to all Uses and Exigents.

b. A required amount; a needed quantity.

1840 Browning *Sordello* III. 337 His enterprise Marked out anew, its exigent of wit Apportioned.

Hence **E·xigently** *adv.*, in an exigent manner.

1889 W. Sharp in *Academy* 30 Nov. 352/3, I..cannot but hope that he will not pursue too exigently his latest method.

† **E·xigent,** *sb.*[2] *Law. Obs.* Also 5–6 exigend. [In 15th c. *exigend*, a. AF. *exigende*, ad. med.L. *exigenda*, gerundial pple. of *exigĕre*: see prec.] A writ commanding the sheriff to summon the defendant to appear and deliver up himself upon pain of outlawry; also called *writ of exigent.*

[1292 Britton I. ii. § 8 Et si le pleyntif face defaute a nuli Counté, adunc cessent les exigendes jekes a nostre venue en le pays.] 1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 491. II. 161 He hath taken suerte that ye schall appere in the crastino animarum upon the exigents returnable. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 24 By reason of eny processe or exigend made within the same Countie. 1502–3 *Plumpton Corr.* 173 On tewsday last was the court..and then was ther none exegent called agaynst you. *c* 1508 *Ibid.* 204 If I wold suffer the exigend, which I had agaynst you, not to goe out agaynst you. 1670 Vaughan *Bushell's Case* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 429 The Party came into Court and demanded Oyer of the Exigent. 1678 Butler *Hudibras* III. i. 1036 What Charms [must that Lady have], that can .. null Decree and Exigent. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 283 If a *non est inventus* is returned upon all of them, then a writ of *exigent* or *exigi facias* may be sued out. 1848 in Wharton *Law Lex.*

b. Phrases: *Clerk of the Exigents*; *to put in exigent*; *to sue to* (*an*) *exigent.*

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* II. xiv. (1609) 61 The Clarke of the Exigent is to frame all manner of Processes of *Exigi facias.* 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 114 a, Goods and chattels of those that be put in exigent. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 146 This Beavor, in Michaelmas term, had caused him to be sued to exigent. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1209/4 Benjamin Hill, late Clerk of the Exigents. 1690 in Picton *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 300 John Hodgson is sued to an Exgent by one John Brier..in Trespasse.

E·xigent (e·ksidʒĕnt), *v.* [f. Exigent *sb.*[1] and [2].] *trans.* †a. To subject (a person or thing) *to.* b. To carry out a writ of exigent against.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 4 [They] forfeit their faith..to their Lord, the Publike Welfare, by exigenting it to intolerable sufferings and dangers. 1837 Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* iv. 241 Were you by the Coroner in County Court duly exigented and proclaimed?

† **E·xigenter.** *Law. Obs.* Also 7 exigentor, -egenter. [a. AF. *exigenter*, f. *exigente, exigende*: see Exigent *sb.*[2]] An officer of the Court of Common Pleas who made out all exigents and proclamations in cases pertaining to outlawry. Also, in 18–19th c., a similar officer of the Court of King's Bench.

[1432 *Act* 10 *Hen. VI*, c. 4 Null Filicer Exigenter ne autre Officer.] 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 The Felyssour or exigenter in whose offyce suche sute is taken. 1654 *View Regulation of Chancery* 20 The Filacers and Exigentors.. in the Court of Common Pleas. 1672 E. Chamberlayne *Angliae Notitia* (ed. 6) 218 [In the Court of Common Pleas] There are also four Exigenters, whose Office is to make all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions where Process of Outlawry doth lye. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 317 He .. had given to him the Exegenters Office of the Common Pleas. 1784 *Town & Country Mag.* 7 Jan. 56 Ackland, esq. deputy filazer and exigenter to the court of King's bench. 1837 *Act 7 Will. IV & 1 Vict.* c. 30 sched. A, Offices abolished by this Act .. On the Plea Side of the Court of Queen's Bench .. Filacer, Exigenter, and Clerk of the Outlawries .. In the Court of Common Pleas .. Exigenter and Clerk of the Supersedeas.

‖ **Exigi facias** (e·ksidʒəi fē·ʃiæs). *Law.* [L. phrase, lit. 'that you cause to be demanded', f. *exigĕre* to demand, exact, and *facĕre* to make, cause.] = Exigent *sb.*[2]

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* II. xiv. (1609) 61 The Clarke of the Exigents is to frame all manner of Processes of Exigi facias. 1848 in Wharton *Law Lex.*

Exigible (e·ksidʒib'l), *a.* [as if ad. L. **exigibilis*, f. *exigĕre*: see Exact *v.* Cf. F. *exigible*.] That may be exacted; demandable, requirable, chargeable. Const. *against, from* (a person).

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* III. v. 72 This [service] is not now exigible. 1792 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III. 339 There is no part of our debt exigible at this time. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 543 They were all charged the full sum exigible on their rent. 1883 Ld. Blackburn in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 65 Whether the duty on post-horses was exigible in respect of post-horses carrying an express, etc.

Exiguity (eksigiū·iti). [ad. L. *exiguitās*, f. *exiguus*: see Exiguous.] The quality or condition of being exiguous; scantiness in measure; smallness in size or quantity, littleness.

1623–6 in Cockeram. 1658 J. Robinson *Eudoxa* I. 116 Sense is .. puzled at the exiguity of particular moats. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 34 Their exceeding exiguity; for certainly of all Animals they are the least. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 589 Astonished at the exiguity of the *plats* placed before him. 1873 Whitney *Orient. Stud.* 242 We are disappointed at the exiguity of the results.

concr. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 8 The Insectile automata (those living exiguities).

Exiguous (egzi·giu$_{1}$əs), *a.* [f. L. *exigu-us* scanty in measure or number (f. *exigĕre* to weigh strictly: see Exact *v.*) + -ous.] Scanty in measure or number; extremely small, diminutive, minute.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 141 Of great vertue, yet of an exiguous quantity. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 39 If they have any being, it is so exiguous, that it is scarce visible. *a* 1708 J. Philips *Fall of Chloe's Jordan* 100 Protected mice, The race exiguous..Their mansions quit. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* v. v, The soldier's pay is in the highest degree exiguous; not above three half-pence a day. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 3 The judgment of the House of Lords on the exiguous point raised by the Bordesley appeal.

Hence **Exi·guousness** = Exiguity.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Exiguousness*, littleness, smallness. 1775 in Ash. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept. 352/1, No. 1, though its apparent exiguousness might suggest a different conclusion, is a number of the highest importance.

Exile (e·ksəil, e·gzəil), *sb.*[1] Also 4 exil, 5–6 exyl(e, exyll(e. [a. OF. *exil*, refashioned form of *essil*, state of banishment, also (cf. sense 2) devastation, destruction = Pr. *essilh*, semi-popular ad. L. *exsilium* state of banishment, f. *ex-* out + *sal-* (= Skr. *sar-* to go), root of *salīre* to leap (whence also *exsul*: see Exul); cf. *consilium* Counsel. In sense 2, OF. *essil* is a vbl. sb. f. *essiller*: see Exile *v.* 4. (Formerly accented *exi·le.*)]

1. Enforced removal from one's native land according to an edict or sentence; penal expatriation or banishment; the state or condition of being penally banished; enforced residence in some foreign land. Phrases, † *To go, put in* or *to exile*; *to drive, go, send into exile.*

In Israelitish history *spec.* the captivity of the Jews in the 5th century B.C.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1154 (Cott.) Wit all þou sal bi halden vile, Quar-sa þou wendes in exile. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 131 How alle his kynde exile was on þam laid. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. iii. 10 Whi art þou comen in to þis solitarie place of myn exil. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. viii. 44 Saynt Thomas In Frawns, as in-til Exile, was. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 41 He was put to exyle in to y^{e} yle of Sardeyn. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 211 Griefe of my Sonnes exile hath stopt her breath. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 632 These puissant Legions, whose exile Hath emptied Heav'n. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xiii. 177 The first bishops .. newly returned out of their exiles, as Cox, Grindal [etc.]. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. x. 365 He had taken the advantage of his exile to travel. 1838 Lytton *Leila* II. i, I accept them: provided, first, that thou obtainest the exile or death of Muza. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 35 Zapolya neglected no means by which he could, from his exile at Tarnow, keep Hungary in a state of agitation. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. xxi. 460 Exile was made the condition of his pardon.

b. *gen.* Expatriation, prolonged absence from one's native land, endured by compulsion of circumstances or voluntarily undergone for any purpose.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 187 To do profite to the comune He toke of exile the fortune. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 724 Soche a maiden .. þat forsec hir fader & hir fre londe .. Auntrede hir to Exile euer for þi [Jason's] sake. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 298 For thy exile and fleynge in to Egypte. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 242 b, He so..greved his nobilitie..that some of their voluntarie will, went into Exile. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 519 After an exile of many years, Dudley North returned to England with a large fortune.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1315 Shoreham 19 Godes flesche and eke hys blode .. frevereth ous in oure exil. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1165 Þe world es na thyng elles Bot en hard exil, in qwilk men duelles. 1340 *Ayenb.* 131 Huan he..y-ziȝþ þise wordle þet ne is bote an exil and a dezert uol of lyons. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 7994 Þe same bischope .. Fra his kirke was putt in exile. 1547 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 The couersion therof [Hounsloo Heathe] into tillage .. by mennes labour..shall be an exile of idlenesse in those parties. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 20 Banished is banisht from the world, And worlds exile is death. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation*, All our life and Age Is but an exile and a Pilgrimage. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* I. i. 20 And out of its exile The passion return.

d. *attrib.*

1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 202 Thou Deigned to Come down .. to dwell with Me in this Exile-World. *Ibid.* I. ix. 207 Man, a Pilgrim upon Earth .. should sanctify his Exile-state, by these Trials.

† **2.** Waste or devastation of property; ruin, utter impoverishment. *To put in exile* [OF. *metre a essil*]: to ravage (a country), ruin (a person). *Obs.*

[1267 *Act* 52 *Hen. III*, c. 23 Item firmarii tempore firmarum suarum vastum, vendicionem, seu exilium non faciant, in domibus, boscis, hominibus, neque, &c.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ¶ 869, I..purpose me..to putte hem in exil for evermore. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* liii. 96 ȝif oure rem withowten kyng be ony while, It myhte sone thanne fallen into exylle. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* E vj b, He began werre to his neyghbours .. in so much that the reame was put in exyl. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxii. (1890) 81 Her cyte and landes of Cartage are all dystroied and tourned in exyll. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 74 a, The temple was ..repayred after the exile that was made at Hierusalem by the Persians. 1618 Pulton *Stat.* 52 *Hen. III*, c. 23 Fermors, during their termes, shall not make wast, sale, nor exile of House, Woods, and Men..without speciall licence. [So 1700 in J. Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 1114.]

Exile (e·ksəil), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure formation; perh. merely a concrete use of Exile *sb.*[1] 1 (cf. OF. and ME. *prison* = prisoner); the development of sense may have been produced by direct association with L. *exsul.* It may however be f. Exile *v.*]

1. A banished person; one compelled to reside away from his native land.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 8922 To lese his londes & ben exil. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 5308 Of þair bischop, þat lange whyle had bene fra his kirk exile. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* III. i. 285 Get thee from my

sight, Thou art an Exile, and thou must not stay. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* li. 14 The captiue exile hasteneth that he may be loosed. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* I. 91 O must the wretched Exiles ever mourn, Nor after length of rowling Years return? **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 85 This unhappy exile..was destined to be the father of a race of kings. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 105 Had been found guilty of the crime of patriotism, and was..an exile from his country. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 399 Thousands of Flemish exiles found a refuge in the Cinque Ports.

attrib. and *Comb.* **1790** *Norman & Bertha* I. 2 Thither froward fate pursued this amiable exile pair. **1856** GROTE *Greece* II. xcv. XII. 439 The officers of Antipater, called in the language of the time exile-hunters, were .. on the look-out to seize these proscribed men. **1888** *Century Mag.* May 3 A careful study of the exile system [of Russia.] *Ibid.* 4 Officers of the Exile Administration.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 365 The poor exiles..Hung round the bowers, and fondly looked their last. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 144 An exile from the paternal roof. **1843** NEALE *Hymns for Sick* 58 Thy grace in us, poor exiles yet, implant. **1852** EARP *Gold. Col. Australia* 100 The convict system ceased in New South Wales in 1839; but 'exiles' as they were termed, *i.e.* men who had passed their probation at home, were forwarded till 1843.

2. *attrib.* in *Exile-tree, Exile-oil-plant,* a name applied in India to the *Thevetia neriifolia* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), a plant introduced into that country from the West-Indies or tropical America.

It has large saffron-coloured flowers, and the bark is used in medicine as an antiperiodic.

1865 *Madras Quart. Jrnl. Med. Science* VIII. 195, I met with a large solitary tree..and from its situation, it occurred to me .. that the popular English name of 'Exile' seemed very appropriate. **1868** WARING *Pharmacopœia of India* 138 A West Indian shrub, domesticated in India, and cultivated under the name of *The Exile* or *Yellow Oleander.* **1884** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Exile-tree. **1884** MILLER *Plant-n.* s.v. *Oil-plant*, Exile. *Ibid.* s. v. *Thevetia*, Exile-oil-plant.

Exile (e·ksəil, e·gzəil), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *exīlis* thin, lank. Cf. F. *exile* (Cotgr.).

The ultimate etymology is disputed; some regard it as contracted from **exigilis*, f. *exigĕre* (cf. EXIGUOUS; others as f. *ex-* privative + *īlia* entrails, the primary sense being assumed to have been 'disembowelled'.]

1. Slender, shrunken, thin; diminutive.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 387 Ache seede..Wherof the flaume hath lefte a core exile. **1611** COTGR. s. v. *Champ*, Excellent spirits are often lodged in exile, or small, bodies. **1671** FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 124, I saw the Anses of Saturn very exile. **1687** H. MORE *Apf. Antid.* (1712) 225 This actual division of the whole into so many subtile, exile, invisible particles.

2. Attenuated, thin. Of theories: Fine-spun.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 18 That ground which .. breathes .. forth exile and fumie vapours quickly vanishing..is..plyant for the plowe. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 75 Meanes..to draw forth the Exile heat which is in the Air. *Ibid.* § 155 His Voice plainly..made extreame sharp and exile, like the Voice of Puppets. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. Pref., These exile Theories. **1797** *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 178/1 It is not..the paper that is, in fact, the substitute for money but something still more exile; the promise..stamped upon it.

† **b.** *Grk. Gram.* Unaspirated. *Obs.*

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 202 If οὔ be acuted and exile, etc.

3. Meagre, scanty; 'lean', poorly endowed. Also of soils: Poor, barren.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 30 In lande ther ayer is hoot and drie, And erthe exile or hilly drie or lene, Vynes beth best ysette. **1525** WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 99 II. 18 The Suppression of certain exile and small Monasteries. **1535** CRANMER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxvi. 189 Their benefices were so exile .. that no learned man would take them. **1565** W. ALLEY *Poor Man's Libr.* I. Ded. A iij, The little talent of my exile and sclender learnyng. **1654** FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 123 Is it not a petty, a small, exile courtesy. **1685** H. MORE *Paralip. Proph.* 451 A more magnificent expression of what is, Chap. II, said in more exile phrase. **1863** J. R. WALBRAN *Mem. Fountains Ab.* (Surtees) I. 50 The convent was in the most exile condition.

b. quasi-*adv.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. iii. 8 The ingeniousest Wits in the world have been such who feed exilest, or most slenderly.

Exile (e·ksəil, e·gzəil), *v.* Forms: 4–6 exil(l, excile, 4 exile-n, 5 exyl(e, 4– exile. [ad. OF. *exilier* (12th c.), learned form of *essillier, esseillier*, etc.:—late L. *exiliāre*, f. *ex(s)ilium* EXILE *sb.*[1] In OF. the vb. has chiefly the sense to ravage, devastate (cf. sense 4 below); for the development of meaning cf. *exterminate.* (Formerly accented *exi·le*; so always in Shaks. and Milton.)]

1. *trans.* To compel (a person) by a decree or enactment to leave his country; to banish, expatriate: **a.** with *from*, † *out of*; also † *into, to.*

a **1330** *Roland & V.* 39 Þe king ebrahim Out of lond exiled him. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 156 Afterwarde into an ile This Jupiter him didde exile. *c* **1450** *Merlin* x. 145 [They should] go vpon the kynge Arthur .. and so exile hym fro all the contree. **1493** *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 73 The emperour exyled Iohan .. into the yle of Pathmose. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 192 For that offence, Immediately we doe exile him hence. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xi. 35 Whom assuredly they could not think exiled from Heaven. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 242 Ravenna .. very kindly received Dante, when he was exiled from Florence.

b. with *double obj.* (Cf. BANISH.)

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 179 Godwine..and his Sonnes were exiled the Realme. **1606** EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perfect Relat.* E e iij a, For Conspiracy ..was the Archb. Cant. exiled the Kingdom. **1608** J. KING *Serm.* 24 Mar. 3 He .. was exiled the world. **1812** S. ROGERS *Columbus* III. 21 All, exiled the realms of rest, In vain the sadness of their souls suppressed.

c. *simply.* Also † *to exile forth.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 58 Þerfor was þe dome gyuen..To exile þe erle Godwyn. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 263 The fader .. Forth with the sone they exile. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13070 Orestes..shuld render his londes, And be exilede for euermore. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* IV. 182 Sum part off tham..That Makfadzan had exilde furth beforne. *a* **1471** *Chron. Rich. II, etc.* (Camden 1856) 13 The kyng [Rich. II]..exilid the duke of Hereforde for terme of x. yeer. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 186 Thou takest it heavily that thou shouldest be..exiled without cause. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 3 The man..who forc'd by fate..Expell'd and exil'd. **1840** MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 91 Hear us sing above you 'Exiled is not lost'.

† **d.** *intr.* To be in exile; = L. *exsulare. rare.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 2582 (Cott.) A uoice..said..In egipte suld his sede exile In tharldon four hundret 3ere. *a* **1618** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 1041 The more the Body dures, Soul more indures; Never too soon can Shee from thence exile.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To banish or separate *from* (one's home, a pleasant or endeared place or association). Const. as in 1 a, b, c.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2974 Þe saules here..Er exild fra þis lyf til payn, With-outen any turnyng agayn. **1500–20** DUNBAR *In Prays of Woman*, Exylit he suld be of all gud company. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* iii. 23 Every soule which shall not heare that same prophet shal be exyled [ed. **1534** destroyed; so in WYCLIF (1382–8), BIBLE (1611), etc.] from the people. **1578** *Gude & Godl. Ball.* 118 That will [free will] thy presence hes me exilit. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 386 They wilfully themselves exile from light. **1601** B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. vii, Exiled the circle of the court. **1749** G. WEST tr. *Pindar, 1st Pythian Ode* (R.), Exil'd from Praise, from Virtue, and the Muse. **1781** COWPER *Charity* 243, I am free; At my best home, if not exiled from thee. **1814** JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* xxvi, You are fitted for society and it is shameful you should be exiled from it. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 80 The French live at court, and exile themselves to their estates for economy.

† **3.** To banish, expel, get rid of. *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 385 þis oonhede þat Crist made is wel nyȝe excilid. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 13 Þe pestilence, Which haþ exiled pacience Fro þe clergie in special. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* lxxiii, For to exile Trouthe ..Out of her Court. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Q iv, Her lord exyled and put her fro hym. *c* **1534** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 27 Gildas .. exilinge all fables, most ernestlie embraceth truth. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 431 None, that had not clean exiled all humanity. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 46 Equitie [is] exil'd your Highnesse Land. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 27 That place ..Where black-brow'd night doth not exile the day. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Cymon & Iphig.* 218 His brutal manners from his breast exiled.

† **II. 4.** To devastate, ravage, bring to ruin. *Obs.* Cf. EXILE *sb.*[1] 3.

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xv. (1869) 12 Þilke þat wolen exile þe hous of grace dieu and dispoile it of hire goodes. *a* **1470** TIPTOFT *Cæsar* xiii. (1530) 18 Hys cuntry so robbed, pylled & exyled [*vastatis*]. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* I. vi. 32 Yf ne were theyre .. good prechynge..Cristente shold be exyled by errour and euyl byleue. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxvi. 38 He wasted..all the playn countrey of Scotland, and exiled diuerse townes. *a* **1533** — *Huon* clxii. 633 They exyle your countre, they sle men, women and chyldren.

Exiled[1] (e·ksəild), *ppl. a.* [f. EXILE *v.* + -ED[1].] In various senses of the verb.

c **1375** *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* (MS. B.) 379 Hom þat are in ille lyue..seke or prisonde..pore, exilde, deserit. *c* **1430** tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* 125 Þe exiled sones of Eue weilen. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 112, I..forbede you that ye byleue not the Counseill of none exilled and flemed fro his land. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 66 Our exil'd Friends. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 108 The sicke woman..recovered together with her strength, her before exiled beauty. **1718** ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 505 To thee, behold, an Exil'd Band we come. **1794** SOUTHEY *Bot. Bay Eclog.* 1, Still wilt thou..present The fields of England to my exiled eyes. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 298 The exiled Greek scholars were welcomed in Italy.

absol. **1839** E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* vi. 24/2 Tobolski, from the number..of the exiled, is become a..populous city.

[**Exiled**[2]: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Exilement (e·ksəilmĕnt). Also 7 exilment. *rare* in mod. use. [f. as prec. + MENT.] The action of exiling; the state or fact of being exiled; banishment, exile.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 117 The godlye fathers in theyr exilement wandering in forren contreis. **1651** GATAKER *Life Bale* in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 504 An inseparable .. companion .. with him in all his troubles and exilments. **1738** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 233 He [Charles II] abjured the Protestant religion soon after the exilement of the Royal family. **1803** W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 435 Their exilements .. have increased the number of foreign scholars among them.

Exilent, obs. form of EXCELLENT.

† **Exiler.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, exiles (in senses of vb.). Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* viii. 25 Thei .. that temptaciouns resseyueden not with the drede of God..ben exilid of the exilere [**1388** distried of a distriere; Vulg. *exterminati sunt ab exterminatore*] and of serpentis pershiden. *c* **1450** *Crt. of Love* 598 Love is exiler aye of vice and sin. **1645** J. BOND *Occasus Occid.* 25, I find that sin notoriously branded as an Exiler, not only of Persons, but of whole Churches.

Exilian (egz-, eksi·liăn), *a.* [f. L. *ex(s)ili-um* (see EXILE *sb.*[1]) + -AN.] = next.

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2106 Wellhausen considers the second account as .. of exilian or post-exilian origin. **1888** CAVE *Inspir. O. Test.* v. 277 The prophetical writers prior to the exilian period.

Exilic (egz-, eksi·lik), *a.* [f. EXILE *sb.* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to exile; *esp.* the exile, or period of the exile, of the Jews in Babylon.

[**1871** F. BOLTON *Delitzsch's Comm. Ps.* cxviii. III. 223 It is without any doubt a post-exilic song.] **1888** S. R. DRIVER *Isaiah* v. 188 Whether .. it be Isaiah or an exilic prophet who speaks. **1890** G. A. SMITH *Isaiah* II. p. xvii, Almost every metaphor .. may be referred to the book of Isaiah, and mostly to its exilic half.

† **Exi·lience.** *Obs. rare.* [f. EXILIENT: see -ENCE.] The state of being 'exilient'; exultation, rapture; also *fig.*

1623 HOLYDAY *Serm.* (1626) 1 His iust exilience is so great. **1655** tr. *Francion* xi. 15 This News did so ravish him with an exilience of joy. *a* **1711** KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 473 You may..my full Exilience hit. — *Preparatives* ibid. IV. 126 Heav'n-born Perfume will .. raise Exilience.

† **Exi·liency.** *Obs.* [f. EXILIENT: see -ENCY.] = prec. Also *concr.* an outburst, outcome.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xi. 100 In embracings, kisses, in the exiliency and egresse of the spirits in the expansion of the heart. *a* **1662** HEYLIN *Laud* II. 294 Which..ought to be rather attributed to some exiliency of humane frailty.

† **Exi·lient,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 exh-. [ad. L. *ex-(s)ilientem*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)ilīre* to spring out or forth, f. *ex-* out + *salīre* to spring.] That leaps forth or springs up; exulting, bounding; active, alert.

1669 *Addr. to Yng. Gentry Eng.* 77 He might have the high spring-tides of exhilient joy enlarging their channels. *a* **1711** KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 478 Th' exilient Strings..leap up into Chords. — *Edmund* ibid. II. 20 God's Will .. you all live exilient to fulfil. — *Hymnotheo* ibid. III. 84 The Saints exilient Dust from Tombs uncas'd, Shall into Limbs be mutually embrac'd.

† **Exilila.** *Obs.* Also 6 exeleres, exilya, exulila.

1526 *Will Ric. Hanchett* (Somerset Ho.), A pair of beades of exilila gauded with silver. **1528** *MS. List of Jewelry* (Pub. Rec. Office), A pair of bedys of exulila, with v woundes. **1537** *Will C'tess Oxford* (Somerset Ho.), Exeleres bedes. **1538** *Will Paxforde* (Somerset Ho.), Bedes of exilya.

Exiling (e·ksəiliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXILE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EXILE; an instance of the same; the state of being exiled, banishment, exile. Now only gerundial.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iii. 11 Yif þou hast not knowen þe exilynge of anaxogore. *c* **1380** *Antecrist* in Todd & *Treat. Wyclif* 116 Whenne cristen men weren compellid bi exilyngis, betyngis & deþis to make sacrifice to ydols. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 343 Cadmus chees his exilynge in Grecia. **1398** — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XXV. (1495) 784 The kynge came oute of exilynge. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* I. vii, [He] Humble of his cheare toke his exilinge. **1516** PYNSON *Life St. Birgette* in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. lv, In the exilynge of a certeyn man I was ouermoche rygorouse. **1635** SIBBES *Soul's Confl.* (1638) 3 His exiling from Gods house.

† **Exili·tion.** *Obs.* [f. L. *ex(s)ilī-re* (see EXILIENT) + -TION.] A leaping or springing up or forth.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 88 Sulphur and small-coale mixed will not take fire with noise, or exilition. **1656–81** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1711** J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 194 This *ing*..is used..to denote a single but not manifold exilition or leaping up. **1755** in JOHNSON.

Exility (eksi·lĭti). [ad. L. *exīlitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *exīlis* EXILE *a.*]

1. Shrunken or attenuated condition, smallness in number or size; thinness, slenderness, meagreness.

1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 130 The Kingis revenues be brought to suche exilitie, that they suffice nat to ordinarie charges. *c* **1534** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 72 The place wherin thei foughte was verie streyght, and therfore commodius to the exilitee of the Romains. **1641** PRYNNE *Antip.* 270 The exilitie and smalenesse of his learning. **1750** G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 41 They [Guinea worms] are exceeding long in respect to their great exility and thinness. **1779–81** JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 24 Subtlety ..in its original import means exility of particles. **1813** J. FORSYTH *Remarks on Antiq., etc. during an Excursion Italy* 382 The apparent height and the exility admired in a Gothic pillar. **1819** H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 313 His exility of snout. **1847** in CRAIG.

† **b.** Smallness or slenderness of income or revenue; poorness, poverty. *Obs.*

1559 ABP. PARKER, etc. in *Parker's Corresp.* (1853) 100 In consideration of the exility of the bishopricks. **1562** GRINDAL *Let. to Abp. Parker* Wks. (1843) 252 If by exility or decay of benefices..any arrearages be. **1651** *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Andrewes* (1867) II. 161 His majesty ..(because of the exility of that bishopric) soon after added the parsonage of Cheyham. **1774** HUTCHINS *Hist. Dorset* I. 63 The bishop of Sarum sets forth the exility of the two churches ..which were not sufficient to maintain a priest each.

2. Of a sound, spirit, a woven substance, etc.: Tenuity, thinness, fine texture. Hence of immaterial things: Refinement, subtlety.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 154 The Voice or other Sound is reduced, by such passage to a great Weakness or Exility. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xxi, This souls thin spread exility. **1751** HARRIS *Hermes* III. iv. Wks. (1841) 232 Bodies so exceedingly fine, that their very exility makes them susceptible of sensation. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxi. § 4 (1819) 334 This extreme exility [of light] though difficult to conceive, is easy to prove. **1802** *Ann. Reg.* 11 The Act of Faith..is expressed..on the thinnest paper, the exility of

which [etc.]. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 286 [They] could not appreciate such exility of elegance, and such sublimated refinement. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 144 The extreme exility of the evidence.

b. *concr.* A refinement, subtlety.

1647 H. More *Poems* 111 The soul .. contemns as nought unseen exilities.

† **Eximiety.** *Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *eximietātem*, f. *eximius*: see Eximious.] Excellency.

1656–81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1692 in Coles. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 Ash, *Eximity.*

Eximious (egzi·miəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *eximi-us* excepted, select, choice (f. *eximĕre*: see Exempt *v.*) + -ous.]

Common in 17th c. literature: the few examples in 19th c. are humorously bombastic or pedantic.

Excellent, distinguished, eminent.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ccxxxvi, Kynges, and kynges sones, and other noble men hath ben eximious Phisicions. 1619 W. Sclater *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 236 Things .. eximious and eminent in loue aboue many other Graces. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 502 This syrupe is eximious against many affections. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 709 Our Saviour Christ, was unquestionably, that One Eximious Prophet, which God .. promised to send. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* II. 187 There is in this Relation an eximious example of the Magical venome of Witches. 1710 R. Ward *Life H. More* 22 This Eximious Person. 1829 T. L. Peacock *Misfort. Elphin.* 103 All [were] the most eximious and transcendent persons of the earth. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. ii, Oh ye wigs, and eximious wigblocks, called right-honourable. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 109 The picture be for our eximious Rome.

Hence † **Exi·miously,** in an 'eximious' manner; excellently, notably, singularly. † **Exi·miousness,** the quality of being 'eximious'.

1650 W. Sclater (Jun.) in *W. Sclater's Exp. Rom.* iv. Ep. Ded., It being so eximiously beautified. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 505 It is most eximiously medicinal. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* ii. 42 Is not this part of the Prophecy also eximiously fulfilled? 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Eximiousness.* Hence 1775 Ash, *Eximiousness.*

† **Exi·nanite,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exinānīt-* ppl. stem of *exinānīre* to make empty, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *inānis* empty.]

1. *trans.* To make void or of none effect; to deprive of force, virtue, etc.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 216 It doth utterly frustrate, exinanyte and annul the .. validity of the said brief. 1646 Evance *Noble Ord.* 10 Sinne will (ἐξουθενεῖν) Exininate honour. 1661 Bramhall *Just. Vind.* vi. 151 The coming .. of the Popes infamous messenger .. by which oathes .. rights, priviledges, were not only weakned, but exinanited.

2. To reduce (a person) to emptiness; to empty (of dignity, power, etc.); to abase, humble; chiefly *refl.*, said of Christ with reference to *Phil.* ii. 7.

1577 Bull *Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad.* CXXV. 1 Gods power taketh no place in vs vntill we be vtterly .. exinanited. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Phil.* ii. 7 He exinanited him self [1611 made himselfe of no reputation], taking the forme of a servant. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 195 They thinke hee .. was not throughly enough exinanited .. here on Earth.

† **Exinani·tiate,** *v. Obs. rare. trans.* = prec.

1698 *Christ Exalted* § 61. 48 For the Sin it self they utterly deny it, though by it they evacuate or exinanitiate many Texts of Scripture. *Ibid.* § 67. 53 He wholly evacuates and exinanitiates the Gospel.

Exinanition (eksi·năni·ʃən). Also 8 exhinanition. Now *rare.* [ad. L. *exinānītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exinānīre*: see Exinanite.]

1. The action or process of emptying or exhausting, whether in a material or immaterial sense; emptied or exhausted condition.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. viii. (1632) 522 It [learning] doth .. purifie .. and subtilize them [minds] even unto exinanition or evacuation. *a* 1631 Donne *Ess.* (1651) 118 Replenishing the World after that great Exinanition by the generall Deluge. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 201 Some .. cared not to afford common assistance to nature, and so have dyed through exinanition and want of strength. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. 6 A life whose stories tell of .. fastings to the exinanition of spirits. 1720 Gibson *Diet. Horses* v. (ed. 3) 81 Whether the signs be Repletion and fulness, or Exhinanition and Lowness of his Flesh. 1819 Coleridge in *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 1888, 17/3 Dante .. asks for an evacuation and exinanition of Marsyas, that so he [Dante] might become a mere vessel .. of the Deity. 1862 A. H. Clough in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 323 Life at very birth destroyed, Atrophy, exinanition! 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exinanition*, a thorough and complete emptying.

2. The action or process of emptying of pride, self-will, or dignity; abasement, humiliation; an instance of this; also, a state of humiliation.

1627 Donne *Serm.* v. 45 This exinanition of ourselves is acceptable in the sight of God. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv. 129 He was to take upon him all the affronts, miseries and exinanitions of the most miserable. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* iv. lviii, I'l press still Th' Exinanition of my o'regrown will. 1686 H. More in Norris *Theory Love* (1688) 187 The scope they aym at .. is a perfect exinanition of ourselves, that we may be filled with the sense of God.

b. *esp.* of Christ; with reference to *Phil.* ii. 8.

a 1612 Donne Βιαθανατος (1644) 188 Christ said this now, because his Passion was begun; for all his conversations here were degrees of exinanition. 1659 Pearson *Creed* I. 200 His exinanition consisted in .. the assumption of the form of a servant. 1855 W. H. Mill *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 26 The death of the God-man is only the throwing off of his exinanition or humiliation. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 463 [The Kenotic theory] teaches a temporary self-exinanition .. of the pre-existent Logos.

Exindusiate (eksindiū·si,ĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + L. *indūsi-um* (see Indusium) + -ate[2].] 'Not having an indusium' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

E·xine. *rare.* [f. L. *ex-* out + -ine.] = Extine.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exine*, Fritzche's name for the *Exhymenine*, or outer layer of a pollen grain.

† **Exi·nfluence,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + Influence *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of influence.

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 59 These repulsives shall be exinfluenced, and their vigour .. be abated.

Exi·nguinal (eksi·ŋgwinăl), *a.* and *sb. Entom.* [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + L. *inguin-*, *inguen* groin + -al.]

A. *adj.* Situated outside the groin. B. *sb.* 'The second segment or trochanter of the limbs of the Arachnida' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exintine (eksi·ntin, -təin). [f. L. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *int-us* within + -ine[1].] 'The membrane of the pollen grain which lies between the *Extine* and the *Intine*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

1852 in Brande (Supplement). 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Ex-i·ntricate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] 2 + L. *intrīcāt-* ppl. stem of *intrīcāre* to entangle: see Intricate *v.*] *trans.* To disentangle, extricate. Const. *from.* (In quot. *refl.*)

1661 Feltham *Resolves* II. lx, A disadvantage, from which he hath no way to ex-intricate himself, but by the dextrousness of his ingenuity.

Exion. Blunder of Mrs. Quickly for 'action'.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 32, I pra' ye, since my Exion is enter'd .. let him be brought in to his answer.

† **Exipo·tic,** *a. Med. Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἐξῑπωτικ-ός fit for squeezing out, purgative, f. ἐξῑπόειν to squeeze out, f. ἐξ out + ἱπόειν to press down.] (See quots.)

1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Exipoticos* .. an epithet for digesting or detersive medicines.] 1860 Mayne *Exipoticos*, *Exipoticus*, *Pharm.*, Formerly applied to medicines .. esteemed digestive, detergent; exipotic. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exist (egzi·st), *v.* [ad. Fr. *exist-er*, ad. L. *ex(s)istĕre* to stand out, be perceptible, hence to exist, f. *ex-* out + *sistĕre* reduplicated form of *stă-* to stand. (The late appearance of the word is remarkable: it is not in Cooper's Lat.-Eng. Dict. 1565, either under *existo* or *exto.*)]

1. To have place in the domain of reality, have objective being.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 114 The orbs From whom we do exist. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1737) I. ii. 45 To conceive the world .. to have existed from eternity. 1793 Blackstone *Comm.* (ed. 12) 593 Corporations which exist by force of the common law. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. vi. 41 The Roman historians are the best that ever existed. 1846 Mill *Logic* I. iii. § 6 The man called father might still exist though there were no child. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 14 The conception of justice towards heretics did not exist (in unscientific ages).

2. To have being in a specified place or under specified conditions. With advb. phrase or *as*; formerly with simple complement. Of relations, circumstances, etc.: To subsist, be found, occur.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i, Most things that morally adhere to soules, Wholly exist in drunke opinion. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), That combination does not always exist together in nature. 1786 H. Tooke *Purley* (1860) 201 A quality which .. would make me rather chuse .. to exist a mastiff or a mule. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 609 But though no weed exists his garden round. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 165 The character of the modifying planes .. may .. be considered to exist in all the prisms belonging to this class. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 122 Which substances .. usually exist as airs. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xv. 102 A space of a foot existed between ice and water.

3. To have life or animation; to live.

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxii, The Prince of Scotland was not to be murdered .. he was only to cease to exist.

4. To continue in being, maintain an existence.

1790 Burns *Let. to P. Hill* 2 Mar., We are under a cursed necessity of studying selfishness, in order that we may exist. 1791 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 359 That government is strong indeed which can exist under contempt. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* Prol., How does he contrive to exist here?

Existability: see Existibility.

Existence (egzi·stĕns). Also 6 *Sc.* existens. [a. OF. *existence*, ad. med.L. *existentia*, n. of state f. *ex(s)istent-em* (see Existent), pr. pple. of *ex(s)istĕre*: see Exist and -ence.] The state of being existent.

† 1. Actuality, reality. *Obs.*

(Opposed to *apparence*: the Fr. words often so occur in the *Roman de la Rose.*)

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 266 Allas what harme dothe Apparence Whan hit is fals in existence. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5552 To se Hym that is freend in existence From hym that is by apparence. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, A deceyte is couertly yment .. As it were sothe in very existence.

2. Being; the fact or state of existing; 'actual possession of being' (J.). *In existence*: as predicate = 'extant'.

c 1430 Lydg. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 45 Thyng counterfetyd hath non existence. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 267 The coloures of faces, quantites of bodies, qualites of sawles, haue theire existence in man after the diuersite of heuyn. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 38 God allone is be himself; of his awin natural existens. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* 20 Matter is not necessary to the Soul's existence. 1725 Watts *Logic* III. ii. § 8 An Argument taken from the Nature or Existence of Things. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 462 Existence belongs solely to substances, and essence solely to qualities. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 585 The earth was the most consequential aggregate of matter in existence. 1818 Jas Mill *Brit. India* III. iv. ix. 298 It created some evils of the greatest magnitude which previously had no existence. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 56 These facts sufficiently proved the existence of some actual disease. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* p. xxxvii, Buddhists .. see more reason to lament existence than to be grateful for it.

b. Continued being; continuance in being.

1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 17 We know not at all upon what the existence of our living powers depends. 1811 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 274 People who absolutely depend for their existence upon the continuance of His Royal Highness' protection. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. 492 The colony was now firmly established and the struggle for mere existence was over.

c. Continuance of being as a living creature; life. (Sometimes in disparaging sense: 'a mere existence not worthy the name of life'.)

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 169 Their famous Æscalapius, seeing no more money, limited my life to five dayes more existence. 1825 Landor in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 441, I shall remember his [friendship] to the last hour of my existence. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 223 [An annuity] to be paid at the end of the year in which the joint existence fails. 1860 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* II. v. 276 His existence of bodily ease and freshness. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* vii, We have had a wretched existence.

3. A mode or kind of existing.

a 1763 Shenstone *Ess.* (1765) 52 Such appears to me to be the true existence of apparitions. 1867 M. Arnold *Empedocles on Etna* I. ii, Other existences there are, that clash with ours. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 28 New existence led by men and women new.

4. *concr.* a. All that exists; the aggregate of being.

1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 142 Existence may be considered as an universal genus. 1868 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gipsy* 51 All beauteous existence rests, yet wakes.

b. Something that exists; a being, an entity.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. iii. 10 Things naturall are called properly naturall existences or beings. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* v. ii, Prosper, thou Great Existence, my endeavours! *a* 1754 Fielding *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 329, I have heard of a man who believed there was no real existence in the world but himself. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* II. 337 When all the fair existences of heaven Came. 1846 Mill *Logic* I. iii. § 1 An enumeration of Existences, as the basis of Logic, did not escape the attention of the schoolmen. 1891 C. R. Francis in *Indian Mag.* Sept. 459 There is no limit to the ever-increasing number of deified existences.

† **Exi·stency.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *existentia*: see prec. and -ency.]

1. The fact or state of existing; continuance of being; = Existence 2.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 137 It .. may be doubted whether it be of existency, or really any such stone in the head of a Toad at all. 1654 S. Ashe *Fun. Serm.* 10 Mar. 25 The existency of Christ in Believers giveth existence to their hopes of glory. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. v. 113 It is impossible that any Being can be eternal with .. variety of states or manner of existency. 1683 Pordage *Myst. Div.* 1 Before the Globe of Eternity was in existency. 1708 H. Dodwell *Nat. Mortal. Human Souls* 5 Existency depending on the arbitrary Divine Pleasure.

b. A state or mode of being.

1710 *Tatler* No. 246 ₱ 1 We stand in the middle of existencies [*i.e.* between angels and brutes].

2. Something which exists; a being, an entity; = Existence 4.

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 202 A whole, sayth he, is twofold, viz. Vniversall; or a totall existency. 1631 *Celestina* I. 5 See what difference there is betwixt apparencies and existencies. 1691 Ed. Taylor tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 338 Where lye innumerable multiplicity of Existencies or Beings. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* I. 480 By the greater intensity of sensations .. we judge of real existencies.

b. A concrete form; a substance.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 235 And bodies Politick have not visible Existencies whereby they may be taken.

Existent (egzi·stĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ex-(s)istent-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)istĕre*: see Exist.]

A. *adj.*

1. That exists, existing; having being or existence. Often emphasized by *actually*, *really*, *truly*, etc.

1561 Eden *Arte Nauig.* Pref., One common sence existent in them all. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) Q iij, Some bad Societie aimeth at an apparent but not existent good. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 18 Whether that thing be truly existent, or be only feigned. 1734 Jackson *Existence of God* 46 There is but one necessarily existent Being. 1793 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 302 Forty five thousand men were about the existent force. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxxvii, And thou, dread statue! yet existent in The austerest form of naked majesty. 1860 Bright *Sp. Ch. Rates* 27 Apr., A power which is found to be greatly less existent in a congregation of the Established Church. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* iii. (ed. 3) 27 The quantity [of gold] existent and in circulation.

absol. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1352 Usurping the name of the true Jehovah or alwaies Existent. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* I. viii. (1712) 146 He declares why the Existent should exist. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 522/2 Pure unconditioned actuality, the ever existent, or God.

2. Now existing; present-day.

1791 Burke *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 72 To govern the existent body with as sovereign a sway as they had done the last. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* IV. xliii. 153 It gives you types of existent Frenchmen .. of a very different class.

B. *sb.* An existent person or thing.

1644 Bp. Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* ii. 31 Frequently expressions in the abstract expresse existents in the concrete. 1655 H. More *App. Antid.* (1662) 146 If there be any necessary Existent, it is plain that it is Matter. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* v. 69 For He is a necessary existent. *a* 1878 Lewes *Study Psychol.* (1879) 51 These same phenomena viewed .. no longer as modes or existences, but as subjects or existents.

Hence **Exi·stently** *adv.*

1694 R. Burthogge *Reason* 67 Sentiments (as such) are, in their own formalities, but apparently only, not existently, without the faculties that so conceive them.

Existential (egziste·nʃăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *existentiāl-is*, f. *existentia* Existence.]

1. Of or pertaining to existence.

1693 tr. *Barlow's Exercit.* i. Rem. 483 Enjoying the good of existence ..and..the being deprived of that existential good. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 96 *note*, The essential cause of fiendish guilt, when it makes itself existential and peripheric. 1878 S. Hodgson *Philos. Refl.* II. iii. vii. § 1. 12 There is a certain parallelism between the logical and existential analyses.

2. *Logic.* Of a proposition, etc.: Expressing the fact of existence; predicating existence.

1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xiii. (1866) II. 229 Existential propositions, that is, those in which mere existence is predicated. 1846 — *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* 811 The character of the existential Judgments they involve. 1888 J. Venn in *Mind* July 415 Convention does not allow us to say 'It executes'..But we can just as conveniently adopt the existential form, 'There was an execution'.

Hence **Existe·ntially** *adv.*, by virtue of existence.

a 1834 Coleridge (Webster 1864) Whether God was existentially as well as essentially intelligent.

Exister (egzi·stəɪ). *rare.* [f. Exist + -er[1].] One who or that which exists.

1887 *Atlantic Mag.* Apr. 572/1 Given a somewhat humdrum and monotonous existence; the exister finding 'Denmark a prison'.

Existibility (egzi:stĭbi·lĭti). Also **-ability**. [f. next: see -ity.] The quality of being existible; capability of existing.

1888 *Nature* 1 Mar. 417/2 The inquiry into the existability of perfect numbers.

Existible (egzi·stĭb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Exist + -ible.] That can exist; capable of existing.

1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* III. iv. 119 It is evident, That all Corporeal and Sensible Perfections, are in some Analogous way, Existible, in the Human Mind. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash; hence in some mod. Dicts.

†**Exi·stimate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *existimāt-* ppl. stem of *existimāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *æstimāre*: see Esteem *v.*] = Esteem *v.* 5.

1656–81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Existimate*, to suppose, to judge, to think or deem. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

†**Existima·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *existimātiōn-em*, f. *existimāre*: see prec.] = Estimation.

1. Valuation in respect of excellence or merit; appreciation; worth in the opinion of others, repute, credit; = Estimation 2 a, b.

1538 Starkey *England* II. i. 151 Such honowre and exystymatyon as ys gyven to maryed men. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 82 One rather willing the harme .. of the weale publike then any..diminution of his owne existimation. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* Pref., He who striveth to wound his Brother's Existimation, at the same time stabbeth his own. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 456 ¶ 6 Mens Existimation [*ed. Morley* Estimation] follows us according to the Company we keep.

2. Opinion based on reasoning; judgement.

1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* viii. (1701) 324/1 Faith is proper to a wise man, for it is a firm existimation. 1658 Phillips, *Existimation*, a thinking or judging. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

Existing (egzi·stiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Exist + -ing[2].] That exists or has existence; that exists at any implied or specified time.

1762 Foote *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I. 204 They are not at present existing in this kingdom. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* IX. xiv, In Nature are two hostile Gods, Makers and Masters of existing things. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 343 All the expressions applied to females, shewing that he meant existing daughters, not future issue. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 98 He bound himself not to..dissolve the existing Parliament without its own consent. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 5 His sympathy with existing sources of comfort.

Hence † **Exi·stingly** *adv.*, actually, as a matter of fact, in reality.

1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 147 They were not existingly, but appearingly, turned into serpents.

Exit (e·ksit). [Two formations: (1) a. L. *exit*, 3rd pers. sing. ind. of L. *exīre* to go out, f. *ex-* out + *īre* to go; (2) ad. L. *exitus* (*u-* stem) going out, departure, n. of action f. *exīre*.

In the subst. use the two formations often do not admit of being distinguished; senses B. 1–3 appear to belong chiefly to the first, while B. 4 (at least chiefly) and B. 5 belong to the second.]

A. Used as a Latin word in stage directions; formerly Exeat was also used. Also *transf.*

[*c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 244 Et exiat Deus. *Ibid.* IV. 1423 Tunc exit Iohannes; et dicit Petrus.] 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 743 Awaye now wyll I rounde. *Exit.* 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II.* I. iii. 248 Six yeares we banish him, and he shall go. *Exit* *a* 1652 Brome *Love-sick Court* III. i, And kill'd the Patient was but sick before. *Exit.* 1747 Smollett *Regicide* IV. vi, I hope to see thee bloom With vernal freshness, and again unfold Thy beauties to the sun! [*Exit* Dunbar. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* II. 282 So exit Clotilda, and enter Bertram. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* IV. iv, Come, a bon-mot, or a Calembourg, or exit Mr. Vivian Grey.

B. *sb.*

1. The departure of a player from the stage.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 598 Keepe some state in thy *exit*, and vanish. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 141 They haue their Exits and their Entrances. 1648 C. Walker *Relat. & Observ.* 18 My Exit shall be accompanied with an applauze. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 6 When the Actors made their Exit. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 192 The eyes of all .. were upon her, as she made her exit.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vi. 231 This sleep was upon the exit of his vision. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 58 The difficult matter is to have the same applause at ones exit. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 234 The last exit of us all is in a Fire-Chariot of Pain. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 126 Progress would mean something more than mere entrances and exits on the theatre of office.

c. *esp.* Departure from the scene of life; death.

1661 Feltham *Lusoria* xxiii. *On Sir R. Cotton*, He scorn'd an Exit by the common means. 1684–5 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 382 III. 338 He made as very glorious christian exit..as ere was known. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 448 Such of our malefactors as make a penitent exit. 1794 Scott in Lockhart *Life* I. vii. 222, I stayed..in town to witness the exit of the cidevant Jacobin, Mr. Watt.

2. A going out or forth, a departure from any place or situation; an emergence; also, liberty or opportunity to go out, passage out of any place.

1659 T. Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* 4 Sowre is the Exit..Of the salacious Cyprian Emperess. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* vi. 26 They might finde an easie..exit almost everywhere. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* VII. iv. 390 There should be one part provided for the Formation of the Body before it's Exit into the World. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 320 The cover should contain two holes, one for the exit of the steam, etc. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* IV. i, No one had perceived their entrance or exit. 1849 James *Woodman* XXXV, The man had just given admission or exit to some one. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* viii. § 393 There is sometimes, if not always, another exit of warm water from the Indian Ocean. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 271 A leaf-trace consisting of a single bundle, which does not divide into three bundles till its exit at the node into the leaf.

fig. 1791 Paine *Rts. Man* (ed. 4) 72 This species of imaginary consequence..hastens to its exit. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. l. 175 Life, she urged, is over; nought remains to look for but a decent exit from it. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 76 Forgetfulness is the exit of memory.

†3. The last portion or end of anything. *Obs.*

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xlviii. 76 The exit of the Verse will tell him. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 125 Towards the exit of January, or early in February.

4. A channel of egress; an outlet.

1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. § 4 The rest [of the rain]..cannot make its Way to Wells, the perpendicular Fissures, or the like Exits. 1786 Gilpin *Observ. Mts. & Lakes* I. 165 At the conclusion of this..amphitheatre..we found an exit. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 66 An enclosure .. which was surrounded by a great ditch and had no exit.

5. = L. *exitus terræ.*

[1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v., *Exitus Terræ*, the rentes, fruites, and profites of the land.] 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 674 The exits of the manor are little more than a fourth of the amount recorded in 1332.

6. *attrib.*

1852–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 464/1 Their usual exit-pipe is no longer open. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 7 With this exit speech .. Wiry Ben shouldered his basket and left the workshop.

Exit (e·ksit), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To make one's exit, depart, disappear; *fig.* to decease, die.

1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 10 Much like vnto a Player on a stage..As one distract doth exit in a rage. *a* 1652 Brome *Love-sick Court* II. i, My souls better part exited, left The other languishing. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* I. 201 [She would become] duchess of Delaware, if old Pomposo would exit. 1844 W. H. Maxwell *Fort. O'Halloran* vii, She exited from the chamber. 1890 *Temple Bar* Aug. 579, I desire to exit with the fiddlers playing, the foot-lights ablaze, the house looking on.

Exitacion, -ation, obs. ff. Excitation.

Exitat, var. form of Excitate *v.*, *Obs.*

Exite, obs. form of Excite.

†**Exi·telite.** *Min. Obs.* [f. Gr. ἐξίτηλ-ος evanescent (f. ἐξιέναι, f. ἐξ out + ἰέναι to go) + -ite.] A synonym of Valentinite.

1841 Chapman *Min.* 39 *Exitelite*, Oxide of Antimony. 1868 Dana *Min.* 184.

†**Exi·tiable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *exitiābilis* destructive, f. *exitium* a going out, destruction, f. *exīre*: see Exit.] Destructive, ruinous.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 189 Their [goats'] teeth are exitiable to all tender plants. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio).

Exitial (egzi·ʃăl), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *exitiāl-is* destructive, f. *exitium*: see prec.] Hurtful; destructive to life, deadly, fatal.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 123 These menn..had ynoughe to doe to..defer the exitiall fall of their contrie. *Ibid.* I. 177 The charge of regalitie..had benne hurtfull and exitiall to so manie his predecessors. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 749 The biting of it is very exitial and deadly. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 1 They [heresies] ..are exitial and pestilent to the kingdoms..where they are admitted. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 177 [Mushrooms are] malignant, exitial, mortal and deleterious. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exition (eksi·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *exitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exīre*: see Exit *sb.*] The action of going out or forth; departure, exit; also, place or point of exit.

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII. was Elected Pope* 17 That..his exition might not be prevalent with any other, the door was presently shut. 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 143 Which so condenseth its spirits, that they seek not any exition. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* II. 65 The building..has but one gate or outlet, where the search upon exition is as close as in the diamond-mines.

†**Exitio·se,** *a. Obs.*—[0] = next.

1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 Ash [*mispr.*] Exitose.

†**Exi·tious,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exitiōs-us* destructive, f. *exitium*: see Exitiable.] = Exitial.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 242 Setting up of images in churches..proved not only harmful, but exitious and pestilent. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* ¶ 241 Exitious humours are forced out of the body. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 378 In Persia they found this tree [Peach] to be exitious. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 74. 3/1 Blind to Events, however they might prove, Or Proditorious or Exitious. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 in Ash. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**E·xiture.** *Obs.* In 5 exitour. [ad. med.L. *exitūr-a*, f. *exīre*: see Exit *sb.* Cf. OF. *exiture.*]

1. Passage out or forth.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 13 Children..hauing in the vt most part of the chinne a lineall ascense..for the exiture of Ligamentes. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 154 The Sphincter ..a round muscle..compassing about the end of the right gut to hinder the exiture of the excrements.

2. A running abscess. [So in OF.]

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 52 (MS. A) His cure schal be seid in þe chapitle of apostymes & of exitours [*MS.* B exitures]. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xxi. 33 An exiture is everye kynde of an aposteme. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 722 It cures green wounds .. and exitures. [1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Exitura*, a running abscess. 1860 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, *Exitura.* 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exitura.*]

Hence †**Exitu·ral** *a.*, of or pertaining to an 'exiture' or abscess.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 312 Accidents, that accompany exitural Tumours. *Ibid.* 321 A small exitural Tumour appeared in the Ham.

Exitus (e·ksitŭs). [L. *exit-us* (*u* stem) a going out or forth, f. *exīre*: see Exit *sb.*]

†1. A going out or forth; a departure, exodus (see also quot. 1706). *Obs.*

1664 H. More *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* 5 The Exitus of the Ephesine Church. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 178 The Period between the Flood and the Exitus of the People out of Egypt was about 800 Years. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Exitus*..a going forth, the end of a Business, Death.

2. *Path.* (See quots. 1811 and 1884.)

1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Exitus*, a prolapsus, or falling down of the womb or anus. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exitus*.. the termination of a disease, especially when well marked.

†**Exle·gal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *exlēg-em* lawless (f. *ex-* Ex- *pref.*[1] + *lēg-em* law) + -al.] Lawless.

1602 W. Watson *Decacordon* 306 But the best..course to be taken .. is by this exlegall legifers lawes set downe. *Ibid.* 300 The exlegall legifer Fa. Parsons.

‖ **Ex-libris** (eks ləi·bris). Used also as *pl.* [f. L. *ex librīs*, lit. 'out of the books', *i.e.* 'from the library' (of the person whose name follows); mod. Lat. phrase often used in inscriptions indicating the ownership of books.]

An inscription, label, or stamp indicating the owner of a book; *esp.* a label or stamp of this kind artistically designed, bearing, *e.g.* the person's arms or crest, or some emblematic device; a bookplate or the like.

1880 Warren *Book-plates* i. 1 In England we call such a ticket as this, William Downing's book-plate, as abroad it would be called his ex-libris. *Ibid.* xii. 124 In Germany, ex-libris have undoubtedly existed for more than three centuries and a half. 1884 *N. & Q.* 21 June 486/1 A curious ex-libris..stamped on the paper lining the cover of the book, front and back.

attrib. 1891 (*title*), The Journal of the Ex-Libris Society.

Ex-librist (eks,ləi·brist). *rare*—[1]. [f. Ex-libr-is + -ist.] One who collects specimens of 'ex-libris'.

1880 Warren *Book-plates* i. 4 The ex-librist is but a humbler class of bibliophile.

†**Exlineal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + L. *linea* Line + -al.] Out of the direct line of descent.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 40 Melampus and Chiron ..seem to be of an exlineal Race and perchance of a mystical Offspring.

Exo- (e·kso; before two unstressed syllables eksǫ·), *prefix* (before a vowel sometimes reduced to *ex-*), repr. Gr. ἔξω, without, in many compounds of modern formation, as **E·xarteri·tis, E·xo-arteri·tis** [see Arteritis], *Path.*, inflammation of the outer coat of an artery. **Exoca·rdial** *a. Phys.* [cf. Cardial], pertaining to the exterior of the heart. **E·xocarp** [Gr. καρπ-ός fruit], (in fruits) the outermost layer of the pericarp; = Epicarp. **Exocho·rion,** *Anat.* [see Chorion], the outer layer of the chorion or membrane that encloses the fœtus. **Exocœ·lar** *a.* [Cœl-om + -ar], pertaining to the outer side of the cœlom or body-cavity. **E·xoderm** [Gr. δέρμα skin], the outer

layer of the blastoderm; = ECTODERM; also, the external crust of the body of an insect. **E·xogastri·tis,** *Path.* [see GASTRITIS], inflammation of the outer coat of the stomach. **E·xogene·tic** *a.* [Gr. *γενετικός*, f. *γένεσις* GENESIS], that arises from without. **Exo·gynous** *a.* [Gr. *γυνή* woman +-OUS], having the style projecting prominently out of the flower. **Exona·rthex** [see NARTHEX], the outer vestibule of a Greek church (cf. ESONARTHEX). **Exoneu·ral** *a.* [see NEURAL], operating outside the nerves; hence **Exoneu·rally** *adv.* **Exopa·thic** *a.* [Gr. *πάθ-os* suffering + -IC], (of disease) originating outside the body (cf. AUTOPATHIC). **Exo·phagous** *a.* [Gr. *φαγ-εῖν* to eat + -OUS], (see quot.). **Exo·phagy** [as prec. + -Y], the habit of being exophagous. **Exophy·llous** *a.* [Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf + -OUS], (see quot.). **E·xoplasm** [Gr. *πλάσμα* something moulded or formed], the outermost layer of the cuticular protoplasm of some Protozoa (cf. ECTOPLASM, ENDOPLASM, s. v. ECTO-, ENDO-). **Exo·podite** [Gr. *ποδ- πούς* foot + -ITE], 'the outermost of the two processes appended to the basal process of the hinder limbs of some of the Crustacea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Exopodi·tic** *a.* **Exo·ptile** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *πτίλον* feather], having a naked plumule. **Exo(r)rhi·zal** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ῥίζ-α* root + -AL], (of plants) having the radicle naked, *i.e.* not enclosed in a sheath; also **Exorrhi·zous** *a.* **Exosco·pic** *a.* [Gr. *-σκοπ-os* watching], viewing from the outside; having regard to external appearances or relations; hence **Exosco·pically** *adv.* **Exoske·letal** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to the **Exoske·leton,** the external integument, whether bony or calcified, as in some animals, or leathery as in others; also *fig.* **E·xosperm,** *Bot.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed]. **E·xospore,** *Bot.* [see SPORE], the outer coat of a spore or oosphere in fungi or lichens; hence **Exospo·ral** *a.*, pertaining to an exospore; **Exospo·rous** *a.*, a term applied to fungi whose spores are on the outer surface of the sporangium. **E·xostome,** *Bot.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], the aperture in the outer integument of the ovule. **Exothe·ca,** *Zool.* [Gr. *θήκη* case], the hard exterior wall of the gonosome of the Hydrozoa; hence **Exothe·cal** *a.*, pertaining to the exotheca. **Exothe·cium,** *Bot.* [mod.Lat., f. Gr. *θήκ-η* case], 'the cuticular or outer layer of the anther' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 315 The sign is called.. sometimes, in contradistinction from the murmur produced by blood-currents within the heart, an *exocardial murmur. 1845 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* I. x. 252 **Exocarp.* 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 326 Euphorbia..valves with a coriaceous exocarp. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 195 The external.. also called the *exochorion, is wholly destitute of vessels. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ix. 271 The *exocœlar, that is, the outer, or parietal cœlom—epithelium. *Ibid.* I. viii. 197 The protoplasm of the *exoderm cells. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Exoderm. 1850 NEALE *Hist. East. Ch.* I. 245 The esonarthex opens on to the church by nine doors, to the *exonarthex by five. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 73 To denote mental phenomena of the kind I am supposing, I propose the term *exoneural (*ἔξω νεῦρον*). 1881 W. F. BARRETT in *Nature* XXIV. 212 There seemed to be a veritable exoneural action of the mind. 1881 J. SIMON *ibid.* 372 We see the various causes of death as under two great heads, respectively autopathic and *exopathic. 1883 *Pall Mall. G.* 30 Nov. 5/1 The Indians are *'exophagous', that is, do not eat members of their own tribe. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 252 *Exophyllous; because the young leaves of..dicotyledons are always naked. 1888 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 151/1 The granulated structure of its *exoplasm..was described. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 92 The anterior extremities of the palpiform *exopodites. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 281 The exopodite, metamorphosed into another such bowl shuts down over the endopodite. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 120 Such a mode of root-development has been called *exorhizal. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exorrhizous. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 94 Division of Politics and Government into Esoscopic..and *Exoscopic, i.e. external-concerns-regarding, viz. International Government and Politics. 1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. I. 409 The method becoming as it may be said endoscopic instead of being exoscopic as in the first section. *Ibid.*, The subject is treated..*exoscopically in the first and last sections. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 57 *Exoskeletal ossifications. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 55 From the epidermis, all cuticular and cellular exoskeletal parts..are developed. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 846/2 *Exoskeleton. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 409 In the highest Annulosa, the exo-skeleton and the muscular system, never lose all traces of their segmentation. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 187 The Mollusca.. commonly possessing an exoskeleton or shell. 1888 J. JACOBS *Bidpai* lii, These are the facts that form the exoskeleton of his life. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 246/2 The *exosporal membrane dehisces in three valves. *Ibid.* V. 246/1 The sporangium..burst by the swelling of the *exospore. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 325 The exospore is usually smooth and often variously coloured. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Exosporous. 1845 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* I. ix. 241 The orifice of the primine is called the *Exostome, that of the secundine of the inner Endostome; literally the outer and the inner orifice. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 81 The arillus being produced from the exostome. 1877 NICHOLSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 374 They [the costæ of the coral].. may be united by transverse plates ('*exothecal dissepiments') which run horizontally across the intercostal spaces. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 239 An outer which..is called the *exothecium.

Exoccipital (eksɹɒksi·pităl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἔξω* (see EXO-) + L. *occipit-, occiput* the back of the head + -AL.]

A. *adj.* That is outside the occipital bone.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 308/1 The groove between the occipital condyle and the exoccipital process. 1869 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XI. 577 The great extent of the exoccipital element.

B. *sb. pl.* Those parts of the occipital bone which form the sides of the foramen magnum and support the condyles. Cf. CONDYLE 2.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 59/1 The exoccipitals ..are very irregular subtriangular bones. 1855 — *Skel. & Teeth* 26 The two condyles being developed from the two exoccipitals. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 61 Each ex-occipital supports one of the condyles before noticed.

Exoctohedron: see HEXOCTAHEDRON.

Exoculation (eksɹɒkiulē·ʃən). [as if ad. L. **exoculātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exoculāre* to put out the eyes, f. *ex-* out + *oculus* eye.] The action of putting out the eyes, *e.g.* in execution of a judicial sentence; blinding.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Comnw.* 13 From these Nations..have tortures..taken their originals: as exoculations ..and impalements on stakes. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* II. *note*, The history of Europe during the dark ages abounds with examples of exoculation.

Exode (e·ksoud), *sb.*[1] Also 9 exod. [anglicized form of EXODUS. Cf. Fr. *exode*.]

†1. The Book of Exodus; = EXODUS 1. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 196, I þisse wildernesse wende ure Louerdes folc, ase Exode telleð.

2. = EXODUS 2 a. Somewhat *rare*.

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Minutes Ess.* Wks. 1754 V. 141 They [the Israelites] could bring, at the time of the Exode, six hundred thousand fighting men into the field. 1826 G. HIGGINS *Horæ Sabbat.* (1833) 41 The Sabbath was first..instituted, on their exod from Egypt. 1853 G. S. FABER *Downf. of Turkey* 47 The circumstances of the exode.

3. *transf.* = EXODUS 2 c.

1882 T. M. POST in *Chicago Advance* 22 June, The Exode [of colored people from the South about 1880].

Exode (e·ksōud), *sb.*[2] [a. Fr. *exode*, ad. late L. *exodium*: see EXODIUM.] a. in the Gr. drama = EXODIUM 1; hence *gen.* the ending, catastrophe of a play; b. in the Roman drama = EXODIUM 2.

a 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Wks.* (1753) 176 The Romans had .. three plays acted, one after another, on the same subject; the first a real Tragedy; the second the Attellane; the third a Satyr or Exode, a kind of Farce of one act. 1759 W. MASON *Caractacus* Argt. in *Poems* (1805), The Exode, or Catastrophe, is prepared by the coming of Arviragus the King's son. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 721 Hindu writers are in general successful in maintaining the character of their exode.

Exoderm: see Exo- *pref.*

†**Exo·diary.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exodiāri-us*, f. *exodium*: see EXODIUM.] A player in the exodium.

1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* 100 Britons will admit of no Exodiary, like the Romans, to divert them with unappropriate merriment, when the business of the Tragedy has ceased.

Exodic (eksɒ·dik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἔξοδ-os* way out, issue, EXODUS + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to an exodus.

In some mod. Dicts.

2. *Phys.* 'Proceeding out of or from the spinal marrow' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) 1850 [see ESODIC].

Exodist (e·ksŏdist). *rare.* [f. EXODE *sb.* + -IST.]

1. One who makes an exodus. In quot. applied to the Israelites.

1883 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 5 May 311/2 The Exodists would naturally travel by the present Háj highway from Suez to El-'Akabah.

2. One who departs or goes out from one place to settle in another; an emigrant.

1849 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Wks. (1879) 179 Want was the prime foe these hardy exodists had to fortress themselves against.

‖ **Exo·dium.** Also 6 *pl.* exodia. [a. L. *exodium*, ad. Gr. *ἐξόδιον*, f. *ἐξόδιος* of or belonging to an exit, f. *ἔξοδος*: see EXODUS.]

1. *Grk. Drama.* The concluding part of a play; the catastrophe. 1842 in BRANDE. In mod. Dicts.

2. *Rom. Drama.* A comic interlude originally attached to the Atellanæ, but afterwards given as a separate performance after tragedies.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 251 Merrie scoffes and jestes..which thereupon were afterwards called Exodia, and were inserted commonly in the Atellane Comedies. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Among the Romans, the exodium..was pretty nearly what farces are with us.

Exodus (e·ksŏdŭs). [a. L. *exodus*, a. Gr. *ἔξοδος* going out, f. *ἐξ* out + *ὁδός* way.]

1. The title of the book of the Old Testament which relates the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt.

(In 14–16th c. sometimes 'Book of Exodi', retaining the Lat. genitive.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *On O. T.* (Sweet) 63 Seo oðer boc is Exodus gehaten. 1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* Prol., This book of Exodi, that is to seie, of going out, makith mencioun, that, etc. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* ix. 15 That, whiche in the boke of Exodi is by God spoken, I wyl shewe mercy, to whom soeuer I shewe mercy. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 8 In Exodus and Leuiticus..are many thinges..very easie and plaine. 1611 BIBLE (*heading*), The Second Booke of Moses, called Exodus. [So 1885 — (Revised).]

2. A going out or forth.

a. *spec.* The departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 107 The Men of Hamel date all their publick Matters especially, from this Exodus, or going forth of the Children. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat* IV. § 6 (1755) IV. 85 The two generations, between the exodus from Egypt and the entrance into Canaan. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 460 *note*, Pharaoh consented to the Exodus, but it was only in wrath and fear.

b. *gen.* (more or less consciously *transf.* from 2 a). *lit.* and *fig.*

1623–6 COCKERAM, *Exodus*, a going out. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. i. (1849) 81 Our Exodus from New York..commenced under the happiest auspices. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 228 To trace that son's exodus from the paternal mansion. 1858 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* vi. § 306 The air .. at its exodus, is dry. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 383 The exodus from the established church which dates from the 17th August, 1662. 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Grk. Educ.* xi. 140 A formal exodus of philosophic students, who only returned with Theophrastus.

c. *esp.* The departure or going out, usually of a body of persons from a country for the purpose of settling elsewhere. Also *fig.* Cf. EMIGRATION 2.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 49 This Genesis of his can properly be nothing but an Exodus (or transit out of Invisibility into Visibility). 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 75 The poor-rate was..forcing an exodus of farmers and mechanics. 1862 T. C. GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* I. 132 The rushing exodus, as it was the fashion to call this continuous transatlantic movement. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 202 A complete exodus of the entire tribe.

Exody (e·ksŏdi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἐξοδία* going out, f. *ἐξ* out + *ὁδός* way.]

1. The Book of Exodus; = EXODUS 1.

1832 in WEBSTER; 1847 in CRAIG.

2. = EXODUS 2 a.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 146 Ever since the time of the Jewish Exody. 1832 in WEBSTER.

3. = EXODUS 2 b.

1775 ASH, *Exody*, a departure, a journey from any place. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* I. xx. 332 The plomp of the cork's exody, and the gurgle of the wine..speedily consoled him.

‖ **Ex officio, ex-officio,** *advb. phrase.* [L. *ex* out of, according to + *officiō*, abl. of *officium* duty, office.] In discharge of one's duty, in virtue of one's office; hence, as quasi-*adj.* = OFFICIAL.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xl. Wks. 907/2 The conuenting of heretikes *ex officio*. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s. v. *Office*, A thing found by Inquisition made *ex officio*. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 40 No Enquiry *Ex officio* may be thus made. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 94 He may call them *ex Officio* to Account. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 529/1 He does not strike at the Ex-officio Information itself. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 18 The Proctors are *ex-officio* members of each of the under-mentioned Committees.

Hence **Ex-offi·cial** *a.*, proceeding from office or authority.

1847 in CRAIG; hence in some mod. Dicts.

Exogamous (eksɒ·gămәs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἔξω* (see EXO-) + *γάμ-os* marriage + -OUS.] Characterized by, of the nature of, or pertaining to, exogamy.

1865 MCLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* iii. 56 Various circumstances common to exogamous tribes. 1883 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 411 The exogamous prohibition in Rome was as complete as among the Hindoos.

Exogamy (eksɒ·gămi). [f. as prec.: cf. ENDOGAMY.] The custom by which a man is bound to take a wife outside his own clan or group. Hence **Exoga·mic** *a.* [see -IC], pertaining to exogamy.

1865 MCLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* iii. 48 The words 'endogamy' and 'exogamy' are new. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iii. (1875) 132 A strict system of exogamy prevails. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 423 The transition which sometimes takes place from the exogamic to the endogamic system. 1885 TYLOR in *Academy* 1 Aug. 67/2 A social development late in comparison with the really early stages—female descent and exogamic totemism.

Exogastritis: see Exo- *pref.*

Exogen (e·ksodzėn). *Bot.* [in Fr. *exogène* (De Candolle 1813), mod.L. *exōgena, -us* (imitating L. *indigena, -us*) adj., growing on the outside, used in fem. as sb., f. Gr. *ἔξω* (see EXO-) + *γενής* born, produced.] A plant whose stem grows by deposit on its outside; opposed to ENDOGEN.

The class of Exogens is identical with that of the Dicotyledons, one of the two main divisions of phanerogamous plants. (But see quot. 1889, and cf. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 99).

[1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 1 Exogenæ have a distinct deposition of pith, wood, and bark.] 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 128/1 Exogens have an embryo so robust as to be able to spring at once into existence. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 121 Those higher plants which start in life with two seed-leaves, and have stems with distinct bark, wood, and pith—the Exogens. 1889 *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Exogenous Plants*, or *Exogens*, a term applied to dicotyledons by Lindley to express an erroneous view of the mode of stem-thickening from that of monocotyledons, and now wholly disused by botanists,

Exogenetic: see Exo- *pref.*

Exogenous (eksɒ·dzĭnәs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *exōgen-a, -us* (see EXOGEN) + -OUS.] a. *Bot.* Growing

by additions on the outside; of the nature of an exogen; pertaining to or characteristic of the exogens. b. *Path.* = EXOGENETIC. c. *Anat.* Of a portion of bone (see quot. 1854); opposed to *autogenous*.

a. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 19 A section of the trunk of an Exogenous plant exhibits bark on the outside. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 98 There is a considerable analogy between the mode of increase of a volcanic cone and that of trees of exogenous growth. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 76 As examples of exogenous plants may be mentioned the oak..the apple..and the rose.

fig. 1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* ix. 191, I am going to try if one little bit of social life cannot be exogenous. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Stabbed in Dark* iv. 40 [He had] a more exogenous nature than had the other; a nature which lived more on, and adopted more from, externals.

b. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 177 An exogenous contagion is one that depends for its potency upon favouring conditions outside the body.

c. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 48/2 Parts that grow out from previously ossified parts are called 'exogenous'.

Hence **Exo·genously** *adv.*

1879 *Spectator* 6 Sept. 1125/1 Why should it [the Temple] not grow exogenously, building not towards the inside, but the outside? 1890 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* 17 Apr. 573 The former of these plants possessed a highly organized, exogenously developed xylem zone.

Exogynous: see EXO- *pref.*

†**E·xolete,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exolēt-us*, pa. pple. of *exolēscĕre* to grow up, grow out of use, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *ol-* to grow; cf. *adolēscĕre.*] a. That has gone out of use; disused, obsolete. b. That has lost its virtue; effete, insipid. c. Of flowers: Faded.

a. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 178 A Greeke inscription which I could not understand by reason of the antiquity of those exolete letters. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. v, In which [apothecaries' shops] many .. exolete, things out of date are to be had. 1651 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* iv. 125 Paganism is ridiculous, Judaism exolete. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 211 Plautus exolet phrases have been [exploded] from the eloquent orations of Cicero. 1705 tr. *Cowley's Hist. Plants* Pref. (1795) 20, I declaimed..against the use of exolete and interpolated repetitions of old fables.

b. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 283 The vulgar carpobalsame being .. faint, rancid, exolet. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 708 How exolete Blood falls asunder. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 358 These Exoticks..are now and then deprived partly of their virtues and exolete.

c. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Exolete*, faded, or withered, as flowers.

†**Exolu·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7 exolusion, exsolution. [ad. L. *ex(s)olūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exsolvĕre*: see next.]

1. The action of loosening or setting free; the state of being loosened or set free; *esp.* the emission or escape of 'animal spirits' formerly assumed as the cause of swooning.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 41 There is an exolusion, and so a defect of vitall spirits. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* 805 An..exolution of the spirits like sowning. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iv. 46 A canine appetite, & other ill symptomes caused by the exolution of the skin. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 591 Honey..boyled to the exolution of the aqueous humidity. 1662 STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* i. 4 At that time of the year, our bodies suffer a greater exolution of Spirit.

¶ Used for: Dissolution, end.

1846 DR. S. BROWN *Hist. Sci.* in *Lectures* (1858) I. 339 The evening .. twilight of an era is always the time when the poets who are to..sing its..approaching exolution come abroad.

b. Relaxation (of the bodily powers); faintness.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXII. XX. (1678) 504 By this kind of disease [Plague] there cometh..exsolution of the faculties. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) III. ix. 101 The exolution and languor ensuing that act [of spermaticall emission]. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 198 The exolution of the powers thence depending, would not bear those swift motions. 1674-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; whence 1692-1732 in COLES.

c. In mystical sense.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 83 If any have been so happy as truely to understand Christian annihilation, extasis, exolution.

2. 'A full and perfect payment' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1674). Hence 1692-1732 in COLES.

†**Exo·lve,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *ex(s)olvĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *solvĕre* to loosen.] a. *trans.* To slacken, diminish. b. *intr.* for *refl.* To dissolve. c. 'To pay clear off' (Bailey 1730-6 *folio*).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 68 By lightly receiuing them, do gently exolue the violence of euery motion. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 41 Their virtue cannot so easily exolve and perish.

‖ **Exomion** (eksō·miŏn). [as if a. Gr. **ἐξωμίον*, dim. of *ἐξωμίς*: see next.] = next.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 140 Describe the new exomion, sleeveless coat He..robbed me of.

‖ **Exomis** (eksō·mis). [Gr. *ἐξωμίς*, f. *ἐξ* out + *ὦμος* shoulder.] A vest without sleeves, leaving the shoulders bare; worn by artisans and slaves.

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* 400 The exomis, worn by artisans, while it supplied at the same time the place of the himation..left the right shoulder with the arm free.

‖ **Exomologesis** (eks,ɒ·mɒlɒgī·sis). Also 6 exh-. [Gr. *ἐξομολόγησις* f. *ἐξομολογέειν*, f. *ἐξ* intensive + *ὁμολογέειν* to confess: see HOMOLOGATE.] A full confession, a public confession.

1592 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 575 Exhomologesis is the discipline of prostrating and humbling men in habite, in liuing, to lie in sacke and ashes. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* ix. § 4. 613 All publick criminals were tied to a publick Exomologesis or Repentance in the Church. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 276 Doctor Cressy may be thought to owe a penance for his Exomologesis. 1868 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 59 Auricular confession put in place of the old exomologesis.

‖ **Exomphalos** (eksɒ·mfălɒs). Also in mod.L. form **exomphalus.** [Gr. *ἐξόμφαλος*, f. *ἐξ* out + *ὄμφαλος* navel.] (See quots.)

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 423 This compression must be continued for some time in order to prevent an Exomphalus, or rupture at the navel. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 3) *Exomphalus.* 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 647 An umbilical hernia or exomphalos is a protrusion at the navel.

Exomphalous (eksɒ·mfăləs), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Having a ruptured or protuberant navel.

1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* I. 43 The children..are all more or less exomphalous.

Exon (e·xɒn). [app. intended to express the pronunciation (ęgzaṅ) of Fr. *exempt.*

Cf. EXAUN, occurring as a spelling of *exempt* in 1678; also *exant* (quot. 1655 below), used in the sense of EXEMPT *sb.* 4 a. The 'exempts' or 'exons' of the Yeomen of the Guard, according to Thoms *Bk. of the Court*, were first appointed in 1668.]

The ordinary title of the four officers of the Yeomen of the Royal Guard, 'styled *corporals* in their commissions' (Thoms) and ranking below the 'Ensign'; = EXEMPT *sb.* 4 b.

[1655 in *Nicholas Papers* (1892) II. 354 The Court gaue Moreland (Cromwells express) two Exants of y^e^ guards to conduct him in safety.] 1767 *Royal Calendar* 83 Yeomen of the Guards .. Exons [4 names follow]. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess., Mad. d'Arblay*, It never occurred..to the Exons, and Keepers of the Robes, that, etc. 1873 *Daily News* 19 June 6/5 Colonel Bourke (the Exon in Waiting). 1891 *New Army List* 132 Yeomen of the Guard..Exons [4 names].

Exonarthex: ses EXO- *pref.*

Exoner (egzō^u^·nəɹ), *v. Sc.* [ad. Fr. *exonér-er*, ad. L. *exonerāre*: see EXONERATE *v.*] = EXONERATE in various senses: To relieve from a burden; to free from responsibility, liability, or blame. Now only in *Sc. Law.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 149 Commanding the saidis consulis to exoner thaimself of all auctorite. 1582 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 323 They..should be exonered of all Action, civil or criminal. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Epist. C, You shall neither convince your Adversaries, nor yet exoner your owne consciences. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 86/1 She hath exonered herself. 1866 *Times* 6 Aug. Advt., For the purpose of having the Trust Funds..divided..and the pursuers exonered of the said trust. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 16 Feb., Thereafter to exoner and discharge him of his office and management as judicial factor.

Exo·nerate, *pple. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 6 exoneratt. [ad. L. *exonerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exonerāre*: see next.] Used as pa. pple. of next.

1528 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 83 How may his Holiness find his Conscience towards God exonerate. 1546 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. viii. 219 [They] shalbe clerely exoneratt & dyscharged of beryng eny maner of Armour. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 275 (an. 2 Eliz.) To be cleerly exonerate, acquited, and discharged. 1868 LOWELL *Willows* in *Amer. Poems* (Routl.) 372 By right of birth exonerate from toil.

Exonerate (egzɒ·nĕre^i^t), *v.* Also 6-7 -at. [f. L. *exonerāt-* ppl. stem of *exonerā-re*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *oner-, onus* burden. Cf. Fr. *exonérer.*]

1. *trans.* To take off a burden from; to relieve *of* (a burden, material or immaterial); to unload, lighten (a ship); also *humorously*, to 'relieve' (a person) of his money. Now *rare.*

1524 HEN. VIII. in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiii. 30 Discharging or exonerating their galeis. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 46 [They] haue prayed to God to be exonerated of loue, aboue all other diseases. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navigator* 34 He strives to exonerate his shoulders. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Bacchus* 110 Exonerate Our sinking vessel of his deified lode. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* III. 13 They would quickly exonerate their families of them. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxi. 218 It exonerateth the mind of all those dulling Indispositions. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 308 The debt thus exonerated of so great a weight of its odium. 1798 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 29 Success would certainly exonerate our finances. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* x, Be exonerated of his ready money and his constitution.

†2. To discharge the contents of (the body, an organ), *esp.* by evacuation. *To exonerate nature, oneself*: to relieve the bowels. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 248 And exonerate your selfe at all tymes that nature wold expell. *Ibid.* xxx. 293 To exonerat the blader and the bely whan nede shall requyre. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 65 They sit all the day long, vnlesse they rise to exonerate nature. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 [They] over-load their mouthes .. and by a sudden laughter exonerate their chaps. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 322 Cachectic Pills .. exonerate the Habit of the Body. 1829 *Health & Longevity* 269 The bowels .. ought to be exonerated at least once in two days.

†b. *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 178 Overcharged .. till they..exonerate as a Wolfe or Dog, too full gorged, with Carion. 1704 J. PITTS *Relig. & Mann. Mahometans* iv. 25 These Moors..accounting it a great piece of Rudeness to exonerate in the sight of another. 1762 B. STILLINGFL. *Econ. Nat.* Misc. Tracts 123 Care is taken that these animals should exonerate upon stones, etc.

†3. *refl.* Of a lake, river, sea, etc., also of a blood-vessel: To empty itself, its waters, or contents; to disembogue, discharge. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 113 Neither did this riuer exonerate itself into any sea. 1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. XX. Wks. VIII. 43 We all meet in the main or ocean whereinto this psalm and others do exonerate themselves. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 25 The great Veines..do exonerate themselves into the little. 1715 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 298 That [gulf] of Paria, into which the Lake of Titicaca does in part exonerate it self.

†4. *trans.* a. To discharge, pour off (a fluid product, a body of water). b. To cast off, get rid of (persons, population). *Obs. rare.*

a. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 429 It [the bile] is..exonerated into that which is called the Caua or hollow veine. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 96 The streitnesse of the channell, wherein a great..sea is to bee exonerated. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5009 The Lympha does wholly exonerate itself into the sub-clavial and jugular veins.

b. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. viii. § 4 These borderers ..might exonerate their swelling multitudes. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 23 Whereby such nefarious and facinerous persons may be exonerated.

5. To relieve *from*, †*of* (anything burdensome, a duty, obligation, payment, task, etc.).

1548 HALL *Chron.* 227 That he might..exonerate them of the great charges, travayles & labors, that they now were in. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 25 Would God Sir Thomas Moore .. had exonerated and discharged me of this my pains & labour. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2786/3 To exonerate and discharge them from all Arrears of Hearth-money. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 62 Mr. Hastings..offered to exonerate the company from that 'charge'. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 75 A body of clergy exonerated of all solicitude. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* ii. 2 Commanding Royal Engineers will not exonerate any Officers..from the performance of such Duties.

6. To free from blame; to exculpate; also, to relieve from the blame or burden *of*; to relieve or set free *from* (blame, reproach).

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 40 That lord Oxford might be induced..to exonerate Churchyard. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 21 Nothing would prevail, nor would the Duke be exonerated. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 12. 136 Such a season..sufficiently exonerateth God of every Man's Condemnation. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 334 To exonerate myself of a greater crime. 1825 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* I. 561 To exonerate her from the banal reproach of yielding unresisting to her passions. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* viii. 489 Do we seek to exonerate His justice .. by the denial of His faithfulness? 1884 PAE *Eustace* 187, I won't exonerate the Government.

Exoneration (egzɒ·nĕre^i^·ʃən). [ad. L. *exonerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exonerāre*: see prec.] The action of exonerating.

†1. The action of discharging or relieving the contents of the bowels, etc.; evacuation; the action of disburdening nature. Const. *of. Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 24 Some [appetites] are born with men; as..Appetite of excretion and exoneration. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* III. iv. 116 The body is adapted unto Eating, Drinking, Nutrition, Coition, and other ways of Repletion and Exoneration. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xi. 123 In each Cabbin, is a Kitchin and a Place for Exoneration. 1784 HENLEY in *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 137 *note*, The ablution and prayer indispensably required on the exoneration of nature.

2. The action of disburdening or relieving, or the state of being relieved from a duty, office, obligation, payment, etc.; also, from blame or reproach; an instance of this, a formal discharge. Const. *of.* In *Sc. Law*: see EXONER.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 90 And the coppie thairof delyverit to thame for thair exoneratione. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 372 To receive account of all Commissions granted..and grant Exonerations thereupon. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 211 An act concerning the exoneration of the Kings subjects from exactions and impositions. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 229 Papers had been prepared by the Commissioners of Estate and Kirk for their exoneration. 1866 *Times* 6 Aug. Advt., A Process of Multiplepoinding and Exoneration has been instituted.

Exonerative (egzɒ·nĕrătiv), *a.* [f. L. *exonerāt-* ppl. stem of *exonerāre* (see EXONERATE) + -IVE.] Tending to give relief (from an obligation).

1819 in TODD. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Introd. (ed. 2) 3 Title ..is any fact Collative or Privative of a Right and Impositive or Exonerative of an Obligation.

Exonerator (egzɒ·nĕre^i^təɹ). [a. late L. *exonerātor*, agent-n. f. *exonerāre*: see EXONERATE.] One who exonerates.

a 1834 DANE cited by WORCESTER 1846.

‖ **Exoneretur** (egzɒ·nĕrī·təɹ). *Law. Obs.* [f. L. *exonerētur* let him be discharged, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. passive of *exonerāre*: see EXONERATE *v.*] 'An entry made upon the bail-piece upon render of a defendant to prison in discharge of his bail' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

1824 BINGHAM *Reports* I. 206 The Court..refused to enter an exoneretur on the bail-piece.

Exoneural, -pathic, -phagous: see EXO- *pref.*

Exophtha·lmia. [mod.L. f. EXOPHTHALMUS.] = EXOPHTHALMUS.

1721-1800 in BAILEY; whence in mod. Dicts.

Exophthalmic (eks,ɒfθæ·lmik), *a. Path.* [f. EXOPHTHALM-US + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exophthalmus.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 191 The exophthalmic

goitre..or Basedow's disease. 1889 *Med. Jrnl.* 28 Sept. 720/2 Rapid action of the heart—in exophthalmic goître.

Exophthalmus, -os (eksˌɒfθæ·lmŏs, -ɒs). *Path.* [mod.L., a Gr. ἐξόφθαλμος, f. ἐξ out + ὀφθαλμός eye.] Protrusion of the eye-ball.

1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vi. 162 Dr. Gunning has lately recorded a case of exophthalmos in consequence of whooping-cough. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 565 Exophthalmus is constantly present in suffocation.

Exophtha·lmy. Anglicized f. EXOPHTHALMIA. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); whence in mod. Dicts.

Exophyllous, -plasm, -podite: see EXO-*pref.*

† **Exo·pt,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *exopt-āre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *optāre* to wish.] *trans.* To wish or desire greatly.

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 66 a, ['The goods of the world' induce] the soone withe the father also to mache, By vttre diffiaunce his deathe to exopte.

† **Exo·ptable,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *exoptābilis*, f. *exoptāre*: see EXOPT.] To be desired or wished. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1818 in TODD; whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Exo·ptate,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *exoptāt-* ppl. stem of *exoptā-re.*] *trans.* To desire earnestly. 1692 in COLES. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exopta·tion.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **exoptātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exoptāre* to long: see EXOPT.] The fact or state of earnestly desiring. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 The former is by way of gratulation, the other by way of exoptation. 1721–1800 in BAILEY; 1847 in CRAIG.

Exoptile: see EXO- *pref.*

E:xorabi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being exorable. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* ciii. 2 The sesterces all, give back.. Silo, Then be a bully beyond exorability, you.

Exorable (e·ksŏrăb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *exōrābilis*, f. *exōrāre*: see next. Cf. Fr. *exorable.*]

1. Capable of being moved by entreaty, accessible to entreaty. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 259 For he is exorable, and hath no pleasure in the death of a Sinner. 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. i, A Usurer is somewhat exorable When he is full. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* xxxi. (1742) II. 356 They shall address themselves to the mountains and rocks, as being more pitiful and exorable than he. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* III. vii. i. 8 Death, whom no arts can render exorable, disappointed his ambition. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 371 Entreaty was for the exorable, and it failed; action for the inexorable, and it succeeded.

† **2.** In active sense: Effectual in entreaty. *Obs.* [Cf. L. *exorabile carmen.*] 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 361 Good workes be more exorable vnto God than holy desires.

Hence **E·xorableness,** the condition or quality of being accessible to entreaty. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 55 A spirit of mildnesse, mercie, exorablenesse and easinesse to be intreated. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardon.* I. i. (1713) 2 The exorableness of a Father upon his Son's submission. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

† **E·xorate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exōrāt-* ppl. stem of *exōrāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *ōrāre* to pray.]

1. *trans.* a. To request earnestly, implore. b. To prevail upon (a person) by entreaty. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* Prol., Let a poore scholler implore and exerate [*sic*] that you would make him riche in the possession of a mite of your favours. *c* 1600 *Timon* II. iv. (1842) 32 Let it, O lett it bee lawfull for mee..to orate and exorate. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 21 Nothing could prevail, nor would the duke be exorated.

2. To obtain by request. 1623–6 in COCKERAM.

† **Exora·tion,** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exōrāre*: see EXORATE.] The action of beseeching or entreating; an entreaty. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xvi. 12 Mightie [is] exoration, and powring out wrath. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* VI. 2511, I leave thee with my best exoration For thy most speedy.. reformation. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* v. iii, Deafe to your cries: and Marble To all impulsive exorations.

† **Exo·rb,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *ex(s)orb-ēre* to suck up, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *sorbēre* to suck.] *trans.* To suck up or out. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 720 Alwayes agitating them till the whole humour be exorbed.

† **Exo·rbeate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ex(s)orbē-re* (see EXORB) + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To swallow up, engulph. 1623 in COCKERAM II.

Exo·rbital, *a.* [f. EX- *pref.*[1] + ORBIT + -AL.] Outside the orbit. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 553 For the determination of the exorbital protrusion of the eye-ball.

Exorbitance (egzɔ̄·ɹbităns). Also 7–8 **exh-**. [f. EXORBITANT: see -ANCE. Cf. Fr. *exorbitance.*] The quality or condition of being exorbitant.

† **1.** Divergence or aberration from the prescribed or ordinary track; eccentricity, irregularity, anomaly, or an instance of these. Also, aberration of mind; an attack of insanity. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1631 PRESTON *Life Eternal* (1634) 26 Now, whence comes this uneven walking, this exorbitance of the wheeles. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 133 All these exorbitances in Nature serve to foil and set off the general beauty.. of its Works. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xi. 373 The first exorbitance [in a case of mania] was very violent and lasted for ten months. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 149, I shall not..mention those Grand Anomalies, or Exorbitances. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 186 By the Pulse we find by what Method we must regulate all Exorbitances. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. IX. 208 Our growing exorbitance from our limits warns us to desist.

2. Divergence from the right path; transgression of law or morality; misconduct, lawlessness, criminality; an instance of the same. *arch.* 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 58 A project.. so execrable, as well may justifie King Johns exorbitances. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *St. Lewis* 324 Eyes deep-vail'd with Ignorance Or Knowledge stained with Sinnes Exorbitance. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, 'Tis strange my master .. can Give the reins to such exorbitance. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* Dvb, Beware of ill Builders..since by their exorbitances, happen many irreparable accidents. 1769 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 32/2 A picture..sullied with the most dreadful exhorbitances. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxviii. *foot-n.*, The Border robbers .. had committed many exorbitances. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lv. (1862) V. 30 Such unprincipled exorbitances of behaviour.

3. Excessiveness, extravagance; an instance of this. Now chiefly, outrageous excessiveness, of demands, charges, prices, estimates, etc. 1646 MRQ. ORMOND in Carte *Life* (1735) III. 470 To heighten the exhorbitance of their expectations and demands. 1706 GARTH *Dispens.* (ed. 6) II. 19 They riot still, Unbounded in Exorbitance of Ill. 1793 BP. HORSLEY *Serm.* (1824) I. 198 The barriers..against..the exorbitance of licentiousness..will soon be borne down. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 212 The exorbitance of the duties on tea and tobacco. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 186 The exorbitance Of sin in this one sinner. 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 Chanc. Div. 240 The exorbitance of Hobson's charge for collecting the debts.

Exorbitancy (egzɔ̄·ɹbităns). [f. EXORBITANT: see -ANCY.] The quality of being exorbitant.

1. = EXORBITANCE 1. Now *rare.* Also, † an irrational opinion. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 103 Exorbitancie enough from the primary rule of assignement to Parish Churches. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvi. 468 That planetary motion, that unblamable exorbitancy. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5126 To suppose .. an infinite profundity of the Stellar Sphere: an Exorbitancy not to be admitted. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iii. 265 This witty Man..hath somewhat rectified the exorbitancy of Epicurus. 1879 H. N. HUDSON *Hamlet* 13 Frequent displays of mental exorbitancy.

† **2.** = EXORBITANCE 2. *Obs.* 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1627) II. Ep. Ded. 4 Information of exorbitancy in some particulars of the Church. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 29/1 The exorbitancy of the house of commons..proceeded principally from their contempt of the laws. 1658 BP. L. WOMOCK *Exam. Tilenus* 40 There are sins..as in blasphemie..wherein the act is not to be distinguished from the exorbitancie. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 58 Any Treatise that .. rebukes the Exorbitancy of their Lives. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3795/3 His..zealous Endeavour to curb the Exorbitancy of France.

3. (Cf. EXORBITANT A. 4). a. = EXORBITANCE 3. † b. Disposition to exceed one's rights; excessive greed or rapacity; an instance of this (*obs.*). *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) Gen. Pref., I..am..far from interpreting your Love Exorbitancy. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 102 The exorbitancy of the new buildings about the City.. being a shelter for them. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 81 Gout .. roused up from the exorbitancy of a spurious acid ferment in the ultimate digestion. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* vii. (1684) 168 This monstrous exorbitancy of discourse. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* Pref. (1795) I. 14 The exorbitancies to which some launched out. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 26 One can hardly imagine the Antients could have run into .. Exorbitancies in protracting their Rhythms. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 363 The exorbitancy of the Romans swallowing up their neighbouring nations one after another. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 23 A system of restraint on the exorbitancies of their servants. 1791 W. MAXWELL in Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 381 Who knows any real sufferings [from love] more than from the exorbitancy of any other passion? 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 386 From the exorbitancy of that [duty] in particular levied at Collun. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 375 Divested of all the exorbitancies of his spirit and his style.

Exorbitant (egzɔ̄·ɹbităn̄t), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **exorbytant**, 6–8 **exhorbitant**, **-ent**. [ad. late L. *exorbitant-em*, pr. pple. of *exorbitāre* to go out of the track, f. *ex-* out + *orbita* wheel-track: see ORBIT. Cf. Fr. *exorbitant.*]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Leaving a specified track; deviating *from* a specified rule or principle. Of remarks, discussions, etc.: Wandering from the subject, irrelevant. *Obs.* 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 46 Suche play as is not exorbytant fro the exercyse of honesty. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 30 A..government, exorbitant from the milde course of law and iustice. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 369 Having..mentioned such a story, it is not exorbitant to add in one word other fictions. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 50 How exorbitant from this rule the practices of our Prelates have been. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 45 Exorbitant from the Principles of Nature.

† b. Projecting, salient. *Obs.* 1714 DERHAM *Astro-theol.* V. v. (1769) 144 [Had the earth been square] they must have been .. retarded..by the exorbitant angles.

2. Deviating from the normal, prescribed, or customary track. † a. Of movements, conduct, etc.: Eccentric, erratic, irregular (*obs.*) 1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 67 Strong raines to hold him in, from all exorbitant courses. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 35 The Commons when they see such a Blazing-star in course so exorbitant..cannot but look upon it. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 1. 5 The vanity of wit..has no where a more free and exorbitant range than in censuring and deriding.

b. [After use of *exorbitans* in Roman Law.] Of cases, offences, etc.: Anomalous, not coming within the intended scope of a law. Of powers, privileges, enactments: Abnormal, not in accordance with general principle. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 47 What sume thay [the king's charges] be not like to excede, but if..ther fal a Case over much exorbitant. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. (1611) 114 Causes exorbitant, and such as their lawes had not provided for. 1675 [cf. 4 a]. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Charge to Grand Jury* Wks. 1784 X. 161 The punishment ..is fine or imprisonment; and if the case be exorbitant, by pillory and loss of ears. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* (1758) I. II. iii. 19 A magistrate invested with an exorbitant power. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 909 Though the law and the right are 'exorbitant' or 'eccentric'. *Ibid.* II. 981 They are mere anomalies: exorbitant or irregular commands.

† c. Aberrant from the common type, monstrous, abnormal. *Obs.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 358 The colour of Lions is generally yellow, for these before spoken of, black, white and red, are exorbitant. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 23 Those passions become the originall causes of exorbitant Features and Forms.

† d. Of an insane person or his condition: Extravagant, frantic, wild. *Obs.* 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 620 We found him [a madman] somewhat less exorbitant. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. i. (1852) 358 The wretch continued in an exorbitant frame for a few days.

† **3.** Forsaking, or apt to forsake, the right path; erring, faulty, transgressing, trespassing. *Obs.* 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 195 Raisand gret derth, exhorbitent Aganis 3our actis of Parliament. 15.. SIR H. SIDNEY in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) App. 25 That thou, entring into this exorbitant Age, mayest be..prepared to shun those courses. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. vi, I haue..transgrest Against the dignitie of the court..And beene exorbitant. *a* 1638 MEDE *Disc. Prov.* iv. 23 Wks. I. 203 We must resist and crush every exorbitant thought which draws to sin. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 8/2 The very patriarchs and princes of God's peculiar people were palpably exorbitant in this kind. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., The people exorbitant and excessive in all thir motions. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 98 Over-rule their exorbitant Passions.

4. Exceeding ordinary or proper bounds. a. Going to excess in any action or quality. Of actions, appetites, desires, etc.: Excessive, immoderate. *arch.* Now with stronger sense: Grossly or flagrantly excessive. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xi, Appetites both good ..if they be moderate, both pernitious if they be exorbitant. 1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 58/2 They had formerly been exorbitant in the worship of Idols. 1659 WHARTON *Disc. Astrol.* Wks. (1683) 185 The exorbitant Practice of frequent Blood-letting. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xvii. (Rtldg. 1883) 104 Exorbitant mercy has an ill effect. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Science Connoisseur* 147 Some are Exorbitant in the Praises of what Themselves Possess. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1826) 389 The exorbitant multiplication of some troublesome insects. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* ii. § 21 (1873) 63 The excessive, exorbitant prodigality of diffusion of the sun's light and heat. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 282 They wondered strangers were exorbitant In estimation of Euripides.

† b. Exceeding one's rights, encroaching. *Obs.* 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 790 By the exorbitant authoritie of the Pope, this election was disanulled. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 45 My Lord of Essex..was so exorbitant in the limitation of the Soveraign aspect.

c. Of a price, rate, stipulation, demand, claim, etc.: Grossly excessive. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 24 The Exorbitant Impositions of the King of Denmark. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 845 Nor were his conditions exorbitant. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 255 To restrain men from giving and receiving exorbitant interest. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlvi. 721 He exhausted their wealth by exorbitant tributes. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 159 The Indians..raised the price of horses to an exorbitant rate. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 205 The landlord can obtain an exorbitant rent. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 385 The informers..are far from being exorbitant in their demands. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Catholicism* Mixed Ess. 126 To advance pretensions the most exorbitant.

d. Of power, wealth, etc.: Overgrown, enormous, excessive. *arch.* 1648 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 116, I hold Lord Jermins ..power as vast and exorbitant. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 7 An exorbitant fortune. *c* 1771 J. FLETCHER *Check* iv. Wks. 1795 III. 12 Your favourite doctrines..would lose their exorbitant influence. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* I. I. ix. 362 Prescribing bounds to the exhorbitant power of Austria.

e. Of a material object, an outline, or surface: Disproportionately large, excessive in any dimension; in mod. use, outrageously or extravagantly large. Also *fig.* *arch.* 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 9 Those exorbitant Chimney-Shafts. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 228 The exorbitant extent and compass of Parishes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 382/1 The exorbitant and over-burnt Wick in a candle. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 15 This Overgrown, this Exorbitant Sinner. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II, iv. (1737) II. 303 Its chief Bulk being compos'd of two exorbitant Muscles. 1843 CARLYLE *Past. & Pr.* (1858) 169 With exorbitant breast-pin. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. 5 The exorbitant line of the Pitti [palace] roof [at Florence] is hidden from San Miniato.

† **B.** *sb.* One who or something which exceeds proper limits. *Obs. rare.*

1626 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 277 Howsoeuer exorbitants behaued themselues, they [Brethren] yet should continue in weldoing. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 25 His Majesty .. demanded justice against those exorbitants. *a* 1714 M. Henry *Wks.* I. 135 The most..daring exorbitants of an ungoverned tongue.

Exorbitantly (egzɔ̄·ɪbităntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an exorbitant manner or degree; at an exorbitant rate.

a 1635 Sibbes *Serm. John* xiv. 11 Affections are..raised up irregularly and exorbitantly. 1668 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 604 Using the power..so exorbitantly. 1693 Congreve *Double Dealer* III. x, The old fat fool that paints so exorbitantly. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 20, I know you to be exorbitantly wicked. 1837 Syd. Smith *Let. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 257/1 Incomes..exorbitantly and absurdly great. 1864 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 220, I get plenty of cream, quite good, paying for it exorbitantly.

Exorbitate (egzɔ̄·ɪbitēit), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *exorbitāt-* ppl. stem of *exorbitāre*: see Exorbitant.] *intr.* To deviate from the usual course; to stray.

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 116 We are ready to exorbitate. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 5 The Law ..ought to bridle him [the King] when he exorbitates from the Law. 1643 Hunton *Treat. Monarchy* I. iv. (1689) 28 If one exorbitate, the power of restraint..should be in the rest. 1651 Smith in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 572 Such as least exorbitate [*printed* exoribitate] from the Doctrine..of the Church of Rome. 1671 H. Stubbe *Reply* 31 When other Mens Flatteries did thus Exorbitate, etc.

b. Of heavenly bodies: To deviate from the usual orbit; to follow an erratic course.

1693 Bentley *Atheism* viii. 12 They would .. sometimes have exorbitated beyond the distance of Saturn. 1747 Hervey *Medit.* II. 231 The heavenly bodies would exorbitate into wild confusion. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 22 To describe the earth as in imminent danger of exorbitating.

Hence † **Exo·rbitating** *ppl. a.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 487 No inference can prye, nor strange illation prooue, In your exorbitating [*printed* exorbitanting] braines, my period I did mooue. 1644 Hunton *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* vii. 55 Parliament [is]..bound to resist..the destruction of liberties, by exorbitating Princes. 1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* (1662) 175 Rather the work of Art then of exorbitating Nature.

Exorbitation (egzɔ̄ɪbitē¹·ʃən). [ad. L. *exorbitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exorbitāre*: see Exorbitate.] Deviation from the usual path or track; an instance of the same.

a 1628 Preston *New Covt.* (1634) 200 If there be an exorbitation of the line..it is not straight. 1631 R. Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 172 The exorbitation of discipline. 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* I. 12 They are..an Exorbitation and bringing out of Square. 1847 De Quincey *Wks.* (1862) VII. 76 No deliberative body would less have tolerated such philosophic exorbitations from public business.

Exorcise: see Exorcize.

† **Exorcision.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *exorcise*, Exorcize *v.* + -ion.] = Exorcism.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 13 And that is as now of the exorcysyon.

Exorcism (e·ksɔ̄ɪsiz'm, egzɔ̄·ɪsiz'm). Forms: 5–7 exorcisme, (4–5 exorsism, 6 exorcysme, -cyme), 5– exorcism. [ad. late L. *exorcism-us*, a. Eccl. Gr. ἐξορκισμός, f. ἐξορκίζειν: see Exorcize. Cf. Fr. *exorcisme*.

In this and the related words Johnson and nearly all later Dicts. mark the stress on the first syllable; but the second pronunciation is often heard, esp. in *exorcize*, which otherwise is liable to confusion with *exercise*.]

1. The action of exorcizing or expelling an evil spirit by adjuration or the performance of certain rites; an instance of this.

℣ In first quot. misused for *exorcist*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1579 Sorsers & exorsismus & fele such clerkes. *c* 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 3815 Be þe vertu of exorcisme. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 14 And that suffyseth as now of the exorcysme & cathecysme. 1550 Veron *Godly Saiyngs* (1846) 44 Ye did give your names, & began to be ground with fastinges & exorcymes. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. (1851) 3 Then was Baptisme chang'd into a kind of exorcisme. 1750 Warburton *Doctr. Grace* II. v. Wks. (1811) VIII. 336 To evince these great Truths, seems to have been the end both of Possessions and of the Exorcisms. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. xxiv, The spectres whom no exorcism can bind. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* II. 872 An exorcism against the devildom Which plainly held me. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 492 The calm authoritative exorcism restored the broken harmony of her being.

† b. *improperly*. The action of calling up spirits; the ceremonies observed for that purpose; conjuration. *Obs.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, But moste she wrought by nycromancye With exorsismes and conjuracions. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 5 Will her Ladyship behold and heare our Exorcismes? 1602 Dekker *Satiromastix* 183 This ghost of Tucca .. was raised up (in print) by new Exorcismes. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* ii. 37 This root of superstition .. branched forth .. into magic and exorcisms.

2. A formula employed in exorcizing.

1550 Bale *Apol.* 23 b, I found an olde bishoppes ordynary or boke of their exorcismes for church halowinges, etc. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 339 The same Exorcisme is repeated once more. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xxxiv. 306 Morgan..began to utter exorcisms with great devotion. 1755 Young *Centaur* (1757) IV. vi. 251 Here, then, I shall begin my exorcism. Its words must be strange and barbarous, suited to the occasion. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxv, Fortified with..as many exorcisms as his memory could recover, he advanced.

† b. An imprecatory oath. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 225 That prescript forme of exorcisme, whereby the two Decij, both the father and sonne, betooke themselues to all the hellish furies.

Hence **Exorci·smal** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, exorcism.

1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 740 The exorcismal practices of the clergy.

E·xorci·sory, *a.* [f. *exorcise*, Exorcize + -ory.] Serving to exorcize.

1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xliv, The exorcisory cantation of the previous night.

Exorcist (e·ksɔ̄ɪsist, egzɔ̄·ɪsist). Forms: 4–6 exorciste, (6 exerciste), 6– exorcist. [ad. late L. *exorcista*, ad. Gr. ἐξορκιστής, f. ἐξορκίζειν: see Exorcize. Cf. Fr. *exorciste*.] One who exorcizes.

1. One who drives out evil spirits by solemn adjuration, etc.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xix. 13 Summe of the Iewis exorcistis, or coniureris. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. x. (1739) 18 Exorcists, that served to dispossess such as were possessed by the Devil. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772. 344 The exorcist was called in to drive away these evil Genii. 1853 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* 86 A dumb demon, awaits to find a voice..at the summons of an exorcist.

transf. 1877 'Rita' *Vivienne* III. viii, Hard work is the best exorcist for dark hours and painful memories.

b. *spec.* The third of the four lesser orders in the Roman Catholic Church. Cf. Benet.

1560 Becon *Catech.* Wks. (1564) 462 a The exorciste must cast out devils, & say unto the people, that all suche as wyll not communicate, must departe & go awaye. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 245 Acolytes, exercistes, readers, etc. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 174 The office..of an exorcist..[is] no way dependent on the office of a deacon. 1844 Lingard *Anglo Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 133 We soon meet ..with..exorcists..these were ordained.

† 2. One who calls or pretends to call up spirits by magical rites. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 323 Thou like an Exorcist, hast conjur'd vp My mortified Spirit. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III. (1651) 211 The knavish impostures of Juglers, Exorcists, Mass-Priests and Mountebanks.

3. *Comb.*

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. 454 David's sacred Ditty..Exorcist-like chac't Nature's cruel Foe.

Hence **Exorci·stical** *a.*, of or pertaining to an exorcist or to an exorcism.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xviii, And uses an Exorcistical form for the ejecting. 1749–51 Bp. Lavington *Enthus. Method. & Papists* III. (1754) 185 A rare Instance of Exorcistical Virtue. 1827 W. G. S. *Excursion of Village Curate* 128 Exorcistical, necromantical and demonological charms.

Exorcization (eksɔ̄ɪsəizē¹·ʃən). Forms: 4 exorcisacioun, -zacion, exorsisacion, -cyon, -tion, 6 exorcysacyon, 6– exorcisation. [f. next + -ation.] The action of exorcizing; *i.e.* a. of driving out evil spirits by adjuration, etc.; † b. of calling up spirits by magic.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 750 Throu exorcizaciones, To ger spiritis to thame apeir. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 173 Old witches, sorceresses, That usen exorsisations. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 13 And do that solempnyte of exorcysacyon. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 467/2 The booke of exorcisation .. which is sprinkled in the church. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xviii, The Priest's Exorcization in the Names of God..does not excuse him from the guilt of Enchantment. 1684 I. Mather *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 183 To cure diseases, and drive away evil spirits by..exorcizations, etc. 1749–51 Bp. Lavington *Enthus. Method. & Papists* III. (1754) 115 His better Friends..have inserted a Prayer in the Office of Exorcization. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxv. 252 My promised exorcisation of the demon in his stomach.

Exorcize, -ise (e·ksɔ̄ɪsəiz, egzɔ̄·ɪsəiz), *v.* Also 6 exorsize. [(? ad. Fr. *exorcise-r*,) ad. late L. *exorcizāre*, ad. Gr. ἐξορκίζειν, f. ἐξ out + ὅρκος oath.

Owing perh. to association with *exercise*, the spelling *-ise* is now almost universal; the better form *exorcize* is marked in most Dicts. as obsolete.]

1. *trans.* To drive away (an evil spirit) by the invocation or use of some holy name; to call forth, expel. Const. *from, out of.*

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* 35 All vayne & craftye scyences, .. exorcysynge, incautynge & coniurynge. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 141 ℙ 6 Something..in this Comedy..wants to be exorcised more than the Witches. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 21 Touched him on the shoulder with his staff and exorcised the demon. 1870 Gladstone *Glean.* IV. vi. 202 The spirit which devised it, is not exorcised, either from the priesthood or the rural population.

2. To clear (a person or place) *of* evil spirits; to purify or set free from malignant influences.

1645 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 178 They were..exorcised at their entering the church with abundance of ceremonies. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 110 ℙ 5 The Knight..ordered all the Apartments to be flung open, and exorcised by his Chaplain. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 1362 Exorcise his heart So long possest. 1826 W. Jay *Christian Contemplated* ix. 292 This joy exorcises a man, of carnal affection. 1848 Lytton *Harold* XI. ix. 291 Muttering hymns, monks huddled together..as if to exorcise the land of a demon.

3. To call upon (an evil spirit) with a solemn asseveration; to adjure. Also, to conjure up. Now *rare*.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. xii. 412, I doo conjure and I doo exorcise you, by the father, by the sonne, and by the Holy-ghost..that..you doo come unto me. 1649 R. Hodges *Plain. Direct.* 8 His daily exercise is to exorcise or adjure. 1732 Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 44 The devil was exorcised to go out, and enter no more into him. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 406 Having exorcised the dragon in the name of Him who was born of a virgin.

transf. 18.. De Quincey *Wks.* (1871) XVI. 16 Secrets of ages remote from each other have been exorcized from the accumulated shadows of centuries.

Hence **Exorcized** *ppl. a.* **Exorcizement,** the action of exorcizing; exorcizing influence. **Exorcizer** (also 6–7 exorcisor), one who exorcizes. **Exorcizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xviii, The derivation or distribution of these Exorcized Elements into several Superstitious uses. 1679 Puller *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 205 Never.. aneling any with exorcised oil..till, etc. 1782 *Fashionable Follies* I. 102 He .. was become sensible to the exorcisement of holy water. 1873 L. Wallace *Fair God* VII. ii. 452, I am not an evil spirit, to fly the exorcisement of thy bell. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 12 But for the good understanding the which is exorciser that is to be noted. *a* 1806 Horsley *Serm.* (1810) I. x. 230 Things that they had seen done .. by professed exorcisers. 1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* § 45 Their anoylings, their exorcizings. 1664 More *Myst. Iniq.* xviii, Of the Enchanting or Exorcizing of Water [etc.]. 1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* i, The invariable exorcising apparatus of a large venison pasty.

Exorcize, *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The action of the vb. Exorcize.

1863 Thornbury *True as Steel* II. 107 Let us drink to the exorcise of the evil spirit of treachery.

† **Exo·rd,** *v. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *exord-īrī*: see Exordium.] *intr.* To begin.

1613 in R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3).

Exordial (egzɔ̄·ɪdiăl), *a.* [f. L. *exordi-um* + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an exordium; introductory.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 127 To undervalue that, unto which this is but exordial. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 158 ℙ 11 If the exordial verses of Homer be compared with the rest of the poem. 1846 Sir W. Hamilton *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* 905 But it would seem in general, that the exordial movement..is also the central movement.

† **Exo·rdiate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exordi-um* + -ate³.] *intr.* To utter an exordium, begin.

1594 *Zepheria* xxxix. in Arb. *Garner* V. 85 If .. she .. Command thee not to peace, ere thou exordiate!

† **Exo·rdinary,** *a. Obs.* [f. Ex- *pref.*¹ + Ordinary.] = Extraordinary.

1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 233 The approoued priuiledge of any exordinarie power from the Lord.

‖ **Exordium** (egzɔ̄·ɪdiŏm). *Pl.* exordiums, exordia. [L. *exordium*, f. *exordīrī* to begin, f. *ex-* + *ordīrī* to begin.] The beginning of anything; *esp.* the introductory part of a discourse, treatise, etc.; 'the proemial part of a composition' (J.).

[1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiv, Onely they lacke pleasaunt fourme of begynnyng, called in latin Exordium.] 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 515 Saint Paule..doeth with a godly *Exordium* touch the arrogancie of the false Apostles. 1594 Drayton *Idea* 533 Some .. With Flames and Lightnings their Exordiums paint. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. Pref. (1739) 2, I shall consider them jointly, as in way of Exordium to the rest. 1736 West *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 11 My poor little Eclogue..has been condemned..an exordium of about sixteen lines absolutely cut off. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* iii, With this exordium..Nickleby took a newspaper from his pocket. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lvii. (1862) V. 133 Alkibiades started up forthwith—his impatience breaking loose from the formalities of an exordium.

Exordize (e·ksɔ̄ɪdəiz), *v. rare.* [f. Exordi-um + -ize.] *intr.* To make an exordium; to begin.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 596 Mr. Symons .. exordizes with the words 'I have ever held' etc.

† **Exordy.** *Obs.* Anglicized f. Exordium.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* VII. (1554) 167 a, With an exordye her to diffame. — *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (Roxb.) 14 With an exordye of latyn he dide thus expresse, Veste purpurea, etc.

† **Exo·re,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *exōr-āre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *ōrāre* to entreat.] *trans.* To beseech, prevail upon by entreaty; = Exorate.

1598 Tofte *Alba* (1880) 54 Exorde, desirde, intreated, they'le not be.

† **Exo·rn,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 exourn. [ad. L. *exorn-āre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *ornāre* to adorn.] *trans.* To adorn, embellish; = Exornate *v.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1167 Twelve leonnceux ouer sex greces Salomones throne exourned. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XII. i, Whan the matter is founde by invencyon..And by elocucyons famous clerenes Exornate well.

† **Exo·rnate,** *pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *exornāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exornāre*: see prec.] Adorned.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XII. i, Whan the matter is founde by invencyon..And by elocucyons famous clerenes Exornate well.

† **Exo·rnate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *exornāre*: see Exorn.] *trans.* To adorn, embellish.

1539 Taverner *Gard. Wysed.* II. 17 b, Gods propertye is, to garnyshe and exornate the offyce of the magistrat and rulers. 1572 L. Lloyd *Pilgr. Pr.* (1607) 30 Nature was alwayes desirous..to exornate and beautifie her selfe with knowledge. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 142 Their *hemimeris* or halfe foote serued .. to bewtifie and exornate the verse. 1656–81 in Blount *Glossogr.*

† **Exorna·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exornātiōn-em* (used *Rhet.* by Cicero and Cornificius), n. of action f. *exornāre*: see Exorn.]

The action of adorning, the condition of being adorned; decoration, embellishment. Also, an instance, method, or means of embellishment; an adornment. Chiefly *Rhet.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 3 a, The painted colours, and exornacions of Rethorike. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 90 Exornacion is a gorgiousse beautifiynge of the tongue with borowed wordes. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1612) 331 For the greater reuerence and exornation of the present solemnity. 1624 *Gag for Pope* 14 In the Orchards..amongst other exornations and furnitures of comelines, they haue whole trees of Sauine. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xlvi. Wks. XI. 364 Artificial exornations, or words more choice than such as spring out of the matters handled. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 221 Many times repeating..but yet with other words..and exornations.

† Exo·rnatory, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *exornāre*: see EXORNATE *v.* and -ORY.] Concerned with adornment.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 707 The Exornatory Art.

† Exo·rnify, *v. Obs.*—° [f. EXORN + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To deck or garnish.

1613 in R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3).

Exorrhizal, -ous: see EXO- *pref.*

† Exo·rt, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *exort-* ppl. stem of *exorīrī*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *orīrī* to arise.] *intr.* To spring up, issue forth.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 107 Alle myn Aungellys .. crye that grace to man myghte exorte.

Exort(e, obs. form of EXHORT.

Exortacion, -ation, obs. ff. EXHORTATION.

† Exo·rtion. *Obs.* [f. as if ad. L. **exortiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exorīrī*: see EXORT.] The action of arising or (of a leaf) emerging; the point of emergence.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 382 Its fruits..erupt about the exortion of its leafes.

† Exo·rtive, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *exortīv-us*, f. *exorīrī*: see EXORT.] Pertaining to the rising of the sun or to the east.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

† Exo·rture. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **exortūra* f. *exorīrī* (see EXORT).] Rise, origin.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 21 Whiche [processes] rising also from the sides of the Vertebres, do erect their exorture upwardes. *Ibid.* I. 32 From [the ridge of Ilium] .. flow Ligamentes, and the exorture of these Muscles, that constitute the buttockes.

Exoscopic: see EXO- *pref.*

† Exo·sculate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. ppl. stem of L. *exosculārī*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *osculārī* to kiss, f. *oscul-um* a kiss.] *trans.* To kiss heartily.

1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 1623–6 in COCKERAM. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† Exoscula·tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *exosculātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exosculārī*: see prec.]

1. The action of 'exosculating'; a hearty kiss.

a 1560 BECON *Displ. Pop. Mass* (1637) 298, I passe over your..genuflexions..and exosculations. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 522 Asking him forgiveness..which St. James expressed by prayer for him, and exosculation.

2. *Anat.* Anastomosis.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* III. xi. (1678) 64 Pressing the blood on both sides .. until you shall find the exosculation of these vessels.

Exoskeletal, -on: see EXO- *pref.*

Exosmic (eksǫ·zmik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἐξω (see EXO-) + ὠσμό-ς (see EXOSMOSIS) + -IC.] 'Of or belonging to EXOSMOSE' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exosmose (e·ksǫzmōus). *Physics* and *Phys.* [a. Fr. *exosmose*, formed by Dutrochet as if ad. mod.L. *exōsmōsis*: see next. Cf. ENDOSMOSE, OSMOSE.] = next.

1828 *Edin. Jrnl. Science* IX. 104 This action M. Dutrochet calls exosmose or impulse *outwards*, from the Greek words ἐξ *out* and ωσμος, an impulse. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* v. 82 The impairment of the leaves may be attributed to injury from exosmose.

fig. 1888 J. JACOBS *Bidpai* xxxvi, There was an exosmose of ideas and tales between the literate and illiterate.

Exosmosis (eksǫzmōu·sis). *Physics* and *Phys.* [mod.L. (quasi-Gr.), f. Gr. ἐξ-ω (see EXO-) + ὠσμός pushing; = EXOSMOSE. Cf. ENDOSMOSIS.]

The passage of a fluid 'outwards' through a porous septum, to mix with external fluid.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 98/2 There is then a current of ..exosmosis which enters it [the bladder]. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 406 The menstrual, and hæmorrhoidal discharge, is rather analogous to the process of exosmosis.

Exosmotic (eksǫzmǫ·tik). [f. as prec. on Gr. analogies; cf. *anastomosis, anastomotic.*] 'Relating to exosmose' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exosperm, -spore, -sporous: see EXO- *pref.*

Exossate (eksǫ·seit), *v.* [f. L. *exossāt-* ppl. stem of *exossāre* to deprive of the bones, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *oss-, os* bone.] *trans.* To deprive of bones; † to cause (fruits) to grow without stones. Hence **Exo·ssated** *ppl. a.* **Exossa·tion** (of fruits) (see quots.).

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Exossate.* 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 8 Signor Flavio .. reaches Florence, eviscerated, exossated. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 854 *Marg. note*, Experiment Solitary touching Exossation of Fruits. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 138 Another experiment is the exossation of fruit, or causing it to grow without stones or core. 1703 *Art's Improv.* p. xxiii, Exossation of Fruit.

† Exo·sseous, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *exoss-is* boneless (f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *oss-, os* bone) + -EOUS; after *osseous.*] Boneless.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 137 Snailes, a soft and exosseous animal.

† Exo·ster. *Antiq. Obs.* [ad. L. *exōstra*, a. Gr. ἔξωστρα (f. ἐξ (see EX- *pref.*[2]) + ὠθέειν to thrust).] A hanging bridge anciently used by besiegers; also (see quot. from Blount).

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 33 b, Ye engins called..Exosters. 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Exoster*, an ancient Engine for war; now used for a Petard to blow open a Port or Gate. 1692–1732 in COLES.

Exostome: see EXO- *pref.*

† Exo·stosated, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 8 exhostosated. [f. as next + -ATE + -ED [1].] Affected with exostosis; = EXOSTOSED.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) L iij b, It was carious, and exhostosated.

Exostosed (eksǫ·stoᵘzd), *ppl. a.* [ad. Fr. *exostosé*, f. *exostose* EXOSTOSIS: see -ED[1].]

1. Affected with exostosis.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 96, I..found the..sixth of the true Ribs..exostosed. *Ibid.* 320 You may see..an exostosed Ridge. 1766 JUSTAMOND in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 270 An entire tibia, exostosed and carious.

¶ 2. Having an external bony covering; = EXOSKELETAL. *rare.*

1887 E. D. COPE *Origin of the Fittest* 46 The cartilaginous, osseous, and exostosed..characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera.

‖ Exostosis (eksǫstōu·sis). [mod.L., a. Gr. ἐξόστωσις (Galen) outgrowth of bone, f. ἐξ (see EX- *pref.*[2]) + ὀστέον bone.]

1. *Path.* a. The formation of bone on another bone, or on some other structure in the body. b. *concr.* A bony tumour found upon a bone or cartilage.

a. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 32 Tumours growing near, and compressing the surface of bones, frequently occasion a degree of exostosis.

b. 1736 FREKE in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 369 It may be said to come under the Denomination of an Exostosis. 1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm. Hist. & Cure Dis.* xi, Except some exostoses of the vertebræ of the thorax. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 220/2 Exostosis appears most frequently on the upper jaw. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. xii. 23 Bony exostoses on the legs [of a horse] caused by too much travelling on hard roads.

2. *Bot.* 'A diseased condition in plants, in which hard masses of wood are produced, projecting like warts or tumours from the main stem or roots' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Exostotic (eksǫstǫ·tik), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -OTIC.] Of or pertaining to exostosis; of the nature of an exostosis.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 460/1 We distinguish a node from a truly exostotic growth by the rapidity of its formation. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eyes* 35 Exostotic spiculæ.

† Exostracism (eksǫ·străsiz'm). *Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἐξοστρακισμός, f. ἐξοστρακίζειν: see next.] = OSTRACISM.

[1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 275 Ostracismon, or Exostracismon, was no ordinary punishment for any fault committed]. 1617 T. LYDYAT in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 58 Themistocles's expulsion or exostracism from Athens. 1697 BENTLEY *Ep. Themistocles* (1836) 183 The Letters had a worse exostracism than their author. 1699 — *Phal.* 89 Banish'd ..by way of Exostracism.

Exostracize (eksǫ·străsəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. ἐξοστρακίζειν, f. ἐξ (see EX- *pref.*[2]) + ὀστρακίζειν to OSTRACIZE.] *trans.* To banish by ostracism; also *fig.* Hence **Exo·stracized** *ppl. a.*

1838 F. LIEBER *Man. Pol. Ethics* I. 429 The exostracised citizen was not punished. 1872 F. HALL *False Philol.* 70 This word [bountiful] which Mr. White exostracizes.

Exoteric (eksǫte·rik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *exōteric-us*, a. Gr. ἐξωτερικ-ός, f. ἐξωτέρω, compar. of ἔξω outside.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the outside; external. Now only with some allusion to sense 2.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. (1662) p. vi, An Exoterick Fence or exteriour Fortification about Theologie. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Wks. 1825 III. 127 This motive appears to have been always exoteric, viz. a love of order and tranquillity. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* (1839) I. 50 All the knights and ladies and dragons and giants in their outward and exoteric sense. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 60 Charged with the exoteric and material parts of several..functions.

b. *Phys.* 'Applied to those periodic, vital phenomena, which result from causes external to, and independent of, the organism.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

2. Of philosophical doctrines, treatises, modes of speech, etc.: Designed for or suitable to the generality of disciples; communicated to outsiders, intelligible to the public. Hence of disciples, etc.: Belonging to the outer circle; not admitted to the esoteric teaching. Of an author: Dealing with ordinary topics; commonplace, simple. Opposed to ESOTERIC, q.v. for the history of the words.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 232/1 The Discourse and Doctrine which he [Aristotle] delivered to his Disciples was of two kinds. One he called Exoterick. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. iii. Wks. (1811) III. 58 He divided his disciples into two classes; the one he called the Esoteric, the other, the Exoteric. *a* 1754, 1768 [see ESOTERIC A. 1]. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 1 July an. 1763, With an air of superiority, like that of an esoterick over an exoterick disciple of a sage of antiquity. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 210 Plato like Pythagoras had exoteric and esoteric opinions. 1870 R. C. JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 44/2 As if Apollo were an exoteric name for the Sun. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 153 In mind and temperament too exoteric for a mystic.

3. *transf.* a. Current among the outside public; popular, ordinary, prevailing. b. Qualifying a personal epithet: That is such exoterically, or with regard to his popular utterances.

1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* xxxvi, This exoteric practice goes on to this hour among literary performers. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. 6 Such..is the exoteric public conviction about these sublime establishments in Downing Street. 1876 [see ESOTERIC A. 2].

B. *sb.*

1. *pl.* (after Gr. τὰ ἐξωτερικά) Exoteric doctrines; exoteric treatises.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iii. *note* Wks. (1811) III. 359 In his exoterics, he gave the world both a beginning and an end. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 31 Our exoterics will run directly contrary to our esoterics.

2. An uninitiated person, an outsider.

1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 19 The Philadelphians have many things to say that cannot be declared among the Exotericks. 1824 MACAULAY *Crit. Ital. Writers* Misc. Writ. & Sp. (1889) 51, I am an exoteric—utterly unable to explain the mysteries of this new poetical faith.

Exoterical (eksǫte·rikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *S. Ambrose* Pref., Two sorts, one exotericall, which is in common and civill use. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 189 Aristotle was wont to divide his Lectures .. into Acroamatical and Exoterical. *a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess., Monotheism* § 11 in Wks. 1754 IV. 235 Exoterical, or publick doctrines. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* Introd. p. v, A loose, vague, and popular kind of language; such as would be the best suited indeed to an exoterical discourse. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 32 His partisans have resorted in his defence to his exoterical writings.

Exoterically (eksǫte·rikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an exoteric manner; in a style suited to the uninitiated.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. iii. Wks. (1811) III. 90 The subject..must needs be handled exoterically. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 43 [The] Dingy Priest..preaches forth (exoterically enough) one little textlet from the Gospel of Freedom. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. vii. (1868) 304 He may have represented him exoterically as a human being.

Exo·tery. [? f. Gr. ἐξωτέρω + -Y[3]. (But prob. a misprint.)] Exoteric doctrine or instruction.

1763 [see ESOTERY].

Exotheca, -thecal, -thecium: see EXO- *pref.*

Exotic (egzǫ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *exōtic-us*, a. Gr. ἐξωτικός, f. ἔξω outside. Cf. Fr. *exotique.*]

A. *adj.*

1. † a. Belonging to another country, foreign, alien (*obs.*). b. In narrowed sense: Introduced from abroad, not indigenous. Now chiefly of plants (in popular language with added sense of 'not naturalized or acclimatized'); also, of words, forms of speech or writing, fashions, etc.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iii, Magick, Witchcraft, or other such exotick arts. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. § 3. 98 As Exotick observers deliver, it groweth upon Almond trees. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. xii. 38 It was an exotick and forain territory. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 34 [The] Mulbery is..an exotique plant. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Wales* (1685) 27 [Welsh] hath the least mixture of Exotick words of any now used in Europe. 1756 FOOTE *Engl. ret. fr. Paris* Wks. 1799 I. 123 I'll have these exotic attendants..sent post to the place from whence they came. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Hughes*, The Italian Opera, an exotick and irrational entertainment. 1793 MURPHY *Tacitus* (1805) I. 235 And invited to reign over them an exotic king. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 78 Rome had cast much of her literature in her own moulds before these exotic models had begun to domineer. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 23 The exotic class of the order.

† c. Drawn from outside; extrinsic. Also, Foreign in character, alien *to. Obs.*

1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. conc. Wind* 56 They run streaming between two Mountains..and are guarded on all sides from the inroads of other Exotique Winds and Air. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 473 These and the like Practices, strange and exotick to the Primitive and Christian Faith and Worship. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 79 An absolute necessity of some exotic helps.

2. a. Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of a foreigner, or what is foreign (now *rare*); hence † b. Outlandish, barbarous, strange, uncouth (*obs.*).

a. *a* 1659 BP. MORTON *Episc. Justified* (1670) 51 Mr. Selden, the Ornament of our Nation for Exotick Learning. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 34 An exotick habit and demeanor, added to other foreign accomplishments. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 167 When shall the European families drive the exotic tyranny for ever from their shores! 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* viii. 230 The exotic extraction of one of the Original Tribes.

b. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 295 Entring the City..in that exoticke and barbarous garbe. 1630 BRATH-

WAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 149 The boarish and exoticke speech of Diogenes. **1634** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 224 Lest your entreated patience turne into exoticke passion. **1720** Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. x. 252 A Man, who would make this the Rule of his Conduct, Passes for an Extraordinary, Singular..and Exotick spirit. **1739** Cibber *Apol.* xi. 312 In his dealing with so exotick a Partner. **1815** Scott *Guy M.* xxix, I have not the poor satisfaction of interesting a human being—not even the exotic monster of a parson.

B. *sb.*

1. A plant, formerly also an animal, of foreign extraction; in popular language, a foreign plant not acclimatized or naturalized.

c **1645** C. Morton *An Enquiry* 2 The crane is an exotick. **1672** Grew *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 8 All Exoticks..may probably be reduced to some such Domesticks. **1762–71** H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 294 In the bishop of London's garden at Fulham are many exotics of very ancient date. **1796** C. Marshall *Garden.* xix. (1815) 387 What has been said of Geraniums, applies to all..Exotics. **1812** *Rees's Cycl.* s.v., The generality of exotics..do not thrive in England without some peculiar care and culture. **1846** J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. Introd. 4 Potatoes were first..cultivated as a rare exotic.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1795 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XVII. 410 The Welsh is wholly self-derived, and free from exotics. **1823** Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. iii. (1865) 19 Roast veal, or..griskin (exotics unknown to our palates). **1849** H. Rogers *Ess.* II. vi. 303 Other systems of religion are usually delicate exotics, and will not bear transplanting. **1858** Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) II. viii. 543 In a country like Spain, a great bank was an exotic which might live with art but could never thrive by nature.

2. A person of foreign origin; a foreigner. *rare.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 516 Proclamations were every where set up against exotics. **1763** Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) I. 80 One other exotic, too, I must not forget: Arthur Murphy, gent. **1841** Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 230 An exotic, with a pale face, and from across the ocean. **1863** Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* vi. 159 These same exotics are received by our easy, gullible brethren with 'outstretched arms'.

Hence † **Exo·ticness,** exotic or foreign quality.

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 697 The very exoticknesse of the workemanship.

† **Exo·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -al.]

1. Of foreign origin or growth; imported from abroad; = Exotic *a.* 1.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxii. xxiv, We may both preserve and recover our health..without these exotical and forraine drugs. **1672** H. Dodwell 2 *Lett. of Advice* (1691) 204 Most of them [certain canonized Heroes] are exotical (which is the reason of their strangeness in the Greek). **1678** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 309 This word Ἀθηνᾶ..was not originally Greekish, but exotical.

2. Of or pertaining to foreigners, or a foreign country; foreign; hence barbarous, outlandish, strange; = Exotic *a.* 2.

1608 Bp. Hall *Epist.* I. viii, Many..have brought nothing from forraine countries, but mishapen cloathes, or exoticall gestures. **1641** 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ.* xvi. 207 Nor did we ever intend to affixe those exoticall positions of unsound teachers..upon her. **1716** M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 51 Of the same Colour and Complexion with some Sectary exotical Tenets.

Hence † **Exo·tically** *adv.*, in an exotic, foreign, or outlandish manner. † **Exo·ticalness,** the quality or state of being exotic.

1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 116 A great train of horsemen and trumpeters clad exotically. **1730–6** Bailey (folio), *Exoticalness*; whence in mod. Dicts.

Exoticism (egzɒ·tisiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] a. Tendency to adopt what is exotic or foreign. b. Exotic character; an instance of this, anything exotic; *esp.* a foreign idiom or expression.

1827 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 503 The Greek original..is tainted with many exoticisms and other defects. **1837** *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 641 Academic forcing houses for the promotion of exoticism. **1887** F. Robinson *New Relig. Med.* 31 An opposite extreme, tending to exoticism.

Exotism (e·ksŏtiz'm). [ad. Fr. *exotisme*, f. *exotique*: see Exotic and -ism.] Resemblance to what is foreign; a foreign 'air'.

1811 E. Jerningham in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 328 A kind of energetic Exotism that tells me that the portrait is very like.

Exoucontian: see Exucontian.

† **Exousia·stic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἐξουσιαστικ-ός, f. ἐξουσιάζειν to exercise authority, f. ἐξουσία authority.] Of or pertaining to authority; authoritative.

1688 Renwick *Serm.* (1776) 539 The exousiastick power of trying, sending and authorising office-bearers in the church is made void. *Ibid.* 568.

† **Expalpate,** *v. Obs.*–°. [f. L. *expalpāt-* ppl. stem of *expalp-āre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *palpāre* to pat + -ate[3].] *trans.* To get by flattery.

1623–6 in Cockeram.

Expand (ekspæ·nd), *v.* Pa. pple. 5 expande. [ad. L. *expandĕre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *pandĕre* to spread. Cf. OF. *espandre*, mod.F. *épandre* to diffuse, scatter: see Spand.]

1. *trans.* To spread out; to spread out flat or smooth; to open out, unfold; †to remove the folds or wrinkles from, to smooth (the forehead); also, to spread out to view, display. *lit.* and *fig.*

1432–50 [see Expanded]. *a* **1667** Cowley *Ess. Avarice* 130 You laugh now, and expand your careful Brow. **1695** Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 264 The upper..Stratum that was expanded over those Valleys and Plains. **1706** J. Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 145 Money, like a mistress coming in view, expanded its charms. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* xii. 105 Expand thy sails, Ply the strong oar, and catch the nimble gales. **1768** Beattie *Minstr.* ii. xxvii. Where yon oak expands her arms. **1770** Gibbon *Autobiog.* (1796) 136 The descent of Eneas..to the world of spirits, expands an awful and boundless prospect. **1801** Southey *Thalaba* vi. xx, Here the rose expands Her paradise of leaves. **1848** L. Hunt *Jar Honey* x. 132 Sicily then lay expanded like a map beneath our eyes. **1877** J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 52 Stoles as a rule should not be expanded at the extremities.

b. To develop what is implicit in (a statement); to write out in full what is expressed by (a graphical contraction). Also in *Alg.* to work out the processes indicated by the terms of a contracted expression and state the result in full; to express at length in a series.

1802 Woodhouse in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 88 $x^{r}(1+x)^{-1}$ must be expanded, and the integrals of the several terms taken. **1858** Todhunter *Algebra* 296 Expand each of the following expressions to four terms. **1860** Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xx. § 824 Let us examine, expand, and explain this fact. *Mod.* The editor has expanded the contractions in the MS.

† c. To give ample utterance to, 'pour out' (one's feelings); *refl.* to manifest unrestrainedly one's feelings; to overflow. *Obs.* Cf. Fr. *épancher.*

1656–81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Expand*, to declare or utter. **1660** tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* I. ii. 19 He takes pleasure to expand himself in acts of goodness towards his creatures. **1801** Fuseli *Lect. Art.* i. (1848) 357 The adoring figure of a priest..expanding his gratitude at the shrine of the god whose arrows avenged his wrongs.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To spread itself out; to unfold, open out; to develop. Const. *into, to.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 859 Expand on hie, ga far about the wall. **1680** Dryden *Epit. Sir P. Fairborne's Tomb*, Like rising flames expanding in their height. **1684** R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 32 Stars that will expand in flame, and appear like natural Stars. **1764** Goldsm. *Trav.* 6 A weary waste expanding to the skies. **1776** Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 675 Flowers..expand at 6 or 7, and close at 2 in the afternoon. **1856** Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. v. 53 Hailed its folds with three cheers as they expanded in the cold midnight breeze. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* I. viii. 59 Streams..expanding here and there to deep green lakes. **1882** J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 391 The Wickliffite 'Known-men'..of Henry VIII.'s day, expanded into the 'Gospellers' of Edward VI.'s reign.

b. To 'open out'; to grow communicative.

1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. i. (1865) 5 How would he chirp, and expand over a muffin.

3. *trans.* 'To spread out every way' (J.); to cause to fill a larger space; to widen the boundaries, increase the area or capacity of; to dilate, enlarge: a. a material object. Also *refl.*

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 49 What Bodies are expanded by being frozen. **1707** Floyer *Physic. Pulse-watch* 217 All the hot Passions of Anger, Joy, expand the Spirits, and give them a more vehement Motion. **1796** Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 456/1 Air compressed..as soon as the compressing..force is removed, expands itself..to its former dimensions. **1835** Macaulay *Sir J. Mackintosh* Ess. (1854) I. 315/1 [The editor] has thus succeeded in expanding the volume into one of the thickest..that we ever saw. *Mod.* The object of this gymnastic exercise is to expand the chest.

b. an immaterial object. Also *refl.*

c **1645** Howell *Lett.* iv. xxix, Let Christianity expand her self still by a passive fortitude. **1838** Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. xviii, The grand object to which he [Columbus] dedicated himself seemed to expand his whole soul. **1862** Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 333 Would these..changes..diminish or expand the faith..of the Chosen People? **1867** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 626 The longer version only expands, and in no way contradicts, the shorter one.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To increase in bulk, swell; to become dilated or enlarged.

1807–26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 403 To wet the sponge and make it expand. **1816** J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 2 Cast iron expands in passing from the fluid to the solid state. **1854** Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 202 When air is warmed it expands and becomes lighter. **1882** Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 789 The pith very soon begins to become turgid and to expand.

fig.

1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, Her heart expanded in momentary joy. **1836** W. Irving *Astoria* I. 47 Such is a brief outline of the enterprise..which continually expanded in his mind. **1865** Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 18 As his knowledge and power of reasoning expand under instruction. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 28 Sept. 4/7 Our trade with China is steadily expanding.

Expanded (ekspæ·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 5 expande. [f. prec. + -ed[1].] In the senses of the verb.

1. Spread open, outspread, outstretched, extended; † covering an extensive area.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 There is a figge tre soe expande, that mony multitudes of peple may sytte vnder the latitude of oon figge tre. **1667** Milton *P. L.* I. 225 Then with expanded wings he steers his flight Aloft. **1795** Southey *Vis. Maid Orleans* II. 34 A wide expanded den. **1854** Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 316 The animal holds fast by the expanded end of its foot. **1864** Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. § 5 (ed. 3) 310 A wyvern, its tail nowed and wings expanded or. **1875** Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 641 s.v. *Printing*, Roman and Italic types..*expanded* or letters widened horizontally.

2. Increased in area or bulk; enlarged. Also *fig.*

a **1734** North *Lives* I. 272 The husbandmen..were..provided for in his large expanded house. **1807** T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 409 If one part in bulk of this expanded oxygen be mixed with three parts of pure oxygen gas. **1881** Westcott & Hort *Grk. N. T.* App. 9 The embolism, or expanded last double petition.

Hence **Expa·ndedness.**

1829 Bentham *Wks.* (1843) XI. 18 What you say..shows the expandedness and expansiveness of your mind.

Expander (ekspæ·ndəɪ). [f. as prec. + -er.] One who, or that which, expands (in senses of the verb). *Chest expander*: a calisthenic appliance for 'expanding' the chest.

1862 *Lit. Churchm.* VIII. 338/2 Nor can the animus of our 'expanders' [*i.e.* advocates of 'Church Expansion'] be at all doubtful. **1867** Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vii. 183 Great love is the inventor and expander of the frozen powers. **1886** Freeman *Greater Greece, etc.* (*title of Lect.*), George Washington, the Expander of England. **1887** *Scientific Amer.* 18 June 394 A tube expander has been patented for expanding the ends of boiler tubes.

Expanding (ekspæ·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Expand in its various senses. Also *attrib.*

1844 Upton *Physioglyphics* 9 Putting *g*, then, first, and attaching to it its expanding sense. **1866** G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxx. (1878) 517 Expanding of umbrellas.

Expa·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That expands (in senses of the verb).

1. That opens out, or is opening out.

1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 239 Cup with 4 or 5 divisions, expanding, coloured, permanent. **1793** Beddoes *Math. Evid.* p. ix, An unseasonable frost upon the tender petals of an expanding blossom.

2. That increases in bulk, or becomes enlarged.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Expanding-alloy*, such as expands in cooling. *Ibid.*, *Expanding-bit*, a boring-tool whose diameter is adjustable. **1887** *Spectator* 2 Apr. 458/2 Prosperity of many kinds, continuous and expanding, has been the characteristic of the period.

† **Expa·nse,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 expans, 5 expance. [ad. L. *expans-us*, pa. pple. of *expandĕre* to Expand.] = Expanded.

1. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1819 *Pantalogia*, *Expanse*, in botany, expanded, spread out: as the calyx in helianthus. **1823** in Crabb *Techn. Dict.*

2. *Expanse years*: 'When a table contains quantities denoting the amount of a planet's motion during only a few years, viz. from 1 to 20 years, such changes are entered separately under the headings 1, 2, 3, etc. years, which are designated the expanse (or separate) years' (Skeat in *Chaucer's Astrolabe* (1872) Gloss.). Opposed to Collect.

c **1386** Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 547 Neither his collect, nor his Expans yeeres. *c* **1391** — *Astrol.* II. § 45. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Thebes* 380 The yeeres collecte and expance also.

Expanse (ekspæ·ns), *sb.* [ad. L. *expans-um*, neut. sb. f. *expansus*: see Expanse *a.*]

1. That which is expanded or spread out; a widely extended space or area; a wide extent of anything; 'the length and breadth'.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 340 Th' Almightie spake: Let there be Lights High in th' expanse of Heaven. **1711** Pope *Temp. Fame* 436 The smooth expanse of crystal lakes. **1742** Gray *Ode on Eton* 6 Th' expanse..Of grove, of lawn, of mead survey. **1781** Cowper *Expostulation* 9 Her fields a rich expanse of wavy corn. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* ix, The ..blue eyes, with the broad expanse of brow. **1858** Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 18 Hung with broad expanses of black cloth. **1869** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 235 The army crossed over that vast expanse of sand.

fig. **1758** Johnson *Idler* No. 2 ¶ 7 Those who wander at large through the expanse of life.

b. *esp.* in *The expanse*: the 'firmament'. Cf. Expansum.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 1014 Satan..Springs upward..Into the wild expanse. *a* **1711** Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 304 All the Expanse..Was straw'd with Rays of antesolar Light. **1765** Smart *Ps.* cxlviii. (1791) 219 Moon and Stars..Silv'ring in the blue expanse. **1863** R. Young *Lit. Tr. Bible, Gen.* i. 8 And God calleth the expanse Heaven.

2. The action of expanding; the state of being expanded; enlargement, expansion. Also, the amount or distance of expansion; = Expansion 3.

1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1867) IV. lii. 532 To shut off the mighty movement of the great revolt from its destined expanse. **1874** Coues *Birds N. W.* 544 Audubon mentions one nearly ten feet in alar expanse.

† **Expa·nse,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *expans-* ppl. stem of *expandĕre* to Expand. The pa. pple. prob. originated before the vb. as ad. L. *expans-us*: see ed[1].] *trans.* = Expand *v.* 1, 3.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 In Winter men eaten more meate Than in Summer, when expansed in their heate. **1600** Fairfax *Tasso* III. lv. 50 A gentle valley ..Expansed faire and wide. **1610** Guillim *Heraldry* III. xx. (1611) 156 A swan with her wings expansed. **1615** G. Sandys *Trav.* 121 After they had..clozed their iawes; which they expanse against the rays of the Sun. **1642** Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 16. 32 Nature..that lies expans'd unto the Eyes of all. **1642** J. Jackson *Bk. Conscience* 140 God enlargeth and expanseth the hearts of his Saints. **1661** Morgan *Sph. Gentry* I. ii. 17, I shall refer Books born in arms, if open blazoned expansed, if shut clasped. **1705** Hearne *Collect.* 12 Dec., A Book Expansed in Fesse. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Expansed* (in Heraldry), displayed, or set out. **1721–1800** in Bailey.

† Expa·nsed, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Outspread; having a wide expanse or stretch. (See ppl. uses in prec.)

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xv. 26 Let him view th' expansed skies. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 7 The..diversity of colours in her expansed wings. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 20 God Essence gave to Heav'ns Expansed Frame.

Expansibility (ekspæ·nsibi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *expansibilité.*] The quality of being expansible: a. superficially; b. in volume; c. in non-material senses.

a. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1890 *Nature* 2 Jan. 205 The extreme expansibility of oil when floating upon the water.

b. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* I. iii. § 19 [In] atoms of all Fluids, there is some difference in Bulk .. else all Fluids would be alike in .. expansibility. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 462 A greater expansibility in the air enclosed in their Manometers. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* III. i. 81 The expansibility of platinum and glass is nearly the same. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Expansibility*, applied to the condition of an organ which allows of erection.

c. 1857 *National Mag.* II. 277 Proofs .. of the expansibility of human nature. 1882 *Spectator* 8 Apr. 455 The infinite expansibility of House of Commons loquacity.

Expansible (ekspæ·nsĭb'l), *a.* [as if ad. L. **expansibil-is*, f. *expans-* ppl. stem of *expandĕre*: see EXPAND and -IBLE. Cf. Fr. *expansible.*] That can be expanded.

1. That can be opened or spread out.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 89 An intra-uterine speculum with expansible blades.

2. That can be made to occupy or contain a larger space; *esp.* of material substances, capable of expansion by heat, etc.

a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* ii. (1692) 5 Readily expansible.. by Heat. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 401 Whenever water is in a state of evaporation, an expansible fluid, composed of water and fire, is produced. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 70 Glass is less expansible than any of the metals. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 80 The most expansible metal will form the outside or convex surface of the curve, and the least expansible the concave.

b. Of an immaterial object: Capable of being enlarged in scope or operation.

1850 DE QUINCEY in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) II. xvii. 73 The great moving and expansible system of theology. 1884 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* 9 Feb. 727/2 A market ..limited by metes and bounds, so as not to be expansible.

Hence **Expa·nsibleness,** the quality of being expansible; expansibility. **Expa·nsibly** *adv.*, in an expansible manner; so as to be expanded.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Expansile (ekspæ·nsil, -əil), *a.* [f. L. *expans-* ppl. stem of *expandĕre* to EXPAND + -ILE.]

1. Having the property of being expanded; capable of expansion, dilatable.

1776 T. PERCIVAL *Philos. Med. & Exp. Ess.* III. 265 This effect it [heat] produces .. by its expansile power. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 63 Its natural soft .. expansile state. 1793 FORDYCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 5 Expansile and contractile by heat and cold. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* iii. 117 Others have..an expansile gular pouch. 1884 W. C. WILKINSON *E. Arnold* II. vii. 166 The illimitably expansile cloud-land of Hindu philosophy.

2. Of or pertaining to expansion; of the nature of or tending to or capable of producing expansion.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1873 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 465 Expansile movements are greatly deficient or absent.

Expansion (ekspæ·nʃən). [ad. late L. *expansiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expandĕre* to EXPAND.] The action of expanding, the fact or state of being expanded.

I. Spreading out, unfolding, opening out.

1. The action or process of spreading out or unfolding; the state of being spread out or unfolded; the opening of a bud, flower, etc. Also, † a spreading out to view, a display.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 191 The..distance betwixt the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 458 Whereupon there will follow a great expansion of light, with vehement flame. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 101 The Spring of a Watch .. if the String be broke .. flyes out into its fullest expansion. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* I. v. 28 The easie expansion of the wing of a bird. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 145 The gilded clouds in fair expansion lie. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* § 8 (1853) 18 A mob orator, whose brawling mouth open to its widest expansion, [etc.]. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Laurance*, She..knew..The pleasure of the leaf in exquisite Expansion.

b. The detailed expression of what is implicitly contained in a statement; the writing out in full the meaning of graphical contractions. Also in *Alg.* the process of working out a contracted expression (cf. EXPAND 1 b.) and stating the result in full; the result or statement thus obtained.

1858 TODHUNTER *Algebra* xxxvi. § 519 The subject of the expansion of expressions is..properly a portion of the Differential Calculus. *Ibid.* xxxvi. § 524 To find the number of terms in the expansion of any multinomial. 1886 J. EDWARDS *Diff. Calc.* 96 Now assuming the possibility of such an expansion, let, etc.

2. *concr.* Anything that is spread out; an expanse; *esp.* the expanse of heaven, the firmament.

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* i. 6 Let there be a firmament [*marg.* expansion] in the midst of the waters. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 70 This house of God .. is not all of the same materials .. there is a vast difference between the heavenly expansions. 1760 BEATTIE *Lucretius* I. 6 All that lies Beneath the starr'd expansion of the skies. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxvi. (1865) 211 Less time..than it took to cover the expansion of his broad moony face .. with expression. *a* 1845 HOOD *Kilmansegg* cxl, Venus and Mars Are rolling along in their golden cars Through the sky's serene expansion. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 64 Some..flat expansions of hard..rock, afford a kind of irregular pavement.

fig. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 57. 61 That ocean or expansion of wrath.

† 3. Extent; space to which anything is extended. b. Pure space (see quot. from Locke).

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. vii. § 10 The capacious Mind of Man .. extends its thoughts often, even beyond the utmost expansion of Matter. *Ibid.* II. xv. § 1 Distance or Space, in its simple abstract conception .. I call Expansion to distinguish it from Extension, which by some is used to express this distance only as it is in the solid parts of Matter. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV. (1718) 121 Lost in expansion, void and infinite. 1755 in JOHNSON.

4. The action or process of causing something to occupy or contain a larger space, or of acquiring greater volume or capacity; dilatation; an instance of this.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 29 To prove the expansion of glass by heat. 1665 *Ibid.* I. 49 What Bodies are expanded by being frozen, and how that expansion is evinced. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. (1693) 27 The condensation and expansion of any portion of the Air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it. 1782 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 1321. 5 The piston continues to descend by virtue of the expansion of the steam. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 235 They are furnished with tensor muscles, whether proper, or simply by expansion of their tendons. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 319 s. v., Some remarkable examples of expansion are furnished by the influence of sunshine on the Britannia Tubular Bridge. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 874 These movements depend not upon alternate expansion and contraction of the tissue..but, etc.

fig. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 103 My heart Expanssion wants, to thinke what now thou art.

b. of immaterial things.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 19 Spread not into boundless expansions either of designs or desires. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 31 A high education..may..have the effect of preventing the full expansion of genius. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 69, I felt .. an unusual expansion. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* Pref. 7 The love of liberty is simply the instinct in man for expansion.

c. *Comm.* and *Finance.* (*a*) An extension (of business transactions). (*b*) An increase in the amount of the circulating medium. More fully *expansion of the currency.*

1847 CRAIG, *Expansion*, in commerce, an increase of issues of bank notes. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 7/1 In some directions there has been expansion, so that the losses have been partially neutralized.

5. The amount or degree of dilatation.

1790 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 322 The whole expansion of pure spirit from 30° to 100° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, is not less than $\frac{1}{25}$th of its whole bulk at 30°. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 32 Taking a proportional part of the difference of the two expansions. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 319 s. v., The expansion of the solid corresponding to two degrees of the thermometer, is twice the expansion which corresponds to one degree.

6. *concr.* a. An expanded or dilated portion. b. A product of expansion; what (a thing) is expanded into.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vii. 261 This lake [Geneva] is simply an expansion of the river Rhone. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 178 A man has a personal work .. and a public work .. which is the expansion of the other. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. (1869) 239 The structure .. of the sensory expansion in which the optic nerve terminates. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 544 The membranous expansions or appendages.

7. *Steam-engine.* The increase in bulk of the steam which takes place in a partially filled cylinder after communication with the boiler is cut off.

The improvement introduced by Watt's patent of 1782 consisted in the economizing of steam by allowing the piston to be propelled, during the latter portion of its excursion, by the 'expansion' of the steam first introduced. An engine in which this is done is said to work 'by expansion'. A *double* (or *triple*) *expansion* engine is one in which the steam passes from one cylinder into another, so that the expansive force is used twice (or thrice).

1782 [see 4]. 1819 *Rees's Cyclop.* XXXIV. sig. M. 2 b (art. *Steam-Engine*), Mr. Watt's principle of expansion. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 817/1 An automatic expansion is one which is regulated by the governor, and varies with the amount of power required. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havrez' Winding Mach.* 80 The engineman must be able to work his engine with a variable expansion with as great ease as an ordinary high-pressure engine. *Ibid.*, MM. Scohy and Crespin..took out a patent for applying a system of expansion to winding engines.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *expansion theory*; **expansion-coupling, -curb, -drum** (see quots.); **expansion-engine** (see 7); **expansion-gear,** an apparatus for cutting off steam from the cylinder at a given point of the stroke; **expansion-joint** (see quots.); **expansion-slide,** a slide belonging to the **expansion-valve,** a valve which shuts off the steam in its passage to the cylinder.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 816/2 **Expansion-coupling.* The coupling represented consists of an expansion-drum of thin copper *x* between the extremities of two pipes *a i*, Fig. 1901, which, in elongating, press the sides of the drum in, and draw them out in cooling. 1847 CRAIG, **Expansion curb*, in Horology, a contrivance for counteracting expansion or contraction. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 816/2 **Expansion-drum*, an arrangement by which an occasional change of speed may be effected. 1847 CRAIG, **Expansion engine.* 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 13/2 These steamers..are provided with triple expansion engines. 1850 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* III. 28 (*heading*) Whitelaw's steam-engine *expansion gear. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havrez' Winding Mach.* 80 MM. Scohy and Crespin add to the regular form of cylinder the expansion gear of M. Meyer. 1849–50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, **Expansion-joint*, a stuffing-box joint connecting the steam pipes, so as to allow one of them to slide within the enlarged end of the other when the length increases by expansion. 1864 WEBSTER, *Expansion-joint*, an attachment of the framing to the boiler, which allows the boiler to expand without bending the framing. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 5 Samples of improved expansion joints. 1848 E. ALBAN *Steam Engine* 261 The *expansion slide is made to act through the motion of the principal slide below. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Studies* VII. 292 Every form of the *expansion theory [*i. e.* the theory that the Iliad is an 'expansion' of a smaller poem]. 1849 FAIRBAIRN in *Mech. Mag.* LI. 255 A new construction of *expansion valves for condensing steam engines.

Expansionist (ekspæ·nʃənist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who advocates a policy or a theory of expansion, *esp.* an advocate of expansion of the currency. Also *attrib.*

1862 *Lit. Churchm.* VIII. 339/1 'We look for the time' (says the Expansionist) 'and doubt not it will come', etc. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 160 Whether the new Secretary .. would be an expansionist or a contractionist. 1884 GOLDW. SMITH *Expansion of Eng.* in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 531 Standing on his historical island, the British Expansionist sees all the other communities of the race revolving round him. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Studies* VII. 292 The expansionists [i. e. those who maintain that the Iliad was 'expanded' from an original shorter poem] therefore have set to work to remove these incrustations. *Ibid.* VII. 295 Fick himself supports the expansionist theory.

Expansive (ekspæ·nsiv), *a.* [f. L. *expāns-* ppl. stem of *expandĕre* to EXPAND + -IVE.]

1. Tending or adapted to expand in volume, to spread over a larger surface, or fill a larger space; having the capacity to expand or develop to larger dimensions; dilatable. Said both of material and immaterial objects.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. i. 3 By increase of swift expansive light The lost Horizon was apparent growne. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 28 No more Th' expansive atmosphere is cramp'd with cold. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 4 Water is composed .. of a fluid expansive ether. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boërland* 148, I changed my cartridge for another with an expansive ball. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 96 The heightened temperature..bringing about in the expansive materials the movement of dilatation.

b. Of persons, their affections, utterances, etc.: Freely going out, effusive, open.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 137 It is said our affections .. to France have been more expansive. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x. 98 That ripe and discreet age which invites confidence and expansive utterance. 1884 F. CHANCE in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. X. 397/1 We English are not an expansive people.

2. Of a force, a movement or tendency: Acting in the direction of expansion; directed towards expansion: a. within the object or substance itself; b. in some other object.

a. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 471 This expansive motion of the air. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* viii. 103 These stones being lodged in a Cement extremely hard, their expansive endeavour was rendered ineffectual. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 20 The intumescence of nations would have found its vent like all other expansive violence. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 143 The steam .. from its expansive power, will press [etc.]. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 199 Impelled by the expansive movement of his own irrepressible soul. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. I. 95 The liquid .. may force a column of mercury to an elevation marking the expansive tendency. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. (1862) I. 300 The expansive force of Grecian intellect.

b. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 170 Such is the rarefying and expansive force of this element [fire]. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 85 The direct genial expansive virtue of some great moral sun. 1886 CROLL *Climate & Cosmol.* 253 This internal pressure .. acts on the mass of ice as an expansive force.

3. Of or pertaining to expansion. Of an engine, process, etc.: Involving or depending upon the principle of expansion.

1782 *Specif. of Watt's Patent* No. 1321. 4 The said new or expansive engine. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 33 In the expansive principle of rifles. *Ibid.* 353 The principles of the expansive rifle. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 8/1 These messages were printed exactly as he sent them, and did not undergo any 'expansive' process.

4. a. Of material things: Expanding over or occupying a large surface or space; having wide bounds, broad, extensive. b. Of immaterial things (*e.g.* thoughts, designs, sympathies): Having a wide range; comprehensive.

1806 T. SURR *Winter in Lond.* I. iv. 64 It was situated.. on the borders of an expansive lake. 1813 EUSTACE *Tour Italy* ix. 204 A more expansive and generous compassion for the fate of cities and states. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* Pref. 16 If an observer were to take an expansive view of India. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 72 The intellect of Laud was neither expansive nor elevated. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 175 He had the character..of being remarkably handsome..his forehead expansive. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* i. 12 That enlightened and expansive charity..which should recommend the Christian profession. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 137 Czar Alexander was more expansive, and wished to call the Pacific *my ocean.* 1890 *Standard* 10 Mar., We doubt .. whether expansive skirts of the old style will 'catch on' in America.

Expansively (ekspæ·nsivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an expansive manner; at large, extensively. With respect to the steam-engine: On the principle of expansion.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 160 Very little power is lost by working the steam expansively. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XI. iii, Voltaire, at his leisure in Brussels.. writes much more expansively. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 100 The Absolute going forth expansively.. is Nature. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havrez' Winding Mach.* 93 For throttling of the steam through the regulator will be substituted working expansively.

Expansiveness (ekspæ·nsivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being expansive.

1. a. Tendency to expand. b. Wide-spreading character or nature.

1829 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) XI. 18 What you say on this subject shows the expandedness and expansiveness of your mind. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xiv. 172 The..affections of the Apostle Paul..tending to expansiveness rather than concentration. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xii. (1860) 122/2 The scenery..was imposing..from its bare and lonely expansiveness. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *The Parish* 11 While the..expansiveness of the Common Law will be thus shown. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ix, That would restrict the expansiveness of trade. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 96 The ..expansiveness of the gaseous elements.

2. Absence of reserve in feeling or speech; genial frankness, freedom, openness; unrestrained flow of sympathy or conversation.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 115 That expansiveness which is the essence of the poetic element. 1862 MRS. GORDON in H. A. Page *De Quincey* (1877) I. viii. 160 In the expansiveness of his own heart. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 45 Gifted female friends..can praise with a large, ungrudging expansiveness. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 520 In the expansiveness of private conversation. 1883 G. A. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 95/1 Who greeted Miles with..noisy familiarity and expansiveness.

Expansivity (ekspænsi·vĭti). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = EXPANSIVENESS.

1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau* Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 231 Offences (of elasticity or expansivity) have accumulated. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 612 The expansivity and soaring heavenwardness of the gases have full play.

Expansometer (ekspænsǫ·mĭtəɪ). [f. EXPANSION + -(O)METER, after *electrometer*, etc.] (See quot.)

1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* vi. 119 One of my earliest attempts at original contrivance was an Expansometer—an instrument for measuring in bulk all metals and solid substances.

‖ **Expa·nsum.** *Obs.* [L., neut. of *expansus*, pa. pple. of *expandĕre* to EXPAND. Adopted by scholars of 16–17th c. as lit. rendering of Heb. רקיע *rāqīa*ʿ (Vulg. *firmamentum*, AV. *firmament*).] = EXPANSE *sb.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 1 (1643) 54 The Expansum, or stretching out of the Heavens. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II. (1684) 39 The common People usually think the Rain to proceed from some Waters in the Expansum. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xxv. 314 The mercy of God [is] a vast expansum and a huge Ocean. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 403 Till the whole expansum was cleared of these gross and opaque parts of matter.

† **Expa·nsure.** *Obs.* [f. L. *expans-* ppl. stem of *expandĕre* to EXPAND + -URE.] a. The process of expanding; expansion. b. = EXPANSE *sb.* 1.

1606 CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* v, All your parts employ, And suit Night's rich expansure with your joy. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* IV. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 70 My immortall part admits expansure. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 317 Such expansure of his beams he [the sun] thrust out of his throne.

† **Expa·pillate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *expapillāt-us* bared to the breast, f. *ex-* out + *papilla* nipple.] 'To lay the breasts open to the paps' (Cockeram 1623–6).

‖ **Ex parte, ex-parte** (e:kspā·ɪti), *adv.*, chiefly *attrib.* as quasi-*adj.* [L. phrase *ex* out of + *parte*, abl. of *pars* part, side.]

1. *Law.* On one side only: said respecting an affidavit, application, commission, evidence, testimony, etc. (See quots.)

1672 COWEL *Interpr.* s. v., A Commission *ex parte*, is that which is taken out and executed by one side onely. 1779 J. REED in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 277 No ex parte testimony ought to be received by the Court. 1839 HOLTHOUSE *New Law Dict.* s. v., An Ex-parte application to the court is an application made by one party only. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 854 An exparte affidavit may be admitted to prove pedigree.

2. *transf.* Of statements, etc.: Made with respect to, or in the interest of, one side only.

1812 LD. PALMERSTON *Parl. Deb.* 21 Dec., *Ex-parte* statements like the present. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 346 Ex parte statements, to which the accused had no opportunity of replying. 1856 READE *Never too late* XXIV, I object to an *ex parte* statement from a personal enemy.

† **Expa·tiate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *ex(s)patiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ex(s)patiārī*: see next.] Equivalent to the later EXPATIATED. In quots. Widespread; laid at full length.

1702 DE FOE *Reform. Manners* 30 There lye the Seeds of high expatiate Sin. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* XXVII. 186 Stretch him out, like the prophet on the dead..Bound and prone, expatiate with nice art To the invenient horror.

Expatiate (ekspē·ʃi,ēt), *v.* Also 7 exp-, exspaciate, 6–8 exspatiate. [f. L. *ex(s)patiāt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)patiārī*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *spatiārī* to walk about, f. *spatium* space.]

1. *intr.* To walk about at large, to roam without restraint; to move about freely in space, wander at will. Now somewhat *rare* in lit. sense.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. p. xxi, I have more exspatiated yn this Campe then they did. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 429 Wherein this ætheriall body might expatiate and disport it selfe. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 16 They will expatiate and dance the Hay in circling motions. *a* 1760 J. H. BROWNE *Design & Beauty* Poems (1768) 102 He not content the shallow shore to keep Dauntless expatiates in the boundless deep. 1765 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 308 You will .. catch the breezes on the coast of Taranto .. expatiate to the very toe of the continent. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geol.* I. 258 Workmen ..by expatiating from Europe, have improved their condition. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 236 He..has it in his power to expatiate where he will. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 275/2 Winter-flies .. crawl out .. to expatiate in the sun. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XII. i. (1876) 435 Points upon which the cattle expatiate.

b. Said of the eye, or hand.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 20 In this Cephalical compression to the sides, the Eyes more freely expatiate to the back-parts. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 ₱ 2 Where the Eye has Room to range abroad, to expatiate at large on the Immensity of its Views. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxii. (1859) II. 252 The hand of a skilful musician expatiates over the keys of the most complex organ.

c. *fig.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. Notes 37 So farre haue the indigested reports of..Monkish inuention expatiated out of the lists of Truth. 1650–3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 373 Ambition finds not room enough for her swelling to expatiate in. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 321 But I expatiate too much into the Subject of Predication. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vii, Without farther expatiating from the subject. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* vi. 84 The flighty imagination of those who..expatiated in the wilds of fiction. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 35 We .. expatiate into that which is infinite.

† d. *trans.* (Cf. *to walk the road.*) *Obs. rare.*

1627 J. CARTER *Exposition* 109 The ungodly..enter in.. at the broad gates, and expatiate all the fields and countrie.

2. To speak or write at some length; to enlarge; to be copious in description or discussion. Const. *on, upon.* Also in *indirect passive.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I. Notes 18 But you blame me thus expatiating. 1655 CROMWELL *Sp.* 22 Jan. (Carlyle), I could not say more upon this subject if I listed to expatiate thereupon. 1721 BERKELEY *Prevent. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 207 Ancient orators used to expatiate in praise of their country. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 14 Frequently as the topic is expatiated upon. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 17 Those who expatiate with delight on the wonders and the sublimities of creation. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. Pref. 7 The remarkable deficiency of our recent literature .. has constantly tempted me to expatiate.

† 3. *trans.* To enlarge, extend, expand (territory, etc.); to spread abroad (glory, shame); to exalt, magnify; to spread wide (the arms). *Obs.*

1603 *Patient Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 22 Sir Owen, and signors both, do not expatiate my obloquy. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 Princes expatiate their dominions. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 6 The symmetry and exact order of which .. expatiated the glory of their valor almost thorowout the Continent. *Ibid.* 125 A benign umbrage expatiates little spires of grass into the magnitude of Lawrels. 1668 *The Rivals* 17, I would expatiate my Wanton arms. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 189 Where after a little space the channel is well-nigh expatiated so broad as the Thames at London.

† b. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

1620–55 J. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 34 Salisbury Plain .. expatiates it self through the Middle of Wiltshire. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 107 The Jordan .. expatiateth itself into the waters of Merom. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 98 The Crown-vein..Expatiates in a large tract from the right Eare. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 287 This dead condition..is not to expatiate unto 1260 days. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 48 The Stock of Wealth a Nation possesses must expatiate, or it is of no Benefit to the Publick.

† c. 'To let loose, to allow to range' (J.). *refl.* only; = 1 b. and 2. *Obs.*

1659 *Instruct. Oratory* 10 The best way therefore is, to give it [the Wit] leave to expatiate itself in its work. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 21 The thoughts being licens'd to expatiate themselves. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Greg. Naz.* 296 Nazianzen .. welcom'd his Arrival with an Oration, wherein he expatiated himself in his praises for the Nobility of his birth. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Painting* § 70 A Subject which shall .. afford .. Art an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate it self.

d. *nonce-use.* To develop (views).

1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 8 Mr. Carlyle expatiating from its text his peculiar views of..political economy.

Hence † **Expa·tiated** *ppl. a.*, widespread; cf. sense 3 of vb. **Expa·tiater** (also **expatiator**), one who expatiates. **Expa·tiating** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EXPATIATE; in quot. expansion; cf. sense 3 b of vb. **Expa·tiating** *ppl. a.*, that expatiates; whence **Expa·tiatingly** *adv.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Expatiated*, enlarged. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 62 Th' expatiated Downs Shall wider Scenes display of rural Glee. *a* 1766 PEGGE *Anonym.* v. (1809) 201 The person, intended .. as an Expatiator on the word Endovellicus. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 160 Such is the mind of our expatiater upon flowers. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* (1738) 131 There was no .. room for the division and expatiating of the Vessels. 1789 *Trifler* XXXV. 456 An expatiating and florid diffusion would..weaken and dissolve their close and well-compacted strength. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 16 Why may not the most expatiating Expressions be used in so good a Sense? 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 11/1 A pleasant space into which to turn loose some..expatiating gossiper to talk of what so seemeth him best. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxi. 131 What a folly..to be so expatiatingly sincere.

Expatiation (ekspē·ʃi,ēi·ʃən). [f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.] The action of expatiating.

1. The action of walking abroad, or wandering at large; also, an instance of the same. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, opportunity or room for expatiating. *rare.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. 115 There are no other Errors, or manifest Expatiations in Heaven, save those of the seaven Planets. 1647 FARINGDON *Serm. Jas.* i. 27. 2 Take them from the Devil's latitudes and expatiations. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 35 Gladness.. is an expansion, or an expatiation of the said sensitive spirits out of their cells into some larger Meatus. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* iv. (1853) 159 A proper self-love finds in religion a perfect expatiation.

† 2. The action of extending, expanding, or developing; expansion, development. Cf. sense 3 of vb. Also *concr.* an extended portion, a projection. *Obs.*

1612 J. COTTA *Discov. Pract. Physic* II. ii. 94 The unlimited expatiation of so foule wrongs. 1652 BP. HALL *Height Eloquence* p. lii, A periphrasis very often winds up it self in its own expatiation. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* III. 76 Surrey..may be allowed to be a Square (besides its Angular Expatiation in the South-west) of two and twenty miles.

3. The action of discussing at large; extended talk or description.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 277 The tact of the person who has thus had the discretion to turn away the bolt, is the theme of expatiation. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* XV. (1887) 154 This tempting field of interesting expatiation. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 423 The reason is too apparent to need any expatiation. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Jan. 3/4 The whole article is an example..of tamely edifying expatiation.

Expatiative (ekspē·ʃiătiv), *a.* [f. EXPATIATE *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to spread itself out, expansive.

1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus Tyr.* 1, A leech .. with lubricous round rings Capaciously expatiative, which make His little body like a red balloon.

Expatiatory (ekspē·ʃiătəri), *a.* [f. EXPATIATE *v.* + -ORY.] Characterized by or indulging in expatiation.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 468 The method adopted..is more expatiatory. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* vii. 73 Everybody seems to understand the advantage of silence when M. is inclined to be expatiatory.

Expatriate (ekspē·tri,ĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [f. as next, on the analogy of ppl. adjs. from Lat. pa. pples.: see -ATE[2].] A. *adj.* = EXPATRIATED. B. *sb.* An expatriated person.

1812 SHELLEY *Let. to Hitchener* in Hogg *Life* II. 94 An Irishman has been torn from his wife and family .. because he was expatriate. 1818 *Q. Rev.* XIX. 55 Patriots and expatriates are alike the children of circumstances. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 284 These expatriate millions [of Chinese] are accessible to instruction. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 168 But a God took hold of her, The Expatriate.

Expatriate (ekspē·tri,ēit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *expatriāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *patri-a* native land + -ATE[3]. Cf. Fr. *expatrier.*]

1. *trans.* To drive (a person) away from (his) native country; to banish.

1817 G. CHALMERS in *Churchyard's Chippes* 163 Morton was thus expatriated. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. v. 113 This minister, after having been expatriated, outlived his great enemy. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 261 He apologizes at length for proposing to expatriate the negroes.

2. *refl.* (rarely *intr.* for *refl.*) To withdraw from one's native country; in the *Law of Nations*, to renounce one's citizenship or allegiance.

1784 BERINGTON *Hist. Abeillard* (1787) IV. 187 He [Abeillard] indulged the romantick wish of expatriating himself for ever. 1804 COLEBROOKE *Husb. & Comm. Bengal* (1806) 61 *note*, Another person..who has expatriated, or who has removed to other land. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. V. (1862) I. 89 Ætôlus .. having been forced to expatriate from Peloponnêsus. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 40 Sir John Herschel..expatriated himself for years at the Cape of Good Hope. 1889 PHILLIMORE *Internat. Law* (ed. 3) IV. 30 The *status* of aliens, and the capacity of subjects to expatriate themselves under the present English law.

Hence **Expa·triated** *ppl. a.* **Expa·triating** *ppl. a.*, that expatriates (in sense 2 of vb.).

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Pref. in Desobligeant*, The balance of sentimental commerce is always against the expatriated adventurer. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 147 The expatriated landed interest of France. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 384 The ruined and expatriated Protestant Lord. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. XVII. (1862) II. 420 The œkist and some of the expatriating chiefs.

Expatriation (ekspē·tri,ēi·ʃən). [f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.]

1. The banishing a person from his own country; the state of being banished; banishment, exile.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 31 This part of France appears never to have recovered the effects of .. an expatriation. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 524 The longer his expatriation, the greater does this hallucination become. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 92 The expatriation of wealthy merchants.

2. The action of leaving one's country for an-

other; emigration. Also, in the *Law of Nations*, renunciation of one's country.

1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 8 Expatriation being a natural right. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* x. (1847) 107 The bishops and clergy .. sought refuge in expatriation. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xix, The voluntary expatriation of those who have the energy or enterprise to leave the home of their birth. 1889 Phillimore *Internat. Law* (ed. 3) IV. 274 *Expatriation*, Any British subject .. who may..after the passing of this Act..voluntarily become naturalized in such state..shall..be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject.

† **Expecca·tion.** *nonce-wd.* [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + L. *peccāre* to sin: see -ation.] (See quot.)

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* lxiv. 645 It is..this Expeccation..this taking away of Sins formerly committed that restores me.

Expect (ekspe·kt), *v.* Also 7–8 exspect. [ad. L. *ex(s)pect-āre* to look out for, await, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *spect-āre* to look, freq. of *spec-ĕre* to see. Cf. OF. *especter* (14th c.) to await.]

I. To wait.

† **1.** *intr.* To wait; to defer action until some contingency arises. *To expect of*: = sense 2. *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 408 a, He desireth..that Duke Maurice woulde be content to expect so long as he may goe and come. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxi. xlviii. 420 Scipio .. thinking it good to expect of the other Consull his Colleague. 1611 Bible *Heb.* x. 13 From henceforth expecting till his enemies be made his footstoole. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* ii. xii. (1712) 82 A Dog expects till his Master has done picking of the bone. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 15 We must not knock, but expect patiently. 1765 G. Colman *Terence's Comedies* 388 To sit at home, expecting till a kinsman Came..to marry her.

† **b.** quasi-*trans.* with *out*. *Obs. rare.*

a 1664 M. Frank *Serm.* (1672) 497 Men having .. diligently made use of the opportunity, and expected it out.

† **2.** *trans.* To wait for, await. *Obs.*

1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xiv. § 19. 239 Note in Cornelius with what humanitie..he receiued Peter..he called to him his kinsemen and friends, and expected him. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* xi. *Comm.*, Expect the end of an other mans speach, before you beginne to answer. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts N. T.* 223 Yee..eate your owne good cheere not expecting your poorer brethren. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 202 ¶ 5 There was a great crowd in my Antichamber, who expected Audience. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. 92 The .. king of the Goths, instead of expecting the attack of the Legions, boldly passed the Danube. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* ix. xviii, With..talons sheathed The ounce expects his liberty. 1822 Shelley in R. Garnett *Relics* (1862) 189 With what anxiety I expect your news of her health!

b. With indirect question as obj.: To wait to see or know. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

1572 G. Buchanan *Detect. Q. Mary* N j, Do you now expect quhat sentence men chosen agaynst law..haue pronounced? 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 79 All this great fight the Constantinopolitanes beheld .. expecting what should bee the event thereof. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 72, I expected every minute when it would come to downright kick and cuff between 'em. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. vii. 191 While he [Cicero] lay encamped .. expecting what way the Parthians would move. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 20 Mr. Tyrrel .. expected every moment when he would withdraw to another part of the room.

† **c.** Of a destiny, etc.: To be in reserve for, be in store for. Cf. Await 8. *Obs.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xviii. 113 If such fate expect my life, where death strikes I will lie. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* lxxxii. 7 Paraphr. 409 That severe account..of their actions, which after death expects all such. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (ed. 3) III. x. 166 If any other fate expects me, I tast a joy beforehand, in the sure foresight of your punishment. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 280 Prisons expect the wicked.

II. To look for mentally.

† **3.** To look forward to as one's goal or motive.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 24 Good men doe rather expect renowne, then treasure.

4. To look forward to (an event), regard (it) as about to happen; to anticipate the occurrence of (something whether good or evil). Also, to 'look for', anticipate the coming of (a person or thing), the receipt of (anything).

Often with advbs. or phrases indicating time, which by a sort of ellipsis relate to the event 'expected'; e.g. 'I expect him next week'; 'When do you expect payment'?

a. with simple *obj.* When the obj. denotes an action, manifestation, etc., often const. *of, from.*

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 297 *Cassi.* Will you Dine with me to morrow? *Cask.* I. *Cassi.* Good, I will expect you. 1605 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* I. viii. 14, I will expect the woorst, because it may come; the best, because I know it will come. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xli. 263 They that bare rule..and they that were governed, did all expect the Messiah. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* Pref., I expect a Storm of Ill Language. 1724 R. Falconer *Adv. & Esc.* (1769) 83 Finding we could not expect his Life, we prayed for a speedy and painless Release from it. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 104 They expected a visit in a few hours. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 24, I am afraid of ever expecting anything good again. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 18 If he did similar things, he should expect similar punishment. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 533/1 The book is very much what might have been expected from the author. *Mod.* I expect my mother to dinner.

b. with *obj.* and *inf.*; when the action or condition anticipated is that of the subject, with *inf.* alone.

1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 142 The Imperial Garrisons, who were not expected to be ever seen again in those parts. 1660 Willsford *Scales Comm.* 182 A Captain of a Castle expecting to be beleagured, makes good his outworks. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 6, I expect to receive them this week. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 172 They expected us, and we expected to come. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. II. vi. 226 He expected to perform to him one of the most agreeable of all possible services. 1876 Jevons *Logic Primer* 9 Seeing a bright flash of lightning, I expect thunder to follow. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 473/2 We are now daily expecting the question to come again before the Divisional Court.

c. with *clause* as obj.; also with ellipsis of subordinate clause.

1603 Sir D. Carleton in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 245 III. 82 It is exspected the two courts being joyned will produce somewhat extraordinary. 1726 Chetwood *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 74 They did not expect she could ever recover. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* II. ix, This lady was..as well as could be expected for one in her condition. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 79 The Mur..was by no means so bad as we had expected.

d. *absol.*

1779 Johnson *L. P.* Wks. 1816 IX. 170 We love to expect; and when expectation is disappointed or gratified we want to be again expecting. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III. 191 Our King expects—was there no precontract?

¶ **e.** *ellipt.* (*a*) Anglo-Irish (see quot. 1813); (*b*) colloq. (see quot. 1890).

1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* (1815) II. 22 'Sure I tould you he was not expicted, that is if you don't know in England, not expicted to live.' 1845 Mrs. S. C. Hall *Whiteboy* v. 48 Poor Mrs. M.... *isn't expected*—indeed I must ride hard to overtake her. 1890 Farmer *Slang Dict.*, *Expecting*, with child.

† **f.** intr. *To expect for* = to look for. *Obs.*

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Pref., A Sophister .. made a long..Oration..expecting at the end thereof for some great thankes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 98 Travellers .. expecting in an Almanacke for a yeare of Jubile, flie over Sea by flocks towards Rome. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 277 A peace, for which so many people long, and earnestly expect.

5. In sense 4 with various additional notions.

a. In combination with *can*, with expressed or implied negation, this vb. often = 'to look for with reason or likelihood, or without great risk of disappointment'. Cf. *count on, rely on*, in similar connexion.

1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low-C. Warres* Strada to Rdr., A History..which I cannot expect should be either praised or pardoned. 1759 [see Erroneous 3]. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 538 The despotic viceroy soon found that he could not expect entire support from Argyle. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 135 Nor can we be expected to be deeply moved by a form of art that is so unfamiliar to us.

b. To look for as due from another. In stronger sense: To look for (something) with an implied injunction or requisition.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 184 These Negroes .. impart freely of what they have to any civill Traveller, expecting some small retribution for their curtesie. 1650 Cromwell *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) III. 104, I expect it be encouraged. 1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* Pref., There is a Pride of doing more than is expected from us. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 5 Providence furnishes Materials, but expects that we should work them up ourselves. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 72 The unhappy, from whom can be expected no returns either of present entertainment or future service. 1805 Nelson in Southey *Life* ix, [Nelson's last signal] England expects every man to do his duty! 1818 Whately *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 97 Thus I may fairly expect that one who has received great kindness from me should protect me in distress. 1884 *Punch* 6 Dec. 276/1 What do you expect me to do? 1890 Besant *Demoniac* v. 55 The crew won't expect any drink.

† **c.** Hence of things, conditions, etc.: To call for, need, require. *Obs.*

1664 J. Strype in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 181, I am sensible of the charges that a College life doth expect. 1687 J. Boyse in *Thoresby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) I. 93 One assertion in it I could not but think expected greater evidence. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 29 To order the doing of that now, which the Practice of the Navy..would have expected their having done long since.

6. To anticipate that it will turn out to be the case *that*; hence, to suspect, suppose, surmise.

Now *rare* in literary use. The misuse of the word as a synonym of *suppose*, without any notion of 'anticipating' or 'looking for', is often cited as an Americanism, but is very common in dialectal, vulgar or carelessly colloquial speech in England.

1592 Unton *Corr.* (Roxb.) 382 It is expected that the Duke of Guiese's horse was shott under him. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* v. i, The Duchesse is expected fowly bent. 1645 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 346, I..expect they [the forces] are much stronger than I am made believe. 1763 T. Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 186, I say *has been*, because I expect there is one [an opening] no longer. 1785 *Ibid.* I. 384. 1812 — *Writ.* (1830) IV. 177. 1821 Whewell in Todhunter *Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 43, I expect they are of a character which will not set you upon making comparisons. 1856 *Sebastopol* II. xiv. 385, I expect my friend was a paragon of sanctity. 1861 Sir G. W. Dasent *Burnt Njal* I. Pref. viii, It is an old saying, that a story never loses in telling, and so we may expect it must have been with this story. 1877 W. H. Mallock *New Republic* (1878) 184 Now, I expect, Lady Ambrose, that, in its true sense, you know a good deal more history than you are aware of.

† **Expe·ct,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] = Expectation 3.

1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 4 Not for the expect of any vayne glorye. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 70 Speak Prince of Ithaca, and be 't of lesse expect, That matter needless.. Divide thy lips, than, etc.

Expectable (ekspe·ktăb'l), *a.* Also 7 *erron.* expectible. [ad. L. *exspectābilis*, f. *exspectāre*: see Expect *v.* and -able.] To be expected.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 3. 85 Nor is its substantiall conversion expectible in any composition or aliment wherein it is taken. 1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* 18 It is not expectable, that ministers should increase in favor with God and man, unless, etc. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. xviii. 261 In that measure which is expectable from the natural infirmity..of man. 1886 Tupper *My Life as Author* 230 It is expectable they [telescopes] would show us only our own composites in those of other worlds.

¶ [Erron. after Sp. *espectable*, ad. L. *spectābile-m*: see Spectable.] Distinguished, illustrious.

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 175 Expectable gentleman, and magnificent knight. *Ibid.* 197 Right expectable and noble knight, I haue receaued your letter.

† **Expectaltee.** *Obs. rare.* [? Corruption of Sp. *espectante*, one who is on the look-out.]

1654 Whittock *Zootomia* A, Peeces compiled .. out of Plutarchs fulness..would undoubtedly fill the mouth of the most gaping Expectaltee among Readers. *Ibid.* A vij, To all gaping Expectaltees (that look for more than here they are like to finde) my Book replyeth [etc.].

Expectance (ekspe·ktăns). [f. L. *expectantia*, n. of state f. *expectant-em*: see Expectant.]

1. The action or state of waiting for anything. In later use only with mixture of sense 2 in phrase *After long expectance*. Somewhat *arch.*

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1092 At length after long expectance .. they were..brought forth into the field. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 4 In expectance of the others companie. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 20 After a long and fruitless expectance of Succours. *a* 1717 Parnell *Gift of Poetry* (1758) 149 Long expectance of a bliss delay'd Breeds anxious doubt. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* iv, The addresses of both houses after long expectance produced nothing but a report in favour of Wood. 1818 R. Southey in *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 8 The slow season of expectance past, True Love..[might] Requite the sorrows of this hard delay. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* II. 249 Now at length, and after long expectance, they indeed would go into action.

† **b.** With indirect question: The state of waiting to know. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 46 There is expectance here from both the sides, What further you will doe?

2. The action of mentally looking forward to the occurrence of anything, or to the coming of any one; anticipation; = Expectation 2 and 3. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1640 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 64 Great expectance their is of a happy Parliament. *a* 1641 Bp. R. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 427 They..make him stay, and stand without in expectance a whole yeere. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xc, Their expectance of being better used abroad. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 330 Some particular person in whom that general expectance might centre. 1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 173 The thirst did feel abatement of its edge E'en from expectance.

b. In phrases *Against, beyond expectance, to answer expectance.* ? *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* x. § 1. 74 They answere not expectance. 1659 *Lady Alimony* v. vi. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 365 Who..rais'd their ruin'd fortunes Above expectance! 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* IV. xvii, When any thing happens against the expectance of the mind.

† **c.** The state or condition of being expected. In phrase, *In expectance*. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Expectative..Benefices conferez en expectative*, in reversion, or expectance. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 127 In hope and expectance he hath the reversion of heaven and happiness.

† **d.** A resource from which results are expected. Cf. *hope*. *Obs.*

a 1668 Davenant *Siege of Rhodes* Wks. (1673) 33 Being to their last expectance driven, Ianthe, now they cry!

† **3.** Ground, reason, or warrant for expecting; prospect of attaining to something. Cf. Expectancy 2 b, 4, Expectation 4, 4 b. *Obs.*

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 373 The expectance of the Crowne in Right .. rested in this Edgar. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1385 Being a man of small fortune, and little expectance in his owne countrey. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low-C. Warres* IX. 36 There could be no exspectance of a forrein expedition. 1701 N. Wilson in Keble *Life Bp. Wilson* (1863) I. 158 Wishing that they may live so as to have a just expectance of that blessed immortality. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* I. ii. 7 Having a good estate in possession; fine expectances besides. 1793 Mrs. E. Parsons *Woman as she should be* I. 153 An aunt..from whom he has great expectances.

† **4.** That which is expected. *Obs.*

1684 Z. Cawdrey *Cert. Salvation* 30 Towards his servants he was so just, that he .. gave them all their due Expectances, and, etc.

Expectancy (ekspe·ktănsi). Also 7 expectansie. [ad. L. *expectantia*: see prec. and -ancy.]

† **1.** = Expectance 1. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV*, cxxi, Only this is worth The King's Expectancie.

2. The quality or state of being expectant; often, the action or fact of expecting (= Expectance 2); also, an instance of this; a counting on; a forecast, calculation.

1600 Holland *Livy* 1187 The Macedonians, who depended upon the hope and expectancie of their aid. 1656 Jeanes *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 131 It gives therefore an assured expectancy of a better life after death. *a* 1714 Sharp *Serm.* (1754) I. ii. 34 How often doth a man do that in the fury and ex-

pectancies of lust, for which [etc.]. 1807 COGAN *Eth. Treat. Passions* I. i. 38 According to the degrees of our expectancy of success. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxv, Fortune..loves to confound the calculations and expectancies of humanity. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xl, The first-prompted suspicion..gave way to a more submissive expectancy.

b. *esp.* The position of being entitled to any possession at some future time, either as a remainder, or reversion, or on the death of some one.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 37 Miss Toms, the great heiress in expectancy. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *France in* 1815, Wks. 1846 III. 191 Persons..interested..in the sale of confiscated property..by mortgage, or by expectancy. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *As a Flower* xi. 105 Happy partly in present fruition, far more in expectancy.

c. That from which expectations are entertained. *arch.* Cf. *hope* and EXPECTANCE 2 d.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 160 Th' expectansie and Rose of the faire State. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VI. Wks. (ed. Morley) 280/2 The Nation hailed Their great expectancy.

3. The state or condition of being expected, or looked forward to; *esp.* in *Law* (see 2 b).

1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 305 The Fee was but in expectancy. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 482 The bankrupt ..is bound..to make a full discovery of all his estate and effects, as well in expectancy as possession. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 200 A practical reputation, to do any good, must be in possession, not in expectancy. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxii, The whole capital which Nicholas found himself entitled to either in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 241/1 s.v. *Expectation*, A sum of money in expectancy..has a determinate value.

b. Anything in expectancy; anything which a person is entitled to expect.

[1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 163 Of expectancies there are two sorts; one..called a remainder; the other..called a reversion.] 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xx. 152 You may devise and bequeath any of your expectancies. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circ.* 8 Nov. 1000/2 Taking an assignment of her expectancy for what it is worth.

4. The extent to which expectation may be reasonably cherished; prospective chance of possession, or of the occurrence of an event.

1620 *Horæ Subsec.* 454 From meane fortunes expectancies cannot be great. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 594, I..have been taught..to moderate my calculation of the expectancy of human abilities. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xv, Calculating expectancy concerning parishoners' turkeys.

Expectant (ekspe·ktănt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *expectant*, or perh. ad. its original L. *ex(s)pectant-em*, pr. pple. of *exspectāre*; see EXPECT.]

A. *adj.*

1. That is in an attitude or state of expectation; waiting, looking out. Const. † *for, of*, † *on*.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4571 Abide in hope..Expectant ay tille I may mete. 14.. *Purific. Mary* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 131 Symeon..That was expectaunt..On the comfort and consolacion of Isrel. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 22 Nov. xv. 65 The people are expectant for a Declaration. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xvii, His dog ..Now lifts an anxious and expectant eye, Courting the wonted caress. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 899 Romney at the porch Looked out expectant of the bride. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xv. (ed. 3) 253 From among this suffering expectant multitude Christ singles out one. 1872 A. W. HUTTON *Posit. Catholics in Ch. Eng.* 33 The Church Militant, the Church Expectant.

b. *esp.* That has the prospect, in ordinary course, of succeeding to a possession, office, etc., or of occupying a certain position; 'that is to be' (so-and-so). Also, that expects, thinks himself likely, to be appointed to an office, etc.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 216 As he that tho was apparant Upon the regne expectant. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 57 The supplicatioun presentit by Johne Somervaill, expectant minister. *a* 1691 BP. BARLOW *Rem.* (1693) 276 The Supernumerary expectant Clergy. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. I. 220 Scruples artificially raised in the mind of the expectant heir. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon*, A pious Catholic, expectant of the cardinal's hat. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXII. 94/2 An expectant occupier has a *locus standi* to apply for the renewal of a public-house licence.

c. *Eng. Law* (see quot.).

1875 SIR G. JESSEL *Law Rep.* 10 Chanc. Appeals 391 That peculiar position of reversioner or remaindersman which is oddly enough described as an expectant heir. This phrase is used, not in its literal meaning, but as including..every one who has the hope of succession to the property of an ancestor.

2. Characterized by expectation or waiting for the course of events; *esp.* in *Medicine*, in *expectant method*, etc. (see quot. 1866).

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 513 Like the continental physicians, such statesmen would pursue the expectant system. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 80 The policy of England continued to be expectant and dilatory. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 112 The treatment of a disease is expectant whenever the physician does not attempt to abridge or arrest it, but strives to aid in conducting it to a favorable termination.

3. *Law.* Existing in expectancy, or belonging to one in reversion or remainder; reversionary. Hence, in ordinary lang.: To be expected or anticipated.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 21 He hath..a fee simple expectant. 1670 SIR T. CULPEPER *Necess. Abating Usury* 13 Upon the Encouragement of a long..lease, he..will be enabled to venture on Improvements chargeable and expectant. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 217 On her..the remainder of the crown, expectant on the death of king William .. without issue, was settled by statute. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 660 We encourage ourselves to any..disagreeable task by prospect of the profit expectant therefrom. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 25 The right of the remainder-man, expectant on the determination of the estate tail. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 111 The fee expectant on his wife's life estate. 1858-9 *Act* 21-2 *Vict.* c. 44 § 11 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 264 The reversion immediately expectant on the determination thereof.

B. *sb.*

1. One who expects an arrival, occurrence, etc.; one who looks to receive something.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Middlesex*, [Sir Julius Cæsar] though heaved at by some Expectants, sate still in his place. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq. Apol.* 539 Eager Expectants of this great happiness. 1706 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 235 They'll submit all their inferiours and expectants to all their whims and fancies. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 323 Vain expectants of the bridal hour. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xxxii. 1 Moses delayed, literally, put the expectants to shame by his non-appearance. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) V. i. 235 From moment to moment he was an expectant of death.

2. One entitled to expect something to which he will succeed or come in due course, as an owner in reversion, the next heir, etc. In Eng. Law = *expectant heir*: see A. 1 c.

1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. 564 Those that are Expectants of the Crown. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ix. 127 This puts..the Expectant, to fresh charge. 1686 KETTLEWELL *Serm. Death Ld. Digby* 3 Those who are now no longer .. Expectants, but inherit the Promises. 1751 LD. HARDWICKE 2 *Ves. Sr.* 157 [The species of fraud] which infects catching bargains with heirs, reversioners, or expectants, in the life of the father, etc. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* iii. 27 Some devoting themselves to the wearer of the crown, and others to the expectant. 1817 CANNING in *Parl. Deb.* 330 The impatient expectants of a dilapidated inheritance. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 186 James, King of Scotland, the eager expectant of their throne.

b. A candidate for, or one who expects, any office or employment. In Scotland, formerly, 'a candidate for the ministry who has not yet received a license to preach the gospel' (Jam.).

1641 *Act Assembly Glasgow* 7 Aug. (Jam.), No expectant shall be permitted to preach in publike before a congregation til first he be tryed after the same manner. 1646 *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 264 Students in Divinity.. are enrol'd Expectants of such or such a Presbytery. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. vi. (1739) 28 This may give some liking to the present Incumbents, but not to the Expectants. 1692 in *J. Fisher's Life* i. 10 [They would be pleased] to desire Mr. Thomas Fisher expectant..to come and preach to them. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 2 The spirit of violence .. manifested..by..the expectants of government. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 401 A clerical expectant, whose hopes are bounded by a College living. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 295 Name whom he might, he could not fail to disappoint..a multitude of expectants.

Hence **Expe·ctantly** *adv.*, in an expectant manner; in the attitude of expectation.

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 238 His head turned expectantly in the direction in which he had last heard..his wife's voice. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxx, The children..stood in front of her with their sweet faces upturned expectantly.

Expectation (ekspektē·ʃən). [ad. L. *expectātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exspectāre* to EXPECT.]

1. The action of waiting; the action or state of waiting for or awaiting (something). Now only with mixture of sense 2: Expectant waiting.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* B iiij, Dilygent Expectacion in the faith of Gods promyses. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 46 [You] haue sate The liue-long day, with patient expectation, To see great Pompey. 1605 — *Lear* IV. iv. 23 Our preparation stands In expectation of them. *c* 1667 SOUTH *Serm. Consecration* (1715) 282 A daily Expectation at the Gate, is the readiest Way to gain Admittance into the House. 1675 BENTLEY *Pref. to Dryden's Mistaken Husband* 250 This Play was left in Mr. Dryden's hands many years since.. After Twelve years expectation, Mr. Dryden gave it to the Players. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. 221 After another hour of cold expectation they came again.

b. = *Expectant method*: see EXPECTANT A. 2.

1689 G. HARVEY (*title*), The Art of Curing Diseases by Expectation. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 112 The treatment of a disease by expectation consists in watching carefully its progress, and meeting with appropriate measures unfavorable events as they arise. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

c. *attrib.*, as in *expectation-week* (see quot.).

1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 196 Sunday after Ascens. This is called Expectation-week for now the Apostles were..expecting the fulfilling of that promise of our Lord.

2. The action of mentally looking for some one to come, forecasting something to happen, or anticipating something to be received; anticipation; a preconceived idea or opinion with regard to what will take place. Phrases, *Against, beyond, contrary to*, † *out of*, etc. *expectation*.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 42 Expectatioun or loking for the blys of hevin. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 6 If dew successe..shoulde not chaunce according vnto theyr hope & expectation. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 70 b, Some perchance, would looke that wee .. should entreat of ..precious stones, which matter though it be out of our purpose..yet seeing it is not out of their expectation. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* 149 When contrarye to theyr expectacion, our enemyes saw vs .. return. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 220 If he do not doat on her vpon this, I wil neuer trust my expectation. 1603 DANIEL *Panegyr. King* lxi, Where mens expectations intertaine Hopes of more good. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. Wks. 1874 I. 2 Our expectations that others will act so and so in such circumstances. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 404 Nature, assisted by art, perfected a cure beyond expectation. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliv. 205 Is it .. within the utmost stretch of the most sanguine expectation, that [etc.]. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. iii. (1863) I. 22 Their attitude of Expectation—they were waiting for the coming of the Lord. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 301 No accession ever excited higher expectations among a people than that of Henry the Eighth.

b. The looking for something as one's due (cf. EXPECT 5 b); in *pl.* what one looks for or requires one's (mental) demands.

1655 in *Nicholas Pap.* (1892) II. 225 Though those princes be punctuall in their expectations of compliments of that nature.

c. Supposition with regard to what is present or past. Cf. EXPECT *v.* 6.

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 548 The expectation that you are always from home prevents my writing to you. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* III. 88 A fond expectation that the Duke had come in search of her.

3. The state or condition of expecting or mentally looking for something; the mental attitude of one who expects; expectancy. Formerly occas. in *pl.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 24 In such expectatyon they spend theyr lyfe. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 11, I am now become so full of expectation, that, etc. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 189 And yet was he degraded before his death, and in hourly expectation of the Hangman. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 782 No fear of worse..would torment me With cruel expectation. 1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 235 She is in the highest Expectations. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 99 Expectation begins to awake in the infant mind. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* IX, Upon the tiptoe raised of expectation. 1864 *Spectator* 454 Influences .. that substitute the flutter of expectation for hope.

4. Ground or warrant for expecting; the condition of being likely, or entitled, to receive or experience something in the future.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxii. 5 My soule wait thou onely vpon God; for my expectation is from him. 1708 ATTERBURY *Serm. on Job* xxii. (1723) II. 198 To whom can we betake our selves with greater Expectations to succeed in our Addresses?

b. *pl.* Prospects of inheritance or of profiting by testament.

1669 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 11 Lord Huntingtons marriage is as good as concluded with Sir James Langhams daughter, who gives 20,000*l.* downe, besides expectations. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* III. iii, I have a rich old uncle..from whom I have the greatest expectations. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 45 O yes; I have what are called expectations. 1861 DICKENS (*title*), Great Expectations.

† c. = EXPECTATIVE B. 2. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1536 LATIMER in 27 *Serm.* (1562) 9 b, Some brought forth Canonizations, some Expectations, some pluralities and vnions.

5. The state or condition of being expected; only in phrase *in expectation*.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 252 Desire .. is a strange countrey..where corn is still in grass..and birds alwayes in the shell..all is there only in expectation. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II. xx. 271 Belief of good or ill either present or in expectation. 1832 WEBSTER s.v., A sum of money in expectation, when an event happens, has a determinate value before that event happens.

† 6. *Of (great,* etc.) *expectation*: affording ground for favourable anticipations; promising. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. xii. (1590) 51 b You, borne so great a Prince, and of so rare, not onely expectation, but proofe. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 246 The worthiest names, were to bee giuen to such as were of worthiest expectation. 1788 *Lond. Mag.* 423 He was so bred..and was of such expectation, that he looked like a miracle of a man.

7. That which is expected; the object of expectance; a thing expected or looked forward to.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 36 The hope and expectation of thy time Is ruin'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 379, I understand Why our great expectation should be call'd The seed of Woman.

8. The degree of probability of the occurrence of any contingent event.

1832 WEBSTER s. v., If the chances of receiving or not receiving a hundred dollars..are equal; then .. the expectation is worth half the money. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* v. (1841) 97 The balance is the average required, and is known by the name of the mathematical expectation. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Expectation*, in the doctrine of chances, is applied to any contingent event, upon the happening of which some benefit is expected. *Ibid.*, The value of the expectation is..£5.

b. *Expectation of life*: (see quots.)

1725 DE MOIVRE *Ess. Annuities*, The expectation of life is that duration which may be justly expected from a life of a given age. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Expectation of Life* is the .. number of years of life, which a person of a given age may, upon an equality of chance, expect to enjoy. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 420 The expectation of life among the government annuitants.

Expectative (ekspe·ktătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *ex(s)pectātīvus*, f. *ex(s)pectāre* to EXPECT.]

1. Of or pertaining to expectation.

a. *Canon law.* Reversionary; of or pertaining to the reversion of benefices, etc. *Expectative grace*: a mandate given by the pope or king conferring the expectation or right of succession to a benefice.

1488 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 210 Quhat tym it be declarit that ony persone or personis be gracis expectativis [*printed* expectavis] acceptis or purchessis ony beneficez [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 366 a, Bishops of Rome..by reseruations and graces expectatiue .. haue deriued all the

gaine to Rome. 1619 T. Mason *Christ's Vict.* 148 Expectatiue Aduousons are graunted without number. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Expectative Canons* were such as did not officiate in the Canonries to which they belonged. *Ibid.*, In France .. the right of conferring expectative graces, is looked on as one of the regalia. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, II. II. 112 Expectative graces..were brought into use.

†b. *gen.* Of prospective effect. *Obs.*

1630 S. Ward in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 440 Ablution of infants from original sin is only conditional and expectative. 1653 H. Whistler *Upshot Inf. Baptism* 17 The Covenant of baptism holding out such expectative grace of Repentance.

2. Characterized by waiting for events; = Expectant A. 1, 1 b.

1611 Cotgr., *Expectatif, -ive*, expectative. 1689 G. Harvey *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xxiii. 206 To give you an instance of its expectative mode of curing. 1847 in Craig. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Oct., 'We are preserving', they say, 'a dignified expectative attitude'.

B. *sb.*

†1. Something in expectation; an expectancy; = Expectation 6. *Obs.*

a 1528 Skelton *Image Hypocr.* Wks. II. 343 His expectatives Many a man unthrives. 1618 Wotton *Let.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 486, I am abundantly satisfied in some Expectatives. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* xii. 119 Though Blessednesse seem to be but an Expectative, a reversion reserved to the next Life. 1758 Chesterf. *Lett.* IV. 137 He is young enough to forgive and to be forgiven the possession and the expectative at least for some years.

2. = *Expectative grace* (see A. 1).

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 4/1 The .. reservations, expectatives, and such other proceedings of the popes pretended jurisdiction. 1616 N. Brent tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 714 Expectatives .. did make the incumbents death to be desired. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. iii. 47 The Council of Basle .. abolish'd the Expectatives..and all the other exactions of the Court of Rome. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 213 Gregory IX pretended to act generously in limiting himself to a single expectative. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. 475 Ximenes obtained a papal bull, or expectative, preferring him to the first benefice..which should become vacant.

Expected (ekspe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Expect *v.* + -ed[1].] Looked for, anticipated.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 28 You would according to your honourable promises have done me an expected good. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 109 That expected eminent false prophet who does antichristianly oppose himself against the Spirit of truth. 1712 Pope *Messiah* 21 Swift fly the years, and rise th'expected morn! 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xix, Busied with things about the expected combat. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 101 Fear is not of the present..but is of future and expected evil. *Mod.* The mod. English *give* is irregular; the expected form would be *yeve*.

Hence **Expe·ctedly** *adv.*, in the manner expected, according to expectation; cf. *unexpectedly*.

1758 H. Walpole *Let. H. Mann* 31 May, Lord Mansfield..unexpectedly is supported by the late Chancellor.. and very expectedly by Mr. Fox.

Expecter (ekspe·ktəɹ). Also 6–8 expector. [f. as prec. + -er[1].]

1. One who expects (in senses of vb.); one who looks for a person or thing to arrive.

1584 R. Parsons *Copy of Letter* 107 Wher she is like by nature to out-liue the expector. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 723 Hee [Christ] must..be desired of the expecters. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* Pref., I am not..any expecter of a reign of nothing but saints and worthies. 1725 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 575 These are not likely to be great expecters [*Wks. ed.* 1745 expectors] under your excellency's administration. 1775 in Ash; whence in mod. Dicts.

2. Name of a religious sect (see quot.)

1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 145 Many have wrangled so long about the Church, that at last they have quite lost it, and go under the name of *Expecters* and *Seekers*.

Expectible, incorrect f. Expectable.

Expecting (ekspe·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Expect *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Expect; expectation. Now only gerundial.

1606 Drumm. of Hawth. *Let.* Wks. 232 After many reports and long expecting, the king of Denmark is coming hither. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 296 Sometimes, some vnseasonablenesse of the yeere frustrates his expecting.

Expe·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

1. That expects; expectant.

1714 Swift *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. I. 219 That impatience which the frailty of human nature gives to expecting heirs. 1726 Chetwood *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 80 The Captain came in with an expecting Face. 1804 Jane Austen *Watsons* (1879) 319 Her little expecting partner. 1842 G. S. Faber *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 95 To reside and labour in his own expecting Greek Diocese.

¶2. *catachr.* = Expected. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 496 The Campe they gained the night before the expecting time of Combat.

Hence **Expe·ctingly** *adv.*, in an expecting manner or attitude; expectantly.

1693 Dryden *Juvenal* VI, Prepar'd for fight, expectingly she lies. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 112 The waiter was standing expectingly. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII. 195 Firmly, yet expectingly, sat the last woman. 1871 *Lit. World* 6 Jan. 1 We thought well enough of Napoleon III. to listen expectingly for some word [etc.].

†**Expe·ction.** *Obs.* Also 6 expeccion. [erron. f. Expect, after apparent analogy of *inspect, inspection*.] = Expectation.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 520/1 There is .. nowe lefte vs .. a terryble expeccion and lookyng for of iudgement. 1568 C. Watson *Polyb.* 856 Acquiting himself very well of the expection which the people conceived of him. 1640 Nabbes *Bride* B ij/2 Shee makes my patience tyre With so much expection. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 136 So impatient was his expection.

Expe·ctive, *a. rare.* [erroneously f. Expect, after apparent analogy of *respect, respective*: cf. prec.] = Expectative.

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 221 Provisions, Reservations Expective graces, etc. have no place in France. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2559/1 [Ximenes] visited Rome, and returned..with an expective letter from the Pope on the archpriestship of Uzeda.

†**Expe·ctless,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Expect *v.* or *sb.* + -less.] Unexpected, unlooked for.

1607 Chapman *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* II. Dij b, 124 When hee saw mee enter so expectlesse.

Expector: see Expecter.

Expectorant (ekspe·ktŏrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *expectorant-em*, pr. pple. of *expectorāre*: see next. Cf. Fr. *expectorant*.]

A. *adj.* That promotes expectoration.

1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 387 Storax is stimulant, and in some degree expectorant. 1884 *Standard* 7 Jan. 2/6 He prescribed an expectorant medicine.

B. *sb.* An expectorant medicine.

1782 E. Gray in *Med. Commun.* I. 36 Expectorants seem to have been very seldom given. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 229 Expectorants, such as squills, and especially antimony. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 522 Expectorants may be arranged under two heads; the nauseant or sedative expectorants, and the stimulating expectorants.

Expectorate (ekspe·ktŏreit), *v.* Also 7 -at. [f. L. *expectorāt-* ppl. stem of *expectorāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *pector-*, *pectus* the breast; in class. L. only in sense 3. Cf. Fr. *expectorer*.]

†1. *trans.* Of a drug or its action: To clear, drive out (phlegm, etc.) from the chest or lungs.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxiv. xvi, As well the one as the other, doth expectorat the fleame gathered in the chest. 1656 Culpepper *Eng. Physic. Enl.* 80 The Decoction of the Herb [crosswort] in Wine helpeth to expectorate flegm out of the chest. 1678 Salmon *Lond. Dispens.* 769/1 Green Oyntment..is given..to..expectorate flegm.

absol. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 121 It [the Electuary]..powerfully expectorates.

2. To eject, discharge (phlegm, etc.) from the chest or lungs by coughing, hawking, or spitting.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* (1672) xxiii, Excrementitious humours such as are expectorated by a Cough. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 334 Morbifick Matter is..expectorated by Coughing. 1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 71 Thick clots of mucus are expectorated in the morning. 1861 F. H. Ramadge *Curab. Consumption* 30 He expectorated blood. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 360 Laryngeal tissues may be expectorated.

fig. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* vi, All the venom which a virulent party could expectorate upon them. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 67 Teufelsdröckh had not already expectorated his antipedagogic spleen.

b. *absol.*; often = to spit.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* ii, The men [at Cambridge]..expectorated on the floor. 1882 Quain *Dict. Med.* s.v. *Expectoration*, By teaching the patient 'how to expectorate' life may be prolonged.

3. †a. To expel from the 'breast' or mind (*obs.*). b. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To ease or relieve one's mind.

1621 S. Ward *Life of Faith* (ed. 2) vii, Hath it [faith] not soueraigne vertue in it to .. expectorate all feares? 1656 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xxiii. 17 The dust of covetousness had put out the eyes of these buzzards, and expectorated their understandings. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 185, I could enlarge in this Subject which is so pleasing to me, to expectorate my self by. 1754 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) I. 246 Sir George came .. to expectorate with me as he called it. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. vii, Friedrich ..took to verses, by way of expectorating himself.

Hence **Expe·ctorated** *ppl. a.* **Expe·ctorating** *vbl. sb.* **Expe·ctorating** *ppl. a.* = Expectorant *a.*

1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 212 Give expectorating means. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 266 Substances expectorating are such as cleanse and open. 1783 S. Chapman in *Med. Commun.* I. 285 From the expectorating mixture, he never seemed to receive any benefit. 1809 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 319 This expectorated substance swims on water. 1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 335 Dr. Chiaje..found the polystoma sanguiculum in the expectorated blood of two phthisical patients.

Expectoration (ekspe:ktŏrē[1]·ʃən). [f. prec. vb.: see -ation.]

1. The action or process of expectorating; discharge of phlegm from the chest by coughing, etc.

1672 Sir T. Browne *Lett. Friend* xv. (1881) 138 Expectoration and spitting out. 1793 Beddoes *Consumpt.* 134 Even when the expectoration .. goes on favourably. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* v, A slight expectoration, just like what one makes before beginning a long speech. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 84 The varying secretion and expectoration of the pearly sputa. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Behav.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 382 In the pews of the churches [are] little placards..against..expectoration.

fig. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxii, This expectoration of spleen was suddenly interrupted.

2. *concr.* Expectorated matter; a quantity of it.

1817 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 557 A considerable expectoration mixed with blood. 1843 Abdy *Water Cure* 31 Slimy glutinous expectoration frequently. 1879 Khorz *Princ. Med.* 40 Expectoration may contain mucus, pus, or blood.

Expectorative (ekspe·ktŏrătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Expectorate *v.*: see -ative.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to expectoration.

1883 Grant White *Adams in Eng.* 125 Leaning against the stone, he began an expectorative demonstration.

B. *sb.* = Expectorant *sb.*

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* (1672) xxvi. 64 Syrups or other expectoratives.

Expectorator (ekspe·ktŏreitəɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *expectorāre*: see Expectorate.]

†1. A medicine which promotes expectoration; = Expectorant *sb. Obs.*

1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 415 Bitter Vetch .. is an Expectorator. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 278 There are no such Things as Expectorators..except Volatiles and Balsamics.

2. One who expectorates or spits; in quot. *fig.*

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 112 Volumes of the slaver [=spittle] .. lettered with the name of the expectorator on the outside.

Expe·ctoratory. *nonce-wd.* A place for expectorating; a spitting-place.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 357 The expectoratory (we mean the principal cabin) of a handsome American packet.

Expede (ekspī·d), *v. Sc.* Also 7 expeed. *Pa. pple.* 6 expeid, 7 exped, 7–8 expede. [ad. L. *expedīre*: see Expedite *v.*]

†1. *refl.* To get (oneself) out of a difficulty; to extricate; = Expedite 1 b. *Obs.*

1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 243 They shall never expede themselves.

†2. *trans.* To get out of hand; to accomplish, complete, dispatch. Cf. Expedite 2 and 3. *Obs.*

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 281 Lord Sanctjohne..obtenit litill or nathing of his errands expeid. 1560–1 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 10 That the matter may be the better & sooner exped. *a* 1657 Sir J. Balfour *Ann. Scot.* (1824–5) II. 148 The assessor to expeed all bussines the second weeke. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 145, I shall omit other things of my..studies till I get that expede.

3. To send out, issue officially (a document); = Expedite 4. *To expede letters* (Scots Law): 'to write out the principal writ, and get it signeted, sealed, or otherwise completed' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861).

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 219 That the said Infeftment be expede in dew forme. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 495 Als sufficient as if the samine were expede by the Generall Assemblie of the kirk. 1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. ii, His Bulls were expeded at Rome. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Bergerac's Comical Hist.* II. 136 My Pass-ports then were expeded. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 218 After the Letters are expede, the private Party employs a Macer or Messenger to execute the same. 1827 in *Law Times Rep.* L. 708/2 Executors..with power..to..expede confirmations. 1884 *Law Times* 8 Mar. 345/2 A Scotch notary public will expede a notarial instrument.

†4. To hasten (a person); to dispatch with all speed. *Obs. rare.*

1600 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* II. 286, I man intreit yowr lo[rdship] to expede Bowr.

Hence **Expe·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1595 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 413 The expeding of Signatures. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 9 The expeeding of Penaltas Commissions.

†**Expe·diate,** *a. Obs.* [f. Fr. *expedié*, pa. pple. of *expédier*, ad. med.L. *expediāre* (=L. *expedīre*): see Expede and -ate[2].] Expeditious.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1672) 62 This way .. is more prompt and expediate.

[**Expediate,** *v.*: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Expedience (ekspī·diĕns). [a. Fr. *expédience*, f. *expédient*: see Expedient.]

†1. a. Haste, speed, dispatch. b. That which requires speed; an enterprise, expedition. *Obs.*

a. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 287 Eight tall ships, three thousand men of warre Are making hither with all due expedience. 1599 — *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 70 The French .. will with all expedience charge on vs.

b. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 33 In forwarding this deere expedience. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 185, I shall breake The cause of our Expedience to the Queene.

2. = Expediency 1. ? *Obs.*

1619 W. Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 577 Those expediences, which the Lord hath reuealed himselfe willing to make knowne. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 50 The lawfulnesse and expedience of Latine Service. *a* 1714 Sharp *Serm.* vii. (1754) I. 184 The expedience of actions; that is to say, whether it be best and fittest for a man to do them or no. 1781 Cowper *Let. Johnson* 27 Nov., I have doubts about the expedience of mentioning the subject on which that paragraph is written. 1804 Wellington in Owen *Disp.* 432 The expedience of admitting the Peishwa to a participation in our late conquests.

3. = Expediency 2. *pl.* Interested motives or considerations.

1608 Bp. Hall *Char. Virtues & V.* I. 13 Justice is his [the honest man's] first guide, the second law of his actions is expedience. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 253 Expedience may operate to continue the privilege. 1834 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxiv. 365 They have sacrificed Truth to expedience. 1848 Lytton *Harold* VI. v, Expediences began to dim to his conscience the healthful loveliness of truth.

Expediency (ekspī·diĕnsi). Also 7 expedency. [f. Expedient: see -ency.]

1. The quality or state of being expedient; suitability to the circumstances or conditions of the case; fitness, advantage; †an advantage.

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xxviii. (1627) 281 Though some good Schoolemasters doe doubt of the expediency. 1661 *Grand Debate* 10 Those who are unsatisfied concerning their lawfulness, or expedency. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* xxxii. (1741) II. 333 From a wise consideration of humane affairs..we may collect the..expediency, the..necessity of

future judgment. 1680 H. DODWELL 2 *Lett.* (1691) C j b, Many other expediencies hereof [of this Compendium] might have been mentioned. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. IX. 309 In some perplexity .. about the expediency of the voyage. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 194/2 It is not a question of expediency, it is a question of sheer necessity.

†b. *concr.* = EXPEDIENT B. 2. *Obs.*

1683 BARNARD *Life Heylin* 117 He proposed a most excellent expediency..for the satisfaction of some scrupulous members.

2. The consideration of what is expedient, as a motive or rule of action; 'policy', prudential considerations as distinguished from those of morality or justice. In mod. use often in a bad sense, the consideration of what is merely politic (esp. with regard to self-interest) to the neglect of what is just or right.

1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* I. i, Matters of good order in holy affairs may be ruled..according to reason and expediency. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* vi. 43 Matters of mere expediency, that affect neither honor, morality, or religion. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 168 Warren Hastings did act .. contrary to his own declared sense of expediency, consistency, and justice. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xviii. 126 Following his duty instead of consulting expediency. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. ix. 230 Where political expediency seems to violate all moral right. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 8 For no human actions ever were intended .. to be guided by balances of expediency. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 156 The right of private property is based on expediency.

b. occas. in *pl.* Motives of expediency; the requirements of expediency.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 139 Looming with shapes of expediencies. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 25 These reasons must arise from the special expediencies of the case.

3. *Comb.*

1853 G. S. FABER *Revival Fr. Emp.* 54 Even those wise men of this world, our liberalising Expediency-Mongers, have been constrained to admit, etc.

Expedient (ekspī·diĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 exspedyent, 5–6 expedyent(e, 6 expediente, (expedien), 4– expedient. [a. Fr. *expédient*, ad. L. *expedient-em*, pr. pple. of *expedīre*: see EXPEDITE *v.* In sense 2 the modern adjective follows the sense of the L. verb 'to forward matters, be helpful or serviceable', a development from the sense represented by EXPEDITE *v.* 2.]

A. *adj.*

I. †1. Hasty, 'expeditious', speedy. Also, of a march: Direct. *Obs.* Cf. EXPEDITE *a.* 4.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 817 In ower weyys we be expedyent. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 39 Expedient manage must be made my Liege. 1594 — *Rich. III*, I. ii. 217, I will with all expedient duty see you. 1595 — *John* II. i. 60 His marches are expedient to this towne.

†b. quasi-*adv.* Nimbly, skilfully. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. ii, Musyke, the lady excellent, Played on base organs expedient.

II. 2. Conducive to advantage in general, or to a definite purpose; fit, proper, or suitable to the circumstances of the case. Const. *for*, †*to*.

a. as *pred.* or *complement*, often with subj. *it*, and followed by infinitive phrase or noun-sentence.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xxi. (1495) 876 It is not expedient .. to reherse alle the causes of wanne colour. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xii. (1554) 85 a, To their noblesse.. Nothing in earth was more expedient. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 17 Those things to know for me be full expedient. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 1 It is expediente that Baptisme be ministred in the Englishe tounge. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxiii. (1636) 114 [Pomegranates] that are soure bee more expedient and wholesome. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xvii. 86 What he thinks expedient for the common benefit. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 217 That nothing could be more expedient to the safety of the common-wealth, than to bring him to the Bar of Justice. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 29 The President thought it expedient .. to remind our fellow-citizens that we were in a state of peace. 1799 BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 277 These, if not necessary to the existence of vegetables, may be expedient to their flourishing state. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xlii. 160 Alterations .. become expedient from time to time. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 277 It may .. be expedient..that roads should be constructed.

b. qualifying a sb.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref. (1851) 18 An expedient liberty and truth. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 531 To propound some expedient proposalls. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 885 The most expedient settlements for a trading country. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xviii. 127 The most expedient measures. 1891 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LIII. 447/3 Its [the word gotten] expedient disappearance from Matthew xi.

3. In depreciative sense, 'useful' or 'politic' as opposed to 'just' or 'right'. Often *absol.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 40 Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* ii. 32 The expedient, in the sense in which it is opposed to the Right, generally means that which is expedient for the particular interest of the agent himself.

4. Studious of 'expediency'.

1828 L. HUNT *Byron & Contemp.* I. 304 Triflers with their hourly word for gain; expedient statesmen.

B. *sb.*

†1. Something that helps forward, or that conduces to an object; a means to an end. *Obs. rare.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. viii. (1675) 218 Employing the Methods and Expedients afforded us by Reason. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. 150 God .. does not project for our sorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an expedient to the other.

†b. A medium or means of reconciliation. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 340, I know not how to reconcile this rhyme with another which I meet with in the same author .. But, in order of an expedient betwixt them, etc. *Ibid.* II. 1 The earth .. may pass for an expedient betwixt pleasure and profit.

2. A contrivance or device adopted for attaining an end; a resource, 'shift'.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 As for us seven Portugals..we could find out no better expedient to save our lives, then to return. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* xi. 240 Finding out expedients .. for shifting from one to another all personal Punishments. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* iv. 325 By the same expedient of Hotbeds we may also raise in..cold Weather, little Sallads. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 37 The wretched expedients to which the orthodox..had recourse. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 328 When every expedient had been exhausted by Norfolk..Cromwell came again to the front.

3. Comb. *expedient-monger.*

1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 134 Their Counsillors .. are expedientmongers. *a* 1745 SWIFT (Jod.), Expedient-mongers shake their heads.

Hence **Expe·dientness,** fitness, convenientness.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

Expediential (ekspe:di¸e·nʃăl), *a.* [f. as if L. **expedientia* EXPEDIENCY + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or having regard to what is expedient.

1850 KINGSLEY *Raleigh* Misc. I. 65 A worldly expediential letter, appealing to low motives. *a* 1855 HARE in F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* viii. 316 *note*, An expedientiial policy. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Apr. 434/1 The expediential issues involved in the Home Rule question.

Hence **Expedie·ntially** *adv.*, in an expediential manner, as a matter of expediency.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 39 We should never deviate, save expedientially, from established usage.

Expe·diently, *adv.* [f. EXPEDIENT + -LY.]

1. As is expedient; suitably, conveniently.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxlvi. (1495) 948 Exspedyently to adde and put more therto. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 123 This gyfte of goostly scyence may do the same .. more expedyently for mannes soule. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 258 The office of the philosopher may expediently be separated from that of the historian.

†2. Expeditiously, promptly; out of hand. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. i. 18 Do this expediently.

Expediment (ekspe·dimĕnt). [ad. med.L. *expedīment-um* (sense 2), f. *expedīre*: see EXPEDITE.]

†1. A means of getting out of a difficulty; an expedient. *Obs.*

1547-64 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) III. iii, When they be chafed in reasoning .. solutions .. similitudes, and expediments, doe..flow vnto their remembrance. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. ix. 106 A like expediment to remove discontent is good company.

2. 'The whole of a person's goods and chattels, bag and baggage' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

†**Expe·dit.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *expedītus* (*u* stem), f. *expedīre*: see EXPEDITE *v.*] An expedition.

1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 167 [The King's Coffers] must bee emptied in Scotland, whither agayne .. he makes his third expedit.

Expeditable (ekspe·dităb'l), *a. rare.* [f. EXPEDITE *v.* + -ABLE.] (See quot.)

1820-7 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) II. 84 By expeditable understand capable of being terminated, etc.

†**Expe·ditate,** *pple.*[-1] *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *expeditātus.*] In early use as pa. pple. of next.

Expeditate (ekspe·dite¹t), *v. Hist.* [f. med.L. *expeditāt-* ppl. stem of *expeditāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *ped-em* foot: on analogy of med.L. *excapitāre.*] *trans.* To cut off from (a dog) three claws or the ball of the forefoot; to law.

1502 *Chart. Forests* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 209 He of whom the hounde were not expeditate. 1594 CROMPTON *Jurisdiction* 152 *Expeditate*, that is to saye, haue the balles of their feete cutt out. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 91 The Amerciaments for expeditating Dogs. 1866 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XXVIII. 261 The Court of Regards was held..for the purpose of lawing or expeditating mastiffs.

Hence **Expe·ditated** *ppl.a.* **Expe·ditating** *vbl.sb.*

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xvi. § 8 (1615) 115/1 Such expeditating of mastiues shal be done according to the Assises. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. 71 Foote-geld implies a Priuiledge to keepe Dogges within the Forrest not expeditated. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Expeditation*, Every one that keeps a great dog not expeditated, forfeits three shillings and four pence to the king.

Expedita·tion. *Hist.* Also 6 **expeditacion.** [ad. med.L. *expeditātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expeditāre*: see EXPEDITATE.] The action of 'expeditating' or 'lawing' a dog.

1502 *Chart. Forests* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 209 Fro hensforth be ther noo one taken for expeditacion of houndis. *a* 1693 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks.* (1719) II. 425 The king granted to him..Freedom from Expeditation of Dogs. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 72 The Court of regard..holden.. for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs. 1885 M. COLLINS in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* 586/1 These permitted dogs had to suffer expeditation.

†**E·xpedite,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 -dyte, 7 -dit. [ad. L. *expedīt-us*, pa. pple. of *expedīre*: see next.]

1. Of a place, road, way: Clear of obstacles or impediments, unimpeded; free from difficulties.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 118 Descending from high and hillie places..to places expedite and open. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 197 All things to follow in an easie and expedite course. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xix. 216 To the one the way is rough and thorny, to the other beaten and expedite. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* xi. (1743) I. 260 It being so short and expedite a way for the ending of controversies.

fig. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 174 Is there in the world any thing more certain and expedite then that what you see..should be judged to be that which you see.

b. Of an action or motion: Unrestricted, unembarrassed; easy, free.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* II. 40 The expedite mouyng of the armes procured thereby. 1677 CARY *Chronology* II. II. I. ii. 190 The Exposition of that place being to me easie, expedite, and literal. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 327 The Provision that is made for the easie and expedite Motion of them [the bones].

2. Of soldiers, etc. (after L. use): Lightly equipped, prepared for moving quickly.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell* XXI. ii. 169 The most expedite and lightest appointed companies of his auxiliarie forces. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 182 Hee sent the Lord Chamberlain with expedite Forces to speed to Execester. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 126 Eleven days journey for an expedite footman. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* Dissert. III. xi, With them cohorts that were expedite and nimble. 1792 BURKE *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1842 I. 584 To support the expedite body in case of misadventure.

b. Unencumbered, free to move, active, nimble.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The Iewes..tuck up their long garments to make them more expedite and free to a journey or busines. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. § 2. 84 Death may..render us more expedite in the Pursuit of our true End. 1794 BURKE *Petit. Unit.* Wks. 1842 II. 478 A smaller number more expedite, awakened .. courageous.

3. a. Of persons: Ready for action; prompt, alert, ready.

1603 BP. BARLOW *Conf. Hampton Crt.* in *Phenix* I. 148 The king..in points of Divinity shewed himself so expedite and perfect. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* xii. (1653) 47 The Arians were very expedite in worldly affaires. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 59 His faculties were quick and expedite.

b. Of contrivances, instruments, etc.: Ready for immediate use, conveniently serviceable, handy.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVII. iv. 84 Now adaies a certaine set and expedite number of letters..declareth whatsoever mans mind is able to conceive. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 11 If she once had this power..expedite and ready for use. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 8 The square letters are less operose, more expedite and facile. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xv. (1852) 429 Several other contrivances made the whole more expedite for the use of them that consulted it. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) I. 115 Their dress .. he wishes to be rendered as expedite as possible.

4. Of an action or process, a means, remedy, etc.: Prompt, speedy, expeditious.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 56 Tokens of an expedite and easye deliuerance. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXXI. xvii. 431 Remarkable above the rest, was the profitable and expedite service of Julius. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 142 A distemper..requisite to have the expeditest cure. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Advts. (1729) 81 The vast Store of Cherries..and their expedite Growth. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 13 This [the writ de nomine replegiando] .. is .. more effectual and expedite than an Habeas Corpus. — *Lives* II. 392 A wrong determination, expedite, is better than a right one, after ten years vexation.

Hence † **E·xpeditely** *adv.*, † **E·xpediteness.**

1560 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 418, I fear lest my servant doeth not his message expeditely. 1681 GREW *Musæum* i. 19 Nature .. left his..ears naked, that he may turn them more expeditely for the reception of sounds from every quarter. 1623 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 134 With what alacrity, with what expediteness and uniformity of heart. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* II. 89 The expediteness of his cure expressed the infinitenesse of his care. 1684 H. MORE *Answ. Remarks Exp. Apocal., etc.* 240 The readiness and expediteness of their Ministry.

Expedite (e·kspĭdəit), *v. Pa. pple.* 5 expedyte. [f. L. *expedīt-* ppl. stem of *expedīre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *ped-em* foot.

The L. word etymologically means 'to free (a person's) feet from fetters' (the contrary of *impedīre*: see IMPEDE), hence, to free from difficulties, to help forward, to get (a work) out of hand, to dispatch, send off, etc.]

†1. *trans.* To clear of difficulties; to clear up (confusion); to facilitate (action or movement); to disentangle, untie (a knot). *Obs.*

1614 LODGE *Seneca* 1 The Bookes are..confused in order.. which a man though circumspect shall hardly expedite. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 10 To expedite these knots were worthy a learned and memorable Synod. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. i. § 9 His [Ethelbert's] power had influence even to Humber..which afterward much expedited the passage of the Gospel in England. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 474 A broad way now is pav'd To expedite your glorious march.

†b. *refl.* To get (oneself) out of difficulties; to extricate, set free. Const. *from. Obs.*

1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 172 Two things I commend to euery one desirous herein to expedite himselfe. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Exeter* I. 272 This active Gentleman had much adoe to expedite himself, and save his life. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 85 She knows not how to expedite herself from gross corporeal Phantasms.

†c. To get (a person) out of the way; to get rid of, dispatch. *Obs.*

1678 *Trial Coleman* 25 Ashby brought..Treasonable Instructions..to expedite the King by Poison.

2. To help forward, hasten the progress of.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 62 Which hee doubted not would expedite his desires. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. iii. § 33 When a Royal Family is once falling, all things conduce to expedite their destruction. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VII. 275 But expedite ye at the dawn of day My safe return. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 40 It will greatly expedite the working the proportions..if..all the statings be first made. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 550 The Speaker..received from the City a thousand guineas for expediting a local bill. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 122 Nature..expedites the process of flowering and seeding.

b. *intr.* To push on with speed (in travelling).

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxvi. (1612) 281 And thence, to expedite for Ob, his Labours did reuiue.

3. To perform quickly; to 'get out of hand', dispatch, accomplish.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. in Ashm. (1652) 169 In few words yt wylbe expedyte. 1618 SIR L. CRANFIELD in *Fortesc. Papers* 61, I have signified his Majesties pleasure..which wee will expedite. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 9 The Virgin Mary..is pretended to have shewed her self..to Egwin, Bishop of Worcester, prompting him to expedite a Structure therein. 1698-9 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1751) I. 139 The Earl of Ormond..being willing..to expedite that service, accepted their invitation. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 116 A place ..less capable of expediting my orders. *c* 1850 LANE *Arab. Nts.* (ed. Rtldg.) 550We will..expedite her business. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. IV. i. 235 Such is my wish: dare thou to expedite it.

4. To send out, issue officially (a document, etc.); to dispatch (a message). Now *rare*.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* iii. (1635) 149 Though such charters be expedited of course. 1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 10 A positive answer to be expedited within fifteen days. 1753 tr. *Voltaire's Micromegas* 232 All the public acts were expedited in that [Norman] language. 1815 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. 303 Thither, also, I expedited a letter, under cover to the Duke. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iii. 527 The instruments of government to be expedited. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 47 When the Bull of Paul V was formally expedited.

b. *transf.* To send out (†an army, munitions of war); to dispatch (a courier). *rare*.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ci. 398 Hee To expedite against Prince Rees an armie did decree. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 347 Orders are sent to the Tower to expedite 10,000 bombs and 10,000 carcasses to the lord Berkly. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xli. 246 A Russian courier was expedited to Stockholm.

Hence **E·xpediter, E·xpediting** *vbl. sb.*

1643 T. CASE *Quarrell of Covenant* (1644) 99 Thou hast not grace enough..for the expediting thy self out of the next difficulty. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 169 For the more diligent expediting of this, it would be convenient [etc.]. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 1/3 Expediter of the business of the House.

Expedition (ekspɪ́dɪ·ʃən). Forms: 5 expediccione, expedision, 5–6 expedicion, -icyon, -ycion, -ycyon, -itioun, 6– -ition. [ad. L. *expedītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expedīre*: see EXPEDITE *v.* Cf. F. *expédition*.]

† 1. The action of expediting, helping forward or accomplishing; speedy performance or prompt execution (of justice, a journey); prompt supply (of anything), dispatch. *Obs.*

1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 493 II. 166 The Kyng shall..shewe his good grace and favour in the expedision therof. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 13 If hit plese you ye shal gyue me audience and goode expedicion. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxxiv. (1890) 127 They retourned wyth-out expedicyon of that wherfore they were goon thyder. 1528 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xiv. 108 Any..thing that might conduce to the furtherance and expedition of the cause. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 92 The ambassatouris..returnit but ony expeditioun of thair message. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 2 For reformation wherof, and for the more expedition of iustice hereafter. 1543 W. CLEBE *MS. Addit.* 4609 f. 409 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 79 For puryance and hasty expedition of the necessities aforsaide. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin's Hist.* 65 b, Alexander..prepared for reuengfull warre..and for expedition thereof he desired of Demetryus, etc. 1649 *Answ. Petit. City Oxf.* in J. Harrington *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 19 There is as quick expedition in our courts as in any other courts.

† b. The condition of being expedited or set in motion; only in phr. *in expedition*. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 191 Let us deliuer our Puissance into the hand of God Putting it straight in expedition. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 223 A Bill against Pluralityes is committed. Several other things in expedition.

2. A sending or setting forth with martial intentions; a warlike enterprise.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. viii. *heading*, In this expedicion towardes Colchos. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 59 Notwithstanding, he conquered not in that expedition. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 11 Strabo confesseth as much [ignorance] of the Western parts of Europe till the Roman expeditions thither. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 269 This was the best and most successful expedition I was in during this war. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lviii. 311 Ptolemy, having suppressed an insurrection in Cyrene, made an expedition in person to Cyprus.

b. A journey, voyage, or excursion made for some definite purpose.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 77 You shall be imployd, To hasten on his Expedition. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 193 Mean while the Son On his great Expedition now appeer'd. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* iii. (1737) I. 81 A hard expedition..to go amongst wolves. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* viii, It was not a very choice spot for midnight expeditions. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 536 This was not the last begging expedition of Gervinus to our shore.

3. *concr.* A body of persons, also a fleet, etc., sent out for a warlike or other definite purpose.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* III. 192 A draught is made out of the several regiments..to goe on board the expedition. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 11 Mr. .. Seton .. had accompanied one of the expeditions sent out by Mr. Astor. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 37 M. Girard, of the French expedition to Egypt. 1880 W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* I. 194 *note*, An expedition may consist of a single ship.

† 4. The action of issuing or sending out official documents. Hence *concr.* the documents sent out. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2423 Whan they had optayned perfyte expedycyon Of all theyr bulles. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 3 No person .. shall pay any sommes of money..for expedicion of any .. bulles, breues, or palles. 1685 F. SPENCE *House Medici* 431 Leo did often .. examine the expeditions..presented him to sign. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. v. 81 The Seals..of the Expeditions which he [the Nuncio] had made during his Legation.

b. *gen.* after Fr. *expédition*. The sending forth, dispatch (of articles of any kind).

1796 M. PERREGAUX in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 350 The expedition of the 'Moniteurs' to the 8th of May.

5. The quality of being 'expedite'; quick movement; promptness, haste, speed. Also in phr. *with expedition*; *to* † *make, use, expedition*.

1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 That expedicion be usyd in my persuts. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iii, To Babylon, Whither we next make expedition. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 37 Even with the speediest expedition I will despatch him to the Emperors Court. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1283 With winged expedition, Swift as the lightning glance. 1701 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 54 With all possible vigilance and expedition. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 77 He was told to use all the Expedition Possible. 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 265 How can expedition be expected from a body which we have saddled with an hundred lawyers.

b. Readiness.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 4 In Alexander..was a subtiltie, sharpnesse and expedition of wit most singular.

6. *Rhet.* (See quots.)

[1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 98 Expeditio..when many reasons of averment being numbred together, we make a confutation of them, each one in particular. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 241 Expeditio, or the speedie dispatcher.] 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 250 Expedition is a figure when many parts or reasons of an argument being enumerated and touched, all are destroyed, save that only upon which the speaker intends to conclude, stand to, and rest upon.

7. *Comb.* **expedition-fee, -money**, a fee or money paid for hastening the performance of any work; *expedition-squadron*.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* IV. ii, If you will not let me make an end on't, I shall lose my expedition-fee. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 366 Sir Clowdesly Shovell, with the expedition squadron, sailed out of the Downs. 1725 BERKELEY *Let.* 12 June Wks. IV. 112 The Charter..hath cost me 130 pounds..besides expedition-money to men in office. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 41, I next inquired what expedition-money might have been given. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 20 Jan. 4/1 He claimed a sum of about £26,000 for expedition money.

† **Expedi·tional,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an expedition.

c 1601 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 234 In that exploit expeditionall against England intended.

Expedi·tionary, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -ARY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an expedition; sent on an expedition.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 201 The expeditionary troops destined to act against South America were reviewed. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xii. 96 The northward track which the expeditionary army had hewed out for itself. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 104 Inviting them, in the name of the American expeditionary parties, to accept this much needed assistance.

† B. *sb.* An officer who took care of dispatches at the Pope's court. *Obs.*

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Expedi·tioner.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One engaged in an expedition.

1758 BP. WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 266 The Cherbourg expeditioners being twice drove in hither by contrary winds.

Expedi·tionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who goes on an expedition; an excursionist.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 449 Her travellers and expeditionists are exploring the frozen regions of either pole. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 393 Puffing expeditionists..hurry helter-skelter through so many given cities. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 103 The zeal of the expeditionists averted the risk.

Expeditious (ekspɪdi·ʃəs), *a.* [f. EXPEDITION: see -TIOUS.] Characterized by expedition.

1. Of action, a voyage, etc.: Speedily performed. Of a method: Leading to speedy performance. Of an answer: Quickly given, ready.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 315, I..promise you..auspicious gales And saile, so expeditious, that shall catch Your Royall fleete farre off. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Turning up of the Earth..is to be preferr'd to Hand weeding, and more expeditious. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* xiv. 96 A most expeditious Answer. 1709 SHARP *Serm.* VII. iv. 63 The..short expeditious way of appealing to the Bishop of Rome. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 278 Capable of making an expeditious passage. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) I. 182 Obviating a dissatisfaction, which expeditious measures would excite. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xii. 10 Equipped for expeditious travelling.

2. Of an implement or weapon: Fitted for quick movements; handy. *rare*.

1747 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. ii, With the broad targe and expeditious sword.

3. Of persons: Acting or moving with expedition; speedy.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* I, Let us be all most expeditious. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 3 He..desir'd I would be expeditious in going. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 242 An expeditious set of workmen. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 439 The German commission was as expeditious as the Spanish had been dilatory. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 162 An expeditious traveller..will accomplish the journey in eleven days.

Expeditiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an expeditious manner; speedily, with expedition.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. li, He expeditiously prouided That part of land into his power to get. 1663 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) II. 11, I once made a menstruum to draw it [the tincture of the glass of antimony] more expeditiously. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiii, The surgeon having very expeditiously..finished his business. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 51 [Russia's] ships will be built cheaper and more expeditiously.

Expeditiousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being expeditious; celerity; handiness.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4426/12 Whose audacious Attempts ..are..by the Expeditiousness of your Fleet, totally..defeated. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 86 He was thought to have surpass'd..Ovid for Expeditiousness in Versifying. 1851 SMILES *Engineers* II. 222 The simplicity, economy, and expeditiousness of the plan.

† **Expe·ditive,** *a. Obs.* [f. EXPEDITE + -IVE.] Performing with expedition, expeditious.

1617 BACON in Spedding *Life & Lett.* (1872) VI. 191, I mean not to purchase the praise of expeditive in that kind. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Expe·ditory,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻°. [f. L. *expedīt-* ppl. stem of *expedīre* (see EXPEDITE) + -ORY.] Making haste; expeditious.

a 1790 FRANKLIN (cited in Worcester 1846).

Expel (ekspe·l), *v.* Forms: 4–5 expelle, 6–7 expell, 6– expel. [ad. L. *expell-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *pellĕre* to drive, thrust: cf. COMPEL. OF. had *espellir*, and in 15th c. *expeller*.]

1. *trans.* To drive or thrust out; to eject by force. Const. *from* (rarely *out of*) also with double obj. (by omission of *from*).

a. With obj. a person, etc.: To eject, dislodge by force from a position; to banish from, compel to quit, a place or country.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XX. 446 Reynawde and his brethern were thus expelled out of it [mountalban]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 819/2 God .. expelled those heretikes and scismatikes out of heauen. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 838 The Apostles receiued power from the Lord..that they should expell and cast them [the devils] out. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 8 The Bœotians ..expelld Arne by the Thessalians seated themselues in that Country [Bœotia]. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 266 Such a State takes Care..to Expel him their Dominions by proclamation. 1749 WEST tr. *Pindar's Olympic Odes* xii. 36 Sedition's Civil Broils Expell'd thee from thy native Crete. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xi. 229 He sent .. two knights..to expel them the convent. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 31 Bidding the elder boys..expel the poultry.

b. With a material thing as obj.: To drive out from a receptacle, etc. by mechanical force; to discharge, send off (*e.g.* a bullet from a gun, † an arrow from a bow); to drive off or dislodge (a substance) from a chemical compound, mixture, solution, etc. Also, † *To expel forth*.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. xii. 80 The Shot is .. expelled with no other thing, than by the Air's exaltation. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. (1723) 151 It [water] is usualy expelled forth in vast Quantities. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The virgin huntress was not slow T'expel the shaft from her contracted bow. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 74 Expelling the water into the bason. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 394 Alcohol..absorbs about its own weight of nitrous gas, which cannot afterwards be expelled by heat. 1838 — *Chem. Org. Bodies* 168 Not capable of being expelled by a stronger base. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 512 If still more heat be applied .. the air will be entirely expelled. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 77 The matter .. thus expelled from the powder by heat.

c. Of the body or its organs: To cast out, eject (the contents, any foreign substance, excrements, etc.); = EXCLUDE *v.* 7. Also said of the action of drugs, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1893 The vertu expulsif, or animal .. Ne may the venym voyden ne expelle. 1542 BORDE *Dyetary* iv. (1870) 237 To expell .. all corrupt and contagyous ayre. 1547 — *Brev. Health* § 356 Vnto the tyme the matter be expelled .. out of the throte. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 395 Chervil expells wind. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* (ed 2) II. 216 Some months after, a piece of cloth was expelled, till which time the wound kept open. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 338 The child had been very recently expelled from the womb. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 519/2 There is an organ for..expelling an inky fluid.

absol. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 36 Other parts of the Body .. are moued to expell by Consent.

d. With immaterial object. In *Math.* formerly = ELIMINATE.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1271 Hir cusynace hath don al at she mycht..to expel that thing out of hir thocht. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* i. Wks. I. 259 To expel from us all pride and presumptuousness. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 76 You, brother mine, that .. Expelld remorse, and nature. 1611

DONNE *Ignat. Conclave* (1635) 7 He gloried of having expelled an old Religion. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. ii. 14 These hardships quite expell'd the thoughts of an Enemy. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 49 *note*, The quantity *c* .. must be expelled from this formula. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. § 46 (1875) 160 Our ability to expel the idea from consciousness.

2. To turn out, eject (a person) from a society, community, etc. Const. as in 1.

1534 ANNE BOLEYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 116 II. 46 Richard Herman..was..put and expelled from his fredome and felowshipe in the Englishe house there. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 11 Yet were they..expell'd the University. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 215 His Scholar striving to expel all Poets his poetic Commonweal. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. 69 The house of Commons have a right to expel one of their own members. 1820 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II. 497 Whoever acted contrary . . should be expelled the Society. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 57 You are expelled from the house which you have indelibly disgraced.

†**3.** To reject from attention or consideration; to refuse. *Obs.*

1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 365 The common welth are..utterly expeld and let goe for lacke of loking to. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 95 Would you not poor fellowship expel, Myself would offer you t'accompany. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 5 The said day the Committie expelles the resounes preponit be Borge and Johne Gordoun. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 196 Each fierce Logician, still expelling Locke.

†**4.** 'To keep off, exclude, keep out' (J.). *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 239 Oh, that that earth [Cæsar's dead body], which kept the world in awe, Should patch a Wall, t'expell the winters flaw.

Hence **Expe·lled** *ppl. a.*, **Expe·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557 819/2 Receiuing of synne is expelling of grace. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 69 b, The expellyng of the second byrth. 1552 HULOET, Expelled, *expulsus*. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis M.* 376 These stirre vp the expelling faculty. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 84 This expelling diuretic virtue consisted rather in the salts than the resin. 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* I. 105 Hippias, the expelled tyrant of Athens. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 293 How get you an equal pressure of the expelling force?

Expellable (ekspe·lăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, expelled.

1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 177 All other Kings, Kingdoms and States, are..expellable at his pleasure. 1802 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 225 The nitrous acid .. expellable even by the vegetable acids. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 62/2 And that [soul] Infernal, but expellable by prayer.

Expellee (ekspelī·). *nonce-wd.* [f. EXPEL + -EE.] One who has been expelled.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Dec. 758/1 The expellee would only be sure of a triumphant re-election.

Expellent (ekspe·lĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also -ant. [ad. L. *expellent-em*, pr. pple. of *expellĕre* to EXPEL.]

A. *adj.* That expels or tends to expel.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 33 The construction of the gun being perfect..can the expellant force be brought to an equal state of perfection. 1885 J. STRONG *Own Country* iv. 32 The expellent influences of Europe .. send new waves of immigration to our shores.

B. *sb.* An expellent medicine.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Expellents*, medicines supposed to expel morbid humours from the body.

Expeller (ekspe·ləɹ). Also 8 expellor. [f. EXPEL *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who, or that which, expels. Const. *of.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) I. v. xvii. 585 The expeller of manie tyrants. 1647 FANSHAW tr. *Guarini's Pastor Fido* II. *Chorus*, Unspotted faith, expeller of all vice. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Wind Cholick*, The most effectual expeller of Wind. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 288 Their mistake was only about the Expellor. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* II. 39 Jupiter Apomyius, or the expeller of flies. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 109 The Expeller of the Bacchidæ from Corinth.

†**2.** = EXPELLENT B. *sb. Obs.*

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 443 A powerful expeller.

Expend (ekspe·nd), *v.* Forms: 5–6 expende, exspende, 6– expend. *Pa. pple.* 5 expent, 6 expend. [ad. L. *expend-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *pend-ĕre* to weigh, pay. Cf. also DISPEND, SPEND.]

I. To pay out, spend. It differs from *spend* in being less colloquial, and (in mod. use) in implying some determinate direction or object of outlay.

1. *trans.* To pay away, lay out, spend (money).

†**a.** To spend, make away with, consume in outlay. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 106 By expending more than his lyuelode cometh to. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A vij, Zeno expended bothe hys goodes and the goodes of his fader and played hit at the dyse. 1603 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 29 Riches careless heirs May .. expend. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 111 The King of England wasted the French Kings country, and thereby caused him to expend such summes of mony as exceeded the debt.

b. To lay out (money) for determinate objects. Const. *in*, *upon*.

1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft Lincolnsh.* (Nichols 1797) 79 For hiryng of 2 wrightes to mend y° belles .. expent 4*d.* 1552 HULOET, *Expend* or laye out money. 1698–9 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 71 Part of this sum I expended upon the garison. 1763 LD. BARRINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 505 IV. 474 If £50,000 had been given for that Speech, it would have been well expended. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 323 They began to doubt whether they were not about to expend their resources less for their own defence, than, etc. 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Life's Secret* II. 152 Too fond of beer, to expend in much else the trifle allowed them.

absol. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 54 The eare and the eye are the minds receivers; but the tongue is onely busied in expending. 1720 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 64 To expend and lay out very extravagantly in repairing the highways, &c. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 352 They go elsewhere to enjoy and to expend.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To lay out, spend (blood, care, labour, time, etc.); to employ for a given purpose.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xv. 53 (Harl. MS.) The first doughter.. is þe worlde, whom a man loveth so well, that he expendith alle his lif aboute hit. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I. x. § 5 More God desireth not of the christian minister, than to expend his whole study, labour, and time for the lightening of others. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 23 To expend your time with vs a-while. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* ii. (1757) 97 These all their care expend on outward show For wealth and fame. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 98 As much wisdom may be expended on a private economy as on an empire. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. vii. 142 The blood that must be expended in the attempt. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 42 Thyself hast thou expended As every poet should. 1874 L. MORRIS *To Unknown Poet* ix, A humble healer thro' a life obscure, Thou didst expend thy homely days.

3. To use up (material or force) in any operation; also *refl.* Formerly, †to consume (provisions); cf. EXPENSE 1 c.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 9 To procure what fresh Provisions we could expend during our Stay. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 80 The quantity of water expended in a minute was 96¾ pounds. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xii. 193 The English archers .. having expended their arrows, drew their swords. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xix. 329 Gravity in this case has expended a certain amount of force. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 51 After the currents had expended themselves. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 15 All the social feeling and intellectual effort .. seemed to have expended themselves.

b. *Naut.* To lose (spars, masts, etc.) either in action or by storms, etc. Also, to use up (a quantity of rope, etc.) in winding it round a spar or a rope.

1801 NELSON 23 May in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 384 An account .. of the spars expended in consequence of the Action of April 2nd. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xli, Have you expended any boat's masts? *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 34 Expend the spunyarn round both parts of the lanyard. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 137 The heel rope is .. expended round the jackstay and boom.

†**II.** **4.** To weigh mentally; to consider, determine accurately. Often, *to expend with oneself* [after L. *expendere secum.*] *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. ix, Where fortitude expendeth euery thinge and acte diligently. 1533 TINDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) III. 266 Exhort every man deeply to consider and expend with himself, the signification of this sacrament. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogat. Week* III. (1859) 491 To expend the gracious good will of God to usward. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 21 It behooueth the Physitian to..expend with himselfe..the strength of euery accident apart. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr., Moral Evidences.. are herein particularly expended and examined.

Hence **Expe·nded** *ppl. a.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 196 What can awake thee unawak'd by this, 'Expended Deity on human weal'?

Expendable (ekspe·ndăb'l), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be expended.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 240 That property should be dividable, transferrable, and expendable.

Expender (ekspe·ndəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, expends. Const. *of.*

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 352 The expenders of rents are the most unproductive..class of citizens. 1863 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. II. i. § 49 Organisms which are large expenders of force. 1882 G. ALLEN *C. Clout's Garden* vii. (1883) 40 Flowers are mere expenders of food.

Expending (ekspe·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EXPEND: now only gerundial (Const. *of*). Formerly occas.: Expenditure; consideration; consumption.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. Z ij b, This moch haue I learned by the expending and waying of the text. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 745 Money, which they waste upon mad prodigall expendings. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 27 If my money were another mans, I could but keepe it; onely the expending showes it my own. 1610— *Apol. Brownists* § 11 The holy expending of Sabbath daies appointed. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 11 We likewise had fresh Beef for present expending plenty enough.

†**Expe·nditor.** *Law. Obs.* Also 7 -our. [a. med.L. *expenditor*, agent-n. incorrectly (on the analogy of *venditor*, etc.) f. *expendĕre*: see EXPEND.] One who has charge of expenditure; *spec.* an officer formerly appointed by the Commissioners of Sewers to expend or disburse the money collected by tax for the repair of sewers; also an officer of the British Museum (see quot. 1847).

1499 in *Hist. Co. Lincoln* I. 69 Expenditors .. shall have by the day 1*s.* 8*d.* *Ibid.*, The said expenditors shall have a clerk of sewers for the work. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5. § 3 Expenditours and other ministers and officers for .. the making of the premisses. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1547/1 The charge of these two wals .. as appeareth in the expenditors books. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 134 A Collector, or Expenditor, or other Officer of Sewers. 1726 *Laws of Sewers* 87 The Expenditor is the Person appointed by the Commissioners, to .. expend the Money collected by the Tax. 1847 *Evidence Royal Comm. Brit. Mus.* 1 You [Sir H. Ellis] were also the expenditor?—That was an office..always given to the principal librarian. *Ibid.* 9 What is the nature of his duties as expenditor?—He receives the moneys.

transf. 1646 J. BENBRIGGE *Vsura Acc.* 19 We are but his [God's] Expenditours.

†**Expe·nditrix.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. EXPENDITOR, after Lat. analogy: see -TRIX.] A woman who has charge of expenditure.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 51 (1740) 257 Mrs. Celier was the Go-between and Expenditrix in Affairs, which lay much in relieving of Catholics.

Expenditure (ekspe·nditiŭɹ). [f. med.L. *expendit-us*, pa. pple. (irregularly formed after *venditus*) of *expendĕre* (see EXPEND) + -URE.]

1. The action or practice of laying out, paying away, or spending (money). Const. *of.* *At his own expenditure* (nonce-use): at his own expense.

1769 BURKE *On late State Nation* 15 Our expenditure purchased commerce and conquest. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. ix, The collection and expenditure of the public revenue. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 317 His shop ..turned out the masterpiece..at his own expenditure. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 364 Her [Elizabeth's] expenditure was ..ever miserly.

b. *transf.* The expending or laying out (of energy, labour, time): often with notion of waste.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser I. v. (1865) 45 To grudge at the expenditure of moments. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 30 He disliked all quarrelling as an unpleasant expenditure of energy. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 54 After a vast expenditure of pains. 1890 *Spectator* 16 Aug., The Nationalist laity disobey with much expenditure of speech.

c. The action or process of using up or consuming; consumption.

1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IX. 141 We have made such an expenditure of engineers, that I can hardly wish for any body. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 11 A peculiar expenditure of the substance of the muscular mass. 1863 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. II. v. § 69 A mature animal, or one which has reached a balance between nutrition and expenditure. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xvi. 427 Its [the sun's] combustion would only cover 4600 years of expenditure. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 194/2 The economical expenditure of ammunition.

2. The amount expended from time to time.

1791 R. RAYMENT (*title*), The Income and Expenditure of Great Britain of the last 7 years. *a* 1800 COWPER *Sparrows self-domesticated*, A single doit would overpay The expenditure of every day. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 331 A loss of life and waste of expenditure. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 99 During the year 1860-61 the expenditure in these [mast-houses] amounted to [etc.].

Expense (ekspe·ns). Forms: 4-9 expence, 5 expens, exspense, 6 exspence, 4– expense. See also SPENCE. [a. AF. *expense* (OF. *espense*), ad. late L. *expēnsa*, orig. pa. pple. fem. of *expendĕre*: see EXPEND. Cf. Sp. *expensas* pl., also It. *spesa*, which is the only popular representative of the word in Romanic, the Fr. and Sp. forms being of learned origin.

Ger. *speise* 'viand' is an early adoption of the L. word.]

†**1.** The action of expending; the state of being expended. *Obs.* Cf. EXPENDITURE 1.

†**a.** Disbursement, spending, laying out (of money); an instance of this. Also *occas.* wasteful expenditure, extravagance. *Person of expense*: one who spends largely; so also, *person of great, little expense. Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 153 That he mesure in his expence So kepe, that of indigence He may be sauf. *c* 1430 *Compl. Christ* 169 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 179 My waast expensis y wole with-drawe. 1597 BACON *Ess., Expense* (Arb.) 50 Extraordinarie Expence must bee limited by the worth of the occasion. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* V, This suddaine solemne Feast Was not ordayn'd to riott in expence. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* (1851) 18 God is not honored in the expense of that money which is bedewed with the tears of the oppressed. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 130 A man of great expence. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 26 ¶ 3 This exuberance of money displayed itself in wantonness of expence. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 141 All of them .. dread a woman of expence. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 267 An obscure house of entertainment for persons of small expence.

†**b.** The expending or using up (of material or immaterial resources); the state of being expended or used up; expenditure (of substance, strength, labour, time, etc.); loss (of blood, etc., of men in battle, etc.). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. II. 523, I implore so much expence of thy royall sweet breath, as will vtter a brace of words. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. (1611) 36 With bootlesse expense of trauell. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. x. 218 My body .. is yet faint With much expense of blood. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 352 Fire and Flame are in continual expence. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* I. ii. (1854) 14 After the expense of about fourteen men upon it, the design was given over. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 293 They ..move as other Meteors do, from a certain expence of their own substance the one way, which inforceth their motion another. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 70 The former require too great Expense of Breath to pronounce them. 1752 FRANKLIN *Wks.* 1840 V. 286 The sun is not wasted by expense of light. 1797 NELSON 23 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) XII. p. cxliv, No service that could have made an expense [of stores].

†**c.** Consumption (of produce, provisions). *Obs.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 156 The gentlemen commonlie make sufficient malt for their owne expenses onelie. 1594 in Arb. *Garner* I. 299 Proclamations for the expense and observation of Fish Days. 1668 *Markham's*

Way to Wealth IX. III. i. 96 To gather [Pears] for expence, for transportation, or to sell.

†**d.** Loss (of a possession). *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXX. 8 Then can I .. mone th' expence of many a vanished sight. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. iii, Enter upon..Her honour, which she calls her chastity, And bring it into expence.

†**2.** Money expended (cf. EXPENDITURE 2); a sum expended. *Obs.*

(The apparent instances in recent use belong to 3 or 3 c.)

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxi. 19 That he restore .. the expensis into leches. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 32 If a Kyng be powre, he schal by necessite make his Expences..by Creaunce of borrowyng. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Irel.* Wks. 1731 I. 111 The Country loses the Expence of many of the richest Persons. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* vii. (1691) 103 Where a People thrive, there the income is greater than the expence. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* XI. iv. § 9 You..do not supply them with the expences..for their sacrifices. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* III. (ed. 2) 402 The difference betwixt these, is the expense which the farmer may lay out.

transf. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. ii. (1732) 78 The Receipts from the Rivers fall short of the Expence in Vapour. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 616 As to the Expence of the Sea-Water by Vapour, he concludes the Receipts of the Mediterranean to fall short of its expence.

3. Burden of expenditure; the pecuniary charge, cost, or sacrifice involved in any course of action, mode of living, etc., or requisite for the attainment of any object. Also *transf.* [Originally a contextual use of 1.]

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 27 Many companies of souldiers to be levied..without a penny of expence, of either his, or his complices. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ℙ 11, I have several little plain Fans made for this Use, to avoid expence. 1799 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 277 The direct tax and stamp tax will add two millions clear of expence. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* iii. 65 Those who can afford the expence, usually go to some part of the sea coast. 1851 C. APPERLEY *Chase, Turf, etc.* 62 All got up 'regardless of expense'. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 62 The scale of expense on which people live. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 135 A long list of legal expenses.

fig. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recollect. Lakes* Wks. (1862) II. 214 Who took upon herself the whole expenses of the flying colloquies exchanged with stragglers on the road.

b. Phrases. † *To lie at expense*: (of a prisoner) to be a cause of outlay. *At an expense of*: at a cost or loss amounting to. *At the expense of*: at the cost of (a certain sum), by the sacrifice of (something); so *at* (*a*) *great, little,* etc. *expense. To be at expense*: to incur expenditure; so, *to put* (*a person*) *to expense. To be at the expense, expenses* (*of*): to defray the costs (of); also const. *to* with *inf.*

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 41 Now what expence soever he is at, he proclaimeth. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 6 He lies at expense. I move therefore, to call him in. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 262 ℙ 3 The new Pair of Gloves and Coach-hire that he was at the Expence of in her Service. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 153 Some part of that mer one Mr. Fleetewood has been at the Expence to draine. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 ℙ 7 He is at no more Expence in a long Vista, than a short one. 1713 *Guardian* No. 9 ℙ 4 Where, at the expence of 4 or 5000*l*. .. he built a new one. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 62 Vowing to guard the princess at the expence of his life. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. i. i. 254 We have been at such expence and trouble. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 160 All operations between the tropics are at an immense expense of human lives. 1859 *Musketry Instruct.* 52 At a considerable expense, to erect marker's butts. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 June, The home eleven had got 52 at an expense of two wickets.

c. In *pl.* esp.: The charges, costs, items of outlay, incurred by a person in the execution of any commission or duty; 'money out of pocket'; also, money paid to a person in reimbursement of these.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* x. 44 Expensis shuln be 3ouen of the kyngies resoun..to bilde out the wallis of Jerusalem. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 198 The old Edward had every month to his expensis a hundred mark. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xl. 5 The chefe captayne gaue him his expenses with a rewarde. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 49 There's expences for thee. 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judæorum* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 410 Of the Tribute, Expences should be forthwith given unto the Elders. *Mod.* You will allow me my expenses.

d. A cause or occasion of expense. Also *transf.*

1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* iii. 51 Exertion is a physiological expense. *Mod.* His sons have been a great expense to him.

4. *At* († *on*) *the expense* († *expenses*) *of a person*, etc.: so that he defrays the cost; 'at the charges of'.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 221 The grete Chane hab euery day folk at His costages & expense. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 69 Appollo dide do make the arke..at the expensis of the king. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 89 He furnest .. tua hundretht lycht horse, on his auen expensis. 1609 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. iii. 46 Us, At whose expense 'tis done. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 456 Lawyers have more sober sense Than to argue at their own expence. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. ii. (1715) 7 The Soldiers were all maintain'd at their own Expences. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 67 Our piscator ..declined dining at our expense. 1873 *Act* 36–7 *Vict.* c. 71 § 59 The Secretary of State may..cause any water-course to be widened at the expense of such board.

b. transf. *At the expense of a person* (*or thing*): so that he (or it) suffers consequent loss, injury, or diminution.

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* Pref. 6 And so, at his Expence, advance a little Trophy of Reputations to themselves. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. xiii. 344 Gratify our Envy at the Expence of our Neighbour's Reputation. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 189 The copper wires..were oxidized at the expence of the acid. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. v. ix. 711 The interest of the subordinates..is..pursued at the expense of the service. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. vii. (1866) 120 There was obedience at the expense of .. feeling. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 234 But the lovers of Hampden cannot forbear to extol him at Falkland's expense.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as in *expense-account*; **expense-book**, *Naut.* (see quot. 1867); **expense magazine**, a magazine in which a small portion of ammunition is kept for immediate use; *expense-reforming, -saving* adjs.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 80 Expence Books. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk, Expense books*, accounts of the expenditure of the warrant officer's stores, attested by the signing officers. 1839 W. F. NAPIER *Penins. War* XIII. v, The explosion of an expense magazine. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 174 There are, also, branch or expense magazines in the outworks. 1872 RAYMOND *Mines* 284 The item of roads is a big one in the expense account. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 267 Any expense-reforming proposal meets with scant courtesy from the House.

†**Expe·nseful,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -FUL.] Attended with or characterized by expense; costly, expensive. Also, Given to expense, extravagant.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* in Dodsley *O. P.* (1780) IV. 144 To stay him yet from more expenceful courses. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 35 There is no part of Structure more expencefull then Windows. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 389 The Duchess is not only the proudest woman in the world, but the most expensefull. 1688 *Lett. Present State Italy* 162 The expencefull humour that their late Marriages with France has spred among them. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 147 An expenseful and laborious Education. 1775 in ASH.

Hence †**Expe·nsefully** *adv.*, in a manner involving much expense. †**Expe·nsefulness,** costliness; *rarely* (of persons) extravagance.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 316 Sir William Sidley, a learned Knight, painefully and expensfully studious of the common good of his countrey. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Archduke's Country* Wks. (1856) 232 The cause of the expensefulnes of it [the war]..is the remotenesse of those provinces from Spaine. 1688 LD. DELAMER *Let. to daughter* Wks. (1694) 34 She will..by her expencefulness leave her husband no better than she found him.

†**Expe·nseless,** *a. Obs.* [f. EXPENSE + -LESS.] Without expense. Of things: Inexpensive. Of persons: Free from expense, frugal(ly.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* 5 He..may at some time or other, save an Army by this frugall and expencelesse meanes. 1703 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 241 Keep my son as expenseless as may be. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* (1786) 108 What health promotes..Is all expenseless, and procur'd with ease. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* III. 152, I gave him my time for expenceless promises.

Expensilation (ekspe:nsilē·ʃən). *Rom. Law.* [ad. L. *expensilātiōn-em*, properly *expensī lātiō* a setting down of expenditures. Cf. ACCEPTILATION.] A process by which an existing cause of debt was merged in a new formal obligation (compare the English 'account stated', and the contract of exchange in the law merchant).

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III Comm. (ed. 2) 363 Expensilation or Literal contract. *Ibid.* 408 One species of Literal obligation, namely Expensilation, .. was effected by an entry in these domestic registers.

Expensive (ekspe·nsiv), *a.* [f. L. type **expensīv-us* f. *expendĕre* (see EXPEND and -IVE); but early associated with EXPENSE.]

†**1.** Of a person: Given to profuse expenditure (of money, time, health, etc.); lavish. Of an employment: Tending to consume (time, health, etc.). Const. *of. Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Universal Dun* (Arb.) 74 Hee is now very expensiue of his time. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Golden Grove* (1659) 55 Use what innocent refreshment you please.. [but] let it not be too expensive of time. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Episc. & Liturg.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 421 See whether any have been more expensive either of their ink, or their blood. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* II. (1747) 36 Young Men of this Age are .. so expensive both of their Health and Fortune. 1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intell. Patrimony* 112 A regular arrangement of extracts..is..more expensive of time.

b. Fond of expense; extravagant. Now *rare.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 99 What is it to me.. whether his wife be expensive. *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J.), Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and expensive are dangerous. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, She was far other than expensive. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1873) I. 19 Sir Oliver, likewise an expensive man.

†**c.** 'Liberal, generous, distributive' (J.). *rare.*

1678 SPRAT *Serm.* (1722) 103 An active, expensive, indefatigable goodness..such as our Apostle calls..a Labour of Love.

2. Of a thing: Attended with expense; costly, dear. *To come expensive*: see COME 24 b. Also *fig.*

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 70 The two late expensive and chargeable sieges of Buss. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 119 Till .. the remedy [be] impossible or expensive. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 658 The Law of England is ..very expensive and dilatory. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 109 He .. lived at so expensive a rate. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 232 To collect the produce of unimproved lands.. would be too expensive. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, It's expensive keeping boys at home. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. i. 192 God ..will bend Himself to any most expensive, lowest burden of sympathy. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. ii. 16 The father..was unable to give the child as expensive an education as he had desired.

b. *transf.* At cricket, of bowling or a bowler.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, Barrett's bowling was getting rather expensive. 1891 *Daily News* 30 June 3/7 Mr. Ferris, the Australian, proving very expensive.

†**3.** quasi-*adv.* = EXPENSIVELY. *Obs.*

1796 E. PARSONS *Mysterious Warning* iv. 236 They lived very expensive.

Hence **Expe·nsively** *adv.*, in an expensive manner, with (great) expense.

a 1631 DONNE *Let. to Sir H. G.* in *Poems* 279 Our court tooke the resolution .. to receive him [the French Prince] solemnly, ceremoniously; and expensively. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), I never knew him live so great and expensively. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 146 Our immense military force is better and more expensively clothed. 1886 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 611/1 The liquidators could collect the outstanding calls..less expensively than the plaintiffs.

Expensiveness (ekspe·nsivnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being expensive or costly, or of requiring large outlay; costliness.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 224 Considering the expensiveness of the place [Cambridge]. 1656 PRYNNE *Rights Eng. Freemen* 21 The expensivenesse..of their Law sutes. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* viii. (1727) 75 Their Highways, for their extent, solidity or expensiveness, are some of the greatest monuments of the grandeur of their Empire. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. x, That..celebrity which makes an artist great to the most ordinary people by their knowledge of his great expensiveness. 1882 SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 457 The expensiveness of the wars.

2. Disposition to lavish expenditure, extravagance. Now *rare.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xiv. 45 Ulrick Fugger .. was disinherited of a great patrimony onely for his studiousnesse, and expensivenesse in buying costly manuscripts. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* III. xi. 304 His expensiveness is acknowledged even by himself. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 1 (1822) I. 7 An improved knowledge which does not confound good taste with expensiveness.

Expergefacient (ekspə·ɪˌdʒĭfē·ʃiĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *expergēfacient-em*, pr. pple. of *expergēfacĕre*: see next.] Awakening; of a nature to rouse or wake up.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 117 Which..would prove as expergifacient [sic] as a sternutatory to the parties addressed.

Expergefaction (ekspə·ɪˌdʒĭfæ·kʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *expergēfactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expergēfacĕre*, f. *experg-ĕre* to awake, rouse + *facĕre* to make, cause.] The action of awaking or rousing; the state, condition or fact of being awakened or aroused.

1638 O. SEDGWICKE *Serm.* (1639) 15 An heavenly expergefaction. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ℙ 204 The dilatory expergefaction from a disease. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 45 Having, after such a long noctivagation..return'd to my perfect expergefaction. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 94 Another propitious recollection; namely, my first expergefaction at Farsa. 1827 G. S. FABER, *Sacr. Calendar Prophecy* (1844) III. 118 The first Head, after a long reign of more than 1800 years subsequent to its expergefaction by Augustus, etc.

Expergefactor (ekspə·ɪˌdʒĭfæk·tə1). [agent-n. f. L. *expergēfacĕre* (see prec.).] One who, or that which, awakens; an awakener.

1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 7. 108 The newly invented Hydraulic Expergefactor rings a bell at the time when a person wishes to rise.

†**Expe·rgefy,** *v. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *expergēfacĕre*: see prec. and -FY.] *trans.* To awaken.

1623–6 in COCKERAM.

†**Expergi·scence.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *expergiscent-em*, pr. pple. of *expergiscī* to awake, be awakened: see -ENCE.] An awaking from sleep.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 144 If it will save him I should perceive a plain expergiscence though I had no sense of drowsiness.

Experience (ekspī·ə·riĕns), *sb.* Also 4–6 experiens, -ians, -yens, 5–6 experyence. [a. Fr. *expérience*, ad. L. *experientia*, f. *experient-em*, pr. pple. of *experīrī* to try, put to the test.]

†**1.** The action of putting to the test; trial. *To make experience of*: to make trial of. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 15 Now y schal take experience [1382 experyment] of 3ou. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 14 At Avynon thexperience Therof hab 3oue an euidence. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. i. 7 Of all the which..She [Astræa] caused him [Artegall] to make experience Vpon wild beasts. 1631 SHIRLEY *School of Complement* I. i, Make Experience of my loyalty, by some service. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Ep. Ded. A ij b, The Art of Shorthand .. much wondered at by Travailers, that have seen the experience of it in England.

†**b.** A tentative procedure; an operation performed in order to ascertain or illustrate some truth; an experiment. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 280, I prove it..Be experience, for if that thou Threw in a water now, a stone [etc.]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 47 Nowe have I made inoculacion Of pere and appultree: the experience Hath preved wel. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 112 a, The Aucthour..hath both seene, and done many experiences worthy memorie. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 60 They will tell you a story of I know not what experiences they have made, when alas they never knew that an Experiment must hold

in all its parts. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. I. IV. i. 86 All which..we shall..declare, with their Causes and with easie Experiences. 1763 ELIZ. CARTER in Pennington *Mem.* (1816) I. 301, I was..assured, by people who have made the experience, that [etc.].

†**2.** Proof by actual trial; practical demonstration. *To put in experience*: to fulfil in practice. *Obs.*; passing into 3.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 1, I..found the point of my rewle .. a lite with-in the degree & than haddy of this conclusioun the ful experience. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 138 Thus hath this king experience, How fooles done the reverence To gold. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 5, I had hereof good experyence. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 469 Ye maye well perceyve the experyence of it every day. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxix. 96 Augustyne..warnyd them.. that..they shuld .. receyue warre and wreche; the whiche was after put in experience by Ethelfridus Kynge of Northumberland. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. iv, And now to make experience of my love, Fair sister Anna, lead my lover forth. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. i. § 1. 261 The experience that Pyrrhus hath giuen, of the Roman power, in his dayes. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 58, I have a full experience of that, and thought my happiness always complete in it.

3. The actual observation of facts or events, considered as a source of knowledge.

1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 151 Thorw experience..I hope þei shal be saued. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 13 Therefore the Mariners by experience trying, that one flame..signified tempest at hand, supposed the same flame to be the goddess *Helena*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 121 b, To poure into his mouth wine and oyle..we finde by experience, is verye good. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. xiv. 51 Experience teacheth that Agarick purges fleame. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. 35 It is not so much a Deduction of Reason, as a Matter of Experience. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 371 Just experience tells..That those that think must govern those that toil. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 627 Experience informs us only of what has been, but never of what must be. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. i. (1851) 76 The..only ultimate source of our knowledge of nature and its laws, experience; by which we mean..the accumulated experience of all mankind in all ages, registered in books or recorded by tradition. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 19 By making men as gods, enabling them to understand without experience. 1862 [SIR J. F. STEPHEN] *Ess. by a Barrister* 329 Daily experience informs us of the consequences.

4. The fact of being consciously the subject of a state or condition, or of being consciously affected by an event. Also an instance of this; a state or condition viewed subjectively; an event by which one is affected.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 27 Laban seide to him..thurȝ experyens Y haue lernyd for God hath blissid to me for thee. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 1 Experiens..were ynough for me To speke of wo that is in mariage. 14.. *Purific. Marie* in *Tundale's Vis.* 129 To have experiens Only of chyldyng. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgrave 1049 Please God that ye understande it by experiens. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satir. Ess.* (ed. 2) 172 A complete man..knowes what experience can teach, but is not taught by experience. 1693 C. MATHER *Wond. Invis. World*, Churches, whose Communicants have been seriously examined about their Experience of Regeneration. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* (1883) 47 A man of science who .. had made experience of a spiritual affinity more attractive than any chemical one. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 254 Both..had learned by experience how soon James forgot obligations. 1874 MISS MULOCK *My Mother & I* 8 Many another girl has gone thro' a similar experience. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 269 Another unlooked-for experience was in store for us.

b. In religious use: A state of mind or feeling forming part of the inner religious life; the mental history (of a person) with regard to religious emotion. Also *attrib.*, esp. in *Experience-meeting*, a meeting (*e.g.* a Methodist class-meeting or love-feast) held for the recital of religious experiences.

1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 49 Testified unto by the Experience of them that truely believe. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 47 *marg.*, A Repetition of Christiana's Experience. *a* 1758 J. EDWARDS *Wks.* III. 32 Those experiences which are agreeable to the word of God are right. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. 256 The rapture of the Moravian and Quietist..the experiences of the Methodists, are varying forms [etc.]. 1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xiii. (1874) 235 Ought the Christian controversialist to avail himself, in this question, of the experience argument? 1857 GOODRICH *Recoll.* I. 214 [At these meetings] there was praying, and exhorting, and telling experiences, and singing..sentimental religious hymns.

5. In senses 3, 4 often personified; *esp.* in various proverbial phrases.

c 1450 *Nun* 150 in *E. E. P.* 142 'What ys yowr name, dame empryse?' Sche seyde 'my name ys experience.' 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 249 Experience..is the schoolmaistresse of fooles. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Sig. *2 b, Experience is the mother of Science. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 34 Experience, oh thou disproou'st Report. 1650 BP. HALL *Balm Gil.* 301 If experience be the mistresse of fools, I am sure it is the mother of wisdome. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* 104 Experience is the daughter of Time. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. i, Experience is the child of Thought.

6. What has been experienced; the events that have taken place within the knowledge of an individual, a community, mankind at large, either during a particular period or generally.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 31, I can finde nothing in mine experience to contradict your speech. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. VI. 423 Her animosity against the queen of Scots was greatly augmented by recent experience. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 141/2 Profound study of Indian experience.

7. Knowledge resulting from actual observation or from what one has undergone.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 7 It hardelye agreeth with the principles of Philosophie & common experience. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 26 *Jaq.* Yes, I haue gain'd my experience. *Ros.* And your experience makes you sad. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 39, I have no further experience of you then the bare report of my Tenant. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., Having no old experience of the Duration of their Relics. 1791 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 20 Most men have the generosity to pay for their own experience. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 22, I had had but little experience of alpine phenomena.

†**b.** A piece of experimental knowledge; a fact, maxim, rule, or device drawn from or approved by experience; *concr.* something expertly fashioned. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 24 This Arte [Astrology] is furnished with many other great Artes and experiences. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 170 Some have an other experience for this purpose, and that is Potshardes beaten small .. and given unto them [Doves]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 27 How hast thou purchased this experience? 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 330 Sir Percy Sidney .. hath .. found amongst other experiences the great abuse of the clergie there. 1657 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1659) 51, I have found an experience [i. e. salmon roe as bait] of late which you may angle with, and take great store of this kind of fish. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 14, I will add one old approved Experience for the Mariners use .. that is, to cut Hair, the Moon in [Taurus, etc.]. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 128 Here I saw the schools..full of pretty curiosities and experiences, Mechanical, Mathematical, and Hydraulical.

8. The state of having been occupied in any department of study or practice, in affairs generally, or in the intercourse of life; the extent to which, or the length of time during which, one has been so occupied; the aptitudes, skill, judgement, etc. thereby acquired.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, He ought to haue thexperience.. to knowe what thynge right is. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 3 To theym that .. haue in Cronycles full experyence. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 292 The duke of suthfolke..was a man of grete experyence. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 To the perfecte knowlege wherof bee requisite bothe grete lernyng and ripe experience. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* II. xl. in Holinshed, By reason of their continuall wars they are very valient, bold, and of great experiences. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 69 His yeares but yong, but his experience old. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 38 Observations, and Reflections; out of which, that, which is commonly call'd Experience, is constituted. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 98 ¶ 2 You are stricken in Years, and have had great Experience in the World. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 2 There is need of .. those Habits in Business called Experience. 1770 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 240 His experience in the world is but moderate. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* II. § 7 The authority derived from Experience.

transf. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 124 Making a difficult meal from a fowl of much experience.

Experience (ekspī·riĕns), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To make trial or experiment of; to put to the test; to test, try. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. vi. (1541) 62 b, In extreme necessitie it were better experience some remedy, than to do nothynge. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 195 Alexander ..experienc'd him in some intricate business, and found him a person of worth. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* IV. § 14 (1689) 46 Having never experienced them for these Fish, I dare not be positive. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 368 Persuade their governess to experience their zeal. 1780 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 200 That the expences of the Sessions dinners..be experienced for a few Sessions.

†**b.** To ascertain or prove by experiment or observation; chiefly with sentence as *obj.* Also rarely, To prove or reveal (a thing) *to* (a person) by experience. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) G iij b, I my selfe have often experienced, the best remedy is [etc.]. 1656–7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 333 This Quartermaster..had one hundred good horses in town..for what purpose time will experience. 1690 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* CXVI. II. 80 This trial has..experienced to me my sad weakness. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 82 It has been experienced, that if it be hung about the neck, it will cure the epilepsy.

2. To have experience of; to meet with; to feel, suffer, undergo.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 349 [He] declared unto them, as one that had experienced the same, the reward of that good deede. 1645 SALTMARSH *Open. Prynne's New Bk.* 3 We experience in part some remainders of Prelacy. 1646 — *Smoke in Temple* 56 [The author defends his use of the verb (see prec. quot.) on the ground that useful neologisms are permissible]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 45 The whole passage is..applicable to what we experience in the present world. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxf.* 25 They who experience his loving kindness. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist Servia* 334 He was himself soon to experience a similar fate. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 129, I experienced no trace of mountain sickness.

b. To learn (a fact) by experience; to find. With direct obj. and compl. inf., or with sentence as *obj.* Now *rare.*

1580 SIR P. SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 207 Pamela..had now experienced how much care doth sollicite a lovers heart. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 65 The divine government, which we experience ourselves under the present state. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 63 That River is experienced not rapid enough to occasion any Damage to the Piers of those Bridges. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 621, I then experienced what I knew before hand, that there are [etc.]. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 88, I have experienced that a landscape and the sky unfold the deepest beauty.

c. *transf.* Of a thing: To meet with, undergo.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 24 The treaties..have experienced greater delay than was expected. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 217 Holland often experiences a degree of cold greater than countries placed under higher latitudes. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 198 The resistance experienced by the base of the cone. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. XII. 420 His bodily strength was.. visibly experiencing decay.

d. *To experience religion*: to be converted. *U. S.*

a 1852 MRS. WHITCHER *Widow Bedott Papers* (1883) XX. 80 He was a wonderful pious pedlar..had jest experienced religion. 1868 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xii, Some went so far as to doubt if she had ever experienced religion, for all she was a professor. 1891 MRS. K. D. WIGGIN *Timothy's Quest.* 136 You'd think nobody ever experienced religion afore, he's so set up 'bout it.

†**II. 3. a.** To give experience to; to make experienced; to train (soldiers). Also, in *passive*: To be informed or taught by experience (Const. *of*, or with *subord. clause*). *Obs.*

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 64 Well experienced that mistruste or confidence depended on the first casualltie of the battaile. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 249 The Foot-men .. being experienced to run suddenly with the Horse men, leaped into the battail. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 33 Whom no tryall can experience, whom no de[s]truction can forewarne. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 509 Able to heare of Cupid, though not .. experienced by wound of his force. 1627 SIR R. COTTON *Short View* in *Phenix* I. 70 The King, by this experienced of the intents of his rebellious lords, and finding, etc. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 567 Experience thy Soule in the comforts of Christs dying.

†**b.** To gain experience in, practise the use of (arms). *Obs. rare.*

1727 W. HARTE *Statius' 6th Thebaid* 24 The youthful sailors..Their arms experience, and for sea prepare.

Experienced (ekspī·riĕnst), *ppl. a.* Also 6–7 -enc't,-enst. [f. EXPERIENCE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Of persons, their faculties and powers; occas. of animals, and humorously of inanimate things: Having experience; wise or skilful through experience. Const. *in*, †*of*.

1576 J. KNEWSTUB *Confut.* (1579) Q ij b, Men not experienced of his goodness particularly must needs think, etc. 1592 CHETTLE *Kind-harts Dr.* (1841) 28 The worshipfull company of experienst chirurgions. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 68 To his experienc'd tongue. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 4 Sept. (Carlyle), It will be the wisdom of all knowing and experienced Christians to do as Jude saith. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 568 He through the armed Files Darts his experienc't eye. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 328 A crew of fifty men, all able and experienced sailors. 1727 SWIFT *Vanbrugh's House*, Th' experienc'd bricks that knew their trade. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* ii. 29 The stray sheep may come back experienced in pasturage. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Saturday 27 His old experienced coat hanging..straight and brown as the yellow pine back. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 325 At that Board sate Godolphin the most prudent and experienced .. of financiers.

absol. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 176 Graue testimonies.. of the..wisest, and most experienced. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 13 The young ever wonder why the experienced should be sad.

†**2.** Of remedies, etc.: Tested, tried, approved.

1569 R. ANDROSE (*title*), Alexis' Secrets..containing 680 and odd experienced medecines. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 1 The experienced adage '*omne animal generat sibi simile*'. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 2 It is the most certain, known, experienced truth in the World that all men must die. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 24 Aug., To .. counteract by experienced remedies every new tendency.

3. Met with in the course of experience; felt, suffered, undergone.

1604 STIRLING *Aurora* Song II. 8 For long experienc'd wo well witnesse beares, That teares cannot quench sighes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. XXXVII, Too well we know his power by long experienc't harms. 1686 R. DUNNING *Overseer of Poor* 7 The experienced effects of our Method. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. li. § 11. 235 A cautious and guiltless reformation of experienced grievances.

Hence † **Expe·riencedly** *adv.*, by experience.

1617 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* 289, I having felt [him] experiencedly to be very little friendly towards me.

Experienceless (ekspī·riĕnslĕs), *a.* [f. EXPERIENCE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no experience.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 167 Unobservant or experienceless. 1881 *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) July 189 They started out homeless..and experienceless.

Experiencer (ekspī·riĕnsəɹ). [f. EXPERIENCE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who experiences something.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 214 Neither doer, nor experiencer. 1889 WRIGHT *Chalice of Carden* xiii. 92 A fine enthusiasm, of such potency.. that..the experiencer of it has already in imagination attained unto the end.

†**2.** One who makes experiments. *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* viii. 4 A curious experiencer did affirme, that the likenesse of any object [etc.]. Hence 1755 in JOHNSON, 1775 in ASH, and in mod. Dicts.

†**Expe·riency.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 experiensie, -ensy. [ad. L. *experientia*: see EXPERIENCE *sb.* and -ENCY.] = EXPERIENCE *sb.* 6, 7.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* liii. 33 Unknowne to all that haue not felinglie Felt of the same, in their experiensie. *Ibid.* lvii. 101 Hauing in all times had experiensy, Of rashe beginning of war.

† **Expe·rient,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *experient-em* : see EXPERIENCE *sb.*]

A. *adj.* Having experience; = EXPERIENCED 1. *Experient of*: acquainted with.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 96 The wardeyne with his rodde experient May be therof thourgh putting every went [i.e. space dug]. *c* 1523 BARCLAY tr. *Mancini's Mirr. Gd. Manners* H iiij b, The manner .. Of a wyse Phesician or Leche experient. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 121 Which wisedome sure he learn'd Of his experient father. 1630 LORD *Persees* 29 The knowledge of the latter in these experient times seemeth unnecessary.

absol. 1642 HERLE *Fuller Answ. to Ferne* To Rdr. 1 No man can write well of it, but he must..eate the Roll .. the experient herein are only eloquent.

B. *sb.* Something experienced, tested, or tried.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 156 This noble experient.

Experiential (ekspī·ri,e·nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *experienti-a* (see EXPERIENCE *sb.*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to experience or observation; based on or derived from experience. *Experiential philosophy*: the system which regards all knowledge as derived from experience. So *experiential philosopher, doctrine,* etc.

1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* App. p. xi, The understanding or experiential faculty, unirradiated by the reason..has no appropriate object but the material world. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. iii. 54 It is called empirical or experiential .. because it is given us by experience or observation. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 67 The same method .. presided over the birth of the experiential psychology. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 58 The experiential acquirement of knowledge. 1882-3 H. D. CALDERWOOD in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1224. The sceptical assault of Hume on the experiential philosophy.

Hence **Experie·ntialism,** the theory or doctrine that all knowledge is derived from experience. **Experie·ntialist,** a supporter of, or a believer in, experientialism. **Experie·ntially** *adv.*, with regard to experience, in experience.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 37 As Mr. Mill has used the adjective 'Experiential' .. perhaps the substantive Experientialism..might be brought into use. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 286 The Experientialists are always saying to the Axiomatic moralists, 'You do not understand—we believe in Conscience just as much as you do.' 1876 Fox BOURNE *Locke* II. x. 114 Locke's piety..did not make him less of an experientialist or utilitarian.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. Introd. 12/1 This trinall effect or spirituall influence on the Soul is experientially true. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 124 The Reflex Act is experientially known by the very Act it self. 1887 MRS. C. READE *Maid o' the Mill* I. xvii. 246 He is, socially, as well as experientially, vastly her superior.

† **Expe·riently,** *adv. Obs.* [f. EXPERIENT + -LY².] By or in experience; experimentally.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. xiv. (1483) 107 Bodely thynges ye men knowen experyently. 1504 tr. *T. à Kempis* 278 That I may experyently haue the heuenly manna.

Experiment (ekspe·rimĕnt). Also 4–5 -yment, 6 -imente. [a. OF. *experiment*, ad. L. *experīment-um*, n. of action f. *experīrī* to try.]

1. The action of trying anything, or putting it to proof; a test, trial; *esp.* in phrases, *To make,* † *take* (*an*) *experiment.* Const. *of.* Now somewhat *arch.*, and conveying some notion of sense 3.

1382 [see EXPERIENCE *sb.* 1 quot. 1388]. 1542 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 7 Oons again to take experimente of me. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 36 To make another experiment of his suspition. 1618 WITHER *Motto,* '*Nec Careo*' (1633) 533, I want not much experiment to show That all is good God pleaseth to bestow. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 6 The making the first Experiment thereof at Portsmouth. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 2 ¶ 10 He may ..make a cheap experiment of his abilities. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 241 The thing was worth the experiment. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iii. 99 A short experiment of resistance. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 381 Here was an experiment..of the powers of intellect without conscience.

† b. An expedient or remedy to be tried. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 120 The water..is given to drinke..as a certaine experiment. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxxviii, You will find it a sure Experiment for the Quinsey. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124 The vinegar..from Gallium luteum, which I have tried, and is a rare experiment. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. 146 At length I found out an experiment for that, also, which was this, etc.

2. A tentative procedure; a method, system of things, or course of action, adopted in uncertainty whether it will answer the purpose.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 307 Let him.. cause some shepheards to try this experiment. 1625 BACON *Ess., Innovations* (Arb.) 527 It is good..not to try Experiments in States. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 194 Begin again in ten or twelve Days..to make Experiments. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 582 Puritanism..as a political experiment..had ended in utter failure. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 72 The experiment had never been tried of reasoning with mankind.

3. An action or operation undertaken in order to discover something unknown, to test a hypothesis, or establish or illustrate some known truth.

a. in science.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 157 Experimentis of Alconomye Of Alberdes makynge, Nigromancye and perimancie. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 7 (MS. A.) Confermynge my wordis .. wiþ experiment þat I have longe tyme used. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 189 Many Experyments I have had in hond. 1594 PLAT (*title*), Diverse new and conceited Experiments from which there may be sundrie both pleasing and profitable uses drawne. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xii. § 10 A Man accustomed to rational and regular Experiments, shall be able [etc.]. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* (1738) 417 An Observation or Experiment carefully made..leads us with greater Certainty to the Solution. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1850) 50 If the experiment be performed in an exhausted receiver..the substance forming the electrodes is condensed.

b. *gen.* (*transf.*)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. 12 The gathering of principles out of their owne particular experiments. 1750 HUME *Lib. & Necess.* 134 These records of wars [etc.] are so many collections of experiments, by which the politician..fixes the principles of his science.

† c. The object experimented on; the subject of an experiment. *Obs. rare.*

a 1678 MARVELL *Let. Sir J. Trott* Wks. I. 431 Where you yourselves are the experiment.

4. The process or practice of conducting such operations; experimentation.

1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* III. II. I. viii. 161 This is proved by Experiment. 1751 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. § 4 (1801) 17 This sort of observation is called experiment. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 117 Experiment is the wise design of a scientific mind, inquiring after the order of events. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 76 By putting in action causes and agents over which we have control, and purposely varying their combinations, and noticing what effect takes place; this is experiment. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 462 Experiment..is merely experience artificially modified.

† 5. Practical acquaintance with a person or thing; experience; an instance of this. Const. *of.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 662 He thairof had na experiment. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 101 Of his ..good behaviour [I] have had sound and large experiment. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 113, I know by som experiments which I have had of you. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 4, I speak from Experiment. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. VII. 255 This first experiment of Caesar's clemency.

† 6. Practical proof; a specimen, an example.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 209 b, By appariçyons and many argumentes and experymentes .. he appered to his discyples. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 264 This is a true experiment of our obedience. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 302, I will give you an experiment of it; you shall see two notable examples of it. 1684 tr. *Eutropius* VII. 177 [He] could not shew any experiment of himself.. for..when he was beat in a skirmish..He kill'd him self.

Experiment (ekspe·rimĕnt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To have experience of; to experience; to feel, suffer. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Æsop* 3 And these thynges sene and experymented Esope retourned to his labour. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* lii, He shall..experyment evill fortunes. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) Ep., But a man of middle yeares who hath to his cost experimented the vanities of youth. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXV. 44 Having so often experimented his juggling. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* iii. 7 Paraphr. 23 Thy fatherly mercy..so often experimented by me. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. viii. 86 Having experimented the Turkish wholesom Chastisements of plundring and bastonading.

† 2. To ascertain or establish by trial (a fact, the existence of anything, etc.). Also with *obj.* and compl. inf., and with sentence as *obj. Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 22 Til they had experimented whiche was trewe, and who knewe most. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 27 a, Thys helpeth very well and is experimented. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* II. 19 They had..experimented that they wer of great force upon the sea. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* A iv, The greater part..we have allready experimented to be accomplished in these our dayes. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. 50 This I..experimented by exposing a couple of Goats to the Asperity thereof. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. xi. 381 That may be easily experimented in a small Bird. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 258 What is more wonderful, and .. may be experimented every day.

† 3. To make an experiment upon, make trial of, test, try. *Obs.*

1524 WOLSEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xii. 24 The said viceroy [of Naples] wolde..experiment batail with the ..French king. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 42 a, The pouder that was experimented in England. 1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 181 In experimenting of medicines, hee should kill an infinit number of persons. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 559 Yesterday the duke of Leinster's engine for working of wrecks was experimented on the Thames. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 91, I could very well experiment the strength of Mortar. 1776 ENTICK *London* I. 309 Several articles were proposed to be experimented, and if found good .. to be confirmed.

4. *intr.* To make an experiment or experiments. Const. *on*; also in indirect passive.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* I. 366 The laudable spirit of experimenting. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 193 A person who has experimented with a reflector. 1857 KINGSLEY *Th. in Gravel-pit* Misc. II. 388 The more I experiment..the more unexpected puzzles and wonders I find. 1880 RICHARDSON in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* 72 To compel those experimented on to abide by the definition.

Experimental (ekspe:rime·ntăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

I. Relating to experience.

† 1. a. Of a witness: Having actual or personal experience of anything. b. Of things: Coming within the range of experience; observed. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. iv. 448 The same hool noumbre of homeli and experimental witnessers of Cristis deedis. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 29 It is vncerteine whether the experimentall effect is to be ascribed to this or that planet. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* III. (1721) 364 We have no other evidence of universal impenetrability, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception. 1749–51 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1754) II. 218 Of this he himself is an experimental witness.

2. a. Based on or derived from experience as opposed to mere testimony or conjecture. † Of a remedy: Discovered by experience. b. Founded on experience only; empirical.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 46 b, Experymentall knowlege of the heuenly lyfe to come. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 168 Trust not my reading, nor my obseruations, Which with experimental seal dothe warrant The tenure of my booke. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 594 A certain experimental unguent known to be practised in this sport, made of the oyl pressed out of wilde radish. 1635 W. WOOD (*title*) Nevv Englands Prospect. A true, lively, and experimentall description of that part of America, commonly called Nevv England. 1668 *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* 46 An experimental Rule practised by the best Etcher in England. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 72 Not a necessary but only an experimental connexion. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* Pref. 10 To bring myself and others to an experimental knowledge of God. 1879 KEANE tr. *Lefevre's Philos.* II. 141 Aristotle never ceases to oppose science to experimental knowledge.

c. *Experimental religion*: practical experience of the influence of religion on the powers and operations of the soul. † *Experimental divinity*: the method of dealing with the conscience and religious feelings; so † *experimental divine.*

1614 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. vii, The one excelled in experimentall divinity; and knewe well how to stay a weake conscience, how to raise a fallen. 1658 L. WOMOCK *Exam. Tilenus* 85, I was never much taken with those Obadiahs.. give me your experimentall Divines.

II. Relating to experiment.

3. Based on, derived from, or ascertained by experiment.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 30 That, was rather a kinde of Experimentall demonstration. 1674 C. GOODALL *College Phys. Vind.* (1676) 89 Their experimental demonstrations of the circulation of the Chyle. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 73 Legislation and politics become gradually regarded as experimental sciences. 1881 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* 615 Experimental evidence has not yet .. been obtained of the direct penetration of the solar rays to more than 100 fathoms.

b. *Experimental Philosophy*: (*a*) the philosophy which insists on experiment as the necessary foundation and test of all reasoned conclusions. (*b*) Physics or 'natural philosophy' as studied or demonstrated by means of experiments (now *rare*). So also, *experimental chemistry, physics, science.* Hence *experimental philosopher, chemist,* etc.

1651 G. THOMSON (*title*), A vindication of Lord Bacon, the Auctor of Experimental Philosophy. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 68 All experimental philosophers have been needlessly imployed. 1706 S. CLARKE *On the Evidences* Pref. A iij, Robert Boyle was .. diligent and successful in improving experimental philosophy. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 175 Lectures..at Guy's Hospital..[on] Experimental Philosophy. 1819 *Pantologia, Experimental Philosophy* is an investigation of the wisdom of God in the works and laws of nature. 1871–2 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 303 A physician and experimental chemist. 1887 J. THOMAS *Dict. Biog.* I. 421 Boyle ..a celebrated chemist and experimental philosopher.

transf. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 55 As speculatists he [the Duke of Bedford] is a glorious subject for their experimental philosophy.

4. Of persons: Skilled in experiment. *rare.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 421 A more candid and equitable judge cannot be invoked than the patient and experimental Saussure.

5. Of the nature of an experiment; tentative.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. I. i. 16 A first and experimental attempt. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 35 A young man's work..may be more or less experimental.

6. Of or pertaining to experiments; used in or for making experiments.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 213 Signore Arduino .. shewed me the experimental farm. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* Introd. 9, I have .. received much useful experimental aid from Mr. E. Davy. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 236 The experimental tube now before you. 1881 N. LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 617. 398 The spectrum of potassium..varies very much under different experimental conditions.

† B. *sb. Obs.* [The *adj.* used *absol.*]

a. A trial, an experiment. b. An experimental proof. c. A fact or datum of experience. d. *pl.* Things learned by experience; experimental or practical knowledge.

a. 1659 C. NOBLE *Moderate Answ. to Immod. Queries* 1 Experimentals that have been made..what kind of Government would best go down.

b. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 130 Pre-demonstrate them, by calculation, before the Senses give an Experimental thereof.

c. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 5 Art is made, when as one vniversall thing, is framed out of many experimentalls. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xl. (1739) 176 Whose Counsels are..Notionary, and grounded..not upon experimentals of most publick concernment.

d. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 361 As to experimentals..a mere novice.

Experimentalism (ekspe:rime·ntăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. a. The principles of the experimental school in philosophy or science; adherence to empirical doctrines. b. Empiricism in practice.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) III. 159 A scheme of physics and physiology compounded of Cartesian Mechanics and empiricism (for it was the credulous childhood of experimentalism). 1855 *Ess. Intuitive Mor.* 157 If this principle of general rules cannot be logically grafted on experimentalism. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of Bowl* xvi. 183 A ready votary of that credulous experimentalism which has filled the world with victims to medical imposture.

2. Experimental research; the conducting of experiments. Cf. EXPERIMENTALIST 1. *rare.*

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 562 He has not the genius of experimentalism.

Experimentalist (ekspe·rime·ntălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who devotes himself to experimental research in some branch of science; one who is skilled in performing experiments.

1762 W. JONES (of Nayland) *Ess. Nat. Phil.* I. iii. 26 There is hardly a motion in nature, which this fluid, when applied by a diligent experimentalist, is not capable of producing. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* I. 366 Praise is due to every experimentalist in agriculture. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. v. 175 The qualities that distinguish an observer of nature from a mere experimentalist. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 20 This person..was the last active experimentalist who believed that transmutation has actually been performed. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 411 Faraday, the prince of pure experimentalists.

2. One who is fond of trying experiments, or who advocates new schemes.

1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* I. iii. § 2 Being regarded as a dangerous experimentalist. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *The Parish* 363 Making 'districts'.. seems .. the favourite scheme of the experimentalists.

3. *nonce-use.* One who has an experimental sense of religion.

1806 A. KNOX *Serm.* I. 34 The..disagreement between the merely moral Christian and the experimentalist.

Experimentalize (ekspe·rime·ntălaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To make or try experiments. Const. *on, upon*; also, in indirect passive.

1800 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) II. 38 You may experimentalise, if you like. 1831 FR. A. KEMBLE *Let.* in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) II. ix. 249 Though a poet should have a strongly passionate nature, he should .. be able to..experimentalize with it. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 64 A few old masters that have been experimentalized on. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poet* I. 2 We cannot experimentalize upon the process of ethnical development.

Hence **Experime·ntalizer, Experime·ntalizing** *vbl. sb.*

1857 TOULM. SMITH *The Parish* 1 A great saving of time and trouble to the experimentalizer. 1882 F. G. KERR in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 448 The device .. left the experimentaliser with a virtual mute on his hands. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 10 They continue their guessings and experimentalizings, and wisely continue them.

Experimentally (ekspe·rime·ntăli), *adv.* [f. EXPERIMENTAL *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. By experience; as the result of experience.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 106 Trusting none, but which they find certainly, and experimentally true. 1644 BP. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 110 Those solid divines that experimentally know what belongs to the healing of a sinful soul. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 25, I speak experimentally: for I..took several..such poysonous Medicines. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. vii. 135 A king ..experimentally acquainted with the ways..of flatterers. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 367, I do not understand these matters experimentally. 1836 W. BURGH (*title*), The Divinity of Christ experimentally Considered.

2. By means of experiment.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 112 Thus was it.. experimentally refuted by one Sestius a Physitian. 1684–5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* Advt., The way of experimentally exploring portions of a Mineral Water. 1762 FOOTE *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I. 205 Several churches and chapels .. where the sleep-compelling power will be experimentally demonstrated to exist. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* Ded. 7 For who ever heard of..Geometry.. being proved experimentally? 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. x. 110 The curvature of the runners was determined experimentally.

3. By way of experiment.

1862 *Rep. Dir. E. Ind. Railw. Co.* 15, I proposed a road entirely of wrought iron, experimentally, of a mile in length.

† Expe·rimenta·rian, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. EXPERIMENT *sb.* + -ARIAN.]

A. *adj.* Relying on experiment; = EXPERIMENTAL. B. *sb.* One who relies on experiment, an experimental philosopher.

1661 BOYLE *Examen* v. (1682) 46 Mr. Hobbs is pleased to call us Experimentarian Philosophers. 1690 — *Chr. Virtuoso* I. Wks. 1772 V. 536 Another thing that qualifies an experimentarian for the reception of a revealed religion..is that [etc.]. 1816 D. STEWART in *Encycl. Brit.* Supp. I. 62 Hobbes .. treating the experimentarian philosophers as objects only of contempt.

† Experime·ntate, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Fr. *expérimenté*, pa. pple. of *expérimenter* f. *expériment* EXPERIMENT. See -ATE 2.] Arising in the course of experience; experimental.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 2 And having had an experimentate opportunity to know.

† Experime·ntate, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Fr. *expérimenter* to EXPERIMENT; see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make experiment of, to try as an experiment.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 325 This advertisement was experimentated by the Heads of the Factions.

Experimentation (ekspe·rimĕntē·ı·ʃən). [f. EXPERIMENT *v.* + -ATION. Cf. Fr. *expérimentation.*] The action or process of experimenting or making experiments; a series of experiments.

1675 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 67 If the just length of any one Gun hath been well found by good Experimentation, then may also be known the length of every Gun. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 230 He was..resolved not to be a subject of the artist's experimentations. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 78 Many things in science were deduced which only modern experimentation could establish. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 47 This method of experimentation can throw but little light upon, etc.

Experimentative (ekspe·rime·ntătiv), *a.* [f. EXPERIMENT *v.* + -ATIVE.] Inclined to make or venturing upon an experiment; of the nature of an experiment.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* Pref. (1848) I. 19 Without a certain portion of gratuitous and .. experimentative faith in the writer. 1885 G. W. CABLE in *Century Mag.* XXIX. 412 Any experimentative truce.

† Expe·rimenta·tor. *Obs. rare.* [f. EXPERIMENTATE *v.* + -OR.] a. An experimenter. b. One who relies on experiment; an empiric.

a. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 72 As that mechanick experimentator hath it in his Sylva Sylvarum. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* Wks. 1772 IV. 507 The experiments themselves, and also the design of the experimentators requiring [etc.]. 1748 *Lond. Mag.* 209 The Lead..would depart in a rectilinear Direction from the Hands of the Experimentator.

b. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* Pref. 2 He..may be called .. an Experimentator, if he practise Physick upon Experiments, not true Experience.

Experimented (ekspe·rimĕntĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 experiment. [f. EXPERIMENT *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Of persons: Experienced; practised or versed *in* (an art). Now *rare.* Cf. Fr. *expérimenté.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 120 b, Ye are right wise and well experimented in plente of hye sciences. *c* 1520 PACE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xi. 21 Spanyardys, in that facultie wonderfullie experimentid or learnid. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 14 He estemeis vs to be litil experementit in the veyris. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 110 Learnit men, weill experiment in physick. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 16 Divers experimented Architects. 1883 *Gd. Words* 144 No mere writer, but a man thoroughly experimented in the world.

† 2. Of a remedy: Proved or tried by experiment or experience; approved. Of a fact, etc.: Known by experience or experiment; ascertained, authenticated. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. (1634) 2 Diuers .. more experimented and more familiar medicines. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. viii. 312 So manie experimented examples. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 622 A late physitian, prescribeth an experimented..oyl against any poyson taken into the body. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 8 For want of a clear, and sensible, and experimented observation. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 103 A Noble, Experimented..Remedy. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1811) II. 376 The experimented resistance .. is nearly ¼ part more than that which is assigned by the theory.

† 3. Met with in the course of experience; = EXPERIENCED 2. *Obs.*

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1707/5 Disorder, Slavery, and the worst of Experimented Mischiefs. 1715 D'ANOIS *Wks.* 105 The experimented Vexations of my first Marriage made me afraid to venture. 1812 HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 199 This is said from experimented woe and extreme calamity.

Expe·rimentee·. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EXPERIMENT *v.* + -EE 1.] One on whom an experiment is made.

1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Feb. 241 A second trial is made to test the length of time during which the experimentee can maintain his previous grip.

Experimenter (ekspe·rimĕntəı). Also 7, 9 (*erron.*) -or. [f. EXPERIMENT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who experiments; one who makes or tries experiments.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 28 You see, how the Mechanicien and Experimenter..are..tought. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 17 That noble experimenter—Monsieur Pascal. 1694 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 203 The Experimentors of this Age. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Exper. Philos.* (1776) I. 293 A work of this kind would require assiduity in the experimenter. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 87 The experimentor should have the weights of his globe in air and in water. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 319 Dilatation of solids has been made a subject of repeated and careful measurement by several experimenters.

Experimentist (ekspe·rimĕntist). [f. EXPERIMENT + -IST.] A systematic experimenter.

1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 195 Our registers have outdone..all the Experimentists, nay, the great Verulam himself.

Experimentize (ekspe·rimĕntəiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To make an experiment or experiments.

1847 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 359, I thought I would experimentise on Falconer and Bunbury. 1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 313 Sir Thomas Browne..experimentised unsuccessfully in spontaneous generation.

2. *trans.* To make the subject of an experiment.

Hence **Expe·rimentized, -izing** *ppl. adjs.*

1779 T. TWINING *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 74 He is a searching, experimentizing, active-minded man. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 721 Shameful experiments..which threatened destruction to the experimentised.

† Expe·rimently, *adv. Obs.* [f. EXPERIMENT + -LY 2.] By experience; as a matter of experience; only in phrase *to know experimently.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 21 Se what our auncient Englysh writers had sayth in thys matter, whych more experimently knewe it. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xiv. 105 Which I know experimently. 1805 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 318 If you did but know as experimently as I do.

Experimentor: see EXPERIMENTER.

† Experre·ction. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *expergiscī* (ppl. stem *experrect-*) to wake up.] The action of waking up.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1314 The Phrygians .. celebrate in the one season, the feast of lying in bed and sleeping: in the other of experrection or waking.

Expert (ekspə·ıt), *a.*1 Also 4–6 experte. [a. OF. *expert, espert*, ad. L. *expert-us*, pa. pple. (act. and pass.) of *experīrī* to try: see EXPERIENCE *sb.* Cf. APERT, ASPERT.]

I. In active sense.

† 1. Experienced (*in*), having experience (*of*). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1318 Tho that bene expert in love. *c* 1386 — *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 698 That ye mow taken heede, And ben expert of this .. This dicipline, and this crafty science. 14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 133 Þe þridde tyme [she] was experte of dethe. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 67 The testimonies of men experte whiche haue writen theyme to haue seen that place. *a* 1556 LD. MORLEY tr. *Boccaccio's De Preclaris Mulieribus* i, [Eve] beynge after experte of the paynes of berynge of children. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 52 Frequent the company of the expert, that by noting their observations .. you may [etc.]. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 27 A Protestant Militia of 25,000, the most whereof are expert in War.

¶ As pa. pple. act. with verbal regimen: Having tested, having had experience of. *Obs.* (a mere Latinism).

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* viii. 5 Who kepeth the hest, shal not ben expert any thing of euel. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 33 (MS. A) Galion and Auicen and I þat am expert here seiynge, we seie þat [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 77 The craigis quhar monstrous Ciclopes dwell 3e ar expert.

2. Trained by experience or practice, skilled, skilful. Const. *at, in,* † *intil,* † *of, to* with *inf.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 67 Calcas .. in science so experte. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 577 Maystres..That were of lawe expert and curious. 14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 143 Men were often expert to socour. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxv. 36 He expart wes in-tyl swilk thyng. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 12 Clerkis..ar mair expert in latyne tong nor I am. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 12 Many places, in the Ciuile law, require an expert Arithmeticien. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 188 Neither are they [Turks] expert Mariners. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. v. 116 Thick woods, where the Spaniards might easily lay in ambush..at which they are very expert. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) III. XIX. 23 Expert both in the arts of peace and war. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 67 Idomeneus expert to wield the spear. 1873 HALE *In His Name* viii. 69 The Florentine was not expert in ecclesiastical matters.

b. Hence of personal qualities or acquirements.

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 269 a, In the experte knowelage of warre kepyng. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B ij b, To haue experte knowladg in drawing. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 176 The War..grew very hot, not so much by the greatness of the Forces as the expert Valour of the Captains.

† II. 3. In passive sense: Tried, proved by experience. In early use often (after Lat.) as mere pple. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 119 Whiche thynge was experte .. of ii. men. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xiii. 112 a, This same thyng was wel expert and preued. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6030 For his [St. Cuthbert's] help in othir case .. þis true monk had expert. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 463 That as well was experte in Fraunce as in the ile of Englande. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* Pref. 1 He that hath the perfyte knowledge of others joye..hath thexpert doctryne of all parylles. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* xiv. (1636) 39 A perfect water, and expert against melancholy. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 49 His Pylot [is] Of verie expert, and approu'd Allowance. 1612 *Enchirid. Med.* 156 It is an expert medicine.

Expert (e·kspə·ıt), *sb.* [a. mod. F. *expert* (the adj. used subst.); see EXPERT *a.*1]

1. One who is expert or has gained skill from experience. Const. *at, in, with.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 283 Every man arranged his knapsack and blanket-bag..with the practiced discretion of an expert. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 24 Hans Christian .. an expert with the kayak and javelin. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 523 Such manors as possessed wood generally containing an expert at hurdle-making. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iv. 100 He was frank and explicit with experts, in the writer's art.

2. One whose special knowledge or skill causes him to be regarded as an authority; a specialist. Also *attrib.*, as in *expert evidence, witness,* etc.

1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV,* c. 59 § 4 The nomination of experts to ascertain and fix the price. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 645/1 Experts in insanity. 1869 ROGERS *Adam Smith's W. N.* Pref. I. 11 Misled by the selfish misrepresentations of reputed experts. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 184 Purchase at the price adjudged By experts. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 6/1 An expert court of first instance..might be of use, 1890 *Law Times' Rep.* LXIII. 684/2 A mining engineer and expert of well-known reputation.

b. In recent use *esp.* One skilled in the study of handwritings.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 656/1 Professional experts swear to their belief in the peeress's authorship. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xix. 385 The obliterated names can scarcely..be read by the most painstaking expert. 1882 *Standard* 21 Oct. 2/5 To him [Netherclift] the term 'Expert was first applied. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xiii, My writing was well known; experts swore that the forgery was by me.

† **Expe·rt,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. L. *expert-em*, lit. 'having no part (in)', f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *part-*, *pars* PART.] Destitute or devoid of, free from.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 337 Thou3he..Bede..seye that londe not to be experte of vynes. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspiracy* Plays 1873 II. 197 Into purest ayre Expert of humor. 1616 — *Homer's Hymns, To Venus* 358 He .. should immortality breathe, Expert of age and woe as well as death. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 190/2 A principle is expert of generation and corruption.

† **Expe·rt,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *expert-* ppl. stem of *experīrī* to try: see EXPERIENCE *sb.*, EXPERT *a.*[1]] *trans.* To experience; to know by experience. Hence **Expe·rted** *ppl. a.*, experienced.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 183 The women experte the knowlege of diverse men. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 60 They have no sufficient bookis .. and be not expertid. 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 262 For declaration of the trueth which you shall haue experted. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 183 Knewe wee..what it [death] us bringes untill, Dye would we daylie, once it to expert. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1. 306/1 This Thomas was a man..experted..in ecclesiasticall matters.

E·xpertism. *nonce-wd.* [f. EXPERT *sb.* + -ISM.] The quality of being an expert.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Jan. 150 Mr. Arch..could claim..the right of expertism.

E·xpertize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act as an expert.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 336/2 So complex and difficult are the questions involved in expertizing.

Expertly (ekspɔ̄·ɹtli), *adv.* [f. EXPERT *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In an expert manner. † a. As one who has had experience; by actual experiment. † b. As one who has been proved or tried. c. Skilfully.

a. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 110 Unbynde it thenne, and there expertly se How oon tree is in til an other ronne. b. 1548 VICARY *Anat.* (1888) 11 Not for them that be expertly seene in the Anatomie. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 114 Their..counselling..that an astrologer be a man both expertly ethicall and physicall? c. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 457 Children may answer expertly to the questions, What is attention? What is memory?

Expertness (ekspɔ̄·ɹtnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being expert. † a. Experience, thorough knowledge. Const. *of.*

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 302 Their enemies expertnesse of the Countrie troubling their marches.

b. Skill derived from practice; readiness, dexterity. Const. *in.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 202 You shall demaund .. what his valour, honestie, and expertnesse in warres. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 17 Great knowledge and expertness in the laws of God. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 286 From it's expertness in cracking them [it] has obtained it's name [nuthatch]. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 84 Portland, with .. great expertness in business, was no scholar. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 656 He might pass for a prodigy of literary expertness.

Expertship (e·kspɔ̄ɹtʃip). [f. EXPERT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The condition or dignity of an expert.

1880 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 5/1 Persons who would be..affronted if their expertship in cricketing matters were denied.

† **Expe·tible,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *expetibil-is*, f. *expetĕre* to desire, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *petĕre* to seek.] To be wished for or desired; desirable.

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 30 a, Somethinge .. excellente, and for itself onely expetible. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. IV. 4 Particular pleasure is expetible in it selfe. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* xiv. 410 An establishment, somewhat less perfect with [uniformity]..is more expetible than an appointment in some Circumstances more perfect, without [uniformity]. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Expe·tibleness,** the quality of being desirable. 1775 in ASH.

Expiable (e·kspiăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *expiable*, ad. L. *expiābilis*, f. *expiāre*: see EXPIATE.] Capable of being expiated; admitting of expiation.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 3 Expiable, *expiabilis.* 1575 FULKE *Conf. Purg.* (1577) 225 The popish purgatory, where none but veniall and light sinners are expiable. 1614 BP. HALL *Epist.* III. vii, Gothes .. have thought this wrong [adultery] not expiable, but by blood. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* III. i, Any connexion between a Christian knight and a Jewess was deemed a sin, scarce expiable.

† **E·xpiament.** *Obs.*—° [as if ad. L. **expiāment-um* f. *expiāre*: see EXPIATE.] An expiation.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **E·xpiate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *expiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *expiāre*: see next.] Of an appointed time: Fully come. Cf. EXPIATE *v.* 7.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. iii. 23 Make haste, the houre of death is expiate [*later folios*, now expir'd].

Expiate (e·kspi,ēit), *v.* Also 7 **expiat.** [f. L. *expiāt-* ppl. stem of *expiāre* to make satisfaction, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *piāre* to seek to appease (by sacrifice), f. *pius* devout.]

† 1. *trans.* To avert (evil) by religious ceremonies; to avert the evil portended by (a prodigy or prophecy). *Obs.* exc. *Antiq.*

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlvii. 11 Mischiefe shall fall vpon thee, thou shalt not be able to put it off [*marg.* expiate]. 1652 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 381 You bring him a perpetual Peace and Joy By expiating the Prophecy that torments him. 1865 DYER *Hist. City Rome* II. (1883) 114 Frequent showers of stones .. could .. be expiated only by bringing to Rome Cybele, or the Idæan mother.

† 2. To cleanse, purify (a person, a city) from guilt or pollution by religious ceremonies. Occas. Const. *of. Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 292 Iphigenia .. should by her death..expiate, towards God, the Grecians armie of the offences which they had committed. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xiii. (1636) 41 That the city..might..seeme to have been.. hallowed and expiated. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 262 The Elæans condemned the Oxe for the murder, and .. were admonished by the Delphick Oracle to expiate the oxe. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 57/2 He Lustrated and Expiated the City.

3. To do away or extinguish the guilt of (one's sin); to offer or serve as a propitiation for. † *To expiate oneself* (*rare*): to do penance.

1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* II. 89 No repentance can expiate that [sin]. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 134 Once dead, his sin Man cannot expiate with teares. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 379 J. M. .. has ever since expiated himself in a retired silence. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 7 An Affront that nothing but Blood can expiate. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 213 Repentance alone being sufficient to expiate guilt, appears to be contrary to the general sense of mankind. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxii. (1849) IV. 279 The Agyllæans were still expiating the sin by a periodical solemnity. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* IX. (1880) 154 By punishing them, he flattered himself that he was expiating his own sins.

4. To pay the penalty of.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 691 These Pirats.. expiated their inhumane Villanies with their heads. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxiii. (1865) 179 The child and parent .. expiating their fallen condition upon .. [a] shopboard. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 655 Some of the girls who had presented the standard to Monmouth at Taunton had cruelly expiated their offence. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 43 He has to expiate the act with his life.

5. To make amends or reparation for.

a 1626 BACON *Speech* in *Rem.* (1679) 132 Such .. Felons, who..shall implore His Majesty's..Permission to expiate their Offences by their Assiduous Labours. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 209 [They] expiated their crime by restoring the plunder. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 135 They are expiating the wrongs of India by benefits.

† 6. *intr.* To make expiation *for. Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. I. xiv. 10 To expiate for the injuries of the Embassadours. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 590 My Mediation, which was..to expiate for you as a Priest. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 165 He gave .. Tithes..to expiate for the Death of Ethelbert. 1778 *Eliza Warwick* II. 131, I trust this will expiate for all my offences towards her. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Persian War* II. 692 His success in sieges did not expiate .. for the loss in men.

† 7. To extinguish (a person's rage) by suffering it to the full; to end (one's sorrows, a suffering life) by death. *Obs.*

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* V. ii, Cursed Iarbas, die to expiate The grief that tires upon thine inward soul! 1594 [see EXPIATE *ppl. a.*]. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxii, Then look I death my daies should expiate. 1610 TOFTE *Honour's Acad.* 39 Nothing could appease and expiat his cankred rage. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 29 Somewhat to expiate their savage fury.

Hence **E·xpiated, E·xpiating** *ppl. adjs.*, **E·xpiatist** = EXPIATOR.

1840 G. S. FABER *Regeneration* 38 A light from above had infused itself into my expiated .. bosom. 1793 PENNANT *London* (1813) 270 Lying within their [friaries'] expiating walls. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON (Ogilvie) *Expiatist.*

Expiation (ekspi,ēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *expiātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expiāre* to EXPIATE.]

1. The action of expiating or making atonement for (crime, etc.). *In expiation* (*of*): for the purpose of expiating. *To make expiation*: to atone. Also, the condition or state of being expiated.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 68 The recompensacyon and expyacyon of the grete and longe schrewdenes and cursydnes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 146 The sacrifice of expiation is that which tendeth to appease the wrath of God. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 141/2 The Abbey.. at Dublin, builded..in expiation of the murther of Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 101 He made Expiation for our Sins on the Cross. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 297 Modes of expiation ..devised by anxious, restless guilt. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, I will found masses for his soul, in expiation of my guilt. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. xii. 156 A more complete expiation..might be necessary before the avenging spirit..could be pacified.

b. *Fast* (or *feast*) *of Expiation*: a ceremony observed by the Jews on the 10th day of Tisri, at which the High Priest made expiation for his own sins and the sins of the people. *Day of Expiation*: the day set apart for this observance; = 'Day of Atonement'. Also *Expiation-day.*

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, The Feast of Expiation. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 317 God no Command for Fasts wou'd lay, But on their [Jews'] Expiation-Day. *a* 1713 SHARP *Serm. Matt.* xii. Wks. 1754 III. xi. 201 The solemn day of expiation, which came once a year. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 9 [*Jewish Calendar*], Oct. 9 Fast of Expiation 5647 Tisri 10.

c. The action of ceremonially purifying from guilt or pollution.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 376/1 The ceremonies of the expiacion or purgyng of the tabernacle. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 264 The Gentiles had Rites for the expiation of Infants.

d. The action of averting portended evil by religious means.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. xx. i. 6 By expiation of prodigies and various sacrifices offered to the gods.

† e. Propitiation (of a deity). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 383 That conformity of Customs that the Gauls had with them [the Phœnicians] in sacrificing men for expiation of God.

2. The means by which atonement (for a crime or offence) is made; something done, or a rite observed, for the purpose of expiating.

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 832 Offerynges & expiacyons. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. i. 339 Some have conceived it [Forbidden fruit] a Vine, in the mystery of whose fruit lay the expiation of the Transgression. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 30 To demand a certain number of human victims as an expiation for their guilt. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, The only expiation would be that thou shouldst come a mile into the Low Country. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 348 The payment of money was ever welcomed as the ready expiation of crime.

b. A rite intended to avert portended evil.

a 1627 SIR J. HAYWARD *K. Edw. VI* (1630) 167 Vpon birth of such monsters, the Grecians..did vse diuerse sorts of expiations.

Hence **Expia·tional** *a.*, pertaining to expiation.

1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiveness & Law* 91 The most intensely expiational form of christianity.

Expiative (e·kspi,ēitiv), *a. rare.* [f. *expiāt-* ppl. stem of *expiāre* to EXPIATE + -IVE.] Tending or adapted to expiate.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Parallel of Lit. with Mass-bk.* 92 An expiative Purgatorie wherein by the prayers of the living the sinnes of the dead are put away.

Expiator (e·kspi,ēitəɹ). [a. L. *expiātor*, f. *expiāre*: see EXPIATE.] One who expiates or makes satisfaction (for sin).

1847 in CRAIG. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* iii. 17 To .. foreshadow the death of the great Expiator. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iii, They .. made me your Expiator.

† **Expiato·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *expiātōri-us* (see next) + -OUS.] = next.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 48 The first grace, which in the Schools is understood onely to be expiatorious.

Expiatory (e·kspiătə·ri), *a.* [ad. L. *expiātōrius*, f. *expiātor*: see EXPIATOR and -ORY.] Having the attribute of expiating or making satisfaction for an offence; serving to expiate. Const. *of.*

1548 LATIMER *Serm. Plough* Wks. I. 68 Expiatory .. is nothing else but a thing whereby to obtain remission of sins. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 62 He hath patiently endured a while the first expiatorie purifications and troubles. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm. Matt.* I. 20 The sacrifice expiatory for our offences was to be a lamb without blemish. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 355 The first great misfortune will call them from their dungeons as expiatory victims. 1812 COGAN *Theol. Disquisitions* II. 183 Human sacrifices..being the most valuable..were considered as the most expiatory. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* xi. 105 That bloody and shameful death was..expiatory of sin.

Hence **E·xpiato·riness.**

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Expiatoriness*, expiating quality.

† **E·xpilate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *expīlāt-* ppl. stem of *expīlāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *pīlāre* to plunder.] *trans.* To pillage, plunder.

1627 BP. HALL *Serm. Chapel Earl Exeter* Wks. 526 What peace was vnder the Herodian temple?..Pilate would expilate the treasures of it for *aquæ ductæ.*

Expilation (ekspilē·ɪ·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *expīlātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expīlāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of pillaging; spoliation, plunder.

1563 GRINDAL *Let. Sir W. Cecil* Wks. (1843) 257 Take order..not to leave the poor tenants subject to the expilation of these country gentlemen. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. cxiv, Whence .. proceeds This rav'nous expilation of the state. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Sussex* III. 104 He was loth to go back to Bath, having formerly consented to the expilation of that Bishoprick. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xxvi. (Rtldg. 1883) 159 Taxes and expilations in the kingdom of Naples. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xxi. III. 536 This final expilation .. avenged upon the son the sacrilege of the father.

b. *concr.* A collection made by plundering.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 51 A compleat Collection or Expilation of all the tart Reparties .. out of all the Play-Books that ever were printed in England.

† 2. *Civil Law.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Expilation*, in the civil law, the act of withdrawing, or diverting, something belonging to an inheritance, before any body had declared himself heir thereof. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

† **E·xpilator.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *expīlātor*, f. *expīlāre*: see EXPILATE.]

1. A pillager, plunderer.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. & Gard. Cyrus* 15 For which the most barbarous Expilators found the most civil Rhetorick.

2. *Civil Law.* One who commits an act of expilation (see EXPILATION 2).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., An expilator was looked upon as a greater criminal than a common thief.

Expirable (ekspəi·rab'l), *a.*—°. [f. EXPIRE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may expire or come to an end.

1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Expirant (ekspəi·rănt). *rare.* In 9 *erron.* expirent. [ad. L. *ex(s)pīrant-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)pīrāre*: see EXPIRE.] a. (See quot. 1846.) b. *nonce-wd.* A name for a supposed vessel in

plants, which assists in evaporation or perspiration.

1836 I. Taylor *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1858) 156 The Mechanical adjustment of parts, as seen..in the vessels, the absorbents, the expirents, the flower..the seed. 1846 Worcester, *Expirant*, one who expires [citing I. Taylor: but see prec. quot.]. So 1864 in Webster, and in later Dicts.

† E·xpirate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *ex(s)pīrāre*: see Expire *v.*] *trans.* = Expire *v.* 1.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 421 It is better expirated or breathed out then water. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 7 Aire breathed in is not again expirated or breathed out.

Expiration (ekspirē·ɪ·ʃən). Also 7 exsp-. [ad. L. *ex(s)pīrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)pīrāre* to Expire.] The action of expiring.

1. The action of breathing out (air, etc.); emission (of air, wind, etc.); an instance of this. Const. *of*.

1642 *Preparative for Fast* 4 This tends to the very expiration of the animall and vitall spirits. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 613 Regular inspirations and expirations of air, by caverns and fissures. 1874 T. Hardy *Madding Crowd* II. vi. 80 There came finally an utter expiration of air from the whole heaven in the form of a slow breeze.

fig. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxix. (1848) 340 Prayer is..The expiration of the thing inspired.

† b. = Respiration. *Obs.*

1638 Wilkins *New World* I. xiv. (1684) 180 The extream thinness of it [air]..may make it unfit for Expiration.

2. The action, or an act, of breathing out air from the lungs; also applied to a supposed analogous action in plants.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 689 (R.) It [the breast] transmitteth back againe the superfluity thereof into the lungs, whereby it [the wind] is sent forth by way of exspiration. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* IV. 189 In her last expiration expressing the invincible spirit of her son Alexander. 1793 Beddoes *Let. to Darwin* 44 Having by a strong expiration expelled from his lungs as much atmospheric air as possible. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 202 He is recorded as the discoverer of the expiration of plants. 1861 Ramadge *Curab. Consumption* 36 The impeded expiration..caused ..the lower lobes of the lungs to be exceedingly enlarged.

† 3. The action of exhaling or evaporating; exhalation. *Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 866 The true Cause of Cold, is an Expiration from the Globe of the Earth. 1643 J. Steer tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chyrurg.* xvi. 66 They doe hinder the expiration of the venome. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* IV. l, By the expiration of such Atomes, the dogg finds the sent as he hunts. 1755 in Johnson. 1847 in Craig.

† b. *concr.* That which is expired or exhaled; an exhalation. *Obs.*

1576 Newton tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 13 The spirit is a certaine vapour..or expiration proceeding out of the humours. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 154 The Magnetical Exspirations of the Loadstone may..be seen in the form of a mist. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 579 The moist steams and exspirations of the Heart. 1755 in Johnson.

† 4. The action of breathing one's last; death, decease. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 210 Yf [he] had taken his body to lyse agayn, streyght after his expiracyon. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 450 She lyeth down as though she were dead .. shutting her eyes, and shewing all other tokens of expiration. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 41 The Lord Treasurer..had notice of the Clark's expiration. 1779-81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 87 The attendants did not discern the exact time of his expiration. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 383 He died, by a quiet expiration, at his castle of Dunadeer. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* Of a flame, a sentiment, etc.: The fact or process of dying out; the state of being extinct. *Obs.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* iii. § 1 A very great cause of the dryness and expiration of men's devotion. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 85 To satisfie our selves of its expiration, we had darken'd the Room, and in vain endeavored to discover any spark of Fire.

5. The fact of coming to an end; termination, end, close: a. of a period of time, or of something made to last a certain time, as a law, truce, etc.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 15 § 1 Sithence the Expiration and Ending of the Statute. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 111 Thou .. art come Before th'expiration of thy time. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VIII. (1843) 538/1 A fortnight after the expiration of the treaty at Uxbridge. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 About the Expiration of this Month carry into the Shade..Auriculas's. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 19 The shaving of the head denoted the expiration of the Nazaritic vow. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 110 And thus she continued to do..until the expiration of the second year. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlii. 148 The government of the Gaulish provinces .. followed on the expiration of his functions in the city.

† b. of a race, the world. *Obs.*

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 181 After the expiration of which ancient Race, there came..another Colony [of bees]. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 32 What hath appear'd..relating to the chronology of the world: giving .. certain marks of its expiration.

Expirator (e·kspire·ɪtəɪ). [agent-n. f. L. *ex(s)pīrāre* to Expire.] An instrument for forcing out air.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Aspirator*, The following form of spirator..may be employed either as aspirator in drawing, or as expirator in forcing air through an apparatus.

Expiratory (ekspəɪə·rătəri), *a.* [f. Lat. type **ex(s)pīrātōrius*, f. *ex(s)pīrāre*: see Expire *v.* and -ory.] Of or pertaining to the process of expiration.

1847 in Craig. 1861 T. Graham *Pract. Med.* 294 The expiratory [murmur] is..distinctly audible under the clavicles. 1866 Huxley *Phys.* iv. (1872) 90 Whenever a violent expiratory effort is made, the walls of the abdomen are obviously flattened. 1878 Foster *Phys.* II. ii. § 1. 263 They are in fact the chief expiratory muscles.

b. *Gram.* (Often spelt *exspiratory.*) In *Expiratory accent*, a kind of accent consisting in variation of stress, as distinguished from that which consists in variation of pitch.

Expire (ekspəɪə·ɪ), *v.* Also 5 expyre, -spyre, 5–7 exspire, (6 expiere, -perie, 7 expayer). [ad. Fr. *expirer*, ad. L. *ex(s)pīrāre* to breathe out, f. *ex-* out + *spīrāre* to breathe.]

I. To breathe out.

1. *trans.* To breathe out (air, etc.) from the lungs; also with *forth*.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 45 The scorching fire, Which he from hellish entrailes did expire. 1649 G. Daniel *Trin-arch., Rich. II*, ccxcviii, Wee yawne..the same Ayre which wee expired erst. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 236 The Fluid, which is .. expired forth along with the Air, goes off in insensible Parcels. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* VI. 223 Her pitchy nostrils flaky flames expire. 1859 Lewes *Sea-side Stud.* 234 In the daytime we expire more carbonic acid than during the night. 1866 Huxley *Phys.* iv. (1872) 82 The breath..afterwards is driven out or expired.

b. *absol.* To breathe out air from the lungs.

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* IV. xi, Loose when he sucks in aire, contract when he expires. 1653 [see Expiring *vbl. sb.*]. 1851 Gosse *Nat. in Jamaica* 4 [The Whales] expired with a rushing sound, the instant the blow-hole was exposed.

† 2. To give off (a perfume, vapour, etc.); to exhale, emit. Of a volcano: To emit, eject (flames, rarely solid substances). Also, To give out under pressure. *Obs.*

1603 Drayton *Odes* II. 4 Where Altars .. Doe od'rous Fumes expire. 1665 G. Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 29 It [the Earth] purges it self by expiring those Arsenical fumes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 205 And force the Veins of clashing Flints t'expire The lurking Seeds of their Cœlestial Fire. 1727 C. Pitt *Paraphr. Ps.* cxliv, The lab'ring hills expire Thick clouds of smoke and deluges of fire. *Ibid.* I. 636 What Rocks did Ætna's bellowing Mouth expire from his torn entrails. 1762 Churchill *Ghost* II. Poems I. 205 Ev'ry shrub expires perfume. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* V. 484 Lighted bombs that fusing trails exspire.

absol. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 294 Heat drieth Bodies that do easily expire; as Parchment, Leaves [etc.].

† 3. *intr.* To pass out in, or like, breath; to be breathed forth or exhaled; hence of the winds, flame, a projectile: To rush forth. Cf. L. *expirent ignes*, Lucr. VI. 640. *Obs.*

1626 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* XV. 312 Furious winds..Pent in blind cauernes, strugling to expire. 1654 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 563 Tell my Princess .. my breath expir'd in repeating the fair name of her [etc.]. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* clxxxviii, The linstocks touch, the ponderous ball expires. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 32 When the Rocket expires, they take Fire and spread into a Flame, hovering in the Air like Stars. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 129 Redundant Humours thro' the Pores expire. *Ibid.* IV. 254 Huge Flakes of Flames expire. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* I. 234 Thro' the bor'd rock above, the smoke expires.

II. To breathe one's last breath, die.

† 4. *trans.* To breathe out (the soul, etc.) in the article of death; also, *To expire one's last. Obs.*

[Only a special use of sense 1; but the starting-point of a distinct series of senses.]

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3287 On gude ffriday when crist his sawle on crosse expired. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 84 b, Syn recommanded him to the Goddes and that don expired his lyf. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* 58 b, Medas.. With paynfull hunger his lyfe breth dyd expyre. *a* 1612 Donne Βιαθανατος (1644) 122 A youth..ready to expire his soule by sickenesse. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 128 As soon as their Apostle had expired his last breath. *a* 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 56 My daughter .. in appearance was ready to expire her last. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XVI. 1000 Patroclus thus..So many lives effused, expires his own.

5. *intr.* Of a person or animal: To breathe one's last; to die.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst., Assump.* (Shaks. Soc.) 387 The thrydde day hens ye schul ben expirand. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 3 The yong man forthwith fyll down to therthe and exspyred. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 344 God onely knows ..what becomes of a mans spirit, when he expireth. 1724 R. Falconer *Adv. & Escapes* 83 When he found himself just upon the Point of expiring, he made this short Prayer. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* 209 They .. stand round making respectful Bows to them [Goats and Sheep] till they are expired. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 74 The King pressed his hand and expired. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 275 Leaving my two gentlemen ready to expire of laughter.

b. *transf.* in various nonce-uses. Also of a fire: To die out.

c 1593 Spenser *Sonn.* xxvii. 11 (1611) Dj, This verse, that neuer shall expire. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. iv. 36 Euen this ill night your breathing shall expire. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 209 Palmeto .. is a soft pith in which consists the soule and vegetative vertue of that tree, which cut out the tree expires. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* 139 The Jews religion..was to expire into the Christian. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* ccxii, London..By an high fate thou greatly didst expire. 1769 O. Goldsmith *Hist. Rom.* II. 49 Brutus was .. reading by a lamp that was just expiring. 1847 Longf. *Ev.* I. i. 113 The sparks expired in the ashes.

6. To come to an end: a. Of a period of time: To reach its close; to terminate, end; *rarely*, to elapse, pass. Sometimes conjugated with *be*.

1455 Richard Dk. of York in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 40 I. 126 And that yere expired to geve my said servaunt..your licence to retourne. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. cci. 210 From the firste yere of Pepyn .. to the first yere of Hughe Capet expyred or passed cc.xxxix. yeres. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 317 After your lyf naturel expired, no man shal..hold your land. *c* 1550 Cheke *Mark* i. 15 Jesus..said yᵉ time is now expired .. repent and belev yᵉ gospel. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. iv. 14 Until your date expire. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxix. 115 The three dayes abstinence being expired, lots were cast. 1812 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 278 Lord Sunderlin .. has it for three years, one of which is expired. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 560 Till all the lives, during which it was directed to accumulate, should expire. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xi. 118 Till the next session of Parliament should have nearly expired.

▶ Spenser's use in the following quot. seems to be a forced extension of this sense.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 9 She .. Trebling the dew time In which the wombes of wemen doe expire Brought forth this monstrous masse.

b. Of a condition (in a bond or the like), a law, patent, truce, etc. appointed for a limited time: To become void through lapse of time; to reach its term; to determine.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 95 b, The triews faylled at time sette and exspired. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 160 A month before This bond expires. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 171 There was a truce for six yeares, which expired in that of 1635. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 43 St. Paul's vow was expired before he set forward upon his voyage. 1804 Earl Lauderd. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 162 When the patent expires. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 668 A notice expiring that day of the year. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 540 To ascertain what temporary statutes were about to expire.

c. Of an action, state, legal title, etc.: To cease, come to an end, die out, become extinct.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4479 Pe paynyms pride it sall' expire. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xxvii, To worke my mind, when boddies work's expired. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 353 When this dignity was exspired in this family. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 221 This War, which had lasted almost ninety years..expired in the Spring time, 1648. 1671 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 388 Dover Peere was not able to get in its report; so that matter is expired. 1712-4 Pope *Rape Lock* III. 15 Amazed, confused, he found his power expired. 1783 Burke *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 28 This trade .. was now itself expiring in the hands of the company. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 266 An estate tail ..expires whenever there is a failure of issue inheritable to it. *Ibid.* III. 373 The title of the daughters expired on the birth of the son. 1833 Bp. Thirlwall in *Philol. Mus.* II. 522 The death of Ajax, with which, according to modern notions, the interest expires. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 77 *note*, The extensive authority .. was meant to expire.

† d. Of food: To be consumed, exhausted, or spent. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cix. 375 Or xv. dayes were passyd, all theyr vytayles were expyred.

† 7. *trans.* To cause to expire or cease; to bring to an end, conclude; to put an end to. *Obs.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 77 To swill the drinke that will expyre thy date. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 109 Some consequence .. Shall .. expire the tearme Of a despised life. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 6 If I woulde expire the miserie of his vnspeakable tormenting vncertaintie. 1610 Selden *Duello* iv. 15 Death was vmpire by expiring the best spirit of the one. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 10 These seducers..will not haue it [circumcision] dated, when the Lord hath expired it.

† b. To cause (time) to pass; to spend. *rare*—[1].

1589 Nashe in Greene *Menaphon* Ded. (Arb.) 11 Those yeares, which shoulde bee employed in Aristotle, are expired in Epitomes.

† Expi·re, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] = Expiration, Expiry.

1612 Sylvester *Lacrymae Lacrym.* 168 But, day by day, vntill our last expire .. Prostrate our Soules .. Before the Footstool of th' Empyreall Chaire. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. ix. 357 Having seen the expire of Daniels prediction..he [John] accomplished his Revelation.

Expired (ekspəɪə·ɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. Expire *v.* + -ed[1].] In senses of the verb.

1. Breathed out, emitted from the lungs, etc.

1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light, etc.* 301 Heat..expended.. for..heating the expired atmosphere. 1833 Sir C. Bell *Hand* (ed. 3) 237 In speaking there is..required a certain force of expired air. 1876 Foster *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 307 The temperature of expired air is variable.

2. Of a person or animal: That has breathed the last breath, dead. Of a fire: Extinct. Of a law: That has reached its term; obsolete. Of a date or period: Completed.

1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 71 A Law expired in time, though it hath lost his vigor and force, yet it is like a vertuous man deceased. 1631 Heywood *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 184 The bones of those which had been long since expired. 1647 *Beaum. & Fletcher's Wks.* Ded. Ep., The then expired sweet Swan of Avon Shakespeare. 1648 H. G. tr. *Balzac's Prince* 104 The Greatnesse and Majestie of the expired Common-Wealth. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 246 The expired period of ages hath not yet brought that fatal day. 1674 J. B[rian] *Harv. Home* ii. 5 Soon or late, We clasp our Earth in Lifes expired date. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 1, xxii. (1865) 171 The expired..kitchen fires. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xliv. 515 In recently expired animals.

Expiree (ekspəɪə·rī·). [f. Expire *v.* + -ee; after Fr. *expiré* in same sense.] One whose term of punishment has expired; an ex-convict.

1802 Bentham *Wks.* (1843) XI. 123 As to returns to England, the idea of preventing them on the part of expirees..is now disclaimed. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 781 The free emigrants of South Australia, and the emancipists and expirees of Van Dieman's Land. 1863 *Lond. Rev.* 3 Jan. 4/2 Sir Walter Crofton..traces every expiree where he can. 1884

Pall Mall G. 21 Oct. 1/9 Convicts in New Caledonia, who may be expected to overflow into Victoria either as fugitives or expirees.

† **Expi·rement.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *expirement*, f. *expirer* to EXPIRE.] = EXPIRATION 5 a.

1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 212 The two Masters of the household..shall not depart from thence after the expirement of the said time. *Ibid.* 220 Within three dayes of th' expirement of every Moneth.

Expirent: see EXPIRANT.

Expirer (ekspəi·rər). [f. EXPIRE *v.* + -ER 1.] a. One who expires. b. = EXPIREE.

1793 J. BERESFORD in *Looker-on* (1794) III. No. 79. 257 The personal property of the abrupt expirer. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 179 The atrocities of this year would be committed by a different batch of ruffians, by the expirers of 1862 instead of by the ticket-of-leave men of 1861.

Expiring (ekspəi·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EXPIRE in its various senses.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 26 From the day of his circumcision..vntill the apertion of his side, after his expiring. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 69 The Expiring of cold out of the Inward Parts of the Earth in Winter. 1639 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 80 The day befor the expayering of the 8 gevene in your Mat^is^ last proclamatione. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 5 At the expiring of the LXX. years.

b. *attrib.*

1661 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 3) I. i. 9 If the inspiring and expiring Organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly dies. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.*, The opportunity 'tis hop'd an expiring State may give Men for Repentance.

Expiring (ekspəi·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That expires (in senses of verb).

1. That breathes out air from the lungs, etc.

2. Of a person or animal: That is in the act of breathing his or its last; dying; often applied metonymically (like 'dying') to the breath, words, etc. of a person expiring. Of a flame, etc.: That is dying out, becoming extinguished.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 104 My name .. even thy expiring breath Did call upon. 1683 T. HOY *Agathocles* 3 Left in danger of th' expireing Light. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 194 The last accents which quiver on your pale, expiring lips. 1822 BP. HEBER in *Bp. Taylor's Wks.* (1839) I. cxxxv, A few expiring lamentations..were to expiate for many years of obstinate transgression. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* viii, An expiring candle shone before his eyes. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxviii. 121 It frantically moved its expiring wings.

fig. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 453 The last words of our expiring liberty. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxiii. 9 To rescue their exspiring Fame. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 328 The expiring senate..blazed for a moment, and was extinguished for ever. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 20. 87 Like bubbles in expiring foam. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. viii. 154 It was the last expiring effort of the old traditions.

3. Of a period of time: That comes to an end; that is in the act of coming to an end.

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poem* 14 Nor can Death or Fate Confine his fame to an expiring date. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 112 The *last daies*, being the expiring times of the Jewish Oeconomie. 1705 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 46 The expiring year will by that time show what has been done. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* xiv, The impatient hope of the expiring lease.

Hence **Expi·ringly** *adv.*, like a thing expiring; as if dying away.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 167 The tones were so expiringly soft and low.

Expiry (ekspəi·ri). [f. EXPIRE *v.* + -Y.]

1. Dying, death; = EXPIRATION 4. Also *fig.* of an immaterial thing: Destruction, extinction. *rare.*

c 1790 BURNS *Let. to Grose* Wks. 1856 III. 152 About the time nature puts on her sables to mourn the expiry of the cheerful day. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 260 Ancient history ought..not to cease with the expiry of the Roman empire. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 131 But, on expiry, the rebellious soul Shall other bodies enter. 1864 PUSEY *Daniel* ii. 62 Men had witnessed..the inherent vitality of the Gospel. They predicted the date of its expiry.

2. Close, termination, end; = EXPIRATION 5.

a. of a period of time.

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 272 No Decreet shall be extracted till after the Expiry of six free Days. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* II. 108 A lease .. renewable at the expiry of that term. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxii. 254 At the expiry of her year of banishment.

b. of anything that lasts a certain time, as a contract, truce, etc. *Expiry of the Legal* (see quot. 1861).

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 562 [He] left the situation..before the expiry of his indentures. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 227 The truce was now within a single year of its expiry. *a* 1847 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* I. 100 Previous to the expiry of the famine. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., *Expiry of the Legal*: is the expiration of the period within which the subject of an adjudication may be redeemed, on payment of the debt adjudged for. 1863 SMILES *Indust. Biog.* 218 On the expiry of this contract the Government determined to establish works of their own. 1868 ROGERS in *Adam Smith's W. N.* Pref. I. 9 He returned [to Scotland] at the expiry of his exhibition [at Oxford].

Expiscate (ekspi·skeit), *v.* [f. L. *expiscāt-*, ppl. stem of *expiscārī*, f. *ex-* out + *piscārī* to fish, f. *piscis* fish.] *trans.* To 'fish out'; hence, to find out by scrutiny. Occas. with sentence as object.

Chiefly in Sc. writers; elsewhere usually humorously, with distinct reference to the etymology.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 181 O friends, remains not one That will..mix..With their outguards, expiscating if the renown'd extreme They force on us will serve their turns? 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* III. vii. § 3 This Method was fallen upon to expiscate Matter of Criminal Process. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. xii, I just propounded the project that I might expiscate some kind of satisfaction to my curiosity. 1831 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* No. 180 To Corresp., Should we observe any farther impertinence on his part, we shall expiscate it. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvii. (1857) 285 The evidence already expiscated on this point. 1864 D'ARCY W. THOMPSON *Day Dreams* iv. (ed. 2) 38 Have they ever expiscated one intelligible reason?

¶ *nonce-use.* To exhaust of fish.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 569/1 Norway is nearly expiscated.

Expiscation (ekspiskēi·ʃən). [as if ad. L. **expiscātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expiscārī*: see prec.] The action of expiscating or fishing out; the investigation or examination *of* or *into* (a matter).

1605 CHAPMAN *Commend. Verses on B. Jonson's Sejanus*, The Castalian Head; In expiscation of whose Mysteries, Our Netts must still be clog'd with heauy Lead. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 364/2 There should be the fullest expiscation into the truth or falsity of these deeds. 1874 R. H. STORY *W. Carstares* 183 Busied in the expiscation of the various machinations.

Expiscator (ekspi·skeitəɹ). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EXPISCATE *v.* + -OR.] One who expiscates; an investigator. Const. *of*.

1882 J. BROWN *John Leech* 320 These mighty expiscators and exploders of myths.

Expiscatory (ekspi·skătəri), *a. rare.* [as if ad. L. *expiscātōri-us*, f. *expiscārī*: see EXPISCATE and -ORY.] Tending to expiscate or 'fish out'.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 586, I was moved thereunto by an expiscatory curiosity. 1837 CARLYLE *Diam. Neckl.* Misc. (1888) V. 190 By..expiscatory questions..this most involute of Lies is finally winded off.

Explain (eksplē·n), *v.* Forms: 6 explaine, 6–7 explayne, 6–8 explane, 7– explain. [ad. L. *explānāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*^{1}) + *plān-us* flat, PLAIN. Cf. OF. *ex-, esplaner.*]

† 1. To smooth out, make smooth, take out roughness from. *Obs.*

1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* B j, He must caulme and explane his forehead. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 9 Their faces are explained or flatted by art.

† 2. To open out, unfold, spread out flat (a material object). Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl. To explain (itself) into*: to develop. *Obs.*

1607 DELONEY *Strange Hist.* I. (Percy Soc.) 10 Her wit.. like a ship her selfe explaines. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 53 The left hand explained into a Palme. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 231 Before they [buds] explain into leaves. 1684 — in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 560 The Horse-Chesnut is .. ready to explain its leaf. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 46 In the Gourd .. a Seed .. coming to explain itself into a Plant of full Perfection, will spread its Vine in six months. *Ibid.* 144 Beetles .. have .. Wings .. so disposed as to fold up or explain themselves at the Will of the Insect.

† b. To make plainly visible; to display; also, *To explain itself to be* (something). *Obs.*

1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 71 That life she entertains .. And such severity therein explains. 1608 R. JOHNSON *7 Champions* II. P iv b, The darke night began .. to give Aurora libertie to explayne her purple brightnesse. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. 105 England would .. explain itself unto the World to be a regular Government.

3. a. To unfold (a matter); to give details of, enter into details respecting. Occas. with indirect question as obj.

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 63/2 Other thinges, which the .. doctor rather signified then fully explaned. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxv. Ff iv b, To explane the composition, fourme, nature, and proportion. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. II. 9 The following Discourses .. were intended to explain what is meant by the nature of man. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., I thought it just to explane the Medicinal Qualities. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 71 Does he explain the business of Ethics? *Mod.*, You have not explained how your results are obtained.

absol. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1583 Wearied with slaughter then, or how? explain. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. III. 169 A tongue that could explane.

b. To make plain or intelligible; to clear of obscurity or difficulty.

1552 HULOET, Explayne, *explico.* 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 345 He hath not explaned the manner of the mysterie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 378 The Power of Explaining them [Laws] when there is need. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess., Confidence in Philos.* 6 How the pure Mind can receive information from things that are not like it self .. is .. not to be explain'd. *a* 1732 GAY (J.), You will have variety of commentators to explain the difficult passages to you. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 44 What the child cannot understand you explain. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 131 Allow me to explain my meaning.

4. To assign a meaning to, state the meaning or import of; to interpret.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. ii. 14 'Tis now your honour, daughter, to explain The labour of each knight, in his device. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 518 The sounding Alchymie By Harald's voice explain'd. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 109 An innocent word maliciously explained. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 48 This he told Mirza in the Moorish Tongue, but explain'd it to me in English. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 221 To define fire by heat would be to explain a thing by itself. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 30 Hindrance is the fact acknowledged, howso'er explained as Fate, Fortune, Providence.

b. *To explain away*: to modify or do away with (a meaning, etc.) by explanation; to explain so as to deprive of force or significance, *esp.* an offensive one. † *To explain oneself away*: to explain away one's meaning.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 117 Those explained the meaning quite away. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. II. 22 There is a strange affectation in many people of explaining away all particular affections. 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* Introd. (1798) 11 You shall not be permitted to explain yourself away. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 741 His words were taken down; and, though he tried to explain them away, he was sent to the Tower. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. 154 To explain away the natural meaning of this part of Scripture language. 1885 HEMMING in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 293 He seeks to explain away the authorities we rely on.

5. To make clear the cause, origin, or reason of; to account for.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. I. 90 It may be hard to explain the faculty, by which we are capable of habits. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, I make no doubt—but I shall explain everything to your satisfaction. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 267 The principles we have laid down enable us to explain the difference. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 91 It has been known from the most ancient times, but has never yet been explained in a satisfactory manner.

6. *refl.* To make one's meaning clear and intelligible, speak plainly. Also, to give an account of one's intentions or motives. Formerly with *subord. clause*: To state in explanation of one's conduct *that*, etc.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* (1626) 86 More particularly explaining himselfe he saith. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xliv. (1739) 71 The Duke must now explain himself, that it was the value of the English Crown, and not the Title, that brought him over. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 216 Being desired farther to explain himself; I mean, said he, [etc.]. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, Explain yourself, lovely Adeline.

7. *intr.* a. With *subord. clause.* To say in explanation *that.*

1867 BAKER *Albert N'yanza* II. 162 Explaining that I was quite out of stores and presents. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 132 He .. explains to Socrates that he has attained the conception of ideas by a process of generalization.

† b. To speak one's mind *against, upon.*

(Somewhat common in 18th c.)

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ₱ 9 My intended Purpose .. was to explain upon the Order of Merry Fellows. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. xxxiv. 141 The Designs .. which they had .. so loudly explained against. 1764 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. 202 The Public .. begins to explain upon him.

Hence **Expla·ined** *ppl. a.*; in quot. as compar.

1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 140 Y^e^ Assembly requested .. that a further Explainter Sence might be admitted.

Explainable (eksplē·nab'l), *a.* Also 7 explanable. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may or can be explained, made clear, or accounted for; capable of interpretation.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 842 Many of these examples .. are .. but explanable by weake conjectures. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. § 13. 268 Thus is it symbollically explainable and implieth purification. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 657 Virtues which have a worth of their own explainable to his understanding. 1842 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 77, I have an idea not easily explainable in writing. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 176 Phenomena .. explainable by the action of the drug upon the sensitive nerves.

Explainer (eksplē·nəɹ). [f. EXPLAIN + -ER 1.] One who or that which explains.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xii. (Arb.) 179 The Greekes call him [a maner of speach] Prolepsis, we the Propounder, or the Explaner. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 68 According to our common explainers. 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 41 Their Prophet, whom they call God's great Favorite, and the Explainer of his Will. 1860 BAGEHOT *Unref. Parl.* 37 He must be, if not a great orator, a great explainer. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 5/2 He was the expounder and explainer of the reforms.

Explai·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. EXPLAIN + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EXPLAIN; † an explanation.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 383 This Sonnet, which might serue as an explaining to the other. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 175 The Table is so plain it needs no explaining. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 110 No more than the unfolding and explaining of their Parts one after another. 1740 WATTS *Remnants of Time* § 21, I am quite tired .. of these human explainings, so various and uncertain.

Explaining (eksplē·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. EXPLAIN + -ING 2.] That explains or makes clear.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 261 Ere her last Explaining words were said.

Hence **Explai·ningly** *adv.*

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 684/2 'Black Prince—the name of my horse,' she added explainingly.

† **Explai·t,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 explat(e ?). [? f. EX- + PLAIT *v.*] *trans.* To remove the plaits from; to unravel. In quot. *fig.*

c 1613 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, lxiv, Thou..Like Solon's self, explat'st the knotty laws.

Explanate (e·ksplănēit), *a. Ent.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *explānāt-us*, pa. pple. of *explānāre* to flatten out (see EXPLAIN).] Spread out flat.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 67 Such forms have been called explanate or foliaceous. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* App., *Explanate*, when the sides of the prothorax are so depressed and dilated as to form a broad margin.

Explanation (eksplănē·ʃən). Also 4 explanacioun. [ad. L. *explānātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *explānāre*: see EXPLAIN.]

1. The action or process of explaining; an instance of the same. *In explanation of*: for the purpose of explaining. †*Act of Explanation* = *Explanatory Act*.

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* Prol., We han demed .. to sitten to the explanacioun of the prophetis. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 478/2 By which explanacions by mouth the people came into yᵉ vndouted trouth. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229, I pass to the Explanation of the following Table. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 555 The .. parliament .. have repealed .. the acts of settlement and explanation. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. II. 153, I proceed to the particular explanation of the precept before us. 1767 *Junius Lett.* xxi. 99 A few lines in explanation of some passages in my last letter. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 666 The malignity .. seemed to require explanation.

2. That which explains, makes clear, or accounts for; a method of explaining or accounting for; a statement that makes things intelligible. Also (as title), a treatise composed for the purpose of explaining.

a 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* F 7 b, This explanation resembleth the riddle of Sphynx. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* i. 3, I have more at large discoursed in my Explanation of the Mystery of Godliness. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 214 The ill effects that were like to follow on those different Explanations [of the Trinity]. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, La Motte now asked for an explanation of the scene. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. vi. 233 Facts are not to be rejected merely because the explanation offered of them proves to be erroneous. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iv. 44 Vast sums were found to have been received .. of which no explanation had been given.

Comb. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 46 It passes through his own Explanation-strainer.

3. A mutual declaration of the sense of spoken words, motives of actions, etc., with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences; hence, a mutual understanding or reconciliation of parties who have been at variance.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre of Tapp.*, I shall come to an immediate explanation with your father on the subject.

Explanative (eksplæ·nătiv), *a.* [f. L. type **explānātīv-us*, f. *explānāre*: see EXPLAIN.] Tending to explain, containing an explanation.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* II. 181 What follows..is explanative of what went before. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 117 He grows more explicit and explanative.

Explana·to-, combining form of L. *explānātus* EXPLANATE, in sense 'spread, or spreading out in a plane, or flat surface'.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 253 The species which grow from a central attachment (explanato-glomerate). *Ibid.* 279 Explanato-foliaceous, suborbiculate, unifacial. *Ibid.* 602 Carnose, explanato-gemmate Alcyonidæ.

Explanator (e·kspläne·ităɹ). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -OR.] An explainer.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 285 Time, the grand explanator. 1858 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* 50 We are acute and accurate historians; clear explanators of science.

Explanatory (eksplæ·nătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] A. *adj.*

1. Serving or adapted to explain (something), containing or helping to an explanation. Const. *of*. *Explanatory Act*: an Act of Parliament passed to explain the meaning, drift, or application of a previous Act.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr. 2 The words .. here and there inserted in a different letter .. are for the most part explanatory of the Authors meaning. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 1 Yᵉ seaven yeers granted for it, in yᵉ Explanatory Act, are neere Expired. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 1 A short essay, accompanied with two explanatory prints. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 326 To guard against misconception, an explanatory document was drawn up by the government. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 7 Sept. 156/1, I feel tempted to lay down in despair the explanatory pen.

2. Of persons, their qualities, etc.: Having the function of explaining, disposed or ready to give explanation.

1743 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxxxix. 313, I find you still overwhelmed with Richcourt's folly and the Admiral's explanatory ignorance. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 96 The law is an oracular idol, you are explanatory ministers. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi. 59 He rendered himself as explanatory as he could.

†B. *sb.* = EXPLANATION 2. *Obs.*

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 49 This may be the best explanatorie of that.

Hence **Expla·natorily** *adv.* **Expla·natoriness,** the quality of being explanatory.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. xii, The city which Mr. Podsnap so explanatorily called 'London, Londres.' 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 208 Miss Craven has had a fall ..he remarks explanatorily.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Explanatoriness.* 1885 *Voices crying in Wilderness* iv. 119 A sort of general explanatoriness that seemed intended to check further questions.

†**Expla·nt,** *v. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *explant-āre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *plantāre* to plant, f. *planta* plant, on the analogy of *implantāre*.] *trans.* To send forth as an offshoot.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 84 These [fibres] are explanted from the second cauitie or cell in the kidneys.

†**Explanta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ATION.] The action of sending forth as an offshoot; *concr.* an offshoot, outgrowth.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 84 [The bladder] goeth into a necke, for the emplantation and explantation of certaine passages. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 378 Thredy strings.. to which more fleshy explantations or risings do accrew.

†**Explay·,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *explicāre*, after the analogy of *display*. Cf. Fr. *esploier*.] *trans.* To unfold, display.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. viii. § 3 (1622) 285 Mans minde doth dayly such it selfe explay, As Gods great Will doth frame it euery day. 1639 H. VINTENER in Fuller *Holy War* (1647) A vij a, As light embroiderie explayes its glorie.

†**Explees,** obs. form of ESPLEES, *Law.*

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 17 b, The patron shall not allege the explees or taking of the profits in himself. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 334. 148 The issue of the donee shall..alledge the Explees in his Father. 1775 in ASH.

Expleite(n, obs. form of EXPLOIT *v.*

†**E·xplement.** *Obs.* [f. L. *explēment-um* that which fills up, f. *explēre* to fill up: see EXPLETE and -MENT.] That which fills up; fulfilment.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 38a, Thou wert blinded, & wantedst the sence, in Vespasian to picke out his [a prophecy's] explement [ed. 1613 expletement]. 1658–78 in PHILLIPS.

†**Exple·ndency.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *ex-* out + *splendent-em*, pr. pple. of *splendēre* to shine: see -ENCY.] Brightness. Cf. RESPLENDENCY.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. ii. xiv, They have close clapt up all his [Phœbus'] explendency.

†**Exple·nish,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Ex- *pref.*¹ + PLENISH.] *trans.* To appease, satisfy.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. iii. iv. 137 He had his Fantasy ever explenished with these Battels, Enchantments .. Loves and Challenges.

†**Exple·te,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 expleat. [ad. L. *explēt-us*, pa. pple. of *explēre*: see next.] Filled up, completed; complete, perfect.

1534 *Hildebrand* (W. de W.) A vj, The yere explete, the wydowe..tyed an haulter aboute her sonnes necke and [etc.]. 1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* v. ii, A very explete justice!

†**Exple·te,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 expleat. [f. L. *explēt-* ppl. stem of *explēre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *plēre* to fill. In some examples perh. a var. of EXPLOIT.]

1. *trans.* To fill out; to satiate, satisfy; to complete (a period of time).

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* v. vii. (1554) 128 a, Texplete their lust certaine. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. 167 The Great Yeare..some hold to be expleted in 36000 Solarie yeres. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vii. 123 Nothing under an Infinite, can expleat..the immortall minde of man. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 293* Wax..moderately expletes the body.

2. To do fully; to complete, accomplish.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., This worke texplete that ye not refuse. 1529 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. 171 Of such yers as was mete & hable to explete that act. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. § 71 Being of yeeres able to explete the act.

Expletement: see EXPLEMENT.

†**Exple·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *explētiōn-em*, n. of action f. *explēre*: see EXPLETE *v.*] The action of filling, the state of being filled to the full; satisfaction.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 400 Expletion but increases the Malady. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 377 The expletion of the Faculties of the Sensible Nature. 1717 KILLINGBECK *Serm.* xviii. 374 The Expletion of their Desires.

Expletive (e·kspli̯tiv, eksplī·tiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *explētīv-us* serving to fill out, f. *explēre*: see EXPLETE. Cf. Fr. *explétif*.] A. *adj.*

1. Serving to fill out; introduced merely to occupy space, or to make up a required quantity or number: a. *gen.*

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1666 TILLOTSON *Rule of Faith* I. § 3 Those expletive topicks which popish writers.. do generally make use of to help out a book. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems 1763 I. 16 Expletive Kings, and Queens without a name. *a* 1833 HAN. MORE in Leslie & Taylor *Sir J. Reynolds* (1865) II. vii. 209 Scarce an expletive man or woman of the party. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Expletive-stone* (Masonry), one used for filling a vacuity.

b. *esp.* Of words and phrases: Serving merely to fill out a sentence, help out a metrical line, etc. Also occas. of a mode of expression: Redundant, wordy.

a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1741) I. xv. 10 He useth them [oaths] as expletive phrases..to plump his speech. *a* 1771 R. WOOD *Genius of Homer* (1775) 288 Homer's particles were [not] altogether condemned to this mere expletive duty. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 89 The lines, which there is little temptation to load with expletive epithets. 1804 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 494 'The Key my loose, powerless fingers forsook', a lame and expletive way of saying 'I dropt the key'. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 29 The influence of Emphasis will..show itself..in the introduction of expletive ones [sounds].

¶ c. *nonce-use.* Given to using expletives.

1857 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 329 The old trapper had grown expletive.

†2. Having the attribute of supplying a deficiency. *Obs.*

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 38 Reymond..supplies this deficiency: but he is not sufficiently expletive in regard to this eastern part of the chain.

3. Tending or seeking to supply a loss; compensative. *rare.* (Cf. quot. 1853 s.v. EXPLETORY.)

1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. III. § 117. 202 Punishment..is not a part of attributive, and hardly of expletive justice.

B. *sb.*

1. An expletive word or phrase, one used for filling up a sentence, eking out a metrical line, etc. without adding anything to the sense.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 97 As also Conjunctions, Copulatives [etc.]..so expletives, and certaine others. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. iv. § 6. 18 Words that are mere Expletives, not adding any thing to the Sense. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 136 Expletives he very early ejected from his verses. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 185 Must insignificant particles be consecrated into elegant expletives? 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. v. III. § 71. 277 Articles and expletives..are..employed for the sake of the metre, not of the sense.

b. Often applied to a profane oath or other meaningless exclamation.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii, Retaining only such of their expletives as are least offensive. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre of Tapp.*, Tom .. replied..with an expletive. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brenton* I. 63 'Confound him!' or some stronger expletive exploded from the Earl's lips.

2. An 'expletive' person or thing; one that merely serves to fill up space.

1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* II. 69 This Article [of an Impeachment] is an Expletive; and Signifies just nothing. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks 1757 IV. 110 Was man made only to flutter, sing, and expire? A mere expletive in the mighty work..of the Almighty? 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quixote* IX. xv. (1783) III. 52 A gooseberry tart; with other ornamental expletives of the same kind. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i. 9 He is a sort of expletive at the table, serving to stop gaps.

b. Something that supplies deficiencies; a supplement. *rare.*

1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 207 They may..be studied [in Italy]..as an aid and expletive to what we learn elsewhere.

Hence **Expletively** *adv.*, in an expletive manner, with redundancy of expression. **Expletiveness,** the quality of being expletive.

1607 HIERON *Defence* I. 160 To be put in expletiuely and by way of explication. 1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 171 Loosely, expletively, rhetorically, we speak of the Infinite Life. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Expletiveness*, expletive or filling up quality.

Expletory (e·kspli̯təri), *a.* [as if ad. L. type **explētōrius*, f. *explēre*: see EXPLETE *v.*] Serving to fill up; = EXPLETIVE A.

1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. iii. 243 An expletory word. 1797 *Brit. Critic* Feb. 171 Dr. Garden is so fond of this expletory embellishment. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 31 With the expletory yell, 'and I will, too.' 1853 WHEWELL tr. *Grotius de Jure Belli et Pacis* II. ii. § 3 In punishment the justice which is exercised is expletory justice [L. *justitia expletrix*].

Explicable (e·ksplikăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *explicābilis*, f. *explicāre* to EXPLICATE.] That may be explicated or explained; that admits of being cleared of difficulty, or of being accounted for.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxiv. 82 All parts of best wit had bene vnable To catch, kepe, and make, thacount explicable. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 102 How the sight is made .. is not with facilitie explicable. 1624 FISHER in F. White *Reply Fisher* 266 This Text being thus cleerely explicable. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 12 That notion by which it seems likely that most if not all of them [experiments] will prove explicable. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 300 It is not explicable .. why the Nabob..could not have equally given them [bills] in discharge of the debt. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 229 The word Coning or king, and the word Tascio, purse or scrip, are as explicable in Gothic as in Welsh. 1877 OWEN in *Wellesley's Disp.* p. xxxi, His apparently harsh conduct..is..mainly explicable on this ground.

†b. Of an equation: Solvable. *Obs.*

1694 E. HALLEY *Roots Equat.* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) II. 84 The Equation proposed, is not explicable by any other Root.

Hence **E·xplicableness,** the quality of being explicable.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Explicate** (e·ksplike̯t), *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *explicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *explicāre*: see EXPLICATE *v.*] a. Unfolded, expanded. b. Unfolded in words, fully stated; *esp.* of a syllogism. c. Made clear; plain, intelligible.

a. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The intestine in some is small .. The appendices are explicate.

b. 1532 HEN. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 169 When our cause was proponed to your holiness, when it was explicate and declared afore the same. 1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. Pop. Articles* 4 A simple syllogisme is either contract or explicate. *Ibid.* 5 In an explicate syllogisme the proposition is generall. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 270 A sufficient reason why we should call a Syllogisme explicate: for thereby it is vnfolded to the full. 1648 N. ESTWICK *Treat. Holy Ghost* 53 The Proposition .. is unwarrantable in the second explicate, or first figure.

c. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* i. 7 Whatsoever is expressed .. is made articulate and explicate. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 33 How explicate is the Solution of this great Question. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 61 Thought them hardly either vindicable or explicate without it.

Hence †**E·xplicately** *adv.* = EXPLICITLY I.

a 1617 BAYNE *Dioc. Tryall* (1621) 19 People, who though explicately they did not beleeve in Christ, yet had in them the faith of the Messiah.

Explicate (e·ksplike̯t), *v.* [f. L. *explicāt-* ppl. stem of *explicā-re*, f. *ex-* out + *plicāre* to fold, PLY.]

†1. *trans.* To unfold, unroll; to smooth out (wrinkles); to open out (what is wrapped up); to expand (buds, leaves, etc.). *Obs.*

1620 Bp. King *Serm.* 8 When he intendeth his business to purpose, then hee standeth vpon his feet, explicateth and displayeth his limbes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. § 4. 99 The Rose of Jericho will..explicate its flowers contracted. 1651 Bedell *Life Erasmus* in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 69 A gold Ring, which explicated, became an exact celestiall sphere. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 37 The leaves ..explicate themselves. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 193 It [the Glyster]..explicates Corrugations of the Fibres. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* 66 They explicate the leaves.

fig. 1536 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Convoc.* Wks. I. 32 If ye diligently roll them in your minds, and after explicate and open them. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* V. 140 Our love is wont to explicate and unfold its affection.

† b. To spread out, expand in area or volume.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VIII. 103 The Muscles .. explicatyng their owne substaunce, do constitute a tendinous Membran. 1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* iv. 31 The blood being thus expanded and explicated into a turgency.

† c. To spread out to view, display. *Obs.*

1647 H. More *Poems* 235 From her centre Her pregnant mind she [the soul] fairly explicates In actuall forms. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* III. xliv. § 30. 227/2 There the Zodiack did explicate its Signs.

† 2. a. To disentangle, unravel; *fig.* (cf. 6). b. To disentangle, extricate *from, out of* difficulties.

a. 1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Relig. Stoic* xiii. (1685) 124 Apter to beget than to explicate difficulties. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* Supp. (1714) 438, I might cite a great deal more, to explicate this Controversie.

b. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. v. v. § 6. 582 Hee did neuer meet with any difficultie, whence hee could not explicate himselfe. 1668 Clarendon *Vind.* Tracts (1727) 53 No way to explicate the kingdom out of those intricacies.

3. To develop, bring out what is implicitly contained in (a notion, principle, proposition).

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 260 A simple Syllogisme hath the parts contracted, or explicated. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1717) VI. 427 To explicate and draw forth this General into the several Particulars wrapt up and included in it. 1837-8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xix. (1866) I. 383, I do not think it necessary to explicate these two reasonings. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iii. 48 By logicians generally..this principle has been explicated into three general Axioms.

4. To unfold in words; to give a detailed account of. Sometimes with indirect question as *obj.* Now *rare*; = Explain 3 a.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xv, I name him a gramarien .. that can expounde good autours explicating the figures as well of sentences as wordes. 1553 Pole in Strype *Cranmer* II. 173 Ye have explicated how the whole matter .. may be concluded. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 145 We might dilucidly explicate the..composition of medicaments. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. vii. § 52 (1740) 541 The Terms good and bad .. being beforehand well explicated to the People. 1831 *Crayons from Commons* 48 In dismal doleful ploratory strain He explicates the amount of loss and gain. *a* 1834 Lamb *Misc. Wks.* (1871) 504 An unfairness .. which this would not be quite the proper place for explicating.

absol. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 8 Bot will explicat mair at large. 1651-3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. (1850) 17 As Christ related, and His Apostles recorded and explicated.

† 5. To disclose the cause or origin of (a phenomenon); to account for. *Obs.*; = Explain *v.* 5.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. vii. 29 To explicate the sowernes of the vineagar. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 13 There is yet another way to explicate the Spring of the Air. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 10 Perceptions .. which .. it may not be very easy at first view to explicate.

6. To make clear the meaning of (anything); to remove difficulties or obscurities from; to clear up, explain. Now *rare*; = Explain *v.* 3 b.

1622-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 18/1 Geography we will first define .. And after explicate such terms .. as are not obvious. 1650 S. Clarke *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 45 He was wondrous quick to explicate obscure passages. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. liii, The last Verse of his last Satire..is not yet sufficiently explicated. 1814 W. Van Mildert *Bampton Lect.* iii. (ed. 2) 82 Vain attempts to explicate points which..must ever remain enveloped in..mystery. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* IV. i. (1868) 450 Terms by which they [the lustral figures] must be explicated.

† b. *refl.* To explain oneself; to make clear one's meaning. *Obs.*

1563 Nowel *Serm. bef. Queen* (1853) 225 To explicate myself, I say, etc. 1631 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 295 The Church of England having plainly explicated herself. 1638 Featly *Transub.* 253 Once more explicate your selfe.

† c. *intr.* To enter into explanations. *Obs. rare.*

1781 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary & Lett.* II. 77 We explicated about the letters and the coach and so forth.

Hence **E·xplicated** *ppl. a.*, unfolded, expanded; explained. **E·xplicating** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb Explicate. **E·xplicating** *ppl. a.*, that unfolds; in quot. *intr.* for *refl.* expansive.

1884 Fairbairn in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 362 A religion always is as its deity is..as it were the explicated idea of Him. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiii, To him belongeth the explicating or unfoldinge of sentence. 1692 Ray *Dissol. World* III. v. (1732) 376 For the better explicating of Natural Things. 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Faithful Friends* IV. i, Surcease a while this explicating joy.

Explication (eksplikē·ʃən). [a. F. *explication*, ad. L. *explicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *explicāre*: see Explicate *v.*] The action of explicating.

† 1. The action or process of unfolding (flowers, leaves, etc.). *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* II. 514 In the flowers of Sycamore .. before explication. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 24 The moones being in the full at the first explication of the two dissimilar leaves.

2. The process of developing or bringing out what is implicitly contained in a notion, proposition, principle, etc.; the result of this process.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 70 Definitions..are nothing but the explication of our simple conceptions. 1837-8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 12 A declaration is called an Explication, when the predicate or defining member indeterminately evolves only some of the characters belonging to the subject. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iii. 48 The ground of this explication may be thus set forth.

3. The action or process of stating or describing in detail; a detailed statement or description.

1528 Roy *Sat.*, Of wholy Roodes there is soche a sight That bitwene this and mydnyght I coulde not make explication. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* Ded., The more orderly explication of the Lawe. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 51 Explication of the manner of propagation by stems cut off from the Mother-plant. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* i. 1 Olaus Magnus in the explication of his map of Scandinavia. 1674 Grew *Anat. Plants* III. II. (1682) 123 The Explication therefore of all those Particulars .. will be my present Task. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 70 ¶ 4 Diffusion and explication are necessary to the instruction of those who .. can only learn what is expressly taught.

† 4. The action or process of unfolding the cause or origin of a phenomenon; a statement made for this purpose. *Obs.*

1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 226 Those common attempts toward the explication of gravity. 1717 J. Keill *Anim. Œcon.* Pref. (1738) 24 The Explications of the Animal Œconomy are equally certain .. with the Propositions of Geometry. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 114 No other explication can be given of this operation. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* I. i. § 2. 99 An explication .. of the various phænomena of human nature.

5. The action or process of removing difficulty or obscurity from, or making clear the meaning of (a word, statement, symbol, etc.). Also, that which effects this; an explanation, interpretation.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 37 Certayne notes for the more playne explicacion .. of thinges. 1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 43 The second word was added instead of an explication. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 235 Now take any of all these foure Explications of the Apostles words. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* Introd., The explication of the Signs or Characters. 1709 Swift *Merlin's Proph.*, I have not forced the words by my explication into any other sense. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 99 ¶ 13 A better explication of a controverted line. *c* 1760 Ibbots in *Times* 18 Apr. (1884) 4/2 Ten plates of Anglo-Saxon coins with explications. 1838-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. III. § 20. 419 Such explication of contrarieties as might make them appear less incompatible with outward unity. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xix. 274 A mystery beyond explication.

† b. An exposition; a paraphrase. *Obs.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Life Luther* (1867) I. 59 In the year 1544, th 17th of November, he finished his explication of Genesis. *a* 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 252 Two choristers sung the explication or paraphrase.

† 6. = Explanation 3.

1707 Collier *Refl. Ridic.* 70 If the Person they are address'd to is affronted, and demands an Explication. 1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 128 He told him, he desir'd to have an Explication with him.

Explicative (e·ksplikə·itiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *explicātīv-us*, f. *explicāre*: see Explicate *v.*]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Tending to unfold, or to unfold itself; expansive. In quot. *fig. Obs.*

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxiv. 43 How contrary it is to Christianity, and the Nature of explicative Love.

2. a. Having the function of explaining; explanatory, interpretative. † Of a person: Explicit, affording explanation. b. *Logic.* Of a proposition or judgement: That merely explains what is implied in the subject; = Essential. † c. *Gram.* (see quot. 1824).

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. 123 Here is forbidden .. an anger with deliberation, and purpose of revenge, this being explicative and additionall to the precept forbidding murder. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. ii. § 5 The term..is called explicative; for it only explains the subject. 1757 *Herald* (1758) I. No. 4. 62, I shall be particularly explicative in the course of these publications. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 216 An explicative sentence is, when a thing is said to be or not to be..in a direct manner. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* 273 In Mathematics the whole Science .. is only the evolution of a potential knowledge into an actual, and its procedure is thus merely explicative. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. i. 207 The new judgments .. are all explicative or analytic. 1878 Bayne *Purit. Rev.* x. 393 These are for Mr. Carlyle, the vital, the explicative facts in Cromwell's career and character.

B. *sb.* An explicative term.

1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 77 By the first name [green ear of corn], the Indians, as an explicative, term their passover. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 144 With regard to Explicatives.

Hence **E·xplicatively** *adv.*, in an explanatory manner.

1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 22 They often call the bleak north-wind, explicatively, very evil, and accursed.

† **E·xplicator.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 explicater. [a. L. *explicātor*, f. *explicāre*: see Explicate *v.*] An expounder, explainer.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 10 The Supposition of Epicurus, and his Explicator, Lucretius. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 36 The Explicaters of Ideas by Resemblances must be forced.

Explicatory (e·ksplikătəri), *a.* [f. L. type **explicātōrius*, f. *explicātor*: see prec. and -ory.] Having the function of explaining. Const. *of.*

1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 304 The like explicatorie repetition is noted..to haue been vsed by the Prophet. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* I. xxv, Those evangelical commands, explicatory of this law. 1716 T. Vincent (*title*), Explicatory Catechism, or an Explanation of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* lxxi. 377 Making every allowance..for explicatory circumstances. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov., They were compelled to wait for the correspondents' full and explicatory accounts.

† **E·xplicature.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *explicāt-* ppl. stem of *explicāre* (see Explicate) + -ure.] ? The action of unfolding or displaying.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 85 b, Which stones [table diamonds] were wonderfully cut of a Cataglyphic explicature.

‖ **E·xplicit.** *Obs.* [a med. L. word, used by scribes in indicating the end of a book, or of one of the separate pieces contained in a MS. It was regarded as a vb. in 3rd pers. sing., 'Here ends' (such a book, piece, etc.), the form *expliciunt* being used as pl. It seems, however, to have been originally an abbreviation of *explicitus* pa. pple., in *explicitus est liber*, lit. 'the book is unrolled'; cf. quot. 949.]

[*a* 420 Hieronymus *Ep.* xxviii. iv, Solemus completis opusculis .. interponere Explicit aut Feliciter aut aliquid istius modi. 949 in Yepez *Chron. Ord. S. Benedicti* I. 92 (Du Cange) Explicitus est liber iste à Notario Sebastiano Diacono, notum perfectionis diem 4. Kalend. Februarii æræ 987.] *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* (end), Explicit liber Exodus. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* (end), Explicit liber Troili et Criseide. *c* 1450-60 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 331 Expliciunt Statuta Familie bone Memorie. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* (end), Explicit per William Caxton. 15.. *Piers of Fullham* 287 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 12 Explysyth peers of fulham. 1595 G. M. *Gentleman's Acad.* 54 Explicit prima pars. [1663-76 Bullokar, *Explicite*..ended or finished. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* II. 402 Explicit.]

b. *nonce-use* as *sb.*: The 'finis,' shutting up.

a 1658 Cleveland *Poems, Agst. Sleep* 11 Sleep..Reasons Assassine, Fancies Bail; The Senses Curfew..Joys Explicite, unfathom'd Gulf of time.

† **Expli·cit,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *explicit-* ppl. stem of *explicāre* to unfold: see Explicate.] *intr.* Of a leaf: To unfold, open out.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 650 Leaves of red Roses perfectly explicited.

Explicit (ekspli·sit), *a.* Also 7 explicite. [a. Fr. *explicite*, ad. L. *explicit-us*, pa. pple. of *explicāre* to unfold: see Explicate.]

† 1. Of the brow: Free from folds or wrinkles; smooth. Of a plot: Free from intricacies; simple.

1671 Milton *Samson* Introd., That commonly called the plot, whether intricate or explicit. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* ix. 296 The chearful Forehead is Explicit and smooth.

2. Of knowledge, a notion, etc.: Developed in detail; hence, clear, definite. *Explicit faith, belief* (Theol.): the acceptance of a doctrine with distinct apprehension of all that is logically involved in it; opposed to *implicit faith.*

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 119 Every man is bound to have a personall explicite Faith of his own. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* ii. 85 The explicite beliefe of them is no necessary part of Christian communion. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. ii. (1695) 11 The Understanding hath an implicit Knowledge of these Principles, but not an explicit, before this first hearing. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (J.), How impossible it is for us to have a clear and explicit notion of that which is infinite. 1880 Littledale *Plain Reas.* xxv. 73 Implicit belief in the Pope is not sufficient; that must be explicit.

3. Of declarations, indications, utterances: Distinctly expressing all that is meant; leaving nothing merely implied or suggested; express.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Explicite*, made manifest, vnfolded. 1642 Milton *Argt. conc. Militia* 26 An Oath ought to be explicite, I mean, without implications or etcetera's. 1654 Cromwell *Sp.* 12 Sept., There was an explicit consent and an implicit consent. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* I. v. (1840) 66 What their [the angels'] sin was is not explicit. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. vii. 62 The Landgrave..wrote to Granvelle..begging an explicit declaration of what they had to fear or hope. 1789 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xi. § 42 If a poor man who is ready to die with hunger steal a loaf of bread, it is a less explicit sign of depravity than [etc.]. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 201 Promises more explicit had been held out to him of forgiveness.

4. Hence of persons, their qualities, etc.: Speaking out fully all that is meant; definite and unreserved in expression; outspoken.

1726 Butler *Serm.* vii. 134 How explicit they are with themselves, is another Question. 1756 Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* (1790) II. 10 To express myself in as plain, explicit and intelligible manner as I am able. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. 172 The explicit firmness and decision of a king. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Biog.* (1867) 180 No man who is at the head of affairs always wishes to be explicit.

Explicitly (ekspli·sitli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly².] In an explicit manner.

1. As a matter of 'explicit' knowledge, belief, or statement; expressly and not merely by implication. Opposed to *implicitly.* Now only (exc. *Theol.*) with reference to statements, in which use it approaches sense 2.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* IV. lxxvii. 863 That the Roman Church ..erreth not *in..Fundamentalibus Fidei Articulis*, because explicitely they profess them, howsoever .. implicitely and by consequent they subvert them. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 8. 217 Every civill Law hath a penalty annexed

to it, either explicitly or implicitly. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 511 He explicitly limits his ideas of resistance. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xvi. 437 Faith believes the whole revelation of God explicitly so far as it knows it; implicitly so far as it is not known as yet. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 323 Passages of various dates speak explicitly of the use of the compass for land purposes.

2. In a definite and unambiguous manner; unequivocally.

1756 Bp. LOWTH *Let. to Bp. Warburton* 129, I thought it incumbent upon me to tell you explicitly..that I was not to be frightened. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iii, Speak explicitly and to the point. 1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 1 We.. avow most explicitly that [etc.].

3. With detailed exposition.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 24 This part of the office of conscience is beyond my present design explicitly to consider. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 195 Will you tell me a little more explicitly what [etc.]?

Explicitness (ekspli·sitnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being explicit; distinctness of statement or (formerly) of apprehension; freedom from ambiguity or obscurity of meaning; outspokenness.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xii. 187 Whose judgement (of speculative doctrine) is..with lesse curiosity and explicitenesse declared in Scripture. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) IV. vii. 284 The knowledge of this article..was by no means received with..explicitness in the ancient Jewish Church. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxii. 236 An explicitness that can admit of no mistake. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iv. iv, Explicitness is not the language of such as I am. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 581 That explicitness of syntax.

† Expli·ke, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *explique-r* to explain, ad. L. *explicāre*: see EXPLICATE.] *trans.* To unfold in words; to narrate at length.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. Prol. 1 a/1 The feruente charytee of the freres..haue ofte tymes requyred vs to..explyke the lyues of holy Heremytes.

Explodable (eksplō·u·dăb'l), *a.* [f. EXPLODE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be exploded.

1871 LE FANU *Ten. Malory* lix. 343 As I have seen people at a chemical lecture eye the explodable compounds on the professor's table.

Explode (eksplō·u·d), *v.* [ad. L. *explōděre, explaudĕre* to drive out by clapping, hiss (a player) off the stage, f. *ex-* out + *plaudĕre* to clap: cf. APPLAUD, PLAUDIT. Cotgr. 1611 has Fr. *exploder* in sense 1.

With the non-Lat. senses 4–6 cf. late L. *displōděre* (see DISPLODE) used of the bursting of a bladder. Senses 5 and 6, now the prevailing senses, are not recognized by Johnson.]

† 1. *trans.* To clap and hoot (a player, play, etc.) off the stage; hence *gen.* to drive away with expressions of disapprobation; to cry down; to banish ignominiously. Also *fig.* Const. *from, out of,* and with double obj. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1651) 19 Vertue and Wisdom..were hissed out, and exploded by the common people. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 69 Why they did not hiss, and explode him off the Stage. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 12 Religion is a thing they explode conversation. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. vi, In the playhouse..when he doth wrong, no critic is so apt to hiss and explode him. *a* 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* xxx. 94 Of justice and religion.. He [Enoch] spake exploded. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Artif. Comedy* Wks. 402 Congreve and Farquhar show their heads once in seven years only, to be exploded and put down. [1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 21 Who would not cry out against and explode the patrons of Cerinthus.]

† b. To mock at, deride. *Obs. rare.*

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 570 When thou hast once begun to build a house, Leav't not unfinish'd, lest the..Ill-spoken crow..from her bough thy means outgone explode.

† c. Of a thing: To cause to be hooted (off the stage). *nonce-use.*

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 335 The absurdity..was so glaring, that it has quite exploded that notion off the stage.

2. To reject with scorn (an opinion, proposal, custom). Also in weaker sense: To reject, discard. *Obs.* exc. in *passive,* which is still occas. used with the sense: To be disused, to be rejected as obsolete (cf. 3).

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 56 When Glan is set with a worde præceding G is exploded. 1609 BACON *Case of Post-nati* Wks. 1803 IV. 343 But the court *una voce* exploded this reason, and said [etc.]. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* xliv. 99 Not that I wholly Explode Astrology; I believe there is something in it. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 46 This Method of building..having been exploded by the Hon. Board as insufficient. 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1807) 55 This breed is now nearly exploded, being considered ..as unprofitable. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 132 These effects..were formerly attributed to suction; a word which ought to be exploded. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* iii. (ed. 2) 94 As new views came into vogue, or old errors became exploded. 1861 ELSIE GARRETT in *Gd. Words* 410 The old airs ..are exploded for Italian bravuras.

3. To cause to be rejected; to bring into disrepute; to expose the hollowness of; to discredit; † to bring into disuse.

Now often associated with sense 6; hence it tends to be restricted to cases in which the fig. use of that sense would be applicable.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 43 The Priests forged Letter..was soon after exploded by the Priests own confession. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 203, I was farther hired to explode their doctrine of predestination. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 173 The famous crown-piece..did not explode the others. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 266 Cullen..laboured to explode the humoral pathology. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. iii. 97 Their existence has entirely exploded the old notion that England never possessed any native romances. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 30 When the idol has been pulverized and the lie is exploded. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 626. 607, I thought that I had thoroughly exploded that fallacy.

† 4. a. To drive forth (air); to emit. **b.** To drive out with violence and sudden noise. *Obs.*

a. 1660 BOYLE *New. Exp. Phys. Mech.* 352 The inspired Air..when 'tis exploded, carrys them away with it self. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 174 The smallest charge of Gunpowder will..explode the Bullet with equal force. 1731 E. BAYNARD *Health* (1740) 28 That air again the lungs explode When robbed of its nitrous load.

b. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 300 These Raging Minerals..are exploded with the greatest violence. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 15 The effects of Lightning, exploded from the Clouds. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* v. (ed. 2) 257 The kindled Powder did explode The massy Ball. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* III. 324 Pieces of this [earth-coal] are frequently exploded into the room. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* (1844) 154 The vast height to which they [masts] had been exploded. 1826 [see EXPLODED *ppl. a.* 3].

5. *intr.* To 'go off' with a loud noise. Of gas, gunpowder, etc.: To expand violently with a loud report under the influence of suddenly developed internal energy; hence, of a charged jar, mine, etc. Of a boiler, gun, etc.: To fly in pieces, burst, from a similar cause.

1790 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 96 All Europe is like a mine ready to explode. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 232 Let one ball.. touch the ball of the charged jar..the jar will then of course explode. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 281 Place upon a plate a few grains of powder..As the plate becomes heated..the whole explodes. 1879 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. x. 319 They [rockets] exploded with a very loud report in the air.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1817 LD. CASTLEREAGH in *Parl. Deb.* 279 A desperate conspiracy..which had..exploded already. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) X. 179 We..rushed down forty-five stairs, and exploded from the house with a fury, etc. 1867 BAKER *Albert N'yanza* II. 280 The effect produced made the crowd..explode with laughter. 1888 BURGON 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 63 Conscious that I must certainly explode if he kept me for another half-minute. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 63 'Confound him!' or some stronger expletive exploded from the Earl's lips.

c. *Phys.* To break out or burst forth *into.*

1882 E. G. LORING in *Alien. & Neurol.* (1887) VIII. 130 The irritation..may..develop gradually, or explode suddenly, into an actual inflammation.

6. *trans.* To cause (a gas, gunpowder, also a magazine, mine, etc.) to 'go off' with a loud noise; to 'blow up'.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 192 In an exhausted receiver ..neither can a bell be heard..nor gun-powder be exploded. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 110 When oxygen and hydrogen gas are exploded. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 762 The gun-cotton was exploded under the pressure of a confined space. 1890 *Spectator* 15 May, On Tuesday night, Lord Randolph Churchill exploded his little mine.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1822, 1832 [see CATAMARAN 2]. 1842 S. R. MAITLAND *Notes Foxe's Martyrs* II. Mr. Cattley .. exploded all this conceit and insolence upon a matter which, etc. 1850 REDDING *Yesterday & To-day* (1863) III. 42 So he took out his snuff-box, once more at his ease, Inhaled a full pinch, and exploded a sneeze. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 256 They [Italians] explode each other on mere contact.. like two hostile gases. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 11 The plot was exploded by the committal of Somerset..to the Tower.

Exploded (eksplō·u·ded), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb.

† 1. That has been hissed off the stage. *Obs.*

1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 13 Fustian from exploded plays. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 81 After the *Three Hours after Marriage* had been driven off the stage.. while the exploded scene was yet fresh in memory.

2. Held in contempt; rejected, scouted. Also in weaker sense, disused, out of fashion. (Said of customs, opinions, etc.; rarely of persons.)

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* iv. ii, To put in an exploded plea In the court of Venus. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 2 A Thing so exploded as speaking hard Words. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 36 A conflict with some of those exploded fanatics of slavery. 1793 BEDDOES *Catarrh* 160 The exploded theories of Boerhaave or Cullen. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xix. 486 When mercy was on all sides an exploded virtue, he dared to be merciful. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxiii. 185 The time.. had gone by when such exploded politics could even interest the people.

† b. Of a material object: Discarded, disused; out of fashion. *Obs.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. xviii. 194 The little cool playful streams those exploded cherubs uttered. 1829 *The Bengallee* 169 An old Dowager's now exploded pair of pockets.

† 3. Driven forth with violence and sudden noise.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, The exploded cork whizzed through the air.

4. In sense 6 of the verb.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 209 Conical form being best suited ..to the action of the exploded fluid.

fig. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* viii. 109 It had been..occupied for a year or two by an exploded millionaire.

Explodent (eksplō·u·dĕnt). *Phonetics.* [ad. L. *explōdent-em,* pr. pple. of *explōděre* to EXPLODE.] A consonant-sound produced by the sudden escape of breath after the closure of the oral passage (as *p, b, t, d, k, g*); a 'check', 'mute', or 'stop'; = EXPLOSIVE B. 1.

1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 371 The combination of two explodents. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 6 The two adjectives horrible and abominable—three explodents and one aspirate in three words. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 349/2 Mr. Cayley held that all explodents suggested impact.

Exploder (eksplō·u·dəɹ). [f. EXPLODE + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, explodes.

† 1. One who rejects (a doctrine, etc.); one who denies the existence of (something). *Obs.*

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 39 Mr. Hobbs, that confident Exploder of Immaterial Substances out of the world. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 17 [Some affirm that atheists do not exist, but] these so confident exploders of them are both unskilled in..antiquity, and unacquainted with the present age. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melampr.* 3 This age hath produced too many confident Exploders of Immaterial Substances. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VI. vii. 276 Scandalous exploders of the doctrine of passive obedience.

2. One who refutes a theory, etc.

1863 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1882) 320 Mighty expiscators and exploders of myths.

3. Something which bursts with a loud noise.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 238 Things..called guns. Pocket volcanoes would be a fitter title, or portable exploders.

4. That which causes explosion; a contrivance for exploding gunpowder, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 853/2 The gun..has..the needle-exploder and bolt breech. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VI. 359 For mining, electric fuses are used, called also exploders. 1884 A. G. HAKE *Chinese Gordon* x. 254 Firing a gun 150 yards off with a magnetic exploder.

Exploding (eksplō·u·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb EXPLODE in various senses.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 13 The confident exploding of all immaterial Substances. *Ibid.* 71 Our Author's Metaphysical argument against a Vacuum (the exploding of which he thinks so necessary).

b. *attrib.*

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 15 These instruments are called exploding tubes. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 336 The tumbler strikes an exploding-pin screwed into the false breech.

Explo·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That explodes. **† a.** That drives away with scorn. **b.** That causes a loud and sudden noise. **c.** That flies into pieces with loud report.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 546 Thus with th'applause they meant, Turnd to exploding hiss. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 337 The howling, the clattering, the exploding din. 1883 *Academy* 23 June 444/1 That tree.. has the air of an exploding shell.

Exploit (eksploi·t), *sb.* Forms: 4 esploit(e, 5 explait, expleyte, 5–7 exployt(e, (6 exploicte), 6– exploit. [a. OFr. *esplait, esploit* m., *esploite* fem., and their refashioned forms *exploit, exploite,* etc. = Pr. *espleit* m., *esplecha* fem.:—vulgar L. **explic'tum, explic'ta* (med.L. *esplectum, expletum* n., *explecta* fem.), L. *explicitum, explicita,* neut. and fem. pples. of *explicāre*: see EXPLICATE. The etymological sense is thus 'something unfolded, brought out, or put forth'; the action of unfolding or developing.]

† 1. Advantage, progress, speed, success; furtherance. Const. *of. To make exploit*: to make speed, to meet with success. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 258 The sail goth up, and forth they straught, But none esploit therof they caught. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3661 For explait of þere spede, þai spekyn in fere To chese hom a cheftayn. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, For he full sory was withouten dread, Of the expleyte and of the happye spede Of this Iason. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxvi. 173 Of whose exployt or spede myne auctour maketh no mensyon. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xci. [lxxxvii.] 272 His ambassadours hadde made no better exployte.

† 2. The endeavour to gain advantage or mastery over (a person or place); an attempt to capture or subdue; hence, a military or naval expedition or enterprise. † *In exploit*: in action or combat. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 87/4 He began to helpe them in theyr exployte of the see and anon the tempest cessed. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. iii. 133 Thei prophecied..vnto Alexandre victory, when he made his exploicte towarde Darius. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 41, I must giue my selfe some hurts, and say I got them in exploit. *a* 1627 J. HAYWARD *Annals Four Y. Eliz.* (1840) 55 The Captaines drewe to consideration all the meanes for the exploit of the towne. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 495 Captain Mees.. has undertaken the exploit of St. Maloes. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 24 The glory of having undertaken such an exploit no malice..can impair.

b. An enterprise, project. *rare* (after mod.F.).

1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* 50 Thackeray had become big enough to give a special éclat to any literary exploit to which he attached himself.

3. An act or deed; a feat; in modern use, an achievement displaying a brilliant degree of bravery or skill.

c 1538 R. COWLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 126 II. 96 They doo noo exployte not so moche as to shote oon gone. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* IV. ii. 35 Whom corrupting Gold Will tempt vnto a close exploit of Death. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 845 Magicians can doe such exployes by the devills meanes. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 15 For many years it was counted a great exploit to pass this strait. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. vii. 110 Drake's exploits strung the patriotism..of the sailors to a lofty pitch. 1879 FROUDE

Cæsar xix. 308 The conquest of Gaul had been an exploit of extraordinary military difficulty.

†4. Carrying out, execution, performance. *To put in exploit*: to put in practice. *Obs.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 213 If .. the whole exployt of thinges be governed by hym. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 75 A..Captaine, who scornes to imitate any stratageme .. used by the enemy, though the putting it in exploit might give him assured victory.

†5. *Law.* A citation or summons; a writ. Cf. Fr. *exploit*. *Obs.*

[1611 Cotgr., *Exploict* .. an adiournement or citation.] 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 457 Any summons or arrest, exploit or assignement. 1682 Warburton *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 82 Exploits, which is the adjourning or citing of such persons, against whom any action is brought.

Exploit (eksploi·t), *v.* Forms: 4 expleiten, 5 expleyt, explite, 5–7 exploite, -yte, 6– exploit. [ad. Fr. *exploit-er* = Pr. *expleitar*, *explectar* :—L. **explicitāre*, freq. of *explicāre*: see Explicate. Sense 4 is a recent adoption of the mod. vb.]

†1. *trans.* To accomplish, achieve, execute, perform; to fight (a battle). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6177, I dwelle with hem..That worship of this world coveiten, And grete nede kunnen expleiten. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 218 Massageres..T'expleyte the journe al tymes of the yeere. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 362/2 They knewe wel that they shold no thyng exployte of their entente. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 81, I ordeyne the bataill to be to morow exploited. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxvi, They departed without exploytinge their message. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* (1806) I. 502 P. Turpilianus .. sat still without exploiting anie notable enterprise. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. § 47 It is euident, that these tragedies against the Lords were exployted by others. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 882/4 We doubt not..but something considerable will be exploited by them. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 127 The first thing they exploited, was to distribute my Body among them into several Provinces. 1775 in Ash.

†b. *To exploit out*: to achieve the expulsion of.

c 1525 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 307 To exployte the man owte of the mone.

2. †a. *refl.* To apply, exert oneself. Cf. OFr. *s'exploiter*. *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvi. 95 Why consumest thy self slepynge without exploityng the in thy vyage. 1530 Palsgr. 542/1 They exployted them so faste that within shorte space they came to their journayes ende.

†b. *intr.* To act with effect; to get on, prosper, speed. Also in *impers. pass.* *Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 10 b, Peleus .. not knowing how he might exploite for to attayne to execute his dampnable enuye. *Ibid.* 66 If I abode here I should not exployte but lose my tyme. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 188 The knight .. reherced to them how he had exployted. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 154 Some did to me vnfold .. how at Arde Gomigines did hold, Exploiting well. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 384 During the minoritie of this King Richard..brauely was it exployted in Fraunce by his Agents.

†3. *trans.* ? To cause to succeed, prosper. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Lyfe our Ladye* (Caxton) C v a, Let thy grace to me descende .. My rude tunge to explite and spede.

4. To 'work' (a mine, etc.); to turn to industrial account (natural resources). b. *transf.* To utilize for one's own ends, treat selfishly as mere workable material (persons, etc.); to 'make capital out of'.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 306 The Humbughausens ..have exploited the obscure (to use a French phrase where we have no proper equivalent) with .. profit. 1847 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 25 Exploiting that poor girl for their idle purposes of curiosity. 1865 E. Arnold in *Reader* No. 115. 282/1 In exploiting mineral resources. 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIII. 7 The great German naturalist .. finds himself coolly exploited by a Paris publisher. 1888 *Westm. Rev.* July 58 An association of capitalist shareholders, exploiting their wage-paid labourers. 1890 *Nature* 6 Feb. 313 European exiles..were then..exploiting the riches of the East.

5. *intr.* To conduct mining operations *for*.

1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly*, Apr. XXX. 857 Some two years ago a Belgian engineer proposed to exploit for petroleum.

Hence **Exploi·ted**, **Exploi·ting** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 1/1 The Jews .. attracting to themselves alone the animosity which is deserved by the whole 'exploiting' class. 1887 *Ibid.* 20 Aug. 4/2 There is no such exploited class as trained nurses in fashionable 'institutions'. 1887 T. Kirkup *Inq. Socialism* iii. 87 The domineering and exploiting spirit.

Exploi·table, *a.* [f. prec. + -able.]

†a. Capable of being accomplished. *Obs.* b. Capable of being exploited (in sense 4 b).

1611 Cotgr., *Exploitable* .. readie to be performed, easie to be done. 1887 tr. *Marx' Capital* II. xxv. 633 This excess of capital .. makes exploitable labour-power sufficient.

Exploi·tage. [f. as prec. + -age.] = next.

1884 *My Ducats & Daughter* III. xxiii. 35 He would not lend himself to exploitage. 1884 W. Morris in *Century Mag.* July (1886) 397 It [profit-sharing] would do nothing toward the extinction of exploitage.

Exploitation (eksploitē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *exploitation*, f. *exploiter*: see Exploit *v.*]

1. The action of exploiting or turning to account; productive working or profitable management (of mines, cattle, etc.). Also, an instance of this.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 362 Similar proofs of the deficient commercial exploitation of these colonies perpetually occur. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 588 Clear evidence of success, wanting to all other 'exploitations' (excuse the gallicism). 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 766 What is to be the next exploitation of genius? Travels? 1881 P. Geddes in *Nature* No. 622. 534 The second .. inquires whether the exploitation of plants or animals be more profitable in the given society. 1885 A. J. Evans in *Archaeol.* XLIX. 8 Cities..owed their rise..to the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the province.

b. The action of turning to account for selfish purposes, using for one's own profit.

[1844 M. Hennell *Social Syst.* 108 Slavery, the use of man by man (*exploitation*) was the reigning principle of society in its first stages.] 1857 O. Brownson *Convert* Wks. V. 116 A poor man .. becoming rich by trade, speculation, or the successful exploitation of labour. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* No. 1017. 1827/2 The exploitation of the credulous public. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* ix. 225 Their whole existence [was] an exploitation of the helpless people they reigned over. 1887 L. Oliphant *Fashionable Philos.* 33 The exploitation and subjugation of Eastern countries.

2. The action of reconnoitring.

1871 *Daily News* 18 Sept., It surely indicated lax exploitation that the advance column should have blindly butted its head against this broken bridge.

Exploitative (eksploi·tătiv), *a. rare.* [f. Exploit *v.* + -ative] Concerned with exploiting or turning to account natural resources.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 363 'Industries', divided into 'Exploitative' and 'Elaborative' groups.

Exploiter (eksploi·tər), *sb.* [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who exploits. a. One who turns to account. b. One who turns to account for selfish purposes.

a. 1870 *Nation* (N. Y.) 10 Mar. X. 152/2 Happy mining company .. these fortunate exploiters. 1890 *Montreal Weekly Gaz.* 11 Sept. 4/1 The coal seam opened lay on the north side of Cow Bay, and a considerable trade was carried on between the French exploiters, and..the West Indies.

b. 1870 *Nation* (N. Y.) 17 Feb. X. 101/2 The pockets of all the railroad exploiters .. have .. been crammed with public money. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 245 That shrewd and often not ungentle character whom his 'exploiters' malign as Hodge. 1887 T. Kirkup *Inq. Socialism* iii. 86 The capitalists and exploiters of the new industrial era.

Exploi·ter, *v.* [a. Fr. *exploiter*: see Exploit *v.* (the inf. being irregularly adopted instead of the stem).] *trans.* To make use of, develop, turn to account. Hence **Exploi·terer.**

1853 T. Parker *Theism, etc.* Introd. 41 It is sad to see .. disciples of this church .. exploitered by a twofold jesuitry. 1864 *Fraser's Mag.* Apr. 406 It .. [the idea of the Book of Snobs] was repeated, diversified, and—to use an American adaptation of a French word..—'exploitered', till it became rather wearisome. 1864 G. Dyce *Bella Donna* I. 48 Every proprietress of a 'banner screen' invariably determined to exploiter her work by the agency of the lottery-ticket. 1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* II. ii, The probable profits which would accrue were he to exploiter her musical talent. 1853 T. Parker *Theism, etc.* (1863) 67 The God of the popular theology is the exploiterer of the human race.

Exploiting (eksploi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Exploit *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Exploit.

a. in senses of the vb. b. see quot. 1867.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 922 Having contributed (for the exploiting of this service) two thousand dragmes weight in silver. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 18 And left more of glory to vs by their exploiting of great actes. 1615 W. Hull *Mirr. Maiestie* 23 The..exployting of any thing tending to the promoting of the Romish brethren. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Exploiting*, transporting trees or timber by a river. 1890 *Nature* 18 Sept., They..think too much of competition as the exploiting of labour by capital.

Exploiture (eksploi·tiŭr). [f. Exploit *v.* + -ure.] The action of the vb. Exploit.

†1. The action of achieving or accomplishing. Const. *of.* Also, a performance; and *collect.* what has been accomplished. *Obs.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xi, The Commentaries of Julius Cesar whiche he made of his exploiture in Fraunce and Brytayne. *Ibid.* III. x, In his counsayles, affaires, and exploytures, he omitted no tyme. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 18 Paulinus finished not there his exploitures with such facilitie. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ix. 67 Whose seruice thou canst not lacke for thexploiture of such affaires.

2. In mod. use: The action of exploiting or developing.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 554/2 A plot..was never so old but that it rewarded some further exploiture by Marion.

Explo·rable, *a. rare*—1. [a. F. *explorable*, f. *explorer*: see Explore *v.* + -able.] Capable of being explored.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 677 The intricate ways of Providence explorable only by the all-seeing eye.

†**Explo·rate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. L. *explōrāt-us* pa.pple. of *explorāre*: see Explore.] Thoroughly examined, carefully prepared.

1655 W. How in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1852) III. 517 Any of your mature explorate additions.

†**E·xplorate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *explōrāt-* ppl. stem of *explōrāre*: see Explore.] = Explore.

1549 Hooper *Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* iii, The twelve princes that were sent to explorate and search the privities and condition of the land of Canaan. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 155 Snails .. exclude their hornes, and therewith explorate their way. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

Exploration (eksplorē·ʃən). [ad. L. *explōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *explōrāre* to Explore.]

†1. The action of examining; investigation, scrutiny. *Obs.*

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Sir William Bowyer .. by diligente searche and exploration founde out dyuers greatte and plentyfull sprynges, at Hampsted heath. 1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* Introd. 5 Men..who might by exploration seuer the dross from the gold. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. § 20. 271 [The use of the divining rod] is a fruitlesse exploration, strongly senting of Pagan deriva-

tion. *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 413 The exploration ..of their competency. 1690 Boyle *Med. Hydrostat.* Wks. 1772 V. 463 Our hydrostatical way of exploration.

b. *Med.* and *Surg.* The examination of an organ, a wound, etc. by the use of the finger, probe, or other physical appliance.

1860 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1880 W. Bodenhamer (*title*) The Physical Exploration of the Rectum. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The action of exploring (a country, district, place, etc.); an instance of this. Also *transf.*

1823 Lamb *Elia, Praise Chimney-sweepers* 257 A lost chimney sweeper..tired with his tedious explorations..laid his black head upon the pillow. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 299 This side of the Scawfell Pikes is deserving exploration. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* v. 222 The exploration of the sources of the Blue Nile.

attrib. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 5/2 Mr. H. M. Stanley ..would resume exploration work in Africa.

Explorative (eksplō·rătiv), *a.* [f. L. *explōrāt-* (see Explorate) + -ive. Cf. F. *exploratif*, *-ive.*] Concerned with, or having the object of, exploration or investigation; inclined to make explorations.

1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* App. 63 Albinus..divides Plato's Dialogues into Classes..explorative, obstetric and subversive. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 664 Should the visitor be of a very inquisitive turn, he may satisfy his explorative disposition. 1875 Masson *Wordsworth, etc.* 172 A Wordsworth, he admits, might have a genius of the explorative or mystery-piercing kind. 1887 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 5/6 An explorative operation in May would have enabled the physicians to recognise the existence of cancer. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 4/2 Few men of his age have done so much explorative tramping.

Hence **Explo·ratively** *adv.* **Explo·rativeness.**

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. II. i, Behoves us, not to enter exploratively its dim embroiled deeps. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 155 To prevent your snout, in a fit of exploorativeness, from being snubbed by the impudent claws of a..rock.

Explorator (eksplorē·tər). Also 5–6 -our. [a. L. *explōrātor* f. *explōrāre*: see Explore. Cf. F. *explorateur.*] One who or that which explores.

†1. One who is employed to collect information, *esp.* with regard to an enemy, or an enemy's country; a scout, a spy. *Obs.*

c 1450 Burgh *Secrees* 2452 Expert in language have explo[ra]tourys..to knowe alle ther labourys. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2483 Two exploratours..that broght the grape clustre to desert fro the lande of promissionne. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 104 Vespasian..was advertist by his exploratouris, that Caratak .. had renewit his army. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 68 b, Thus did the explorators of the land of Canaan terrifie the Jewes. 1685 Cotton *Montaigne* III. 370 Thou art the explorator without knowledge, the magistrate without jurisdiction. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

†b. *transf.* One who searches diligently. *Obs.*

1583 *Exec. for Treason* 38 These Seminaries, secrete wanderers, and explorators in the darke. 1681 H. Hallywell *Melampr.* 92 This envious Explorator or searcher for faults [Satan].

2. One who explores (a country) for the purpose of discovery.

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* I. 145 America has sent forth to the Holy Land its best explorators.

3. †a. An apparatus invented by Beccaria for ascertaining the electrical condition of the atmosphere (Craig 1847). b. (See quot.) c. *Electric explorator* = 'electrical explorer'.

b. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Chest explorator*, an exploring needle or trochar used for introduction between the ribs to diagnose the presence of empyema.

Exploratory (eksplǫ·rătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *explōrātōri-us*, f. *explōrāre*: see Explore.]

1. Of or pertaining to exploration; connected with investigation or searching.

1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 507 This is but an exploratory, and pretentative purpose between us. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* II. 183/1 When God seems to delay..before he comes with the mercy he promiseth, and we pray for; 'tis exploratory to faith. *a* 1711 Ken *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 275, I renounce .. all abuse of thy name .. in .. exploratory lots. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 429 Early in this century.. remarkable exploratory zeal arose. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlviii. 80 A new kind of military chaplet.. to which he gave the name of *the crown exploratory*.

2. a. Constructed or selected for exploration or observation (of the surrounding country).

1732 *Hist. Litt.* III. 500 At some distance were also exploratory Forts. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 91 On the very summit of the hill is a small intrenchment, intended as exploratory. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. I. iv. 167 The Romans placed several posts, as exploratory forts, along the banks of the Forth.

b. Undertaken for the sake of exploration, examination, or discovery.

1620 Jas. I in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 495 Your imployment is, for the present, meerly exploratory and provisional. 1692 Bp. Hopkins *Exp. Lord's Pr.* 123 There is an Exploratory Temptation, to search out and discover what is in Man. 1825 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 25 Herefordshire .. a favourite scene of their exploratory travels. 1887 Sir S. Ferguson *Ogham Inscriptions* 17 At present the study is exploratory rather than demonstrative. 1891 *Spectator* 11 July, An exploratory operation..to find out whether or not it would be possible to remove a tumour.

c. Charged with the duty of exploration. Also (*nonce-use*), bent on exploration.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. v, Chalons sends forth exploratory pickets of National Volunteers. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxiii, An exploratory blackbeetle now and then was found immovable upon the stairs.

†**Exploratress.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EXPLORATOR + -ESS.] A female explorer.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns, To Apollo* (1858) 22 All Heaven's most supreme and worthy Goddesses, Dione, Rhæa, and th' Exploratress Themis.

Explore (eksplōᵊ·ɪ), *v.* [ad. F. *explore-r*, ad. L. *explōrā-re* to search out.

Usually explained as f. *ex-* out + *plōrāre* to make to flow, f. *pluĕre* to flow.]

1. *trans.* To investigate, seek to ascertain or find out (a fact, the condition of anything). Also with indirect question as obj.

1585 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 29 Stratagems..by.. sondry meanes to be explored. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* v. iii, A cunning spy, sent to explore The city's strength or weakness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 47 Let the Learned Gard'ner .. Explore the Nature of each sev'ral Tree. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I. 84 Let some prophet..Explore the cause of great Apollo's rage. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xv. (1865) 120 Who or what sort of persons inherited Mackery End..we..determined some day to explore. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlii. 165 The imperator resolved to explore, disguised..the real temper of his soldiers.

†b. To search for; to find by searching; to search out. *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* II. 328, I now am bound..to explore My long-lack'd father. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager & A.* 201 With his pointed dart Explores the nearest passage to his heart. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 51 The good shepherd.. Explores the lost, the wandering sheep directs. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 255 The Alps, over which he was to explore a new passage into Italy. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 59 Exploring..a fit opportunity.

¶ To try, make proof of. (A Latinism.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 632 Satan..toward the Gates of Hell Explores his solitary flight.

2. To look into closely, examine into, scrutinize; to pry into (either a material or immaterial object). In later use coloured by association with 3.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* (1869) I. 152 Her selfe in instants doth all things explore; For each thing's present. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, etc.* 92 Some unexperienc'd Fool her Eyes explore. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. ix, They explored the several Kinds of..vegetable Substances. *a* 1800 COWPER *Mischievous Bull*, Wood-peckers explore the sides Of rugged oaks for worms. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 683 Of no man..was the public conduct so completely explored. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xi. (1865) 308, I digress into Soho to explore a bookstall. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 179 He looketh seldom in their face, His eyes explore the ground. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 440 *note*, The Dutch archives have been too little explored.

b. To examine by touch; to probe (a wound). Cf. EXPLORATION 1 b.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 66 The finger is better than any instrument to explore some kinds of wounds. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 361 The learned finger never need explore Thy vig'rous pulse. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IV. 114 The physician must explore thy wound.

3. *esp.* To search into or examine (a country, a place, etc.) by going through it; to go into or range over for the purpose of discovery.

a 1616 BEAUMONT *Loving at First Sight* Poems (1653), Not caring to observe the wind Or the new sea to explore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 41 Another Typhis shall new Seas explore. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 105 Who bid the stork, Columbus like, explore Heav'ns not his own? 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 151 The busy race..explore Each creek. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 12 Apr. an. 1783, He..recommended us to explore Wapping. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 It is the old historical lands of Europe that the lover of history longs to explore. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 194 We spent a couple of hours..exploring the ruins.

fig. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 235 The Scotch School ..entered the mind to explore it. 1868 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* III. v. 118 He had explored the modern languages of Europe.

b. *intr.* To conduct operations in search *for*.

1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 27 A large expenditure of public money in exploring for coal.

Hence **Explo·red** *ppl. a.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 15 Some rotten archive, rummaged out of some seldom-explored press.

Explorement (eksplōᵊ·ɪmĕnt). *rare.* [f. EXPLORE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of exploring; = EXPLORATION.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 137 The frustrated search of Porta, who upon the explorement of many, could never finde one. 1692–1732 in COLES. 1839 G. DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fletcher's Wks.* I. 15 An author's .. explorements and excursions are those into the world of.. Imagination.

Explorer (eksplōᵊ·rəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER^{1}.]

1. One who explores (a country or place).

1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. vi. II. 288 The report of the cowardly Explorers of the land. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* I. 375 The explorers enter, and immediately find themselves in a marble cave. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxvii. (1879) 537 A rich harvest may be awaiting the antiquarian explorer [at Ephesus]. 1856 E. A. BOND *Russia at Close 16th C.* (Hakluyt Soc.) Introd. 19 Anthony Jenkinson, the enterprising explorer of the Persian route to India. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 8 An explorer of the Alps.

fig. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxiv. 6 These are.. explorers in iniquity.

†2. One who or that which examines or tests.

1684–5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 40 The extent of this explorer of Waters [a Powder] is not very great.

3. An apparatus for exploring or examining: *spec.* a. (see quot. 1874); b. an apparatus for exploring a wound or a cavity in a tooth.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 817/2 *Explorer*, an apparatus by which the bottom of a body of water is examined, when not beyond a certain depth. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Electrical explorer*, an apparatus for detecting a bullet or other metallic substance in the tissues.

Exploring (eksplōᵊ·rɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{1}.] The action of the vb. EXPLORE. Also *attrib.*, as in *exploring needle, trochar*, surgical instruments for 'exploring' tumours, etc.

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 203 Our Exploring Expedition saw the Feejee Islanders getting their dinner off human bones. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 261, I went on an exploring expedition round some distant fields. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 326 Deepdale is wild and beautiful..and will repay exploring. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* II. xii. (1886) 96 When you want to go a bit of exploring, you just ask old John [etc.]. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exploring needle, trochar.*

Explo·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.] That explores.

1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* Pref., To doubt whether they be agreeable, to..the exploring Experiments of the fire. 1771 FLETCHER *Wks.* (1795) II. 43 This life begins by an exploring desire.

Hence **Explo·ringly** *adv.*

1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 79 To go exploringly forward into the obscure future. 1889 L. KEITH *Hurricane in Petticoats* I. viii. 167 Teddy looked at him exploringly, as if to test the sincerity of the apology.

†**Explo·se,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *explōs-* ppl. stem of *explōdĕre* to EXPLODE.] = EXPLODE 1, 2.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 134 Our relligion..being eche where explosed and contemned. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 25/2 Their doctrine..most worthie to be explosed out of all Christian Churches. *Ibid.* 32/1 Some also reade the Epistle written to Laodicia, but that is explosed of all men.

Explosible (eksplōᵘ·zib'l), *a.* [f. L. *explōs-* ppl. stem of *explōdĕre* to EXPLODE + -IBLE. Cf. F. *explosible.*] Capable of being exploded.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 361 The air..was found so much mixed with atmospheric air, as to be rendered explosible. 1888 *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 473 It proved itself to be by no means so readily explosible as has usually been supposed.

Explosion (eksplōᵘ·ʒən). [ad. L. *explōsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *explōdĕre* to EXPLODE. Cf. Fr. *explosion.*] The action of exploding.

†1. The action of treating with scorn, rejecting or scouting (a notion, system, etc.); rejection.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Explosion*, a casting off or rejecting, a hissing a thing out. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 8 The explosion of the long continued notion that such wounds were poisonous. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 27 Observation and reason long ago triumphed in its [Ptolemaic System's] explosion, and universal rejection by the learned.

2. The action of driving out, or of issuing forth, with violence and noise; an instance of the same; †*spec.* a volcanic eruption.

[1623–6 COCKERAM, *Explosion*, a driuing out.] 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 601 Producing them [animal Motions] by a kind of Explosion or Shooting. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. (1723) 157 Those Parts of the Earth which abound with Strata of Stone..are the most furiously shatter'd..an Event observable not only in this but all other Explosions whatever. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* III. i. (1721) 317 In gunpowder..the Spirit of the Nitre being..rarified into Vapour, rushes out with Explosion..The Sulphur also..augments the Explosion. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 71/2, I am..convinced that the whole of it [the soil] has been formed by explosion. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 363 The garrison..was alarmed with frequent explosions of fire and smoke, emitted from the mountain. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 (1864) 52 A momentary increase of the expiratory force..so as to amount to an explosion, or a shot, which propels the material out of the tube. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iv. 130 The sudden explosion of viscid matter.

fig. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 35 The right one [word] ..that at the explosion made such a goodly report. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 835 Ten thousand times ten thousand voices rise In slow explosion.

b. Explosive utterance (of a sound).

1879 H. SWEET in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 471 The initial voiceless stops have a stronger explosion than in English.

3. Of a gas, gunpowder, etc.: The action of 'going off' with a loud noise under the influence of suddenly developed internal energy; an instance of this; also used of electric discharges. Of a boiler, bomb, gun, etc.: The action of suddenly bursting or flying in pieces from a similar cause.

1744 THOMSON *Summer* 1120 Following slower, in Explosion vast, The Thunder raises his tremendous voice. 1762 SYMMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 495 IV. 453 The explosion of this bomb proved to be but the bursting of a bubble. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 94 When the discharge [of a glass jar, battery, etc.] is considerable, it is often called an explosion. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 15 When electric explosions are made to pass through this gas. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 232 The discharge will fire the powder, and the explosion of the latter will throw off the roof. 1864 WEBSTER, *Explosion* (*Steam-eng.*), the shattering of a boiler by a sudden and immense pressure, in distinction from rupture. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 134 The tendency.. of the results of explosion to spread through the entire colliery.

attrib. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 81 The explosion bulk-head, of three-inch plank.

b. The resulting noise; a detonation.

1775 in ASH. 1855 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) IX. 456 The explosion resembled the discharge of hundreds of cannon fired at once. *Mod.* Didn't you hear the explosion? Explosions are still heard at intervals.

c. *transf.* (*Phys.*)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Explosion*, an Action of the Animal spirits, whereby the Nerves are suddenly drawn together, when some Particles of a different kind are mixed with the Spirits, by which they are violently expanded, or spread forth and driven into confusion, like the parts of fired Gun-powder. 1878 HOLBROOK *Hyg. Brain* 37 Life is a continual explosion of nerve material. 1883 MAUDSLEY *Body & Will* III. iii. 261 The .. complex organisation of nerve-structure is damaged by the intense molecular commotion which is the condition of the epileptic explosion.

4. A breaking or bursting forth into sudden activity; an outbreak, outburst (of anger, indignation, laughter, etc.).

1817 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* I. 51 When novelties explode around us in all directions [etc.]. But alas! explosion has followed explosion so rapidly that novelty itself ceases to appear new. 1817 LD. CASTLEREAGH in *Parl. Deb.* 279 A desperate conspiracy which threatened an explosion, and which had, in point of fact, exploded already. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v, Elspat was prepared for the first explosion of her son's passion. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. ii. 90 If there was any explosion at all, it was an explosion of merriment. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 146 This step was the signal for a general explosion. The people .. refused to pay taxes.

Hence **Explo·sionist,** one who is addicted to planning explosions.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 13 Nov., In some respects the Nihilist explosionists are guiltier than the Gunpowder Plot conspirators. 1883 *Birm. Weekly Post* 14 Apr. 4/6 The explosionists are quite as well acquainted with the imbecility of our laws as with the potency of dynamite.

Explosive (eksplōᵘ·sɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **explōsīv-us*, f. *explōdĕre* to EXPLODE: see -IVE. Cf. F. *explosif, -ive.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Tending to drive something forth with violence and noise.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 601 Upon which Elastick, or Explosive power he establish's his whole Doctrine of Convulsions. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 157 A kind of Natural Gunpowder, which taking fire .. occasions..that subterranean Thunder..and by the Assistance of its Explosive Power, renders the Shock much greater. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1860 C. G. WILLIAMS in Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) s.v. *Gunpowder*, The explosive force will be less than it should be. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 219 The opening once made, the subsequent efforts are explosive. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 15 (1879) 17 An expulsion of the offending particle by an explosive cough.

2. Driven forth or produced by explosion.

1735 THOMSON *Liberty* I. 312 From the red Abyss New Hills, explosive, thrown.

b. Of a consonant-sound: Produced by an explosion of breath; stopped.

1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) I. 289/1 The explosive consonants, *b, d, g, p, t*, and *k*. 1878 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 459 Alternating the linguo-dental explosive T with another explosive consonant produced differently.

3. Tending to explode or 'go off' with a loud noise; tending to cause explosion.

1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 60 Democratick, explosive, insurrectionary nitre. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 307 Towards the end it [air] approached to the explosive kind. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxix. 273 Miss Ophelia sat..as if she had swallowed some explosive mixture, and was ready to burst. 1884 SIR E. J. REED in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 617 A limited use of explosive-shell-fire from mortars had been made.

fig. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 101 The nobles..might have nursed an explosive spirit of discontent.

4. Of or pertaining to an explosion; of the nature of an explosion.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuzz.* liii, He entertained them.. with some comic passage or other..so that explosive laughs were constantly issuing from the side-board. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 411 Breaking it [the ice] up with an explosive puff. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 761 Gun-cotton has about three times the explosive rapidity of gunpowder. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 109 They combine with explosive violence, if exposed to sunshine.

B. *sb.*

1. An explosive letter or consonant (see A. 2 b); = EXPLODENT.

1878 [see A. 2. b]. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* II. viii. § 2. 144 *note*, The law of least effort requires that the vowel should precede continuants and follow the explosives.

2. An explosive agent or compound. (See A. 3.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 818/1 s. v., M. Berthelot gives .. a table showing the relative force of explosives. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s. v., The principal explosives used in mining are gunpowder..nitroglycerin [etc.].

attrib. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 7/1 The Explosives Bill.

Explosively (eksplōᵘ·sɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In an explosive manner; in the manner of an explosion; from or with explosion.

1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 292 So great a portion of gas was almost explosively produced, as to overset the jar. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 190 Our hero..was.. in danger of bursting explosively like an overcharged musket. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 271 Every word seems to be articulated so explosively that a stranger would imagine the offended speaker to be spitting at him.

Explosiveness (eksplōᵘ·sɪvnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being explosive; tendency to explode.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 236 The explosiveness of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases. 1859 SMILES *Stephenson* 98 The wire-gauze of the Davy lamp becomes red-hot from the high explosiveness of the gas. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 154/2 Sift out the glass, when the powder would resume its natural explosiveness.

† **Exploy**, *v. Obs.*—° In 6 exploye. [var. of EXPLAY.] (See quots.)

1552 HULOET, Exploye or do a thynge, *administro.* Exploye studye, *conferre studium.*

Expoliate, -ation: see EXSPOLIATE, -ATION.

† **Expo·lish**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *expolīre* (see next); assimilated to *polish*.] *trans.* To polish exquisitely or thoroughly. In quot. *absol.*

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* 269 To polish and expolish, paint and staine, Unguents to daube and then wipe out againe.

† **Expoli·te**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *expolīt-us*, pa. pple. of *expolīre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *polīre* to POLISH.] Thoroughly polished, highly finished.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 88 b, All the rest of the Charyot..was of..Carbuncle..of an expolite cutting.

† **Expoli·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *expolītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expolīre*: see prec.] a. The action of polishing. b. *Rhet.* (see quots.)

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xx. (Arb.) 254 [Expolitio] doth..polish our speech and as it were attire it with copious and pleasant amplifications and much varietie of sentences, all running vpon one point and one intent]. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Expolition* a trimming, polishing or burnishing. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Expolition* (in Rhetorick), a figure whereby the same thing is explained in different phrases, in order to shew it more fully. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

† **Expo·ne**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *expōn-ĕre* to put forth, set forth, display, declare, publish, f. *ex-* out + *pōnere* to put, place. Cf. the cognate EXPOUND, also EXPOSE. (Since 16th c. chiefly *Sc.*; in earlier use perh. sometimes only a graphic variant of *expowne* EXPOUND.)]

1. *trans.* To set forth in words, declare.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 1302 (in Horstmann *Alt. Leg.* 202) þat þai .. þe priwete mare opynly Wald expone þaime. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 433 Ensaumple of siche deds exponeþ best Cristis lawe. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 Christ .. has ratifeit & exponit thame in the new law. 1632 in *Row's Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xl, Whilk day the ministers of Perth expone and shew to the brethren that the town..had made..agreement with a schoolmaster. [1860 J. PATERSON *Life & Poems Dunbar* 306 We have him exponing the salutary change which age had effected].

b. To set forth the character of; to represent, characterize.

1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) II. 200 Taking them [the people of Aberdeen] to be worse exponed than they were indeed.

2. To expound, explain, interpret.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiii. 272 (Harl. MS.) They..praide him that he wolde declare and expone the versys to hem. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 83 The inglismen exponis the prophesye of merlyne to there auen affectione, as the iueis exponit the prophesie of cayphas. 1640 *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 120 His oath and promise at his coronation to keep the laws, is to be exponed of his resolution to make his laws to be keeped by others. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 464 They exponed Scripture and prayed.

3. To put forth (effort); lay out, expend (money).

1527 *Burgh Rec. Aberd.* (Spalding Club 1844) I. 118 The mony and proffeit of the said land..nocht to be exponit in vothir vssis. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 299 The King..hath been always contented..to expone all his study, labour..treasure [etc.]..for the Pope's aid.

4. To expose (a person or thing *to* danger, etc.).

1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* To Rdr. 1 They exponed themselves..to no smal daungers. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1586) 98 They lying without trench or gabion, were exponed to the force of the whole ordinaunce of the sayd castle. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 48 If he so did, he sould ..expone religioun to the uttermost danger.

Exponence (ekspō·nĕns). *rare.* [f. next: see -ENCE.] The function of an exponent of something. So also **Expo·nency.**

1880 *Daily Tel.* 19 Feb., For the vocal exponence of [sacred music]..she is exceptionally gifted. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* LX. 908 Streets and avenues, squares and rows, enough to require the exponency of a good-sized directory.

Exponent (ekspō·nĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *expōnent-em*, pr. pple. of *expōnĕre*: see EXPONE *v.*]

A. *adj.* That sets forth or interprets. In *Logic*, of a proposition.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 111 The..same rule ..framyng a sounde and probable Argument from the proposition Exponent, to the Exclusive. 1847 SIR W. HAMILTON *Let. De Morgan* 6 The doctrine of which the requirements were exponent.

B. *sb.* One who or that which sets forth.

1. One who sets forth in words, expounds, or interprets; in recent use occas. one who 'interprets' music, an executant. Also, that which serves to explain or interpret.

1812 COLERIDGE in *Southey's Omniana* II. 12 Whatever is common to all languages..must be the Exponent and Consequent of the common consciousness of man. 1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (ed. 2) 28 One of those tongues may be an imperfect exponent of the other. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. xxxi. 322 Jesus Christ is the clearest exponent of His own purposes. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 13 This form of discontent found its exponent in John Wycliffe. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ii. 27 Vocal music is very dependant on the words to which it is set, and of which it should be the exponent.

2. *Math.* a. *Algebra.* A symbol denoting the number of times a particular quantity is to be taken as a factor to produce the power indicated; an index. It is now written as a small letter or figure at the right hand of and above the symbol of the quantity affected by it. † b. *Exponent of the Ratio* (see quot. 1706). c. Physics. *Exponent of Refraction* : = 'index' or 'coefficient' of refraction (? *obs.*).

1706 PHILIPS (ed. Kersey), *Exponent of the Ratio* or Proportion between two Numbers or Quantities, is the Quotient arising, when the Antecedent is divided by the Consequent. Thus 6 is the Exponent of the Ratio that 30 has to 5. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 45 We may often observe that the Exponents of Fluxions..are confounded with the Fluxions themselves. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 283 Whether the exponent be positive or negative, integral or fractional. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 198 The figures 2, 3..m..are called Exponents.

3. He who or that which sets forth as a representative or type, as a symbol or index.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 260 To one or other of these four heads all the numerous forms and exponents of Christ's mediation in St. Paul's writings may be referred. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* IX. 145 Price is the exponent of exchangeable value. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 25 The motion of the mass becomes the exponent of the amount of heat of the molecules. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* V. 135 Theobald. as a plodding antiquarian, was an excellent exponent of dullness.

Exponential (ekspone·nʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -(I)AL.] A. *adj.*

1. That has the function of setting forth or exhibiting. *rare.*

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 185 Where the hypothesis is an exponential image ..of an idea.

2. *Math.* Involving the unknown quantity or variable as an exponent, or as part of an exponent. So *exponential equation, function, quantity*, etc.

Exponential curve, one expressed by an exponential equation. † *E. calculus*: see quot. 1796. *E. series*, the infinite series $1+x+\frac{1}{2}x^2+\frac{1}{6}x^3$ etc.; *E. theorem*, the theorem that the value of e^x (the 'exponential', or Napierian antilogarithm, of x) is expressed by this series.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *s.v.*, Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of Algebraick and Transcendent ones. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 212 These Equations he now calls Exponential. 1739 ANDERSON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 342 The exponential equation $x^x=d$. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 401 *P* is either an algebraical, exponential, or fluential fluxion of *X*. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, Exponential Calculus the method of differencing or finding the fluxions of Exponential quantities, and of summing up those differences or finding their fluents. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 221 We call the exponential quantity..the hyperbolic cosine of β.

B. *sb. Math.* An exponential quantity or function; *spec.* the Napierian base *e* raised to the power denoted by the variable; the Napierian antilogarithm of the variable.

1784 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 395 When the terms are exponentials of superior orders. 1833 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in R. P. Graves *Life* II. 58 My extension of Herschel's theorem for the development of functions of exponentials. 1885 *Athenæum* 11 July 52/1 The discussion of logarithms and exponentials by means of the properties of the logarithmic spiral.

† **Expo·ner.** *Obs.* [f. EXPONE + -ER [1].] One who sets forth; an expounder.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 50 Ane keipar, and ane exponer of the veritie.

Exponible (ekspō·nib'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *expōnibilis*, f. *expōnĕre*: see EXPONE and -BLE.]

A. *adj.* That admits of or requires explanation; *spec.* in *Logic*, of a proposition, that requires restatement in order to be employed in a syllogism.

[*a* 1276 PETRUS HISPANUS vii. 6. 1 in Prantl *Geschichte der Logik* (1861) III. 67 *n*, Propositio exponibilis est propositio habens sensum obscurum expositione indigentem]. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 7. 101 Such propositions are by some called exponible, by others imperfectly modal.

B. *sb.* An exponible proposition.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 22 b, Of Consequences, of Indissolubles, of Exponibles. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. viii, The exponibles of Master Hautechaussade. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* V. 145 The latter [Compound Propositions in which the plurality of Judgments is concealed] are called Exponibles, because they need to be analyzed and explained.

† **Exporre·ct,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exporrect-us*, pa. pple. of *exporrigĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *porrigĕre* to stretch out, f. *por-* = *pro-* forth + *regĕre* to keep straight.] Stretched out; (of the forehead) unwrinkled.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 109 The forehead seemes exporrect and unfolded.

† **Exporre·cted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* = prec.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. 19 The Brain is .. a little exporrected in length. *Ibid.* iii. 62 The people..use great care to have exporrected foreheads. *Ibid.* vii. 129 The Face ..is more exporrected according to latitude then longitude.

† **Exporre·ction.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [n. of action f. L. *exporrigĕre*; see EXPORRECT.] (See quot.)

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 104 Let them take Extension, Stretching out, or Exporrection how they will.

Export (ekspō·ɔ·ıt), *v.* [ad. (either directly or through Fr. *exporter*) L. *export-āre*, f. *ex-* out + *portāre* to carry: see PORT *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* (*gen.*) To carry (things or persons) out of a place; to take away, carry off. Also *fig. Obs.* (The sense of the two first quots. is obscure.)

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 458 Swych desepcyouns, potyt peynes to exsport, prynt yow in sportes whych best doth yow plese. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 81 Thensuyng saying .. Gracian exporteth and fathereth upon Austyne. *a* 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 133 Paulinus..delivered himselfe as a slave to the Vandals, and was exported from Italy to Afrique. 1612 BACON *Ess., Followers & Fr.* (Arb.) 35 They export honour from a man and make him a returne in Enuy. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 29 Fowr thousand men to bee exported hence for the service of .. forreine Princes. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 319 The Arteries are known to export the Blood.

2. *Comm.* To send out (commodities of any kind) from one country to another.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 179 They might export any thing, but Materials for War and Corn. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 57 There are 60 M. [black cattle] exported alive, and 30 M. dead in Barrels. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* Introd. (1841) I. 2 Exporting the growth and manufacture of England to other countries. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 399 Olives .. could always be exported without duty. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 209 Customs duties were charged..on all sorts of commodities, whether exported or imported.

absol. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. i. 28 By exporting to a greater value than it imported. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 75 We exported to Great Britain to the value of £30,208,485.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1760 STERNE *Trist. Shandy* 290 Susannah was sufficient by herself .. in exporting a family secret. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 365 Hast thou .. Exported slavery to the conquered East?

Hence **Expo·rted** *ppl. a.*, **Expo·rting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 41 The Exported commodities amounted to Two Hundred Ninety Four Thousand Pounds. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 409 The Exporting and Importing so many and great Quantities of rich Commodities. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 171 The value of exported cargoes in 1766. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. (1852) 197 Poland and other exporting countries.

Export (e·kspoɪt), *sb. Comm.* [f. prec.]

1. That which is exported; an exported article. Also, the amount exported.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 167 The Exports were more in value than the Imports. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 179 Schedules of our Trade, containing an Account of the Imports and Exports of the foregoing Year. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 155 Our commerce, the imports and exports of the nation. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 113 In the year 1354 the balance of exports above the imports was of more than 250,000 pounds.

2. The action of exporting, exportation; an instance of this. (Not in Johnson or Todd. First in Webster 1864.)

1804 COLEBROOKE *Husb. & Comm. Bengal* (1806) 192 Buffalo's horns might..become an article of export. 1824 LD. HAREWOOD in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 48 Allowing the free export of British wool. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 476 He gave license for the export of arms to Spain.

3. *attrib.* In senses: Of, pertaining to, concerned with or adapted for, exportation; as *export-capacity, -demand, -goods* (specified, as e.g. *export-yarns*), *-direction, -merchant*, (*-book-seller, -clothier*, etc.), *-trade*; **export bill**, a bill drawn against or for the value of exported goods; **export duty**, a duty paid on exported goods.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 39 Buying-up and remitting the *export-bills as soon as the goods have been shipped. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. Advt., Wholesale and *export booksellers. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 2/7 The *export demand is well maintained for furs, skins, and hairs. 1817 F. ROBINSON in *Parl. Deb.* 565 The bill .. to diminish the *export duty on the smaller sorts of coal. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 204 Great caution is usually required in imposing export duties. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* III, 295 The naval preparations oblige us to suspend the *export trade which is a check to manufactures. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 307 The Emperor and his Ministers were ignorant that there existed any advantageous export trade. 1889 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 2/7 *Export yarns were a shade better.

Exportable (ekspō·ɔ·ıtăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.]

A. *adj.* Capable of being exported.

1717 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 425 Silver in bullion exportable is usually worth 2*d.* or 3*d.* per oz. more than in coin. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 41 The..exportable articles..which Ceylon produces are pearls, cinnamon, and elephants. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 85 The principal staples of her exportable wealth.

transf. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 118 What transmutation ..renders it [yellow fever] exportable to Europe from us?

B. *sb. pl.* Articles of exportation. *rare.*

1873 A. L. PERRY *Pol. Econ.* 522 The greatest loss falls on the exportables of a country.

† **Expo·rtance.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. EXPORT *v.* + -ANCE.] = next.

1630 J. LEVETT *Ordering of Bees* (1634) 16 The exportance of increase and profit by them [bees].

Exportation (ekspoɪtē[1]·ʃən). [a. F. *exportation*, ad. L. *exportātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exportāre*: see EXPORT.] The action of exporting.

† 1. a. *gen.* Carrying out from a place. b. The conveying or sending (persons) out of the country.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus, Ostentation* (1636) 80 He [Antipater], when there was granted a free exportation [from Macedonia], when the courtesie was offered him, refused it. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 239 The Instruments of the vital Faculty, which serve for .. exportation and rejection of the

same [bloud and spirits]. 1725 H. Bourne *Antiq. Com. People* ii. 15 They were wont to sit by it [the corpse], from the Time of its Death till its Exportation to the Grave. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 47 The melancholy exportation of..natives of Great Britain. 1789 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 142 It [Stanhope's bill] also repealed the laws .. prohibiting the exportation of women.

2. *Comm.* The sending out (of commodities) from one country to another.

1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 20 Statutes restrayning the exportacion of y^e^ native commodities of that kingdome. 1678 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. I. 362 The Committee against Exportation of Wooll sate yesternight. 1797-8 Wellington in Owen *Disp.* 779 The exportation of British manufactures, excepting of military stores, ought to be free. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xxxi. 271 Wheat, and other products for exportation.

transf. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 119 An indigenous and local disease .. capable of exportation to distant countries.

3. quasi-*concr.* a. Something carried out. † b. That which is exported; *pl.* commodities exported, exports (*obs.*).

a. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 238 Feverishness and want of appetite which .. was certainly not decreased by the exportations from the cabin.

b. 1664-5 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 109 If the exportations exceed the importations. 1673 Temple *Ess. Ireland* Wks. 1731 I. 112 The Native Commodities or common easie Manufactures..make up the Exportation of this Kingdom. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 131 As much .. as they now receive in Exchange for their said Exportations.

Exporter (ekspōˑɹtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who exports; an export trader.

1691 Locke *Lower. Interest* 174 'Twill be the Interest of every Exporter, to buy Plate to send out before Money. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5833/2 The Duty .. payable by the Exporter. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 296 The company.. became their own exporters. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 40 The exporters sell to the same bankers.

Exposal (ekspōuˑzăl). [f. next + -al.]

1. The fact of exposing or of being exposed.

1651 H. More in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 254 It is no exposall or hardship at all to be exposed to mercy. 1656 Jeanes *Fuln. Christ* 199 Gods exposall of him unto death for his members. 1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* vi. 66 Their exposal to those injuries, we have just now instanced. 1721 Swift *Let. of Advice to yng. Poet* 26, I believe our corrupted air, and frequent thick Fogs, are in a great measure owing to the common exposal of our Wit. 1839 S. Davidson *Biblical Crit.* 62 The version itself manifests its exposal to Jewish influences.

2. A setting forth, an exposition, 'exposé'.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Aug. 220 An eloquent and able exposal of the financial .. aspect of Indian affairs.

Expose (ekspōuˑz), *v.* [a. Fr. *exposer* (14th c.), formed as an adaptation of L. *expōnĕre* to put out, expose (see Expone, Expound); the vb. *poser* (:—L. *pausāre* to rest, lay down) having been associated by erroneous etymology with L. *pōnĕre* (pa. pple. *positus*), and employed as its regular representative in compounds. See Compose, Pose.]

I. To put out; to deprive of shelter.

†**1.** *trans.* To put out; to put (a person) ashore; to expel from a country, etc. Also *refl.* of a river: To empty itself *into*. *Obs. rare.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 43 The Genueses have abandoned the society of Iewes, and exposed them from their iurisdiction. *Ibid.* II. 46 There the Carmoesaloe [a vessel] stayed, and I was exposed to seek passage for Ragusa. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 134 Where the river Tearn exposeth it self into it [the Severn]. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 151 In short, I would expose no hostages.

2. To turn out of doors; 'to cast out to chance' (J.); *esp.* to abandon (an infant), often in *Antiq.* as the rendering of L. *exponere*, Gr. ἐκτιθέναι.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 78 All the Instruments which ayded to expose the Child, were euen then lost. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* II. xx. (1715) 371 The latter [Ariadne] being the same that was expos'd big with Child upon that Coast by Theseus. 1752 Hume *Ess., Populousness Anc. Nations* (1779) I. 416 The only country where this practice of exposing children prevails. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 102 In old time he would have been exposed as soon as he came into the world.

3. To place in an unsheltered or unprotected position; to leave without shelter or defence; to remove the covering of; to put (plants) out in the open air. In early use also, To risk, imperil.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 78 b, And semblably ben alle peple bounden to expose body and goodes for their kyng. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 46 He that hath espyde a vermeill rose, To which sharpe thornes .. the way forestall, Dare not for dread his hardy hand expose. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Set out and expose *Flos Cardinalis*. *Ibid.* 212 Be careful not to expose the Fruit without Leaves sufficient to skreen it from the Sun. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 828, I go This uncouth errand sole, and one for all My self expose. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4020/2 He exposed his Person very much in the Action. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* (1813) 309 An awning .. will continue them in perfection of blow much longer than if always exposed. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* 584/1 The gunners are never exposed as is the case with all embrasure .. batteries. *Mod.* This costume is injurious to health because it unduly exposes the chest.

4. To lay open (to danger, ridicule, censure, etc.); to place in the way of something that would be better avoided; to render accessible or liable. Const. *to*, † *unto*; also *to* with inf. clause.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 144 He exposith hym vnto the parilles of bataylle. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. ii. 106 Expose Those tender limbes of thine, to the euent Of the none-sparing warre. 1605 — *Lear* III. iv. 34 Expose thy selfe to feele what wretches feele. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 4 Rather then.. to expose themselues to many exceptions and cauillations. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 27 Whom the highest place exposes Formost to stand against the Thunderers aime. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 646 [The Snake] leaves expos'd to Blows, his Back and batter'd Sides. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 336 Not so low as to be exposed to the overflowing of the river. 1789 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 44 Offences to which the condition of a Guardian is exposed. 1865 R. W. Dale *Jew. Temp.* ix. (1877) 89 The faith of the Hebrew Christians .. was .. exposed to severe trials. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 226 In positions little exposed to be walked over.

5. To lay open *to* (†*into*) the action or influence of.

1594 Plat *Jewel Ho., Divers New Exper.* 33 The greene timber which you doe expose into the ayre. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 448 While the balmy Western Spirit blows, Earth to the Breath her Bosom dares expose. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), Those who seek truth only, freely expose their principles to the test. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 28 Trees that grow on mountains, exposed to the sun or the north wind. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 112 ¶ 4 Exposed to a microscope, the smoothest polish..discovers cavities. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 176 When liquid sulphurous acid is exposed to atmospheric air. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 3 He was exposed to two singularly inharmonious influences. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* ii. 22 The way in which they [the eyebrows] are instantly drawn down when we are suddenly exposed to a dazzling light.

b. *pass.* To be open *to* a certain quarter of the heavens, situated in a certain aspect.

1710 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 76 It's an admirable Peach when planted in a good Soil, and well expos'd. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 307 The richest lands in Scotland..are exposed to the north.

II. To present to view, put forth.

6. To exhibit openly; to display to the public gaze.

1623-6 Cockeram, *Expose*, to set to view. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 280 ¶ 3 The Beggar, who exposes his Sores. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 95 By persuading him [Noah] to drink himself drunk..had..made him expose himself in a beastly manner. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* VI. xxvi, Transparent garments to the greedy eye Exposed their harlot limbs. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 250 He was then carried to the market place, and exposed..as a malefactor. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 176 The dead are only to be exposed for three days.

b. *Eccl.* To exhibit (the Host, relics) for adoration.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 18 Mar., Neere Easter..many images were expos'd. 1850 J. H. Newman *Diffic. Anglic.* 213 The Blessed Sacrament is exposed in all the churches all over the city.

c. To disclose, display, allow to be seen.

1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* 401 The amount of surface exposed by the walls of these minute cavities. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 324 A pit was sunk in the ice around her .. so as to expose her stern. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle, Whist* 7 A card by accident being exposed during the deal. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 248 An open cut 30 feet long exposes a vein of rather solid-looking quartz.

7. a. To offer publicly, 'put up' *for* (or *to*) *sale*. (The ordinary phrase in Scotland: in England now somewhat formal).

a 1610 Healey *Theophrastus, Ostentation* (1636) 82 Those which expose their wares to sale. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 30 [They] exposed me to sale three several times, and yet could meet with nobody that would buy me. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Concl. 221 To expose the talents I have acquired. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 103 It was again exposed at Mr. Scawen's sale. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 324 *note*, A fishmonger..in the winter, exposes for sale a bushel .. of carp and tench. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 409 The first barometers ever exposed to sale. 1868 *Perthshire Jrnl.* 18 June, There will be exposed for Sale..on Saturday..about 2,000 Trees.

† b. To put forth, publish (a discourse). Also (after Fr. *exposer*) to put (coin) in circulation. *Obs.*

1644 *Vindex Angl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 431 Did ever nation expose choicer .. discourses, than ours hath done? 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* Pref., The last things which I shall expose to the Publick. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Exposing*, It is prohibited to expose false and clipped money.

8. To make known, disclose (secrets, one's intentions or projects, etc.). Formerly in wider sense: To explain, set forth or describe in detail.

1483 Caxton *Cato* I vj b, His fyrste frend..to whom he exposed his caas and nede. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* lii. 199 The prouost .. exposed vnto the .. comynalte the charge that he had of blanchardyn. 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 G iv, In the boke .. we haue exposed all the differences of vlceres. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 126 Which as an action most singular, I have judged fit to be exposed in this place unto him. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 103 They exposed..their Reasons. 1779 in *Athenæum* 16 Aug. (1884) 213/1 He..exposes his intention of returning during winter to Sandwich Island. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* Ded., The whole truth is not always to be exposed. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. II. viii. 237 Egmont .. exposed to the monarch the evils that beset the country. 1873 Holland *A. Bonnic.* xxiii. 346, I exposed my project, which .. met with his hearty approval.

† b. To set forth the meaning of; to explain, expound. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 436/3 Saynt Jherome exposeth hit thus. — *Cato* D v b, Or otherwyse hyt may be exposed that [etc.].

9. To unmask, show up (an error or misrepresentation, an impostor); to hold up to ridicule or reprobation (faults, follies, or those who are guilty of them).

1693 Dryden *Juv.* Ded. (1697) 4 Like Horace, you only expose the Follies of Men, without arraigning their Vices. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 23 ¶ 7, I have in this Paper endeavoured to expose that particular Breach of Charity. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, It has led me into so many cursed rogueries, that I doubt I shall be exposed at last. 1826 Hallam in *Edin. Rev.* XLIV. 9 It would be idle to expose the spuriousness of what no one appeared to think authentic. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* ii. (1877) 33 He .. saw the imposture and exposed it. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/2 It will serve to expose the hollowness of the hopes.

† b. Hence in 17–18th c.: To hold up to ridicule (what is not a fault). *Obs.* (Stigmatized by Johnson as 'an improper colloquial abuse'.)

1685 Stillingfl. *Orig. Brit.* i. 14 But lest I should seem to expose so ancient a Tradition .. I now proceed [etc.]. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 73 The most Sacred Things, exposed by insolent Buffoonry. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 291 ¶ 7 A little Wit is equally capable of exposing a Beauty, and of aggravating a Fault. 1772 Fletcher *Logica Genev.* 29 The round attires of the head exposed by Isaiah.

‖ **Exposé** (ekspoze). [Fr.; pa. pple. of *exposer*: see Expose *v.*]

1. A statement put forth; a recital of facts or particulars.

1803 Pitt in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 11 The Consul's *exposé* speaks pretty plain. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 822/1 This is the result of the Exposé which has just been made. 1813 *Ibid.* 13 Mar. 168/2 The French Exposé states, that France will have..150 sail of the line. 1846 Worcester cites Mackintosh ? 1765–1832.

2. A showing up of something discreditable.

1831 Disraeli *Yng. Duke* v. xiii, She has been negotiating ..for some time..and the late exposé will not favour her interests. 1845 W. H. Maxwell *Hints to a Soldier* I. 163 This wretched exposé of Blake's incompetency.

Exposed (ekspōuˑzd), *ppl. a.* [f. Expose *v.* + -ed[1].] In the senses of the vb. a. Displayed, disclosed to view. *Exposed card* (see quot. 1870). b. Unsheltered or unprotected from the elements, or from hostile attack. c. *esp.* Of children: Cast out or abandoned to chance.

a. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentl.* 28 When that Sex.. gives way to foments of exposed loosenesse. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 139 Quantity is determined two ways; one by the sense .. the other by memory, that is, by comparison with some exposed quantity. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle, Whist* 3 If a player plays a card from his hand..without waiting to know if a card under the penalty of being called for is demanded, this card..is an exposed card. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 7/1 D..placed the detached card on the table .. and the 'detached' card then became an 'exposed' card.

b. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 Cover with dry Straw..your young exposed Ever-greens. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 153 A passage..too exposed to be endurable in a hot sun. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Exposed anchorage*, an open and dangerous place, by reason of the elements or the enemy. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 40 Vapour is drawn up..from every exposed piece of water.

c. 1662 Petty *Taxes* 4 The maintenance of .. found and exposed children. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 223 The hospital for the maintenance of exposed and deserted young children.

Exposedness (ekspōuˑzẽdnes). [f. prec. + -ness.] The state or condition of being exposed.

1620 Bp. Hall *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 23 The exposednesse of the city to sale. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 191 An exposedness unto trouble. *c* 1741 Brainerd in Edwards *Life* i. (1851) 5 Showed me so plainly my exposedness to damnation. 1863 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* xi. 25 Shame implies..an exposedness to the searching eye of a condemning judge.

† **Expoˑsement.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Expose *v.* + -ment. Cf. OFr. *exposement*.] The action of exposing.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 353 Measuring largely their owne infranchized fortune, with the voluntary exposement of many vnnecessary Viadants.

Exposer (ekspōuˑzəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who exposes (in senses of vb.).

1611 in Cotgr. s.v. *Exposeur*. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 34, I shall henceforth take notice of him as the Church of England's Exposer. 1772 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 99*/2 The overthrower of Bolingbroke, and the exposer and detector of his dangerous fallacies. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle, Whist* 3 If the exposer denies that he has shown the card. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 115/1 Their .. exposure for sale in England .. rendered the .. exposer liable to conviction.

Exposing (ekspōuˑziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Expose (in its various senses); an instance of this.

a 1612 Donne Βιαθανατος (1644) 124 These Omissions, and Desertions, and Exposings of our selves. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 8 In wild Creatures, their Exposing to all weathers, often intercepteth them. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 593, I have nothing but..the exposing of tyranny, persecution, and arbitrary power, in my view. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 76 a, The exposing of merchandizes to sale. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 12 Their unnatural exposing of their own children.

Exposition (ekspoziˑʃən). Forms: 4–5 exposicioun, 4–6 exposicion, -yon, (4 exposission), 5 expositioun, -ycion, -yon, (6 exposytion), 6– exposition. [a. F. *exposition*, ad. L. *expositiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expōnĕre* (pa. pple. *exposit-us*): see Expone.]

†**1.** The action of putting, or the condition of

being put, out of a place; expulsion. Cf. EXPOSE *v.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 218/1 Exposytion, *exposition.* 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 819/2 No time of taryenge betwene their [angels'] synne and their exposicion.

b. *esp.* The action of putting (a child) out in the open; abandonment to chance; = EXPOSURE 1 b.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 136 To disburden a common weale of vnnecessary number .. by exposition .. of enfantes. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justin's Hist.* 8 Hearing of the exposition of this royall Infant. 1747 *Orig. Hum. Appetites* i. ¶ 5 in Parr *Metaph. Tracts 18th C.* (1837), The exposition of children without distinction..either of family or sex. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 47 The murder or exposition of the children of poor parents. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 65.

† 2. Situation with respect to the quarter of the heavens; 'aspect'. *Obs.* = EXPOSURE 3.

1688 *Lett. Pres. State Italy* 145 The water within them is in a full exposition to the Sun. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 128 An Easterly Exposition. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 268 Those sorts which blow only in good Expositions. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 76 Erasmus .. ascribes the plague .. partly to the .. bad exposition of the houses. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. W. Isl.* Wks. X. 413 By choosing an advantageous exposition, they can raise all the more hardy esculent plants. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 107 The exposition .. is singularly happy; skreened by sloping hills.

3. The action of putting out to public view; an instance of this; a display, show, exposure. † Also (*rarely*) = EXPOSURE 1 c, d.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* xvi. § 2 The Synagogue had been thrown out to an inglorious Exposition and Contempt. 1788 *Trifler* xviii. 245 The country 'squires dreaded the exposition of their rustic conversation to the ordeal of her criticism. *Ibid.* xxiv. 318 The exposition of these absurdities..should be forwarded by every man of sense. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 4 There happened to be an exposition of the holy wafer. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 128 Grown Grey in the exposition of such antics. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 3 The practice of exposition on the pillory. 1844 PUGIN *Gloss.* 182 The Exposition of any Relic without an authentication has been strictly prohibited. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 331 The Host after High Mass (the Mass of Exposition) is placed on a throne above the altár .. Relics and images must be removed from the Altar of Exposition.

b. After mod. French use; = EXHIBITION 6.

1868 SALA *Notes & Sk. Paris Exhibition* ii. 15 The Universal Exposition of 1867; that, you know .. is the official designation. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 270 Paint! The last Exposition warrants me Plenty of people must ply brush with toes. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* (1883) II. 126 Typical villages of the different civilisations at the international expositions. 1891 *Soc. of Arts, Title of Paper* 11 Dec. 9 The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

4. The action or process of setting forth, declaring, or describing, either in speech or writing.

1460 EARL MARCHE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 5 I. 10 We have charged your servant .. for to declare..certayne things.. Wherefore we beseche your graciouse lordeschip .. to here him in exposicion of the same; and to his relacion to yeve ful feith and credence. 1783 H. BLAIR *Lect. Rhet.* II. 78 In the conduct and exposition of his arguments, he [Cicero] may and ought to be imitated. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 66 Clear exposition was the only thing needed to convert him to the new theory.

b. A statement in which any matter is set forth in detail.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ii. 13 These same thingis weren put in discripciouns and exposiciouns [Vulg. *commentariis*] of Neemye. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXX. 241 For the which dede, after the exposycion of some auctours the sayd erle was punysshed. 1552 HULOET, Exposition, *commentarium.* 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 189 If we look to the exposition of the objects of eating already given. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xvi. 311 The author of the theory has at various times published expositions of his views. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 10 Of the great expositions of feudal custom, most are from Northern France. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 504 A question .. that does not belong to the present anatomical exposition.

c. *Music* (see quot. 1869).

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xxiii. 178 Every fugue must commence with what is called 'the exposition' of the subject and answer. By this is simply meant the first entry of the subject, answer, and countersubject. 1880 — in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 568/2 After the exposition is completed by the successive and regular entry of every part.

5. The action of expounding or explaining; interpretation, explanation. Also an instance or mode of this; an explanation, interpretation.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Comm. 19 Hit nedeth exposicyon. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 3856 An exposicion Of þe haly godspelle in a lesson. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 969 The exposicioun of this holy praier .. I bitake to these maystres of theology. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiii. 271 (Harl. MS.) The exposicion of theise vers is this. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 237 You know the Law, your exposition Hath beene most sound. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* xix. (1881) 140 Some dreams I confess may admit of easie and feminine exposition. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 302 The other Exposition, that makes Μοσχος the name of an Harper. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 39 The unaccountable expositions that are put upon some of my works. 1741–3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 69 Attending the expositions of the persons commonly called Methodists. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 8 This exposition of the testament fulfilleth the intention of him who made it. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxvii. 690 It was.. suggested..that Bacon's exposition of the law was unsound. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* ix. 122 The exposition of the Bible.

Comb. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 500 Exposition-requiring terms.

b. An expository article or treatise; a commentary.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* Ded. 1 Specialy to gader eld exposiciones upon Scripture into o colleccion. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 553/1 In his exposicion vpon the first pistle of saint John. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 107 The reading of such expositions of Scriptures as are writ by..sincere followers of Christ. 1685 A. LOVELL tr. *Simon's Relig. & Cust. East. Nations* 149 They have..Expositions on those Books. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 66 The Prophecies..you had better..read..with a good exposition.

c. *Logic.* (In various senses: see quots.)

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 4 b, There be two parts of Logike, Exposition of the nature of argumentes, and Disposition of the same. *Ibid.* I. ii. 6 Exposition, the first part of Logike, declareth the particular affection and nature of every severall argument. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 139 Quantity is determined two ways; one by the sense, when some sensible object is set before it .. which way of determining is called exposition. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XXIV. (1866) II. 12 It [a declaration] is called an Exposition, when the evolution of a notion is continued through several explications. 1860 VEITCH & MANSEL *Hamilton's Logic* I. 263 *note*, The term Exposition (ἔκθεσις) is employed by Aristotle and most subsequent logicians to denote the selection of an individual instance whose qualities may be perceived by sense, in order to prove a general relation apprehended by the intellect.

Hence **Exposi'tional** *a.*, of the nature of an exposition; explanatory. **Exposi'tionary** *a.*, inclined to exposition or setting forth in detail.

1845 MOZLEY *Blanco White*, Ess. 1884 II. 138 All those creeds..the simply expositional and interpretative form of the original revealed truth..—all this is thrown aside. 1867 J. GARFIELD in *Century Mag.* Jan. 1884, 413/2 Spurgeon .. accompanied his reading with sensible .. expositional comments. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xviii, He was of an argumentative and expositionary turn of mind.

† **Expositi'tious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *expositīcius* (f. *exposit-*: see next and -ITIOUS).] Of a child: That has been 'exposed'.

1622 DONNE *Serm.* cliv. VI. 150 An expositious Child laid out in the streets .. of unknown parents.

Expositive (ekspɒ'zitiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *expositīv-us*, f. *exposit-* ppl. stem of *expōnĕre*: see EXPONE and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* a. Tending to set forth or describe in detail; descriptive. b. Serving to explain; explanatory, expository. Const. *of.*

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 38 Usyng thys particle *Et* in englyssh as myche to saye *And* expositiue. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxiv. 4 A man may gather it by the percell expositiue whiche is added streight after. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 378/2 Expositive terms. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1683) 230 The opinion .. is to be rejected, as not expositive of the Creed's confession. 1846 WORCESTER, *Expositive*, explanatory. 1884 *Christian World* 24 Apr. 304/2 The book .. may be briefly described as .. hortatory and expositive.

† B. *sb.* An explanation, 'argument'. *Obs.*

1687 BURNET *Contn. Reply to Varillas* 43 He cites on the Margin the expositive or Preamble of it.

Hence † **Expo'sitively** *adv.*, in an expositive manner or sense; by way of exposition or gloss.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiv. 9 The particle [*Chi*] is taken expositiuely. 1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* 82 Unless wee may take..*and*, the copulatiue, expositiuely, as if it signified *that is to say.* 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 170 Interpreters thinke this clause to be added *appositivè*, or expositively, to explaine what is meant by Philosophy.

Expositor (ekspɒ'zitəɹ). Forms: 4 exposi-tur, -pocitour, 4–6 -posytour, 4–7 -itour, 7 expositer, 6– expositor. [a. AF. **expositour* = OF. *expositur*, Fr. *expositeur*, ad. L. *expositōr-em*, agent-n. from *expōnĕre*: see EXPONE, EXPOSE.]

1. One who sets forth in detail, expounds, or lays open; a declarer, narrator. Const. *of.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxviii. (1495) 89 Expositours say that some lyce gendre of sangweyn humour and ben red and grete. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* I. 122 Some expositours Groundyng hem, vpon old aucthours, Sain that Cadmus [etc.]. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. (1541) 52 b, The tongue, whiche is raysons exposytour. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 72 A mirth-mouing iest Which his faire tongue (conceits expositor) Deliuers in .. apt .. words. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. viii. 440 The clergy acquiesced in the dictates of a learned queen, as delivered by the royal expositor. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxix. 73 Reid..and Rousseau were..expositors of the active powers of man.

2. One who sets forth the meaning (of a passage, word, etc.); one who explains; an interpreter (of dreams, etc.); an expounder. Const. *of.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 8 Thorgh expositurs ha redyis rayne of soft lare. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 145 Good expositours on þe Gospellis. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 348 (Add. MS.) Trew expositours, that is, discrete confessours or prelates. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* x. i. 143 To .. hearken to the expositors of dreames. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 330 The Hodgei, Emeri, and Mulai, the first are Expositors, the other Mendicants. 1658 T. WALL *Comm. Times* 29 The word..signifies both a company and a Beast, say Expositors upon the text. 1778 R. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 362 Difficulties in which expositors are frequently engaged. 1833 S. HOOLE *Discourses* ix. 109 By some learned expositors the Grecian philosophy has been blended with Christian Theology. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. xci. 227 If such be the view of the expositors of the law.

fig. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), The sinner's conscience is the best expositor of the Mind of God, under any judgement or affliction. 1853 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* 280 Reason is the expositor of Faith.

b. *transf.* That which explains or interprets. (Sometimes used as title of a book.)

1530 PALSGR., Ep. 5, I have..added..a thirde boke, whiche is a .. comment and exposytour unto my seconde. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 526 The scripture speaketh by the voyce of man, and so it is fitted and applied to be the expositer of it selfe by the industry of man. 1616 BULLOKAR (*title*), An English Expositor Or Compleat Dictionary: Teaching The Interpretation of the hardest words. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Charac. Man* Wks. 1784 IX. 414 Actions are their own best expositors. 1760–2 DODDRIDGE (*title*), The Family Expositor. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 497 The intention of the devisor expressed in his will was the best expositor.. and disposer of his words.

Expository (ekspɒ'zitəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *expositōri-us* (Boethius), f. *expositor*: see prec. Cf. OF. *expositoire.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, exposition; serving to set forth the meaning (of something); containing an exposition; explanatory. *Expository syllogism*, etc.: (see quots. 1628, 1860).

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 262 First they call this forme an Expository Syllogisme..because the third argument is as it were an exposition. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 251 Name me one place .. that more evidently speaks in an Expository way of any Text. 1756 JOHNSON *Pref. Abridged Dict.*, This book may serve as a glossary or expository index to the poetical writers. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiii. (1862) VI. 402 To be able to elude inconvenient texts .. by expository ingenuity. 1860 VEITCH & MANSEL *Hamilton's Logic* I. 263 *note*, The instance selected is called the expositum (τὸ ἐκτεθὲν); and hence singular propositions are called expository. 1867 MILL *Inaug. Addr.* 38, I could wish that it [instruction] were more expository, less polemical, and above all less dogmatic. 1884 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 493 Are the words 'or in contemplation' simply expository of the word 'upon'?

2. *Comb.* † **expository-wise,** after the manner of an exposition; = EXPOSITORILY *adv.*

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 422 Whereas exegetically or expositorie-wise it is now more largely amplified.

B. *sb.* = EXPOSITOR 2 b.

1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Hence **Expo'sitorily** *adv.*, in an expository manner; by way of exposition, explanatorily.

a 1631 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 66 Of these words .. I will expositorily say nothing.

Expositorial (ekspɒzitōᵊ'riăl) *a.* [f. prec. + -(I)AL] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of an expositor.

1833 G. S. FABER *Recapitulated Apostasy* 38 The common expositorial practice of pitching upon this title or upon that title. *Ibid.* 40 The wantonness of expositorial licence.

Expositress (ekspɒ'zitrès). *rare.* [f. EXPOSIT(O)R + -ESS.] A female expositor.

1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 12 A faithful expositress of the truths of Catholic Christianity. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 5 Her right to be his expositress was never more conclusively proved than on this occasion.

† **Expo'siture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **expositūra*, f. *exposit-*: see above and -URE.] The state of being exposed; = EXPOSURE 3.

1798 W. MAVOR *Brit. Tourists* V. 41 According to the exposiure, and the prevalence of the winds.

† **E'xpost.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IMPOST by substitution of EX- *pref.* for IM-.] A tax or duty on goods exported.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 166 Under which names Portages, Imposts, Exposts .. and such like are comprehended.

‖ **Ex post facto** (eks pōust fæ'kto). [med. L. phrase, lit. 'from what is done afterwards' (*ex* from, out of, *postfacto*, abl. of *postfactum*, neut. pa. pple. of **postfacĕre*, f. *post* after + *facĕre* to do). The separation of *postfacto* in current spelling is erroneous.] From an after act or deed; = 'after the fact'.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. x. 89 To buy those goods wᵗʰ you know .. to be stoln .. for what doe you else herein, but ex-post-facto partake with that theefe, who stole them?

b. quasi-*adj.* Done after another thing, and operating retrospectively, *esp.* in *Ex post facto law.*

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xv. § 3 Cases in which punishment must be inefficacious..Such are the cases of an ex-post facto law. 1812 R. CUMBERLAND in T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II. 148 May not I Take up the cause of youth.. Remitting and consigning to oblivion All ex post facto beating? 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 486 By an ex post facto law, those who had taken the first oath against the papal authority, were reputed to have taken .. a second and much more comprehensive oath, which was afterwards enacted. 1845 MᶜCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. § 2 They might have objected to the tax had it been *ex post facto.*

Expostulate (ekspɒ'stiŭlēlt), *v.* [f. L. *expostulāt-* ppl. stem of *expostulāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*¹) + *postulāre*, to demand: see POSTULATE.

The L. senses were 1. to demand; 2. to demand the reason for (a person's conduct); 3. to complain of injury; to remonstrate.]

† 1. *trans.* To ask for, demand, claim. *Obs.*

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 108 Thei weare constrained to expostulat succors of the Romains. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 484 He hasted .. with as much hast as the gravitie of the cause did require and expostulate. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* 112 To expostulat a certeine fauour. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Introd., If men want manlinesse to expostulate the right of their due ransom. 1670 SIR T. CULPEPPER *Necess. Abating Usury* To Rdr. 3 To such as yet further expostulate my meaning, I answer.

†b. With indirect question as obj.: To demand *how* or *why*. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 471 They expostulate how a man that was born blind..should presently know the shapes of trees. 1650 COL. ANDREWE in F. Buckley *Relat. Trial* (1660) 71 Some may be so forward as to expostulate, why this great judgment is fallen upon me. 1688-9 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* II. lxxxiv. 11, I cannot..stay to expostulate why I would do so.

†2. To complain of (grievances); to plead or remonstrate *with* a person about (conduct). *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 18 They sometime mildely.. expostulate the injury. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 48 Doe not expostulate the heavens will. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 314 Some..seemed to expostulate their grife with God. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* V. i. § 82. 466/2 The Emperour did expostulate the unseemliness of the deed with him. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 192 Being smote upon the face, they expostulated the injury of the blow.

†b. To argue or debate (a matter) as an aggrieved person. Also in wider sense, to debate, argue out, discourse upon. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 31 M. Osburn..must needs..expostulate the matter with your wurship. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 76 Having at large expostulated my true meaning. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 75 Powhatan began to expostulate the difference of Peace and warre after this manner. [Followed by a speech.] 1665 R. B. *Comm. on 2 Tales* 48 While he thus expostulated the case..she..clapt the window to. 1765 COLMAN *Terence* 326 Let us expostulate the matter with her. 1789 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 123 Do not fail mildly to expostulate the case.

†c. To say or utter in expostulation. *Obs.*

1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 245 We neede not feare the quareller, if we expostulate no words with him. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 75 Let me but expostulate a Word or two with you, Pamela.

†3. *intr.* a. To complain, set forth one's grievances. b. To discourse, discuss, dilate. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 213 The complaintes..wherein the lord oftentimes doth expostulate of the vnkindenesse of the people. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 135 Nay, stay not to expostulate, make speed. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 332 But for my haste, I would expostulate of other things. *a* 1644 HEYWOOD *Fortune by Land* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 389, I cannot now stand to expostulate. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1639 They often expostulate, in a kind of stanza, or recitative. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* (MS.) VI. 467 Thou who..hast..Expostulated hours on Virtue's charms!

4. To make friendly remonstrances or representations for the purpose of reprehension or dissuasion; to reason or remonstrate in a friendly manner *with* (a person), *about*, *for*, *on*, or *upon* (a thing).

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* 704, I haue great cause to expostulate with you for this your vnchristian..and most vniust handling of me. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* I. i, I have..Expostulated with my wandring thoughts. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. XIV. 411 The Keeper expostulated with him in vain upon the dishonour. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 253 He'll give me leave to expostulate..about his Conduct. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* IV. 290, I expostulated for the Non-performance of the late Conditions. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xvi, The Count followed to expostulate and entreat. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 8 An article from the Editor..expostulating with the imprudence of his 'friends at Oxford'. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vii. 161 He expostulated with him on the impropriety of such conduct to strangers.

Hence **Expo·stulating** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EXPOSTULATE. **Expo·stulating** *ppl. a.*, that expostulates. **Expo·stulatingly** *adv.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 18 This kinde of expostulating falleth most with persons of equality. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomsday* x. lxxvii, The reprobate..Expostulating blasphemy doe use. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Feb. 6/4 Men, women, and children rushed past the excited and expostulating officers. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 697/1 She..laid her hand on one of his expostulatingly.

Expostulation (ekspɒ·stiŭlē·ʃən). [ad. L. *expostulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expostulāre*: see EXPOSTULATE.]

1. The action of expostulating or remonstrating in a friendly manner; earnest and kindly protest. An instance of the same.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 144 Request, complaint, expostulation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 4 Adam..upon the expostulation of God..replyed, I heard thy voice, etc. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 25 Private Accusation of one Friend touching another, is nothing else but a friendly Expostulation with him. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* vii, All my expostulations have been in vain. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 274 Mary stands before her Son in an attitude of expostulation.

2. An expostulatory exclamation or address; an uttered remonstrance, protest, or reproof.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxv. (1611) 341 Those gracious expostulations; Simon seest thou this woman? 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 935 Some who need this tart expostulation. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 26 That pathetick Expostulation..of Ezekiel. Why will ye die! 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, Vivaldi delivered this expostulation with rapidity. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 80 That lofty expostulation..glows with the very spirit of the Hebrew poets.

Expostulative (ekspɒ·stiŭlătiv), *a.* [f. EXPOSTULATE + -IVE.] Aiming at or tending to expostulation.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. vi, Maillard..repressive with the one hand, expostulative with the other, does his best.

Hence **Expo·stulatively** *adv.*, in an expostulative manner.

1888 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 635 'What's the harm?' responded the young gentleman expostulatively.

Expostulator (ekspɒ·stiŭlēitəɹ). [f. as prec. + -OR.] One who expostulates; †one who rebukes or complains of.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1795 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply to Part II of 'Age of Reason'* 37 An open and warm expostulator of arrogance. *a* 1834 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* (L.), He is no opponent; only an expostulator.

Expostulatory (ekspɒ·stiŭlătə·ri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Characterized by, or of the nature of, expostulation.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 26 An example of an Epistle expostulatorie touching unkindnesse received. 1660 S. FISHER (*title*), The Rustick's Alarm to the Rabbies..In four Apologeticall and Expostulatory Exercitations. 1758 BP. WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 275 Mr. Jane..wrote me an expostulatory letter. 1849 STOVEL in *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 63 Expostulatory defences in the ecclesiastical courts.

†2. *Comb.*

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 526 He prayed indeed, but it was tumultuously, and expostulatory-wise.

†**Expo·sture.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EXPOSE or L. *exposit-* (see EXPOSITION), on the analogy of *posture*, *composture*, etc.] = EXPOSURE.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. i. 36 A wilde exposture, to each chance That start's i' th' way before thee.

Exposure (ekspō·u·ʒiŭɹ). [Appeared with *composure*, *disposure*, *c* 1600; app. of English formation, from EXPOSE, by form-assoc. with *enclose*, *enclosure*, or other words in which the formation was etymological, repr. L. *-sūra*: see -URE.]

1. The action of exposing; the fact or state of being exposed.

a. The action of uncovering or leaving without shelter or defence; unsheltered or undefended condition. Also, the action of subjecting, the state or fact of being subjected, *to* any external influence.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 195 To weaken and discredit our exposure, How ranke soeuer rounded in with danger. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 324 The ball..notwithstanding its exposure..appears as bright as it did the first day it was screwed on. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 44 Whatever in his pedigree has been dulcified by an exposure to the influence of heaven. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. (ed. 2) 304 So unusual an exposure of the globe of the eye. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 233 The eruption..appeared in consequence of her exposure to the variolous infection. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Mod. Dom. Med.* 579 Free exposure to cold is highly serviceable in small pox. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 165 Days and nights of adventurous exposure and recurring disaster. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 66 After exposure, the acid is found to be weaker. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 1 The exposure of the plate to light is continued for the requisite time.

b. The action of abandoning (an infant).

1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* V. (1865) 117 He recommends the exposure of deformed and sickly infants.

c. Presentation or disclosure to view; public exhibition, *esp.* of goods for sale.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 133 When we haue our naked Frailties hid, That suffer in exposure. 1853 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Oct., The exposure of ordinary goods in a store is not more open to the public than are the sales of slaves in Richmond. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 514 Prynne and his fellow pamphleteers..listened with defiance to their sentence of exposure in the pillory. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 251 Those Acts expressly prohibit the exposure for sale of goods in those streets.

d. The action of bringing to light (something discreditable); the unmasking or 'showing up' of an error, fraud, or evil, of an impostor or secret offender.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. v, By this unfortunate exposure..Lorraine was obliged to give in a match..with..Miss Mexico. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 127 The exposure of Mahomet would have been counted a glorification of the rival creed. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxii. 298 The exposure of the forgery makes a dramatic scene.

2. *concr.* †a. An exposed or unprotected point (*obs.*). b. A surface laid open to view, or to the operation of any agency.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 62 If he with home-thrust iron can reach the exposure of my life. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 73 The sea..offers a vast exposure of salt water to the heat of the sun. *Ibid.* xvii. 289 Below these come the Thanet beds of which good exposures may be seen at Herne Bay. 1888 DAWSON *Geol. Hist. Plants* 65 Specimens obtained from the rich exposures at Gaspé Bay.

3. The manner or degree in which anything is exposed; *esp.* situation with respect to sun and wind; 'aspect' with regard to the quarter of the heavens.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 202 Transplant Sampier to some very warm Exposure, as under a South-Wall. *Ibid.* 229 [The Green-house] being plac'd at the most advantageous Exposure to the Sun. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 175 The Fruits of the Northern Exposure ripen last of all. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 55 This Lighthouse proves the practicability of a similar erection in any like exposure in the known world. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 514 The shoots might measure more than two and a half feet, in similar exposures. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiii. 237 Scarped rocks..far down the southern exposure.

Expound (ekspau·nd), *v.* Forms α. 4-5 expoun-en, -pown-en, 4-6 expoun(e, -pown(e (5 exponne); β. 3-6 expounde, expownd(e (5 expound), 4- expound. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 5-6 expouned, -powne(d, -pownd(e, -pound(e. [ME. *expoune-n*, *expounde*, ad. OF. *espondre*, *espundre*, *ex-* (3 pl. *esponent*, derivs. *espon-*, *espond-*) = Pr., Sp. *esponer*, Pg. *espōr*, It. *esporre*:—L. *expōnĕre*, to put out, set forth, explain: see EXPONE. The *d* of the Fr. inf. *-pondre* was mechanically developed in the transition from the *n* to the *r* of *-ponre* the regular contraction of L. *-pōnĕre*; a pa. pple. *-pondu* and various derivatives were formed on the inf. stem.

In ME. the prevailing form was *expoune*, adopted according to the usual practice from the finite parts of the Fr. vb.; but the form *expounde*, from the inf., appeared equally early in northern writers (Hampole and the *Cursor Mundi*). In the course of the 16th c. *expoune* became obsolete, the general adoption of *expound* being favoured by the phonetic tendency exhibited in *sound* for the earlier *soun*, and also by the frequent occurrence of *expound* as pa. pple. In accordance with the analogy of *expound* = L. *exponere*, the earlier *compoune*, *compone* were in 16th c. replaced by *compound*, and *propone* by *propound*; in the former case the substitution may have been partly due to other causes: see COMPOUND *v.*]

1. *trans.* To set forth, declare, state in detail (doctrines, ideas, principles; formerly, with wider application).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 37 To þat spot þat I in speche expoun I entred in þat erber grene. *Ibid.* B. 1058 Clopyngnel expounez..a speche, to hym þat spede wolde Of a lady to be loued. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xliv. 7 The ordre expoune to me. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 37 He hath expound cunningly Divers points of cosmography. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxviii. 23 There cam many vnto hym..to whom he expouned and testifyed the kyngdom off God. 1736 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* x, She..quaintly cou'd expound The Chicken-feeding Pow'r of ev'ry Crumb she found. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 344 Ideas, or the Motions by which they are expounded. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xvi. 171 Formulæ expounding its quantity and law. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 455 The doctrines expounded by St. Augustine. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 162, I have..an excellent interpretation..which I will expound to you.

absol. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 70 We will and ordeigne that all curattz..iiij tymes in the yere in the masse tyme publish and expowne. 16..DRYDEN *Poems* (1822) I. 242 The carrier's not commission'd to expound.

b. To set forth, represent (a mathematical function or quantity) by figures, symbols, etc.

1708 E. HALLEY in *Misc. Cur.* II. 102 The roots may be expounded by Perpendiculars let fall, upon the Axis or given Diameter of the given Parabola, from the Intersections of that Curve with a Circle. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxvi. 268 These perturbations, when numerically expounded, are so insignificant, etc,

2. To explain, interpret.

a. *gen.* To explain (what is difficult or obscure); to state the signification of; to comment on (a passage or an author).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1727 Now expowne þe þis speche spedly I þenk. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 182 Expoune me this, and ye shall sothe it fynde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 119 To Expo(w)nde, *commentari*. 1511-2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 23 § 12 The same Ambiguyte..[shall] be declared, expowned..by the Chaunceller. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 113 This definition hath nothing in it to be expounded. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii, One who was expounding some religious Mystery to them. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 100 Our author proceeds to expound his own analysis.

b. *esp.* To interpret, comment upon (Scripture, religious formularies, etc.). Now chiefly with reference to homiletic exposition. Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+383 (Cott.) And þus he..expounded þe prophesyes. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4272 His ministres sal swa lette yhit þat na man sal expound haly writ. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. ix. 47 To expowne or interprete or glose dewli and treuly Holi Scripture. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Saynt Gregory expoundynge the same place of Scripture sayth 1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraph.* (1548) *Luke* viii. 90 b, Many other parables..all which..he expounded severally unto his disciples. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* i. 5 The primitive Fathers expounded it [the Creed] where it did stand in need of clearer explication. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 17 The Spirit of God expounds the word of God to us. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 220 Our..Lord, having read..the words regarding Himself..expounded them to the people.

absol. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., In expounynge i fologh haly doctours. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 272 He was suspended..for expounding upon the Catechism. 1778 FLETCHER *Lett.* Wks. 1795 VII. 222, I have ventured..to expound once in the church. 1854 MACAULAY *Bunyan* Misc. Writ. 1860 II. 230 Those martial saints who fought and expounded in Fairfax's army.

†c. To interpret the motives or reasons of a person. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 5 Cicero doth excuse and expound the Philosophers for going too far. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 25 He, that says what he thinks, lays himself open to be expounded by the most ignorant.

†d. To give the meaning of (a word or name); also, to give a version of in another language; to translate. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 277 In englisch..it is wel harde wel to expounen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 86 First wol I yow the name of seint Cecilie Expoune..It is to say on Englisch, hevenes lilie. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 7 (MS. A) We moun knowe surgerie bi expownynge of his name: for siurge comeþ of siros..& in englisch siros is an hand. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6691 Þe kyng his preching walde expound, And telle it in englyssh tonge. 1549 LATIMER

Serm. Ploughers (Arb.) 33 For them yat be vnlearned I wyll expounde it. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 79 As soon as the Interpreter had read the Letter, and expounded the contents thereof.

e. To interpret, explain the significance of (a dream, vision, symbol, etc.); to interpret, solve (a riddle); *rarely*, to explain, account for (a phenomenon). *arch.*

1375 *Cantic. de Creatione* 773 in *Anglia* I, þe angel anon gan it expoun and tolde him what it [a tree] was. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 166 Daniel .. the dremes of the kyng expowned. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7176, I wole bigynne, To expowne you the pith withynne. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 728 His mayster on þis wyse had Expounde his visyoun. 1535 COVERDALE *Judges* xiv. 14 They coulde not expounde the ryddle. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 79 My Master.. has left mee here behinde to expound the meaning or morrall of his signes and tokens. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 215 The Stagyrite, unable to expound The Euripus, leapt into 't, and was drown'd. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 223 Studious to expound The spectacle.

f. To infer from indications. *rare*—[1].

1821–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 269 The clouds by which chiefly the eye expounds the distance of the blue pavilion stretched over our heads.

g. *refl.* †To explain one's meaning (*obs.*). Also, to be one's own expositor.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xlviii. (1631) 307 An abilitie to behold things ambiguous with the true sight gives..circumstances, leave to expound themselves. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. 163 The Pope was forced to expound himself. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 316 The people call you prophet: let it be: But not of those that can expound themselves.

3. To give a particular interpretation to; to construe in a specified manner. With *adv.* or *phrase*. Now chiefly in *Law*.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 19 Prouided alwaies, that this act nor anythinge..therein conteined, shalbe..interpreted or expouned, that, etc. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1314 Some expowne also those woordes .. to sygnifye that [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 28 That deadly wownd..The which his mother vainely did expownd to be hart-wownding love. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. x. 23 This hard Text is variously expounded. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 381 That a devise be most favourably expounded. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 191 The courts..expound the will in such a manner as to carry the testator's intention into effect. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 445 Sparta..was constituted the interpreter of the treaty; she expounded it by the rule, not of reason, but of might.

†b. *To expound* (a statement, etc.) *concerning* or *of*; to explain as referring to. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 241 Men expownen comounly þis prophecie of oure Jesus. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3767 This may be wele expovned of the blissed virgyne marie. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 14 They..that go about to expound this place concerning Christ, according to the letter; do wrest it too violently. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 85 Which place Paul expoundeth of the Holy Ghost. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 236 Those of whom they are ordinarily expounded.

†c. To render by a specified term. With *complement*, or Const. *for*. *Obs.*

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 No person..being a comon Baker, Brewer..shall be interpreted or expounded handicrafts men. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. i, *Chaos*..of some is expounde a confuse mixture. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1087/2 Men .. that expounde those wordes of Christ..to be spoke and ment of the very eating of hys blessed body. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 33 'Orfrayes' yᵘ expounde 'Goldsmythes Worke'. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 69 Rabbi Solomon, and Abraham Ezra, expound Egel, for a Calf of one year old.

†d. To interpret as a prognostic of something. Const. *to*. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. iv. (1544) 7 a, Worthy Ninus .. expouned his laughter to great felicitye.

†4. In etymol. sense of L. *expōnere* (cf. EXPOSE). To expose to view. *Obs. rare.*

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 38 He celebrated the Mass, and every Wednesday expounded upon his Altar the holy Sacrament. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1087 First, he expounded both his Pockets, And found a Watch, with Rings and Lockets.

Hence **Expou·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Expou·nding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EXPOUND; *concr.* an exposition or interpretation. **Expou·nding** *ppl. a.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 272 False expounyng of holy writt. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xli, I fele wel of thy Name þe true expownynge that thou art Jhesu hele. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 119 An Expow(n)dynge; *commentum*. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* viii. 2 A fullfilling or expownding part of speache. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justific.* b iij a, Expounded texts and verses. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* xiii. (1851) 55 A yoke..which..nothing but unwary expounding hath brought upon us. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 3 One of our English Brethren..said in his Publick Expounding, 'As many go to Hell by praying as by thieving.' 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Grk. Educ.* xi. 137 The repeating and expounding of the founder's view.

Expoundable (ekspau·ndăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be expounded or explained; capable of being expounded.

1887 *Twin Soul* II. i. 2 To expound their views, as far as they were expoundable.

Expounder (ekspau·ndəɹ). Also 4–5 **expowner**, 5 **expownder**. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who expounds; an expositor. Occasionally *transf.* of a thing: That which serves to expound.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 7 He [Farao] sente to alle the expowneris of Egipt..and..he telde the dreem. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xii. 65 Alle expowners and glose ȝeuers to Holi Scripture. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 3 Saul had dryuen the soythsayers and expounders of tokens out of yᵉ londe. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 120 The Custome and practise of the people, is the best expounder of the Lawe. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 115 Magistrates and expounders of the Mahomedan law. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 3 Bonnet, one of the most zealous expounders of natural history. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 6 The argument of which the Athenian is the expounder.

Hence † **Expou·ndress**, *Obs. rare*, a female expounder.

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 37 The Romish Church, whom they make chiefe expoundresse of Scriptures.

† **Expou·nitour.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. *expoune*, EXPOUND *v.*, on the analogy of *expositor*.] An expounder, expositor.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 202 Expounitouris on þe gospellis and pistelis.

Expouse, obs. form of ESPOUSE *v.*

Expoyl, var. of EXSPOIL *obs.*

† **Expre·me**, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5–7 **expreme**, 6 **exprime**, 7 **expreeme**, **-eime**. [ad. (directly or through F. *exprimer*), L. *exprimĕre* to EXPRESS. For the phonology cf. *redeem*.] *trans.* = EXPRESS *v.* 6–8.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXXI. iii, The first he was, as chronicles expreme, That in this isle of Brytein had croune of golde. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 222, I cannot with my tong or penne exprime the inwarde joye which I haue taken. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 15 That sinne bringes sua greate skaithe to the saule, as na tonge is abil to expreme. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. I*, 23 In pleyes of debt, sould be named and expreimed, the zeare, day, the quantitie of the debt. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 353 He hath offered to doe his devoire, by the law of armes, in maner before expreemed.

Express (ekspre·s), *a. adv.* and *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **expres**, 4–7 **expresse**, 6– **express**, 7 *compar.* **expresser**. [ad. Fr. *exprès* (fem. *expresse*) = Pr. *expres*, Sp. *espreso*, Pg. *espresso*, It. *espresso*, ad. L. *express-us*, pa. pple. of *exprimĕre*: see EXPRESS *v.*]

A. *adj.*

I. 1. Of an image or likeness: Truly depicted, exactly resembling, exact. Now chiefly with reminiscence of *Heb.* i. 3. Cf. EXPRESS *v.* 5.

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 61/2 This is yᵉ fathers own figure..yᵉ playne expresse lykenes of yᵉ noble Duke. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 36 Thy byrth doth shewe the expresse and liuely Image of gentle bloud. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* i. 3 The expresse image of his person. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 7 Shew thy selfe a patterne, and expresse type wherein [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 528 Hee Created thee, in the Image of God Express. 1764 REID *Inquiry* I. ii. 69 Language is the express image and picture of human thoughts. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 431 The Deity is here described sitting .. in the express form of the Minotaur. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. x. 125 The universe is the express image and direct counterpart of the souls that dwell in it.

b. Well framed or modelled. *nonce-use.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 317 What a piece of worke is a man!..In forme, and mouing, how expresse and admirable!

II. (Cf. EXPRESS *v.* 6–10).

†2. Of a fact, condition, etc.: Stated, explicitly recorded. In early use as *pa. pple. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 719 Lo here expresse of wommen may ye fynde, That woman was the losse of al mankynde. *c* 1386 —*Wife's T.* 313 Ther shull ye seen expresse..That he is gentil that doth gentil dedis. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. v. 225 There is not above 30 days but are windy, and rainy, or of express heat [cf. *ibid.* I. xii. 56 We must distinguish of warm Days, Days of Expressed Notation for Warmth or Heat].

3. Of a meaning, purpose, stipulation, law, etc.: Expressed and not merely implied; definitely formulated; definite, explicit. Of language, statements, indications: Definite, unmistakable in import.

When used of a law, stipulation, grant, etc., the adj. may have either this sense or sense 4, and often appears to have a mixed notion of the two.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 61 Wher can ye seen .. That highe God defended mariage By expresse word? *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 151 Agane þe Lauch expres .. chosyn wes Ðis Knychtis son. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 117 b, Neyther .. is ther any expresse doctryne of vowes in all the whole wurke. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 75 [He] commaundid that none of his men shoulde goe out..without his expresse licence upon paine of death. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xvi. (1611) 49 We have no expresse purpoce to make that our end. 1605 BP. MORTON (*title*), Exact Discoverie of Romish Doctrine .. collected out of the expresse dogmatical principles of Popish Priests and Doctors. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xl, All the gazers on the skies Read not in fair heaven's story Expresser truth..Than they might in her bright eyes. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxviii. 27 Annot. 594 The insuing verse is express. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 13 We have the express testimony of Epiphanius. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 443 Express contracts are where the terms of the agreement are openly uttered and avowed at the time of the making. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. IV. ix. 22 Mr. Stanley's answer was express and clear. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. li. 285 Sometimes by express, more often by a tacit understanding.

†b. Hence of persons or an authority: Distinct in making a statement, outspoken, explicit. Of a state of mind: Fixed, free from vacillation. *Obs.*

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 425 Theodoret .. is most express against transubstantiation. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 17 Trismegistus is express in the assertion of the same Doctrine. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. iii. (1743) 14, I love to feel myself of an express and settled judgment. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), Where reason or Scripture is express for any opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine authority. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/5 Her Majesty is very express in what She proposes. 1778 N. LAURENS in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 117 Our Commissioners .. are not so express .. as they might have been.

†c. Of a voice: Distinctly uttered. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5667 þe childe soloude and sayde þan, with' a voyce expresse. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ovid's Met.* XII. 71 Nor silence is within, nor voice express, But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease.

d. *Express malice* (Law): malice of which there is actual evidence; opposed to *implied malice*, that which is inferred merely from the nature of the unlawful act committed. †*Express witchcraft*: ? manifest, open witchcraft.

1567 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 260 O faithles flock!..Mantenaris of murther, witchcraft expres, Tresoun amang ȝow does daylie incres. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiv. 199 Malice may be either express, or implied in law. Express malice is..when one, with a sedate..deliberate mind and formed design, doth kill another. 1808 LE BLANC in East *Rep.* IX. 363 Without proof of malice, either express or implied.

e. Specifically designated or considered; special.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xiv. § 4 When we treat of that express subject. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 23 Natural History makes a more express business of the classifying operation.

4. Specially designed or intended for a particular object; done, made, or sent 'on purpose.' Of a messenger: Specially dispatched. Also *absol.* in phrase † *In express*: ? for a purpose (unless this be an early instance of EXPRESS *sb.*[2]).

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 115 Ffarewel, Gabryel .. Goddys masangere expresse. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 403 Rapes make wele to smelle In condyment is nowe the tyme expresse. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 209 *Pilatus.* I am sakles of this bloode..Both my handes in express weshen shalle be. 1524 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* (1849) VI. 317, I receyvid new letters from you, sent by an expresse curror. 1619 VCT. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 137 Send ..with all possible speede by an expresse messenger. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 260 Express laws were made to prevent [it]. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 16 In these two little offhand bits of writing .. there is more insight obtainable, than in any of the express Biographies. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 123 The social union is the express creation .. of the Deity.

b. *Express train.* Originally = 'special train'; but about 1845 applied to a train running 'expressly' for the conveyance of passengers to one particular place, and not stopping at the intermediate stations; now, a train running at a high rate of speed, and stopping only at a few important stations. Hence *Express speed.*

1841 SAUNDERS *Rep. Committee Railw.* Q. 2051 It was probable that an express train would come up. 1842 W. F. COOKE *Telegr. Railw.* 19, I will now follow an Express, and therefore unexpected train in its course from Derby to Leicester. 1845 *Bradshaw's Rail. Guide* May 14 The accommodation by the Express Trains being limited, Passengers who arrive first will have the preference. 1845 C. B. VIGNOLES in *Life* (1889) 269 Went down to Birmingham by the 'express' train. 1849 MACAULAY *Jrnl.* 16 Aug., The express train reached Holyhead. 1862 *Gifts & Graces* xii. 127 We must step into an express train.

c. *Express rifle*: a rifle constructed to discharge a bullet with a high initial velocity and a low trajectory. *Express bullet*: an expanding bullet for use with an express rifle. *Express shooting*: shooting with an express rifle.

1884 METFORD in Walsh *Mod. Sportsman's Gun* II. 12 This being a sort of 'rough and tumble' gauge of Express shooting at 100 yards. 1884 SIR H. HALFORD *ibid.* II. 14 These rifles [made by Purdey in 1859] must be considered as the first of the class now known as Express—a term believed to have been first used either by the late Lord Henry Bentinck or by Lord Leconfield. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 7/1 It has been proved that 'express' bullets are used by the Zulus or their allies.

d. *Express delivery*: (in the Postal service) immediate delivery by special messenger, on a system introduced in 1891; so *express fee, messenger, packet*, etc. [Here it is difficult to separate the *adj.* from attrib. uses of the *sb.*]

1891 *Post Office Guide* Oct. 227 There is no Express delivery..on Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day. 1892 *Ibid.* Apr. 17 On the delivery of an Express Packet, the delivering Messenger may take a reply..The Express fee must be prepaid. *Ibid.* 18 Letters and Parcels are accepted for conveyance by Express Messenger to the General Post Office.

B. *adv.* [Cf. EXPRESSLY.]

†1. Clearly, plainly, unmistakably. With verbs of speaking: In distinct terms, positively. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1158 Danyel .. devysed sum tyme, As .. is proued expresse in his profecies. 14.. *Purif. Mary* in *Tundale's Vis.* 130 To the law sche mekely wold obey From poynt to poynte the gospel seyth expresse. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3389 þis chapiter it schewes expresse What fandyng he tholed in sekenes. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 255 Haue ȝe thare herts, I say expresse, Than all is ȝours that thay possesse. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 23 Such a contract is an express known part of the fundamental constitution of a nation.

†2. a. Followed by *against*: Directly. b. With respect to dimension or number; Exactly. c. Completely. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 182 Virginius..holdeth expresse aȝeinst þe wille of me My seruaunt. 1578 *Gude & Godly Ball* 158 The Leuittis .. reft thair teind and mekill mair, Expres aganis Goddis command.

b. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3004 Fiftene fote long this Geaunt was expresse. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 142 Also the yeres of our blessed sauyoure Syxe hundreth foure score and nyne expresse The Brytons were expulsed..From Englande to walles.

c. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4357 Hys hauberke dismailled all expresse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ii. 52 To mak end of our harmis and distres! Our panefull labour passit is expres.

3. Specially, on purpose, for a particular end; hence (to go, send, etc.) with speed. In mod. use also, by express messenger or train.

1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 105 This mayde, of which I telle my tale expresse. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 368, I sent Mr. C. express thither to see how matters go. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4490/3 M. Osten .. came Express .. to make his Compliments to his Prussian Majesty. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Coll. Mass.* iii. 398 A small vessel had been sent to England express .. with a representation of the exposed state of the colony. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. ix, As if the grand furniture and the grand servants had all come down express from town. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 2 A piece of news worth sending express.

Comb. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* xi. 278 No express-rider, no attorney, no magistrate.

C. *sb.*[1]

1. = *Express messenger*: see A. 4. Now *Hist.* or *arch.* exc. in sense of an express messenger of the Postal Department.

1619 Vct. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 177, I will spedily advertise his Mat[y] by an expresse. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1536/4 An Express is arrived in 14 days from Madrid, but we know not what he brings. 1780 R. R. LIVINGSTON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 2 This hasty letter is written while the express waits. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 34 Faster than an express could travel: at least in these regions. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, The Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 118 Its expresses outrun the despatches of the government. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 6/7 We expect the Post Office to convey the necessary orders—either by post, by telegraph, by telephone, or by 'express.'

b. *transf.* The message sent by an 'express'; a dispatch.

1642 MILTON (*title*) Observations upon some of his Majestie's [Charles I.] late Answers and Expresses. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 282 By an express written to Tiberius, and by him presented to the senate. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* I. i, A new Express all Agra does affright. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 356 Cicero..received two expresses from his Brother Quintus. 1807 *Beverley & Kexby Road Act* 6 Conveying the mails of letters and expresses under the authority of His Majesty's Post-Master General. 18.. WELLINGTON in *Daily News* 20 Nov. (1891) 5/1 Blucher picked the fattest man in his army to ride with an express home. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. ix, Bitzer had come.. with an express from Stone-Lodge.

c. ? A special errand.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 215 Tam's wife had occasion to cross the wild heights on some express.

2. Short for a. *express-train*; b. *express rifle.*

a. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lv, Express comes through at four, Sir. 1867 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xxiii, [He] went down ..by the early express to Exeter.

b. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 5/1 A wealthy 'potter' ..blazed away with a double express at the deer compelled to pass him. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Maiwa's Revenge* 127 I, handing him the carbine, took from him my express.

3. *U. S.* An institution (conducted by private enterprise) for the transmission of parcels, etc. Also *attrib.* Cf. EXPRESS *a.* 4 d.

The carrying of goods by 'express,' first introduced in 1839 (see quot. 1858) has had an enormous development in the United States. In Great Britain the system exists, but the name is little used, though it has been adopted in the distinctive designations of one or two of the 'forwarding agencies,' as they are usually called.

1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 644 s.v. *Express*, William F. Harnden..started the express business in the spring of 1839. *Ibid.* 645 The express companies..transmit nearly all the specie and bullion, etc. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Express Office*, an establishment which rapidly transmits parcels and goods. *Express Wagon*, the wagon in which packages, boxes, etc., are taken to and from an express office. 186. *Postage Stamp Inscr.*, Pony Express. 1863 *Stamped Envelope Inscr.*, Paid, Wells, Fargo, & Co. Through our California and Atlantic Express. 1880 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/4 An express clerk walks through the train, takes the checks of passengers who want their baggage delivered, and gives written receipts for them.

b. The goods carried by an 'express'.

1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 644 Harnden himself acted in that capacity [as 'messenger'] carrying his entire express in an ordinary valise.

Hence **Expre·ss** *v.*, *U. S.*, *trans.* to send by express. **Expre·ssage**, the sending of a parcel by express; the charge or cost of this.

a 1860 *Washington Republic* Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* The President's message will be expressed through to Boston, by order of the Postmaster-General. 1864 WEBSTER *Express*, to send by express messenger. *Expressage*, the charge for carrying a parcel by express. 1880 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/4 There is a saving in going by the horse-cars and 'expressing' the luggage at a shilling a trunk. 1883 *Amer. Newspaper Advt.*, The books will be sent by express C.O.D., the receiver paying expressage or freight. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 161/1 The expressage or postage has not been prepaid.

† **Express** (ekspre·s), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. the vb. Cf. late L. *expressus* (*u* stem).]

1. The action of expressing or representing by words, signs, or actions; an instance of this. Const. *of.*

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 8 The Hand seems to..vie expresses with the Tongue. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 94 With expresses of my desires. 1654 R. BOREMAN *Serm.* Ep. Ded., So they might give to the world a Cleare Expresse of their gratitude to your Lordship. 1672 J. HOWARD *All Mistaken* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 332 My grief, alas! is far beyond express. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 156 Allow of no other expresses of our honour to him [God] but distance and amazement.

b. A condition or product in which something is expressed; a manifestation. (Revived by Kingsley with stress *e·xpress*, after *i·mpress.*)

1644 JER. TAYLOR *Psalter* cxxxvi, Making all Thy creatures to be expresses of Thy power. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 349 It seems to have been the common maxim..that all afflictions were the expresses of displeasure. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. iii. 232 Grace brings no merit When 'tis the express of our own self-will.

2. A mode of speech, phrase; an utterance.

1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 42 He compares these serious expresses to Trajans sudden and excessive speech. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* v. 84, I have shewed Scripture in its plain expresses to be an abundant rule of Faith. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. 361 Surely those expresses are used in condescension to signify the .. charitable benignity of God.

b. A specific mention, statement, or injunction.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 6. 91 This Gentleman ..caused a man to goe downe..into the Sea..with expresse to take notice..where it [Coral] groweth. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 206 They had no express in scripture that they should be freed from the particular miseries relating to this war. 1687 TOWERSON *Baptism* 343 Some express to signifie such a thing to be its purpose. *a* 1711 J. NORRIS *Misc.* (1687) 215 They..contradict the general design and particular expresses of the Gospel.

3. A graphic representation, image; *fig.* a type, model (of virtues).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vi. 161 This Ene was first, all out, expres Of reuth, compassioun, and of gentilnes. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xx. 262 They discoursed in silence, and were intuitively understood from the theory of their Expresses. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1684) 51 Some ancient Coyns have been called by the name of their Expresses, as .. (saith Pollux) καὶ ἐκαλεῖτο βοῦς, ὅτι βοῦν εἶχεν ἐμτετυπωμένον, from the figure of an ox imprinted.

b. A 'stamp,' impressed character.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 2 This fatal accident had a more than ordinary express of fury.

Express (ekspre·s), *v.* Also 4–6 expresse. [ME. *expresse*, a. OF. *espresser, expresser* = Pr. *espressar*, Sp. *espresar*, Pg. *expressar*, med. L. *expressāre* (15th c. in Du Cange), f. L. *ex-* out + *pressāre* to press, frequentative of *premĕre*, to press. Taken as Eng. repr. of L. *exprimĕre* of which the chief senses were 1. to press out; 2. to form (an image) by pressure, to represent in sculpture or painting 3. to represent or set forth in words or actions.]

I. To press out.

1. *trans.* To press, squeeze, or wring out; to press (juice, air, etc.) *from, out of* (anything).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 127 (MS. A.) & þei fulfillen þe wounde..as I have seid, with þe clooþ expressid of þe white of an ey. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, When men of malice..his venym vtterly expresse. 1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. II. 37 Put them all into an Orenge..and boyle them in hote embers, then expresse it. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., Chem. Concl.* 16 Expresse their oile according to the manner herafter set down. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 18 Newly exprest from the grape. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. lii. (1760) 226 Express the Juice and Spirit. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 94 To puncture the upper tumour, to express the contents. 1880 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/2 The oil or oleomargarine is expressed from the fat.

b. *fig.* (*a*) To extort or elicit by pressure. † (*b*) To expel, get rid of, by force (*obs.*).

(*a*) 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 232 Youre countrey weepinge to you with bloody teares, which your selfes do expresse, and wring out of her, and enforce her to shed. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. iv. 365 The truth was by torture expressed. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* I. i, Perfumes..chaf'd..render Their pleasing scents; and so affliction Expresseth virtue fully. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 209 To employ them [Jews] as a spunge to suck their subjects' money, which they might afterwards express.

(*b*) 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* Ep. (1593) 6 Temperance which doth all fowle concupiscence express. 1583 K. JAMES VI in Holinshed *Hist. Scotl.* (1585) 442 That..the veritie may be tried and all heresie and schisme..expressed.

2. To emit or exude, as if by pressure.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. ii. 21 Spirit is a most subtile vapor, which is expressed from the Blood. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 Ormus is an ile. of which..the Silver-shining Sand expresseth Sulphur. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 158 Waxe..expressing in some sort a scent of honie. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 110 Essences into which a thousand flowers have expressed their sweetest breath. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 5/1 Their honey-dew, which the aphides express when caressed by the antennæ of their masters.

3. To press or squeeze out the contents of. Now *rare.*

1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* 289 To expresse and make use of that sweet fruit. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 197 A bladder blowne is weightier then one empty, and if it containe a quart, expressed and emptied it will abate about halfe a graine. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nutmeg*, Heat the Nutmegs in a Kettle, and then to express them strongly. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* LI. 141 After the grapes have been expressed.

† 4. To press hard (in battle). *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xli. (1890) 152 Seeng herself so sore expressyd, her knyghtes and her men slayne.

II. To portray, represent.

5. To represent by sculpture, drawing, or painting; to portray, delineate, depict. In general sense *obs.* or *arch.*; but surviving as a transferred use of sense 8: To render, set forth, convey a notion of (facts, characteristics, details) by plastic or graphic representation.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiii. 14 The ymagis of Caldeis expressid..in colours. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 2 b, That paynter is most cunning who can most lively expresse his face whose counterfaite he is to drawe. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 311 Whereof [Amphitheatre at Verona] I have expressed a picture in this place. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. VI. ii. 598/2 In every part of this tomb are all the sons and daughters of this King expressed in solid brass. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 155 Loggan used long strokes in expressing flesh. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xx. 265 Quarried down below the ordinary surface of the adjacent ground, as rudely expressed in this woodcut.

† b. To be an image or likeness of; to resemble [After L. *exprimere*]. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 45/1 His handes expressyd the lyknes and symylitude of the more brother. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xvii. 64 Man expresseth God..as the childe doeth resemble hys father or mother. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 147 Her arms express the Crosse on which Hee dide. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* I. 32 Kids and Whelps their Sires and Dams express.

6. To represent symbolically. Said both of the agent and the symbol employed. In *Math.* to represent by a figure, symbol, or formula. Phrase, *To express* (a quantity) *in terms of* (another).

1649 Bp. REYNOLDS *Hosea* ii. 83 They should the better expres the condition of strangers. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 6 A Child to express coming into the world, an old man for going out of it. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 115 The Characters placed on the five Lines, express the Notes themselves. *a* 1749 BOYSE *Triumphs Nat.* 199 The dim twilight of the arch above Seems to express the queen's disastrous love. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Fluxion*, To express the fluxions of simple variable quantities..you need only put the..letters which express them with a dot over them. 1811 HUTTON *Course Math.* III. 372 The fluxional equa. expressing the relation between x and z. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 38 Instruments have even been described, which express upon paper..the several winds that have blown. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 34 If we express the composition of camphoric acid by the formula $5(C^2 H^{1\frac{1}{2}}) + O^5$. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xvii. 275 The divine, holy, self-sacrificing life which it [the blood sign] would appear to express.

7. To manifest or reveal by external tokens. Of actions, appearances, etc.: To betoken. Now almost exclusively with reference to feelings or personal qualities, the wider use being *arch.* or *poet.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pet.* I He admonisheth them, that..they expresse a life worthie of their profession. 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Cupid's Rev.* I. i, If he be A god, he will express it upon thee my child. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 276 Such was the singular personal valour Ismael expressed. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 429 No longer shall thy bodice aptly lac'd..That air and harmony of shape express. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xi. 31, I pray'd..To see the trees express their planter's care. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 177 Never did tone express indifference plainer. *c* 1850 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 80 The excellence of beauty In Jesus was expressed. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 220 A robe..that more exprest Than hid her, clung about her lissome limbs. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 10 Worship ..directly expresses sentiment and emotion.

b. *refl.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pet.* II. 10 The inheritance is ready..the possession whereof he hath..entered for your sakes, so that you expresse yourselves worthy of it. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1701) 275/2 They have expressed themselves faithful in the performance of such things as were committed to their Charge. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 262 God expressed himself in the landscape to mankind. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 357 The inward beauty seldom fails to express itself in the outward.

8. To represent in language; to put into words, set forth (a meaning, thought, state of things); to give utterance to (an intention, a feeling).

Now the prevailing use; senses 5–7, so far as they survive, are often felt as transferred from this.

1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 24 Lady..Thy vertu and thy grete humylitee, Ther may no tonge expresse. 14..*Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 108 With hys mowthe who con the myrthe expresse? *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. iv. 236 Til hawe of þame knawlage Expressyd..in oure Langage. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* I. 23 Lo, I wil expresse my mynde vnto you. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 190 As griefes concealed, so joyes expressed grow greater. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. i. (Arb.) 27 A phrase they have got among them, to express their no-meaning by. *a* 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Verse* 42 Harmonious Horace flows With Sweetness not to be exprest in Prose. 1768 STERNE, *Sent. Journ., The Rose*, I could not have expressed it half so well. 1832 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 257 The Princess expressed her surprise that the people in a famine did not eat buns. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxviii. 397 My chief difficulty..may be expressed in a very few words. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 448 The lease correctly expressed the bargain between the parties.

b. *refl.* To put one's thoughts into words; to utter what one thinks; to state one's opinion. † Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. i. 16 It charges me in manners, the rather to expresse myselfe. 1609 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.* III. ii, What an excellent choice Phrase this Lady expresses in. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 325 Every man has not the gift of expressing himself so in short as others. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 5 English Writers in their way of

thinking and expressing themselves. 1884 A. R. Pennington *Wiclif* viii. 247 He expresses himself still more strongly in his unprinted writings.

¶ *confused use.*

1744 E. Heywood *Female Spectator* (1748) I. 182 The admiration he expresses to have for her.

c. Of a word, phrase, or statement: To represent (a thought, sentiment, state of facts); to denote, import, signify. Also with sentence as *obj.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, The ordynary glose vpon the fyrst epystle of Saynt Paule to ye Corinthes doth expresse that..&c. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 124 Something..That shall expresse my true-loues fasting paine. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 51 No words can express too strongly the caution which should be used. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* iii. 16 Every assertion or statement expresses the agreement or difference of two things.

† 9. a. To mention, specify. *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 þe messangere of Godd expressed þat nowmer [nyne] so specially. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 2 An austyn frere Whos name as now I ne wyl expresse. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 17 My frendys..as many as ben expressyd be name in this my seid wille. 1611 Bible *Num.* i. 17 These men, which are expressed by their names. 1640 Yorke *Union Hon.* 84 M. Milles in his Catalogue never expresseth him. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* i. iii. 5 In this Table are expressed the common Coverings of the Belly. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1204 The respective crews of both ships, remained as expressed in the two underwritten lists.

† b. To give an account of, describe. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 752 It werieth me to telle of his falsnesse; And natheles yit wol I it expresse. 1548 Tindale (*title*) A Briefe declaration of the Sacraments, expressing the fyrst oryginall how they came up. 1573 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (1852) 425, I thought it not against my profession to express my times, and give some testimony of my fellow-brothers. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* iii. Wks. 1874 III. 129 Heardsman, thou hast exprest a monstrous beast. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 12 Pelops' Iv'ry Shoulder..with all the rest Of Grecian Tales, by Poets are exprest. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1878) p. v, The Essay ..was suggested as is expressed in the preface.

† c. To state or describe (an object) as, or *to be* (so and so). Also with *for. Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xx. 41 Homage, fealte, and ii.*s.* by the yere..And this he maye expresse the seruyce of the rent. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 7 The Pope..was not ashamed..to call them his children, and expressed them to the world for such. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* i. vi. § 3 He expresseth Adrastus to be the first King of Sicyon. 1784 Cowper *Task* ii. 399, I would express him simple, grave, sincere. 1798 Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 3 The bills of lading express this rum to be shipped on the risk of C.

† d. To designate, mention by a certain title.

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 122 So Isaiah, Ezekiel, and Hosea, have expressed him, as we shall hereafter have farther occasion to show. 1677 Hale *Contempl.* ii. 45 The Wise man chuseth to express him by that Title of Creator.

† e. *intr.* To make mention, give an account *of. Obs.*

1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 79 Mony prouinces, of whom hit schalle be expressede by ordre. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xi. i, Fame gan to expresse Of jeoperdous way to the toure perylous.

10. To state or mention explicitly; opposed to *imply.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 260 Is it so nominated in the bond? It is not so expresst; But what of that? 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* ii. xxii. 121 To other intent, than is in the Writing ..expressed. 1724 Watts *Logic* iii. i, Wheresoever any of these words are used, there is a perfect syllogism expressed or implied. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* i. § 4 Hints and allusions, expressing little, insinuating much. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 751 The promise must be expressed in the written memorandum or note.

† b. To draw up (a commission) in express terms; to make out expressly. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 453 II. 104 Debenham hathe a comyscion of the Kyng expressed oonly for that schip named in hes comyscion.

Expressed (ekspre·st), *ppl. a.* Also 6-8 exprest. [f. Express *v.* + -ed^{1}.]

1. Pressed out; extracted or forced out by mechanical pressure. *Expressed oil* (see quot. 1859).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 116/1 The best expressed oyle of Nutmegges. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiv. 188 After this express'd Oyl, we made tryal of a distill'd one. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 269 The express'd Juices of several Vegetables. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 206 They [the fixed oils] are termed 'expressed' oils because they are not extracted by distillation, like the essential oils. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 432 s. v. *Oils*, Recently-expressed or very fresh oils.

† b. That has had the juice, etc., pressed out of it; squeezed or wrung dry. *Obs.*

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 13 They might after give the expressed and less usefull part unto their swine. 1705 T. Greenhill in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2010 Like an expressed Sponge. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 101 As is.. plain in all expressed Vegetables.

2. Uttered or made known in words.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 122 a, By the expressed voyce of this man. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 6/1 In accordance with the expressed wish of the deceased. *Mod.*, Inconsistent with his own expressed opinions.

† b. Express, explicit. Also of a functionary: Stated, recognized. *Obs.*

1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* i. (1540) 15 The vttermost of right is expressed wronge. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 It is not written by expressed wordes that, etc. 1554 Knox *Godly Let.* C viij, No such promese haue we.. but rather the exprest contrarie. 1658 Ussher *Ann.* vi. 440 Gorgias their exprest Commander was from them. 1736 Butler *Anal.* i. vi. 159 The..perception of good and ill desert..makes [the sanction] appear, as one may say expressed.

3. *Expressed species* (transl. L. *species expressa*): in Scholastic Philosophy, a 'species' or essential form imposed on outward objects by the activity of the mind itself. The term was revived by Le Clerc in his pseudo-scientific Optics: see quot.

1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Species*, Expressed Species are those..which proceed from within..Le Clerc, in his system of vision .. has called upon the stage again the *species expressæ* of the ancient philosophers. For according to him, it is not by species or images impressed on the optic nerve, that the soul sees objects, but by rays which she herself directs to them. [1857 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* III. v. § 90. 232 The mind knows itself..not by a species impressed upon it, but by a species expressed from it.]

† **Expre·ssedly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly^{2}.] Statedly, avowedly; explicitly, expressly.

a 1555 Ridley *Wks.* 137 Other words, which the same writer hath expressedly in other places. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 33 Here expressedly is a man apointed to be chosen king. 1609 J. Raynolds *Agst. Bellarmine* (1610) 46 Whether expressedly, or implyedly. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* i. v. 17 This is..detractory unto the intellect, and sense of man expressedly disposed for that inquisition.

Expresser, -or (ekspre·sə(r)). [f. Express *v.* + -er^{1}, -or.] One who or that which expresses.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* v. (1887) 32 Reading being but the expresser of the written characters. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* vi. 73 And the Second [Worker] is the liuely expresser of the First. 1623 *Shakspere's Wks.* To Rdr., Who, as he was a happie imitator of Nature, was a most gentle expresser of it. 1642 Ld. Digby *Elvira* (1667) 5 Ready..To make his Sword th' expresser of his mind. 1872 Conington *Aeneid* v. 340 *note*, Expressers of a favourable or adverse opinion.

b. One who possesses expressive power; a master of the art of expression.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* i. Comm. (1865) 26 Our most accomplished expressor helps the illustration in a simile of his fervour. 1615 — *Odyss.* viii. 708 The divine expressor did so give Both act and passion, that he made it live. 1856 Masson *Ess., Shaks. & Goethe* 23 He [Shakespeare] was the greatest expresser that ever lived.

† **Expre·ssful,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ful.] = Expressive.

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 395 True confession of that you then seemed with expressefull joy .. to entertaine. 1629 H. Burton *Babel no Bethel* 17 A question .. set downe in most cleare and expresseful termes.

Expressible (ekspre·sib'l), *a.* Also 7 -able. [f. as prec. + -ible.]

1. Capable of being expressed.

1605 R. Carew in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 100 In some [words] we buylde others not expressable in their mother tongue. *a* 1628 Preston *Serm.* (1630) 43 As farre as it is expressable, we will explaine unto you. 1677 Gilpin *Dæmonol.* ii. ix. 403 They are under an expressible sense of Divine Wrath. 1794 Sir W. Jones *Orthogr. Asiatic Words* Wks. 1799 I. 192 A diphthong composed of our first and third vowels, and expressible, therefore, by them. 1851 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. ii. iii. § 26 Michael Angelo held the imagination to be entirely expressible in rock. 1875 Jevons *Money* 70 Easily expressible in terms of the unit.

† 2. Able to express oneself. *Obs.*

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* ii. xli. 240 In Loue and Thanks ..tis in a Mans own power to be expressible.

Expressing (ekspre·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing^{1}.] The action of the vb. Express; the action a. of pressing out, pressing out the contents of; b. of representing, uttering, or manifesting (thoughts, meanings, etc.). Now gerundial.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 17 No parte of the vowell, at his expressyng, shulde passe forth by the mowth. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* i. 4 Pleasant beyond expressing. *a* 1631 Donne *Lett.* (1651) 260, I cannot hope for better expressings (in Poems) than I have given of them. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 355 The expressing of any one syllable in a word, with a little higher tune, and longer time then others. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 2/1 The..expressing of seed for oils.

Expression (ekspre·ʃən). [a. F. *expression*, ad. L. *expressiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exprimĕre*: see Express *v.*]

I. 1. The action of pressing or squeezing out.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* 59 After .. the Coast-men have by expression .. gotten that kind of traine oyle..from the fish. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 633 Their Juyces..are so fleshy..they cannot make Drink by expression. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Plague*, Separate the Vinegar from the Herbs by way of strong Expression. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 129 Many vegetables afford essential oil by expression or by distillation. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II. ix. vi. 542 The crushing of the coco-nut for the expression of the oil.

† b. *concr.* Something pressed or squeezed out; an expressed drink, juice, liquor, etc. *Obs.*

1612 *Enchirid. Med.* 158 Let it bee again boyled. Then make a strong expression. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 435 Mixe together both these expressions, letting them coole. 1686 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 504 Express through a Linen Cloth .. and let the expression settle.

II. Representation, manifestation. Cf. Express *v.* II.

2. a. The action of expressing or representing (a meaning, thought, state of things) in words or symbols; the utterance (of feelings, intentions, etc.). Also, in early use: † Explicit mention; description (*obs.*). b. The action or process of manifesting (qualities or feelings) by action, appearance or other evidences or tokens.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* Ded. 2 Elde bokes..make more expression of thoo stories..than I have. 1634 W. Tirwhyt *Balzac's Lett.* 48 You have now no further use of Cyphers, for the expression of your minde to my Lorde the Cardinall. 1647 Crashaw *Sosp. d'Her.* xxv, The forehead's shade, in grief's expression there, Is what in sign of joy .. a smile is here. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 282 It behoved us to take notice of the Roman governor in the expression of our Saviour's passion. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 207 To encourage the fullest expression of public feeling.

c. phr. *Beyond, past expression,* † *within the compass of expression; to seek, find expression.*

1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* v. i, This is cruelty Beyond expression. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 17 The greatest peace of barbarity within the compas of expression. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 591 The place he found beyond expression bright. 1700 Dryden *Theodore & H.* 384 The unhappy man..who past expression loved. 1830 Tennyson *Adeline* i, Faintly smiling Adeline..beyond expression fair. 1870 Max Müller *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 218 Some of the fundamental ideas that found expression in the ancient systems of faith and worship. 1878 M. A. Brown *Nadeschda* 44 Born in love's own heaven Was all that sought expression.

3. quasi-*concr.* a. An utterance, declaration, representation. b. An action, state, or fact whereby some quality, feeling, etc., is manifested; a sign, token. (Now only const. *of*).

a. 1634 Habington *Castara* (Arb.) 134 You'le..hate th' expressions of your heart. *a* 1649 Chas. I. *Wks.* 206 Who have..made most real expressions to prevent the present Distractions. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 898 King Philips expressions were not written in Latine or French, but in the Spanish Tongue. 1714 Ockley in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 350 Upon the account of an unguarded expression. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 256 Your words ..are the very expression of my own feelings.

b. *a* 1628 Preston *New Covt.* (1634) 385 That fearfullnesse at Mount Sinai, was but only an expression of the feare which [etc.]. 1669 W. Holder *Speech* 5 Common life is full of this kind of significant Expressions, by Knocking, Beckoning, Frowning..and the like. 1734 *Grub St. Jrnl.* 2 May 4/3 A Conference on their [the Passions'] general and particular Expressions. 1816 Mackintosh *Bacon & Locke* Wks. 1846 I. 336 To render theory the simple expression of facts. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* viii. 308 The death of Christ was the expression of Divine love. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 222 Every change in the form and size of the growing plant is simply the expression of the mode of growth.

† c. Nonce-use. *To become expression*: to become a byword, or proverbial type of something.

c 1634 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* iii. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 262 *Mean.* Let me be More miserable than Littleworth. *Jane.* Is he become expression?

4. Manner or means of representation in language; wording, diction, phraseology.

1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* ii. 18 Such a plaine Expression, to acquire, That ev'ry one my meaning may discerne. 1669 W. Holder *Speech* 5 The variety of instructive Expressions by speech, wherewith Man..is endowed..for the communication of his thoughts. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 317 Expression is the dress of thought. 1738 Birch *Milton* I. 78 Stuffed with gawdy Metaphors and Fancy, far more Expression than Matter. 1757 Gray *Let.* Poems (1775) 252, I..mean by expression .. the whole dress, fashion, and arrangement of a thought. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 7 Gyp ..gave a short bark..he had not a great range of expression. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Feb. 12/1 It is not merely the authors of books who should study right expression.

b. A word, phrase, or form of speech.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xviii. 153 His eyes were dimme..*caligarunt oculi*, saith Jerom..which are expressions of diminution, and not of absolute privation. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 542 The Scripture expression, 'From Dan to Beersheba'. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. iii, Having left Mr. Miller a little while *to chew the cud* (if I may use that expression). 1886 Froude *Oceana* i. 7 Ambiguous expressions were explained away when challenged.

† c. A designation, descriptive title. *Obs.*

a 1631 Donne *On Transl. Ps.* Wks. 1839 VI. 562 Eternal God, for whom whoever dare Seek new expressions, do the circle square.

d. *Alg.* A collection of symbols together expressing an algebraical quantity.

1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 460/2 The expression..2 *ab.* 1807 — *Course Math.* II. 294 When the given Fluxional Expression is in this Form..namely, a Fraction. 1841 J. R. Young *Math. Dissert.* Pref. 3 The analytical expression for the radius of curvature. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 51 We have obtained an expression for the difference in pressure.

5. a. Of the countenance, voice, or (occas.) attitude, etc.: Capacity or fact of expressing feeling or character; expressive quality. b. The aspect (of the countenance), intonation (of the voice) as indicating a state of feeling.

a. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 95 The parts of the head which give the least expression to the face, are the ears. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* II. li. 23 There is more expression in the countenances of French women. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 175 His eyes possessing wonderful fire and expression. 1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 156 A want..of shifting shadow—of that transition which is as expression to a lovely face. 1847 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* x. 132 Infusing a soul into the features of nature, as expression lights up a beautiful countenance.

b. 1830 E. Porter *Analysis* (ed. 3) Introd., The nameless and ever varying shades of expression which real pathos gives to the voice. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. vi. 111 The countenance whose peculiar expression afterwards was so faithfully..transmitted to us. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* iii. 158 The peculiar expression of the sound..instantly undeceived me. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xi. 7 An expression of fatigue stamped upon his countenance. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* i. vi, 'Can't I!' said Abbey, with infinite expression.

6. *Fine Arts.* a. In Painting and Sculpture: The fact or way of expressing character, senti-

ment, action, etc. Also (rarely) a feature intended for expression.

1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 86 Passerotto has drawn a Christ's Head as going to be Crucified, the Expression of which is marvellously fine. *Ibid.* 99 Robes, or other Marks of..a Profession..are Historical Expressions common in Portraits. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 79 There is more expression both in action and feature, than was ever perhaps shewn in so small a compass. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 253 Raphael's feeling for expression was probably the most intense feeling ever bestowed on a human being. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. iii. § 19 The chief masterpieces of expression which the world possesses are small pictures by Angelico.

b. In *Music.* The manner of performance (with respect, *e.g.* to degrees of loudness or softness) suited to bring out the feeling of a musical passage.

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 288 Expression is wanting, without which music is so languid and inanimate. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, Which she touched with most affecting and delicate expression. 1864 MISS BRADDON *H. Dunbar* xxi, She played with brilliancy, and, what is much rarer, with expression.

7. *attrib.* in **expression-mark** (*Music*), a sign or word indicative of the desired kind of expression; **expression-stop**, in the Harmonium, a stop by which the performer is enabled to vary the pressure of the air and thus produce expression.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Music* s.v. *Harmonium*, The Expression stop is used, by which the air reservoir is cut off and the pressure made to depend entirely upon the management of the bellows.

Expressional (ekspre·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to expression: a. in language; b. with reference to the countenance; c. in the fine arts, *esp.* painting, etc.

a. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 221 The conscious display of expressional skill and the anxious elaboration of a style freaked with allusions. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 36 The verbal and expressional solecisms which disfigure our literature.

b. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 285 Bearing the expressional stamp of man.

c. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. iii. § 9 Hunt's Light of the World, is..the most perfect instance of expressional purpose with technical power. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 584/2 There is some expressional force here.

Expressionist (ekspre·ʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] An artist whose work aims chiefly at 'expression'. Also *attrib.*

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 394/2 The expressionist school of modern painters. 1880 *Papers Manch. Lit. Club* VI. 184 The expressionists..who undertake to express special emotions, or passions.

Expressionless (ekspre·ʃənlĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

1. Of the features, voice, etc. Destitute of expression; giving no indication of character, feeling, etc.; inexpressive. Const. *of.*

1831 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 301 An image as expressionless as the block on which his own buzz-wig was trimmed. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* I. xiii. 184 He was a small man, with an impenetrable, expressionless face. 1864 CROWDY *Ch. Choirmaster* 53 Monotonic recitation is more expressionless than reading in the ordinary voice. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ix, So expressionless of any approach to spontaneity were his face and manner.

b. Expressing nothing, conveying no meaning.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 215 But it may..become by wear of sound and shift of sense an expressionless symbol.

2. That finds no expression.

1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 214 A wrong, Which, though it be expressionless, is such As asks atonement.

Hence **Expre·ssionlessly** *adv.* **Expre·ssionlessness**, the state or condition of being destitute of expression, want of expression.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 225 Faces..expressive of 'expressionlessness'. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. xii. 227 Rosamund eyed her husband expressionlessly. 1888 W. C. RUSSELL *Death Ship* III. 3 Faces whose expressionlessness forbade your comparing them to sleeping dreamers.

Expressive (ekspre·siv), *a.* Also 5 expressif. [a. F. *expressif, -ive*, ad. L. type **expressīv-us*, f. *exprimĕre*: see EXPRESS *v.* and -IVE.]

†1. Tending to press out or expel. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 137 (MS. A.) Þat oile haþ a vertu expressif..bi þe whiche..akþis ben swagid.

2. Of or pertaining to, or concerned with, expression; having the function of expressing.

1747 COLLINS *Passions* 16 Each, for Madness ruled the Hour, Would prove his own expressive Pow'r. 1764 REID *Inquiry* iv. § 2. 118 The best judge in all the expressive arts. 1891 J. JASTROW in *Educational Rev.* I. 262 The receptive powers are in advance of the expressive ones.

3. Serving to express, indicate, or represent.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* VI. i. (1737) III. 355 A situation expressive of Suspence and Doubt. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 378 Tables expressive of this diurnal variation. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 222 An air of dignity, which seemed expressive of conscious innocence. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 490 This has a rhetorical use expressive of contempt.

4. Full of expression. a. Of a word, phrase, or symbol: Expressing its meaning with striking accuracy or force. Formerly also of a statement: Explicit. b. Of the countenance, voice, actions, works of art: Characterized by expression.

a. 1690 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. Oxf.* Pref., The Priviledges of this University have been in so..expressive words granted to our Predecessours. 1711 P. H. *View two last Parlts.* 141 This Clause they would have had more expressive. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 40 Four fair Queens whose hands sustain a flow'r, Th' expressive emblem of their softer pow'r. 1859 *Athenæum* 23 July 113 The expressive term of Bung, as signifying a public-house landlord. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 223 His Latin..is singularly forcible and expressive.

b. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. l. 69 The expressive beauty of that face and bosom gives all the passion of pity and admiration. 1747 LD. G. LYTTELTON *Monody to Lady* xi, Through her expressive eyes her soul distinctly spoke. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 70 He engraves with a noble, firm, expressive line. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* ii. 29 The Italian gentleman..used an expressive gesture. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* vii, His countenance was a very expressive one. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. IV. viii. 452 The most expressive features of every style of Gothic architecture. 1864 PR. ALICE *Let.* 22 Jan. in *Biog. Sk. & Lett.* (1884) 66 Baby is so expressive, she makes such a face when she is not pleased.

5. Of a person: Open or emphatic in expressing (sentiments). Const. *of. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 54 Vse a more spacious ceremonie to the Noble Lords..be more expressiue to them. 1658 JER. TAYLOR *Let.* in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 5 Her..love and veneration to your Ladiship; in which she is so..expressive. 1815 LAMB *Let. to Wordsw.* 95 We felt as we had been not enough expressive of our pleasure.

†6. Expressing itself in action; tending to outward manifestation. *Obs.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxvi. 134 Solomon's good man, is merciful to his Beast, nor take I this to be only intentional; but expressive. 1639 F. ROBARTS *God's Holy Ho.* viii. 58 Expressive holinesse is the outward manifestation of the former, by the words of our mouthes. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 30 There is such a strong expressive Affection imprinted on them towards the Eggs.

†7. quasi-*adv.* So as to be plainly exhibited; manifestly, visibly. *Obs.*

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 745 Golden sayings..On large phylacteries expressive writ.

Expressively (ekspre·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an expressive manner; with expressive significance. †Formerly also, In respect of (practical) expression (*obs.*).

1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxii. 424 We seldom find the ignorant man honest; if he be mentally, yet he failes expressively. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. 114 Nature..is most expressively set forth with a biformed body. 1762 STERNE *Let.* 19 Mar., A gentleman..has taken it [portrait] most expressively. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 114 Emma fixed her eyes expressively on her father. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 148 The clerk of the prison [was sent] to a place expressively called 'Little Ease.'

Expressiveness (ekspre·sivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being expressive.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 39 Our English tongue was not improved to that expressivenesse whereat at this day it is arrived. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* (1721) I. 209 The Murrain at the end [of the third Georgic] has all the Expressiveness that Words can give. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 282 This praxis is to show the peculiar force or expressiveness of a great many single words. 1751 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 324 We should study what St. James, with wonderful..expressiveness, calls meekness of wisdom. 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 301/2 A song..composed..in a style of great expressiveness and insinuation. 1883 A. ROBERTS *Old Test. Revis.* vi. 134 Passages of rich expressiveness occur.

Expressivo, bad form of ESPRESSIVO.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Expressless (ekspre·slĕs), *a. arch.* [f. EXPRESS *a.* + -LESS.] That cannot be expressed; inexpressible.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Of our expressless bann'd inflictions. 1704 D'URFEY *Abradatus & Panthia* i. 23 Whilst..my verse you read Reflect on joys expressless that proceed. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. i. xi, Thou art An expressless and imageless truth in the heart.

Expressly (ekspre·sli), *adv.* [f. EXPRESS *v.* + -LY².] In an express manner.

1. †a. In early use: In full detail (*obs.*). b. In direct or plain terms; clearly, explicitly, definitely. †c. With distinct enunciation (*obs.*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 225 Treuþis þat ben more nedeful ben writun þere more expresly. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13, I wolde compyle A clere descrypcyoun ful expressely Of alle hyr feturys. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIV. ix, The pamflete shewith it expressely. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 156 The people..rehearse solempne prayers in woordes expreslye pronounced. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 235 Who dare crosse 'em, Bearing the Kings will from his mouth expressely? 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 3 Him whom they heard so late expressly call'd Jesus. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 116 All which the Scriptures have expressly delivered as catholic truths. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvii, She must not..think of venturing..unless expressly sent for. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* Prelim. Rem. 2 It was assumed, either expressly or tacitly, that wealth consisted solely of money. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 158/1 If the backer intends to retain the power of revoking the authority..he must expressly say so.

†2. Avowedly, directly. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 357 For this may every man well wite, That bothe kinde and lawe write Expressely stonden there ayein. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 205 Whom doe the Conclave chuse? An uniuersall Pastor? No but expressely a Bishop of Rome. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), The beginning of the worship of images in these western parts, was..expressly against the will of their own bishop.

†3. Of resemblance: Exactly. Cf. EXPRESS *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 285 The child doth..expresly refigure the visage of his Father.

4. Distinctly, positively.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 75, I rede not that whan the serpent came to tempte her [Eue] she was doynge ony thynge expresly good. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 68 There be some things that are expresly good in themselves or expresly evill. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 174 Some of his [Hogarth's] other pieces, are expressly of this humourous kind.

5. For the express purpose; 'on purpose'.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 32, I Am sent expressely. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 98 Felton, who went expresly out of Holland, to sacrifice him [Buckingham] to the hatred of the People. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 77 Went..expressly to free the country from moroders. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cathol.* Mixed Ess. 102 The Queen's Colleges invented expressly for Ireland.

Expressman (ekspre·smăn). [f. EXPRESS *sb.*¹ 3 + MAN.] A man employed in receiving and delivering parcels, etc.; *esp.* an employé of one of the U. S. express companies.

1847 H. D. THOREAU *Let.* in *Atlantic Monthly* (1892) LXIX. 744 Munroe..tells the expressman that all is right. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 644 The 'expressman' is only an improvement upon the 'common carrier'. 1884 A. WAINWRIGHT in *Harper's Mag.* July 270/1 We stand in a crowd of..hack-drivers and expressmen on the New York side. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms* 229/2 William F. Harnden was the first expressman, and he began his business in 1837.

†**Expre·ssment.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. EXPRESS *v.* + -MENT.] The action or fact of expressing.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXXXVII. 123 As shall appere..whan the tyme conuenyent of the expressement of them shall come.

Expressness (ekspre·snĕs). [f. EXPRESS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being express; clearness, definiteness, exactness.

1645 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* 21 It was nothing but what in expressness and plainness of words was required of them. *a* 1680 GLANVILL *Serm.* ix. (1681) 361 Heathens..had not the knowledge of God's law..in the fulness and expressness of it. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* I. i. 3 What he said of Lamb may with far greater expressness be applied to himself.

†**Expre·ssure.** *Obs.* [f. L. *express-* ppl. stem of *exprimĕre* + -URE: cf. *Pressure.*] The action of expressing; = EXPRESSION in various senses. a. = EXPRESSION 1: also the operation of a force pressing outwards; outward pressure. b. Expression by words or signs; manifestation, description. c. An image, picture; cf. EXPRESS *sb.* 2.

a. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 334 And this expressure, when the forces are equal, is in a line perpendicular to the bodies pressing. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. viii. 163 A good Contrivance..to afford a due expressure of it [mucilage] at all times. 1850 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rigveda* I. 6 *note*, The acid Asclipias..yields to expressure a copious milky juice.

b. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 171 By..the expressure of his eye..he shall finde himselfe most feelingly personated. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 204 There is a mysterie..in the soule of State; Which hath an operation more diuine, Than breath or pen can giue expressure to. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* v. 14 These high expressures of His Love. 1681 *Right. Man's Ref.* 246 The..more comprehensive Promises are found in the general expressures of the Covenant.

c. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v. 71 Th' expressure that it beares: Greene let it be.

Exprime, var. form of EXPREME. *Sc.*

†**E·xprobrate,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–9 exprobate. [f. L. *exprobrāt-* ppl. stem of *exprobrāre* to make a matter of reproach, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*¹) + *probrum* shameful deed. The variant *exprobate* appears to arise from association with *reprobate*; cf. It. *esprobare.*]

†1. To make (a thing) a subject of reproach; to 'cast in one's teeth.' Of a thing: To manifest to a person's shame. Const. *to, unto,* or dat. *Obs.*

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 438 He myght..exprobrate vnto hym the pleasures yᵗ he had done for hym. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 248 His service..did exprobate..unto her, her unworthy estate. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xvii. 510 You exprobrate to us our knowledge in the tongues. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 136 Exprobratinge vnto them that they did honour the Crosse. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* II. vi, He Shall..avoid Thy sight, as somthing that doth exprobrate His sins unto him. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 149 Hermolaus..exprobrates him that he was violently made away.

b. with the personal object unexpressed.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* xvi. 14 He exprobrated their incredulity and hardness of hart. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* (1886) 149 Which he reputing and exprobating to be impotencie of spirite. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXV. § 3. 173 To exprobrate their Stupiditie, he induceth the providence of Storkes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 738 There were some that stuck not to exprobrate the divulsions of Ireland.

¶ c. = REPROBATE. *nonce-use.*

1867 MUSGRAVE *Nooks & Corners* I. 333 One can hardly sufficiently exprobate the..officiousness of Carreaux.

2. To reproach (a person). Const. *with.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 102 The Venetians..have not spared to exprobrate us with the nick-name of

Cursore Englese. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 159 Many a railing Doeg began to exprobrate and deride the Penitents.

Hence † **E·xprobrating** *ppl. a.*, that reproaches, reproachful.

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 3. 22 Least hereafter they fall under the same exprobrating remembrance with the rich man in the Gospel. 1675 *Art Contentm.* III. § 18. 191 That exprobrating complaint we find in the Prophet.

Exprobration (eksprobrē·ʃən), *arch.* Also 6 **exprobracion, -cyon, 6–8 exprobation.** [ad. L. *exprobrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exprobrāre*: see EXPROBRATE.]

† **1.** The action of 'exprobrating', upbraiding, or speaking reproachfully; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 Remembrynge..to the exprobracyon and reproue of god, the potage potte ..in Egypte. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 337 To exacte recompence, is a manifest exprobation of benefits receiued. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 203 His [St. Paul's] commemoration is an exprobration to the Corinthians of their neglect of him. 1705 J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* 121 Exprobrations false Of cowardice. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1849) 380 Uttering the words exultantly, not in exprobration.

b. *Rhet.* (see quot.),

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Exprobration..in rhetoric, is the reproaching a person with ingratitude, and unmindfulness of some particular benefit conferred upon him.

c. That which acts as a reproach, or serves the purpose of reproaching.

1680 SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 150 This sun-set ..is to me an exprobration. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 66 If any throw him something by way of alms, that aggravates his discontent as an exprobation of his poverty.

2. A reproachful or upbraiding utterance; reproachful language.

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 167 He hath stirred vp the people to persecute it wyth exprobacions and slaunderous wordes. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. 320 The ears of the accused [are] not always subject to glowing with contumely and exprobration. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 127 A denial with scorn, with taunting exprobrations. 1877 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. ii. 143 This weak exprobration [protest against the Anti-Papal statutes] itself was the last instrument of an English primate [Warham] who died legate of the Apostolic See.

† **Expro·brative,** *a. Obs.* [f. EXPROBRATE + -IVE.] Expressing reproach, reproachful.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 132 All benefites loosing much of their splendor..that doe beare with them an exprobrative terme of necessitie.

† **Expro·bratory,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Serving to upbraid or reproach.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 31 To use this exprobratory manner of writing..shall not be amisse. 1860 WORCESTER cites MACKENZIE.

‖ **Ex professo** (eks profe·so), *phr.* [L. *ex* out of + *profess-ō*, abl. of *profess-us* professed, pa. pple. of *profitēri* to avow publicly, f. *pro* before + *fatēri* to avow.] Professedly, by profession.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

Expromission (ekspromi·ʃen). *Civil Law.* [ad. mod.L. *exprōmissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exprōmittĕre*: see next. Cf. Fr. *expromission.*] (See quot.; and cf. next).

1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat. Oblig. & Contracts* I. 208 The intervention of a new debtor, substituted for the former one, who is, in consequence, discharged by the creditor..has been termed expromission. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. 399.

Expromissor (ekspromi·sŏɪ). *Civil Law.* Also 8 **expromissar.** [a. L. *exprōmissor*, agent-n. f. *exprōmittĕre* to promise to pay, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *prōmittĕre* to PROMISE.] One who promises to pay; *spec.* one who unconditionally undertakes the debt of another, so as to become the principal debtor in his stead; distinguished from a 'surety' or 'bail'.

1695 S. LOBB *Let. Dr. Bates* 12 You distinguish between the Covenant of Grace, and the Covenant of Redemption, and grant Christ to be a Surety in the One and an Expromissor in the other. 1775 ASH, *Expromissar.* 1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat. Oblig. & Contracts* I. 211 The ex-promissor, who is to undertake the debt. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 406 A woman does not, like an Expromissor, discharge a pre-existing obligation.

† **Expro·priate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 **expropriat.** [ad. late L. *expropriāt-us*, pa. pple. of *expropriāre*: see next.] = EXPROPRIATED. In quot.: Debarred from owning property.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 478 Religiouns..in which is vow of wilful and expropriat poverte.

Expropriate (ekspr*ō*ʊ·pri,e·ɪt), *v.* [f. late L. *expropriāt-* ppl. stem of *expropriāre* to deprive of property, f. *ex-* + *proprium* property, neut. of *proprius* own: see PROPER. Cf. Fr. *exproprier.*]

1. *trans.* To dispossess (a person) of ownership; to deprive of property. Const. *from.*

Now chiefly to deprive of property either wholly or in part, for the public use, usually with provision of compensation.

1611 COTGR., *Exproprié*, expropriated. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxix. X. 406 All those proprietors had been..expropriated. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* II. xiii. 480 The Government gives..a power to expropriate the owner of the land required. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 132 To expropriate the owners from their estates must be a very bitter pill.

2. † **a.** To put (a thing) out of one's own control (*obs.*). **b.** To take out of the owner's hands.

1660 BOYLE [see EXPROPRIATED *ppl. a.*]. 1775 in ASH. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 14 Feb., A corner of the garden..was 'expropriated' by Baron Haussman for the purpose of widening the Rue Lafayette. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 518 The State .. expropriates private property for public utility.

Hence **Expro·priated** *ppl. a.*

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* iii. (1700) 29 When you have Resign'd, or rather Consign'd your expropriated Will to God. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 2/3 The wrath of the expropriated exploiteurs is extreme.

Expropriation (ekspr*ō*ʊ·pri,e·ʃən). [n. of action f. late L. *expropriāre*: see EXPROPRIATE. Cf. Fr. *expropriation.*] The action of expropriating.

† **a.** The action of giving up one's whole property. Also the action of giving up control *of.* † **b.** Removal *from* the ownership or dominion of. **c.** The action of depriving (a person) of property; deprivation; an instance of this. **d.** The action of taking (property) out of the owner's hands (*esp.* by public authority); an instance of this.

a. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. v. 505 Ech religioun..in which is vow of expropriacioun. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xix. § 2. 342 The expropriation of our Reason.

b. 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 353 Poverty of affection, is an expropriation from the inordinate loue of terrene goods.

c. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. x. § 1 A complete expropriation of the higher classes in Ireland. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* ix. 142 The expropriation of the peasantry or small landholders.

d. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* III. i. 460 The construction of public buildings, or expropriations, or sanitary improvements. 1880 *19th Cent.* Nov. 774 Compulsory expropriation of property in towns. 1889 *Times* 20 Nov. 5/5 The expropriation of the railways.

Expropriator (ekspr*ō*ʊ·pri,e·ɪtəɪ). [agent-n. f. *expropriāre*: see EXPROPRIATE.] One who expropriates. Const. *of.*

1869 *Daily News* 28 Apr., The expropriators of the national will. 1879 S. B. GOULD *Germany* II. 268 The expropriator will be himself expropriated.

Expuate, var. of EXSPUATE, *Obs.*

† **Expu·gn,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–7 **expugne.** [ad. OF. *expugn-er*, ad. L. *expugn-āre* to take by storm, f. *ex-* out + *pugnāre* to fight, f. *pugna* a fight.]

1. *trans.* To capture by fighting; to take by storm.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 187 Kynge Alexander gedrede his hoste, intendenge to expugne alle the worlde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 316 The sayde Admirall attempted to expugne the Iland. 1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen. IV*, 103 Nabuchadnezzar..oppugned Hierusalem a long time, and at the last expugned it. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. xii. 107 Dunbritton should be expugned. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxxv. Wks. XI. 101 They..use it as a fort..till they can watch an opportunity for expugning a better.

fig. 1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* ii. 84 Which..many have assaulted and oppugned with such direct scriptures .. that it is by them expugned, and can not be by you propugned. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. xiii. 184 a, By a golden showre of rayne Danaes virginitie was expugned. 1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. x, That their conjoined forces might expugn that gracious ear.

b. In weaker sense: To assault, attack, storm.

1407 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 91 They enforce them to expugn the freedom of Holy Church. 1554 BRADFORD in Strype *Cranmer* II. 196 Matters expugned by the Papists. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* i. 23 He..doth now evangelize the faith which sometime he expugned. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 159 Solyman..wasted so much time in expugning the strong Hold of Buda as it proved the safety of that Country.

2. To overcome or expel by force of arms; to vanquish, overpower.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 244 The pope..stirred up.. the young French king..to expugne and extinguish these Albigenses his enimies. *Ibid* (1641) III. 666 They could not expugne him by arguments or disputation. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick.* VIII. (1639) 439 Cancre, and Elephantiasis, which diseases do expugne gentle medicines. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 41 Lest making them desperate we make them also harder to expugne. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 48 This assertion is not expugned by Geocentricks. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 90 The Nasturtia are..the most effectual .. agents in conquering and expugning that cruel Enemy.

Hence † **Expu·gned** *ppl. a.* † **Expu·gner,** one who takes by storm. † **Expu·gning** *vbl. sb.*

1598 MARLOWE *Hero & L.* III. Wks. (Rtldg.) 292/1 So far'd fair Hero in th' expugnèd fort Of her chaste bosom. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 190 He will prooue Of the yet taintlesse fortresse of Byron A quick Expugner. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1612) 330 The reuengeful flames of Troy..had perfected the more than Ten yeares Siege of the Græcians expugning of the same. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 128 The expugning of several affections.

† **Expu·gnable,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *expugnable*, ad. L. *expugnābilis*, f. *expugnāre*: see EXPUGN.] That may be taken by force, conquered, or overcome.

1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 37 An expugnable wickednesse. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1213 Syracon tooke an expugnable Fort. 1765 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 12/2 A place which no art was requisite to defend, though a great deal to take in if at all expugnable.

† **Expu·gnance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EXPUGN + -ANCE.] Storming (of a city), conquest.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 247 Grant to me Th' expugnance of well-builded Troy.

† **Expu·gnancy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EXPUGN + -ANCY.] Opposition, conflict.

1620 J. WILKINSON *Treat. Coroners & Sherifes* 32 b, In the new bookes before they have expugnancy of opinion in the case where purgation is to be done.

† **Expu·gnant,** *ppl. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *expugnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *expugnāre*: see EXPUGN.] Taken by storm; conquered.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 253 Thus wes Rome finalie expugnat [*printed* expugnant].

† **Expu·gnate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *expugnāt-* ppl. stem of *expugnāre.*] *trans.* = EXPUGN.

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 67 a, There began a wonderful tempest to arise, which the Carthaginian maryners espying.. counsayled Carthalon to expugnate [mistransl. κάμψαι, 'to double'] the promontarie Pachynus. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1266 Dominicke..had helpers with the sword to expugnate those which his word could not.

† **Expugna·tion.** *Obs.* Also 6 **expugnacion.** [a. OF. *expugnation*, ad. L. *expugnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expugnāre*: see EXPUGN.]

1. The action of taking by storm; conquest.

1524 MORE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 88 I. 255 At Pavia by th' expugnation wherof he thought to put all the remanant in fere and drede. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 171 The expugnation and recouerie of the kyngedome of Granata. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 270 The Regent intreateth..help for the expugnation of the Castle. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* Spain 176 The Phocensis..a little before their Expugnation by Cyrus.

b. Storming, assault.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot* (1821) I. 254 Fergus..went with him to the expugnation of sindry othir townis in Italie. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* IV. (1599) 165 To preuent that succour by the expugnation of Bybienna. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *P. Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 88 The worthy general..cast up a strong..battery, for the expugnation.

2. Subduing or expelling by force of arms.

1429 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 424 The Reduction and Expugnation of th' Eretikes. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. i. 5 The life of a spirituall man ought to bee imployed in the expugnation of these molestfull Jebusites. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 76 He fought a good fight..in expugnation of Heresies. 1657 TOMLINSON, *Renou's Disp.* 497 Medicaments for the expugnation of all diseases.

† **Expu·gnative,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *expugnāt-*, ppl. stem of *expugnāre*: see EXPUGN and -IVE. Cf. OF. *expugnatif, -ive.*] Tending to take by storm; tending to drive out.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. III. ix. Wks. III. 466 The expugnative or expulsive force.

† **Expu·gnatory,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *expugnātōrius* conquering, f. *expugnāre*: see EXPUGN.]

a. Of weapons: Adapted for attack, offensive. b. Adapted for breaking down (an argument).

a. 1601 BP. BARLOW *Def. Prot. Relig.* 63 Weapons, both defensive and expugnatorie. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. Prol., Warlike Engines, expugnatorie and destructive. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III. 211 He calls 'em *Repugnatory* Weapons, not *Expugnatory.*

b. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 180 Not with an invitatory operation, but an expugnatory refutation.

Expuition, var. of EXSPUITION.

† **Expulsa·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *expuls-* ppl. stem of *expellĕre* (see EXPULSE) + -ATION. Cf. PULSATION.] = EXPULSION.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 407 As attractions and expulsations are in other parts, so it is likely they are in the heart.

† **Expu·lsative,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATIVE.] Tending to expel or drive out; in quot. quasi-*sb.*

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* I. 20 A Defensative against, or expulsative of, Poyson.

† **Expu·lse,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EXPULSE *v.*; after *repulse.*] An act of expelling or driving out.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 229 Unhappie wench she takes from daie to daie Repulse upon expulse.

† **Expulse** (ekspʊ·ls), *v. Obs.* Also 6 **expoulse, -pulce, -puls.** [ad. L. *expulsāre*, frequentative of *expellĕre*: see EXPEL. Cf. F. *expulser.*] *trans.* A synonym of EXPEL; sometimes expressing more strongly the notion of violence. Very common in the 16–17th c.; now *Obs.*, though casual examples occur in 19th c. Const. *from, out of*; also with double obj. by omission of *from.*

a. with obj. a person, etc.: To drive or thrust out from a place; to eject, evict from a possession or holding; to turn out of an office, community, etc. Cf. EXPEL 1 a, 2.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 209 Saturnus, expulsede of Iupiter his son, commenge to the realme of Ianus, made a cite. *c* 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* in 5 *Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 37 From his thought, I that hym bought, Shall be expoulsed playne. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iv. (1588) 164 A Lessee for yeeres of lande, that is expulsed by force. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 49 Adam our first parent was expulsed paradise. 1604 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 436 He shall never be..expullsed [from a tenement] but by the kings writ. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 40 King Edward the fourth ..being .. expulsed the realme by the powerfull Earle of Warwicke. 1660 R. MOSSOM *Apol. Sequest. Clergy* 7 Other Pastours were displac't and expulst. 1725 BROOME *Odyssey* III. XI. 159 *note*, Peleus was expuls'd from his kingdom by Acastus. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 438 Unless you wish to be expulsed for ever from your mother's house.

b. with a material thing as obj.: To drive out by mechanical force. Of the body, its parts or organs: To eject, expel (the contents, any foreign substance, excrements, etc.). Also said of the action of drugs, etc. Cf. EXPEL 1 b, c.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* iv. (1870) 237 To..expulse all corrupt and contagyous ayre. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 9

The Kernel being..expulsed with the torture and presse of the methode. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II. 81 The Phlegm is expulsed by the Nostrils. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 197 Sand, gravel and ashes only were expulsed. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 78 To expulse all atmospheric air.

c. with immaterial obj.

1505 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* Wks. 115 Almyghty god expulsed synne. 1596 *Edw. III*, III. ii. 38 Sweet-flowering peace..Is quite abandon'd and expuls'd the land. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii.§ 7 No man need doubt that learning will expulse business. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 6 Expulse hereditary aggregates ..which may obumbrate your intellectual luminaries. [Intended as a caricature of 'Johnsonese'.]

Hence **Expu'lsed** *ppl. a.* **Expu'lsement** = EXPULSION. **Expu'lsing** *vbl. sb.*

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x. Wks. (Rtldg.) 171/2 The expulsed Apicata, finds them there. 1691 ED. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 46 The Expulsed Dragon.

1537 *Irish Acts*, 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 9 Such manors..or other hereditaments so had by disseisin or expulsement.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 The expulsyng of the Romishe Antichriste. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 87 b, No expulsing of the franke tenemente of the heyre. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 73 The expulcing of flegme. 1640 *Jrnl. Ho. Com.* II. 73 The Expulsing of the Priests and Jesuits.

Expulser (ekspʊ'lsəɹ). *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which expels or drives out; in senses of the vb. Const. *of.*

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Aa vj, The man standeth as it were in the middest betweene his mother and his wife: and so either of them hateth other, as an expulser of her selfe. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xiii. (1560) 24 b, The Science of Philosophy which Tully calleth the..expulser of vyce. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 148 Nature..stirreth up the expulser, and prouoketh it to send forth the excrements. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 424 The expulser of the Tarquins.

Expulsion (ekspʊ'lʃən). [ad. L. *expulsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expellĕre*: see EXPEL. Cf. Fr. *expulsion*.] The action of expelling, or driving out by force (a person or thing); the turning out (of a person) from an office, a society, etc. Also the fact or condition of being expelled.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxx. 22 Brenne..takyng sore to mynde his expulsion from his naturall countre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b, Somtyme foloweth thexpulsyon of yᵉ holy goost and his grace. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 90 Neyther to acquisicion of vertue nor expulsion of vyce. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 221 The total expulsion of the Spaniards. 1661 COWLEY *Adv. Exper. Philos.* Wks. 48 The perseverance in any enmity shall be punish'd by the Governors with expulsion. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 292 Such extraordinary Expulsions as had been lately used. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 336 He forgets.. his kind behaviour to me, at the time of my expulsion from the party. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 258 *note*, It..affords the first precedent of the expulsion of a member from the House of Commons. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. v. 250 The change..consists in the gradual expulsion of the air.

b. In physiological use. Formerly *spec.*; now contextual. † *Virtue of expulsion* = *expulsive virtue* (EXPULSIVE 1).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 168 (MS. A) In þe cloop þat is wiþoutforþ þere ben longe villis and þat makiþ expulcioun. *Ibid.* 194 In morphea þe vertu of expulcion is strong. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1054 A body..may nat grow by the vertue of such degestion without expulsion. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 353 The Bringing forth of Living Creatures may be Accelerated..if there be some cause from the Mothers Body of Expulsion or putting it down. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 359 Soft Liquors drank plentifully ..promote the Expulsion of the Stone Gravel. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 392 The alternate admission and expulsion of air..in Insects.

Hence **Expu'lsionist**, one who favours the expulsion of any person or persons.

1885 *Athenæum* 20 June 791/3 The 'expulsionists' were 'nowhere'! 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 3/2 All the Prince's arguments are better than those of the expulsionists.

† **Expu'lsitive**, *a. Obs. rare.* Erroneous form of next.

a 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glass* Dram. Wks. I. 68 Of the nature of ginger, 'tis expulsitive in two degrees.

Expulsive (ekspʊ'lsiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 expulsif, 5 -syfe, 6 -cive. [a. F. *expulsif, -ive*, ad. med.L. *expulsīv-us*, f. *expellĕre* to EXPEL: see EXPULSE and -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Tending or having the power to expel. Chiefly with reference to the action of drugs and medical appliances for the expulsion of morbid influences or deleterious substances from the system. Very frequent in phr. † *Expulsive faculty, virtue.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1891 The vertu expulsif..Ne may the venym voyde, ne expelle. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. in Ashm. (1652) 141 Of poysons most expulsyfe. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Other maner of byndynge is called expulsiue .. to expell and put out the mater from the botome. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 Chierurgyons must knowe..what sygnes [of the moon] be expulcive. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. viii. 70 An expulsive vulnerary potion. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 30 Cold is..Expulsive of its Contrary. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 52 In the Application of expulsive Compresses. 1803 J. KENNY *Society* 29 Duties congenial to thy gentle heart Her lessons teach, expulsive of despair. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Oct. 5/2 The enormous expulsive force of the steam in its endeavour to escape.

† 2. Subject to expulsion; hence, driven out. *rare.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. viii, Her goodly fygure I graved in my thought; Except her selfe all were expulcyfe.

† 3. Tending to repel; = REPELLENT. *Obs.*

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 225 Even ox-hides also want expulsive stuff. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 24 This little World hangeth upon the two Poles, Attractive and Expulsive.

† B. *sb.* An expulsive drug. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 235 b, The lyke neyther in the laxatives, purgatives, and expulsives is to be found.

Hence **Expu'lsiveness.**

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Expu'lsor.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. L. *expulsor*, agent-n. f. *expellĕre* to EXPULSE.] = EXPULSER.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 405 If a peple expulsede be abowte to expelle the expulsores of hit.

Expulsory (ekspʊ'lsəri), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. type **expulsōri-us*, f. *expulsor*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to expulsion; of the nature of expulsion.

1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. (1869) 123 The far longer intervals between the expulsory acts.

† **Expu'lsure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *expuls-* ppl. stem of *expellĕre* (see EXPEL) + -URE.] The action of expelling.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 339 To have infix'd it in thy breast, Ev'n to the expulsure of thy soul. 1669 COKAINE *Poems* 23 'Tis he..that sternly should advance (To the expulsure of a Soul) a Lance.

† **Expu'micate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *expūmicāre*, f. *ex-* out + *pūmic-*, *pūmex* PUMICE.] *trans.* To clean with pumice-stone; 'to purge or make clean' (Blount). Hence † **Expumica'tion,** the action of cleaning with pumice.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Expumicate.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Expumication.* So 1775 in ASH.

† **Expu'nct,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *expunct-* ppl. stem of *expungĕre*: see EXPUNGE.] *trans.* = EXPUNGE.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick.* VIII. (1639) 452 These simples be withdrawn and expuncted out of that Electuary.

Expunction (ekspʊ'ŋkʃən). [ad. L. *expunctiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expungĕre*: see next.]

1. The action of expunging; an erasure.

1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom. Forgeries & Falsific.* G iij b, That which is to be corrected, may be done with some small addition or expunction. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. Comm. (1857) 59 Of which verse his interpreters cry out for the expunction. 1768 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 249 The expunction of the L..and the substitution of the V in its stead. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 188 The omission—and .. the expunction—of names. 1823 W. ROSCOE tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* XXXVI. (1846) II. 448 *note*, The consonant in the middle of the words being..fixed upon for expunction.

† 2. A wiping out, removal. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 120 The Gospell intends the expunction of the old Image. 1660 Z. CROFTON *Fasten. St. Peter's Fetters* 64 Total expunction of such Doctrine.

Expunge (ekspʊ'ndʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *expung-ĕre* to mark for deletion (a name in a list) by points set above or below, f. *ex-* out + *pungĕre* to prick: see PUNCTURE, POINT.

The L. word was by the earlier Lat.-Eng. lexicographers taken to denote actual obliteration by pricking. The Eng. use is prob. influenced by phonetic association with *sponge*.]

1. *trans.* To strike out, blot out, erase, omit (a name or word from a list, a phrase or passage from a book or record).

1602 FULBECKE *1st. Pt. Parall.* 68 These words .. were ordered by the Court to be expunged or blotted out. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 25 Some of after-Ages..purposely expunged the Year (..the Date of this Epitaph). 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 23 ₱ 3 Having expunged the Passages which had given him offence. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 47 His office was expunged from the breviary. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Guide Eng. Lit.* Mixed Ess. 184 It is a gain to shorten it by expunging anything superfluous.

2. *fig.* To wipe out, efface, annihilate, annul, destroy, put an end to.

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1882) 13 Neither had there ever been so many cities expunged and made desolate. 1638 G. SANDYS *Job* 11 Wilt thou not .. expunge th' offence? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 ₱ 9 Reflexions of this nature have expunged all Prejudice out of my Heart. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* v. (1852) 113 The infidel argument of astronomers goes to expunge a natural perfection from the character of God. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* II. 42 We have expunged the yard, used in connection with the arm, more or less in every family.

3. † a. To strike out the name of (a person) from a book or list. *Obs.* Hence b. To get rid of, remove.

1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 303 Would I might expunge this young rich ward. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. ii. § 89 The Court was moved to expunge those Witnesses, which made most against the King. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vii. 192 To expunge God from Science.

Hence **Expu'nger,** one who expunges, or seeks to expunge. **Expu'nging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. Comm. (1857) II. 104 Which is as poorly conceited of the expungers as the rest of the places in Homer that have groaned or laughed under their castigations. 1875 N. SARGENT *Public Men* I. 339 The expungers had the numbers. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergym.*, The many alterations, additions, and expungings made by great authors. 1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (ed. 2) 38 The .. Iliad, amounting, after all curtailments and expungings, to upwards of 15,000 hexameter lines. 1846 WORCESTER, *Expunging*, blotting out, effacing.

Expungement (ekspʊ'ndʒmĕnt). *rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of expunging.

1891 *Scott. Leader* 28 Jan. 4 Yesterday's act of expungement [of resolution from House of Commons Journals].

Expurgate (e'kspʊɹgeɪt), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *expurgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *expurgāre*: see next.] = EXPURGATED.

1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* I. 19 An expurgate liturgy.

Expurgate (e'kspʊɹgeɪt, ekspʊ̄'ɹgeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *expurgāt-* ppl. stem of *expurgāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*¹) + *purgāre* to make clean.]

† 1. *trans.* To purge or clear out (something excremental). Also *absol. Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iv, That watery matter the two kidnies expurgate. 1652 WORDSWORTH *Chocolate* Introd. Verses, For though that water Expurgate 'Tis but the dregs of Chocolate.

2. a. To purify or amend (a book, etc.) by removing what is thought objectionable. b. To purge, make pure (*rare*). Also *absol.*

a. 1678 T. JONES *Rome no Mother Ch.* 64 The Church of Rome..hath..cracked her credit by..forgeing, expurgating, etc. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. xliv, Juan was taught from out the best edition Expurgated by learned men. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. vii. 117 Carefully corrected, expurgated and amended. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 209 The collection [of Sound-Words] would afford the practical means of expurgating itself. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 344 His principal object was to expurgate it from impurities.

b. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. viii. 285 *note*, It is Christianity..which has really expurgated..literature.

3. To expunge as objectionable.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXX. (1856) 257, I copy them from my scrap-book, expurgating only a little.

Hence **E'xpurgated** *ppl. a.*

1831 MACAULAY *Johnson* Ess. (1851) I. 174 What man of taste..can endure..abridgements, expurgated editions? 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* I. 17 A kind of expurgated .. copy of Voltaire.

Expurgation (ekspʊɹgē'ʃən). Also 5 -acion. [ad L. *expurgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *expurgāre*; see EXPURGATE. Cf. Fr. *expurgation*.]

† 1. The action of expurgating or cleansing from impurity (*lit.* and *fig.*); an instance of this. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 942 Thaire [bees'] dwellyng places expu[r]gacion Of every filthe aboute Aprill Calende Wol have of right. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 31 Sorts ordained onely for the expurgation or cleansing of the principall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref. a vj a, Arts and Learning want this expurgation. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. ii. ix. 138 A pure bodie; which puritie was attained by Expurgations, Washings, etc.

2. The removal from a book, etc., of that which is deemed objectionable; an instance of this.

1614 BP. HALL *Epist.* II. iii, Nothing can argue guiltines so much, as unjust expurgations. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 53 This work will ask as many more officials, to make expurgations. 1694 PEPYS *Lett.* in *Academy* 9 Aug. (1890) 110/3 Yᵒʳ politicall as well as philologicall Expurgations 1820 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 199 Sewell's History of the Quakers..has undergone a like expurgation. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 70 It seems to invite expurgation in order to establish the consistency of its contents.

3. The action of purging from imputed guilt; clearing; exculpation; after L. *expurgatio. arch.*

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, The evidence of the Duke of Rothsay in expurgation, as it was termed, of Sir John.

4. The action of purging away (impurities, etc.); *transf.* the clearing out, removal (of objectionable members of a community).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 183 The melancholly iuyce ..needes the more forcible expurgation. 1648 BP. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 190 The severe censure and expurgation of those whom the Psalmist .. calls leavened persons. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ₱ 244 A Cautery or Fontanell is not set to the expurgation of a malignant humour. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 448 The expurgation of all those members opposed to the Fronde, was advised. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 797/2 The later months of the year have ended in the expurgation of weak speculators.

† 5. *Astr.* The re-appearance of the sun after an eclipse; emersion. *Obs.*

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Eclipse*, Emersion or expurgation is the time when the luminary begins to reappear.

Expurgator (e'kspʊɹgē'təɹ, ekspʊ̄'ɹgātəɹ). [as if a. L. **expurgātor*, agent-n. f. *expurgāre*: see EXPURGATE.] One who expurgates or purifies; *esp.* one who strikes out objectionable passages from books.

1638 LD. G. DIGBY *Let. conc. Religion* (1651) 3 Eusebius.. and St. Augustine..may well be by both sides allowed an Expurgator. 1688 R. JENKINS *Hist. Exam. Councils* I. § 3 Boschornius..was one of the principal Expurgators. 1760 JORTIN *Erasm.* II. 283 The inoffensive book of Grotius.. was put amongst the Libri Prohibiti, by those Expurgators. 1811 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VI. 333 The expurgator of the book. 1861 *Life & Corr. Bacon* xix. 387 He has not merely procured Coke's dismissal..but has had himself appointed expurgator to his Reports.

Expurgatorial (ekspʊ̄ɹgătō'ɹiăl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *expurgātōri-us* (f. *expurgātor*: see prec.) + -AL.] a. Of or pertaining to an expurgator (of books). b. Tending to expurgate or clear of guilt.

1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 416 Drawing his expurgatorial pen through it. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Greece* Wks. (1863) XII. 292 Many excellent works..intercepted in their rudiments by these expurgatorial ruffians. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. v. ii. 323 Himself he exculpated by a solemn expurgatorial oath..from all participation in the deed.

†**Expurgato·rious,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = next.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 II. 78 Your Monkish Prohibitions, and expurgatorious Indexes.

Expurgatory (ekspɔ̄·ɹgătəɹi), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *expurgātōrius*: see EXPURGATE and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to expurgation; disposed or tending to expurgate or clear of impurity, guilt, etc.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. § 10.103 Expurgatory animadversions, whereby wee might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities. 1675 MARVELL *Divine in Mode* Wks. III. 22 We seem to have got an expurgatory press, though not an index. *a* 1797 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* ii. Wks. IX. 339 The party has failed in his expurgatory proof. 1821 J. BOSWELL *Shaks. Wks.* Advt. I. 8 There are some annotations .. I should gladly have omitted, but .. such an expurgatory liberty seemed to me to be going beyond the bounds of my 'limited service'.

b. *Expurgatory Index*: the list of authors and writings forbidden by the Church of Rome to be read unless they shall have been expurgated. (The Lat. *Index expurgatorius* is now commonly used.)

1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 513 Their Old Expurgatory Index .. set out by Cardinall Quiroga. 1667 POOLE *Dial. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 139 [The Church of Rome's] expurgatory Indices. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. ii. 125 No other book .. hath been permitted to escape .. their .. Expurgatory Indices.

transf. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 87 There .. should be an expurgatory index to .. Shakspeare.

Expurge (ekspɔ̄·ɹdʒ), *v.* Rare in mod. use. [a. Fr. *expurge-r*, refashioned from *espurger* = Pr. *espurgar*:—L. *expurgāre*: see EXPURGATE.]

1. *trans.* a. To cleanse, purify *from, of* (anything unclean or objectionable). b. To purge away (anything offensive). Const. *from, out of.*

a. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 178/2 Desyre .. expurged fro the dust of al worldely affeccion. 1853 Miss SHEPPARD *C. Auchester* II. 179 [It did] expurge [me] of all earthly.

b. 1542 BECON *Potation for Lent* Wks. (Parker Soc. 1843) 118 It is not enough .. to expurge and put sin out of you. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* I. 12 The pituitous excrements expurged from the head vnto the eyes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 86 [It] .. expurgeth the sharpe and cholericke humors. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 505 Melancholical humour easie to be expurged.

2. a. To EXPURGATE (a book, etc.). b. To expunge as objectionable from a book.

a. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 170 In these .. Liturgies .. some .. seeme to be corrupted and expurged. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref., Take all my Writings, as well those crude and uncorrected, as those that are thorowly expurged.

b. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 62 We may therfore expurge this pernicious and intolerable mistake. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 168 To have that passage expurg'd. 1832 H. MELVILL in *Preacher* III. 100/2 If a few portions of the Bible were expurged, it would be hard .. to prove the doctrine from the remainder.

Hence **Expu·rging** *vbl. sb. Expurging Index* = *Expurgatory Index.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1646) I. 105 They plainly confesse the expurging of the Indian Liturgie. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 The council of Trent, and the Spanish Inquisition .. perfeted those Catalogues and expurging Indexes. 1645 Bp. HALL *Peace Maker* § 20 The expurging of those [authors] of their own, whom they dare not deface.

Exputation, -pute, var. ff. EXSPUTATION, -PUTE. *Obs.*

†**Exqui·re,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *exquīrĕ-re* to search out diligently, f. *ex-* out + *quærĕre* to seek.] *trans.* To search out, seek for; to find out by searching.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* v. i, Make her name her conceald messenger .. That passeth all our studies to exquire. 1615 — *Odyss.* IV. 520 Who can the deeps of all the seas exquire. *c* 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* IV. iii. (1st fol.), How she came by it, is not yet exquired. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XI. lxxi, The soul, that beauteousnesse of Grace exquires.

†**Exqui·sed,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? f. Fr. *exquis*, pa. pple. of OF. *exquerre, esquerre*:—L. *exquīrĕre* (see prec.) + -ED[1]; or var. of *exquisite.*] = next.

1521 *Balade* in *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* (1887) 201 With termes exquised and sence retoriall.

Exquisite (e·kskwizit), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 exquisyt(e, 6–8 -it. [ad L. *exquīsīt-us*, pa. pple. of *exquīrĕre* to search out, f. *ex-* out + *quærĕre* to search, seek.]

A. *adj.*

1. Sought out, 'recherché'. †a. Of an expedient, explanation, reason: Sought out, ingeniously devised, far-fetched. Of studies: Abstruse.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 36 He schal by necessite be artid, to fynd exquisyte [*Laud MS.* requisite] meanys of getting of goods. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 299 If this exposition seeme to M. Harding ouer exquisite, or curious. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 155, I haue no exquisite reason for't, but I haue reason good enough. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 8 The English .. well understand all the most exquisite points of Navigation.

†b. Of language, expression, terms: Carefully selected; aptly chosen, choice. Hence, out of the way, uncommon; in unfavourable sense, affected, over-laboured. *Obs.*

c 1430 HENRYSON *Test. Creseide* xxxix, To here His faconde tonge, and termes exquisite. 1521 in *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* (1887) 201 Fragrant and facunde of englisshe exquisite. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 16, I thocht it nocht necessair til hef fardit .. this tracteit vitht exquisite termis, quhilkis ar nocht daly vsit. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 70 If the phrase be not exquisit, or the observation not singular. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* III. 54 Which benefit Granvel ascribed to the Dutchess, with exquisite thanks. 1698–9 MAUNDRELL *Let.* in *Journ. Jerus.* end, The most hideous Execrations: in which way these Eastern Nations have certainly the most exquisite Rhetorick of any People upon Earth.

c. Of meat, drink, etc.: Carefully chosen; choice, dainty, delicious (passing into sense 5).

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 86 The filthy desire of exquisite meates. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* C iij, In al diseases of long continuance the pacyent most vse lytle meate & exquisite. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 346 All Fish from Sea or Shore .. of Shell or fin, And exquisitest name. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 66 The Devil .. nourishes himself with the most exquisite morsels. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vii. 22 Eighteen different sorts [of wine] all exquisite in their kinds. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 10 The Propontis .. renowned for .. the most exquisite fish.

†2. Carefully ascertained or adjusted; accurate, exact. Of an action, investigation, etc.; whence of persons or agents: Careful, curious, minute. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 52 a, The meate that shall make syckenes, must not a lyttell excede the exquisite measure. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* vii. (1633) 22 It will be no hard matter to discry the falshood, wherein I would be more exquisite, were it worth my labour. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 249 The framing of the minde .. craueth exquisite consideration. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 2 In the due performance of his Tithe, he was alwaies diligent and exquisite. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 A necessitie of a more exquisite trauaile in the languages originall, wherein those Authors did write. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 26 There must be an exquisite care to place the Columnes precisely one over another. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 359 Be not over exquisite To cast the fashion of uncertain evils. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 28 A curious Mechanick's Hand must be exquisite, but his Thoughts are .. pretty much at Liberty. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. vii, Accuracy or exquisite digestion of their laws.

†b. of knowledge. *Obs.*

1564 GOLDING *Justine* 94 Takyng his iourney first into Egipt, and afterward to Babilo .. he [Pythagoras] attained to meruelous exquisite knowledge. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* Ep. (1658) 2 To make judgement sound, is required an exquisite knowledg.

†c. *Path.* [transl. Gr. ἀκριβής, rendered *exquisitus* in the Lat. versions of Galen.] Of a specified disease: Accurately so named; typical, genuine, as opposed to *spurious.* Cf. F. (*fièvre*) *exquise.*

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* V. xvi. (1639) 307 In an exquisite Erysipelas make no detraction of bloud. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 136 An exquisite differs from a bastard Tertian. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 120 An exquisite Diabetes caused by attraction of urine.

3. Carefully elaborated; brought to a high degree of perfection.

†a. Of art, workmanship, a product of art or nature: Elaborate, highly finished, excellent. Of an action or process, a state or condition: Carried to a high degree of perfection or completeness. *Obs.*; merged in 4.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 5 They se that exquisite workmanship in al their members. 1589 NASHE *Greene's Menaphon* Ded. (Arb.) 13 Manie other exquisite editions of Divinitie, turned by him [Golding] out of the French tongue. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 264 Forum Trajani, the most exquisite building of all the world. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 144 The hearbe called Rose-baie, or Oleander .. is an exquisite remedie for this disease. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* 379 They shall make an exquisite dispatch of the inhabitants. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 250 Wherein he hath done such exquisite service to the Protestant cause. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 52 All things which exquisitest Poysons breed. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 193 Everything, belonging to a vain man, is the best that is any where to be found .. his cookery is more exquisite. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. § 3 (1819) 87 Small pipes which .. might .. distribute this exquisite supply to every part of the body.

b. Of torture: Elaborately devised; hence, excruciating, intensely painful. Cf. 6.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 475 He caused [them] to be put to death with most exquisit torments. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 13 Tortures of more exquisite device. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. i. (1673) 2 Put to death with the most exquisite arts of torture.

c. Of qualities, dispositions, habits, whether good or bad: Cultivated to a high degree of intensity; consummate, extreme. Now with some notion (in the case of bad qualities, ironical) of sense 4.

1552 HULOET, Exquisite or immoderate clenlines. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xii, With exquisite malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsitie and contempt with the cup of My Affliction. 1774 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) IV. 18 His exquisite want of judgment. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. x. 465 *note*, The exquisite ignorance and stupidity of the Mysoreans in the art of war. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 54 A new religious order .. animated by intense enthusiasm and organised with exquisite skill.

†4. Of a person, etc.: Accomplished either in good or bad things; consummate, excellent, perfect. Const. *at, of, in,* also *to* with *inf. Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 44 If any .. be desyrous to be exquisyt in the frenche tong. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 59 A bishop, so exquisite in divinity, as you are. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 393 It is a creature very diligent and exquisite, both to compass, seek out and chuse the same. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 236 Regia Bander, an exquisite vilaine, murders the olde and young Moguls. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VI. 21 Captaine Campin an exquisite Enginere. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 277 His honour must .. be a most exquisite sloven. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 82 A most exquisite mechanic, and a solid, sensible man. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xv. Introd., I made her write .. to an exquisite gentleman. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxvi, 'I guessed he had some exquisite instructer', said Louis.

5. Of such consummate excellence, beauty, or perfection, as to excite intense delight or admiration. (Now the prevailing sense; in early examples a contextual use of 3, sometimes of 1 or 2.)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 38 A woman so exquisite that in some mens judgement Pigmalions image was not halfe so excellent. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 190 Jewels, Of rich, and exquisite forme. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 1 The youngest among them was a babe of exquisite beauty. *Ibid.* 51 Caused the March or Levata to be sounded .. with such exquisite melodie [etc]. 1845 L. HUNT *Stories Ital. Poets* I. 168 A lovely spot .. enamelled with flowers that surpassed the exquisitest dyes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 67 The weather was so exquisite. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxvi. 387 The Greeks found means to invest with exquisite symmetry even a .. vine leaf. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* II. 12 An exquisite adaptation of every part to the great object of the whole. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 292 As we drove, the setting sun bathed the hills in crimson .. the effect was exquisite.

6. Of pain, pleasure, etc.: Intense, acute, keen.

1644 Bp. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 105 The Spirit feels more exquisite pain without the Body .. then it could feel in the former conjunction with it. 1745 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. vi, The distresses of the vicious .. became too exquisite. 1836 SPARKS *Biog., Mather* VI. iv. 262 She was thrown into exquisite misery. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 198 It was a moment of exquisite triumph. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. iii. 320 Surgeons .. have derived the most exquisite pleasure from the operations of their profession.

7. Of the power of feeling, bodily or mental, the senses, etc.: Keenly sensitive to impressions; acutely susceptible of pain, pleasure, etc.; delicate, finely-strung.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* Ded. A ijb, One person of the exquisitest judgement. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xix. 51 They have an exquisite sense, and are pained when stones pass through them. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 508 ¶ 3 We thought him a Person of an exquisite Palate. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 19 The serpent's olfactory nerves being remarkably exquisite. 1842 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt.* Ess. (1877) I. 660 He had an exquisite ear, and performed skilfully on the flute. 1852–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 219/1 The sensibility of the eye to light is very exquisite.

8. quasi-*adv.* = EXQUISITELY.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 289/2 In perill of exquisite paynefull punyshemente. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 145 They [Guanacoes] are exceeding nimble, of an exquisite quick Sight .. and difficult to be shot.

B. *sb.* A person (usually a man) who is overnice in dress, etc.; a coxcomb, dandy, fop.

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & H.* 34 Like modern dashing Exquisites. 1830 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. App. 388 Our exquisites imitate the outside of foreign customs without discrimination. 1849 Sir J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 147 The unlucky Exquisite was degraded on the spot. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* V. 241 The foppish exquisite of the drawing-room.

†**Exquisited,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *exquīsīt-us*: see prec. and -ED[1].] Made exquisite; refined.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 367 To declare unto us .. where thys exquisited eloquence of writyng, and speaking .. was fourty yeares agoe?

Exquisitely (e·kskwizitli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an exquisite manner or degree.

†1. With delicate accuracy, exactly; carefully, minutely, thoroughly. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 163 That he .. pronounce every lettre .. curyously & exquisytly. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 23/1 Pionye kernelles .. exquisitelye pouldrede. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xliv. 270 If the certaine hour .. cannot exquisitely be knowne. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 276 Reserve them in great round boxes exquisitely shut. 1759 *Duhamel's Husb.* I. ix. (1762) 52 Till the whole mass is exquisitely mingled.

2. In a highly finished manner; with perfection of detail; elaborately, beautifully, excellently. Now with emotional sense (cf. EXQUISITE 5): With such delicate beauty or subtle perfection as to excite intense pleasure or admiration.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 29 He hath so exquysitly translated the testament. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 43 The picture of Bushop Cedda .. with .. his crosier staffe in his lefte hand exquisitelie shewed. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* (1642) 16 A Collection of certain rare Manuscripts, exquisitly written in Arabique. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVI. 272 A goblet exquisitely wrought. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. xv, The tender melancholy was exquisitely expressed by her voice and looks. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* ix. (1878) 145 A vast chain of exquisitely tinted snow-peaks.

3. In the highest degree; exceedingly. Now with emotional sense; cf. 2 and EXQUISITE 3 c, 4.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 84 Exquisitely readie and skilfull in the Latine. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 35 When the coards of a State are exquisitely tight. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc.* 92 They are exquisitely dexterous in unfolding the most intricate mysteries. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 ¶ 3 This fellow, in a dress the most exquisitely ridiculous. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) I. 151 As exquisitely fine as the rainbow. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. &*

Exp. Philos. II. xv. 139 Exquisitely minute they must be. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxix, There was something so exquisitely absurd in such a cartel of defiance. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 369 Humour of the most austere flavour, yet exquisitely delicious. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. i. 22 The roads were in such exquisitely bad condition.

4. With reference to perception or sensation: †a. With nicety or delicacy (*obs.*)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 868 We see more exquisitely with One Eye Shut than with Both Open. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 19 It is a very sagacious and exquisitely Smelling Creature. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 116 It is customary, in endeavouring to feel exquisitely, to rub the Ends of the Fingers against the tangible Object.

b. In an exquisite degree; intensely, acutely, keenly.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 891 Should..a Son not only murder his own Parents..but also Exquisitely torture them. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* Diss. i, These he punished exquisitely. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 431 A swelling.. becoming exquisitely painful. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 14 To see ten human beings..making each other exquisitely uncomfortable. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 284 A people exquisitely sensitive on points of national honour.

Exquisiteness (e·kskwizitnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being exquisite.

a. Elaborateness, high degree of finish, perfectness of detail; now usually, delicate perfection, refined and perfect beauty. †b. Scrupulous care; nicety, fastidiousness. †c. Consummate skill. d. Of pleasure or pain: Refined degree, acuteness, intensity. e. Of the senses, taste, judgement, etc.: Delicate sensibility.

a. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 18 The exquisitenesse [of their Religion consisting most] in an infinity of intricate dumb Ceremonies. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Fluidity & Firmness* II. Wks. 1744 I. 258/1 It is..difficult to procure..either glasses or marbles so much as approaching such an exquisiteness. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxii. (1860) 172 The exquisiteness of the fun. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1304/2 That dainty exquisiteness of utterance.

b. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 78 The same exquisitenes in banquitinge did from thence discend unto our time. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 370 Suetonius describes .. Augustus his hereditary exquisiteness in that particular [propriety of language]. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 377 In public life, it will be necessary to avoid the exquisiteness of an over-attention to small parts.

c. 1622 MARKHAM *Bk. War* II. v. 59 The [drummer's] exquisitenesse and skilfulnesse in his Art and Instrument.

d. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. xii. 345 The exquisiteness of his bodily temper, increasing the exquisiteness of his torment. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 775 This man unable to bear the exquisiteness of the pain, accused..Sir Gervase Clyston. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

e. 1650 [see d]. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 26 Which will try the exquisiteness both of your Glass and Eye to behold. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man.* I. ii. 115 The different Degrees of Exquisiteness in the Sense of Feeling. 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1807) 346 The Beagle..follows by the exquisiteness of its scent.

†**Exquisi·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exquīsītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exquīrĕre*: see EXQUIRE.] The action of searching out. *Proper exquisition*: self-seeking.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Wks.* 108 Seldom is eny founde fre fro þe venym of propre exquisicion.—*Imit.* I. iii, He.. labourip to be ydel in him from al maner exquisicion of propre witte.

Exquisitism (e·kskwiziti·z'm). [f. EXQUISITE *sb.* + -ISM.] The quality or character of an exquisite; dandyism, foppishness.

1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* viii, The .. prim, hedge-clipped indolence of .. national exquisitism. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 133 No well-trained husband will ever dare to ask a friend to..take pot-luck with him in these days of universal exquisitism.

†**Exquisiti·tious,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *exquīsīt-* ppl. stem of *exquīrĕre* (see EXQUISITE) + -ITIOUS.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Exquisititious*, not natural, but procured by art. 1775 in ASH.

†**Exqui·sitive,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Tending to search out; bent on searching out; curious. 1818 in TODD.

Exquisitively (ekskwi·zitivli), *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] = EXQUISITELY.

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xxiv. (1700) 145 How exquisitively the several Parts of Scripture are fitted to the several Times..and Occurrences. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iv, Leonardo..cut exquisitively in wood. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxvi, The white, exquisitively-shaped..arm of the lady. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iv. 103 She had an organisation exquisitively sensitive to beauty in painting.

†**Exqui·sitiveness.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = EXQUISITENESS.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. i. 75 If this specimen of Slawkenbergius's tales, and the exquisitiveness of his moral, should please the world.

†**Exsanguina·lity.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. EXSANGUINE + -ALITY.] Bloodlessness.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 192 Appear'd as a pale statue of exanguinality.

Exsanguinate (eksˌsæ·ŋgwine·lt), *v.* [f. L. *exsanguināt-* ppl. stem of *exsanguināre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *sanguin-em*, *sanguis* blood.] *trans.* To drain of blood.

1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1887) 37 He had been so nearly exsanguinated that his recovery was necessarily slow. 1863 KITTO & ALEXANDER *Cycl. Biblical Lit.* I. 31/2 They should be..duly exsanguinated.

Hence **Exsa·nguinated** *ppl. a.*

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 550 She appeared exsanguinated, and very feeble. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 161 The exsanguinated animals..revived.

Exsanguine (eksˌsæ·ŋgwin), *a.* Also 7 exan-. [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + L. *sanguin-*, *sanguis* blood: cf. SANGUINE.] Bloodless, wanting blood; anæmic.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Exanguine aquaticks. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 301 Very delicate exsanguine chlorotic habits. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 422/2 Those who have suffered large losses of blood remain exsanguine for many months. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 102 Blood is admitted freely to the comparatively exsanguine parts.

fig. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 88 Nothing but exsanguine feeble exility of Spirit. *a* 1834 LAMB *Let. to Barton* (L.), Such versicles exsanguine and pithless, yield neither pleasure nor profit. 1872 DASENT *Three to One* II. 259 A poor exsanguine ghost of its former self.

Exsanguineous (e·ksˌsæŋgwi·nĭəs), *a. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 exanguinious. [f. as prec. + -EOUS.] Bloodless.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 58 These puny automata, and exsanguineous pieces of Nature. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XX, Those inferior and exsanguineous animals. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. II. 53 The Ancients divided animals into those with blood and..those without ..These latter..were named..exsanguineous.

Exsanguinity (eksˌsæŋgwi·nĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The state of being without blood or the proper amount of it; bloodlessness; anæmia.

1844 in HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Exsanguinous (eksˌsæ·ŋgwinəs), *a.* Also 7–8 exanguinous. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = next.

1692–1732 COLES, *Exanguinous.* 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Exsanguinous.* 1889 H. F. WOOD *Eng. Rue Cain* vii. 104 The exsanguinous visage of M. Renaud.

Hence **Exsa·nguinousness,** the quality of being without blood.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

Exsanguious, -eous (eksˌsæ·ŋgwiəs), *a.* Also 7–9 exan-. [f. L. *exsangu-is* bloodless (f. *ex-* out + *sanguis* blood) + -IOUS, -EOUS.] Bloodless.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 The ayre was a sufficient maintenance for these exanguious [*printed* exauguious] parts. 1776 COSTA *Conchology* 3 All shell animals are exanguious. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* I. 1 The lowest embracing animals which in his view were..exsangueous or provided with a colourless fluid instead of blood.

†**Exsa·nguous,** *a. Obs.* In 7–8 exanguous. [f. L. *exsangu-is* bloodless + -OUS.] = prec.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 560 Worms, as also Snails, Sows, and other exanguous Animals. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Exanguous.*

†**Exsa·tiate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *exsatiāt-* ppl. stem of *exsatiāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *satiāre* to satisfy, SATIATE.] *trans.* to satiate or satisfy thoroughly.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 159 Whose prides and pleasures, thirteene millions of yeerely revenew..is not able to exsatiate.

†**Exsa·turate,** *v. Obs.*—° In 7–8 exaturate. [f. L. *exsaturāt-* ppl. stem of *exsaturāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *saturāre* to fill: see SATURATE.] *trans.* To fill completely (with food); to satiate. Also *fig.* Hence †**Exsatura·tion.**

1623–6 in COCKERAM. 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Exaturate*, to fill an hungry stomach, to satisfie a greedy mind. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1658–78 PHILLIPS, *Exaturation*, a satiating. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Exaturation.*

Exschew, obs. form of ESCHEW *v.*

Exscind (eksi·nd), *v.* Also 7, 9 *erron.* excind. [f. L. *exscind-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *scindĕre* to cut.] *trans.* To cut out, excise. *lit.* and *fig.* In early use: † To cut off, destroy (a nation, etc.).

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 21 If an aliquot part of every landlord's rent were excinded or retrenched. 1785 D. LOW *Chiropodologia* 133 He exscinded the remainder with a pair of scissors. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 184 From whose proofs the said phrases were fraudulently exscinded. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Hebrew Poetry* (1873) 288 The Christian man will not attempt to exscind the irascible emotions, but he will strive to master them.

Hence **Exsci·nded** *ppl. a.* **Exsci·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 405 The exscinding.. of the Amorites. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 63 God with his exscinding Sword in Hand. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 488 We are not now inquiring into the legitimacy..of any of the exscinded sciences. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exscinded*, term applied to a part from the extremity of which an angular notch has been cut out.

Exscreation, var. of EXCREATION.

†**Exscri·be,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 excribe. [ad. L. *exscrīb-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *scrībĕre* to write.] *trans.* To copy or write out; to transcribe.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 661 As Aelianus in his ninth Book and thirty nine Chapter, word for word hath exscribed out of Aristotle. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 351 Demetrius caused it to be fairely exscribed. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 19 Clerks or Secretaries..exscribing..Particulars of or for it. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Hence **Exscri·bed** *ppl. a.* = ESCRIBED. †**Exscri·ber,** one who writes out, a copyist. †**Exscri·bing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1612 DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 20 A Councell in France ..punished with Excommunication the excribing, reading, or having that booke. *a* 1631 — *Ess.* (1651) 128 Some other exscriber..reformed it deformly since his [St. Luke's] writing. 1677 CARY *Chronology* II. I. I. iii. 99 This Canon hath gone abroad..very imperfect, occasioned at first by Heedless Exscribers. 1879 SALMON *Conic Sect.* 127 The equation of one of the exscribed circles.

†**Exscript.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exscrīpt-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *exscrībĕre*: see prec.] A copy, written extract.

1609 DAVIES *Holy Rood* (Grosart 1876) 13 Ah, might it please Thy dread exuperance To write th' excript thereof in humble hearts. 1677 CARY *Chronology* II. I. I. i. 90 The Variety of Copies or Exscripts. 1775 in ASH.

†**Exscri·ption.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as if ad. L. **exscriptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exscrībĕre*: see EXSCRIBE.] The action of transcribing; in quot. *concr.* = prec.

1637 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 211 The poore man is abused by some wag that fits him with these Exscriptions.

†**Exscu·lp,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6, 8 exculp. [ad. L. *exsculp-ĕre* to dig or cut out, f. *ex-* out + *sculpĕre* to cut, carve: see SCULPTOR.] *trans.* To cut out, hollow out by cutting.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 20 In all others [of the Vertebræ] exculped out one ech side round. 1767 BRYAN FAUSSETT *Invent. Sepulchr.* App. 214 On one side is exculpt a word which we cannot yet make out.

†**Exscu·lption.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *exsculptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exsculpĕre*: see prec.] A carving or chiselling out.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 315 That excavation was performed, by incision or exsculption.

Exscutellate (eksˌskiū·tĕle·lt), *a. Ent.* [f. Ex- 2 (4) + SCUTELLUM + -ATE[2].] Without, or apparently without, a scutellum: said of certain insects.

1848 in MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* Gloss. App.

Exsect (ekse·kt), *v.* Also 7 exect. [f. L. *exsect-* ppl. stem of *exsecāre*, f. *ex-* out + *secāre* to cut.] *trans.* To cut out. Also *fig.*

1641 J. JOHNSON *Acad. Love* 96 Our courtly Dames study onely to exect or cut off their thread bare curtesans. 1672 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* vii. (ed. 2) 18 Were it not for the effusion of blood .. which would necessarily follow an exection, the Liver might..be exected. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 51 Part of which [Tumour] had been exsected. 1800 E. DARWIN *Phytologia* xv. § 5. 430 Exsect the exuberant growth. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 691 The ham, exsected from Westphalian hog.

Hence **Exse·cted** *ppl. a.*

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 595, I caused the..exsected piece to be put into a .. Receiver. 1880 BLACKIE in *Contemp. Rev.* 289 The exsected books of the Iliad.

Exsectile (ekse·ktil, -əil). [f. L. *exsect-* ppl. stem of *exsecāre* (see prec.) + -ILE.] Capable of being cut out.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 88 The [Coral] polyps .. consist of a globular portion which is fixed, and of a free exsectile cylindrical portion terminated by a mouth.

Exsection (ekse·kʃən). Chiefly *Surg.* Also 8 exection. [ad. L. *exsectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exsecāre*: see EXSECT.] The action of cutting out or away; an instance of this.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iv. 174 Instrumentes of exsection. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 155 Exsection .. is the cutting out of part of the Combs. 1671 BOYLE *Usefulness Nat. Philos.* (1772) II. v. xii, The exsection of the spleen. 1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. 151 The heart of a viper or frog will renew its contractions..for many minutes of time after its exsection from the body. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exsection*, a cutting out.

b. *concr.* A 'cutting'.

1812 COLERIDGE in Southey *Omniana* I. 316 An exsection, from the Kingston Mercantile Advertiser.

Exsene: see EYE-SENE.

†**Exse·nsed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. EX- + SENSE + -ED[1].] Out of his senses.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 74 Exsensed..and only a man of Phantasie.

Exsert (eksˌsə·ɹt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *exsert-us*, pa. pple. of *exserĕre* to EXSERT.] = EXSERTED.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* vii. (1848) 115 Lamellæ even and not exsert. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 231 Sænuris Hoffmeister. Upper lip exsert, spoon-shaped.

Exsert (eksˌsə·ɹt), *v.* [f. L. *exsert-*: see the variant EXERT.] *trans.* †a. = EXERT *v.* 2. b. (chiefly *Biol.*) To thrust forth or out, protrude.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 111. Their Poyson..exserts not its noxiousness, till after some time. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 692/1 The body is exserted through the brachial slit. 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 53 Whilst examining some pollen-grains on a damp surface, I saw the tubes exserted.

Exserted (eksˌsə·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a. Biol.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Stretched forth or out; thrust out from (or as from) a sheath, projecting beyond the surrounding parts. *Exserted sting*, etc.: one that cannot be drawn within the body.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 95 One with a concealed sting and .. another..with a very long exserted one. 1826 *Ibid.* (1828) IV. xliv. 223 One of those Ichneumons that have an exserted ovipositor. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 67 Stamens long, exserted.

Exsertile (eksˌsə·ɹtil), *a. Biol.* [a. F. *exsertile*, f. L. type **exsertilis*, f. *exserĕre*: see EXSERT and -ILE.] Capable of being exserted.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 340 Ovipositor articu-

lated, interior, exsertile, and terminated in a sharp point. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 990/1 In some instances we find long, exsertile .. organs. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* iii. 99 The tongue is elongate, forked, and exsertile.

Exsertion (eksˌsə·ɹʃən). [as if ad. L. **exsertiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exserĕre* to EXSERT. Cf. EXERTION.] The action of exserting or protruding; the state or fact of being exserted.

Exsi·bilate, *v. rare.* In 7 exib-, pa. pple. exsibilat. [f. L. *exsībilāt-* ppl. stem of *exsībilāre*, f. *ex-* out + *sībilāre* to hiss: see SIBILANT.] *trans.* To hiss off the stage.

1601 BP. BARLOW *Defence* 6 Cardinal Allen hath long since exibilated this rash illation. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremon.* III. iv. 58 He is to be ignominiously exsibilat. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Exsibilation (eksˌsibilēɪ·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *exsībilāre*: see prec.] The action of hissing off the stage; ignominious rejection. Also *fig.*

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xix, So many ages of exsibilation. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Orac.* Wks. VIII. 184 *note*, The brief exsibilation from the stage by the stern Roman of all Greek testimony.

Exsiccant (eksi·kănt), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *exsiccānt-em*, pr. pple. of *exsiccāre*: see EXSICCATE *v.*]

A. *adj.* Drying, having the power or quality of drying up.

1657 RUMSEY *Org. Salutis* Ep. Ded. (1659) 18 The exsiccant quality it hath to dry up the crudities of the stomach. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VI. v. 422 Some dry or exsiccant Medicine. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1832 in WEBSTER.

B. *sb.* An exsiccant drug or medicine.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* IV. iv. 296, I caused his knee to be fomented with Discutients and Exsiccants.

† **Exsiccate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 exiccat, 7 exc-, exsiccat, 8 exiccate. [ad. L. *exsiccāt-* pa. pple. of *exsiccāre*: see next.] Dried, dried up.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 61 So that the preuy passage be left exiccat and Drye. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 53 They were not ulcerous, exsiccate or impostumated. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 42 The heated and exsiccate Air. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) II. 747 O let me..think The fountains of thy eyes are exiccate. *fig.* 1622 J. ABERNETHY *Chr. Treat. Phys. Soul* vi. 81 So in the spirituall hardnesse, the liquor of grace, of light, and of reason is exciccat.

Exsiccate (e·ksikeɪt, eksi·keɪt), *v.* Also 6 exc-, exiccate, 7–8 exiccate. [f. ppl. stem of L. *ex(s)iccāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *siccus* dry.]

1. *trans.* To dry, make dry, absorb or remove all moisture from; to drain (a spring) dry; to dry up (moisture).

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 56 Let her auoyde such thynges the which shold exiccat..her. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 11 These ij vnguentes are excellent in exciccating ericipelas. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vi. 171 Bodies ..that have been exsiccated into Mummy. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 87 The Spring near the Church .. has been sometimes exsiccated. 1707 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* VII. i. (1708) 228 Heats and Droughts .. exsiccate and waste the moisture and vegetative Nature of the Earth. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 327 This dissolution being exsiccated grew liquid on exposure to air.

absol. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 67 Cortex Guaiaci hath the same vertue..but exsiccateth much more. 1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* 209 Ayre exsiccates & drawes to itself.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To dry up, lose all moisture.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 321 'Tis a question worth while, adds he, how they can exsiccate.

Hence **Exsiccated** *ppl. a.*, **Exsiccating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 106 They are of a more exiccating nature. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 68 The exsiccated powder..ascends not unto the Loadstone. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 3 By the heat of the Sun, or exsiccating power of the Air. 1799 G. SMITH *Labor.* I. 427 Throw common exsiccated salt in it. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ix, That exsiccated..organism.

Exsiccation (eksikēɪ·ʃən). Forms: 6 exsiccatione, 7 exiccation, exsiccasion, 7– exsiccation. [ad. L. *exsiccātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exsiccāre*: see EXSICCATE *v.* Cf. Fr. *exsiccation.*] The action of drying what is moist; complete removal or absorption of moisture; thoroughly dried condition, absolute dryness.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 10/2 Exsiccatione of the Rheumes. 1614 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 478 Som also think it causeth exsiccation (As of the Bloud) of Seed of generation. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 23 Let wine be moderately vsed, that neither..exiccation, or drunkennesse follow. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 95 For exsiccation of wounds. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 467 Neither is an absolute degree of exsiccation in any wise necessary. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 324 The exsiccation of the pond in St. James's Park. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 202 The aërial current..arrives in a state of complete exsiccation at Peru.

Exsiccative (e·ksikeɪtiv, eksˌsi·kătiv), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 exsiccatif, 6–7 exiccative, (6 excicatiue), 7–8 exs-(exss-)iccative. [ad. med.L. *exsiccatīvus*, f. L. *exsiccāre*: see EXSICCATE. Cf. Fr. *exsiccatif* (Cotgr.).]

A. *adj.* Tending to make dry or to produce dryness, having the power or quality of drying up.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 87 A medycine mundyficatyff & exsiccatif. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 55 Vertue, alteratiue, resoluative, and excicatiue. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 378* Zopissa .. is more efficaciously exsiccative. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. *sb.* An exsiccative medicine or substance.

1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 28 a, I will giue you the difference of exiccatiues, or drying Simples. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 24 If too moist, apply Exsiccatives. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 355/2 Incrustatives and exsiccatives, as myrrh, aloes.

Exsiccator (e·ksikeɪtəɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *exsiccāre*: see EXSICCATE.] (See quots.)

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 47 Such an apparatus..is called an Exsiccator. 1882 — *Dict. Chem.*, *Exsiccator*, a drying apparatus, consisting of an enclosed space containing substances which rapidly absorb moisture, such as oil of vitriol, dry chloride of calcium, etc.

† **Exsi·cce,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *exsicc-āre.*] = EXSICCATE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 264 The juice..is exsicced, formed into lumps, and preserved.

Exsolution: see EXOLUTION.

Exspect, obs. form of EXPECT.

Exspiration, obs. form of EXPIRATION.

† **Exspoi·l,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 expoyl. [ad. L. *exspoliāre* (see next) after SPOIL *v.*] *trans.* To despoil.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 208 b, Spoylynge hym of his pray..expoylyng the princes and potestates of hell.

† **Exspolia·tion.** *Obs.* In 7 expoliation. [ad. L. *ex(s)poliātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)poliāre* to spoil, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *spoliāre* to strip, f. *spolium* spoil.] The action of spoiling; the stripping (a person) of his clothes or of his spoil; a stripping off or removal.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xxxii, A cruel expoliation begins that violence..merciless soldiers..strip thee naked. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ▼ 205 A subitaneous expoliation of the powers. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* I. ii. 6 The Expoliation of Accidents.

† **Exspuate,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 exp-. [f. L. *exspu-ĕre* to spit out + -ATE[2].] Spit out, ejected.

1604 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* II. Plays 1873 II. 204 A poor and expuate humour of the Court.

Exspuition (ekspiuˌi·ʃən). Also 7–9 expuition. [ad. L. *exspuitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exspuĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *spuĕre* to spit. Cf. F. *exspuition.*] The action of spitting out from the mouth. Const. *of.* Also *transf.* and *concr.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 122 Whose office was .. the potation of the same aliment, expuition, and locution. 1759 DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 527 That these hæmorrhages were from the pulmonary artery .. appears from the sudden exspuition. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1147/2 A sort of expuition.

† **Exsputa·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 exputation. [f. L. *ex(s)pūt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)puĕre* (see prec.) + -ATION.] The action of spitting out.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 710 It cures..the exputation of virulent humours through the mouth.

† **Exspu·te,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 8 expute. [f. L. *exspūt-* ppl. stem of *exspuĕre*: see EXSPUITION.] *trans.* To spit out.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1705) 198, I spit Blood, and exputed a viscous tough Matter.

Exsputory (ekspiū·təri), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *exspūt-* (see prec.) + -ORY.] *lit.* and *fig.* That is spit out or ejected.

1784 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* 20 Nov., I cannot immediately recollect the exsputory lines.

† **Exsquamate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7–8 exsquammate. [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + L. *squām-a* scale + -ATE[3].] *intr.* Of a bone, etc.: To scale off or come off in scales; to desquamate, exfoliate.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIII. 394 Bones must exsquammate and be taken out, when they are corrupt.

Exstancy, var. of EXTANCY, *Obs.*

Exstant, obs. form of EXTANT.

Exstatic, -al, obs. ff. ECSTATIC, -AL.

Exsteme, obs. form of ESTEEM.

1507 *May & June* 201 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 128, I exsteme verely Euery man of them was the more redy.

† **Exstercorate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7–8 extercorate. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *exstercorāre*, f. *ex-* out + *stercor-*, *stercus* dung.]

a. *trans.* To eject as dung. b. *intr.* To carry out dung. Hence **Exstercora·tion.**

1609 DAVIES *Holy Rood* (Grosart 1876) 20 Shall euer Flesh Extercorate her filth Thee to annoy? 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Extercorate*, to carry forth dung. 1692–1732 COLES, *Exstercorate.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Extercoration.*

† **Exsti·ll,** *v. Obs.* In 7–9 extill. [ad. L. *exstill-āre*, f. *ex-* out + *stillāre* to drop, f. *stilla* a drop.] a. *intr.* To drop or trickle out; to come out in drops. b. *trans.* To send out in drops; to exude.

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* (1668) 30 Sweat, extilling from the pores of her snow-white skin. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 379* That which extills first, is more fluid and humid. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 233 Out of this aperture will extill a limpid and clear water. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 40 A yellowish..juice extilled. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestr.* IV. 145 Myrtle and balsam rich extilling gum.

† **Exstilla·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7 extillation. [n. of action f. L. *exstillāre*: see prec.] The action of dropping out or falling down in drops.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 57 Sundry cohobations and extillations. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* III. i. 64 They seemed ..to be made by an..Exstillation of some petrifying juices out of the rocky Earth.

† **Exstillati·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *exstillāt-* ppl. stem of *exstillāre* (see EXSTILL) + -ITIOUS.] That drops or trickles out.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 680 Extillatitious liquor.

† **Exsti·mulate,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 extimulate. [f. L. *exstimulāt-* ppl. stem of *exstimulāre*, f. *ex-* + *stimulāre*: see STIMULATE.] *trans.* To stimulate to activity (organs or faculties); to provoke (appetites or desires); to spur on, incite (persons). Const. *to.*

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xx. 425 The Sunne .. extimulateth all creatures to the acte of propagation. 1672 H. STUBBE *Justif. Dutch War* 33 The King..extimulated by Ambition. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. xv. (1686) 32 It serves..to exstimulate the Guts.

absol. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. vii. 353 Opium .. is conceived to extimulate unto venery.

† **Exstimula·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7 extim-. [n. of action f. *exstimulāre* (see prec. and -ATION).] Stimulation, incitement; stimulating property.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 842 The Aire..maketh Things insipid, and without any Extimulation. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 118 To allay the boiling extimulations of their own, rarely of others lusts. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 229 Repentance doth exhibit..all the..instigations, extimulations, that should make God propense to favour. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exsti·mulatory,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 extimulatory. [f. L. *exstimulāt-* ppl. stem of *exstimulāre* (see EXSTIMULATE) + -ORY.] Tending to stimulate; of stimulating nature.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 120 God's messages..are not..extimulatory, instigatory, and impulsory.

Exstipulate (eksˌsti·piŭlĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + L. *stipul-a* stalk (see STIPULE) + -ATE[2].] Having no stipules.

[1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Exstipulatus.*] 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 53 Shrubs with alternate..exstipulate leaves. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 128 When the stipules are absent, it is exstipulate.

Exstirpation, obs. form of EXTIRPATION.

Exstraught, var. of EXTRAUGHT, *Obs.*

Exstrophy (e·kstrŏfi). *Path.* Also extrophy. [mod. ad. assumed Gr. **ἐκστροφία*, f. *ἐκ-*, *ἐξ-* out (see Ex- *pref.*[2]) + *στροφ-* ablaut-form of the root of *στρέφ-ειν* to turn. Cf. Fr. *exstrophie.* The proper spelling according to the analogy of Gr. derivatives would be *ecstrophy.*] A turning inside out of a part; *esp.* a congenital malformation in which the bladder appears to be turned inside out.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 391/1 Extrophy of the bladder. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 642 A case of exstrophy of the bladder.

† **Exstru·ct,** *v. Obs.* Also 7–8 extruct. [f. L. *ex(s)truct-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)truĕre*, f. *ex-* + *struĕre* to pile up, build.] *trans.* To build or pile up.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 122 In the abbey of Glastonburie was exstructed for Arthur a magnificent sepulchre. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 216 It is expedient that we extruct a Shop for the student in the Pharmaceutical Art. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Hence † **Exstru·cted** *ppl. a.*

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 161 Those fair extructed loads Of carved stone. *a* 1763 BYROM *Remarks Horace* II. iii. xvii, These high extructed spires.

† **Exstru·ction.** *Obs.* In 7 extruction. [ad. L. *ex(s)tructiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)truĕre*: see prec.] The action of building up.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xxvi, The order of extruction. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 57 The honour of it's Extruction. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 228 We meet .. not so much as with the least pieces of broken Crags, of the Extruction of the Danes. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† **Exstru·ctive,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 extructive. [f. L. *ex(s)truct-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)truĕre* (see EXSTRUCT) + -IVE.] Tending to build up.

1580 FULKE *Answ. Fraring's Declar.* 41 Papistry is both affirmative and extructive of al wickednes. 1818 in TODD. 1832 in WEBSTER.

† **Exstru·ctor.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ In 8 extructor. [a. L. *ex(s)tructor*, agent-n. f. *ex(s)truĕre*: see EXSTRUCT.] One who builds up, a builder.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

† **Exsuccate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *exsuccāt-* ppl. stem of *exsuccāre* (*ex(s)ūcāre*) to deprive of juice, f. *exsuccus*: see EXSUCCOUS.] *trans.* To deprive of juice; to suck dry.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 207 Your distemper, your exsiccating, and your exsuccating yourselves.

† **Exsucca·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [n. of action f. L. *exsuccāre*: see prec.] The action of driving off juice.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 416 The Cassava Root..by Exsuccation and Baking alone, proves..wholesome.

Exsuccous (eksˌsŭ·kəs), *a.* Also in 7 exuccous. [f. L. *exsucc-us* without juice, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *succus* (*sūcus*) juice + -OUS.] Without juice, sapless. Also *fig.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 99 That which is brought exuccous and dry unto us. 1672 — *Lett. Friend* xv. (1881) 138 Most Men expected to find a consumed Kell .. in this exuccous corps. 1818 *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 235 A hard, dry, 'exsuccous' style of writing. 1821 *Blackw.*

Mag. X. 561 The clouds hung like exsuccous sponges in the sky.

Exsuction (eksʊ·kʃən). Also 7 exuction. [n. of action f. L. *exsūgĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *sūgĕre* to suck. Cf. SUCTION.] The action of sucking out, *esp.* the drawing out (air) by an air-pump.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 5 The exsuction of Air. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 8 *footn.*, In the Air-pump .. [some] Animals .. die in less than half a Minute, counting from the very first Exsuction. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Exsudate, obs. form of EXUDATE.

Exsufflate, *v. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. L. *exsufflāt-* ppl. stem of *exsufflāre*, f. *ex-* out + *sufflāre* to blow up, f. *sub-* up + *flāre* to blow.] *trans.* To blow out, blow away, also *spec.*: see EXSUFFLATION 2.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 44 Volatil salts .. being exufflated to the heart produce syncopees. 1884 E. B. TYLOR in *Science* IV. 547 The exorcising such a demon is practised by white men as a religious rite, even including the act of exsufflating it, or blowing it away.

†**Exsuffla·tion.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *exsufflātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exsufflāre*: see prec. Cf. Fr. *exsufflation.*]

1. The action of blowing out; an instance of it.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 310 Let not with lesse diligence the superfluities of the nose by exsufflation. *a* 1626 BACON *Physiol. Rem.* Wks. 1727 VII. 209 It will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of exsufflation, without vapouring. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xvi. 124 Such offensive Ebullitions and Exufflations. 1775 in ASH.

b. *concr.* That which is snuffled up.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 45 Those .. exufflations crowding into the sphere of the cranium do create most dreadful Head-akes.

2. *Eccl.* The action of blowing, performed by the priest upon a child or grown person at baptism, by way of exorcising the devil, or by the person baptized in token of renouncing the devil.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 17 By yᵉ exsuflacyon yᵗ the preest doth upon yᵉ chylde. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. xxiv. 371 The right order of exorcisme..requireth that exsufflation..be doone toward the west. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 267 The exorcisms and exsufflations made by the priest on persons to be baptized. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 103 The old Mumbo Jumbo of 'unchristianizing the Legislature' must not be consigned to the eternal limbo..without a parting exsufflation.

†**Exsu·ffle,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *exsufflāre*: see EXSUFFLATE.] *trans.* To breathe upon (see prec. 2).

1610 HOLLAND tr. *Camden's Brit.* I. 768 They..were .. exorcised, and exsuffled with sundry ceremonies.

†**Exsu·fflicate,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 exuf-flicate. [app. an arbitrary formation on EXSUFFLATE. Hanmer 1744 proposed to read *exsuffolate*, from It. *suffolare* 'to whistle, to bizze, to whizze' (Florio); this was adopted by some later editors.] ? Puffed up, inflated, 'windy'.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 182 Such exsufflicate, and blow'd Surmises.

†**Exsu·ffolate,** *a. Obs.* (See prec.)

1744 HANMER *Shaks. Othello* III. iii. [see EXSUFFLICATE]. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) II. 301 Solacing his Joy..with proud speech exsuffolate and fell.

†**Exsu·perable,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ Also exuperable. [ad. L. *ex(s)uperābilis*, f. *ex(s)uperāre*: see EXSUPERATE and -ABLE.] That may be surpassed, excelled, or conquered.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence †**Exsu·perableness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Exuperableness.*

†**Exsu·perance.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 **exuperance.** [a. F. *exsuperance* (Montaigne), ad. L. *ex(s)uperantia*, n. of state f. *ex(s)uperant-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)uperāre*: see EXSUPERATE.] The condition or fact of exceeding; superabundance, excess.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1256 The excesse of Nete and Mese by arithmeticall proportion, sheweth the exuperances in equall partie. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 428 Until the like exsuperance of bloud come unto the same place again. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* x. § 8. 83 The exuperance of the density of A to water is 10 degrees. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 85 Nor will his attributes admit of expressions above their own exuperances.

†b. As a title of honour. *Obs.*

1609 [see EXSCRIPT].

c. *concr.* That which is in excess; that which towers above other things. Const. *of.*

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. Comm. 86 Simplicitie is sole ..Prince and Ex-Superance of all things that have being.

†**Exsuperancy.** *Obs.* In 7 exup-. [ad. L. *ex(s)uperantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] = prec.

1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 117 The Exuperancy of the Light in the other parts. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* I. iv. 19 That over-plus and exuperancie of Manna.

†**Exsu·perant,** *a. Obs.* In 7–8 exuperant. [ad. L. *ex(s)uperant-em*, pr. pple. of *exsuperāre*: see next.] Excessive, superabundant.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 285 Exuperant ill wil. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VIII. (1639) 455 The great exuperant heat. 1727–31 BAILEY vol. II, *Exuperant.*

†**Exsu·perate,** *v. Obs.* Also 8 exuperate. [f. L. *ex(s)uperāt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)uperāre*, f. *ex-* + *superāre* to rise above, f. *super* above.]

1. *trans.* To overtop, surpass, excel; to overcome.

1559 W. E[LDERTON] *Pangs of Love* (Percy Soc.) I. 28 Good lady, let no wilfulnesse Exuperate your bewtie, then, To slaye the hertes, that yeld and crave. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 56 Yet hath she [Fortune] wrought nothing which exsuperateth .. these in our dayes. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* IV. v. (1639) 228 It may exuperate and overcome the rottennesse. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 230 Nectar ..exuperates all your Wines. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

2. *intr.* (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, To abound, *exuperate.*

†**Exsupera·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7–8 exuperation. [ad. L. *ex(s)uperātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)uperāre*: see prec.] The action of surpassing or exceeding (due limits); exaggeration.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* A iij b, *Hyperbole*, Exuperation. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Exsurge (eksɪsʊ·ɹdʒ). Also 6 exurge. [ad. L. *ex(s)urg-ĕre*, f. *ex-* + *surgĕre* (*surrigĕre*) to rise.] *intr.* To rise up, start out.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 25 A certaine roughnes, whence springeth and exurgeth a valiaunt long Muscle. 1868 WHITMAN *Chants Democratic* Poems 109 All doctrines ..exsurge from you.

†**Exsu·rgence.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ In 7 exurg-. [f. L. *ex(s)urgentem*: see next and -ENCE.] The action of rising or coming into view.

a 1691 BAXTER cited by WORCESTER 1846, *Exurgence.*

Exsurgent (eksɪsʊ·ɹdʒĕnt), *a.* In 7 exurgent. [ad. L. *ex(s)urgent-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)urgĕre*: see EXSURGE.] †a. Arising, emerging. b. Rising up above the rest.

a. 1619 FAVOUR *Antiquit. Triumphing* 536 Determining exurgent controuersies in a Synod.

b. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 404 The centre of the cells exsurgent.

†**Exsu·scitate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6–8 exuscitate. [f. L. *ex(s)uscitāt-* ppl. stem of *ex-(s)uscitāre*, f. *ex-* + *suscitāre* to raise, rouse, awaken.] *trans.* To rouse up, awaken.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 65 Slepe after meate..is thought ..to stir up and exuscitate the powers. 1623 COCKERAM, *Exuscitate*, to wake up out of sleep. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

†**Exsu·scita·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also 8 exus-. [ad. L. *ex(s)uscitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)uscitāre*: see prec.] The action of rousing up.

1692 H. HALLYWELL *Excell. Mor. Virtue* 54 Virtue is..an exsuscitation and raising up of .. Intellectual Principles. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

‖**Exta** (e·kstă). [L. *exta* in same sense.] See quot. 1884; *spec.* (*Antiq.*) the entrails of a victim from which auguries were taken by soothsayers.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* (1665) 23 Diviners by the Smoke, the Exta, the Incense on the Altar. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 152 None of the 'exta', however favourable they might have been, were of the slightest avail. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Exta*, the viscera of the chest, originally. Also, occasionally used for the abdominal viscera, especially the bowels.

†**Extable.** = *Acceptable* (Hal.). (?)

1545 LISLE *to Hen. VIII* in *St. Papers* (1830) I. 815 Suche news..as shalbe extable unto the same.

Extacie, -cy, obs. ff. ECSTASY.

†**Exta·int,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. OF. *extaint*, pa. pple. of *ex-*, *estaindre* (Fr. *éteindre*):—L. *exstinguĕre*: see EXTINGUISH.] *trans.* To extinguish.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XII. 4927 Pes, þat we proffer our pouer to extaint.

†**E·xtance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ex(s)tantia*, n. of state f. *ex(s)tant-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)tāre*: see EXTANT.] Emergence.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 127 He ..who hath in his intellect the ideal existences of things, and entities before their extances.

†**E·xtancy.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] The fact, quality, or state of standing out or being protuberant; also *concr.* a protuberance.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXV. (1658) 284 When water falleth out of the skie, it hath all the little corners or extancies of its body grated off by the air. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 107 One may express to the eye .. the relievo or extancie of objects. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 36 The little Exstancies by their Figure resisted a little the Motion of our Finger. 1689 EVELYN *Let.* 12 Aug. in *Mem.* (1889) III. 441 The filing, sharpnes, and due extancie [*printed* extanic], varnish, & other markes necessary to be critically skill'd in.

Extant (e·kstænt, ekstæ·nt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 extaunt, (7 extent), 7–8 exstant, 5– extant. [ad. L. *ex(s)tant-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)tāre* to stand forth, be prominent, be visible, exist, f. *ex-* out + *stāre* to stand. Cf. Fr. *extant.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Standing out or above any surface; projecting, protruding, protuberant. *arch.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynd* 110 After that the parte extante or the knot of the nauyll is fallen, etc. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule vi. § 30 An image..contains .. all sorts of representations, flat or extant. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 166 The Plug was extant above the orifice of the vessel. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 205 In St. Paul's it is extant out of the wall. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 174 Neck and barb observing from the flesh Extant. 1814 CARY *Dante* XII. 116. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* (1843) I. I. vii. 126 Its naked body half extant from the coarse blanket.

2. Standing forth to view; in early use, with phrase *Extant to the sight, to be seen*: prominent, conspicuous, manifest. Now *arch. rare.*

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F v The same booke is ordered, extant to be seene. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 155 There are yet extant to the eie, the ruined walles of an auncient fortification. 1627 F. E *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 21 Old Quarrels are ript up, to make his spleen more extant. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 95. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. xii. 278 The truth should be visibly extant.

†3. Existing so as to be publicly seen, found, or got at; accessible, get-at-able. *Obs.*

1555 *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* To Rdr., Whose bokes..were not of long extant, yet at the last beyng found at Athenes, have [etc.]. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* Civ, He .. may with the assistance of the Constable seise all the Bread extant at the Bakers house.

4. In existence; existing. †Of time: Present. *arch.* †Of a fashion, etc.: In vogue, current.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 18 b, Among so manifold miserable afflictions of the Jewes..they [the tables of God's covenant] remained still safe and extant. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 191 Other matters not extant in the booke of the Termes. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 280 The alienation made before the condition were extant or accomplished. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 106 Look how many heresies are extant in the church. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 168 In this extant moment. 1618 WITHER *Motto*, '*Nec Curo*' (1633) 545 The fashions that last extant be. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 126 There is not an Arminian, a Pelagian this day extant. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 ¶ 1 The most proper Form of Words that were ever extant in any.. Language. 1822 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II. vii. 152 If routes and reviews had been extant in Shakespeare's time. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 229 A religious community..everywhere extant. 1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 10 Cromwell, Vane, and their companions were extant.

b. Continuing to exist; that has escaped the ravages of time, still existing.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 462 b, In the same Church is extaunt the Altar whereupon he prayd. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 57, I say, there are few of his works extant; and in those which are extant, he shews no gall against the popes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 191 She leapes into .. fire, which leaves nothing extant save fame and ashes. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1745-6, None of his letters during those years are extant. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. iv, The Roman temple, extant in the time of Geoffry of Monmouth. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 384 These fossils do not differ more from the extant types. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. 7 The only extant British account is that of the monk Gildas.

†B. *sb.* a. An extant copy (cf. EXTAT). b. *pl.* Remains. *Obs.*

1592 tr. *Julius on Rev.* xi. 7 There is an extant of that matter written by the same Boniface. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Poor Cavalier* 40 Now Peace be with thy Dust..For the next motion to a Calm..Will thy poor Extants into peices tear.

Extascie, -ase, -asie, -asy, obs. ff. ECSTASY.

†**E·xtat.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [subst. use of L. *ex-(s)tat* it stands forth, 3rd pers. sing. pres. t. of *exstāre* (see EXTANT).] ? A recorded example.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 124 There is no such Extat of any Generall Councell.

Extatic, -al, obs. ff. ECSTATIC, -AL.

Exteame, obs. form of ESTEEM.

Extemporal (ekste·mpŏrăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *extemporāl-is* arising out of the moment, f. *ex tempore*: see EXTEMPORE. Cf. TEMPORAL.]

1. Done, said, or conceived on the spur of the moment; not premeditated or studied beforehand; impromptu; off-hand.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 14 Extemporall *extemporalis.* 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 225 Hir maiesties extemporall oration. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. vi, Aduizing you to..extemporall execution. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxiv. 492 He .. makes a difficulty how the people can joyne thir hearts to extemporal prayers. 1753 *Adventurer* No. 81 An extemporal poem in praise of the city. 1836 J. KEBLE *Sermons* viii. Postscript (1848), The light extemporal way in which many reject it. 1857 DE QUINCEY *R. Bentley* Wks. VII. 114 Bentley sat down and wrote extemporal emendations on three hundred and twenty-three passages in the Fragments.

†b. Of a person: Speaking, able or given to speak, extempore. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. v. 31 b, An affect of an extemporall Rhetor. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 189 Assist me some extemporall god of Rime. 1596 *Edw. III*, IV. iv. 60 He cannot pray without the book; I think him no divine extemporal. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* 15 Sept. 67 Those Preachers ..are not ignorant, vnlearned, extemporall men. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 742/1 Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be extemporal.

†c. Of faculty or habit: Pertaining to, or concerned with, extempore speech or action. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 7 M. Lewins extemporal faculti is better then M. Becons is. *a* 1605 STOW in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 228 He had a wondrous, plentiful, pleasant, extemporal wit. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig. Wotton.* (1685) 67 The Judging must flow from an extemporal Habit. 1642 BP. DURHAM *Presentment of Schismatic* 24 Their extemporall faculty wᶜʰ they bragge of.

†2. Made for the occasion. *Obs.*

1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XX. ii, Having now erected an extemporall throne.

Hence †**Exte·mporally** *adv.*, in an extemporal manner; impromptu. †**Exte·mporalness,** the quality of being extemporal; the faculty of speaking extempore.

1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 55 A fewe delicate poeticall devises of Mr. G. H. extemporally written by him.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 836 She .. sings extemporally a wofull dittie. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 694 Hee..[is called] Eloquent..especially if hee bee ready even to extemporalness. 1674 A. G. *Quest. conc. Oath of Alleg.* 31 Any other remedy than what true Reason .. will extemporally dictate in such an occasion.

† **Extemporality.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *extemporāl-itas*: see -ITY.] Extemporariness; the faculty of extemporaneous speaking.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

† **Extempora·nean,** *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -AN.] = next.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. 9 Those other faults of Barbarisme, Doricke dialecte, extemporanean stile. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 184 He was accounted .. a ready or extemporanean speaker.

Extemporaneous (ekste:mpŏrē·nĭəs), *a.* [f. late L. *extemporāne-us* (in some texts of Quintilian for *extemporālis*; f. *ex tempore*: see EXTEMPORE) + -OUS. Cf. F. *extemporané*.]

1. Not premeditated or studied, off-hand, extempore; *esp.* of discourse, prayer, etc. Rarely of a person: Speaking extempore; also, inclined to promptness of action.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1673 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* Wks. IV. 54 If it happen (as it often will in extemporaneous discourse) that a philosopher be not rightly understood. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 124 This cannot be done in extemporaneous effusions; and therefore there must be forms premeditated. 1812 *Religionism* 60 Extemporaneous pulpiteers, your text Prepare. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 418 He seldom utters an extemporaneous word. His habit is to have every thing written, to the very letter. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. x. 230 Ladies of an extemporaneous turn of mind. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 159 There might be a revised liturgy which should not exclude extemporaneous prayer. 1863 ROBINSON in *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 416 Extemporaneous preaching is..best adapted to interest and amuse the hearers.

2. Made for the occasion, hastily erected or prepared. Of a medicine: Needing to be prepared at the time of prescription; opposed to *officinal*. So *extemporaneous practice*.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Water Germander*, [It is] somewhat strange, that it is not oftner met with in extemporaneous Practise. 1727 *Ibid.* s. v. *Cup Moss*, Mosses .. have never obtain'd officinal or extemporaneous prescription. 1754 WARBURTON *Ld. Bolingbroke's Philos.* ii. (1756) 72 His famous book .. taken as an extemporaneous cordial, .. to support himself under his frequent paroxysms. 1830 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLII. 99 This extemporaneous architecture was soon completed. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 61 He directed his servants to furnish an extemporaneous supper.

Hence **Extempora·neously** *adv.*, in an extemporaneous manner. **Extempora·neousness**, the quality of being extemporaneous.

1764 HARMER *Observ.* IV. v. 212 The extemporaneousness of them [Eastern songs]. 1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 525 Any proper tincture .. may be extemporaneously joined. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. li. 415 The barometer thus extemporaneously made, will be nearly as perfect .. as before. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 66 Questions which it were worse than folly to treat extemporaneously. 1891 *Spectator* 28 Feb. 308/1 Insufficient preparation, and all the other evils which are briefly comprehended in the description of extemporaneousness.

† **Exte·mporany,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. late L. *extemporāne-us*: see prec.] = prec.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 397 Sometimes extemporany, sometimes premeditated.

Extemporary (ekste·mpŏrări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EXTEMPORE *a.* + -ARY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Unpremeditated; *esp.* of prayer, discourse, composition, etc.; = EXTEMPORE *a.* 2. Occas. of a speaker; † formerly also of the ability to speak.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 42 The seruice said in our parish-churches is as good a seruice to God as the extemporary deuotions in your parlours. 1648-9 *Eikon. Bas.* 78 Those men who gloried in their extemporary vein and fluency. 1684 WINSTANLEY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 400 Queen Elizabeth coming into a Grammar-School made this extemporary Verse. 1849 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 244, I have never known a truly extemporary preacher. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vi. 157 Cardinal de Retz .. described himself in an extemporary Latin sentence. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* II. ii. 27 Italy appears at all times to have produced extemporary poets.

quasi-*adv.* 1629 N. C[ARPENTER] *Achitophel* 38 David's prayer..proceeded from him extemporary.

† b. *nonce-use.*

1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 33. 78, I believe they [the Angels] have an extemporary knowledge.

† **2.** Arising at the moment, occasional, casual; sudden, unexpected. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xxiv. (1840) 46 Being no slip of an extemporary passion, but a studied and premeditated act. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm. on Matt.* xi. 30 Wks. IV. 480 The most extemporary view of the commands of the decalogue. 1672 SHADWELL *Miser* IV, Extemporary love is most commonly as hypocritical as extemporary prayer. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 94 ¶ 4 A calm delight, such as..is yet easily quitted for some extemporary joy.

3. Made for, or suggested by the occasion; hastily built, framed, prepared, or provided; makeshift; = EXTEMPORE *a.* 3.

1631 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. of Mindes* I. 199 They.. constitute one common and extemporary home. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 349/2 As soon as he landed, they..rear'd an extemporary Altar before him. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 153 Such Plants..are easily prepar'd for an Extemporary Collation. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 117 The system of extemporary government..fell into fragments. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 581 Such elaborate dramatic personages were not extemporary creations thrown off in the heat of the pen. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 146 A sty even more extemporary than the shanties.

† **B.** *sb.* An extemporary speech or action; an impromptu. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 9 His extemporaries were often better than his præmeditations. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 52 Extemporaries are the gentile feats of a good discerning.

Hence † **Extempora·rian,** one who speaks extempore; one who maintains the propriety of speaking extempore. **Exte·mporarily** *adv.*, in an extemporary manner; without premeditation. **Exte·mporariness**, extemporary quality.

1680 G. HICKES *Spirit Popery* 45 Either the Church of England, or the People called Quakers are in the right, and Extemporarians, not Inspired, certainly in the Wrong. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. vi. (1713) 108, I have answered as well as I could thus extemporarily. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Demosth. 1st Olynthiac* Wks. 1775 IX. 238 Extemporarily, and without premeditation. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 400 Extemporarily adapting means to ends. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 245 You endeavour thereby, to impugne extemporariness, multiplicity, and variety of words, in Prayer.

† **Exte·mporate,** *a. Obs.* [f. EXTEMPORE *adv.* + -ATE².] **a.** Done or produced extempore; **b.** = EXTEMPORAL.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 104 In an extemporate humor he made this sonnet. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 4 To my first Paper I could never have answer (save to the extemporate writing before at our meeting). 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 37 Prayers, both prepared and extemporate have been ordinarily used. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Ephes. v. 19 It would be mad Work for a Congregation to sing extemporate Songs.

Extempore (eksɪte·mpŏri), *adv. a.* and *sb.* [a. L. phrase *ex tempore* lit. 'out of the time'.]

A. *adv.*

1. At the moment, without premeditation or preparation; at first sight; off-hand. Now usually with reference to speech, composition, or musical performance. *To speak extempore* in present use often merely means to speak without notes, or without reading from manuscript. *To pray extempore* is opposed to using a set form of prayer.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* (Arb.) 32 Yea and extempore will he dities compose. 1588 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Pr.* 175 Afterward .. he .. began to preach *extempore*. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 29 A speedie .. drinke which trauailers may make for themselves (ex tempore) when they are distressed for want of good Beer. 1642 P. RUPERT *Declaration* 2 Noblemen..could then fight so valiantly ex tempore. *a* 1688 BUNYAN *Wks.* II. 677 It is at this day wonderful common, for men to pray Ex-tempore..To pray by a Book .. is now out of fashion. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 140, I don't like a Man that can hate at first Sight, and kill Extempore. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* 11 June, [The tackle and pullies]..being easily..applied ex tempore as occasion requires. 1756 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xcviii. IV. 81, I wrote, extempore, on the back of the song, some stanzas, that went perfectly well to the tune. 1837 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 72 He proposes to speak these lectures extempore. *a* 1845 HOOD *Open Question* ix, He played extempore as well As certain wild Itinerants on Sunday. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxxvi. 289 The right expedient seemed to flash upon his mind extempore. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 209, I always preach extempore.

† **2.** On the instant; at once; immediately. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 65 You shall see me cast a figure for him extempore. 1604 *Meeting Gallants at Ordinarie* 22 The body must be removed .. extempore: it would affect all the Ayre round about else. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* Pref., I'd yeeld extempore my breath.

† **3.** *To live extempore*: to live 'from hand to mouth'. *Obs.*

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 146 When a man lives not ex tempore, but premeditates. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* iii. (1739) 47 To live extempore without any Regard to the future. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 58 There are too many in the world..who seem to live extempore..being immersed only in present matters.

B. *adj.*

1. Arising out of the moment; casual, occasional; sudden, unprepared for. Now only of personal actions (cf. 2).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xiv. (1840) 267 It was .. an extempore water, flowing from the snow which melted on hills. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. ii. (1713) 174 It was but a flash, an extempore motion. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Wks.* IV. 50 To make the salvation of an immortal soul, such a slight, extempore business. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 240 Shall we .. leap plumb into the jaws of extempore death? 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 150 He was somewhat subject to extempore bursts of passion. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 228 Markham's extempore championship of the twelve tribes.

2. Of a discourse, etc.: Composed, spoken, performed, or acted at the moment, without premeditation or preparation. Now usually understood to mean: Without the assistance of notes, or without reading.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Leges Convivales* Wks. (Rtldg.) 727 Let no poetaster command Another extempore verses to make. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* Preamb., There is in many, an excellent gift of extempore vocal Prayer. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Paraphr. 1 Cor.* xiv. *note* Wks. 1714 III. 199 Their singing..was of extempore hymns by the impulse of the Spirit. 1756 CIBBER *Apol.* (ed. 4) II. 112 Extempore farces or dialogues continued till they were displaced by the exhibition of the mysteries. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 54 Voluntaries..continue to be always extempore productions. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1839) I. xx. 301 To be present at extempore prayer, is to hear prayers. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 292 The boy .. acted an extempore part of his own invention. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iii. 141 His [Dr. Arnold's] power of extempore translation into English.

b. Of speakers, performers.

1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 226/2 This accomplished extempore actor. 1886 *Beeton's Complete Orator* II. 122 Tillotson failed altogether as an extempore preacher.

3. Contrived for the occasion, makeshift.

1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. on Parables* I. 7 To .. have an extempore superficial religion. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. xxi, Dinner dressed by the housemaid with extempore spits, saucepans etc. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 347 A sort of mixed and extempore judicatory. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 176 John lay on an extempore sofa.

† **C.** *sb.* Extempore composition, speech, or performance; an impromptu, improvisation. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. A poet! I will challenge him my selfe presently, at ex tempore. 1610 *Histrio-m.* I. 127 *Post.* We can all sing and say, And so (with practise) soone may learn to play. *Inc.* True, could our action answer your extempore. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 6 July, W. H. and I did sing extempores. 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 312 Anagrams..and ex Tempores are all their own. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 410 The extempore, the extempore on the Flys, or you shan't have your Passage for nothing. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. Interl. at end, ii, Such may hither secret stray, To labour an extempore. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 49 A specimen of Mr. Pratt's extempore.

† **Exte·mpore,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. prec.] *trans.* = EXTEMPORIZE.

1771 SMOLLET *Humph. Cl.* III. 3 Oct., A loud laugh .. he could at all times extempore.

† **Extemporean,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [? f. EXTEMPORE + -AN; but perh. mispr. for *extemporanean*, which Burton uses elsewhere.] Extemporaneous.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1651) 12 It was first written..in an extemporean stile.

Extemporist (ekste·mpŏrist). *rare*—¹. [f. EXTEMPOR-E *adv.* + -IST.] One who is given to extemporize.

1812 *Religionism* 60 Extemporists.

Extemporization (ekste:mpŏrəizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of speaking, or of composing and executing music, extempore; improvisation; an extempore performance.

1860 WORCESTER cites *Athenæum*. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 4 For three-quarters of an hour last Sunday, I was obliged to listen to Mr. Y.'s extemporization. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* xxi. 164 A conversation must necessarily imply a certain amount of extemporization on the part of both.

Extemporize (ekste·mpŏrəiz), *v.* [f. EXTEMPOR-E *adv.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To speak extempore. Also, to compose and perform music off-hand; to improvise.

a 1717 [see EXTEMPORIZING *vbl. sb.*]. 1775 in ASH. 1883 A. PHELPS *Eng. Style* vii. 109 Preachers are prone either to extemporize always or to write always. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 13/2, I resolved on a certain Sunday night to extemporize.

2. *trans.* To compose on the spur of the moment; to compose and utter off-hand.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxxiii, He..could himself extemporise some stanzas. 1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 12 The plain, simple Scottish writer, who .. ex-temporised the contents of this book. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* v. 238 Their successors were obliged to leave half of the dialogue to be extemporised.

3. To produce or get up on the spur of the moment; to invent for the occasion.

1858 *Times* 9 Nov., Gunners..cannot be extemporized. 1864 *Ibid.* 24 Dec., The Federals .. extemporized a Budget exactly as they extemporized an army. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 43 The Amœba .. when it has met with a nutritive particle, extemporises a stomach for its reception. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 197 The canoes which he had extemporised. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vii. 159 It was his [Bolingbroke's] special glory to extemporize statesmanship without sacrificing pleasure.

Hence **Exte·mporized** *ppl. a.*, in senses of the verb. **Exte·mporizer**, one who speaks or composes extempore. **Exte·mporizing** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* and *ppl. a.*

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 61 It was an extemporized allegory. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 211 The extemporized jurisprudence of a later age. 1812 *Religionism* 62 Th'extemporizer's art who knows, Than pray had rather hear him blow his nose. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 47 Matter to sustain The staggering extemporizer's pain. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. 159 The Extemporizing faculty is never more out of its Element, than in the Pulpit. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 56 The cursory eyes of a temporizing and extemporizing licenser. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 499/2 Extemporizing machine, an invention for printing the notes of an extemporaneous performance, by means of mechanism connected with the keyboard of a pianoforte or organ.

† **Exte·mpory,** *adv.* and *a. Obs.* [Anglicized form of EXTEMPORE.] = EXTEMPORE.

1623 COCKERAM II, Out of Hand, *Extempory*. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 30 Some being for extempory prayers, but none to my knowledge for extempory pollicy. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 351 Whereunto they extempory made him very prudent and well advised answers. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 27 His Knife (which for a piece of extempory Service he

always wore about him). 1775 M. GUTHRIE in *G. Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 118 Celebrating our activity..with extempory Song.

Hence † **Exte·mporiness.**

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

Extend (ekste·nd), *v.* Also 5 estend. [ME. *extenden*, ad. L. *extendĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *tendĕre* to stretch. The form *estend* is through Fr. *estendre*.]

I. To stretch out.

1. *trans.* To stretch forcibly, strain.

† a. To stretch or pull out (anything) to its full size; to strain (nerves); to hold or maintain in a stretched condition. Also, to train (a vine); after L. *extendere vitem*. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 140 In landes drie and hoote noo vyne extende. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 255 b, He was extended & strayned on y^e^ crosse. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 246/1 Her wrinckles bee extended and stretched out. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 6 It [Asse's milk] extending the skinn, making it tender and removing wrinkles. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* v. 438 To reach Phæacia all thy nerves extend. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 83 Quadrilateral sails are extended by yards.

b. *Manege.* (See quot.).

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *To extend* (a Horse) signifies to make him go large. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/1 Considering..what his [the horse's] stride is when really extended.

† c. To strain the capacity of, distend (a vessel, etc.). Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Mirr.* I. iv. B iij b, Of alle goodes they extende them & discorde fro god. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xxxv. 53 Men and women .. muste reade oftentimes lowde..extendyng out the wyndepype. *a* 1642 Jos. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 99 No man should extend himself beyond the latitude of his own calling. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 299 The Saint felt his Vessel full extended in every Part. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 19 Fair swans, extend your dying throats.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* To expand; to become distended.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifry* 18 Some Authors alledge, that the Womb grows thinner, others that it grows thicker in uterine Gestation, as it extends.

2. In weaker sense: To straighten out, place at full length; to lay out (the body, limbs, etc.) in a horizontal position. † Also *intr.* for *refl.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 363 Flemer of feendes, out of him and here On which thy lymes feithfully extenden, Me kepe. 1624 DONNE *Devotions* 61 If those pieces were extended and stretched out in Man. *a* 1729 CONGREVE *Lament. Hecuba* in Chalmers X. 276 Hector's Corps extended on a Bier. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 174 A limb is flexed, when it is bent; extended, when it is straightened out. 1888 HATCH *Hibbert Lect.* (1890) III. 74 When it was said 'The government shall be upon his shoulder,' it was meant that Christ should be extended on the cross.

b. To write out at full length; *esp.* to transcribe (shorthand notes) in longhand; to expand (graphical contractions). Also, to write out (a legal instrument) in proper form (now chiefly *Sc.*).

a 1639 WOTTON *Reliquiæ* (1672) 89 The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others..would appear a thankless office. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxiii, We will take Instrument formally and authentically extended. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 334 'Takin down the conversation in heeroglyphics, and at hame, extendin your notes.' 1874 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* Pref. 8 The Surtees Society has always adhered to the plan of 'extending' contractions. 1882 OGILVIE, *To extend a deed*, to make a fair copy of a deed on paper, parchment, or the like, for signature; to engross a deed. [Scotch.]

c. Comm. *To extend an invoice*, etc.: to calculate and 'carry out' the amount of each line contained in it. (Cf. branch III.)

3. To stretch, draw (*e.g.* a cord, a line of troops) in a specified direction, or so as to reach to a certain point. In Practical Geometry, etc.: To open out (a pair of compasses); also *absol.*

1624 GUNTER *Descr. Crosse-staffe* I. vi. 20 Extend the compasses from the diuisor to 1, the same extent shall reach from the diuidend to the quotient. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* I. 587 Some extend the Wall, some build the Citadel. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 343 Then removing the string the space of 15 degrees in the Quadrant, and extending it to the Equator on the Cieling. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 55 ₱ 5 His Troops are extended from Exilles to Mount Genevre. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 170 Colonel Sandys.. extends himself to the left..and began to form his men. 1794 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 64 Extend from radius or 90° to the course 5 points on the line of sines.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To stretch or continue for a specified distance; to reach, be continuous, to or towards a certain point of space or time.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 73 Thens departeth an arme like a fresshe water, And estendeth it toward the eest. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondsyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 9 An hepe of snowe So hye extendynge our steple is more lowe. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* VII. (1570) 193 So much ground as his campe did conteyne, extendyng in compasse lx. furlonges. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 160 To Lacedemon did my Land extend. 1662 GRAUNT *Observ. Bills Mortal.* (1665) 116 No greater than that unto which the voice of a Preacher of a middling Lungs can easily extend. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 265 Arches widen, and long iles extend. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 183 The Shore extends itself a great Way into the Sea. 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 169 The point and division on which the whole are to form will be named; the whole will extend from it. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 Neustria..extended from the Meuse almost to the present southern limits of France. 1872 E. SPAULDING in Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 90 The Blue Lead .. extends through the county parallel to the main range. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Feb. 5/2 The strike has extended over 22 weeks.

fig. 1552 HULOET, Extende to, or be as much worth as his word, *suppeto.*

† c. To be directed *to* an object; to tend. Also, to belong, pertain. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C v, He trauayled..too..serche what extended to the arte of Nygromanycye. 1580 BARET *Alv.* E 492 To Extend to: to touch a thing, *pertineo.* 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 49 Anger is no sinne, so that .. the ende whether it extendeth be vertuous. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vi. § 1 No light of nature extendeth to declare the will and true worship of God.

4. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong; to continue to a greater distance; to push forward in space.

1569 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 351, I take some heed not to extend my sleeve beyond my arm. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 18 Let the earth be extracted, and plants cannot extend themselves. 1854 *Act* 17–8 *Vict.* c. clxxxvi. (*title*), An Act to enable the Portsmouth Railway Company..to extend their..Line from Godalming to Shalford.

b. To prolong in duration.

1580 BARET *Alv.* E 492 Is extended to this time. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 57 If much you note him You shall offend him, and extend his Passion; Feed, and regard him not. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* vii. (1640) 62 If I extend this Sermon, if you extend your Devotion, or your Patience, beyond the ordinary time. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 18 To Helen's bed the Gods alone assign Hermione t' extend the regal line. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 349 The season may be extended. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Heraldry* Introd. 14 It is the labour..of vanity to extend the term of this ideal longevity.

c. To carry to a further point of completeness.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii. 196 This advantage hath enabled them to extend their discoveries much farther. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 118 Machinery might be extended to the utmost perfection.

5. To spread out in area; to make to cover a certain space; † to open out (something furled up).

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 148 You may .. extend a Tent over it, to keep out Rain. 1730 A. GORDON tr. *Maffei's Amphith.* 349 An Awning was extended over the Amphitheatre. 1767 FRANKLIN *Lett.* (1833) 107 Men .. carry umbrellas in their hands, which they extend in case of rain.

b. *Metaph.* Used in *passive* with generalized sense: To possess 'extension' or spatial magnitude.

1666 [see EXTENDED *ppl. a.* 4]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. (1695) 48 'Tis..as intelligible to say, that a body is extended without parts, as that any thing thinks without being conscious of it. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I. 96 The mind, say they, while you sustain To hold her station in the brain; You grant, at least she is extended. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvii, 'I know not'..'how to conceive anything without extension; what is extended must have parts'. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 460/2 It is usual to consider it [a body] as extended only in length, breadth, and thickness. 1862 [see EXTENDED *ppl. a.* 4].

c. *intr.* To cover an area; to stretch out in various directions. Of immaterial things: To have a certain range or scope.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxi. 181 This [heaven] is that gyueth to vs his colour blew, the whiche estendeth aboue thayer. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 28 The parliament, which I knowledge to be of great strengthe in matters whereunto it extendethe. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VI. 97 All the purple plains that wide extend. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. § 3 The commandment extendeth more over the wills of men, and not only over their deeds and services. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 514 Some ancient Oak, whose Arms extend In ample Breadth. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884 Rtldg.) 113 These Robberies extended chiefly to Wearing-Cloths. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 162 Moral obligations can extend no further than to natural possibilities. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 88 Thou art he whose goodness extendeth to all men. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 70 Its commerce extended from China to Europe.

6. *trans.* To widen, enlarge (boundaries); to enlarge the area of. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* E 492 To extend the bounds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 177 My Song to flow'ry Gardens might extend. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. 40 First westward and northward .. the Aryans extended. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's Head* 3 The way in which this inn had gone on extending.

b. To widen the range, scope, area of application of (a law, operation, dominion, state of things, etc.); to enlarge the scope or meaning of (a word).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* x. i. 177 *Onen..* is extended to the interpretation of dreames. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 21 Yet do we not so far extend the law of reason. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 62 You do extend These thoughts of horror further than you shall Finde cause in Cæsar. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 40/1 Crœsus wondered to see their Plenty extended to the very Beasts. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 103 ₱ 13 To strengthen and extend his Sight by a Glass. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. xv. 302 We are taught to extend our prayers beyond our own private necessities. 1853 O. GORDON in *Report, etc. on Recomm. Oxf. Univ. Comm.* 196, I have nothing to say about the fourth mode suggested of extending the University. 1854 H. SPENCER *Genesis of Science* Ess. (1858) 162 The invention of the barometer enabled men to extend the principles of mechanics to the atmosphere.

refl. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 11 The fashion extended itself among the courtiers. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xix. 207 The reputation of Newton had been gradually extending itself on the continent.

† c. *refl.* To give oneself space; to dilate, enlarge on a subject. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 41, I forbear to extend myself in any further relation upon this subject. 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 242 He extended himself eloquently and largely upon this subject.

† 7. To magnify in representation; to exaggerate. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy Soc.) 143, I can nothing extende the goodlines Of her temple. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 25, *Second Gent.* You speake him farre. *First Gent.* I do extend him (Sir) within himselfe.

II. To stretch forth, hold out.

8. To stretch forth (the arm or hand). Cf. 2. Also, to hold out, put forward (a staff, etc.).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 72, I extend my hand to him thus. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 87 That they [vines] may the more extend their branches in length. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* I. 683 See..his old Sire his helpless Hand extend. 1788 COWPER *Dog & Water Lily* v, With cane extended far. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 56 It is necessary to parry with the arm a little extended. 1822 M. A. KELTY *Osmond* I. 51 Extending his hand, he took her's. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 244 The strong arm of the Government could be extended out to protect them.

9. To hold out, accord, grant (kindness, indulgence) *to, towards* a person; to offer (advice). † Formerly also, to display (malice), inflict (vengeance), issue (a legal process) *against, upon.*

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gou.* (1544) 59 a, He .. extended a more stately facion than purteyned to his degree. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 16 Such as are in unfained miserie .. to whom charitie ought to be extended. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 3 He extendeth vengeance vpon the wicked. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* 256 Since thou hast malice to bestowe, extende it vpon Ahab. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 65 Towards himselfe..We must extend our notice. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cix. 12 Let there be none to extend mercy unto him. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 11 To all she smiles extends. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 68 You should extend to me the same..indulgence. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 687 You..begged that some allowance might be extended to you.

b. *U. S. To extend a call* (to a pastorate). Cf. CALL *sb.* 6 g.

1887 *Troy Daily Times* 5 Nov., Plymouth Church has decided to extend a call to the Rev. Charles A. Berry.

c. *Law.* To present (a protest).

1889 [see EXTENDED 5]. *Mod.* 'A captain of a merchant vessel, in case of loss or average, *extends* his protest. So does a notary when he has to protest a bill of exchange.' (H. H. Gibbs.)

III. To value, assess. [Of somewhat obscure origin; perh. derived inversely from EXTENT, and thus etymologically = 'to ascertain the extent of'; perh. with notion of setting down at length: cf. 2 b, c.]

10. To assess, value; *esp.* in *Law*: To value (lands, etc.).

[1292 BRITTON III. vii. § 4 Maunderoms al viscounte..qe par chevalers et autres bones gentz..face estendre totes les terres.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 202 Now wille kyng R. alle his lond extende, Merschalle & stiward þerfor about dos sende. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., It is necessarye to be knowen, howe all these maners..shulde be extended, surueyed..and valued in euery parte. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 41 That which was within the bayliwicke..himselfe caused to be extended by parcels, and at the end he put the summe of the value. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 242/1 *Extend*, to value the lands, etc., of one bound by a statute, who has forfeited his bond, at such an indifferent rate, as by the yearly rent, the creditor may in time be paid his debt.

11. *Law.* To take possession of by a writ of extent; to seize upon (land, etc.) in satisfaction for a debt; to levy upon.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 82 Our goods are not spoiled..our lands extended, our bodies imprisoned. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* V. i, When This manor is extended to my use, You'll speak in an humbler key. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 45 The land is to be extended for a yearely value, to satisfie the debt. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 331 A use could not be extended by writ of *elegit*, or other legal process, for the debts of *cestuy que use*. 1798 Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 76 Whether a life estate could be extended. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 56 If he releases all his right to the land, yet he may extend it afterwards. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

b. *transf.* To seize upon, take possession of, by force.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 105 Labienus .. Hath with his Parthian Force Extended Asia. 1610 TOFTE *Honour's Acad.* 31 For where the publique good is extended, not any man there should seeke his owne particular quiet. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 436 The law .. Will soon extend her for your bride.

† c. *intr.* with *upon*: To levy upon. *Obs. rare.*

1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 11, I haue extended vpon aunciente landes in the Countrie for the breach of couenauntes.

¶ Erron. used for ATTEND.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 239/1 Prayeng god..that he wold gyue hym grace that he myght estende to the helthe of his neyghbours.

Hence **Exte·nding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EXTEND; also an instance of this. **Exte·nding** *ppl. a.*, that extends; that is expanding, spreading out, or becoming larger.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The whiche [veins] after the braunches..and the extending by the arme are diuersified. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*

Wks. (1711) 107 For the amplifying and extending of the Christian religion. 1760 J. Woolman *Jrnl.* vii. 95 Through the gracious extendings of Divine help. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 12 Warm with the ardor of an extending and exalted religion. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Feb. 1/1 A profitable and extending business in these goods. *Mod. Furnisher's Price-list*, An extending Dining Table.

Extendable, obs. form of Extendible.

†**Exte·ndant,** *a. Obs.* [f. Extend + -ant[2].] **a.** *Sc.* Amounting *to*. **b.** *Her.* Having the wings expanded; = Displayed.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 111 He sende ane riche present extendant til thre scoir of thousandis peces of gold. 1825 Berry *Encycl. Herald.*, *Extendant*, or Displayed, laid open in full aspect. 1851 in Ogilvie; and in later Dicts.

Extended (ekste·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed[1].]

1. Stretched out to the full. Of troops, etc.: Spread out.

1552 Huloet, Extended in breadth or length, *porrectus*. 1625 Markham *Souldiers Accid.* 14 Marching in an extended Battayle. 1629 Chapman *Juvenal* 251 The length of his extended limbs. 1778 Earl Pembroke *Mil. Equit.* 62, I mean by the extended that trot in which the horse trots out without retaining himself, being quite straight. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 127 We rode along in an extended line. 1864 Col. McMurdo in *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept., Extended order simply means skirmishing order.

b. Of an arm, spear, etc.: Outstretched.

1703 Pope *Thebais* 723 The youth surround her with extended spears.

†**c.** Of a passion: Strained, intensified. Of the voice: Strained. *Obs.*

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. 164 Anger..and other extended Self-Passions. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 109 And as loud as his utmost extended voice would admit.

2. Drawn out in length in space or time; continued, prolonged.

c 1450 Burgh *Secrees* (E. E. T. S.) 2591 Eeyen longe, and extendid visage, Signe be of malice and Envye. 1737 Pope *Imit. Hor.* IV. i. 42 Thee, drest in Fancy's airy beam, Absent I follow thro' th' extended Dream. 1786 Gilpin *Mts. & Lakes* II. 8 The vale of Lorton is of the extended kind, running a considerable way between mountains. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* iii, The coast was one extended sheepwalk. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 818/2 *Extended-letter* (*Printing*), one having a face broader than usual with a letter of its height.

†**b.** *Extended proportionality* : = *Continued proportional*: see Continued 4 a. *Obs.*

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* v. def. xx. 136.

3. Enlarged in area; wide-spread, extensive.

1710 Pope *Windsor For.* 315 Here .. Edward sleeps: Whom not th' extended Albion could contain. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 196 The river Curuan, boasting much gold and clear extended plains of grass.

b. Enlarged in comprehension or scope; having a large scope, extensive.

1700 Dryden *Fables* Ded., That your power of doing generous..actions may be as extended as your will. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 6 The introduction of such a fourth name..must render the use of Pliocene in its original extended sense impossible. 1882 Cussans *Handbk. Heraldry* Introd. 15 Its scope and influence are far more extended.

4. Having or possessing the quality of extension. See Extension 7 b.

1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 3 A Substance extended, divisible and impenetrable. 1710 J. Clarke *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* I. vii. (1729) 25 A Surveyor of Land conceives at first Sight, that a Field is extended. 1785 Reid *Int. Powers* III. v. (1803) I. 483 From the contemplation of finite extended things. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* I. iii. § 16 The idea of resistance cannot be separated in thought from the idea of an extended body which offers resistance.

5. *Law.* **a.** Valued; seized upon and held in satisfaction for a debt, etc.; levied upon. **b.** Of a protest: (see Extend *v.* 9 c.).

a 1625 Cope in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 124 For the extended lands, where ill officers became indebted to the crown, and made an art to have their lands extended at easy rates. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxvi. 420 The process is usually called an extent..because the sheriff is to cause the lands, etc. to be appraised to their full extended value. 1889 *Case Bp. of Lincoln* (1891) 53 The costs of the Promoters occasioned by..the said Extended Protest.

Hence **Exte·ndedly** *adv.*, in an extended manner; at length, fully; to a great extent, continuously, extensively; so as to possess extension. **Exte·ndedness,** the quality or condition of being extended.

1660 Earl Bristol *Sp.* in *Parl. Hist.* (1763) XXII. 388 To speak unto your Lordships somewhat more extendedly than what is my Use. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 779 Reason dictates, that Here and There, is so to be understood of the Deity, not as if it were Extendedly Here and There. 1791 *Gilbert's Law Evid.* I. 147 We must consider the Nature of Bills of Exchange a little more extendedly from their original. 1806 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 460 The polar regions are more extendedly flat than..they would have been if [etc.]. 1873 Masson *Drumm. of Hawth.* xxi. 477 'The Midden-Fecht', or, more extendedly, 'The Midden-Fecht between Vitarva and Neberna'. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 173 Neither is extendednes the measure of God's immensity. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fever*, A Redness in the Face..Strength, Quickness and Extendedness of the Pulse.

Extender (ekste·ndəɹ). Also extendor. [f. Extend + -er[1]. In sense 3 a. AF. *estendour*, f. *estendre* to Extend.] One who, or that which, extends, in senses of the vb.

1. *gen.*

1611 Cotgr., *Extenseur*, an extender .. stretcher out at

length. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 154 The extenders raising their hands too high, or putting them down too low, etc. 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. i. 467 The Extension made, the Extenders are to be loosened gently. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* v. (1687) 176 The extenders of Empire are admired and commended. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* viii. 158 *Pashta* signifies an Extender of the Voice.

†**2.** Of a muscle; = Extensor. *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 782 The fourth muscle or the second extender..occupieth the outward part of the backside of the arme. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (ed. 2) 65 Their origination may be..from the back..outwardly as the first extendor. 1771 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* Gloss., *Crureus Musculus*, an Extender of the Tibia.

†**3.** A surveyor or valuer; *esp.* in *Law*, one who values land, etc., under a writ of extent. *Obs.*

[1292 Britton III. vii. § 6 Et cele estente .. soit enroullé et enselé desuth les seaus des estendours jurez. *transl.* This extent..shall be enrolled and sealed under the seals of the sworn extendors.] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 83 In his auhtend 3ere..Extendours he [William] sette forto extend þe land. 15.. *Skelton's Wks., Vox Populi* 366 Framyng fynes for fermes..Withe inclosyers and extenders.

Extendibility (ekste·ndibi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ity.] Capability of being extended; extensibility.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 58 Fier is cause of extendibility, And causeth matters permiscible to be. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 32 (1822) I. 249 The extendibility of this judicious imprecation to deeds.

Extendible (ekste·ndib'l), *a.* In 7 extendable. [f. Extend + -ible.]

1. Capable of being extended or stretched out; capable of being enlarged in length, area, or duration, or in range or scope of meaning or operation; = Extensible.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 69 [Sweet smell] is in Aier more penetrative, And is more extendible. 1643 *Answ. Ld. Digby's Apol.* 58 The meaning of some words of great latitude, and very extendible in the said Protestation. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xviii. 263 Warrants for Vagrants are not extendable to Knight Errants. 1693 J. Beaumont *On Burnet's Th. Earth* II. 121 The most ductile and extendible of all Bodies. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* (1732) 42 Such Tubes as have often suffered this Force grow rigid, and hardly more extendible therefore. 1816 *Q. Rev.* XVI. 49 The elastic and extendible nature of those links in the moral chain. 1832 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *Law.* Subject to seizure under a writ of extent; liable to be levied upon for debt, etc.

1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 165 The Lands Intailed were not extendable. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 47 Not extendable for the debts of the party after his death. 1755 in Johnson. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 139 An equity of redemption is .. not extendible by a judgement creditor. 1832 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Exte·ndlessness.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. App. intended to mean 'boundlessness'.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 10 Certain Moleculæ Seminales must be supposed..to keep the World and its Integrals from an Infinitude and Extendlesness of excursions every moment into new Figures and Animals.

†**Exte·ndment.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Extend + -ment. Cf. OF. *estendement*.] The action of extending; extension.

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xv. 153 Which great extendment of the Greek patriarch's jurisdiction.

†**Exte·ndure.** *Obs.* [f. Extend + -ure. Cf. OFr. *estendure*.]

1. = Extension.

1610 *Hellish Councell by Iesuites* 15 It hath beene a deplorable..property of sinne, which was committed by the first man, to have his extendure ouer others. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 4 This Ile..by reason of its extendure, towards the Tropicke of Cancer .. becomes exceeding hot. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* vii. 81 They..labour to prohibite the natural extendure of the Nose. 1690 D'Urfey *Collin's Walk Lond.* i. 7 His person..tall and slim; With parts of large extendure born, To look o're hedges.

2. = Extent.

1613 T. Milles *Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 15/2 The Fire which is large in extendure, and burning brightly. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron* I. 60 b, The night ensuing and the next daies full extendure are not sufficient. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 217 Plato..supposing the extendure, comparable to Afrique and Asia, joyned together.

Exte·nse, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. (directly, or through OF. *extense*) L. *extens-us*, pa. pple. of *extendĕre* to Extend.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Possessing the quality of 'extension'. **b.** Widely extended; extensive.

a. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xxvi, Common sense, that's not extense But like a centre that around doth shoot Its rayes. *Ibid.* II. ii. III. xx, Is that Idea extense? or indivisible?

b. 1644 Hunton *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 26 An *Absolute* Monarch who hath a power of doing, as extense as his Reasonable Will. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* Author's Prayer 17 Their [our Transgressions'] guilt more extense than any thing but Thy mercie. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Alphonso of Castile* 63 Men and gods are too extense;—Could you slacken and condense?

†**B.** *sb.* **a.** What is extended, an expanse. **b.** ? = Extension (quot. 1630). *Obs.*

1614 Sylvester *Litt. Bartas* 583 Wee may not match the heav'n's extense Unto Thy Circle, infinite, immense. 1630 Lane *Sqr.'s Tale* 187 Meeke love and stern iustice so convert as each, in each, own scopes have to insert, as reason seeth cause to make extense.

Hence **Exte·nsely** *adv.*

1626 W. Sclater *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 144 This comming of the Lord is not to bee taken in atoms, but extensely.

Extensibility (ekste·nsibi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ity. Cf. F. *extensibilité*.] The quality of being extensible; capability of being extended. **a.** Capacity of being stretched out to greater length or area.

a 1640 J. Ball *Power Godl.* II. v. (1657) 145 Water..is a.. moist body, greater then the earth if we respect naturall extensibility. 1662 Boyle *Acc. Freezing* Wks. 1772 II. 706 A copper box .. which did bear three several freezings, by reason of the great extensibility of that metal. 1711 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* II. v. 54 In what precise manner they are Mixed, so as to give a Fiber Extensibility..who can say? 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 173 An increase of temperature affects also the extensibility of bodies.

b. in immaterial sense.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 448 An extensibility of power, all but boundless. 1881 Whitney *Mixt. Lang.* 9 A pure scientific induction .. dependent for .. its extensibility to further cases .. upon the number .. of the cases already observed.

Extensible (ekste·nsib'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *extensible*, ad. L. **extensibil-is*, f. *extens-* ppl. stem of *extendĕre* to Extend.]

1. Of a material object: **a.** Capable of being extended in any dimension or direction. **b.** Capable of being protruded; = Extensile 2.

1611 Cotgr., *Extensible*, extensible; which may be extended, or drawne out in length. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1669 Holder *Speech* 163 The Malleus, being fixed to an extensible Membrane, follows the Traction of the Muscle, and is drawn inwards. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* xiii. 200 This perfect Metal .. extensible like unto Gold. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 161 An artery is an extensible, elastic tube. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 87 Lips extremely long and extensible. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 148/1 The skin is more pliant and extensible. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 796 A layer of tissue..so extremely extensible. *fig.* 1871 tr. *Lange's Comm. Jerem.* 138 Our patience and steadfastness are as elastic and extensible as our faith is firm.

2. Of an immaterial object: Capable of being enlarged in scope or meaning.

1654 Hammond *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* iii. § 4. 76 If Lombard's words should .. be thought farther extensible. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 87 And that Love is blind, is extensible beyond the object of Poetry. 1755 in Johnson. 1775 in Ash. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 20 A system which is extensible to everything short of infinity. 1890 *Spectator* 18 Jan., Italy..has acquired .. an indefinite but extensible protectorate over Abyssinia.

Hence **Exte·nsibleness,** the quality of being extensible: extensibility.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1755 in Johnson. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. xvii. 601 There is no contradiction between finite extent, and infinite extensibleness.

Extensile (ekste·nsil), *a.* [f. L. *extens-* ppl. stem of *extendĕre* to Extend + -ile.]

1. Capable of being stretched out; extensible.

1744 Armstrong *Preserv. Health* II. 55 *note*, As these small vessels become solid, the larger must of course grow less extensile. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 603 It is connected with the neighbouring parts by an extensile cellular tissue. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 131 The capsules of its [a child's] joints [are] more extensile than ours.

2. Of the tongue, a tentacle, etc.: Capable of being protruded.

1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 125 The tongue [is] cylindrical and extensile. 1858 T. R. Jones *Aquar. Nat.* 69 The Hydratuba .. with thirty or more very extensile, flexible, slender tentacula. 1879 Wallace *Australas.* iii. 56 A true honeysucker with an extensile tongue.

Extension (ekste·nʃən). Also 4–5 extencioun, 6 extencion, 6–7 extention. [The two forms *extention* (ME. *extencioun*) and *extension* are ad. L. *extentiōn-em*, *extensiōn-em*, n. of action f. *extendĕre* (pa. pples. *extentus*, *-tensus*) to Extend.]

1. The action of forcibly stretching or straining; strained state or condition. †**a.** Stretching or pulling out to greater length. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 114 b, Thynke on his extension or paynfull straynyng on the crosse. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 207/2 The Paralisis..and extention of the Synnues. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 105 That is an extension of the muscles and organs of motion maintaining the body at length. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 344 Removed from their places by forcible compression or extension. 1824 Tredgold *Ess. Strength Cast Iron* p. x, Experiments on the extension of bodies..when the strain exceeds the elastic force.

b. *Surg.* (See quot. 1860.)

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 154 You must use extention almost to every Dislocation. 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. i. 467 The extension made, the extenders are to be loosened gently. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., When the fractured parts recede from one another, some degree of Extension is necessary. 1860 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, *Extension*, the pulling of a fractured limb in a direction away from the trunk, in order to obviate retraction of the lower fragments; also applied to similar treatment in dislocations. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Extension apparatus*, In case of hip-joint disease extension is employed..to prevent the contact of the two diseased surfaces.

†**c.** The action of straining the capacity of a vessel, etc.; distention, swelling. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 98 Þat may be knowen .. bi reednesse & extencioun of þe face. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* IV. iv. (1572) 78 b, An heuinesse with extencion or thrustinge out of the body. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1627) vii. 171 Fulnesse of Meat..causeth an Extension of the Stomacke. 1662

R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 106. 173 This Powder you may use in all Diseases where Humors do offend..or extention above Nature.

† d. Straining (of the voice). *Obs.*

a 1653 Gouge *Comm. Hebr.* v. 7 We take 'crying' for extension of voice.

2. The action of straightening out, or of placing at full length.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 741 The second motion of the Muscle is Extention, which is not proper but aduentitious or accidentall: for when the contracted Muscle is extended it is loosened by another and not by it selfe. 1667 E. King in *Phil. Trans.* II. 426 You may perceive a feeble motion of flexion and extension. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vii. 174 The levers..are capable of performing..flexion and extension; a limb is extended, when it is straightened out.

3. The reaching or stretching (the arm, hand) out or forth; protrusion (of the tongue, etc.).

1741 Betterton *Eng. Stage* v. 67 This Extension of the Hand [upwards] sometimes signifies Pacification.

4. *Law.* The 'extending' of a protest: see Extend 9 c.

1889 *Case Bp. Lincoln* (1891) 51 On which day Brooks and Jenkins..in extension of such their Protest alleged, etc.

5. The fact or condition of extending or reaching to a certain distance or in a certain direction.

1790 Jas. Bruce *Source Nile* I. i. iii. 52 We entered a large and thick wood of palm-trees, whose greatest extension seemed to be south by east. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 309 Showing..the former extension of the Esquimaux race to the higher north.

6. The action or process of spreading out in area; the condition of being so spread out. † Also *concr.* A 'stretch', expanse (of country).

1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. i. vii. 86 This Foundation of the Earth upon the Waters, or extension of it above the Waters, doth agree to the antediluvian earth. 1786 Gilpin *Mts. & Lakes* (1788) II. 76 This extension of wild country we looked at with regret.

† b. Mode of extending superficially. *Obs.*

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. def. vii. 2 A plaine superficies, is the shortest extension..from one lyne to an other.

† c. Extensibility; capability of being extended (by dilution). *Obs.*

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho., Chem. Concl.* 45 That infinite extention of the glasse of Antimonie.

† **7.** The amount of space throughout which anything extends; size, extent. *Obs.*

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 14 There were..some Monarchique States, but not of any large extension perhaps. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 187 The quantity or extension of the Body of the Air..commonly called the Atmosphere. *a* 1693 R. Hooke in Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* (1693) 202 Though I kept it..red-hot..yet it seem'd not at all to have diminish'd its extention. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 204 The City of London is of a vast extention.

b. *Physics* and *Metaph.* The property of being extended or of occupying space; spatial magnitude.

1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 162 As if locall extension..and other..sensible properties could not..be severed from his owne bodie. 1647 H. More *Immort. Soul* II. iii. IV. 35 Extension That's infinite implies a contradiction. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. iv. § 5 The Extension of Body, being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, moveable Parts; and the Extension of Space, the continuity of unsolid, unseparable and immoveable Parts. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art.* I. 270 Extension is another property of matter inseparable from its existence. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* II. VI. xi. 147 Our perceptions of the specific extension of the body—its size and shape.

c. An extended body or space.

1739 Hume *Hum. Nat.* II. ii. (1874) I. 337 If..any finite extension be infinitely divisible..a finite extension contains an infinite number of parts. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VI. 231 A shrine is raised to thee..The sensitive extension of the world. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxvii. (1859) II. 160 The whole primary objects of sight, then, are colours and extensions, and forms or figures of extension.

8. Of immaterial things: The range over which anything extends; degree of extensiveness.

1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. 293 The extension or varietie [of the obiects of delight] taketh away a certaine distastfull loathsomenesse which one kind of vniforme pleasure draweth with it. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 21 This tongue is of that extension at this present, that it reacheth from Suiserland..over all ancient Germany. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 26. 330 A Christian City cannot be excommunicated, for a Christian City is a Christian Church..and of the same extension. 1761 Jenyns *Immort. Soul* I. 123 Rate not th' extension of the human mind By the Plebeian standard of mankind. 1782 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* xi. (1876) 36 The same extension of mind which gives the excellence of genius. 1846 Mill *Logic* Introd. § 7 The extension of Logic as a Science is determined by its necessities as an Art.

b. *esp.* in *Logic.* Of a term or concept: Its range as measured by the number of objects which it denotes or contains under it. Opposed to *intension* or *comprehension.*

[1677 Hale *Primitive Origination of Mankind* IV. iii. 311 God's Perfections are infinite both in extention and intention.] 1725 Watts *Logic* I. iii. § 3 The Extension of an universal Idea regards all the particular Kinds and single Beings that are contained under it..So a Bowl, in its Extension, includes a wooden Bowl, a brass Bowl, etc. *Ibid.* III. ii. § 2 In all affirmative propositions, the predicate has no greater extension than the subject; for its extension is restrained by the subject. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iv. 66 It denotes a number of objects..This is its Quantity of Extension. 1876 Jevons *Logic Prim.* 22 War-screw-steam-ship is a still narrower term, that is, has much less extension.

9. Enlargement. a. Increase in length; prolongation, lengthening.

1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 216 Some small increase of distances between squadrons may be permitted..and whatever extension is thereby occasioned, will be immediately corrected. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxiv. 452 A considerable extension is given to the limestone. 1880 Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 719/1 Broadwood..having carried the compass of the grand piano up to F, found that the wrestplank was so much weakened by this extension that [etc.].

b. *concr.* An extended portion; *esp.* an additional section, a prolongation (of a railway, or the like); also *attrib.*

1854 *Act* 17–8 *Vict.* c. cxxxiii, An Act to alter the Line of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Extension Railway. 1863 *Bradshaw's Railway Man.* § 288. 271 By subsequent acts, an extension from Chepstow to Grange Court was authorised. 1891 *Ibid.* § 179. 231 The extension was opened for traffic on the 1st of March 1880. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* vi. 300 The Alpine Flora occupies the extension southwards of the Arctic regions.

c. *Gram.* A word or words serving to amplify a subject or predicate; also an extended form (of a word) produced by the addition of a suffix.

d. Enlargement in duration.

Extension of time: (Comm.) the concession by a creditor of a later date than that stipulated for the payment of a debt. Also in *Law*, a grant of additional time for the fulfilment of legal formalities.

a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 30 This better resurrection is..an extension even of that eternity of happiness. 1880 Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 722/1 In 1835 Pierre Erard obtained an extension of his patent.

e. Enlargement in area.

1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 563 The extension of the shell is entirely effected by the margin of the mantle. 1854 *Act* 17–8 *Vict.* c. cxxv. (*title*), An Act for..the Extension of the Boundaries of the said Borough. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 581 When the normal cambium has begun its growth at the outer side of the ring of wood, radial extension..begins in a middle layer.

f. Enlargement in scope or operation.

1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 181 b, Which conclusion is diuersly..extended..The first extension is, that [etc.]. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 222 The Sacriledge and extention of the civil Jurisdiction in giving the civil Magistrate licence to take cognizance of the publique Liturgy. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1712, What no child..could produce, without an extension of its faculties. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 164 The great extension of agriculture that followed the re-establishment of peace. 1853 O. Gordon in *Report Recomm. Oxf. Univ. Comm.* 198, I look for the extension of the University to the poor. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 7 A question whether..the extension of human knowledge really leads to an extension of human happiness.

g. *University Extension*: the extending of the scope and work of the universities, *esp.* by affording some of the advantages of university teaching and examination to non-resident students.

1850 Mansel *Evid. Oxf. Univ. Comm.* 19, I do not think that any great scheme of University extension is practicable in the present day. 1867 *N. Brit. Rev.* Mar. XLVI. 224 The various schemes of University extension which have been suggested. 1871 J. Stuart (*title*), A letter on University Extension. 1885 Moulton *Univ. Extension Movement* 4 University Extension is mainly occupied with carrying, by itinerant teachers, University teaching to the doors of the people who cannot come up to the Universities. *Ibid.* 45 Chesterfield University Extension Association..Northampton University Extension Society. *Ibid.* 27 To assign one-half of a winter's session to a University Extension Course..University Extension Certificates in Science subjects.

10. *attrib.* a. (sense 1 b) as *extension-apparatus, -splint.* b. (sense 2) as *extension-motion.* c. (sense 9 a) as *extension-ladder, -pedal, -table,* etc. d. (sense 9 b) as *extension-room.*

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 818/2 **Extension-apparatus*, an instrument designed to counteract the natural tendency of the muscles to shorten when a limb has been fractured or dislocated. *Ibid.*, **Extension-ladder*, a ladder having a movable section, which is projected in prolongation of the main section. 1859 *Field Exerc. Infantry* I. § 4. 7 In order to supple the soldier..the following *extension motions will be practised. 1867 F. H. Ludlow *Brace of Boys* 288 He heard an earnest, boyish voice in the *extension-room. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Extension splint.* 1864 Webster **Extension table*, a table that can readily be extended or contracted in length. 1884 *N. Y. Herald* 27 Oct. 1/2 *Extension Top Phaetons.

Extensional (ekste·nʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or possessed of extension.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. ii. III. xx, But that some virtue's not extentionall May thus be proved. 1667 — *Div. Dial.* II. xxxiv. (1668) 149 You run always into these extensional Phantasms. 1773 in Johnson; whence in mod. Dicts.

Extensionist (ekste·nʃənist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] a. One who advocates the extension of anything. b. A member of the Association for the Extension of University Teaching. *colloq.* A University Extension student, *esp.* one attending the 'Summer Meeting' begun in Oxford in 1888.

1864 in Webster. 1879 H. Richard in *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/1 County suffrage extensionists.

Extensity (ekste·nsĭti). [f. L. *extens-us* (see Extense) + -ity.] The quality of having (a certain) extension; in *Psychol.* of the breadth of sensation, as opposed to intensity (see quot. 1886).

a 1834 Coleridge in *Blackw. Mag.* (1882) CXXXI. 125/2 Intensity and extensity combinable only by blessed spirits.

1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 25 Its intensity is in a precisely inverse ratio to its extensity. 1886 J. Ward in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 46 In our organic sensations, we can distinguish..variations of quality, of intensity, and of what Dr. Bain has called massiveness, or, as we will say, extensity. This last characteristic..is..an essential element in our perception of space.

Extensive (ekste·nsiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *extensīv-us*, f. *extendĕre* (pa. pple. *extensus*): see Extend and -ive. Cf. F. *extensif.*]

† **1.** Capable of being extended; extensible. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. iii, These two [sulphur and mercury] Make the rest ductile, malleable, extensiue. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* *a* 1691 Boyle (J.), Silver beaters chuse the finest coin, as..most extensive under the hammer.

† **2.** Tending to cause extension or stretching out. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 105 Station is..one kinde of motion..which Physitians..doe name extensive or tonicall.

b. That has the effect of extending or enlarging in scope.

1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxxiii. 597 This bastard extensive interpretation *ex ratione juris* is frequently styled 'analogical'.

3. a. Of material things: Extending over or occupying a large surface or space; having a wide extent, widely extended. Of capital, purchases, etc.: Large in amount.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Extensive*..that Extends, or Reaches far. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 357 The extensive plantations..round his lands. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. iii. I. 19 By means of water-carriage a more extensive market is opened. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 28 Along the extensive mucous tract..absorption is constantly going on. 1849–50 Alison *Hist. Europe* VII. xlii. § 53. 134 Extensive capital had..been sunk in the traffic. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* V. xxiii. 71 That empire..was the most extensive that had ever obeyed a single chief. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 283 Extensive silver veins and deposits.

b. Of immaterial things: Far-reaching, large in comprehension or scope; wide in application or operation; comprehensive; also, lengthy, full of detail. † *Extensive to*: that extends to, applicable to, comprehensive of.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 5 The reprehension of Saint Paul was..extensive to all knowledge. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 105, I am bound to take scripture in the most extensive sence. *a* 1748 Watts *Improv. Mind* II. i, An extensive survey of the branches of any science. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* III. iv. 165 Inability..may be more general and extensive to all Acts of that Kind. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 14 A piece of flagrant and extensive wickedness. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. ix, Our limits will not permit us to indulge in extensive quotation. 1863 H. Cox *Institl.* III. viii. 705 The Mutiny Act constitutes an extensive code of martial law.

c. So of persons, their faculties, etc. *Obs.* or *rare.*

a 1631 Donne 6 *Serm.* i. (1634) 2 A Livie or a Guicciardine or such extensive and voluminous authours. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 128 He was extensive in his charity. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XI. 138 The God of day, Who all surveys with his extensive eye. 1749 Berkeley *Word to Wise* Wks. III. 448 Idleness, that extensive parent of many miseries and many sins. 1768 Gilpin *Ess. Prints* 67 In a word, he was..a Man of a very extensive genius.

4. Of or pertaining to extension (in sense 7 b); characterized by, or possessed of, extension; occupying space.

1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 114 Unlesse his bodie had therein a corporall, extensive and sensible manner of existing. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. xi. 442 Space and time are necessarily represented as extensive quanta. 1886 J. Ward in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 53 We do not first experience a succession of touches..by means of movements, and then, when these impressions are simultaneously presented, regard them as extensive because they are associated with..the original series of movements.

5. Of or pertaining to extension (in sense 8 b); denoting a large number of objects. Opposed to *intensive.*

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. xiii. 333 This haps mostly when there wants of Assistance, Extensive or Intensive. 1725 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 13 This Art teaches us to distribute any extensive Idea into its different Kinds or Species. 1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xv. (1866) I. 272 Every notion has not only an Extensive, but likewise an Intensive quantity.

Extensively (ekste·nsivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an extensive manner.

1. Widely, largely; to a great extent; on a large scale; with a wide range.

1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. xvi. § 3 'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgement concerning them, without..surveying them extensively. 1804 L. Murray *Eng. Grammar* Advt., He may..indulge a hope, that the book will be still more extensively approved and circulated. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 298 Numerous arterial canals..ramify extensively in the surrounding structures. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* V. 158 A period when bronze was extensively used for..implements.

2. In extent or scope; with respect to range of application. Often opposed to *intensively.* † *Extensively with*: so as to be co-extensive with.

1645 E. Calamy *Indictm. agst. Eng.* 3 Christ here sets out the greatnesse of the ruine..and that both Intensively, and Extensively. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Westminster* (1811) II. 103 Let it [Westminster] be taken..extensively with the Liberty of Lancaster from Temple Bar, and it filleth as much ground [etc.]. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5119/2 A Peace so extensively great in all its Circumstances. 1794 Mathias

Purs. Lit. (1798) 380 The most extensively learned book I ever saw. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 64 As *truly* we say, not as extensively; but in considering the *justice* of such substitution, the extent is of no moment. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. iii. § 7 Increase of resemblance extensively..has the same power as increase of resemblance intensively, in rendering the restoration of the past more certain.

b. In extension (in Logic); with respect to extension. See EXTENSION 8 b.

1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* viii. (1866) I. 146 A notion is extensively great in proportion to the greater number.. of determinations or attributes it contains under it. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 237 Reasoning Extensively, we say, men are a part or class of responsible agents, and are, therefore, also a part of free agents.

3. With respect to extension (or the quality of occupying space). See EXTENSION 7 b.

1888 G. C. ROBERTSON in *Mind* July 423 By more complex efforts.. we distinguish this and that extensively within such body.

Extensiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being extensive.

1. Extensive character or nature; widespread range; comprehensiveness, breadth; also, the dimensions to which a thing is extended; extent.

1639 SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxx. 6 Of the extensiveness [of our watching] there can be none [question]. 1666 J. SERJEANT *Let. of Thanks* 99 Tradition, when a Heresy arises, gains more of Intensitiveness and vigor than it loses in it's Extensiveness. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 28 b, A sufficient number of Columns for the extensiveness of their area. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 260 The extensiveness of the uses to which the article can be applied. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet-Major* III. xxxv. 127 Her interests had grandly developed .. to an extensiveness truly European.

†**2.** The fact of being extended; wide diffusion.

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 215 The bounty and liberality of men may be disinabled, by extensivenesse unto too many. 1768 HEWSON *Lymph. System* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 223 The extensiveness of this system through so many classes of animals.

†**3.** Capability of being extended or dilated.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 30 We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or extensiveness of the Throats.. of Serpents. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* i, What extensiveness can there be in their souls. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1818 in TODD.

4. = EXTENSITY.

1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 2 Extensiveness, being an entirely peculiar kind of feeling.. can itself receive no other name than that of sensational element.

Extensor (ekste·nsəɹ), *sb.* [a. late L. *extensor*, agent-n. f. *extendĕre* to EXTEND.]

1. A muscle which serves to extend or straighten out any part of the body. Opposed to *flexor*.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Extensor Digitorum Communis*.. a Muscle of the Fingers.] 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. ii. (1747) 286 *note*, The *peronæus Longus* helps to.. direct the Power of the other Extensors towards the Ball of the great Toe. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 245 The Limbs have both long and short Flexors and Extensors. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 14 The long radial extensor of the metacarpus.

2. *attrib.* in *extensor-muscle*; also **extensor-surface**, the surface of a bone to which the extensor muscles are attached.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 317 The contrary takes place with respect to the extensor muscles. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1878) 139 This flank membrane is furnished with an extensor muscle. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 94 Its anterior or extensor surface is grooved for the passage of tendons.

Extensory (ekste·nsəri), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **extensōrius*, f. *extendĕre*: see EXTEND and -ORY.] Of the nature of or tending to extension.

1885 G. CLEVELAND in *Ann. Messenger* Dec., Following out the intimation given by me when the extensory arrangement above described was negotiated.

‖ **Extensum.** *rare*$^{-1}$. [L.; neut. of *extensus*, pa. pple. of *extendĕre* to EXTEND.] An extended body; a body possessed of extension.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* v. 825 To suppose every Soul to be but one Physical Minimum, or Smallest Extensum, is to imply.. an Essential Difference in Matter or Extension.

†**Extensure.** *Obs.* [f. L. *extens-* ppl. stem of *extendĕre* to EXTEND + -URE. Cf. EXTENDURE.]

a. The condition of being extended or strained. **b.** The action of stretching or spreading out; in quot. *concr.* **c.** Extent.

1594 *Zepheria* xxxvi. in Arb. *Garner* V. 84 Mistrust.. Hath my crime racked, yet to more high extensure. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 36 A goodly Tree; Under th' extensure of whose Lordly Armes, The small Birds warbled their harmonious Charmes. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 866 A smooth plaine.. some two miles in extensure.

Extent (ekste·nt), *sb.* Also 5 astent. [ME. *extente*, a. AF. *extente*, *estente* (= med.L. *extenta*), fem. pa. pple. of *estendre* to EXTEND used subst. (cf. mod.Fr. *étendue*) in various senses; (1) extent in space, (2) superficial area, (3) valuation; f. *estendre* (F. *étendre*) :—L. *extendĕre*: see EXTEND.]

I. 1. *Hist.* **a.** The valuation of land or other property; *esp.* such a valuation made for the purpose of taxation; assessment; an instance of this. **b.** The value assigned to such land or property; assessed value; = STENT. *Old extent*, *New extent* (see quots.).

[1292 BRITTON III. vii. § 5 La estente soit fete en ceste manere. En primes soit enquis par serment des jurours, cum bien les edifices et chief maner..vaillent par an de cleer.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 83 William wist of alle what it suld amounte, Of lordyng & of thralle þe extente þorgh acounte. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, § 10 That all schirefis be sworne..that thai sall lelely and treuly ger this extent be fulfillit of all the landis and gudis. 1479 *Acta Audit.* 89 (Jam.) That Dauid Halyday..sal bruk and joyss the x^{s} worth of land of ald astent of Dalruskel. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Such Lands..have been by reasonable Extent to them delivered in execution for the satisfaction of their said debts. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, Extent of landes, signifies the rents, profites, and issues of the samin, quhair of there is twa kindes, the auld extent, and the new extent. *Ibid.* s.v. *Extent*, Ane vther taxation and extent was maid in the time of peace..quhilk therefore is called the new or second extent. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 75 The extent of the King's revenue in the island, taken 5 Edw. III. 1331, gives an account .. of all the lands, rents, and duties belonging to the King. 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 23 [Coals] were discovered in the township..as early as the time of Edward I, as appears by an extent of that place, in..his reign. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 140 The valuation of Bagimont..became the standard ..of ecclesiastical assessment..lay lands remaining at the earlier standard known..as the Old Extent.

†**c.** A tax levied on such a valuation. *Obs.*

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Extent*, They suld baith make personall service, and also pay extent or taxation. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 2 Lands..liable to the annual payment of the new extent or retour duty.

2. *Law.* **a.** (In full *writ of extent*): A writ to recover debts of record due to the Crown, under which the body, lands, and goods of the debtor may be all seized at once to compel payment of the debt. *Extent in aid, in chief* (see quots.).

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 911 Her small shot are Arrests and Actions, her great Ordnance are Extents, outlawries and Executions. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1784 X. 256 He..was by extents from the Court of Exchequer, soon reduced below his original state. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 761 Extents of the Crown were formidable to persons who became debtors of the Crown. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 242/1 Extent in chief..issues from the Court of Exchequer .. It directs the sheriff to take an inquisition or inquest of office, on the oaths of lawful men, to ascertain the lands, etc. of the debtor, and seize the same into the Queen's hands. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 111 A bill seized under an extent, for instance.

b. Seizure of lands, etc., in execution of a writ; the condition of being seized and held in satisfaction for debt, sequestration; also, the right of seizure; also = EXECUTION 7 b. In *U. S.* 'A levy of an execution upon real estate by metes and bounds' (Webster 1864).

1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 104 c, By force of the said statute and extent. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. i. 17 *Duke.* Push him out of dores And let my officers of such a nature Make an extent vpon his house and Lands. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* v. ii, An under-sheriff, who..will serve An extent on lords or lowns' land. 1768 [see EXTENDED 5]. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 134 They say an extent is brought into the house. *Ibid.* 138 Only an extent, to seize on all his effects. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 75 All such remedies to recover a moiety of the rent, as the cognizor himself might have had .. before the extent. 1867 KNIGHT *Begg'd at Court* iv. 66 And is it come to this! An extent in my house. I must get a bed and a supper at the Bolt-in-Tun.

†**c.** *transf.* A predatory attack; an assault.

1594? GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 196 On all the world we make extent. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. i. 57 In this vnciuill, and vniust extent Against thy peace.

†**3.** Rents, etc., arising from extended lands.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6076 Persones, prestes, þan han here rente And ouþer þat han grete extente. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1630) 78 All the propertie of their Goods..Wardships and Extents.

II. 4. 'Space or degree to which anything is extended' (J.). **a.** Of a material thing: The amount of space over which it extends; dimensions, compass, size; † a space or distance 'taken' with a pair of compasses.

1624 [see EXTEND *v.* 3]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 60 The greatest extent [of this Citie] from the South-east to North-west [is] neere three miles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 496 The Serpent..Of huge extent. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* Introd. (1685) 6 No Country doth in all parts of its Territories make use of the same extent in measuring. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. i. 6 The Power of a State consists not so much in its Extent, as in the Number of its Inhabitants. 1794 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 10) 60 That extent will reach from the departure 406 to the distance 449 miles. 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 37 The Extent of its [the Kite's] wings is more than five feet. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 17 Such platforms must have been of considerable extent. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 235 The place..was in danger of having to capitulate owing to the extent of the wall.

b. Breadth of comprehension; width of application, operation, etc.; scope.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 21 In goodnesse ..there is a latitude or extent. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 81 True, I haue married her; The verie head, and front of my offending, Hath this extent, no more. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 108 This Law, in the extent of it, reached as well to forraigners, as to the King's subjects. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. 285 He [Leighton] gave his vote for it, not having sufficiently considered the extent of the words. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 ¶ 11 Whoever knows the English tongue in its present extent, will be able to express his thoughts. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 376 The Act..had not defined the extent of the power which was to be exercised by the Sovereign.

c. Phrases: *To a certain, great*, etc., *extent*, *to the (full) extent of.* Hence: The limit to which anything extends; *e.g.* in phr. *to reach the extent.*

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 406 If I..David's..full Scepter sway .. To just extent over all Israel's sons. 1724 R. FALCONER *Adv. & Escapes* (1769) 2 You know .. that my Fortune is but small, and I living to the Extent of it. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 174 The patient ought .. to be blooded to the extent of eight or twelve ounces. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 90 Having reached the extent of our intended pilgrimage. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. 175 Hidden things of darkness were brought to light to an extent that alarmed all the..powers of kitchen and chamber. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* viii. 165 It [silver] is a legal tender only to the extent of 40*s.* 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 236 He immediately becomes unjust to the full extent of his power.

d. *Logic.* = EXTENSION 8 b.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 20 For the understanding of the extent of an universal name, we need no other faculty but [etc.]. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 620 It [λογος] is a Word of the same Extent with Conversation. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 192 Not only is the Predicate of the Minor the Subject of the Conclusion and of less Extent than its own Subject.

5. *concr.* An extended space; the 'length and breadth'.

1627 DRAYTON *Battle Agincourt* xxviii, Those Territories, of whose large extent The English Kings were owners of before. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 24 In all that great Extent wherein the Mind wanders. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 531 Such an extent of Plains..Allures their Eyes. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 282 Let them see.. what a vast extent of land we possess. 1737 GLOVER *Leonidas* v. 44 Th' imperial race That rul'd th' extent of Asia. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 88 Here you may see a sloping extent of noble trees. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* i. 11 They occupied only a small extent of England.

b. Something possessed of extension: see EXTENSION 7 b.

1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 371 I am..independent of the changing tastes .. and coloured or resistant extents, which form my transitory sense-given phenomena.

†**6.** The action of extending. **a.** The showing or exercising (justice, kindness, etc.) *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 3 Was euer seene An Emperour in Rome thus ouerborne..and for the extent Of egall iustice, vs'd in such contempt? 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 390 Gentlemen, you are welcom..The appurtenance of Welcome, is Fashion and Ceremony. Let me comply with you in the Garbe, lest my extent to the Players..should more appeare like entertainment then yours. 1635 SHIRLEY *Royal Master* I. i, My extent in all things Is but to bid you welcome.

†**b.** Enlargement in scope or operation. *Obs.*

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 502 To disacknowledge such extents of his Authority. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 58 How pleasant to think, not only of the extents, but of the restraints of this power. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 77 Our Wealth [will] encrease in proportion .. to the new Extents or Encouragements it [our trade] shall receive.

†**Extent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *extent-us*, pa. pple. of *extendĕre* to EXTEND.]

1. Of the hand, etc.: Stretched out; held out. Of strength: Strained, exerted to the full.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 193 Oure kynge..Wyth swerde drawe, bryght and extente. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 61 Both his hands..Above the water were on high extent. 1664 *Flodden F.* viii. 78 The Admiral with strength extent, Then in the field fierce fighting was.

2. a. Continued or prolonged in length. **b.** Spread out in area. **c.** Possessed of extension.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 297 Burguyn is a parte of Fraunce Cenonense to Alpes Pirene extente allemoste. *Ibid.* 321 Where trees be extente in altitude by a c. and xl^{ti} foote. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. v, Whose matter ..Thro' all the isle, and every part extent. 1641 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 171 Tell me no more that roarers waire Their hair extent below their ear. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. lvi, Some be extended, others not extent.

†**Extent,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *extent-* ppl. stem of *extendĕre* to EXTEND.]

1. *trans.* To assess, make an assessment of, for the purpose of taxation. *Sc.* = STENT.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, § 10 He sall cheiss lele men and discret..gif thai haif doune thair deuoir at the end of the taxacione; and that alsa mony personys as may sufficiently extent þe cuntre.

b. *intr.* To be assessed.

1583 in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* III. (1753) 234 The Merchand, Prenteis, and sic Kynd of People as wer wont to extent with them..to pay at his Entrie..Threttie Shillings.

2. *trans.* To seize in satisfaction for debt.

1664 in *Rec. Soc. Lanc. & Cheshire* XI. 41 Plaintiffs estate in Lowton and Newton 'extented' upon judgments at the suit of defendant.

Extention, obs. form of EXTENSION.

†**Extentionable,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. *extention* (see EXTENSION) + -ABLE.] = EXTENSIBLE.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Extentionable*, that may be stretched out large and wide.

†**Extentive,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *extent-* ppl. stem of *extendĕre* to EXTEND + -IVE. Cf. EXTENSIVE.] = EXTENSIVE.

1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. v. (1700) 371 These had the whole extentive Power.

†**Extentor.** *Sc. Obs.* In 5 -our. [agent-n. f. *extendĕre* to EXTEND. Cf. late L. *extensor*.] 'An assessor; one who apportions a general tax' (Jam.); = STENT-MASTER.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, § 11 That the extentour salbe

sworne befor the baronys of the sresdome that thai sall do thar full power to þe saide extent.

† **Exte·nuable,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as if ad. L. **extenuābilis*, f. *extenuāre*: see EXTENUATE.] Capable of being extenuated or made less dense.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 343 Water..is a Body..extenuable into a vapour.

† **Exte·nuant,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 8 extenuent. [f. L. *extenuant-em*, pr. pple. of *extenuāre*: see next.] Extenuating.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 65 All salts of this class are ..resolvent, extenuent, and, in some measure, septic.

† **Exte·nuate,** *ppl. a.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *extenuāt-us*, pa. pple. of *extenuāre*: see next.]

a. Of the body or its parts: Shrunken, attenuated; whence, prostrated. b. Impoverished. c. Of a sound: Thin. Of a quality: Diminished; weakened. Of a number: Thinned out, reduced.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 117 He is greatly extenuate therewith when it [gout] cometh. 1533 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xli. 107 By the same exaction of annates, bps. have been so extenuate that they have not been able.. to repair their Churches. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 132 The number of the poore wretches is woonderfully extenuate. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. III.IV.1153 That same Majesty .. Is not extinguisht nor extenuate. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 31 Great sounds, Extenuate and sharpe. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 9 The .. Body is Cured..by nourishing that which is extenuate.

Extenuate (ekste·niu|eɪt), *v.* [f. L. *extenuāt-* ppl. stem of *extenuāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *tenuis* thin. Cf. F. *exténuer.*]

I. To make thin, slender, or weak.

1. *trans.* To make (the body, flesh, a person) thin or lean; to render emaciated or shrunken. Somewhat *arch.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. xii. (1541) 66 Sorowe..dothe extenuate or make the body leane. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 160 They that are fat may exercise *ad Sudorem* ..and that will extenuate them. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. 282 The flesh is extenuated every day more and more. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 292 Bodies .. which are extenuated by Hunger. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 182 It was deemed meritorious..to extenuate it [the body] by fasting. 1862 CARLYLE *Fred. Gt.* IX. vii, Extenuated with fatigues. 1887 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* V. xx. 385 Peasants were so extenuated by hunger that they could scarcely hold the spade.

† 2. To draw out to thinness; to beat (metal) into thin plates. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 90 The Chinians can very cunningly beate and extenuate gold into plates and leaues. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 537 The straightnesse of the waies enforced the Turks to extenuat their rankes. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* 164 Gold..extenuated as fine as the threds in the Spiders web. 1681 GREW *Musæum* I. v. 85 His [the Sawfish's] body behind his head becomes..broad..from whence it is again extenuated all the way to the end of his Tail.

¶ To stretch out; also *intr.* ? Confused with *extend.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 54 Rather abbreuiat oure dayes by manye yeres, than extenuate our liues one minut of an houre. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* vi. (1878) 81 The plaines..Whose fertill bounds farre doth extenuate.

3. To thin out in consistency, render less dense.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.*, Moist thinges put into a body by the force of heate are extenuated into a vapour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 431 To extenuate that grosse substance into which the Oliue had turned the .. iuice and humor. 1638 G. SANDYS *Job* 46 He the congealed vapors melts againe Extenuated into drops of Raine. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 322 A misle of Vapour or Fume may be extenuated into some hundreds [of miles]. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* vii. 81 Accumulating and extenuating the air.

† b. *spec.* in *Med.* To render thinner (the humours or concretions of the body, etc.); = ATTENUATE 2 b. *Obs.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 71 The seeds doe extenuate and diminishe the clammy and grosse humours. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 487 It extenuateth humors.

absol. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 27 a, Almondes do extenuate and clense. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 624 Those medicines..which do extenuate.

† c. To thin out (the hair, eyebrows, etc.). *Obs.*

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* B j, Want of theyr humours doth extenuat the same [hair]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 39 The fat..extenuateth the eyebrows.

4. † a. To diminish in size, number, or amount; to reduce to meagre dimensions. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 273 By forcible extenuatinge the gooddes and poure of them whom they desired to kepe in subiection. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 22 Small numbers are soon..extenuated by a long warre. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 205 In which Citie is a great Colossus.. To extenuate the bulke of this their Pagod, they place him sitting. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* III. v. (1854) 164 [They] were reduced to so much lesser number; and were yet further extenuated.

† b. To lessen (a quality, etc.) in degree; to weaken the force of (a blow), mitigate (a law). *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 90 We do obscure and extenuate it [God's grace] with our vnthankfulnesse. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 120 Else the Law of Athens yeelds you vp (Which by no meanes we may extenuate) To death. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 45 Some great sicknes .. doth .. extenuate Thy fraile remembrance. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 162 Kings cannot by Law change or extenuate Laws. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* vi. (1881) 130 The incurable state of his disease might somewhat extenuate your Sorrow. 1744 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1777) III. 100 No time shall extenuate our mutual friendship. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) IV. 53 A heaviness .. Extenuates my strength.

II. To lessen in representation.

† 5. 'To diminish in honour' (J.), depreciate, disparage (a person, his actions, or attributes). *Obs.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C iij b, Extenuate no more worth's matchlesse deedes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 3 It hath beene ordinarie..to extenuate and disable learned men by the names of Pedantes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 645 Just are thy ways ..Who can extenuate thee? 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 380 The Reply he made, extenuates the One, when put into the Ballance with the Other.

6. To estimate or state at a low figure; to disparage the magnitude or importance of; to underrate, make light of. Somewhat *arch.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 1218/1 With wordes and reasoning, to extenuate and minysh the vygour and asperite of the paynes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 58 b, In accusyng any persone it is best..whereas anythyng semeth to make for hym to extenuate the same to the outermoste. 1607 NORDEN *Sun. Dial.* 34 The feare of this maketh the Tenants to extenuate the values. 1625–8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 626 Cuffe extenuated both the Danger and Difficulty. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv, Nor can we extenuate the valour of ancient Martyrs. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xi, Every man seemed wholly bent to extenuate the sum which fell to his share. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 288 Extenuating the comparative magnitude of coral limestones. 1882 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* II. i. 128 Christianity has never altogether denied, but only extenuated the claims of Art and Science.

7. *esp.* To underrate, treat as of trifling magnitude (guilt, faults, crimes). Hence, in later use: To lessen, or seek to lessen, the seeming magnitude of (guilt or offence) by partial excuses. Also of circumstances: To serve as an extenuation of.

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 149 Let no man extenuate the most heinous offence of man as a small trespass. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 154 None that can Excuse (though some of them may Extenuate) a Crime. 1693 CONGREVE *Juv.* xi. 295 Fortune, there, extenuates the Crime. What's Vice in me, is only Mirth in him. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 93 The same sense of justice..forbids us to conceal or extenuate the faults of his earlier days. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 160 A baseness that we ought never to pardon and never to extenuate.

¶ b. Improperly used for: To extenuate the guilt of; to plead partial excuses for.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. VIII. 141 Pompey's fate would extenuate the omission of that step. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, She..endeavoured to extenuate the conduct of Madame La Motte. 1811 LAMB *Immod. Indulg. Palate* Wks. (1889) 635 He thought it necessary to extenuate the length of time he kept the dinner on the table. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 67. 404 The purser's steward..extenuated himself calmly enough.

Extenuated (ekste·niu|eɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] In senses of the vb. a. Made slender; shrunken, emaciated. b. Attenuated, rarefied.

a. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 36 It is..more profitable for loose and extenuated bodies. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 5 b, Their Faces become thin and extenuated. 1781 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 19/1 The person of Dr. Fothergill was of a delicate, rather of an extenuated make. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 76 We..are getting too nervous, haggard, dyspeptic, extenuated.

b. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* IL ii. (1662) 33 Calling this extenuated substance a Funiculus.

Exte·nuating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EXTENUATE. (For quot. cf. sense 6 of vb.)

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 397 A too sollicitous extenuating thy provision is all one as if thou should boast of it.

Exte·nuating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That extenuates in senses of the vb. Now chiefly in phrase *Extenuating circumstances*: circumstances that tend to diminish culpability.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 525 A thin extenuating diet. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* i. 2 These words..are extenuating words. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* II. i. 63 Let him use things extenuating, as Hysop, Fennel..and especially Nutmeg. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. ii. (1713) 198 It was not an extenuating but a just reflection which the Historian makes upon..Alexander. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 139 Its Emanation .. is from a Center into an Orb or Sphere, in Extenuating Lines. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 98 Galen holds that it is warming and extenuating. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 55 In Clive's case, there were many extenuating circumstances. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 494 [Those] who have taken the life of another under the like extenuating circumstances.

Hence **Exte·nuatingly** *adv.*, in an extenuating manner.

1884 MRS. HOUSTOUN *Caught in Snare* II. xv. 171 'Perhaps,' said Helen, extenuatingly, 'she suffers.'

Extenuation (ekste·niu|ē|·ʃən). [ad. L. *extenuātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *extenuāre* to EXTENUATE. Cf. F. *exténuation.*] The action of extenuating; extenuated condition.

1. The action or process of making or becoming thin; an instance of this; a shrunken condition; leanness, emaciation.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 171 a, This mightily helpeth the extenuation of members. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. v. 19 A yong man .. had an extenuation for want of nourishment in his Limbs. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 183 Galen commends tepid Baths for .. curing all Extenuations. 1781 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 27 Oct., The extenuation is her only bad symptom. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* XXX, The female..exhibited .. some symptoms of extenuation. 1828 *Biog.* in *Ann. Reg.* 474/2 Some pallid from extenuation.

† 2. Making less dense; rarefaction (of air).

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 64/2 Winds proceed from extenuation of the Air, by the Sun.

† 3. The action or process of making slender or diminishing in bulk; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1619 DONNE *Serm.* xiv. 140 All Dilatation is some degree of Extenuation. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 186 The Sea is the same at all seasons; what it gets by Rivers and showers, losing by exhalations and extenuations through the excessive heats..within the Torrid Zone. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xix. 229 Gregory the Great..says that God penetrates everything without extenuation.

fig. 1627 BP. HALL *Holy Observ.* 63 No lesse well doth God take these submisse extenuations of our selues.

† 4. The action of making less or weak; an instance of this; a weakening, impoverishment. Also mitigation (of blame or punishment). *Obs.*

1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 The saide citie is much decaid.. not a little to the extenuacion of that part of this realme. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 22 Such extenuation let me begge, As in reproofe of many Tales deuis'd..I may .. Finde pardon on my true submission. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 1 The gallantry of Henry's heroique spirit tended somewhat to the..extenuation of Charles his glory. 1707 ATTERBURY *Serm.* V. (1723) II. 159 What Deeds of Charity we have to alledge in Extenuation of our Punishment.

5. The action of representing (something) as slight and trifling; underrating; an instance of this, a plea to this end; a modification in terms.

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 209 Sometimes..wee humble ourselves lower than there is cause..And no lesse well doth God take these submisse extenuations of our selves. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. IV. ii. 228 Through their..extenuation [of their grievance], wretchedness and peevishness they undo themselves. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 6 Many died of it every day, so that now all our extenuations abated. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. (1865) 13/2 The utmost they allow is an extenuation of its absolute necessity.

† b. *Rhet.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 227 We call him the Disabler or figure of Extenuation. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 56 When for extenuation sake we use a lighter and more easie word or terme then the matter requires. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

6. The action of lessening, or seeking to lessen, the guilt of (an offence or fault) by alleging partial excuses; an instance or means of doing this; a plea in mitigation of censure. Also *In extenuation of.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 Extenuation, by which the Crime, that seemed great, is made lesse. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 180 He .. was to find excuses and extenuations for sins. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 297 ¶ 1 Whatever may be said for the Extenuation of such Defects. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 39 ¶ 7 It may be urged, in extenuation of this crime..that [etc.]. 1839 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 28 In extenuation of a noble error. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) I. 174 The differences of castes .. furnish a copious stock of extenuations ..to different classes of offences.

7. *U. S.* Used humorously in *pl.* for: Thin garments.

1881 G. W. CABLE in *Scribner's Mag.* May 23 They were clad in silken extenuations from the throat to the feet. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 2/2 One side wore..extenuations of a..green colour.

Exte·nuative, *a.* and *sb.* [f. EXTENUATE *v.* + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* a. Tending to make lean. b. Tending to extenuate (guilt).

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* II. ix. (1639) 85 They have more need of extenuative meates then those that have the Pleurisie. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 15 Proving the existence of some justificative, or extenuative, or exemptive, circumstance.

B. *sb.* a. Something serving to extenuate guilt. b. A medicine producing 'extenuation' or emaciation.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 90 Another Extenuative of the intended Rebellion. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 524 Be a little more sparing of extenuatives and soporifics.

Extenuator (ekste·niu|e·ɪtəɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *extenuāre*: see EXTENUATE *v.*] One who extenuates. † a. One who depreciates or makes light of. b. One who alleges extenuating or excusatory considerations; an apologist.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 57 Not..classed among such extenuators. 1799 V. KNOX *Lord's Supp.* iv, The extenuators of the Sacrament..suggest a hint that the command to perform this slight service..might have been confined to the Apostles. 1869 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. (1876) 15 The extenuators of the Council.

Extenuatory (ekste·niuătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *extenuātōri-us*, f. *extenuāre*: see EXTENUATE and -ORY.] Characterized by extenuation; having the function or effect of extenuating.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 172 The translation adopts an extenuatory turn. 1831 CROKER in *Boswell's Johnson* an. 1744 I. 142 *note*, The veil, of stately diction and extenuatory phrases. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 618 The sweeping verdict..on Martial's palpable faults, without any extenuatory mention of his tenderer touches.

† **Exte·nue,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [(? ad. F. *extenue-r*), ad. L. *extenu-āre*: see EXTENUATE.] *trans.* To make thinner.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 8 The matter..which remained in the fleshe might be extenued.

†**Extenu·ity.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. EXTENU-ATE *v.* after TENUITY.] Extreme fineness or subtility; *concr.* in *pl.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 535 Making up the pourfils and extenuities of his lineaments [*argutias voltus*].

Exter (ekstē·ɪ), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *ex-* out + *ter-ra* earth; on the analogy of INTER.] *trans.* To dig out of the earth.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 149 From gold mines that precious metal..is exterred.

Extercorate, var. of EXSTERCORATE. *Obs.*

†**Exte·rebrate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *exterebrāt-* ppl. stem of *exterebrāre*, f. *ex-* out + *terebrāre* to bore, f. *terebra* boring tool, f. *terĕre* to rub.] *trans.* To bore out; *fig.* 'to search curiously'.

1623–6 in COCKERAM. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

†**Exte·rge,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *extergĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *tergĕre* to wipe off.] *trans.* To wipe out, cleanse. In quots. *absol.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 38 It [sour sapour] corrodes, bites..and exterges. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 666 Manna..and things that exterge without biting.

†**Exte·rgent,** *a.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *extergent-em*, pr. pple. of *extergĕre*: see prec.] = ABSTERGENT.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1727–31 in BAILEY vol. II.

†**Exte·rial,** *a. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *exterial*, f. L. *exter-us* outward.] Outside, external.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 123 Beware..Of the outwarde man exteriall. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 Sickenes in the exteriall partes.

Exterior (ekstī·ərɪəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 exteryor, 6–7 exteriour. [a. L. *exterior*, compar. of *exter-us* outside. Cf. F. *extérieur*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Outer; pertaining to or connected with the outer portion or outside of anything; visible or perceptible on the outside; external. (In many uses not clearly distinguishable from the sb. used *attrib.*)

Exterior angle (*Geom.*): the angle included between any side of a triangle or polygon and the production of the adjacent side; also, an angle included between a straight line falling upon two parallel lines and either of the latter on the outside. *Exterior* † *polygon, screw, side, slope* (see quots.). † *Exterior epicycloid*: see EPICYCLOID.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 2 Things Naturall, of the sense exterior, ar hable to be perceiued. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 30 The sinne of the heart..bursteth not foorth into exteriour action. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct., Frame your exterior shape To hautie forme of elate majestie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 6 Not th' exterior, nor the inward man Resembles that it was. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Exterior Polygon*, the Out-lines of all the Works drawn from one outmost Angle to another. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxii. 219 His exterior concurrence with.. the prosecutions. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Diss. Roast Pig* (1867) 160 What a sacrifice of the exterior tegument! 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 47 Whose exterior front is covered. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 300 Beatrice possesses a fund of hidden tenderness beneath her exterior gaiety. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Exterior side*, the side of an imaginary polygon, upon which the plan of a fortification is constructed. *Exterior slope*, in fortification, that slope of a work towards the country which is next outward beyond its superior slope. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 819/1 *Exterior-screw*, one cut upon the outside of a stem or mandrel.

† b. Concerned with externals. *rare.*

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 341/2 What more exteriour honour can you deuise then this is? and yet you doe say yᵗ you honour no stockes nor stones. 1797–1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 164 Why was the Jewish dispensation so strange, so exterior, so inadequate?

2. Situated outside or without (an object); coming from without; concerned with what is without; external, extrinsic. Const. *to.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xxiv. (1572) 38 b, The exteriour ayre which compasseth the body. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 50 Exteryor thyngys—frynds, ryches, and abundance of necessarys..are..requyryd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 336 Without exterior help sustaind. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 247 Happiness depends..less on exterior things than most suppose. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. xiii. 226 Giving particulars of his journey and feelings..and describing everything exterior and local. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iv. (1849) 32 The attraction of a sphere on any exterior body. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 219 If the conic is a hyperbola..the centre is a point exterior to the curve.

† b. Foreign. *Obs. rare.*

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 This realme of England and any other exteriour potentates.

B. *sb.* (Not in Johnson.)

1. The adj. used *absol.*: An exterior thing. *rare* in *sing.* In *pl.* Outside parts, features, habits, manners, trappings, etc.; externals.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 58, I speake not only for eies priuilege, The chief exterior that I would enioy. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 72 She did course o're my exteriors with..a greedy intention. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr., Discoursers, who look beyond the shell and obvious exteriours of things. 1712 J. HENLEY *Let.* in *Spect.* No. 518 Without producing a suitable Revolution in his Exteriors. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* i. (1848) 76 Riches, dignities, and all..showy pompous exteriors.

2. a. The outward surface, the outside. b. That which appears outside; outward aspect or demeanour.

a. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. 3 Nor..did I neglect the exteriour or Surface. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* (ed. 3) 28 Wooden frames, covered on the exterior with sheet copper.

b. 1801 HAN. MORE *Wks.* VIII. 99 The engaging exterior of urbanity. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 464 Under this ridiculous exterior however lay a man of much natural ability. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* xiv. (1877) 247 These were covered by the most pious exterior.

Exte·riorate, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make (something) a matter of externals.

1871–2 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iv. 149 How different is this from the notion of those who exteriorate religion.

Exte·riora·tion. [f. as prec. + -ATION.]

1. The action of making more outward. *nonce-use*, after *deterioration.*

a 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1834) I. 66 To a person..much occupied in inward converse with God, there is something felt of comparative exterioration in..the more public means.

2. 'The physiological cerebral act by which the sensation produced by an impression on any part of the course of a nerve is referred to its terminal extremity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Exteriority (ekstī·ərɪɒ·rĭtɪ). [f. as prec. + -ITY. Cf. F. *extériorité*.]

1. The state or fact of being outward or outside, or of having an external existence; outwardness.

1611 COTGR., *Exterieurcté*, exterioritie, outwardness. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvi. 56 The exteriority and palpability of the exercise of their affections. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 261 Interiority and exteriority, by which is meant the distinction of the attributes of an object as originally existing in itself or as acquired from without. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxviii. (1859) II. 174 The sense of touch by itself..is not even cognizant of local exteriority [*örtliches auseinanderseyn*]. 1864 WEBSTER, *Exteriority*, surface, superficies.

2. In religious sense occas.: Devotion to the external instead of to the inward and spiritual.

a 1875 BP. FORBES, (O.) And this leads on to a third point which hinders progress, and that is what for want of a better word may be termed exteriority. 1885 BISSELL *Pentateuch* 311 These men of God..in the midst of a tendency to pure exteriority.

3. 'The psychical act by which sensations are referred to the external world, as when an impression on the retina is referred to an object outside and not to the place of sensation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Exteriorization (ekstī·ərĭərəizē·ʃən). In quot. exteriorisation. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of exteriorizing (see next).

1886 F. W. H. MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* Oct. 169 It was like the awakening and exteriorisation of sensations already stored up in the organism.

Exteriorize (ekstī·ərĭərəiz), *v.* [f. EXTERIOR + -IZE.] *trans.* To make exterior; to realize (a conception) in outward form; to attribute an external existence to (states of consciousness).

1879 MAUDSLEY *Pathol. Mind* 449 It is the unfailing tendency of the mind to project its affections outwards and to transfer them to objects as qualities—to exteriorise its states as qualities. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* May 821/1 His painting is a means of exteriorizing his conceptions.

Exteriorly (ekstī·ərɪəɹlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. On the outside or surface; as regards the outside; superficially.

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 257 My forme, Which howsoeuer rude exteriorly, Is yet the couer of a fayrer minde. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxvi. 162 It scorched her exteriorly. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 49 New Parts uniting themselves exteriourly to the former. 1791 MACIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 372 It was still white, both exteriorly and interiorly. 1879 *Glasgow Herald* 8 Oct., Viewed as a whole, whether exteriorly or interiorly the..room is a remarkably fine architectural production.

2. With outward act; as regards externals.

1550 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Cofto*, is the worshippe or honour that is exteriourly vsed towardes God. 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 269 Exteriourly applying your selfe to ordinary seruices. 1685 tr. *Bossuet's Doctr. Cath. Ch.* Advt. 15 The Holy Ghost..establishes Pastors and Teachers to act exteriourly. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. ccliv. 167 Endeavour to please every body, I mean exteriorly. 1872 BORROW *Gypsies of Spain* (ed. 2) 101 They exteriorly accommodate themselves to the religion of the country.

3. In an exterior position or direction; as being outside something.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvii. 609 We have again to regard the cause, not as exteriorly related to the effect, but as identical with it. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 513 Producing only 3 or 4 perfect flowers, which are situated exteriorly. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 190 Each leaf is drawn in exteriorly to the first one.

Exte·rminable, *a. rare.* [f. L. *exterminābil-is*, f. *exterminare*: see EXTERMINATE and -ABLE.] That may be exterminated.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxvii. (1713) 57 No Essence that is exterminable can be the Essence of God.

¶ Used by Shelley for 'illimitable'.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab.* VII. 23 The exterminable spirit it contains Is nature's only God.

Exterminate (ekstə·ɹmine·ɪt), *v.* Also 6–7 *pa. pple.* exterminate. [f. L. *extermināt-* ppl. stem of *exterminare* to drive beyond the boundaries, f. *ex-* out + *terminus* boundary-line. Cf. F. *exterminer*.

Only sense 1 is found in class. Lat.; the developed sense 2 appears in the Vulgate, and in Fr.]

†1. *trans.* To drive, force (a person or thing) *from, of, out of* the boundaries or limits of (a place, region, community, state, etc.); to drive away, banish, put to flight. Also with double *obj.* by omission of *from*. *Obs.*

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 146 Oppression, extorcion ..were out of the citee of Rome..vtterly exterminate. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 621 It hes..mony of life extirminate. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evil* vii. (Arb.) 148 Most thinges do .. chase and exterminate their contraries. 1653 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Consc.* 50 Do not those men deserve to be exterminated the Churches. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* Wks. 1741 I. 609 They deposed, exterminated, and deprived him of communion. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 165 Their [the Britons'] Language was wholly exterminated from hence with them. 1692 BENTLEY *Serm.* 6 June 27 A discovery..which alone is sufficient to ..exterminate rank Atheism out of the World.

2. To destroy utterly, put an end to (persons or animals); now only, to root out, extirpate (species, races, populations, sects, hence opinions, etc.).

1649 *Alcoran* 65 Who can hinder God to exterminate the Messiah .. with whatsoever is in the Earth, when it shall seeme good to him? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 128 A People comming into possession of a Land by warre, do not alwaies exterminate the antient Inhabitants. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (1727) 229 Alexander had left Grecian Governors and Colonies in the Indies; but they were almost exterminated by Sandro-cottus. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xl. 290 Clovis..exterminated all his family, lest any of them should be chosen king. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 5 The Holy League..was to exterminate heresy. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* xvi. 164 In the dawn of domestic agriculture, beasts of prey..were exterminated.

†3. To get rid of (a thing); to abolish, put an end to, destroy. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 63/1 Th' one [Sabbath] but a Day endures; th' others Date Eternity shall not Exterminate. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 158 Exterminating or out-lawing their own Face, to put on another. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 38 Who endeavour to..evacuate and exterminate this Argument. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 92 A remorse that stung his conscience and exterminated his peace.

† b. *Math.* To get rid of (an unknown quantity, etc.); = ELIMINATE. *Obs.*

1743 W. EMERSON *Fluxions* II. iii. 139 By help of the Equation of the Curve, exterminate $\dot{x}$ or $\dot{y}$ out of the Quantity $\frac{y\dot{x}}{\dot{y}}$. 1756 SAUNDERSON *Meth. Fluxions* 159 To exterminate the impossible Quantity in the Denominator. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 246 By adding or subtracting them [equations]..one of the letters may be exterminated.

Hence **Exte·rminated** *ppl. a.* **Exte·rminating** *vbl. sb.* **Exte·rminating** *ppl. a.*

1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* 19 May an. 1655, We believe it to be the general Interest of us all.. to relieve our exterminated and indigent Brethren. 1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 341 The exterminated nations..deserved the vengeance of a moral governor by their idolatry and depravity. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 274 The exterminating of Idolattry out of the empire. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. 120 Unlucky vices, on whom the exterminating lot hapned to fall. 1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year*, The exterminating fiend is fled. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. ii. 33 The last exterminating conquest waged..against the Britons.

Extermination (ekstə·ɹmine·ɪ·ʃən). Also 5 -mynacion, 6 -minatione. [ad. L. *exterminātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exterminare*: see EXTERMINATE.] The action of exterminating.

†1. Expulsion from the bounds or limits of a country, state, or community; an instance of this; banishment, excommunication. *Obs.*

1577 DEE *Relat. Spirits* I. (1659) 430 The Lord Rosenberg ..did .. advise the Emperour of his error committed in our extermination. *a* 1626 BACON *Holy War* Wks. 1740 III. 542 Displanting and extermination of people. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* ix. 104 All the important businesse of the Church, whether censures or exterminations. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* II. (1680) 33 His Majesties sufferings and forced extermination. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 272 The slaughter of the Beast, or extermination of him out of Being.

2. Putting an end to, total extirpation; utter destruction.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 68 To succumb hyr haistylye, in the maist extreme exterminatione. 1681 in Somers *Tracts* II. 152 Forcible pursuit against such persons, to the utter extermination of them. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 140 The almost total extermination of religion. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 160 The savage aims at the utter extermination of his enemy. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 540 The Jennerian Society for the Extermination of the Small-pox. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 141 One species prospers and multiplies by the extermination of another. 1867 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 8 A new decree for the extermination of the Talmud.

3. *Math.* = ELIMINATION 4.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1784 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 411 The extermination of all the terms. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 256 *note*, Cubic equations .. may usually be reduced to quadratics, by extermination.

¶4. Used as = TERMINATION; ending; decay.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. (1890) 80 The owle['s]..song termyneth in pyetous extermynacion. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 20 Siklyik lordschips ande digniteis hes incressing, declinatione, ande exterminatione.

Exterminative (ekstə·ɹminē·ɪtiv), *a.* [f. EXTERMINATE + -IVE.] Tending to exterminate.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 5/1 [She] writes inflammatory odes about 'hunting the savage'..we scarcely seem to appreciate either her exterminative or her literary 'gifts'.

Exterminator (ekstə·ɪmine·ɪtəɹ). [a. L. *exterminātor*, agent-n. f. *exterminārе*: see EXTERMINATE.] One who or that which exterminates, destroys, or puts an end to.

1611 COTGR., *Exterminateur*, an exterminator, banisher; destroyer. 1732 *Hist. Litt.* III. 289 He made such a dreadful havoc of the Spaniards, that he was very justly surnamed the Exterminator. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (L.), Simon de Montfort, the exterminator of the Albigenses.

Exterminatory (ekstə·ɪmɪnătə:ri), *a.* [f. EXTERMINATE + -ORY.] Tending to extermination; characterized by attempts at extermination.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 207 This exterminatory war. *c* 1795 — *Let. to R. Burke* Wks. IX. 444 Those terrible, confiscatory, and exterminatory periods. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 393 That exterminatory code which hitherto had kept them in abeyance.

Exterminatress (ekstə·ɪmine·ɪtrès). [f. EXTERMINATOR + -ESS.] A female exterminator.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Sept. 289/2 Miss Ormerod, the exterminatress of insects.

Exterminatrix (ekstə:ɪmine·ɪtriks). [a. L. **exterminātrix*, fem. of EXTERMINATOR.] = prec.

1880 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/7 She is .. less of an exterminatrix than the exasperated people represent her to be.

† **Exte·rmine,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *exterminer*, f. L. *exterminārе*: see EXTERMINATE.]

1. = EXTERMINATE 1. Const. *from, out of.*

1634 HEYWOOD *Witches of Lanc.* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 228 Thou had'st extermin'd Thy selfe out of the blest society Of Saints and Angels. 1637 — *Royal Ship* 42 This word.. was absolutely extermin'd and excommunicated from all grammaticall construction.

2. = EXTERMINATE 2, 3.

1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 172 By fyer & sworde to extermyn & vtterly to destroy the hole nacion. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 181/2 Roger bishop of Salisburie..was..miserablie, but iustlie, extermined. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 89 Your sorrow, and my griefe Were both extermin'd. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 331 To extermine their power.

† **Exterminion.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 extermynion, 6–7 exterminioun. [after L. type **exterminiōn-em*, f. *extermin-āre*: see EXTERMINATE. Cf. *opīniōn-em*, f. *opīnārī*. Late L. had *exterminium* in same sense.] Extermination.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 1. 105 The extermynion of the emperors army. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 207 For punishment and utter exterminion of these. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* I. iii. 12 The bleare eye of carnall reason could not see any issue, or way to escape that imminent exterminion. 16.. *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 309 (Jam.), Thair is nothing les intendit againes this..kingdome nor ane uttir exterminioun and totall destructioun.

Extern (ekstə·ɪn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5–7, 9 externe, 6– extern. [ad. L. *extern-us* outward, f. *exter* outside. Cf. F. *externe*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to or connected with the outside; outwardly perceptible; consisting in outward acts; pertaining to the outward form; = EXTERNAL A. 1 and 2. Now only *poet.* (*rare*).

1537 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxviii. 240 At that time it was necessary to have extern gifts. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 68 If the Almightie would assume a visible externe shape. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* vi. 63 The Lungs..[are] very much exposed to extern and intern injuries. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 145 The externe act. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 78 The.. extern exertions of the..visibl form of som Persons. 1882 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Jan. 8 Pullulating rites externe and vain.

quasi-*adv.* *a* 1845 HOOD *Lamia* iv. 90 Women — fair externe, But viperous within.

2. Situated outside, not included within the limits of, the object under consideration; = EXTERNAL A. 3. Const. *to.* Now chiefly *poet.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1603) 59 O man .. that troublest thy selfe with externe things. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 70 Nor are the observations of the Eye any thing profitable, unless the Mind draw something from the Extern object to enrich the Soul withall. 1649 J. ECCLESTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* ii. (1886) 8 The visible world being a procreation or extern birth. 1854 *Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* XV. 276 Materials altogether extern to an animal..are made to contribute to the maintenance of its life. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 88 Your artist..broods..away from aught vulgar and extern On the inner spectrum.

absol. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 290, I feel the externe and insensate creep in On my organized clay.

† **b.** Situated in or belonging to foreign countries; = EXTERNAL 3 b. *Obs.*

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 573, I shuld desire the helpe of externe nacions and countrees. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 225 Souldiers..when they have no externe service..to occupie their busie heads and hands. 1605 *Answ. Discov. Romish Doctrine* 48 Any externe Prelate. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* vii. 83 Those things of extern mode and fashion.

c. Not belonging to a specified community; that is a non-member. Cf. B. 2 a.

1866 *Clerical Jrnl.* 7 June 548/1 The matter .. affecting the congregation alone, he put it to the good sense of extern visitors who might be present, not to claim a hearing.

3. Coming from without, having an outside origin; = EXTERNAL A. 4. Now *rare.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 30 The faderis began to haif grete fere .. traisting sum extern and uncouth violence of divers cieteis. *a* 1617 P. BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 116 No extern help can make us bring forth good fruit. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. (1650) 103 It consisted in extern mechanicall artifice only. 1799 LAMB *John Woodvil* III, Having a law within .. He cannot..be bound by any Positive laws or ordinances extern.

† **b.** *Law.* Not essential, accidental; in phr. *Extern adjunct. Obs.*

1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 36 G, Externe Adiuncts be those..in the contract, that may also be absent from it, but in it only when it so Couenanted. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 5 Which are inherent and not externe.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** Outward appearance, exterior. *Obs. rare.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXV, Wer't ought to me I bore the canopy, With my extern the outward honoring?

2. An outsider; one who does not belong to or does not reside in an establishment or institution: **a.** *gen.* Also a foreigner; formerly, † one of collateral descent. **b.** A day-pupil in a school (Fr. *externe*); also *attrib.* **c.** In hospitals (see quot. 1860). **d.** In monastic use.

a. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 30 Being no Romane, but an externe and a Barbarian. 1666 J. SERJEANT *Let. Thanks* 97 Not by Lineall Descendents..but a few Externs. 1823 G. DARLEY *Lett. Dramatists* in *Lond. Mag.* Dec., Joanna Baillie and young Beddoes, a female extern and a freshman. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Irel.* 52 The bungling of natives and the claims of externs. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 170 It would be worth gold .. to any unlucky extern this pinching night.

b. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lii, An extern school grew round the old..foundation. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* viii, The externes or day-pupils exceeded one hundred in number. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 86 At the collège Mazarin.. he followed [the courses] as an extern.

c. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Extern*, applied to patients, of hospitals, dispensaries, etc. who are not inmates; to outpatients; also to the assistants, dressers, etc. who attend such or who do not dwell in the institution.

attrib. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 302 s.v. *Hospital*, The 'extern maternity' charities.

d. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 169 Greate companies of kinsfolkes, friends, and externes compassed her all-aboute. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 590 If there were not some person representing the outer world, some extern, as the Catholics would say. 1887 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 32/2 No sister should seek advice of any extern without..leave.

Hence † **Exte·rnly** *adv.*, outwardly, on the outside.

1568 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1852) 325 Nothing hath chanced externly to her Majesty wherein her prudence shall be more marked. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 28/1 Or stately Toombs, externly gilt and garnisht With dust and bones inwardly fill'd and furnisht.

External (ekstə·ɪnăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 externall. [f. L. *extern-us* outward (see EXTERN *a.*) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* (Opposed to *internal.*)

1. Situated or lying outside; pertaining to, or connected with, the outside or outer portion of anything. *External angle*: one made by producing outwardly a side of a figure. *External contact*: (see quot. 1867).

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. v. 3 Her vertues graced with externall gifts. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 349 If they had swallow'd poyson, 'twould appeare By externall swelling. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vii. 163 Externall I call those parts which are without the Spheare it selfe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *External angles.* 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Angle*, The external angle of a triangle is equal to both the internal opposite ones taken together. 1834 MCMURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 227 Having those organs free on the external edge. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 83 All the external angles of the polygon must also be equal to four right angles. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-m.* 335 The External or Cellular coat is dense and resisting. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *External contact*, in a transit of Mercury or Venus over the sun's disc, this expression means the first touch of the planet's and sun's edges, before any part of the former is projected on the disc of the luminary. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 58 External Glands may be..divided into stalked..or not stalked.

b. *Anat.* Of veins, nerves, etc.: Lying towards the outer surface of the body.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 489 External descending branches..are four or five in number..furnishing to the same parts an equal quantity of twigs. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-m.* 342 The External Jugular Vein. *Ibid.* 418 The External Cutaneous Nerve. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 389 The external meatus.

c. Of remedies, treatment, etc.: Outward, applied to the exterior of the body.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *External Digestives* are such as ripen a Swelling or breed good and laudable Matter in a Wound, and prepare it for Mundification or cleansing. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 300 He recommends external warmth ..but not internal stimulants. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 87 This man hath cured me by an external process. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 72 The application of external heat.

2. Pertaining to the outward or bodily form as opposed to the inner nature or spirit; outwardly visible or perceptible; consisting in outward acts or appearances.

1556 *Calvin's Bk. Com. Prayer* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 233 The external Face of the same is polluted. 1564 *Brief Exam.* C ij, The externall partes of the sacramentes. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. III. xxviii, They .. Appear in thickned Aire with shape externall. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), He that commits only the external act of idolatry is as guilty as [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 167 The external worship of God. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 142 Religion..will glide..out of the mind, unless it be invigorated..by external ordinances, by stated calls to worship. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 120 The external qualities of this striking style.

3. Situated outside, not included within the limits of, the object under consideration. Const. *to.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 571 Maids..having no externall thing to loose But the word Maid. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 84 The external air. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 359 All who were external to Christianity were doomed to eternal damnation. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 209 F and G are both external to the conic.

† **b.** Situated in or belonging to foreign countries; foreign. *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 54 Singular prowesse shewed by him (in external battell). 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 96 His external friends were these: Budæus a learned Frenchman, etc.

c. *Metaph.* Belonging or pertaining to the world of things or phenomena, considered as outside of the perceiving mind. *External world*: the totality of objects existing outside the conscious subject; the objective world; the 'non-ego'.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 103 All External things Which the five..senses represent. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1855) 11 Nothing external is perceived till it first makes an impression. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 95 The knowledge of external nature. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 445 Our mental life is aroused anew at every moment by sensations which the external world excites.

4. Arising or acting from without, originating from something outside. *External evidence*: evidence derived from circumstances or considerations outside or independent of the thing discussed.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 167 Not by externall violence, but intestine disorder. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. § 5 (1723) 255 These Shells .. being .. exposed..to many external Accidents are .. worn, fretted, and broken to Pieces. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. iv, Without the Aid of external Violence. 1812–6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 43 The motion of a body..must be ascribed to the action of an external cause or force. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* Advt. 5 The external testimony of Christianity .. leaves infidelity without excuse. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* v. (1852) 124 The idea that the punishment of sin is solely some external evil brought upon us. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 20 The external evidence to a contrary effect .. is considerable.

5. Connected with, or having reference to, what is outside; having an outside object or sphere of operation. *External perception*: the perception of external objects, as opposed to *internal perception*, the perception of what takes place within the mind. So *External senses.*

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxii. (1859) II. 43 As this [the Acquisitive] faculty is again subdivided into two, according as it is conversant either about the phænomena of matter or about the phænomena of mind, the non-ego or the ego, I gave precedence to the former of these,—the faculty known under the name of External Perception. *Mod.*, It is necessary to consider the subject in its external relations. The external affairs of the society were managed by the secretary.

b. *spec.* Having reference to dealings with foreign countries.

1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 139 The persons now in the external administration. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 138/2 The external debt of the Republic of Chili.

B. *sb.*

1. *sing.* The outside; the exterior.

1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xxii. 95 The external of the chariot. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* x. 202 Deformity and hollowness beneath The rich external.

2. That which is external. In *pl.* **a.** Outward features or aspect; bodily qualifications; outward ceremonies or observances. **b.** Things lying outside or distinct from a person or object; external or outward circumstances or conditions; also, non-essentials.

a. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 A time in which (as for externals) she was full blown. *a* 1662 GAUDEN *Let. to Chas. II*, 6 The externals of decent forms. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) I. ii. 67 Adam was .. glorious in his externals; he had a beautiful body. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. i. 15 The Externals of religion. *a* 1764 LLOYD *The Puff* Wks. (1774) I. 171 Externals have the gift of striking, And lure the fancy into liking. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 24 An agreement in externals ought to prevail amongst all the reformed. 1857 BUCKLE *Hist. Civiliz.* I. xiv. 793 He [Condillac] found it utterly impossible to escape from those tendencies towards the external which governed his own age. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 188 The system has all the externals and much of the reality of constitutional government.

b. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 80 Why should the planets have such influences upon externalls and accidentalls, that had none upon the internalls and essentialls? 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 431 Fractures..are divisions of bones, caused by externals violently forced on them. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 280 Such a state of externals as might be suitable to the exigence and nature of my condition in this life. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 66 God in Externals could not place Content. 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 178/3 The concluding remarks on..the subordination of externals to essentials.

Exte·rnalism. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Excessive regard for what is external, to the neglect of what is essential, *esp.* in religion; an instance of this.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. VI. ii. 158 The despotic externalism of the time. 1875 MRS. CHARLES in

Sunday Mag. May 506 Pharisaic formalities and externalisms. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 265 Christianity might be frittered away into a troublesome and censorious externalism.

2. The worship of the external world.

1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 11 This is the very madness of externalism.

Exte·rnalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who has undue regard for externals.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 770 The Pharisaic conceit of the externalist.

Externality (ekstɜmæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being external.

1. a. The quality of displaying itself in external forms. b. The quality of being 'all on the outside'; superficiality, hollowness. c. The condition or fact of being outside another object, or of being an outsider. d. The quality of operating or striving to operate from without.

a. 1673 H. MORE *App. Antid.* 23 Worship, in the natural externality thereof. 1836 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 72 [In France] the externality of the classical spirit has worn away into mere superficiality.

b. 1684 H. MORE *Answ. Remarks Exp. Apocal.* 243 If that Externality or Superficiality were aimed at. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* vi. 115 There is a prose in certain Englishmen..a knell in the..externality of their voice.

c. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 473 In relation to the body of the animal, all ligaments are external, and their internality or externality is in respect of the hinge line ..along which the edges of the valves meet. 1881 *Echo* 1 July 1/6 The pleas of ignorance or of externality..cannot possibly be urged against one who has been the very foremost and most trusted champion of the system.

d. 1857 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 255 Its [the New Lutheran Orthodoxy's] whole principle is that of the externality of the Christian Institute.

2. *Metaph.* The quality or fact of being external to a perceiving subject; the fact of belonging to the external world, or having an existence in space.

a 1790 ADAM SMITH *Ess. Philos. Subjects* (1795) 198 Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes externality in the thing which presses or resists. . 1846 MILL *Logic* II. vii. § 3 While looking at a solid object they cannot help having the conception, and..the momentary belief of its externality. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* iii. 62 The scientific world was preparing for that reconstruction of its conception of what sensible things and externality mean.

3. a. An external object; an outward feature or characteristic. b. *collect.* Outward things in general; an outward environment or observance.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* xviii. § 3. 346 A huge bulk of trifling ceremonial and idle externality. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xxvi. (1876) 288 The externalities of it may seem to be joy and brightness, but in the deep beneath there is a stern aspect. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 385 So uneasy an externality, of which he is himself the powerless and apprehensive centre. 1871 MISS MULOCK *Fair France* 13 All these are sensuous externalities. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 10 (1879) 11 Force being that externality of which we have the most direct..cognizance.

4. Absorption in externals.

1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Product Mod. Art*, Deeply corporealized, and enchained hopelessly in the grovelling fetters of externality, must be the mind, to which [etc.]. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 397 What proof of infidelity like .. the externality of churches that once sucked the roots of right and wrong?

Externalization (ekstɜ·nălәizē·ʃәn). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of externalizing; an instance of this; also *concr.* an embodiment.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 491 As a telescope is a copy or externalization of the process of vision; so written language may be a copy or externalization of the process of thinking. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 379 The externalisation of the will. 1877 MALLOCK *New Republic* IV. i. II. 127 Such a city..would be the externalisation of the human spirit in the highest state of development.

Externalize (ekstɜ·nălәiz), *v.* Also 9 externalise. [f. EXTERNAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make external; to embody in outward form; to give or attribute external existence to; to treat as consisting in externals.

1852 MORELL tr. *Tennemann's Hist. Philos.* 29 His fancy externalizing the divinations of his reason. 1875 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy* I. i. 30 This high political abstraction, latent in Christianity..was externalised in the French Revolution. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. x. 427 The universe is the process whereby spirit externalises itself. 1884 *Chicago Advance* 14 Feb., The more ancient mistake has been to externalize religion too much.

Hence **Exte·rnalized** *ppl. a.* **Exte·rnalizing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EXTERNALIZE.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 98 The externalizing of one's own thoughts. 1876 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 135 Creation is the evolution of deity, man externalized God. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 186 Divides the cases [of telepathy] into two great families—those (A) where the impression is sensory or externalised, and those (B) where it is not sensory or externalised.

Externally (ekstɜ·nălі), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an external manner.

1. On or with regard to the outside or outer surface; outwardly; by external application.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 185 There is not yet any appearance of swelling externally. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xi. (ed. 2) 202 The cavities of the body are so configurated as externally to exhibit the most exact correspondency of the opposite sides. 1812 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. lxxxviii. 432 Distinguished externally by wig and gown. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 442 This butter is employed on the continent in medicine, and always externally. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* x. (ed. 5) 157 The attitude of the Roman Church to the imperial power .. was externally respectful.

2. In an outside position, outside; with regard to what is outside; by external agency; so as to produce external effects. *To operate externally*: to produce effects outside of oneself. *To marry externally*: to marry out of the family or community (*rare*).

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. (1611) 33 All things..receive externally some perfection from other things. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* § 126. 81 Those holy incitements to vertue and good life, which God's spirit ministers to us externally, or internally. 1718 FIDDES *Theol. Spec.* I. i. II. vi. 98 If he had never proceeded to make anything or to operate externally. 1844 M. HENNELL *Soc. Systems* 51 When they marry externally..the community portions them in ready money.

†**Exte·rnalness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact, condition, or quality of being external; outwardness or formality (of religious observances).

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xi. (1713) 442 But Carnality and Externalness, especially after the Reign of Constantine, quickly over-ran all. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

‖ **Externat** (ekstęrna). [F. *externat*, f. *externe* day-scholar: see EXTERN *sb.* 2 b.] A day-school.

1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* viii, The establishment was both a pensionat and an externat.

Externate (e·kstәrnēlt), *v. rare.* [f. EXTERN + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To embody in outward form.

1890 tr. *Pfleiderer's Devel. Theol.* 73 The idea externates itself.

Hence **Externa·tion**, outward embodiment.

1845 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* (1855) 347 The externation of His Wisdom. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Can. of Dramaturgy* (1865) 6 Pantomime, grounded on externation of the feelings. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 250 The externation of religion was especially necessary.

†**Externe,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. med.L. *externāre* to make external, f. *extern-us* outward: see prec.] *trans.* (in quot.) To alienate.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. Epil. 215 Yf synne in oure entente hem nolde externe.

Externity (ekstɜ·nĭti). Also 8 externeity. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality or state of being external or outward, outwardness; also quasi-*concr.* the external part or characteristics.

1713 A. COLLIER *Clavis Univ.* i. 10 The seeming externeity of a visible object, is no argument of its real externeity. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1770) V. 216 The Internity of his ever-living light kindled up an Externity of corporeal irradiation. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 359 For what a man may do or suffer..so far as his externity is concerned, I care not.

Externization (ekstɜ·nәizē·ʃәn). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of externizing; in quot. *concr.* the outward or objective manifestation.

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 159 The Universe is the externization of the soul.

Externize (ekstɜ·nәiz), *v.* [f. EXTERN + -IZE.] *trans.* To embody in an outward shape or form; = EXTERNALIZE.

1836 EMERSON *Nat., Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 170 The laws of his [man's] mind..externized themselves into day and night. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 304 Our inner consciousness is externized.

†**E·xterous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *exter* outward + -OUS.] Outward, outside; far removed.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 225 Exterouse, *exterus.* 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lxiii, When in her full, She seemeth least; which proves she's exterous Beyond the Sunne, and further off doth roll.

Exterraneous (ekstĕrē[1]·nĭәs), *a.* [f. late L. *exterrāne-us* (f. *ex-* out + *terra* land) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a foreign country.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1832 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Exterrestrial (ekstĕre·strĭăl), *a.* [f. Ex-*pref.*[1] + TERRESTRIAL.] Originating or located outside the earth. Cf. *extra-terrestrial*: see EXTRA- *pref.*

1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xii. 279 The light of this nebula, unlike any other ex-terrestrial light. 1871 — *Light Sc.* (1879) 110 Ex-terrestrial observers, such as these, may know much more.

Exterritorial (eksteritō·e·rĭăl), *a.* [f. Ex-*pref.*[1] + TERRITORIAL; after next.] Of or pertaining to exterritoriality.

1880 in OGILVIE. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 392/1 To those who .. administer exterritorial laws, this book will be of great use.

Hence **Exterrito·rially** *adv.*, beyond the limits of 'one's' own territory.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 124 The moment she [France] proceeds exterritorially..that moment she throws down the gauntlet of defiance to all Europe.

Exterritoriality (eksteritō·ri¸æ·lĭti). [ad. F. *exterritorialité* (in Littré): see prec. and -ITY.] The condition of being considered outside the territory of the state in which (a person) resides, and therefore of not being amenable to its laws. Also EXTRATERRITORIALITY.

The privilege of exterritoriality belongs by international law to ambassadors and their families; stipulations according it to various other classes of persons have been granted by certain Asiatic powers in treaties with European nations.

[1756 RUTHERFORTH *Institutes* II. II. ix. § 20. 603 That as by one fiction of positive law an ambassador is considered as the representative of the nation which sends him, so by another like fiction of the same law he is considered as if he was out of the territory, though he is in it.] 1836 WHEATON *Internat. Law* I. 273 The fiction of exterritoriality has been invented, by which the minister though actually in a foreign country, is supposed still to remain within the territories of his own sovereign. 1859 *Times* 17 Mar. 5/2 The system of exterritoriality which Christian nations have deemed it necessary for the interests and protection of their subjects to establish in China. 1878 W. B. LAWRENCE *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 40 The United States courts have always been scrupulous in recognizing the exterritoriality of public ships. *attrib.* 1887 H. KNOLLYS *Life in Japan* 317 That everlastingly sore point, the ex-territoriality question.

Exterritorialize (e·ksteritō·e·rĭălәiz), *v. rare*[−1]. [f. EXTERRITORIAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To secure the privileges of exterritoriality for; to withdraw (a person) from liability to the laws of the country in which he resides.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 11 The Roman Catholic missionaries..in their ill-judged and indefensible attempts to exterritorialize their Chinese converts.

†**Exte·rse,** *v. Obs.*[−0] [f. L. *exters-* ppl. stem of *extergĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *tergĕre* to wipe.] *trans.* To wipe off or out. Hence **Exte·rsed** *ppl. a.*

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

†**Exte·rsion.** *Obs.*[−0] [as if ad. L. **extersiōn-em*, n. of action f. *extergĕre*: see prec.] The action of rubbing or wiping off or out.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY.

†**Exte·rsive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **extersīvus*: see EXTERSE and -IVE.] Having the property of wiping off or out; cleansing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 700 We have..concinnated this..extersive Medicament. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 73 The ashes..are extersive and digesting.

†**Exte·rsory,** *a. Obs.*[−0] [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = prec. 1727–36 in BAILEY; whence 1775 in ASH.

Extesticulate (ekstesti·kĭŭlĕt), *a. rare*[−0]. [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + L. *testicul-us* testicle + -ATE[2].] 'Castrated' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Extill, -ation, -atious, var. ff. of EXSTILL, etc.

†**E·xtimate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *extim-us*, superl. of *exter* outside: on the analogy of *ultimate.*] Outmost, uttermost.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 178 Personal figuration in the extimate parts .. that represent the Body, Face, and Vestments, etc. 1672 *Brief Reply* 119 The supreme or extimate Heaven is in no place.

Extime, obs. form of ESTEEM.

Extimulate, -ation, -atory, obs. ff. EXSTIMULATE, etc.

Extinct (ekstiŋkt), *pa. pple.* and *a.* Also 5 extincte. [ad. L. *ex(s)tinct-us*, pa. pple. of *ex-(s)tinguĕre*: see EXTINGUISH. As used by Caxton and writers of the 16th c. it may be regarded as pa. pple. of EXTINCT *v.*]

A. *pple.* Extinguished (see senses of EXTINCT, EXTINGUISH, *vbs.*). Now *rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 219 That fyre was extincte. *Ibid.* I. 347 This duke Turgesius was perischede and extincte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 176/4 The more they lyght them [candellys] the more were they extyncte. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 8 Graunt that al sinne and vice here maie be so extinct. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* 30 They blind his sight, whose soules more blind Had quite extinct the light of grace. 1612 BRERewood *Lang. & Relig.* iv. 33 The Spanish and Pannonian tongues not extinct by the Romans. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 99 It tooke fire .. but was quickly extinct. 1734 LAW *Enquiry Space* 26 Take away the Things and their respective Order and Distance..may cease and be extinct. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 13/2 As I uttered the last word of my manuscript, the lights were suddenly extinct.

B. *adj.* (In early use with distinctly ppl. sense; in mod. use it usually denotes a state without reference to the action from which this results.)

1. Of a fire, flame, light: Extinguished, quenched, put out; no longer burning. Of a volcano: That has ceased eruption.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 119 A lawnterne .. extincte is drownede in to hit. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 b, The lampe of grace in thy soule wyll soone be extinct. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 355 Neither the husband nor any of the family could be awaked till that torch was extinct. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 684 A spark or two not yet extinct. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 249 There are some who ..when we [cigars] are not half extinct throw us contemptuously away. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 427/2 Active or extinct volcanoes. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 193 A group of small extinct volcanoes.

† b. *Quicksilver extinct* [=Fr. *mercure éteint*]: mercury triturated with fats or chalk, and therefore no longer lustrous. *Obs.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxxx. 432 Quicke-siluer extinct, and verdigrease, of each an ounce.

2. Of things comparable to a fire or light (*e.g.* life, hope, passion, disease, etc.): Quenched; that has ceased to burn or shine.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxviii. 94 The feythe..was well nere extyncte thoroughe all the lande. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 67 Young Arthurs eies are blinded and extinct. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. v. 56 Every faculty of the mind .. is liable .. to become wholly extinct before death. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. xii, Conversation

seemed nearly extinct. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxiv, He was cut down..before life was extinct. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. vi. 294 The last hope of the Mohammedans was extinct.

†3. Of a person: Cut off; dead; blotted out of existence. Also, passed away, vanished. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 5/2 All were .. deed and extynct. 1530 Heywood *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 375 He may at liberty Pass safe..Till that he be from us extinct. 1611 Bible *Job* xvii. 1 My dayes are extinct. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 4 The usuall ceremony ordained to the bodies of extinct princes. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 93 Nagar..lost together with his life a great part of his Dominions, and became in a manner extinct. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xi. (Rtldg. 1883) 75 The Pope being dead and Valentine extinct.

4. That has died out or come to an end. a. Of a family, a class of persons, a race or species of animals or plants: Having no living representative; 'without progressive succession' (J.).

1683 *Brit. Spec.* 156 The Line of Henry VIII^th..being extinct. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 331 My Father was dead, and my Mother, and all the Family extinct. 1748 Jenyns *Imit. Hor. Epist.* II. i. 48 Let's try and fix some æra, if we can, When good ones [ministers] were extinct, and bad began. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 434 The royal house..was not yet extinct. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* iii. 35 The great book collectors (except in America) seem to be an extinct race.

b. Of an institution, dignity, office, etc.: Obsolete. Of a title of nobility: Having no qualified claimant.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 51 Y^e Supper of the Lord .. you have so defiled .. that the true use therof is almost utterly extinct. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxix. 174 The Assembly it selfe is extinct. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 244 The dignities limited to the heirs male of Sir Robert Sydney became extinct. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 103 They imagine the office of moral rule in another state to become extinct. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 181 The three extinct republics, Florence, Pisa, and Siena. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 537 His marquisate became extinct.

c. *Law* in phr. *possibility of issue extinct.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 7 b, He..is tenaunt in the tayle after possibilitie of issue extinct. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 154 A person may be tenant in tail, after possibility of issue extinct.

d. Of a law, legal power or right, etc.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 147 All the Rent charge is extinct. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 156 A Censure inflicted *à Jure* continues, tho' such Law be extinct. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 457 Such a power, though extinct at law, would certainly be enforced in equity.

†**Exti·nct,** *sb. Obs.* [? ad. L. *ex(s)tinct-us* (*u*-stem), f. *ex(s)tinguĕre* (see Extinguish); or f. Extinct *v.*] = Extinction.

1606 Ford *Honor Tri.* iii. *To Earl Pembroke,* To the vttermost extinct of life. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xliv. 364 The extinct of the English Nations renowne. *Ibid.* ix. xvii. (1632) 877 The vtter extinct of the House of Yorke.

†**Exti·nct,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 extynct(e, (5 estyncte), 6 extincte, (extinkt), 6– extinct. Pa. t. 5–6 extyncte. [f. L. *ex(s)tinct-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)tinguĕre* to Extinguish.]

1. *trans.* = Extinguish *v.* 1.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 250/1 The blessid laurence had fyue brennynges withoute forthe whiche he al ouercam manly and extyncte them. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 166 The feruent great fire extincted was in-dede. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 66/2 Eugenia was..put into hot baths, which were extincted, and she preserued.

2. = Extinguish *v.* 2.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* 280 Purslane dothe extynct the ardor of lassyuyousnes. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* vii. 39 It is more hard, loue to our selues to extinkt. *a* 1568 Coverdale *Hope Faithf.* Pref. (1574) A iij b, Not to stirre vp Gods grace in vs..were to..extincte the spirite.

3. = Extinguish *v.* 4.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* A vij b, The grete good dedes and abstynence that I dyde quenchyd and estyncted al my synnes. 1538 Leland *Itin.* IV. 16 The name of the Barony of Say is extinctid. 1547 in Cardwell *Documentary Ann.* (1839) I. 42 They have .. utterly extincted and destroyed .. all images. 1598 F. Meres in Arb. *Garner* II. 105 One strain of music extincte the pleasure of another. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 35 Two contraries, cannot ioyntly hold possession, but one will vtterly extinct the other.

b. To put an end to, make void (a law, legal right, status, ordinance). Also, to cancel (a licence, the claim of a creditor). Cf. Extinguish 3 b.

1527 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. 142 The jurisdiction of the Prerogative should be extinctyd. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xiv. (1638) 84 He..would extinct former rights by such a fine with proclamation. 1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 311/2 Gods blessed ordinaunce were rather to bee extincted and abhorred. 15.. R. Morice in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xxviii. 236 Divers report that Mr. Latimers licence was extincted. 1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* G ij, Yee shall extinct the Creditors of the olde book by the contrary of his opposite. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix. (1635) 39 If I had purchased the land myselfe, then I had extincted mine owne condition.

c. To abolish, suppress (a state of things, custom, institution).

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII,* c. 20 To extinct and make frustrate the paymentys of the said Annates or first fruytes. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII,* c. 22 § 3 Many chanteries..ben sins y^t time vtterly dissolued and extincted. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 283 Julius Cæsar..extincted the ancient liberty..of the people of Rome.

d. = Extinguish *v.* 3 e.

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* Argt. A vj, Nether the regale famylye nor thee stok of Juda to be extyncted. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* VIII. 36 Theyr latter kynges..whose lynage the power of the Romans longe after dyd extinct.

e. = Extinguish *v.* 3 f.

1548 Hall *Chron.* 38 a, Scater kyng of Scottes..was by Dunwallo..slayn and extincted. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Albanact* I, The Britains..Were ready still to fighte at euery call, Till time they had extynct, the monsters all.

Hence **Exti·ncted** *ppl. a.* **Exti·ncting** *vbl. sb.*

1513 Hen. VIII *Let.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. i. 3 Wee ..have, for the extincting of the detestable Schisme..entred actual war. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 81 He may..Giue renew'd fire to our extincted Spirits. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 113 For the..vtter extincting of..power and authoritie.

‖ **Extincteur** (ɛkstɛ̃ktör, ekstiŋktöɪ). [F., ad. L. *ex(s)tinctor,* agent-n. f. *ex(s)tinguĕre*: see Extinguish.] An apparatus for extinguishing fire, patented 1862.

[1865 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 27 Oct. 749 A curious apparatus called *l'Extincteur* was tested a short time since..in Paris.] 1878 Lady Brassey *Voy. Sunbeam* xxi, The extincteur was used freely. 1885 J. J. Manley *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 24 Extincteurs..and domestic fire-escapes.

Extinction (eksti·ŋkʃən). Also 5 extinccion. [ad. L. *ex(s)tinctiōn-em,* n. of action f. *ex(s)tinguĕre*: see Extinguish. Cf. F. *extinction.*] The action of extinguishing; the fact or state of being extinguished.

1. The quenching, putting out (of fire, light, anything burning or shining; *fig.* hopes, passions, life, etc.); the fact of being quenched; the process of becoming, or the condition of being, extinct.

In *Optics* occas. used for the stoppage of light by absorption, interference, etc.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 589 He ordeyned at Westminster to brenne perpetuelly w^tout extinccion .iiii. tapers of waxe. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 68 Red hot needles or wires extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the Laws of position in extinction. 1669 Boyle *Contn. New Exp.* I. Notes (1682) 191 Several Ignitions and Extinctions. 1672 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* v. 14 The parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 406 Reflexion, refraction, and extinction, are affections of light by transparent bodies. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iii. 186 The sudden extinction of those hopes which she had so long..cherished. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 424/1 The birth..and extinction of volcanoes are phenomena seen in separate parts of the earth's surface. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 204 The alternate appearance and extinction of the light. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 275 A bright lamp flickering out into extinction.

b. The slaking (of lime); †'the quenching of red-hot minerals in some liquor, to abate their sharpness, or to impart their virtue to the liquor' (Phillips 1706); †*concr.* a tincture made by this process. *Extinction of mercury*: (see quot. 1842).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 3. 85 Gold inwardly taken..either in substance, infusion, decoction or extinction. *Ibid.* II. v. § 3. 86 [Alloyed gold] is actually dequantitated by fire, and possibly by frequent extinction. *Ibid.* III. xxii. 165 For speedier operation we make extinctions, infusions, and the like. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* (ed. 3), *Extinction of mercury,* trituration of mercury with lard or other substance, until the mercury disappears. 1848 Craig, *Extinction* of lime.

2. Suppression, abolition (of an institution, etc.); the complete wiping out (of a debt).

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 The Extinction of their Democracy. 1748 Anson *Voy.* II. xiv. 282 The extinction of their religion, and the slaughter of their ancestors. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 145 ¶ 1 The public would suffer.. inconvenience .. from the extinction of any common trade. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. 469 After the extinction of the national independence. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* (1852) 462 The plan for the gradual extinction of the national debt.

3. The action of blotting (a living being, a soul) out of existence; destruction, annihilation.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 333 We therefore define an abortment to be Either the issuing of an imperfect Infant or his extinction and death in the wombe. 1646 Bp. Hall *Balm Gil.* 188 The utter extinction of those we loved. 1676 Glanvill *Ess.* v. 19 Doctrines, such as..utter extinction, and annihilation of the Wicked after the Day of Judgment. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 135 Which destruction they call the second death, and describe it as a perfect extinction. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 32, I .. declare the soul's eclipse Not the soul's extinction.

†b. Effacement, utter disgrace or ruin (of a person). *Obs.*

1542 Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 5 To recover a man from present extinction.

4. Of a race, family, species, etc.: The fact or process of becoming extinct; a coming to an end or dying out; the condition of being extinct.

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 63 If a man deuise to his daughter his lands..vntill she marie .. it onely signifieth an extinction of the legacie when the mariage is accomplished. 1659 C. Noble *Mod. Answ. to Immod. Q.* 15 By .. extinctinction of the male blood it received an alteration. *a* 1729 J. Rogers 19 *Serm.* (1735) 135 The Extinction of Nations, and the Desolation of Kingdoms. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 569 Any number of lives, the extinction of which could be proved without difficulty. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (ed. 5) 354 The extinction of the male line of Hapsburg in the person of Charles the Sixth. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* 61 The most effective agent in the extinction of species is the pressure of other species.

Extinctive (eksti·ŋktiv), *a.* [f. L. type **ex-stinctīv-us,* f. *ex(s)tinguĕre* (see Extinguish). Cf. Fr. *exstinctif.*] Tending, or having the power, to extinguish; causing annihilation. Const. *of.*

1600 Swinburne *Spousals* (1686) 138 This Condition is.. resolutive or extinctive that is to say .. threatening a death or destruction to that which is born. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* IV. i, O ye hapless Two, mutually extinctive, the Beautiful and the Squalid, sleep ye well. 1871 *Contemp. Rev.* XVI. 543 The third class of extinctive agencies.. seems..to threaten many of the Malayan and Polynesian races. 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 1/1 The Extinctive Effect of Free Water on the Rolling of Ships.

Hence †**Exti·nctively** *adv.*, so as to be extinguished.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 4 If they [i. e. souls] die not extinctively, what becomes of them?

Exti·nctness. ? *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. Extinct *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being extinct.

1727–36 in Bailey; whence 1775 in Ash.

†**Exti·ncture.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Extinct *v.* + -ure.] = Extinction.

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 294 Cold modesty, hot wrath, Both fire from hence and chill extincture hath.

Extine (e·kstin, -təin). *Bot.* [f. L. *ext-* (in *extimus* most outward, f. *ex-*) + -ine¹.] The outer membrane of the pollen grain. Also Exine.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 358 The shell of the pollen-grain..has been ascertained to consist..of two or even three membranes, of which the outer (extine) is thicker than the inner (intine). 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 505 The contents [of pollen grains] enclosed by an extine and intine, divide into two cells.

†**Exti·nguible,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *extinguibilis* (Lactantius), f. *ex(s)tinguĕre*: see Extinguish.] = Extinguishable.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xii. 50 The most pure and extinguible substance of sulphur.

Extinguish (eksti·ŋgwiʃ), *v.* [ad. L. *ex(s)tingu-ĕre* (f. *ex-* intensive + *stinguĕre* to quench): see -ish.]

1. *trans.* To put out, quench (fire, light, anything burning or shining). †In early medical use: To reduce (an inflammation).

1551 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 89 b, Ethelredus.. by it [cold water]..extynguyshed..the flames of all..vices. 1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* II. 16 It [vnguent] doeth extinguishe..all inflammations of the lyuer. 1596 Drayton *Legends* ii. 545 A little sparke extinguish'd to the Eye. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* ii. 110 The light is under a Bushell, but it is not extinguished. 1691 Dryden *Lady of May* 10 The soft god of pleasure..Has broken his bow, and extinguish'd his fires. 1710 J. Clarke *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) II. 165 Cold extinguishes..Heat. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 3 They would extinguish the very light of nature. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 271 The water is..thrown in a jet through a hose-pipe with great force, to extinguish fire. 1869 Tyndall *Light* ii. (1873) 65 Natural bodies..extinguish certain constituents of the white solar light.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. To quench (hopes, passions, strife, life, mental faculties, etc.); to silence (sound).

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* IV. iii. (1564) 121 b, Suche as haue .. wateryshe Matrixes can not conceyue, for the power of the seede is extinguished in it. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 21 b, Paule..exhorteth the Thessalonians not to extinguish the spirite. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 212 It deadeth and extinguisheth the Sound utterly. *a* 1627 Hayward *Edw. VI* 89 To extinguish the loue of the people to the young King. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 143 God will not suffer it [truth] to be extinguished. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 666 Least total darkness should .. extinguish life In Nature. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 126 ¶ 3 We should soon see that furious Party-Spirit extinguished. 1732 Law *Serious C.* x. (ed. 2) 143 Extinguishing his reason, instead of putting out his eyes. 1780 Harris *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 512 War between great men seldom extinguishes humanity. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 603 Neither his years nor his profession had wholly extinguished his martial ardour.

b. To 'quench' or totally obscure by superior brilliancy; to 'eclipse', put completely into the shade.

1551 Gardiner *Explic. Cath. Faith* 142 In the Sacrament the visible element is not extinguished by the presence of Christes most precious body. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI,* v. iii. 192 Naturall Graces that extinguish Art. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* i. 11 The men .. were quite transcended and extinguished by their wives and daughters.

c. In mod. use: To reduce (an adversary) to silence. Chiefly *colloq.*

1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 130 The stinging and compressed oration of Odusseus in Scherië .. utterly extinguishes his adversary.

3. To put a total end to, do away with completely, blot out of existence.

1555 Eden *Decades* 249 By theyr inuasions were extinguyshed all artes and sciences. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 22 It extinguisheth all heinous crimes. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* I. 44 This late mightie Empire [of the Turks] extinguisht in Ægypt by the Mamalucks. 1669–70 Marvell *Corr.* CXXXVI. Wks. 1872–5 II. 302 That all memory thereof might be extinguisht. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 169 ¶ 2 Half the Misery of human Life might be extinguished. 1783 Burke *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. 1842 I. 285 The authority of the regular and lawful government is every where..extinguished. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 70 But the confiscation of Wolsey's possessions extinguished the grandeur of these plans.

b. To render void (a bill, claim, right, etc.). In *Law* sometimes *spec.* (see Extinguishment 3 b).

1548 Ld. Somerset *Epist. Scots* 242 That cannot extynguish the title which we haue to the Croune of Scotlande. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iii. 13 The warren is not by

implication reserued vnto mee either to bee inioyed or extinguished. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 207 The action for the residue is utterly extinguished. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 583 Man's .. rights and claims Are paramount, and must extinguish theirs [creeping vermin's]. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 132 Cancellation .. is considered to extinguish the instrument. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 136/2 The right of way .. was extinguished by the mortgage.

c. To discharge, obtain total acquittance of, 'wipe out' by full payment or composition.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 357 All which so inestimable summes .. they have re-imbursed or extinguished. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XIV. 187 They will ere long extinguish the debt which they owe you, in your blood. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 35 The debt itself .. was .. held to be extinguished. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* III. i. (1852) 429 The only instance of a national debt having been extinguished.

d. To suppress († books, † customs, offices or corporate institutions).

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Sig. *ij b, Procuring also .. to suppresse and extinguish the exercise and serviceable use of Long-bowes. 1590 — in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 56 A booke conteyninge so disordered matter, that yt should be extinguished. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 One that extinguished worthy whole volumes, to bring his abridgements into request. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* ii. 109 The Baronies of the Bishops, and their votes in Parliament were taken away, but the Order was not extinguished. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6092/1 It is our Pleasure that the said Sort [of boat] be extinguished, and no longer used. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 117 Though the bishopric .. merged into the archbishopric .. it was not extinguished. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. ii. 68 It had long been foreseen that .. a large number of them [monasteries] must be extinguished.

e. To annihilate, bring to an end, cut off (a family, race, etc.).

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 100 The nation of the Hunnes was almost vtterly extinguished in Greece, by the Emperor. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1660) 19 The Danish Line clean extinguished, Edward the Confessour .. was .. admitted King of England. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 36 The Royal race of the Valois being extinguished by the death of Henry the third. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 135 'Extinguishing' the Red man by the progress of civilisation.

† f. To make away with, kill (an individual).

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. iii. (1622) 158 His [Gotarses'] brothers are extinguished by murder. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 558 They extinguish the great ones, especially those of royall bloud. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 108 He had first relinquish'd, then extinguish'd Edmund.

† 4. *intr.* for *refl.* in various senses: To die out.

(Quot. 1837 is not strictly an example of this use, but of the idiomatic occas. use of a trans. vb. in passive sense.)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 52/1 Inscende the same, and let it combure, till of it selfe it extinguishe. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. lxxiii, They .. both extinguish like a snuff. 1650 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 53 These .. through all stormes and persecutions kept Religion from extinguishing. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 159 His Family being like to extinguish for want of Heirs. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* I. 220 If a Fire .. finds Iron and Stone in its Way, it extinguishes of itself. 1742 HUME *Ess., Stoic* (1779) I. 161 His alacrity suddenly extinguishes. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, I. 375 He paints that phantom of Royalty the present King extinguishing at Metz. [1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. iii, This conflagration of the South-East will abate .. extinguish it will not, till the fuel be all done.]

Hence **Exti·nguished** *ppl. a.* **Exti·nguishedly** *adv.* **Exti·nguishing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET, Extinguished, *extinctus.* 1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus* 471 She .. round about the sea's broad shoulders throws Her eye, to second the extinguish'd light. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 60 Adam lost the measure, and manner, not utterly and extinguishedly, the thing [i. e. virtue]. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* III. vii. 285 Some vast devastation .. may endanger .. the extinguishing of the species of things. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 442 His eye relumines its extinguished fires. 1837 in O'Connor *Ld. Beaconsfield* (1879) 174 The laughter, shouts, etc., which accompanied the honourable and extinguished Member's first attempt in Parliamentary oratory. *a* 1863 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* ii, A strong smell of an extinguished lamp.

Extinguishable (ekstiˑŋgwiʃăbˈl), *a.* Also 6 **extinguyssible.** [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Able to be extinguished (in senses of the vb.).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VI. iii, Who that walketh the waye of derkenes .. shall have payne nothyng extinguyssible. 1667 in *Phil. Trans.* II. 609 The light of the former is readily extinguishable by Compression. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 31 Not extinguishable by any law. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 213/2 Insect life is not extinguishable by scrubbing.

Extinguisher (ekstiˑŋgwiʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].]

1. One who or that which extinguishes.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1588) 18 b, Heads [Captains], extinguishers of discention. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A vij, This heat extinguisher. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 257/1 The Glorious Great Extinguisher of Night. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 303 Quarrells and Distempers .. prove Extinguishers. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 341 The fat is blazing in the fire, and no extinguisher can be found. 1817 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 4 June, The name of their extinguisher was Gifford. 1887 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 7/1 The Lewis Hand Fire Extinguisher.

2. *spec.* A hollow conical cap for extinguishing the light of a candle or lamp; also a similar object of large size formerly affixed to the railings of a house to enable the link-boys to extinguish their links.

1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. v, In putting of 'm [candles] out .. by The extinguisher. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2068/4 One Closet Candlestick, with Snuffers and Extinguisher. 1739-40 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 88 Put out their flambeaux with great silver extinguishers. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, Extinguishers are yet suspended before the doors of a few houses of the better sort. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* I. i, She held the candlestick, so that the extinguisher lying loose in it rattled.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 30 Cover it [the vital Flame] with an Extinguisher of Honour. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 96 Put not one grand extinguisher on Plays; But with kind snuffers gently mend their blaze. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 4/1 'Eigg Island,' with its singular Scuir or peak hidden under a thick extinguisher of cloud.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. ix, Extinguisher-topped towers. 1881 A. G. C. LIDDELL in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 473/2 Sharp extinguisher-like spires .. shot into the sky. 1885 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 4/8 The immeasurable height of the extinguisher hats of women when Richard II. was King.

Hence **Exti·nguishership.** *nonce-wd.*

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 193 God give his imperial extinguishership 'a good deliverance.'

Extinguishment (ekstiˑŋgwiʃmĕnt). [f. EXTINGUISH *v.* + -MENT.] The action of extinguishing; the fact of being extinguished; = EXTINCTION.

1. The quenching (of fire, light, anything burning or shining). Cf. EXTINGUISH *v.* 1.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLIII. iv, Evermore, without extinguyshment, In burnyng tongues he shall be permanent. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. India* 443 Lamps .. which have burned without extinguishment from many foregoing generations. 1724 T. RICHERS *Hist. R. Geneal. Spain* 326 To endeavour the Extinguishment of those Flames. 1870 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 6 The men skilled in extinguishment far away.

† b. A means of extinguishing. *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 58 Application of remora's and extinguishments, to both wind and fire.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. EXTINGUISH *v.* 2.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiii. 275 Theyr payne haue none extinguysshement. 1546 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. viii. 218 The .. vtter extingguysshement of the seyd grugge and dyspleasure. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 636 When once the wound beginneth to be purple, green, or black, it is a sign .. of the extinguishment of the venom. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 70 An extinguishment of love. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* x. (1860) 179 The final extinguishment of the king's reason.

3. The putting a total end to (something), blotting out of existence; suppression (of an institution).

1537 *Acts Irel.* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. xiii, Statutes .. made for the .. extinguishment out of this land of the pretended power of the Bishop of Rome. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 32 The extinguishment of anye one of them [foure complexions] is the destruction of the bodye. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 397 That for extinguishments of all Ambiguities and doubts, it may be enacted, etc. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 66 A Total Extinguishment of the Custom. 1865 *Reader* 2 Sept. 253/2 Munitions of war, which not only influenced banefully .. the fortunes of Prince Charlie, but led .. to their final extinguishment.

b. The putting an end to (a contract, right, etc.); abolition (of a law, custom, † tax). In *Law* also *spec.* 'the annihilation of a collateral interest, or the supersedure of one interest by another and greater interest' (Wharton *Law Lex.*).

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 1 The .. extinguishment of all suche subtill practised feoffementes. 1554 in *Depositions, etc.* (Surtees Soc. No. 21) 57 For the .. extinguishment of a mariage solempnized betwixt them in their infancies. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 64 a, A release shall enure by waye of extinguishemente. 1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter* 36 Charged with the extinguishment of many excellent Laws. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 428 A suspension, but not extinguishment of rights. 1886 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 35/2 The accounts were limited to the period before Michaelmas, 1881, the time from which the extinguishment took effect.

c. The full discharge, 'wiping out' (of a debt or obligation).

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 266 To provide for the extinguishment of the existing debt. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *On Contracts* II. iv. § i. (1883) 664 The extinguishment of the principal obligation necessarily involving in it the discharge of the surety. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iv. (1876) 7 Reciprocal extinguishment of obligations.

† d. The cutting off, putting an end to (a family, race, etc.); the fact of becoming extinct. *Obs.*

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* I. 13 b, Syngle lyfe hathe these incommodyties .. extinguyshment of bloud, a straunger to be thyne heyre. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* 210 Rebellion, wherein he perished himselfe, and made a final extinguishment of his house and honour. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 114 By the extinguishment of the Picts, it reached also unto Tweed.

† e. Annihilation (of the soul). *Obs.*

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxx. § 4 When Death's Form appears, she [the soul] feareth not An utter Quenching, or Extinguishment. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 327 A most absolute extinguishment as well of the soule as of the body.

† **Extirp** (ekstəˑɹp), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5–6 **extyrpe**, 5–7 **ex(s)tirpe**, (7 **exsterpe**). [ad. F. *extirp-er* = Pr. *extirpar*, ad. L. *ex(s)tirpāre*: see EXTIRPATE.]

1. *trans.* To root up (plants); = EXTIRPATE 2.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 73 To extirpe and waste alle the goodes comyng oute of the erth. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1641) I. 563 To extirpe and pluck the same [wild cockle] up by the roots. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 525 These reeds do multiplie .. after the old plants be extirped & destroied.

absol. a 1643 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Div. Poems, Eccl.* iii. 4 A time to plant, t'extirpe: to Kill, to Cure.

b. *transf.* = EXTIRPATE 2 b.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 54 These banks .. may be extirped if they be .. a hinderance to the common good.

c. = EXTIRPATE 2 c.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A iv, Tyll that .. which is the causer of the other be totally extyrped the healynge can nat be. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 25 Festring sore did ranckle yett within .. Which to extirpe, he laid him privily Downe. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 123, I .. am fit .. His eyes, his tongue, or what did thee inforce, T'extirp. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet., Pref. Verse*, [The teeth] filed down, or else extirped quite.

2. To root out, exterminate (a family, sect, or nation); = EXTIRPATE 3.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 216 The race of them is .. not .. extirped. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Tropheis* 887 He .. Wholly extirps the down-trod Jebusite. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VIII. 501 A large Patent .. T' extirp the Witches thence. *a* 1672 ANNE BRADSTREET *Poems* (1678) 166 His seed to be extirpt, was destined. 1682 R. BURTHOGGE *An Argument* (1684) 122 Antipædobaptisme .. doth put it [the Church] in no small hazard of being utterly extirped.

b. *intr.* To die out, root and all.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin's Hist.* 116 a, They should be vtterly rooted out, and the posteritye of their name extirp.

3. With immaterial obj.; = EXTIRPATE 4.

(Austin's attempted revival of the word has not been imitated so far as our quots. show.)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/1 This .. fader .. foughte ageynst the heretykes .. and extyrped their heresye. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* VI. 47 God hath done greater thinges in .. extirping out all popery. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 110. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. ii, To extirpe the memory Of such an act. 1623 PENKETHMAN *Handf. Hon.* Pref., Wee may extirpe or root out vices. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxiv. 250 These monasteries should be extirped. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1873) I. 132. *Ibid.* (1879) I. xxiv. 483. *Ibid.* (1879) II. 986 Errors or defects in the details are readily extirped or supplied.

¶ *erron.* To speak abusively *against.* [Perh. arising from an ignorant misunderstanding of the phrase 'the extirping of the Bishop of Rome', common in controversial literature.]

1605 ROWLEY *When you see me* H, She did exsterp [*ed.* 1613 exstirpe, 1621, 1632 extirpe] against his Holinesse. *Ibid.* F ij b, Exstirpe.

Hence **Exti·rped** *ppl. a.* **Exti·rper**, one who roots out or destroys. **Exti·rping** *vbl. sb.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 159 Encresar off all goodnes, Extirper of synners and .. interpiter of dew lauwe. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 1 The extirping and extinguishment of all suche subtill practised feoffementes. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 606 The extirpyng and abholyshyng of the vsurped authoritee of the b[ishop] of Rome. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 1 Extirpers of tyrants .. were honoured but with the titles of worthies or demi-gods. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 172 A great journey into Wales for the extirpinge of that nation.

† **Exti·rpable,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ex(s)tirpāre*: see next and -ABLE.] That may be extirpated.

1676 EVELYN *Phil. Dis. Earth* 131 Lest it infect the Ground with a Plant not easily extirpable.

† **E·xtirpate,** *pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *ex(s)tirpātus*, pa. pple. of *ex(s)tirpāre*: used as pa. pple. of next.] Rooted out, destroyed utterly, rendered extinct.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 116 It is profitable .. to haue all occasions of sedicion .. to be extirpate. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 107 When a vice cannot be extirpate and taken away. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* VII. 146 *note*, The Race of Sinners was extirpate.

Extirpate (eˑkstəɹpeɪt, ekstəˑɹpeɪt), *v.* Also 7 **extirpat.** [f. L. *ex(s)tirpāt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)tirpāre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *stirp-s* stem or stock of a tree. Cf. EXTIRP *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To clear of stumps. In quot. *fig. Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 426 He might wede, extirpate, and purdge the myndes of men.

2. To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root up, destroy, or remove root and branch (a tree, plant).

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 278 All such Offenders should have .. their Woods extirpated and grub'd up. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 213 Pluck up Strawberry Runners, extirpate the tall Stalks. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 189 Extirpate noxious and unprofitable Herbs. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxv. 746 The vines and fruit-trees .. were extirpated. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* iii. (1813) 31 The better way .. is .. to extirpate the intermediate trees. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. xi. § 2 The wood seems to have been .. extirpated.

fig. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) II. vi. 71 Regeneration .. does not extirpate the root of evil.

† b. *transf.*

c 1666 in Murray's *Lincolnshire* (1890) 24 The old Church .. having been 'extirpated by a hurricane' in 1666.

c. *esp.* in *Surg.* To root out, remove (anything spoken of as having roots).

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 131 For men .. to labour to extirpate .. the Beard .. is a practical blasphemy. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 167 Extirpating several breasts, and large tumors. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 74 Small pincers for the purpose of extirpating hairs. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 242/1 When a nævus is extirpated, it seems to consist of a mass of cellular tissue.

3. To root out, exterminate, or totally destroy (a class, sect, or nation); to kill off, and render extinct (a species of animals or plants). Const. *out of, from.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* II. xvi. 41 in *Holinshed*, Yet was their nobilitie so honourable and great; that by no

meanes..was the same to be extirpated or rooted out. 1649 *Alcoran* 41 God .. forgiveth sins to those that believe, and extirpate Infidels. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), The breed ought to be extirpated out of the island. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, Varieties of Man* 206 The Pygmies were extirpated by their wars. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 310 The founder of Islam..believing in the mission of the sword to extirpate all Christians and Jews.

b. In weaker sense: To do away with, render extinct as such (a specified class of persons); to root out utterly, break up (a gang of thieves). Formerly also, † to drive out, clear away (persons) *from* a locality, etc.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 10, I will driue and extirpate oute of this Citie both L. Tarquinius Superbus, and his wicked wife, with all the race of his children and progenie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 125 He .. Should presently extirpate me and mine Out of the Dukedom. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 4. 23 The Comedies, you see, have extirpated the whole Species of Beaux. 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 186 The Honour of extirpating such a notorious Robber from the Society. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 205 It is .. one of the first duties of every government to extirpate gangs of thieves.

4. To root out, eradicate (an immaterial thing, *e.g.* heresy, vice, etc.). Const. † *out of, from.*

1539 J. HUSEE in *Lisle Papers* V. 75, I hope it shall please your Lordship to extirpate this sudden desperate sorrow.. out of the bottom of your stomach. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 37 He destroied al Idolatrie, and clearly dyd extirpate all superstition. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Pref. 19 Until monarchy or regal power should be extirpated in all the world. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xix. § 15 With what chance of success..would a legislator go about to extirpate drunkenness..by dint of legal punishment? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv, The holy Church is awakened .. to extirpate heresy by fire and steel. 1838 EMERSON *Nat., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 205 Neither years nor books have yet availed to extirpate a prejudice then rooted in me.

Hence **E·xtirpated** *ppl. a.* **E·xtirpating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. (1851) 65 The final extirpating of that whole Nation. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* ix. 34 All possible means were used .. for the extirpating of superstition. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 25 The Spaniards had to atone for extirpated nations. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. 279 Sin .. a desolating, extirpating power in souls.

Extirpation (ekstəɪpē·ʃən). Also 6 exterpatione, extirpacion, -tion, exturpacion. [ad. L. *ex(s)tirpātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)tirpāre*: see EXTIRPATE *v.* Cf. F. *extirpation.*] The action of extirpating.

† 1. The clearing (ground) of trees, etc. Cf. EXTIRPATE *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 217 The generall extirpation.. of coppise grounds in Middlesex.

2. The action of rooting up trees or weeds; total destruction.

1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 532 The Extirpation of those Weeds. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Oak*, Grubbing is only to be done where final extirpation is designed. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 180 The joint extirpation of woods and men. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 103/2 The..extirpation of couch grass is one of the first things which an experienced farmer sets himself to.

b. *Surg.* The operation of removing, by excision or the application of caustics, anything having an inward growth.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 330 The difficulty of .. Breathing, occasioned by Schirrosities of the Glands is not to be cur'd any otherwise than by Extirpation. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 52 A black corn .. on extirpation .. is found to have a black clot of blood at the lower extremity of the stem. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 110 Operations on the eyeball, abscission, and extirpation.

3. The action of extirpating or rooting out; extermination: a. of a nation, family, sect, species, etc. b. of an immaterial thing, *e.g.* heresy, a religion, vice, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 Extirpation, that is, the pluckyng out of all maner of vyces by the rotes. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 4 a, The extirpation of heresy. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* vii. (1700) 95 The Jews were to fall under ..an utter Extirpation. 1708 SWIFT *Abolit. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 95 The extirpation of the gospel. 1794 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 411 It will become on both sides a war of extirpation. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 421 Extirpation of the smallpox. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 559 The extirpation of the buffalo.

Hence **Extirpa·tionist,** one who maintains a theory of extirpation.

1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 340 The Teutonic extirpationists.

Extirpative (e·kstəɪpe·itiv), *a.* [f. EXTIRPATE *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to extirpate.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. Introd. (1734) 266 Of the Medicines, I have mention'd only the..extirpative ones.

Extirpator (e·kstəɪpe·itəɪ, -tə·rpĕtəɪ). Also 8 -er. [ad. L. *ex(s`tirpātor*, agent-n. f. *ex(s)tirpāre*: see EXTIRPATE *v.*] One who, or that which, extirpates.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Extirpator* one that Extirpates or Destroys, as an Extirpater of Heresies. 1776–83 JUSTAMOND *Raynal's Indies* (ed. 2) I. 283 These extirpators with all their industry can only execute their commission upon the coast. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 35 The extirpator is a machine of this sort..for destroying weeds. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xii. 264 The great extirpator of episcopacy. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. viii. 115 Three men .. extirpators of heresy.

‖ **Extispex** (eksti·speks). *Rom. Antiq.* Pl. **exti·spices.** [L.; f. *exta* (see EXTA) + *-spex* f. *specĕre* to look at.] One whose duty it was to inspect the entrails of sacrificial victims for the purpose of divination; a haruspex.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Extispices*, the same as *aruspices.* 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Extispex*, In Italy, the first extispices were the Hetrurians. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 332 The officers were extispices or aruspices.

† **Extispicine.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *extispicine*, f. L. *extispicium*: see EXTISPICY.] = EXTISPICY.

*a*1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, Will you have a trial of your fortune by the art of aruspiciny? By augury? or by extispicine?

† **Extispi·cious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. Also 7–8 extispitious. [f. L. *extispici-um* the function of an EXTISPEX + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to inspection of entrails for the purpose of divination.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 44 Thus hath he [Satan] deluded many Nations in his Auguriall and Extispicious inventions. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Extispicy (eksti·spisi). *Rom. Antiq.* Also 8 extispice. [ad. L. *extispicium*: see EXTISPICIOUS.] Inspection of the entrails of sacrificial victims for the purpose of divination; haruspicy.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Extispacy.* 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Extispice.* 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Medicine*, Extispicy or inspecting the entrails of beasts. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 292 Extispicy, the observation of entrails.

Extol (ekstǫ·l), *v.* Also 5–7 extoll(e. [ad. L. *extoll-ĕre*, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *tollĕre* to raise.]

† 1. *trans.* To lift up, raise, elevate. *Obs.*

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxxvi. 4 Unto thee Lord I extoll, And lift my soule and minde. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 96 He cannot..extol him selfe higher then the earth. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B iv b, A begger from the dunghill once extold, Forgets him selfe. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. (Webster 1864), Who extolled you in the half-crown boxes. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* To Rdr., A fiery Charriot, able to extoll an Elias up to Heaven.

absol. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 9 Great Jove's will orders all; For he with ease extols, with ease lets fall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 72 The newtrall point wherein its [the iron's] gravity just equalls the magneticall quality, the one exactly extolling as much as the other depresseth.

fig. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Bladud* xiv, Our actes extoll our prayse aboue the skie. 1601? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 233 Thy praise extold him to the skies.

† b. = SUBLIME *v.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 90 Such as are not easily sublevated..are to be extolled [L. *sublimantur*] in a Retort of very thick glass.

† 2. a. To lift up in dignity or authority; to uphold the authority of. *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. 209 This kinge .. shall extoll and preferre himself aboue all the goddis. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5244 Cardinall, Kyng, or Empriour, Extolland thare Traditionis Abufe Christis Institutionis. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 2 § 1 That no Person .. shall .. maintain, defend or extol the same usurped Power [of the see of Rome]. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 228 The Treason of extolling forein power.

† b. To 'lift up' with pride, joy, etc. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 88 b, Lest the multytude of reuelacyons sholde extoll hym, and make hym proude. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xxxii. 1 Have they made thee Ruler? be not extolled. 1664 *Flodden F.* vi. 54 Because he vex'd our Land of late, Perchance his stomack is extold.

† c. To raise too high, make too much of; to exaggerate, boast of. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxl. 127 Walshemen extolle so hugely theyr blood & allyaunce..& regardyd so lytle the.. lynyall dissent of the Saxons. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. 48 No persone can extoll the souerente Of her worthy and royall dygnyte. 1551 GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 32 b, If man should then waxe proude and .. extolle his owne deuotion in these ministeries. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 209 The Hors and Foot and the Sea-Souldiers .. extoll'd every one their own hazards. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* i. (1813) 1 The praise of gardening it is presumed can hardly be too much extolled.

3. To raise high with praise; to praise highly; to magnify.

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 293 Whome my purpose is not vaynly to extol, or to magnifye aboue her merytes. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 47 S. John extolleth charitie in his Epistle. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 112/1 They..extoll'd your perfections to the heavens. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 18 Thou art a glorious Isle extolled and renowned among all Nations. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 469 ¶ 6 To find Virtue extolled, and Vice stigmatized. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. (1763) 59 Strabo .. highly extolls this Practice. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 450 Some will extol you to the skies, others will find something wanting.

† **Extolla·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. EXTOL + -ATION: cf. med.L. *extollātiōn-em*, OF *extollation.*] The action of extolling; laudation, praise.

a 1654 WEBSTER *Thracian Wonder* I. i, With extollation of a thing so vile.

Extolled (ekstǫ·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. EXTOL + -ED[1].] † a. Upraised, upreared; elevated (*obs.*). b. Praised, magnified, celebrated.

a. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 613 Discouraged by the extolled head of the serpent to his breast.

b. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 44 The Prince ..enamoured of her extolled beautie. 1644 MILTON *Educ.*, Those extolled remains of Grecian lawgivers.

Extoller (ekstǫ·ləɪ). [f. EXTOL + -ER[1].] One who extols (see EXTOL 2 a, 3).

a 1626 BACON *Charge Sess. Verge* (1662) 8 Extollers of the Pope's Supremacy. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xviii. 60 The worst..things never want their extollers. 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Extolling (ekstǫ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. EXTOL.

1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 1. § 27 If any Person..shall..execute any Thing for the Extolling .. or Defence of any such.. usurped Jurisdiction. 1560 *Declar. Faith* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 161, I do utterly disallow the extolling of Images. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xxv. 164 These praises and extollings doe more properly belong to you then mee. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvi. 306 The extolling of the Bishop of Rome made præmunire for the second offence. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 75 A third [injunction] forbade the extolling the special virtues of images and relics.

Exto·lling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That extols or praises. Hence **Exto·llingly** *adv.*, in an extolling manner, in commendation or praise.

1886 *Argosy* July 70 A celebrated physician spoke to me extollingly of Bath.

Extolment (ekstǫ·lmĕnt). ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. F. *extollement* (Godefr. 1571).] The action of extolling or praising; eulogy.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 121 In the verity of extolment, I take him to be a soul of great article. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* (1644) 17 If..two Fathers..for honour to the .. sacrament, should in the extollment of it passe an earnest word. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXX. 500 Cicero's extolments of Cato and others.

† **Exto·nious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 -youse. [f. OF. *eston-er* to ASTONISH + -IOUS.] Astonishing.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 78 Which graunt [=admission]..is extonyouse and unbeleavable.

† **Exto·rque,** *v. Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *extorqu-ēre*: see EXTORT.] = EXTORT. 1623–6 in COCKERAM.

† **Exto·rse,** *v. Obs. Sc.* Also 6 extorss, 7 extorce. [f. L. *extors-* rare form of ppl. stem of *extorquēre*: see EXTORT.] *trans.* To practise extortion upon; hence, to oppress.

1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 42 Neyther the saidis customaris be sufferit to extorss the people as thai haue done in tymes past. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Avrora* Sonn. lxiv. 13 Too many grieuous plagues my state extorse. 1614 — *Doomes-day, 4th Houre* lxxxix, By men even dead (as oft alive) extorc'd, To avarice, else cruelty, still slave.

absol. 1728 RAMSAY *Gen. Mistake* Wks. 1851 II. 339 A penman..lends, extorses, cheats.

Extorsion, -er, obs. ff. of EXTORTION, -ER.

Extorsive (ekstǫ·rsiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *extors-* (see EXTORSE *v.*) + -IVE.] a. Serving or tending to extort; of the nature of extortion. b. Obtained by extortion.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 253 If they make any confession..it's onely extorsive. 1775 A. HAMILTON *Farmer Refuted* Wks. 1851 II. 50 A complication of extorsive measures.

Hence † **Exto·rsively** *adv. rare*—[o].

1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Exto·rt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5–6 extorte. [ad. L. *extort-us*, pa. pple. of *extorquēre*: see next.] a. Extorted, wrongfully obtained (rarely as *pa. pple.*). b. *esp.* in *Extort power*; whence a sense = 'extortionate' (in *extort exactions*).

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi, By extorte tytle false successyon. 1492 *Plumpton Corr.* 264 Intendinge .. to keepe the same [land] by extort power contrary to the law. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 24 The extorte exactions of innumerable summes of monei. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 5 Hauing great Lordships got and goodly farmes, Through strong oppression of his powre extort. *Ibid.* v. x. 25 A Citie..by force extort out of her hand By her strong foe.

Extort (ekstǫ·ɹt), *v.* Also 6 extorte. [f. L. *extort-* ppl. stem of *extorquēre*, f. *ex-* out + *torquēre* to twist.] *literally*, To wrest or wring (something) from a person; to extract by torture.

1. *trans.* To obtain from a reluctant person by violence, torture, intimidation, or abuse of legal or official authority, or (in weaker sense) by importunity, overwhelming arguments, or any powerful influence. Const. *of, from, out of,* † *upon.*

a. with obj. money, payments, etc. Also *absol.* to practise extortion.

1529 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. 175 Not for good order of the diocess but to extort treasure. *c* 1555 *Fisher's Wks., Life* 141 Lykwise for diuers bribes extorted vpon manie of his subiects. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 287 He went.. not to poll and pill, to extort and wring out of the people what he could; but..to do good. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. i. 48 The..Romans, did extort This Tribute from vs. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 120 They would hold it worse than sacrilege to..extort upon the common souldier a penny. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxx. 98 The villages are so poor, that only force could extort from them necessary provisions. 1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II. iv. 87 Taxes..are only extorted by threatening notices. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 577 That the lord of a manor may ask for as much as he thinks that he can extort from the copyhold tenant.

absol. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, With extorting, cozening [etc.]..I fill'd the jails with bankrouts in a year. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* II. (1603) 125 Bribing and extorting upon his subjects. 1764 GOLDSM. *Lett. Hist. Eng.* (1772) I. 104 He extorted from the Jews .. without any remorse. 1826 HOOD *Death's Ramble* ix, He knew that sort of man would extort, Though summon'd to all eternity. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 363 The rapacious governor had daily opportunities of embezzling and extorting.

b. with immaterial obj., actions, utterances,

manifestation of feeling, concessions, acknowledgements, promises, etc. Said both of persons and of circumstances or influences.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. xvii, Confession in the eare was cruellye extorted of Christian people vnder..payne of death. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 5/2 They haue extorted into their own hands the plenarie fulness of power. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* vi. 6 Paraphr. 36 My agonies extort ..tears from me. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 15 Neither can hee deserve the name of a man, from whom the observation of the courses of the stars .. does not extort gratitude. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* i. 12 The extorting a Confession of that Ignorance. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 14 Concessions, which the force of truth seems to have extorted from you. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 175 No solemn bell extort a neighbour's tear. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 286 These praises are extorted from me. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 443 A situation which extorted the compassion of Englishmen. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I. vii. 80 The barons extorted from the King power to elect twelve ordainers.

c. In literal sense: To wrest (a material object) *from*. *rare*.

1784 COWPER *Task* v. 189 Nations would do well To extort their truncheons from the puny hands Of heroes.

2. To extract forcibly, 'wring' (a sense or conclusion) *from* (a passage, premises, etc.).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 165 Do not extort thy reasons from this clause. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 31 From this example they never will be able to extort that the people in those days paid tithes to priests. *Mod.* How can you extort any other meaning from the passage?

†3. a. To practise extortion on (a person); in quot. 1561 with allusion to literal sense 'to rack'. b. To 'torture', strain (a law). *Obs.*

1561 *Godly Q. Hester* (1873) 44 The commons he extorteth tyll they bee lame. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* 276 They did extort and oppresse the people. 1616 J. LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* xi. 360 Captives .. to Greece transported, sold, and by these badd mistresses extorted. 1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI*, II. 14 We may extort the law .. to punish beyond bounds of law.

Hence **Exto·rting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. v. 196 Though he laid forth all his stock and store Vpon some office .. he will trebble it .. by his extorting wit. 1641 *Tapsters Downfall* 7 Not branded with the extorting seale of avarice. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 379 Matthew .. set in his extorting stall. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 195 The many extorting Acts, which are practised in those Houses of Bondage. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 64 She took several very extorting methods by loans.

†**Exto·rt,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] The action of the vb. EXTORT; extortion, torture.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxxviii. 165 Ye are sure .. to get ought by your extort, Or get or kepe ought. 1541 *Sch.-house Women* 556 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 126 They meane it a nother way, And say, she is mans vtter extort. 1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. v. 103 Albee such mayne extort scorns to be pent, in the clay walles of thatched Tenement. [But possibly 'mayne extort'=*extort power*: see EXTORT *ppl. a.*]

Extorted (ekstǭ·ɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. EXTORT *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb. Cf. EXTORT *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET, Extorted, *compilatus*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 18 With extorted powre and borrow'd strength. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 105 Are my Chests filled vp with extorted Gold? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 206 Weary and extorted Trauellers. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 136 These extorted complaints. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 403 Live without extorted alms From grudging hands. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XV, An extorted promise of silence. 1865 HOOK *Lives Abps.* III. vii. 449 The rack-extorted admissions of the persecuted Templars.

†b. Strained, forced. *Obs.*

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1666) 10 How extorted and unnatural are the derivations of the Allumæotæ from Almodad, of the Manitæ from Abimail, etc.

Hence †**Exto·rtedly** *adv.*, by extortion.

1640 LD. DIGBY *Sp. Trienn. Parl.* (1641) 14 A King that had .. given all the Rights and Liberties of his Subjects a more cleare and ample confirmation freely and gratiously, then all his Predecessors .. extortedly.

Extorter (ekstǭ·ɪtəɪ). See also EXTORTOR. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who extorts. Const. *of*.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 25/1 You strict Extorters, that the poor oppress. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 186 Edric the extorter. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Instit. Hindu Law* ix. § 258 Extorters of money by threats. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 424 God, the extorter of those unwilling .. prophecies from wicked men.

Extortion (ekstǭ·ɪʃən). Forms: 4–6 extorcion, -cioun(e, 4 -cyoune, 5 -cyon, 4–7 extorsion, 4 -scion, -siun, 5 -sioun, -syoun, 6 -syon, 4– extortion. [ad. L. *extortiōn-em*, also *extorsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *extorquēre* (see EXTORT). Cf. F. *extorsion*.]

1. The action or practice of extorting or wresting anything, *esp.* money, from a person by force or by undue exercise of authority or power; an instance of this; an act of illegal exaction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27825 (Cott.) O couaitise .. cums. .reuelaic, theft, extorsiun. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* v. (1866) 11 Thurghe extorcyone, as lordes duse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 131 My wages ben ful streyt .. by extorciouns I lyve. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 142 Cherisshe thy lordes, hate extorcioun. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 132 The Clergies Bags Are lanke and leane with thy Extortions. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 166 The continuance, and increasing of ..extortion. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 306 To bring them [the Bankers] to an account for their usury, and extortions. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 494 By bribery and extortion he had obtained vast sums of money.

b. *Law* (see quot. 1769).

1607 COWEL *Interpr., Extortion* .. signifieth .. an unlawful or violent wringing of mony or mony worth from any man. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 229 This Country hath long layn under great Oppressions by y^e^ Extortion of y^e^ Clerks of y^e^ Crowne. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 141 Extortion .. consists in any officer's unlawfully taking, by colour of his office, from any man, any money or thing of value, that is not due to him, or more than is due, or before it is due. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xiii. § 1 An act of extortion on the part of an officer of police. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* 1861 in W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*

†c. An extortionate claim or impost. *Obs.*

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* I. xxx. 303 Paying an intolerable extortion of fifteen to twenty per cent premium.

†2. In etymological sense: a. A wresting of the sense of a word or phrase. b. A straining (of the nerves). *Obs.*

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 27 The Italian Lawyers .. do force themselves with all extortion to verifie upon the Western Emperor that saying. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nerves*, The same will also cure the Extorsions of the Nerves, if apply'd moderately hot.

Exto·rtion, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* To practise extortion. Const. *upon*. b. *trans.* To charge extortionate prices to; to overcharge.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxiii. 267 The soldyours stale and extorcioned vpon both partyes. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 251 Yf he extorcyon or dystresse or gyueth ayde or consentynge that to do. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 124 For such [meat] as they got they were extortioned. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii, A bed and a breakfast .. for which they extortioned me three shillings and sax-pence. [Still in dialectal use (Chesh.).]

Hence †**Exto·rtioning** *ppl. a.*

1655 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land* IV. Wks. 1874 VI. 423 My poor usuring, extortioning Master.

Exto·rtionable, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] = EXTORTIONATE.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 246 Two extortionable flatterers, Auarice and Ignorance. *Ibid.* IX. 403 Finding the fellow .. somewhat extortionable. 1775 DUCHESS KINGSTON in *Cooke's Mem. S. Foote* (1805) I. 205 An extortionable assassin of private reputation.

Exto·rtionary, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Given to or characterized by extortion.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 60 The fixed shopkeeper is not only less extortionary to his customer, but is more taxable to the state. 1831 CAPT. TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 41 The extortionary Jew, chuckling with ecstacy at the usury he was about to realize. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 365 The overbearing and extortionary spirit of that military rule.

Extortionate (ekstǭ·ɪʃənĕt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[2].] a. Of persons, their qualities or actions: Characterized by extortion. b. Of prices, money demands: Grossly excessive, exorbitant.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 119 The inns are very extortionate. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 457 The amount is not extortionate. *a* 1845 HOOD *Knt. & Dragon* ii, He pounced down like a vulture, And .. Out of every man's meal Took a very extortionate multure. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xli. (1876) 472 You are in good hands. M. Miret will not be extortionate. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/3 The interest was extortionate and excessive.

Extortioner (ekstǭ·ɪʃənəɪ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who practises or is given to extortion.

c 1375 *Pains of Hell* 37 in *O. E. Misc.* App. ii. 211 Þese were .. Extorcioners. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxix. (1859) 61 They done none execucion vpon extorcioners, ne tyrauntes. 1484 RICH. III in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 54 I. 162 Many been knowen for open murdrers, advowters, and extortioners. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 174 b, The vsurer, the thefe, & the extorcioner. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. v. 46 Some covetous extortioner .. buyes up the whole lading of the ship. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xiii. § 1 The most determined extortioner in office has some bridle and some restraint. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 207 To purge the city of the vile informers and extortioners.

Extortionist (ekstǭ·ɪʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who extorts something from another; an extortioner. 1885 in OGILVIE.

†**Exto·rtionize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise extortion. Hence †**Exto·rtionizing** *ppl. a.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 6/1 Extortionizing Curr.

†**Exto·rtionous,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by extortion, oppressive.

1602 *Life T. Cromwell* II. ii. 89, I know this place to be extortionous.

†**Exto·rtious,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 -sious, 7 -cious. [f. EXTORTI-ON + -OUS, after the analogy of *captious*.] a. Characterized by extortion, oppressive in exactions. b. Gained by extortion; demanded in an extortionate manner.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 26 The extorcious and tyrannous spoiles of Cleon. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 34 The .. overburdening the Tenants .. may be extortious. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 13 Who threatens .. If Clyents .. Be slacke in payment of extortious coine. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 77 We do well .. to curb the extortious cruelties of some. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 420 Divers false and extortious demands which they call Avanias. 1776 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) I. 239 The lying and extortious jargon of Recoveries.

Hence †**Exto·rtiously** *adv. Obs.*

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* Wks. 1207 He was growen to substance in that office, that was commonly misseused extorsiously.

Extortive (ekstǭ·ɪtiv), *a.* [f. *extort-* ppl. stem of *extorquēre* (see EXTORT) + IVE.] Of extortion; disposed to extort, prone to extortion.

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Hist. Civ. Warres Eng.* II. 210 Ambition had made use of cruell means; Avarice .. of .. extortive means. 1805 *Ann. Reg.* 1803, 292 A compromise between their ability and his extortive capacity. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* VII. ii, The extortive power of land ownership.

†**Exto·rtor.** *Obs.* Also 7 extortour. [a. L. *extortor*, agent-n. f. *extorquēre*: see EXTORT.] a. One who extorts; = EXTORTER. b. One who strains (a law); cf. EXTORT *v.* 3 b.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 243 An importunate begger is compared to an extortor. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xiii. § 7 A great Enemie he was to Promoters, Pettifoggers, and Extortours of penall lawes. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 128 The Extortor thereof dyed by Famine.

†**Exto·xicate,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 -yeat. [f. L. *ex-* + *toxic-um* poison + -ATE[2].] Poisoned.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiii, An arowe Extoxycat sharpe and venymous.

Extra (e·kstră), *a., adv.*, and *sb.* [prob. originally short for EXTRAORDINARY, which in 17th c. was commonly used as adj., adv., and sb. in the senses now belonging to *extra*. In Fr. *extra* is similarly used, and is explained by Littré as 'a popular abbreviation of *extraordinaire*'; it is uncertain whether the Eng. or the Fr. use is the earlier. Presumably from Fr. the word has been adopted into Ger. (*extra*), Sp. and It. (*estra*). A Ger. quot. for *extra dumm* (='extra stupid') in Grimm is dated 1775.]

A. *adj.* Beyond or more than the usual, stipulated, or specified amount or number; additional.

1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 361 Instances [of barbarisms] are hyp for hypochondriac .. penult for penultimate .. extra for extraordinary. 1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 245 Money .. for any extra wants of our own troops. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. 34 The extra interest I must pay one of those extortioners is absolutely so much money thrown away. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 19 The extra exercise which the person may have been taking. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 217 Cost is a matter of very minor consideration, when contrasted with the extra safety obtained. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 66 Soldiers were employed on extra pay to make the roads. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. ii, She will have to put up with an extra bed in the housemaid's room.

b. *Electr.*

1834 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* (1835) CXXV. 47 The whole of this extra current might be made to pass at that place. 1883 J. E. H. GORDON *Electricity* I. xxx. 330 The transient currents in a coil are produced by the induction of each portion of the current on the neighbouring wires .. these .. are called the 'Extra Currents'.

c. Prefixed to trade designations of sizes (*esp.* of paper), to denote a size somewhat larger than that indicated by the name.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 134 These 'extra-elephant folios' had not always the most erudite compilers. 1892 *Printer's Catalogue*, Sizes of Cards .. Extra Thirds, 3 × 1⅞ in. Thirds, 3 × 1½ in. 1892 *Publisher's Catalogue*, Extra foolscap octavo.

d. Of superior or unusual quality; in *Extra binding*, etc. Hence *Extra binder*.

1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* IV, Her corn-cakes isn't extra, not extra now, Jinny's corn-cakes isn't. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 424 The cover of the book in extra binding is generally fitted on piecemeal. *Ibid.* I. 425 The implement generally used by the extra binder for cutting the edges of single books is the plough.

B. *adv.* a. With adjs. or advbs.: Beyond the ordinary degree, unusually. Sometimes hyphened as *Comb.*; upon the resulting adj. a parasynthetic sb. is occas. formed, as *extra-moral, extra-moralist*.

In recent years, the latest edition of several London evening papers has been called the *extra-special* edition, the latest but one being called 'special'.

1823 SYD. SMITH *Botany B.* Wks. 1859 II. 15/2 Those extra-moralists .. refuse to associate with a convict legally pardoned. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.*, He must be an extra good boy that day. 1868 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 80 Any such extra-sterile individuals .. it they should hereafter breed with other individuals. *Mod.* Extra-superfine cloth. Extra fine tallow. Extra refined petroleum. Extra strong binding.

b. In excess of the usual or specified amount.

Mod. The larger edition contains three maps extra. Attendance is charged for extra.

C. *sb.* What is extra or additional; an item beyond the school curriculum; one not included in a tradesman's contract, or a table d'hôte bill of fare; an additional piece of work; anything given in addition or for which an extra charge is made; the extra charge itself; an extra fee; an additional issue of a newspaper; *spec.* at cricket, a run scored otherwise than off the bat.

1803 R. PERING in *Naval Chron.* XV. 154 The extra was divided into nights and tides. 1861 THACKERAY *Round Papers*, 100 *Years hence* 137 We supplied him with little comforts and extras. 1866 L. CARROLL *Alice in Wonderland* ix. 143 'With extras?'..'Yes .. we learned French and music.' 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, They are neither of Miss Twinkleton's inclusive regulars, nor of her extras. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. (1877) 126 A confounding and baffling extra, which was not even formally provided for in his scheme. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 55, 332 [runs]

including 30 extras. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* LXXVII. 690/1 Hourly extras were issued, and the circulation..reached upon one day of the riot..70,000 copies. 1889 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 7/6 The association figure for this class of iron becomes £7 5s., and hoops and strips are raised 10s...with 'extras' for special gauges. *Mod.* The builder took the contract very low, hoping to recoup himself by extras.

‖ **Extra** (e·kstră), *prep. rare.* [L. *extrā* (earlier *extrād*) outside (*adv.* and *prep.*), contracted form of *exterā(d)*, abl. fem. of *exter* (see EXTERIOR) in phrase *exterā parte* on the outer side.] Outside, externally to.

1852 W. GROVE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLII. 87 There was some effect exhibited *extra* the voltaic circuit.

Extra- (e·kstră), *prefix.* The L. adv. and prep. *extrā* (see prec.) does not, strictly speaking, occur in composition during the classical period, though post-classically it formed a few vbs. like *extrāclūdĕre* to shut out, *extrāvagārī* to wander outside (whence *extravagant*). Classical L. had however the adj. *extraordinārius* EXTRAORDINARY, f. phrase *extrā ordinem* outside the regular order, and late L. also *extrāmundānus* EXTRAMUNDANE, f. phrase *extrā mundum*, *extrāmūrānus* (cf. EXTRAMURAL) f. *extrā mūrum* (or *mūrōs*), *extrānātūrālis* 'extra-natural', f. *extrā nātūrām*. Many similar adjs. were formed in med.L. on phrases in which *extrā* is a prep., and some of these are adopted in Eng., as *extra-provincial*. As the suffix employed in such formations was nearly always identical with that used to form an adj. from the sb. governed by *extra*, the words have the appearance of being f. *extra-* + adj. (the actual formation, on *extra* prep. + sb. + suffix, being obscured); thus *extraordinary* is felt as meaning 'outside of what is *ordinary*'. In recent times an enormous number of adjs. of this type have been formed. The most important compounds of *extra-*, and those requiring etymological explanation, are given in their alphabetical place; of the remainder only a selection can be given in the following lists, many nonce-words of obvious meaning being omitted.

1. Adjs. with general sense 'situated outside something' (*e.g.* in Anat. a specified organ or member), 'lying outside the province or scope of' (a specified branch of science, department of speculation or practice).

Extra-a·cinous *Anat.*, outside the acinus or racemose gland; see ACINUS 4. **Extra-alime·ntary**, situated outside the alimentary canal. **Extra-analo·gical**, out of the range of, not in accordance with, analogy. **Extra-arti·stic**, out of the range of, having nothing to do with, art. **Extra-atmosphe·ric**, of or pertaining to space beyond the atmosphere. **Extra-a·xillar** *Bot.* = next. **Extra-a·xillary** *Bot.*, growing from above or below the axils. **Extra-brita·nnic**, not existing in Britain. **Extra-bu·rghal**, beyond the boundary of the burgh. **Extra-cano·nical**, not classed among the canonical books. **Extra-ca·psular**, 'outside a capsule, having special reference to the articular capsules' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Extra-cathe·dral** [L. *cathedra* chair], outside the pulpit. **Extra-ce·llular** *Biol.*, situated or taking place outside the walls of a cell. **Extra-chri·stian**, outside the range of Christian thought; not to be discussed from a Christian point of view. **Extra-ci·vical**, beyond the province or privileges of a citizen; hence **Extra-ci·vically** *adv.* **Extra-clau·stral**, living out of a cloister; secular. **Extra-co·nstellary** *Astron.*, situated outside, hence, not classed under, any constellation. **Extra-co·nstellated** *ppl. a.* = prec. **Extra-co·rial** [L. *cori-um* hide + -AL], pertaining to the outside skin or epidermis. **Extra-corpo·real**, outside the body. **Extra-co·smical**, acting outside the cosmos or universe. **Extra-cra·nial** *Anat.*, lying or situated outside the skull. **Extra-cu·rial** [f. L. *cūria* court of justice], arranged or made outside a court of law. **Extra-cuta·neous**, outside the skin, outside the true skin as opposed to the epidermis. **Extra-decre·tal**, not included in the 'Decretals'. **Extra-esse·ntial**, not included in the essence of some thing; hence **Extra-esse·ntially** *adv.* **Extra-Eu·ropean**, not found in Europe. **Extra-folia·ceous** *Bot.*, without or external to the leaf. **Extra-fo·rmal**, beyond or away from the strict form; informal. **Extra-gala·ctic** *Astron.*, outside the galaxy or Milky-way. **Extra-governme·ntal**, beyond the province or proper course of government. **Extra-gramma·tical** (see quot.). **Extra-histo·ric**, situated outside or beyond the sphere of history; also **Extra-histo·rical**. **Extra-hu·man**, outside the human race, or the conditions of human life. **Extra-hu·ndredal**, not included in any hundred. **Extra-indu·ctive**, beyond the province of, or unattainable by, induction. **Extra-intelle·ctual**, beyond the reach of, or imperceptible by, the intellect. **Extra-juda·ical**, outside the conditions of the Jewish dispensation. **Extra-ju·gal**, beyond, or not harnessed to, the yoke. **Extra-ju·ral** [f. L. *jūr-*, *jūs* law + -AL] (see quot.). **Extra-le·gal**, beyond the province of law; not regulated by law. **Extra-li·mital** [L. *limit-em*, *limes* + -AL], beyond the limits of a country or district. **Extra-li·mitary**, situated beyond the limit or bounds. † **Extra-li·neal**, beyond or off the line of rectitude. **Extra-lo·gical**, lying beyond the legitimate domain of logic; hence **Extra-lo·gically** *adv.* † **Extra-mari·ne**, of or pertaining to what is beyond the sea; from beyond the sea. **Extra-ma·trical** [L. *mātrīc-em*, *mātrix* (see MATRIX) + -AL], situated outside the matrix or receptacle of a parasitical plant. **Extra-matrimo·nial**, outside of matrimonial relations. **Extra-me·dial**, lying outside or beyond the middle line. **Extra-meri·dional** *Astron.*, of or pertaining to deviation from the meridian. **Extra-metaphy·sical**, outside the sphere of metaphysical enquiry. **Extra-me·trical**, exceeding the number of feet or syllables proper to a metre; = HYPERMETRICAL. **Extra-metropo·litan**, situated outside the metropolitan boundary. **Extra-na·tional**, outside the limits of a nation. **Extra-na·tural** [L. *extrānāturālis* unnatural], outside the operation of natural laws. **Extra-nu·clear**, placed outside the nucleus of a cell. **Extra-o·cular**, situated or occurring outside the eyes. **Extra-offi·cial**, outside the legitimate duties or emoluments of an office. **Extra-o·rbital** *Zool.*, situated outside the orbit or eye-cavity (of a crustacean); hence, **Extra-o·rbitally** *adv.* **Extra-pare·ntal**, occurring outside the body of the parent. **Extra-patria·rchal**, outside the conditions of the patriarchal dispensation. **Extra-peritone·al**, 'outside the peritoneum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Extra-phy·sical**, not subject to physical laws or methods. **Extra-pla·netary**, beyond the region of the planets' movements. **Extra-po·pular**, outside or independent of the people; not drawn from the ranks of the people. **Extra-profe·ssional**, (*a*) of persons: out of the ranks of a profession; (*b*) of things: outside the course of professional duties. **Extra-red**, said of rays outside the visible spectrum at its red extremity; also *ultra-red*. **Extra-re·gular**, outside of, or transgressing the rule; in addition to what is regular; hence, **Extra-re·gularly** *adv.* **Extra-sacerdo·tal**, outside or forming no part of the priesthood. **Extra-sci·entific**, beyond the scope of science, incapable of scientific investigation. **Extra-scri·ptural**, drawn from sources outside the Scriptures; hence **Extra-scriptura·lity**. **Extra-se·nsible** *a.* and *sb.*, (something that is) beyond the reach of sensuous perception. **Extra-se·nsuous** = prec. adj. **Extra-spe·ctral**, lying outside the visible spectrum. **Extra-sto·machal**, taking place outside the stomach. **Extra-syllogi·stic**, beyond the scope of, or irreducible to, a syllogism. **Extra-ta·bular**, not contained in a table or list of weights, etc. **Extra-tellu·rian**, beyond or away from the earth. **Extra-tellu·ric**, outside or not found among the constituent elements of the earth. **Extra-te·mporal**, outside of, or forming no part of, the sequence of time. **Extra-terrene, Extra-terre·strial** = existing or originating outside the earth or its atmosphere. **Extra-the·cal** *Zool.* and *Bot.*, situated outside the theca. **Extra-thei·stic**, beyond the range of theism; independent of theistic inquiry. **Extra-to·rrid**, existing outside the torrid zone. **Extra-tro·pical**, existing, situated, or taking place outside the tropics. **Extra-unive·rsity**, of or pertaining to matters outside the university. **Extra-u·rban**, beyond or outside the walls of a city. **Extra-u·terine**, existing, formed, or taking place outside the uterus. **Extra-violet** *Optics*, said of rays outside the visible spectrum at its violet extremity. **Extra-zodi·acal** *Astron.*, situated outside the zodiac. Also EXTRAJUDICIAL, EXTRA-MURAL, etc.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 245 The *extra-acinous infiltrations of the same cells. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 644 The *extra-alimentary tissues. 1346 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xvi. 342 The *extra-analogical features of the stories. 1880 VERN. LEE *Belcaro* i. 12 Those foreign, *extra-artistic, irrelevant interests. 1871 HERSCHEL in *Month. Nat.* XXXI. 169 Evidence not to be refused of its *extra-atmospheric origin. 1851 OGILVIE, **Extra-axillar.* 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 433 Flowers solitary, axillary, or *extra-axillary, but more frequently terminating. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 490 A few cases of .. extra-axillary branching. 1770 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 87 Catalogue of the European Quadrupeds, Birds, and Reptiles *Extra-Britannic. 1866 CARLYLE *E. Irving* 122 At the southern *extra-burghal park of Kirkcaldy. 1831 W. H. MILL *Christa-sangîtâ* (1842) Pref. p. xxvii, The *extra-canonical books of Tobit and Judith. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xlix. (1879) 585 He was intimately familiar..with the honored extra-canonical writings. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 849/2 *Extra-capsular protoplasm. 1862 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 553 Those who would muzzle the clergyman in his literary inquiries and his *extra-cathedral life. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 258 This process of a new formation begins in the *extracellular fluid. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 154 Coloring matter..passes out of the capillaries free or extra-cellular. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* xiv. 375 Science and philosophy..are neither Christian, or Unchristian, but are *Extrachristian..I attempted to give you some vision of this Extrachristian world. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XII. 590 Those men..were proceeding *extra-civically perhaps, but surely with sound patriotism. 1889 R. L. POOLE *Wyclif's De Off. Reg.* 112 *marg.*, The status of the *extraclaustral clergy instituted by Christ is the most perfect. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* I, **Extra-constellary stars.* 1860 in WORCESTER, and in mod. Dicts. 1730-6 BAILEY, **Extra-constellated.* 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 80 All these varieties have their seat [in] the *extracorial or exodermal structure. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxiv. 218 Its prior *extra-corporeal existence. *Ibid.* I. i. 158 He did not proclaim his Nous to be a powerful *extra-cosmical Architect. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Extracranial.* 1887 S. SEXTON in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* July 153 The hearing organ in man has both an intracranial and an extracranial origin. 1882 B. LEECH in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 473 Those *extra-curial settlements, without which the Act will prove a complete legislative failure. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 77 The varieties in the colour of the body, and the texture of the inner and outer integuments, depend on the organisation of parts, which are in one sense *extra-cutaneous. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 5/1 *Extradecretal & extravagant constitutions. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Tis *extra-essential to the Form that is said to be previous. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* vii. 25 They perswaded modestly in all extraessential doctrines. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) XIII. 50 *note*, Something extra-essential in the philosophy. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 112 They ought to judge of things as they are in their own naked essences, and not with respect to that which *extra-essentially adheres to them. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 42 Neither can it be affirmed of *extra-European species. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Extrafoliaceæ stipulæ.* *Extrafoliaceous stipules. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 147 Prickles two, extra-foliaceous. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 140 The distinction of the enthymeme through the *extraformal character of its premises. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 110 An *extra-galactic phenomenon. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xi. 264 The scattered stars of very low magnitudes in the extragalactic heavens. 1866 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 515 [It] is as pitiful on the one side as it is *extra-governmental on the other. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 203 A group..*extra-grammatical..in the sense that they do not enter into the grammatical construction. 1846 GROTE *Greece* L iv. I. 111 They included elements human and historical as well as elements divine and *extra-historical. *Ibid.* I. i. I. 1 Various monstrous natures, ultra-human and *extra-human, who cannot with propriety be called gods. 1864 MAINE *Anc. Law* i. (1876) 12 Supposing an extra-human interposition. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 332 His conditions are wholly extra-human. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 402 *note*, A manor of ancient demesne was *extra-hundredal. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 1. 246 The idea of mind is *extra-inductive. 1885 *Life J. Hinton* vi. 118 It is *extra-intellectual as the 'line' is extra-sensuous. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 6 The vestiges of extra-patriarchal and *extra-judaical relations between God and man are undeniable. 1782 POWNALL *Antiquities* 259 We read in Homer, in the case of Achilles' chariot, of an additional *extrajugal horse. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 516 *Extra-jural or outside the court. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* ix. 65 It concernes only..their Absolute, *extra-legall Will; not their Authority. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 239 The extra-legal perpetuation of authority. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. xii. 384 The word 'Government'..has come to be applied to this extra-legal body. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct. 465/2 The legal and extra-legal expenditure..for election purposes. 1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 45 The *extralimital quotations to the southward are very numerous. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 221 Other species..and hybrids, which are extra-limital, or may sooner or later be found straying into Switzerland. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 73 *note*, The Megarians..had cultivated some sacred *extralimitary land. 1847 in CRAIG. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 254 He [the sinner] chooses by *extra-lineal motions to violate the Sacred interest of Society. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 139 The two books of the Prior Analytics [Aristotle's]..are swelled with *extralogical discussions. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 269 The consideration of Fallacies is extralogical. *a* 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON (Ogilv.), A universal quantification of the predicate in affirmatives has been frequently recognized..*extralogically. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 20* Medicinall subject, of heathen production, and *extramarine importation. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 383 In Cuscuta the *extramatrical portion is very little developed. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 118 Does not Christianity expressly declare against all *extra-matrimonial gratification? 1852 DANA *Crust.* 247 The præmedial and *extramedial [areolets] are usually coalescent. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* ii. 90 If it [the pole star] pass from one to the other apparent culmination in unequal intervals of time, it is equally certain that an *extra-meridional error must exist. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 1. 244 The hypothesis itself..is *extra-metaphysical. 1863 CLARKE & GLOVER *Shaks. Wks.* I. xviii, Of another practice..making a line end with two unaccented *'extrametrical' syllables. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 253/1 This Act..only concerned *extra-metropolitan local boards. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* viii. (1875) 201 Out of a political fact, arose the *extra-national..position. 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Crying Ep.* 55 *note*, This..*extra-natural Statesman. 1876 HUXLEY *Lect. Evolut.* in *Cycl. Sc.* (1883) I. 607 There may have been a time when..extra-natural agencies interfered with the general course of Nature.

1887 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXVIII. 96 The *extranuclear network (intracellular) is apparently of the same nature as the intranuclear, since the two have been shown to be continuous in many cells. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 513 In Nepa the antennæ may be called *extraocular. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 768 Complications of cataract with extra-ocular disease. 1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 240 Mr. Robinson..must excuse us from attention to *extra-official matters. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 332 Many a job, extra-official, hath he turned his hand to. 1852 DANA *Crust.* 373 The arm projects..beyond the *extra-orbital spine. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 3 The duct of the *extraorbitally-placed portion. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1920. 215/3 The individuality of the butterfly is .. perfect through all these visible and *extra-parental metamorphoses. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 6 In ..*extra-patriarchal .. relations. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 19/2 The viscera intra-peritoneal and *extra-peritoneal. 1822 [G. GROTE] *Anal. Infl. Nat. Relig.* 109 Applications for *extra-physical guidance. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's Sun* 77 The aphelion distance of the comet of 1844..is lost in *extra-planetary space. 1847 GROTE *Greece* I. xxxi. IV. 211 An *extra-popular or privileged few. 1856 *Ibid.* II. xciv. XII. 358 A greater and a less measure of extra-popular authority. 1799 BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* Introd. 10 The leisure of the *extra-professional members. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. (1862) VI. 129 No extra-professional person thinks of contesting the decision of a surgeon. 18.. *Med. Repos.* (Ogilv.), These studies were extraprofessional. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vi. 254 Water then absorbs all the *extra red rays of the sun. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. ¶ 24 An *extraregular .. punishment. 1678 *Lively Orac.* ii. § 53. 258 Men..set up new extraregular Courts of Justice. 1739 J. TRAPP *Right. over-much* (1758) 34 These extra-regular novelists. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv. 21 *Extraregularly.. holy persons have miscarried in battle. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 95 An *extra-sacerdotal class, namely that of the prophets. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 2. 325 It may be pronounced transcendental, or *extra-scientific. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 144 Each of these *extra-scriptural articles of faith. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. xxvi. (1878) 416 We should bring forward some extra-scriptural evidence of the recognition of the doctrine. 1842 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 48 That congeries of *Extra-scripturalities and Unscripturalities which characterised the fourth century. 1874 LEWES *Prob. Life & Mind* II. iv. § 85 The distinction .. between the conception of atoms as *extrasensibles and the conception of them as convenient fictions. 1885 *Life J. Hinton* vi. 118 *Extra-sensuous. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. 236 There are three *extra-spectral lines beyond the red. 1881 DARWIN *Earthworms* 4, I am not aware of any other case of *extra-stomachal digestion. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. viii. 99 Simple deliverances of reason .. having the highest degree of certainty, which are entirely *extra-syllogistic. 1780 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 29 The *extra-tabular proportions are to be sought in the manner already shewn. 1881 *19th Cent.* 455 Divine beings and *extra-tellurian life. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 197 The *extra-telluric matters of which the meteor was composed. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 22 *note*, In the Platonic Parmenides we find τὸ ἐξαίφνης .. an *extra-temporal moment. 1863 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks. XI. 10 A local..upon our earth, and not in some *extra-terrene orb. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 188 Bodies situated in the *extra-terrestrial regions. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 173 The oblique direction of the meteor .. is another evidence of its extra-terrestrial origin. 1856 LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 70 The spores..sometimes appear naked, or *extrathecal. 1887 G. H. FOWLER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXVIII. 7 By far the greatest thickness of the coral is laid down .. by the calicoblasts of the extra-thecal part of the polyp. 1881 G. J. ROMANES in *Nature* XXIV. 429 It is neither theistic nor atheistic; it is simply *extra-theistic. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1510 The *extra-torrid species belong almost exclusively to the Mediterranean. 1783 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 368 The cold..abated 20 or 30 degrees..no greater alteration than frequently takes place in most *extratropical climates. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 232 Verbascum is wholly extratropical. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 615 The cold extratropical currents that flow towards the equator. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 4/1 *Extra university experience. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 634 *Extra-urban cemeteries. 1709 J. YONGE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 428 *Extra-uterine Embryo's have been sometimes found. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 498 An extra-uterine gestation had there taken place. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* xii. (1870) 409 The pile was caused to pass successively through positions corresponding to the various colours of the spectrum, and to its *extra-violet rays. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 344 ☽'s Opposition kindles it in the Asterism *Extrazodiacal. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 359 Stellar spheres, seen from an extrazodiacal position.

†**2.** Comb. of L. *extra* adv., with sense 'in an external condition'. *Obs.*

1713 A. COLLIER *Clavis Univ.* Introd. (1836) 6 My enquiry is not concerning the Existence, but altogether of the Extra-existence of certain things.

Extract (ekstræ·kt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *extract-us*, pa. pple. of *extrahĕre* to EXTRACT.] Extracted; in various senses of the vb.

†**1.** *pa. pple.* **a.** Taken out, obtained out of something. **b.** Derived (from a source), descended (from an ancestry). **c.** Distracted, taken out of one's wits; cf. EXTRAUGHT 2, EXTRACTING *ppl. a.*

a. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vj/2 To sing one ballade extract of sapience. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. civ. 206 Oyles extract out of wood or mettals will last long. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iii. (1630) 13 The leasee by implication shall have the warren discharged and extract during his lease.

b. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 425/3 Saynt rigoberte..was extract or come out of the moste excellent lygnage. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxi. [clxxvii]. 551 He was extracte by his mother syde of a duke of Bretayne. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1024 The Sun..is the very issue extract from that Good. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 233 Herod was..originally a Jew, extract from them who, upon the Edict of Cyrus, returned at the first time..to Jerusalem.

c. 1608 *Hist. Hamblet* ii. C iijb, To try if men of great account bee extract out of their wits.

2. *ppl. a.* Drawn or taken out. Now only in *Extract decree* (Scots Law: cf. EXTRACT *v.* 2 c).

1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 195 The originall..is more authenticall then extract copies. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 65 Stor'd with Streams Egregious, Rum and Rice's Spirit extract. 1856 *Act* 19–20 *Vict.* c. 56 § 35 *marg.*, Sheriff may seize Books of Crown Debtor under Extract Decree. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 373/2 The form and execution of extract decrees.

Extract (e·kstrækt), *sb.* [In senses 1–3 ad. L. *extract-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *extrahĕre* to EXTRACT. In sense 5 repr. L. *extracta*, fem. pa. pple., used subst. in Eng. Law (=AF. *estrete*: see ESTREAT). In sense 6 perh. formed in Eng. on EXTRACT *v.*; cf. however OF. *estraite* in same sense.]

I. †**1.** *gen.* Something drawn or taken out of a thing; also *fig.* the 'pith' of a matter. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 6/20 An Extracte, *extractum*. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. (1611) 307 The words of Adam.. 'flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bones,' a true native extract out of mine owne bodie. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 140 *heading* (Allusions), I will now present vnto you a few extracts out of names. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xiii. 116 The extract of all is, that he [Duke of Hertford] was chosen by the People and Parliament then sitting.

2. 'The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from anything' (J.); in mod. use 'a pharmaceutical term applied to the tough or viscid matter obtained by treating any substance with solvents and then evaporating the solvent' (Watts). Also loosely used for any preparation containing the active principle of a substance in a concentrated form.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. ii, An ointment .. Distilled from the .. simplest extracts of all minerals. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 182 One scruple of the extract of betonie. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 9 This intoxicating Potion is made of the extract of certain hearbs. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 28 Schroder makes an Extract of it with..Water. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 617 In preparing all kinds of extracts, evaporate the fluid as quickly as possible. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 18 Fluid extracts are very concentrated fluid preparations. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Extract of beef. *Mod. Advt.*, With Malt or Meat Extract an Ideal Diet for Infants.

fig. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vii. 34 Wisdom's th' extract of knowledge. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 12 Not only is he [Satan] wicked, but the spirit and extract of wickedness. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. ix. 299 Englishmen consider English law as the pure extract of reason. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. iii. 45 A specimen of the volatile extract of Steele.

†**b.** =EXTRACTIVE B *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 354 Besides tannin, extract must be present in this precipitate. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 188 Vegetable Extract or Extractive .. is .. of a brownish colour, and generally of a bitterish taste. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 85 Extract or the extractive principle exists in almost all plants .. it seems to be composed principally of hydrogene, oxygene, carbon and a little azote.

c. *transf.* (See quot.).

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 261/1 The latter [cotton in worn-out fabrics] is destroyed by a chemical process, leaving the wool intact, which is then called 'extract'.

†**3.** A summary; an outline. *Obs.* Cf. Fr. *extrait*, It. *estratto*.

1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* G iij b, Let us draw on the other side .. the extract of a man of wisedome. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vi. § 1 They supposed the world to bee the Image of God, and man to be an extract or compendious Image of the World. 1625 — *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 11 Some Bookes .. may be read by Deputy, and Extracts made of them by Others. 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Extract*..a breviate or abridgement.

4. A passage copied out of a book, manuscript, etc.; an excerpt, quotation.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 31 July, [He] brought me up this extract out of the Flanders letters to day come. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 337 To gratifie the Curiosity of Ingenious Inquirers, I made the following Extract. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 142 These extracts are long. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 192 These extracts..might be still further multiplied.

transf. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xii, There was, indeed, a motley congregation; country esquires; extracts from the universities; half-pay officers, etc.

5. *Law.* †**a.** =ESTREAT *sb.* (*obs.*). **b.** *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1861).

a. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Extracts.* See *Estreats.*

b. 1606 *Act of Council* in *Sc. Acts* 23 *Jas. VI*, c. 19 Common and ordinarie Extracts, for every sheet extracted, xiii. sh. iiii. d. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 374/1 *Extract.* The term extract, in the law of Scotland, signifies either the proper written evidence, or warrant on which diligence or execution on a judicial decree may issue; or it signifies a copy, authenticated by the proper officer, of a deed, writing, or other entry, the principal of which, either is in a public record, or a transcript of which, taken from the principal, has been preserved in a public record. 1868 *Act* 31–2 *Vict.* c. 100. § 68 If no Appeal shall have been taken, the Clerk of the Court may give out the Extract.

†**II. 6.** = EXTRACTION 5. *Obs.* Cf. OF. *extraite.*

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. v, She shews her extract, and I honour her for it. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 722 He was a Scot born, or at least of Scotch extract. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. (1740) 223 Every Soul, who gets to be rich, immediately enquires into his Extract. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 344 *note*, The first child of European extract, born in New England.

Extract (ekstræ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *extract-* ppl. stem of *extrahĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *trahĕre* to draw. Cf. Fr. *extraire.*] To draw out.

1. *trans.* In general sense: 'To draw out of any containing body or cavity' (J.).

Now only with some notion of one or other of the more specific senses.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 6/25 To Extract, *extrahere*. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 50 Is there none of Pigmalions Images..to bee had now, for putting the hand in the pocket, and extracting [it] clutch'd? 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. vii. 83 If these waters were any way extracted and laid upon the surface of the ground, nothing would be gain'd as to the Deluge by that.

2. 'To take from something of which the thing taken was a part' (J.).

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 56 They had whole mountaines of excellent blacke marble .. out of which the Imperiall Palace was extracted and cut out. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 497 I now see .. my self Before me; Woman is her Name, of Man Extracted. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 258 Freeholders; whose estates were afterwards extracted out of the demesnes of the manor.

b. *esp.* To copy out (a passage in a book, etc.); also, to make extracts from (a book).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 266 Finding nothing of substance in him [Gesner] which is not .. extracted .. by them. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv, I have thought it proper to extract out of that Pamphlet a few of these notorious Falsehoods. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 43, I extract the following passages as specimens. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. I. § 8. 149 The treatise was .. abridged, extracted and even turned into verse. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 13 It will be convenient to extract entire the section devoted to this subject.

c. *Sc. Law.* To take out a copy of (a recorded judgement) with a view to execution. Also † *To extract forth.* Cf. ESTREAT *v.*

1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, 177 b, Collected .. and extracted forth of the Bukes and Register of the Actes of Parliament. 1606 [see EXTRACT *sb.* 5 b]. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 94 He forg'd records, and them enacted To bear false witness, when extracted. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* App. (ed. 2) 266 The Expence of extracting the Protestation. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xx, The subalterns, who .. recorded and extracted the decrees of the Supreme Court. 1868 *Act* 31–32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 57 Notwithstanding that the Interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary may have been extracted and put to Execution.

absol. 1751 *Act Sederunt* 4 Jan. *heading*, Prohibition by the Lords against Agents to extract, or Extractors to agent.

3. To get out (the contents of anything) by force, effort, or contrivance; to take out (anything embedded or firmly fixed). Often with reference to surgical operations, dentistry, and the like.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 219 Upon Argeir we had a faire designe That much extracted from our silver mine. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 215 The.. mineral Matter .. is .. so diffused .. amongst the crasser matter .. that 'twould never be possible to separate and extract it. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 428 The Stone in the Bladder is..a mortal Disease, if not extracted. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 210 After many fruitless attempts to extract an arrow. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 190 One of these customs, was that of extracting their beards by the roots. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surgery* (ed. 5) 158 Army surgeons .. always .. extract the ball as soon as possible. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 112 One of the best..anglers in England..had only been able to extract three of its inhabitants. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 80 He took out a knife, and picked at the lead until he extracted it from the bottle. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 127 Fractures in attempts to extract teeth, often expose the pulp.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* to draw forth (a confession, money, etc.) against a person's will.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883–4 V. 297 And there [by torture] eyther tear him limbe from limbe, but hee will extract some capitall confession from him. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* cl. Wks. 1872–5 II. 328, I had writ sooner could I have extracted out of Sir Philip..anything which I thought materiall. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 78 He used every insinuating..argument to extract her consent. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1116 He had extracted the last extractable halfpenny. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 93 Nothing could be extracted from him relative to his former associates. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 108, I..tried to extract some direct encouragement from him.

4. To obtain (constituent elements, juices, etc.) from a thing or substance by suction, pressure, distillation, or any chemical or mechanical operation. Said both of personal and material agents. † Also *intr.* for *refl.* (*obs. rare*).

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., Chem. Concl.* 3 The maner of drawing, or extracting of the oiles out of hearbes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 645 Out of the Ashes of all Plants they extract a Salt, which they vse in Medicines. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 33 Let the Spirit extract in digestion till no more feces fall to the bottom. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 25 How the Bee Sits on the Bloom extracting liquid sweet. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 97 Distil them with water..till all the spirits are extracted. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 444 Filter the liquor, wash the sediment with water, till it ceases to extract any thing. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 131 When the cook wanted to extract the salt, he first boiled the meat well in milk. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 1146 The skins being present, the wine which is in process of formation extracts tannic acid from the skins.

absol. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 79 You labour..in extracting after the manner introduc'd by Neotericks.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* to obtain (comfort, pleasure, happiness) from a specified source; also, to draw out (the sense of anything); to deduce (a doctrine, principle, right, etc.).

1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* ciii, He [Love] first extracted from th' earth-mingled mind That heau'nly fire, or quintessence diuine. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 101 May it be possible, that forraigne hyer Could out of thee extract one sparke of euill? 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* IV. i, To see us act like prudent men, And out of ills extract our happiness. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 44 No general right can be extracted from them [the charters]. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 317 *note*, In whatever situation he was placed he [Franklin] extracted something useful for himself or others. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. iii, [He] means to extract the utmost possible amount of pleasure..out of this life. 1890 LD. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 693/2 It is sought by this defendant to extract from that case this doctrine, that, etc.

5. Math. *To extract the root of a number or quantity*: to obtain the root by a mathematical process. Also † *To extract* (*a quantity*): to find the root of.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xxii. P ij, From the quotient thereof..extracte the quadrate roote. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* iii. 13 The Method of Extracting Roots in the most numerous Æquations. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Extraction*, To extract the root out of a given power, is the same thing as, etc. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 86 Mixed numbers may be .. extracted by the first or second rule. *Ibid.* I. 89 Extract the cube root of 571482·19.

6. Occasional uses after Lat. or Fr.

†a. To take away, withdraw. *Obs.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 60 O Lorde, I have bene wicked, and justlie may thow extract thy grace from me. *Ibid.* 333 By your faynting, and by extracting of your support, the enimeis ar incoraged.

†b. Only in *passive*: To be derived or descended. Const. *from, of. Obs.* Cf. EXTRACTION 5.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxi. 71 He is a man come of a grete house and extracted of hyghe parentage. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 95/1 Of the first, the kings of Kent were lineallie extracted. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 13 This English tongue extracted out of the olde German..is mixed. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 5/1 The enriching a private family (how well soever originally extracted). 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 70. 471/2 Michael the eighth..extracted from the Comnenian Emperours.

†c. To 'derive', affirm to be derived from a specified origin. *Obs.*

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 341 It .. angers me, that out of the poorest part of Rhetoricke received among the ancients, they will needes extract all ours.

Extractable (ekstræ·ktăb'l), *a.* Also 8–9 **-ible**. [f. prec. + -ABLE.]

That may be extracted: a. *gen.* (cf. esp. senses 3, 4 of the vb.). b. Of a passage in a book, etc.: Suitable for extraction; quotable. c. *Sc. Law.* Of a judgement, etc.: Ready to be copied out for execution.

1675 GREW *Anat. Plants* Lect. vi. ii. § 2 Their tastable parts [are] less easily extractable by the Tongue. 1776 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* (1818) 302 The profit extractible out of the expense. 1825 [see EXTRACT *v.* 3 b]. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 380 We will now seek a humorous extractable passage. 1868 *Act* 31–32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 63 The Court .. shall ..pronounce Judgment..and such Judgment shall be extractible in common Form. *Ibid.* c. 101 § 51 The decree for such expenses shall be extractable by the extractor of the Court of Session. 1891 *Times* 13 July 11/3 The quantity of sugar extractable from the root [of beet].

†**Extra·ctedly**, *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *extracted*, pa. pple. of EXTRACT *v.* + -LY 2.] By extraction or descent.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 236 He was a Romane, though an Israelite extractedly.

Extracter: see EXTRACTOR.

Extractiform (ekstræ·ktifɔ̄rm), *a.* [f. mod.L. *extract-um* EXTRACT + -(I)FORM.] Having the nature or appearance of an extract.

1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Extracting (ekstræ·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXTRACT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. EXTRACT; extraction.

a 1626 BACON *Phys. Rem.* Wks. 1740 I. 217 The drawing one metal or mineral out of another which we call extracting. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* x. 315 An extracting of thought from the dormant intellect of a pupil.

attrib. 1635 SIBBES *Soul's Conflict.* (1638) 13 Vapours drawne up by the Sun..(when the extracting force of the Sun leaves them) fall downe again to the earth. 1883 *Daily News* 27 July 2/1 The extracting levers [of these guns] have enormous power.

Extra·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That extracts (in senses of the vb.).

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. ii. 181 Such an hirudinous and extracting Lady as Dulcinea.

†2. ?Used for 'distracting'. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 288 They say poore Gentleman, he's much distract. A most extracting frensie of mine owne From my remembrance, clearly banisht his.

Extraction (ekstræ·kʃən). [a. Fr. *extraction* (OF. also in semi-popular form *estracion*), ad. med.L. *extractiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *extrahĕre*: see EXTRACT *v.*]

1. The action or process of drawing (something) out of a receptacle; the pulling or taking out (of anything) by mechanical means; † withdrawal or removal (of a person); an instance of this.

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 He .. shal be suffred to remayne .. in the same sayntuary, without any extraction from the same. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 481 Rew doth prosper much..if it be set by a Fig-tree: which..is caused..by Extraction of a contrary Juyce. 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 592 The extraction of gold [from mines] is neither very laborious nor dangerous in Brazil. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 255, I will not permit the extraction of corn from Sicily. 1799 *Med. Frnl.* II. 233 The extraction of a fœtus already dead. 1829 S. COOPER *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 238 Extraction [of a cataract] consists in making an incision through the cornea .. and letting the lens escape through the pupil. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 14 The long bones..broken..to allow of the extraction of the marrow. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 181 The extraction of a tooth might not really be the cause of the trouble.

fig. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 152 The extraction of the first and more permanent elements of the old faith, to make the purified material of the new.

† b. The drawing of an inference; a deduction. *Obs.*

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 12 Here wee finde..advised.. A Conclusion, or profitable extraction from the consultation; *and be wise.*

2. a. The action of extracting or copying out (a passage) from a book, etc.; † b. *concr.* An extracted passage, quotation (*obs.*); = EXTRACT *sb.* 4.

1656 JER. TAYLOR in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 77, I had occasion to use those extractions out of it [Lucretius]. 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Extraction* .. a breviate or abridgement, also a Draught or Copy. *Mod.* Much pains has been taken in the extraction of illustrative passages.

3. The action or process of obtaining (the constituent elements, juices, etc.) from any substance by heat, pressure, etc. Cf. EXTRACT *v.* 4. *Spirit of the first extraction*: that which comes off at the first distillation.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 183 Distillation is an extraction of a liquor from a body by heate. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. vii. § 5. 231 Their artificiall extractions, seperations, and preparations of their medicines. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 54 The duty on low wines and spirits of the first extraction. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 265 The extraction of the soluble matter of bone. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 19 Greater pains and more labour were devoted to the extraction of gold from its ores. 1880 *Act* 43–44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 3 'Low wines' means spirits of the first extraction conveyed into a low wines receiver. 1891 THORPE *Dict. Applied Chem.*, *Extraction apparatus.* The object of extraction is to dissolve out some constituent or constituents from a solid, by heating it with a solvent.

† b. *concr.* = EXTRACT *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.*, *Chem. Concl.* 22 A stiffe and drie substance, which our Chimistes do call the extraction of the hearbe. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 183/1 This rare extraction..hath .. power to disperse all malignant humours. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 129, I saw their still-house where they make excellent extractions and cordial waters.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 140 As thou hast taken so great paines in .. bringing things backe againe into their first matter; whence commeth it that thy extractions..haue so..contrarie operations. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 296 The pure extraction of all beauty Flowes in abundance to my love-sick eye. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 They do preserve..the purest efficacie and extraction of that living intellect that bred them.

4. *Math.* The process or method of extracting (the root of a number or quantity).

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C ij, The extraction of rootes [of numbers] should go orderly before the arte of Proportions. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* iii. 14 Extraction of Roots (which is a species of Division). 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 86 Two extractions for the 4th root, three for the 8th root, and so on. 1867 TODHUNTER *Algebra for Beginners* xxxii. § 287 We shall then consider..the extraction of the cube root of compound expressions.

5. a. Of persons: Origin, lineage, descent.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 90 Ye be comen of so noble extraction of ryal lignage. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 186, I am com of a noble extraccyon. 1630 SIR S. D'EWES *Frnl.* (1783) 69 Herself and my lord's daughter-in-law doe respect my wife according to her several noble extractions. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 261 The memory of their common extraction was perpetuated by barbaric rites. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 98 Dark hair is a note of the foreigner, and of southern extraction.

† b. Of things: Origin, source. *Obs.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* i. (1700) 2, I could wish .. that the extraction of your freedom may no ways blemish it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 31 Well therefore may the English..be ashamed of their Reformation, considering the vitious Extraction thereof.

Hence † **Extra·ctionable** *a.*, fit or adapted for extraction.

1797 DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 113 A calf..cannot be extracted..until replaced..in an extractionable position.

Extractive (ekstræ·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type *extractīv-us*, f. *extrahĕre* (see EXTRACT *v.*). Cf. F. *extractif, -ive.*]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Tending to draw out; *esp.* of a plaster or drug having the power of drawing out (anything noxious). Const. *of. Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 363/2 Then make an extractive Playster spreade with Copperrooste. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 191 The common and ordinary Reeds haue an extractiue or drawing faculty. 1750 *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 23 Of which instruments, the one is hot, digestive, and extractive or drying of the humid.

2. Pol. Econ. *Extractive industry*: an industry (*e.g.* agriculture, mining, fisheries, etc.) that is concerned with obtaining natural productions.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ii. § 3 Labour employed in producing materials, on which industry is to be afterwards employed..is, in many cases, a labour of mere appropriation; extractive industry, as it has been aptly termed by M. Dunoyer. 1888 *Scot. Leader* 9 Apr. 5 Land used for the purposes of extractive industry. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 921/1 They too abound..in what the French call the extractive industries.

3. Capable of being extracted; of the nature of an extract. Cf. EXTRACT *sb.* 2. *Extractive principle*: see quot. 1875.

1789 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 27/1 Distillation frees the acid from much of this extractive substance. 1796 KIRWAN *Manures* (1802) 53 He found 1 lb. of it [a soil] to contain from 20 to 30 grains of extractive matter. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 186 Separating the extractive acid, and colouring matter from wine. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 323 Fourcroy..supposed that they [extracts] had all a common basis; which he called the extractive principle.

B. *sb.*

1. An extractive substance: see A. 3.

1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 117 The physiological origin of sulphur extractive. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 483 The separation [of the viscous liquor] into .. albumen, aqueous extractive, and alcoholic extractive. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 21/1 It is..nothing more than a species of animal extractive. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 19/1 A food .. containing, in addition to other meat extractives, the whole of the soluble albumen of the meat.

2. 'The brown insoluble mass of doubtful composition, left after the preparation of vegetable extracts' (Wagstaffe).

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 367 The solution .. approached nearer to the vegetable matter called extractive than tannin. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 637 The substances held in solution are chiefly sugar, syrup, gluten, gum, and extractive. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 45. 442 There are in a hundred parts of wheaten flour about seventy-two of starch and extractive.

Extractor (ekstræ·ktəɹ). Also 7–9 **extracter**. [f. as prec. + -OR.]

1. One who extracts.

1611 COTGR., *Spargirique*..an Alchymist, or extractor of quintessences. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 79 The juice .. is drawn out by the Extractors, who..resolve the dreggs .. of the Parenchyma. 1755 JOHNSON, *Extractor*, the person or instrument by which any thing is extracted. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 198 Healer of diseases, and extractor of money. 1868 *Morn. Star* 16 June, Mr. Abrams .. begged to say that his client was not a corn-cutter, but a corn-extractor.

2. One who selects and copies out quotations.

1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 267 A judicious extractor..might accommodate both classes of readers. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* June 824/1 The extractor who looks for a fitting pause in the spate of Mr. Ruskin's eloquence.

b. *spec.* in *Sc. Law.* (See quot. 1861.)

1687 *Act Sederunt* 23 Feb., The Lords do extend the priviledges..to..four extracters in each of the three clarks offices of the Session. 1751 *Ibid.* 4 Jan., The Lords .. do.. prohibit..all agents from being extractors, and all extractors from agenting. 1810 in Hansard *Parl. Deb.* June, [Mr. Thomas Scott] was appointed to the office of an Extractor. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 374/2 *Extractor* .. the official person by whom the extract of a decree or other judicial proceeding is prepared and authenticated. 1868 [see EXTRACTABLE].

3. An instrument for drawing or pulling out anything; *esp.* that part of a breech-loading gun which removes the cartridge.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifry* 18 They never turned children .. their only Resource was to Knives, Extractors, etc. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 168, 1 setter. 2 needles. 1 extractor. 1871 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 6 The loaded man opens the breech of his rifle, uses the extracter, takes out the cartridge. 1885 J. J. MANLEY *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 19 Extractors, comb foundations and other appliances used in bee-keeping.

† 4. A solvent used to extract (juices, etc.). *Obs.*

1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 852/1 The strength of the Extracter or dissolvent.

Hence **Extra·ctorship**, the office of an extractor (in sense 2 b).

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* XX, Mr. Thomas Scott's appointment to this Extractorship. 1877 *Geneal. Mem. Family Sir W. Scott* 61 Sir Walter secured for him an extractorship in the General Register House.

Extra·ctory, *a.* [ad. L. *extractōrius*, f. *extrahĕre*: see EXTRACT *v.* and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to an extractor; or to extraction.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Extractory*, that hath the nature or power to draw out. 1775 in ASH. 1891 *Punch* CI. 179/1 Reviewed it in this..extractory and arbitrary fashion.

† **Extra·cture.** *Obs.* [f. L. *extract-* (see EXTRACT *v.*) + -URE.] Something extracted; an extract; = EXTRACT *sb.* 2, 4.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 48 Let each note breath the heart of passion, The sad extracture of extreamest griefe. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* App. (Camden) 134 That they might see the extractures sent up from the Lower House.

Extra-curial, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

† **Extradi·ctionary**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. phrase *extrā dictiōn-em* outside of the mode of expression (see EXTRA *prep.* and DICTION) + -ARY.] Of fallacies: Not consisting in expression; real, not verbal.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 15 Of these extradictionary and reall fallacies, Aristotle and Logicians make in number six.

Extraditable (ekstrădəi·tăb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] a. Of a person: That may be extradited, liable to extradition. b. Of a crime, etc.: Rendering the perpetrator liable to extradition.

a. 1881 *Philadelphia Press* 12 Aug. 4 Hartmann is extraditable under the law of nations. 1890 *Times* 13 Jan. 5/5 A person .. convicted of these crimes is extraditable.

b. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 4/2 In the American treaty procuration will also find a place among extraditable offences.

Extradite (e·kstrădəit), *v.* [back-formation from next.]

1. *trans.* To give up (a fugitive foreign criminal) to the proper authorities, in pursuance of a treaty.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 29 July, Nothing is said about the Emperor of the French being summoned to extradite the men brought into Cherbourg by the French pilot-boats. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 116/1 The power of criminal courts of this country to extradite prisoners charged with the commission of offences in foreign countries.

b. *transf.*

1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* III. 240 She was extradited in a vehicle by herself to the great relief of her fellow culprits.

c. To obtain the extradition of.

1883 *Chicago Advance* 8 Mar., The effort of England to extradite Sheridan, of the Irish World, New York. 1889 *North. Star* 28 Feb. 3/1 The Home Office are taking measures for extraditing 'Pigott'.

2. *Psychol.* To localize (a sensation) at a distance from the centre of sensation. *rare.*

1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Apr. 207 The next factor is the particular kind of sensation to be extradited.

Hence **E·xtradited** *ppl. a.*

1889 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Ball.* III. vi. clxxvi. 410/2 They land Lord Percy at Berwick, a deported, 'extradited' man!

Extradition (ekstrădi·ʃən), *sb.* [a. F. *extradition*, f. L. *ex-* out + *trāditiōn-em*, n. of action f. *trādĕre* to deliver up: see TRADITION.]

1. The action of giving up (a person) to the authorities of a foreign state; *esp.* the delivery of a fugitive criminal to the authorities of the state in which the crime was committed. Hence in *gen.* sense: Surrender (of a prisoner) by one authority to another.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Casuistry* Wks. VIII. 308 If the law of extradition should remain unchanged. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 161 A demand for (we must use a foreign and un-English word to express an un-English thing) the extradition of Mazzini. 1870 *Act* 33–4 *Vict.* c. 52 (*title*) An Act for amending the Law relating to the Extradition of Criminals. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 336 They wished to make sure of the extradition of their victim.

2. The process of localizing a sensation at a distance from the centre of sensation.

1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. v. (1879) 186 A kind of extradition of the visual sensation. 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Apr. 205 Extradition obtains .. even of such sensations as we locate on the exact sensory surfaces where the nerves terminate.

3. *attrib.* (sense 1), as *extradition act, clause, crime.* **Extradition treaty,** a treaty by which two nations mutually bind themselves to surrender any fugitive criminal who has committed in the other's territory any of certain specified offences.

1852 ABBOTT LAWRENCE *Dispatch to D. Webster*, The proposition..to conclude an extradition treaty with the United States. 1870 *Act* 33–4 *Vict.* c. 52 § 1 This Act may be cited as 'The Extradition Act 1870'. *Ibid.* § 26 An extradition crime. 1875 RENOUF *Egyptian Gram.* 35 These words occur in the extradition clause of the Treaty between Rameses II and the king of Cheta.

Hence **Extradi·tion** *v. trans.*, to bring (a criminal) under the operation of an extradition treaty.

1889 *Scot. Leader* 18 Apr. 5 Barton .. obstructed extradition process until quite recently, when he was successfully extraditioned.

Extra-domici·liate, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *extrā* + *domicili-um* DOMICILE + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To send out of the domicile or house.

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 194 It is .. ingratitude .. to extra-domiciliate..a blessing.

Extrados (ekstrē·dǫs). *Arch.* [a. F. *extrados*, f. L. *extrā* outside + F. *dos* the back.] The upper or exterior curve of an arch; *esp.* the upper curve of the voussoirs or stones which immediately form the arch. Cf. INTRADOS.

1772 HUTTON *Bridges* p. iii, The relations between their intrados and extrados. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 338 Extrados of a Bridge—The curve of the road-way. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 172 So that the extrados is a parabola equal to the intrados, and everywhere vertically equidistant from it. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 141 We have..supposed our arches to be of moderate depth from extrados, or outer line, to intrados or inner line.

Extradosed (ekstrē·dǫst), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2. Cf. F. *extradossé.*] Having an extrados (of a certain kind): a term applied to an arch in which the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric and parallel. In mod. Dicts.

Extradotal (ekstrădō·tăl), *a. Law.* [as if ad. L. **extrādōtāl-is* (cf. It. *estradotale*, 18th c.), f. *extrā* outside + *dōt-em* (nom. *dōs*) dowry; see -AL.] (See quot.)

1827 KENT *Comm.* II. 154 *note*, [By the code of Louisiana] the separate property of the wife is divided into dotal, being that which she brings to the husband..and extra-dotal..being that which forms no part of the dowry.

†**Extraduce,** *a. Obs. rare.* [L. *ex trāduce*, *ex* out of + *trāduce*, abl. of *trādux* vine-layer, f. *trā-*(*trans*) across + *dūc-ĕre* to lead.] *lit.* From or after the fashion of a layer; hence, derived as from a parent stock.

[1641 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 225 That it [the soul] is *ex traduce*, and begotten with the body by the father. 1632 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. 31 Ther cannot be a more pregnant instance to prove that human souls com not *ex traduce* [1688 extraduce].] 1720 W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (1882) I. 15 Either an *extraduce* Inclination or Imitation at least of my Father.

†**Extradu·ction.** *Obs.* Also 6 extraduccion. [f. L. *extrā* + *ductiōn-em* a leading, n. of action f. *dūcĕre* to lead.]

a. A conclusion (to a book); opposed to *introduction.* b. *Mil.* The bringing a line of musketeers to the front from the rear of a body of pikemen.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* i. Wks. 932/2 So shoulde he haue called those three chapiters after hys matter, an extraduccion. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* lxxx. (1643) 228 The next Firing..to demonstrate shall be by way of Extraduction: which is also a firing in front. *Ibid.* lxxxii. 236 The body standing in this forme, the Musquetiers may sleeve up by way of Extraduction.

Extra-essential, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

Extra-foraneous (e:kstrăfǭrē·nĭəs), *a.* [f. EXTRA- *pref.* + med.L. *forāne-us* (f. *foris* door) + -OUS. After the analogy of L. *circumforāneus*, f. *circum* around + *forum* the forum.] Out-door.

1781 COWPER *Let.* 2 Apr., A variety of extra-foraneous occupations .. make it difficult for me to find opportunities of writing. 1788 — *Wks.* (1876) 288 We live near to each other and while the Hall is empty are each other's only extraforaneous comfort. 1830 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* Pref., A compendious description of our native plants..neither too bulky for extra-foraneous use, nor too expensive. 1891 J. P. SHELDON in *Times* 17 Mar., All extraforaneous animals took no harm whatever.

Extra-formal, -galactic, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

†**Extrage·neous, -genous,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [incorrectly f. EXTRA- + L. *gen-us* kind, on supposed analogy of *homogeneous, -genous.*] (See quot.) Also **Extragene·ity,** 'the being of a foreign kind' (Bailey 1727–36).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Extra-genous* (in Anatomy and Surgery) that is of a foreign kind; as an Extragenous Body. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Extrageneous.*

Extraght, var. form of EXTRAUGHT *ppl. a. Obs.*

Extra-historic, -inductive, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

†**Extrait,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [a. Fr. *extrait*, pa. pple. of *extraire*, earlier *estraire*:—L. *extrahĕre*: see EXTRACT *v.* See EXTRACT, EXTRAUGHT *ppl. adjs.*] a. Drawn out, extracted. b. Derived, descended.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. ii, Ulixes .. wyl compare with me, that am extrait of suche lygnage. 1481 — *Myrr.* I. ix. 35 Of this science [Rethoryque] were extrayt and drawen the lawes and decrees whiche by nede serue [etc.]. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 93/1 Saynt Lucye..was..extrayt..of a noble lygnage.

Extrajudicial (e:kstrăˌdʒudi·ʃal), *a.* Also 7 extra-iuditiall. [f. L. *extrā* outside + *jūdici-um* judgement + -AL.]

1. Lying outside the proceedings in court; forming no part of the case before the court. Of an opinion, confession, etc.: Not delivered from the bench, not made in court, informal.

1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 47 The accusation was extra-judicial, and out of Court. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 237 The Plaintiff .. requires him [Defendant] to come to make an extrajudiciall satisfaction. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 20 No extrajudicial confession could be allowed in a Court. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 60 The opinion of the judge .. is considered as extra-judicial.

2. Outside the ordinary course of law or justice; not legally authorized; unwarranted.

1641 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 87/2 Some rigorous and extrajudicial determinations in cases of plantations. 1706 RUSHW. in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 47 By an extrajudicial order..the Lieutenant-general was commanded to suffer none but the keepers to speak to him. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 267 That extrajudicial discipline, which supplies the defects .. of law. 1849 J. GRANT *Mem. Kirkaldy* xxiv. 273 The extra-judicial murder of his comrade.

Extrajudicially (e:kstrăˌdʒudi·ʃăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an extrajudicial manner.

1. Outside the proceedings of the court, informally, privately, out of court.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 9 The opinion of a Iudge.. deliuered priuatly, or extraiudicially. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* iv. 186 What they do extrajudicially and *extra proprium forum*, is Null. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Forms of Process* (ed. 2) 273 The Custody of Processes borrowed up from the Clerk extrajudicially, shall be fixed by a Receipt-book. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. xvi. 254 He had extra-judicially pronounced opinions, which, etc.

2. In a manner outside or contrary to the usual course of law, without legal justification, unwarrantably.

a 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 138 A Bishop, being..callumniated by the people extrajudicially. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 257 He was never noted to punish any man rashly, or extrajudicially. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* IV. § 10 Sir Elijah Impey, His Majesty's Chief Justice, acting extrajudicially, and not within the limits of his jurisdiction. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 172 Where the squire is supposed to be remiss in the execution of his duty, the people sometimes interfere extrajudicially.

Extra-jugal, -jural: see EXTRA- 1.

†**Extra-la·th,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EXTRA *a.* + LATH *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with additional laths. Hence **Extra-la·thing** *vbl. sb.*

1778 MAHON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 893 The underside of the stair-case was extra-lathed. *Ibid.* 890 The method of extra-lathing may be applied to cieling joists.

Extra-legal, -marine, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

†**Extrami·ssion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. phrase *extrā mittĕre* to send outwards: see EXTRA and MISSION.] Sending outwards; emission.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. iv. Wks. III. 244 Nor do faith and love truly Christian arise from every .. extramission of our faculties unto Christ. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 120 Sight is made by Reception, and not by Extramission. 1673–4 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. ii. § 1 The Reception, as well as Extramission whereof [the Aer].

†**Extrami·t,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *extrā* outwards + *mitt-ĕre* to send.] *trans.* To send forth or outward: in quot. *refl.* and *fig.*

1651 CHARLETON *Eph. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 67 To Lovers it is the same thing..to see, and to extramit themselves by the eye.

†**Extramu·nd,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *extrā mund-um*: see next.] *trans.* To put out of the universe.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 117 He would..extramund him, more than Materia Prima it self was at the Chaos.

Extramundane (ekstrămʌ·ndē·n), *a.* [ad. late L. *extramundān-us*, f. phrase *extrā mund-um* outside the world or universe: see EXTRA- *pref.* and MUNDANE.]

1. Situated outside of, or pertaining to a region outside of, our world.

1665 GLANVILL *Scep. Sci.* xviii. 116 'Tis a philosophy that .. gives the exactest Topography of the Extramundane spaces. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 175 One [opinion] placeth paradise in the extra-mundane regions. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1525 Where, rears His terminating Pillar high Its extra-mundane Head? 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 376 Aerolites..were proved to be of extramundane origin.

b. *fig.* (*nonce-uses*). 'Out of the world', remote; pertaining to things not of this world.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 325 What may be called an extramundane zeal. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 652 Babbling of poetry in this extra-mundane island. 1837 *Ibid.* XVI. 310 The asseverations in the book are so preposterous ..and the dreams so extramundane.

2. Situated outside or beyond the universe; pertaining to what is beyond the universe.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Extramundane space*, i. e. the infinite empty void Space, which is supposed by some to reach beyond the Bounds of the Universe. 1715–6 CLARKE tr. *Leibnitz's 4th Paper* § 7 The same Reason, which shews that extramundane Space [Fr. *l'Espace hors du monde*] is imaginary, proves, etc. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 126 The independent (extra-mundane) existence .. of the Supreme One.

Extramural (ekstrămiū·răl), *a.* [f. L. *extrā mūr-ōs* outside the walls + -AL: see EXTRA- *pref.* and MURAL. Cf. late L. *extrāmūrānus* in same sense.] Outside the walls or boundaries of a city or town; *esp.* in *extra-mural interment.*

1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* (1855) 155 The extramural basilicas of St. Paul on the Ostian way. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 27 Large sewers, large aqueducts, and extramural interment, are common features. 1884 *Science* Mar. 371 The..arrangements by which medical men not connected with the university give .. 'Extra-mural' instruction.

Hence **Extramu·ralism,** the practice of giving extramural instruction. **Extramu·ralist.** *nonce-wd.* One who lives outside the walls of a city.

1868 *Imperial Rev.* 7 Mar. 228 All the city .. all except the outcast extramuralists..are soon reduced to ashes. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 14 May 571/1 There remained only the principle of..'Extramuralism' to be reckoned with.

Extranate (e·kstrănēt), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *extrā* without + *nāt-us* born.] Arising from without; opposed to *innate.*

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* IX. xxi. 497 One [element]..is said to be innate, the other which is contributed from without..may be said to be extra-nate.

Extra-national, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

†**Extra·neal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *extrāne-us* (see EXTRANEOUS) + -AL.] = EXTRANEOUS. So also †**Extra·nean** [+ -AN], †**Extra·near** [+ -AR.]

1565 *Aberdeen Reg.* 23 Jan. (Spalding Club 1844) 358 That the magistrattis tak sic substantious ordour anent the expelling of extranear beggaris. *Ibid.* V. 26 (Jam.) Extraneane cordanaris. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 66, I desist from all extraneal and superfluous discourses.

Extraneity (ekstrănī·ĭti). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being extraneous.

1849 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* Introd. (1860) 19 Extraneity —outness—objective existence.

†**Extra·neize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make extraneous, remove.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xix, To extraneize the blasting mists and whirlwinds upon our Vines. 1788 H. CLARKE *School Candidates* (1877) 19 To extraneize the blasting mists and whirlwind of immorality upon the minds of youth.

Extraneous (ekstrē·nĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *extrāneus* external (f. *extrā* outside) + -OUS. (Cf. *strange*, ad. OF. *estrange* :—L. *extrāneus*.)]

1. Of external origin; introduced or added from without; foreign *to* the object in which it is contained, or to which it is attached.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* ix. 67 Such medicaments ought not onely to consume the extraneous humidity, but the natural also. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxv. § 8 Relation.. though it be not contained in the real existence of Things, but something extraneous, and superinduced. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iv. iv. 358 Fossil, or, as they are called, extraneous shells. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 306 An extraneous body can be..easily introduced into their bladder. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 183 Many objects are made venerable by extraneous circumstances. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 187, I sought in vain..for a single fragment of any extraneous rock. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 159 A slight melodic framework, almost hidden beneath a load of extraneous graces.

b. Of an action, etc.: Proceeding from without.

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 184 Hastings did for a long time .. attribute the weakness of his government to an extraneous interference. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 26 The .. application of the naked ear ..gives rise to extraneous sounds. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* ii. 40 The Low-German dialects were .. exposed to extraneous disturbing forces. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 120 Excluding extraneous light.

c. *nonce-use.* Brought from abroad, 'exotic'.

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xviii. 58 Rob'd in the Gallic loom's extraneous twine.

2. External *to*, not comprised in or forming part of, the object under consideration.

1662 BATES in Pepys *Diary* 17 Aug., It is not my manner to speak anything in the pulpit that is extraneous to my text and business. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxi. § 4 When ever the Mind refers any of its Ideas to any thing extraneous to them, they are then capable to be called true or false. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* Wks. 1825 II. 377 Of points clearly extraneous to the religion, nothing need be said. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 121 The question of brigandage being extraneous to all political controversies.

b. Of a person: Not belonging to a specified community, country, or family.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 212 Heathens and Infidels are excluded from this Table, because they are extraneous and without. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 376/1 If at any time there were any extraneous..persons amongst them, the Men .. signify'd their meaning to one another by Symbols. 1842 ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* iii. 187 It has .. to feed one or more extraneous persons besides. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) 20 Nearly all who are of the world are extraneous to it [the church].

† c. Foreign in nature, having nothing in common. *Obs. rare.*

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 74 Mercury one thing, and Sulpher another, as extraneous bodies one to another.

Hence **Extra·neously** *adv.*; **Extra·neousness**, the quality or state of being extraneous.

1755 E. LAW *Th. Relig.* III. 237 *note*, By their being extraneously overruled. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N.T.* II. Notes 44 Without giving any sign of extraneousness.

Extra-nuclear, -ocular, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

Extraordinarily (ekstrō·rdĭnărĭli), *adv.* [f. EXTRAORDINARY *a.* + -LY[2].]

† 1. 'In a manner out of the common method and order' (J.); often opposed to *ordinarily*. *Obs.*

1564 GOLDING *Justine* (1570) 143 b, The Romaynes .. created Æmilius Paulus consull and made him extraordinarily Lieuetenaunt of the warres of Macedone. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* vi. (1691) 97 The People..which have extraordinarily perished .. above what have died in the ordinary way. *a* 1779 WARBURTON *Alliance Ch. & State* I. notes Wks. 1788 IV. 69 An ordinance, immediately and extraordinarily revealed from God.

† b. Otherwise than in ordinary course; on an exceptional occasion. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 31 Luther .. by no meanes would haue women to teache, except it were extraordinarily. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 135 When the Council is to be called extraordinarily. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3922/2 The Senate has been extraordinarily assembled.

c. *Optics.* (see EXTRAORDINARY A. 1 d).

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xviii. 161 The ray CF extraordinarily refracted by the first rhomb will be ordinarily refracted by the second. 1875 LOMMEL *Light* xxi. 283 This ray is..said to be extraordinarily refracted.

† 2. In excess of the usual complement; = EXTRA. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1719 DEFOE *Crusoe* 204 The two Quarter-Deck guns that my Nephew took extraordinarily.

3. In an extraordinary degree; very unusually, remarkably, excessively, uncommonly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Ded., You recompence learning extraordinarilie. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 235, I meane not to sweat extraordinarily. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. ii, I .. take 't unkindly that mine enemy Should use me so extraordinarily scurvily. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 163 The power of the gentry is extraordinarily visible. 1885 *Manch. Guardian* 20 July 5/2 The extraordinarily good score of 98 points out of a possible 100.

Extraordinariness (ekstrō·rdĭnărinĕs). [f. next + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being extraordinary.

1628 DIGBY *Jrnl.* (Camden) 56 The extraordinarinesse of the action. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. viii. 189 Wherein the extraordinariness of it consisteth .., I think it past mans reach to know. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke iii. 17 The extraordinariness of John the Baptist's person. 1881 *Spectator* 19 Feb. 247 Some vital point, which may result quite as easily from ordinariness .. as from extraordinariness.

b. *humorously* as a title of address.

1677-81 MRS. BEHN *Rover* III. i, As for that matter, your extraordinariness may do what you please.

Extraordinary (ekstrō·rdĭnări, ekstră|ō·rdĭnări), *a. adv.* and *sb.* Also (5 **extraordynary**, 6 **-ordinair**), 6-7 **-ordinarie**. [ad. L. *extraordinări-us*, f. phrase *extrā ordin-em* outside (the usual) order: see EXTRA- *pref.* and ORDER, ORDINARY. Cf. F. *extraordinaire*.] A. *adj.*

1. Out of the usual or regular course or order; often in expressed opposition to *ordinary*. † Also, acting in an unusual manner; partial. *Extraordinary tithe*: (see quot. 1888).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 39 The Kyngs yerly expencs stondyn in chargs Ordynarye, and in chargs Extraordynary. 1553 GARDINER *True Obedience* 43 b, Do we not se .. the chief iudge, when he is required to bee present in extraordinary judgements. 1592 BABINGTON *Genesis* xxxvii. 145 b, If God be extraordinarie to Moses, euen Aaron..will be offended. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 728 Thus much may suffice for the ordinary and extraordinary generation of Toads. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 84 His Sermons are of an ordinary length except on an extraordinary occasion. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 49 Let him..take some extraordinary measures to get in his debts. 1888 J. WILLIAMS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 412 These [tithes] are .. divided .. into ordinary and extraordinary, the latter being a tithe at a heavier rate charged upon hop and market gardens.

† b. Not according to rule, 'out of order'. *Obs.*

a 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. (1843) 519/1 If they proceeded in a martial, or any other extraordinary way, without any form of law. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lvii. 627 The order of calling and making of ministers now used in the Church of England, is extraordinary.

† c. *Mus.* = ACCIDENTAL *a.* 5. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 157 They..set one ♭ at the beginning of the verses of euerie part, and if there happen anie extraordinary flat they .. set the signe before it. 1731 G. KELLER *Rules for Playing Thorow-Bass* in W. Holder *Harmony* 192 If the extream sharp or an extraordinary sharp Note requires a natural Flat 6th, you [etc.].

d. Optics. *Extraordinary refraction*: that not following the general law. *Extraordinary ray*: one influenced by extraordinary refraction. *Extraordinary wave*: (see quot.).

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* I. ii. (1831) 31 The other ray..is..said to have undergone extraordinary refraction. 1872-3 TYNDALL *Light* iii. (1885) 111 The other [beam] .. is .. called the extraordinary ray. 1883 GLAZEBROOK *Phys. Optics* xi. 291 An extraordinary wave [consists] of light which is plane polarised in a plane at right angles to the principal plane.

2. Of officials, persons employed, etc.: Outside of or additional to the regular staff; not belonging to the 'ordinary' or fully recognized class of such persons; supernumerary. Often with the notion of being specially employed for a temporary purpose. Now chiefly in official titles, where the sb. usually precedes.

Envoy extraordinary: formerly a minister sent on some special diplomatic business; now, merely the designation of the second class of diplomatic ministers, ranking next to the 'ambassadors'; the term no longer practically implying a temporary or special mission. The *physicians* (or *surgeons*, etc.) *extraordinary*, in royal households, rank below those styled 'in ordinary'; similarly an *extraordinary professor* (L. *professor extraordinarius*) in a German university is inferior in status to the 'ordinary' professor.

1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 484/2 Milites adventitii..Souldiers of another country that come to serue for paye; extraordinarie souldiers. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 79. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 354 The first Audience of the Russian Extraordinary Embassadour, at which he made his Emperour's Presents. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 472 ¶ 9 Her Majesty's Oculist Extraordinary. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 33 His brother Horace is ambassador extraordinary to France. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. III. 351 Another species of extraordinary juries, is the jury to try an attaint. 1890 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIII. 334 [Sir W. Gull] was created..in Jan. 1872 .. physician extraordinary to the queen, and in 1887 physician in ordinary.

3. Of a kind not usually met with; exceptional; unusual; singular. Now with emotional sense, expressing astonishment, strong admiration or the contrary.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. ii. (1590) 8 The house .. was built of faire and strong stone, not affecting .. any extraordinarie kinde of finenes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 41 These signes haue markt me extraordinarie. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 40 During the Night .. we saw a perfect Rainbow, which was extraordinary. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 81 Our English count the Green Turtle very extraordinary Food. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 14 Those extraordinary men, who have..gone before us. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 126 Several instances equally extraordinary. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. v, She is an extraordinary child. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. 49 The extraordinary power of representation..of Meissonier.

4. Exceeding what is usual in amount, degree, extent, or size. Now with emotional sense as in 3.

1572 *Lament. Lady Scot.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 251 Zour drinking extraordinair Make oft zour wyfis and bairns euill to fair. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded. ¶ b, Their extraordinary skill in making of obligations. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 8 No charge in housekeeping extraordinary, nor no entertainment extraordinary. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* I. 6 The extraordinary influence of divine Grace. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 7 We took in a very extraordinary store of provisions. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* IV. 111 An extraordinary nose always carries with it extraordinary greatness. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 84 The sun met us here with extraordinary power.

† 5. Additional to, over and above what is usual; = EXTRA. Often following the sb.; in which case the adj. cannot always be distinguished from the adv. *Obs.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 182 To lay out a five shillings or a noble extraordinary in every Acre. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* x. § 20. 85 He must .. support him, yea, though it be by his own extraordinary labour. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 22, I am in good hopes to get two or £300 per annum extraordinary. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 110 You pay a penny Extra-ordinary for being brought from tunbridge town. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* 67 They may hire a labourer extraordinary. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 99 They have an extraordinary allowance of near a penny a day. 1802-16 MRS. SHERWOOD *Susan Gray* 54 Spending a few extraordinary shillings. 1812 *Examiner* 31 Aug. 546/2 By the help of a glass extraordinary after dinner.

† B. *adv.* a. = EXTRAORDINARILY in various senses. b. = EXTRA *adv.*; cf. A. 5. *Obs.*

a. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 72 Which Countrey .. being extraordinarie hilly. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiv. 102 Sometimes ordinary scholars make extraordinary good Masters. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* III. (1676) 521 Who..rose extraordinary early. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. liii. 575 [He] had Mary Queen of Scots in custody, which..was extraordinary expensive to him. 1778 *Eliza Warwick* I. 241 My jewels were extraordinary fine.

b. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 376 The Master turning his Key in any of the Servants locks but once extraordinary, the Servants themselves cannot come at their charge.

C. *sb.*

1. Something extraordinary; an extraordinary quality or bearing; an extraordinary action, incident, etc. † a. *sing.* (*obs.*)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xx. (Arb.) 58 Princes, whose high estates do require in their countenance, speech and expence, a certaine extraordinary. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* xi. ¶ 8. 205 That..every day..the same thing should be done, and yet..be called a miracle, that is, a daily extraordinary. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. I. 304 She.. made it [her behaviour] look like an extraordinary.

b. *pl.* Now *rare.*

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) I. vi. 17 The greater part [of their Adages] will..be esteemed no extraordinaries. 1739 J. TRAPP *Right. over-much* (1758) 11 To place much religion .. in extraordinaries. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 530 Send two squadrons of hussars to Cevolla, and desire them to report all extraordinaries to you. 1844 R. WARDLAW *Lect. Proverbs* (1869) II. 13 His little stock of common-places, and of such extraordinaries as he has chanced to pick up. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 299 The blank lines are left for any extraordinaries that may occur.

c. *pl.* Extraordinary receipts or payments. The *pl.* of the *sb.* occurs where we should expect the adj. simply. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 121 His ordinarie alms..amounted yearlie to one thousand pounds; his extraordinaries were as much. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 367 His ordinary Revenues are thus collected..What his extraordinaries may amount unto, cannot be knowne. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. viii, Not only the king's ordinary revenues, but the extraordinaries.

2. = EXTRA *sb.* † a. An extra dish, a delicacy; an extra fee or expense. Chiefly *pl. Obs.*

1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* I. (1680) 49 As an Extraordinary .. Penderel's wife made .. a Posset. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Sept., A few extraordinaries for the house. 1664 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 408 A salary of £1200 a year..besides Extraordinaries. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 47 All tradesmen's bills, and extraordinaries paid by the overseers. 1776 WESLEY *Let.* 12 Aug., Desire none of those extraordinaries.

b. *Mil.* (see quot. 1853).

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) III. vi. 156 Munchausen .. presented an ample bill of extraordinaries for forage, etc. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 257 This estimate was .. exclusive of the extraordinaries. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Extraordinaries* (of the army), the allowances to troops beyond the gross pay in the pay-office. Extraordinaries comprehend the expenses for barracks, marches, encampments, staff, &c.

† 3. a. An extraordinary envoy. b. A supernumerary official. *Obs.*

1616 N. BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 585 Whensoever any extraordinaries came to Trent .. the Prelates took occasion to talk. 1622 DONNE *To Sir T. Lucy* 16 Aug. Lett. (1651) 188 There arrived an Extraordinary from Spain .. & he brings the title of Count, to Rodrigo de Calderon. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 139 Besides not a few extraordinaries and such as have no pay or quarter .. attending upon the King.

Extra-parental, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

Extra-parochial (e·kstră părō·kiăl), *a.* [f. EXTRA- *pref.* + Eccl. Lat. *parochi-a* (see PARISH) + -AL.] Not included in any parish; outside the parish; exempt from liability to parish obligations. Also *fig.* (*nonce-use*). Outside one's legitimate province.

1674-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Extra-parochial.* 1721 *Act Parl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5927/5 Townships, Vills, or Extra-parochial Places. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 284 The king .. is entitled to all the tithes arising in extraparochial places. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxviii, Thavies Inn, within the city of London, but extra-parochial. *Mod.* The district of Skiddaw Forest is extra-parochial.

fig. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 290 All such en-

quiries are looked upon by the student with contempt as extra-parochial.

Hence **E·xtra-paro·chially** *adv.*, in an extra-parochial manner. **E·xtra-paro·chialness,** the condition of being extra-parochial.

a **1806** S. HORSLEY *Charges* (1813) 207 A chapel extra-parochially situate. **1727–36** BAILEY, *Extraparochialness.*

Extrapolation (e:kstrăpolē·ʃən). *Math.* [f. INTERPOLATION by the substitution of EXTRA for the first member of the word.] The action or method of finding by a calculation based on the known terms of a series, other terms outside of them, whether preceding or following.

1878 C. A. YOUNG in Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 279 The process is an unsafe extrapolation.

Extra-popular, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

Extraprovincial (e:kstră,provi·nʃăl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *extrāprovinciāl-is*, f. *extrā provinciam* outside the province: see EXTRA- and PROVINCIAL.] Outside the limits of a province.

1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* xi. 52 These .. Extraprovincial Britains .. were distinct both from the Picts and the Scots. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parergon* 181 An Extra-Provincial Citation is not valid .. above two days Journey. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. i. 220 The extraprovincial Britons of Caledonia.

Extraspe·ction. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *extrā* outside + *spectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *specĕre* to see.] Outward observation.

1887 *Westm. Rev.* CXXVIII. 629 This knowledge is obtained through science by extra-spection and by religion through intro-spection.

Extra-spectral, -tabular, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

E:xtraterrito·rial, *a.* [f. mod.L. phrase *extrā territōri-um* outside the territory + -AL.] Pertaining to, or possessed of, extraterritoriality.

[**1625** GROTIUS *De Jure Belli et Pacis* II. xviii. § 5 [Ut legati] fictione simili constituerentur quasi extra territorium.] **1869** *Echo* 6 Apr., Extra-territorial privileges.

E:xtraterrito·riality. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The privilege accorded by the *Law of Nations* to ambassadors of being regarded as outside the territory of the power to which they are sent, and therefore of being free from its jurisdiction. Also EXTERRITORIALITY.

1836 WHEATON *Internat. Law* III. i. § 15 The fiction of extra-territoriality .. by which the minister, though actually in a foreign country, is supposed still to remain within the territory of his own sovereign. **1888** *Morn. Post* 24 Sept., By starting from the German embassy instead of from the Quirinal the Emperor will come to the Pope with all the prestige of extra-territoriality upon him.

†Extrau·ght, *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 6 extraght, -aucte, -aughte, -aute. [var. of EXTRACT *pple.*; cf. *distraught.*]

1. In senses of EXTRACT *v.* a. Taken out (from books). b. Derived, descended.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. i. 1 All sciences are extraught and compiled of diuerse clerkes. *a* **1533** — *Huon* clxi. 625 None that semeth more to be extraute of a hye lynage. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 142 Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art extraught, To let thy tongue detect thy base-borne heart?

2. = DISTRAUGHT. Const. *from*, *of*.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* Y iij, A woman .. being extraught of her minde. **1575** LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 93 He that .. occupyeth hymself by excessive studye is in daunger for to be extraught from hymself.

Extra-urban, etc.: see EXTRA- 1.

Extravagance (ekstræ·văgăns). [a. Fr. *extravagance*, f. late L. *extravagant-em*: see EXTRAVAGANT and -ANCE.]

†1. A going out of the usual path; an excursion, digression. Also, the position or fact of erring *from* (a prescribed path). *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. vii. (1851) 80 A doctrine of that extravagance from the sage principles of piety. **1645** HAMMOND *Pract. Catech.* 11, I have troubled you too farre by this extravagance: I shall make no delay to recall my selfe into the rode againe. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks., Life* (1660) 15 Sollicited me for my Company in a Journey .. to the Spa .. laying before me .. the Benefit of that small Extravagance.

2. The quality of being extravagant or of exceeding just or prescribed limits, *esp.* those of decorum, probability, or truth; unrestrained excess; fantastic absurdity (of opinions, conduct, etc.); outrageous exaggeration or violence (of language).

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. ii, *L. Town.* Here's the freshest Fool in Town .. *Dor.* Sooth him up in his extravagance! **1681** DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* Ep. Ded. 2 Some Verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry Vengeance upon me for their Extravagance. **1716–8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvii. 144 You will accuse me of extravagance in this description. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. II. iv. 207 The extravagance of the Braminical chronology and geography. **1864** J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 392 Not to enfeeble the freedom or vigour of human thought in religious speculation, but to resist and control its extravagance.

3. An instance or kind of extravagance; an extravagant notion, statement, piece of conduct, etc.; an irrational excess, an absurdity.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* v. i. 143 Many maps are full of affected extravagances. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 71 So Men, who one Extravagance would shun, Into the contrary Extreme have run. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 18 An excess of joy .. has a thousand extravagances in it. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 69 Later writers .. did not follow Hilary in this extravagance. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) I. 80 The extravagances of ignorance and credulity. **1857** KEBLE *Eucharist. Adorat.* 1 Had there been no abuse, error or extravagance connected with the practice. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 181 Impatient of the extravagances to which the love of truth almost necessarily leads.

4. Excessive prodigality or wastefulness in expenditure, household management, etc.

1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* II. v. 133 They [the Romans] arrived by degrees to an incredible extravagance. **1805** FOSTER *Ess.* I. iii. 35 Extravagance of ostentatious wealth. **1817** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Rose, Thistle, etc.* II. ii, Such extravagance, to give a penny, and a silver penny, for what you may have for nothing. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii, I can't support them in their extravagances. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 16 Do you think I would take the child to London to show her its extravagance. *Mod.* The cook's extravagance was too much for me.

Extravagancy (ekstræ·văgănsi). [f. EXTRAVAGANT: see -ANCY.]

†1. A wandering beyond bounds or out of one's course; vagrancy; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. i. 12 My determinate voyage is meere extrauagancie. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 224, I will lead you through no more extravagancies. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 16 For recollecting of the Thoughts, and hindering them from extravagancy.

2. The quality or fact of being EXTRAVAGANT (in senses 5, 6): †a. Abnormal or unusual character, eccentricity; impropriety, unbecomingness (*obs.*). b. The quality of exceeding the bounds of decorum, taste, or probability; in later use, flagrant excess, outrageousness. Now somewhat *rare*; cf. EXTRAVAGANCE 2.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 33 In Sonnets, Epigrams .. the Fancy must be more eminent; because they please for the Extravagancy. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xviii. (1663) 62 With the like extravagancy he answered to many other questions. **1690** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 76 For the bettering of trade, and pareing off the extravagancy of the Law. **1698** VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* III. i, Were it not for the extravagancy of the example, I should e'en tear out these wicked eyes. **1720** WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xiv. 362 Touch'd with the Extravagancy .. of the Jewish Nation.

3. = EXTRAVAGANCE 3.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* II. xxxiv. 248 Popish extravagancies. **1662** GERBIER *Princ.* 17 The causes of many Deformities and Extravagancies in Buildings. **1671** R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 64 The Peruvian [mountains], and some others which may be reckon'd as the Extravagancys of Nature .. overlook the Clouds. **1761** HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lx. 295 Numberless were the extravagancies which broke out among the people. **1834** SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 491 Luther was betrayed into .. extravagancies by an assurance of his personal inspiration. **1838** WHEWELL in Todhunter *Whewell's Writings* (1876) II. 273 Landor's extravagancies of expression.

†4. = EXTRAVAGANCE 4. *Obs.*

1666 G. ALSOP *Charac. Maryland* (1866) 36 Natures extravagancy of a superabounding plenty. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xlii. 324 All your extravagancies have been supported gratis. **1750** G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 110, I have always thought it the height of extravagancy and luxury to fell so stately a tree. **1822** MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* I. 19 He wanted money to pursue his extravagancies.

Extravagant (ekstræ·văgănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6, 7 *aphet.* STRAVAGANT. [In the special use A. 2, B. 1, directly ad. med.L. *extrāvagant-em*, pr. pple. of *extrāvagārī* (or *extrā vagārī*): see EXTRAVAGATE. The wider use came late in 16th c. from Fr. *extravagant*, which appears first in 14th c. The form STRAVAGANT, from It., is somewhat earlier in our quots. Cf. It. *estravagante, stravagante* (15th c.), Sp. *estravagante.*]

A. *adj.*

†1. That wanders out of bounds; straying, roaming, vagrant. *Obs.* exc. after Shaks.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 154 At his [the cock's] warning .. Th' extrauagant, and erring Spirit hyes to his Confine. **1604** — *Oth.* I. i. 137 An extrauagant, and wheeling Stranger, Of here, and euerywhere. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* 93 Now dispersed into ample lakes, and again recollecting his extrauagant waters. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess., Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 12 Rare, extravagant spirits come by us at intervals.

†b. *Mil.* Of an officer: Keeping no fixed place; having a roving function. *Obs.*

1622 MARKHAM *Bk. War* II. viii. 69 He [the Serjeant] hath in the body of the Company, no Raunge at all, but is extravagant, and going vp and downe to oversee all Raunges. **1672** T. VENN *Mil. & Mar. Discipl.* v. 13 The two other Corporals to be extravagant, that is to view and see each Soldier keep his place.

2. *Canon Law.* The distinctive epithet of certain papal constitutions.

[The L. adj. seems originally to have been applied casually to denote 'stray' decrees not codified or collected in the decretals. They were afterwards added to the decretals, but retained their customary designation, to distinguish them from the older portions of the collection.]

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 285 A constitucioun þat is not i-putte in þe course of lawes is i-cleped a constitucioun extravagant. **1608** T. MORTON *Preamb. Incounter* 109 He citeth the Constitution extrauagant of Pope Bonifacius. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* s. v., Each title being devoted to one or more 'extravagant' Constitutions.

†3. Spreading or projecting beyond bounds; straggling. *Obs.*

1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* Wks. (1616) 894 They [the Masquers] were all seene, but in an extrauagant order. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* III. iv. 323 The prominency of this extravagant Tower. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Cutting the too thick and extravagant Roots a little. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 111 Trimming up such as you spare for Standards .. from their extravagant Branches.

†4. Widely divergent or discrepant (*from, to*); remote *from*, irrelevant or foreign *to* a purpose or subject. *Obs.*

1601 BP. BARLOW *Defence Prot. Relig.* 115 A position extrauagant from all learning. **1605** VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* x. (1628) 337 Other languages, such as vnto ours are altogether strange and extrauagant. **1650** S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 108 He never brake forth into reproaches extravagant from the cause. **1654** H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 166 They were indeed the more knowing men, but their learning was extravagant to their Office. **1660** HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 55 Whose Character .. I deem not much extravagant here to insert. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* VI. iii. 200 Wondring to find our Customs so extravagant and differing from those of his Country.

†5. Varying widely from what is usual or proper; unusual, abnormal, strange; unbecoming, unsuitable. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* V. viii. 157 Persons .. treacherously slain, which occasioned their hasty, tumultuary, and extravagant interment. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. vii. 109 Those extravagant Phænomena, which we observed in the first Experiment of Torricellius. *a* **1668** DAVENANT *Masque* Wks. (1673) 383 In an extravagant posture stood a Tyger. **1689** LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) I. 586 Some .. officers, are taken into custody for drinking extravagant healths, and speaking reflectingly of his majestie. **1689** BURNET *Tracts* I. 12 Lausanne is situated on three Hills .. This extravagant situation of the Town. **1701** tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 56 A Garment which is not commonly seen, seems Extravagant, though it was Fashionable in former Times.

6. 'Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods' (J.); exceeding the bounds of reason or propriety; excessive, irregular, fantastically absurd. Now with stronger sense: Astonishingly or flagrantly excessive or extreme.

a. of persons. Now rare exc. with agent-noun or Const. *in*.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Induct., Shall I be so extrauagant to thinke, That [etc.]. **1633** DURIE in *Presbyt. Rev.* (1887) 305 Those yt were so extrauagant as to maintaine it unlawfull [etc.]. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 1 For them to have been so extravagant in their accounts of themselves. **1704** HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 211 Zedekiah had .. no regard .. for Virtue; and his companions were altogether as impious and extravagant as himself. **1815** W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 73 The extravagant panegyrist of various living characters. **1840** MACAULAY *Ranke* Ess. 1854 II. 556/1 He [the enthusiast] may be vulgar, ignorant, visionary, extravagant.

b. of dispositions, passions, actions, opinions, conditions, demands, etc.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 68 This is a gift that I haue .. a foolish extrauagant spirit, full of formes, figures, shapes [etc.]. **1676** D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* III. i, Your Father's in an extravagant rage. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶ 3 There appears something nobly wild and extravagant in great natural Genius's. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. IV. 372 It was impossible .. that the emperor would listen to these extravagant demands. **1809** *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 123 A mind poisoned by extravagant opinions. **1821** CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv. 204 The extravagant praise bestowed on the best pictures of the Greeks. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 164 Both had .. extravagant whimsies about dress. **1868** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 300 It is not extravagant to suppose .. that they had secret instructions.

7. Exceeding the bounds of economy or necessity in expenditure, mode of living, etc.; profuse, prodigal, wasteful. a. Of persons. (Const. *of*.)

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 243 ¶ 8 An extravagant Man .. has nothing else to recommend him but a false Generosity. **1739** R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 55 What need we prove extravagant of Time. **1814** JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 16 His eldest son was careless and extravagant. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* i. 6 The rich were extravagant, for life had ceased to have practical interest, except for its material pleasures.

b. Of expense, interest, price, etc.: Exorbitant.

1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 165 His Lordship gave an extravagant interest of 20 per cent. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 99 The price .. was to us indeed extravagant though to them moderate. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 106 An extravagant price to pay for the encouragement of sacred learning.

B. *sb.*

1. *Canon Law.* An 'extravagant' constitution: see A. 2.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) IV. viii. 189 Those yt cut .. yᵉ body of ony deed persone .. ben acursed .. by the extrauagant of Bonyface. *a* **1612** DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 85 The Canon law, to which the Canonist will stand .. are the Decretall letters, and all the extravagants. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 82 Gratian's decree, Gregory's decretals, the sixth decretal, the Clementine constitutions, and the extravagants of John and his successors, form the .. body of the Roman canon law. **1882** STUBBS *Hist. Lect.* (1886) 306 The Extravagants as they were called, that is the authoritative sentences of the Popes which were not yet codified.

†2. One who strays or wanders from a place; a vagrant, wanderer. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877–9) 172 May you as rogues, extrauagantes, and straglers from the Heauenlye Country, be arrested of .. Christ Iesus. **1615** T. ADAMS *White Devile* 27 I speak to you settled Citizens not Ex-

travagants. 1630–50 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plantation* II. (1856) 187 Ordinarie officers are bound cheefly to their flocks ..and are not to be extravagants.

fig. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 97 [They] are censurable for extravagants from their Commission.

† **3.** One who does not keep within ordinary or reasonable limits; an exceptional or eccentric person; a fanatic. *Obs.*

1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 242 Haters of God ..the stile of some extravagants in nature. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* iv. § 4. 20 The Extravagants among us may be really distracted in the Affairs of Religion, though their Brains are untouch'd in other Matters. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 147 Whereby it may be seen what the rage of these extravagants was against the Vice-Roy. 1768 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. ii. 60 The dear Extravagant takes a delight in oddnesses.

† **b.** One who exceeds the bounds of moderation in expenditure, expensive living, etc.; a wasteful person, a spendthrift. *Obs.*

1745 DODSLEY *Poems, Pain & Patience* vi, The wild extravagant, whose thoughtless hand, With lavish tasteless pride, commits expence. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, Charles .. that extravagant, that bankrupt in fortune and reputation. *a* 1797 WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1859) II. 39 A new club which by the excess of play should draw all the young extravagants thither. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 42 A good humoured sporting extravagant.

† **4.** An extravagant act, statement, etc.; = EXTRAVAGANCY 3. *Obs.*

1644 LAUD *Wks.* (1854) IV. 55 He fell foul upon me again ..as that I was the author of all the extravagants in the Government. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 107 Figments of mens brain, monsters of nature, devious extravagants, etc. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Comic* 148 Examine well this serious Extravagant..The Fools Bawble he makes such a pother with, is his Probity.

† **b.** (See quots.). *Obs.*

[Boorde's use may be transf. from 1.]

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* II. Pref., By cause I dyd.. leaue out many thynges in the fyrste boke..in this boke named 'the Extrauagantes' I haue supplied those matters. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* IV. To Rdr., As there were divers experiments that I could not conveniently..dispose in ..order..I thought it would not bee amisse to call them by the names of Extravagants.

† **c.** (See quot.). *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 129 Certaine Merchants contracts .. are called Extrauagants, because the manner either of buying or selling of commodities .. is rare and but vsed in some places.

† **Extra·vagant,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. adj.] *intr.* = EXTRAVAGATE.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 21 To keep the so chosen within their said bounds, that they extravagant not.

† **Extravaga·ntine.** *Obs.* [f. EXTRAVAGANT + -INE after *Clementine*.] = EXTRAVAGANT B. 1.

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 177 Luther ..disputed agaynst the decretales, the Clementines, Alexandrines, Estrauagantines.

Extravagantly (ekstræ·văgăntli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY^2.] In an extravagant manner; to an extravagant degree.

† **1.** In an irregular position or manner; in no fixed order. *Obs.*

1623 MARKHAM *Country Content.* ii. 126 Setting the Sallets extravagantly about the table. 1625 *Souldiers Accid.* 45 The Corporalls .. office is .. to ride extravagantly vp and downe on either side the Troope.

2. In a manner transgressing the bounds of reason or propriety; † usurpingly, encroachingly; in later use, with extravagance or undue violence of feeling or expression.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1703) II. 53 The two Houses having..extravagantly nominated their own Divines. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 13 Who have so extravagantly attributed both powers to be in the King. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Her passion was extravagantly new; But mine is much the madder of the two. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 246 ¶8 They so extravagantly aim at what they are unfit for. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 369 The famous fall..is..extravagantly and ludicrously described. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 136 Their antagonists flew off as extravagantly from the sober good sense of our forefathers. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* iii. 35 Everybody now dresses extravagantly.

3. In an excessive degree; to an excess.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 292 This Act .. being extravagantly severe. 1743 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxxv. 271 Sold..for £300,000 a year, and that was reckoned extravagantly dear. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 88 Idolatry, to which all mankind were then extravagantly prone. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Feb., Extravagantly fertile regions.

4. In a too expensive manner; with wasteful profusion or prodigality.

Mod. The house was extravagantly furnished.

Extra·vagantness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being extravagant.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.; and in mod. Dicts.

Extravaganza (ekstræ·văgæ·nză). [ad. It. *estravaganza* (an) extravagance (more commonly *stravaganza*), refashioned after L. *extra-*.]

1. A composition, literary, musical or dramatic, of an extravagant or fantastic character.

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 343 Author of the pleasant Extravaganza on the Courage of Sir John Falstaff. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 20 *note*, A portion of the extravaganza of that writer's Curse of Kehama. 1833 PLANCHÉ *Extravaganzas* (1879) I. 115 High, Low, Jack, and the Game .. a most extravagant Extravaganza. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* xii. § 3. 372 The difference between the grandeur of an extravaganza and the grandeur of the sea or the sky. 1879 HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 499/2 A musical extravaganza must be the work of a musician familiar with the forms he caricatures.

2. What resembles an extravaganza; bombastic extravagance of language or behaviour.

1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xxxvi. 289 The inchantment of Tasso borders upon the extravaganza. 1831 SCOTT *Nigel* Introd., Bardolph, Nym, Pistol .. men who had their humours, or their particular turn of extravaganza.

3. *nonce-use.* An 'extravagance' in dress.

1860 *Heads & Hats* 31 Send hoops, crinoline, and all extravaganzas to those bonfires in which we are wont to consume our Guys of every description.

Hence **Extravaga·nzist,** an extravaganza writer.

a 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 538 That .. school of extravaganzists who sprang from the ruins of Lamb.

Extravagate (ekstræ·văgēt), *v.* [f. med.L. *extrāvagāt-* ppl. stem of *extrāvagārī* (or *extrā vagārī*) to wander, stray outside limits, f. *extrā* outside + *vagārī* to wander. Cf. Fr. *extravaguer*.] To wander; only in *fig.* sense.

1. *intr.* To wander away, stray, *from, into.* Also, † *To extravagate it.*

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 219, I love not to extravagate from my text. 1611 COTGR., *Sortir hors de propos*, To ..extrauagate it, fall from the matter. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 108 A Maior..extravagating from the common course of Law and Justice. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* v. 30 Who..when they cannot compass their ends in the right line, extravagate into forreign Pedigrees. 1867 F. OAKELEY in Manning *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* II. 159 Extravagating into ten thousand forms of religious error.

2. To wander at large; to roam at will.

1766 WARBURTON *Serm.* Wks. 1787 V. 326 When the body plunges into the luxury of Sense, the mind will extravagate through all the regions of a viciated Imagination. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. Wks. (1888) 269/2 Schemes In which his youth did first extravagate. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 301 Extravagating beyond the beaten paths of orthodoxy.

3. To go beyond bounds; to exceed what is proper or reasonable.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 323 A Quakeress does not extravagate when she engages in such an enterprize. 1845 GLADSTONE *Let.* 10 Dec. in S. Wilberforce *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 328 The Church of England has effectually confined this power from extravagating by the terms of the sixth Article. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 105 This [scenery] is a topic on which the moderns extravagate.

4. *nonce use.* To go to extravagance *in.*

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. vi. 204, I extravagate in magnesium. It is not much dearer than wax candles.

† **Extravaga·tion.** *Obs.* [f. prec. vb.: see -ATION. Cf. Fr. *extravagation*.] Wandering beyond due or prescribed limits; an extravagance.

1611 COTGR., *Extravagation*, an extrauagation, or extrauagating. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. (1671) 16 The thinking of them is apt to cause some extravagation of our thoughts in Prayer. 17.. SMOLLETT (T.), I do not pretend to justify the extravagations of the mob.

† **Extra·vage,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also *aphet.* STRAVAGE. [ad. med.L. *extrāvagārī*: see EXTRAVAGATE.] *intr.* **a.** To go beyond the sphere of duty; to digress. **b.** To talk wildly, to ramble.

c 1690 TARBAT in Story *W. Carstares* xi. 198 Churchmen kept to the ministerial function, without extravaging on their fanciful jurisdiction. 1759 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* I. 137 The Duke of Albany..extravaged so that, etc.

† **Extrava·sal,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *extrā* outside + *vās* vessel + -AL.] Outside its proper vessel.

1674–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1692–1732 in COLES.

† **Extra·vasate,** *a. Obs.* exc. *poet.* [f. next after ppl. adjs. in -ATE^2 from Lat.]

1. a. Outside of or not contained in any vessel. **b.** = EXTRAVASATED.

a. 1663–76 in BULLOKAR. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2122 All the Juyce of a Plant is not extravasate and loose, and like Water in a Spunge.

b. 1764 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 241 This air was extravasate, had burst through the extremities of the bronchia and vesicular substance. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 303 I'm told one clot of blood extravasate Ends one as certainly as Roland's sword.

2. Formed by extravasation.

1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 443 The Aneurysm ..I find to be round like other extravasate Tumors.

Extravasate (ekstræ·văsēt), *v.* [f. L. *extrā* outside + *vās* vessel + -ATE^3. Cf. F. *extravaser*.]

1. *trans.* To let or force out (a fluid, *esp.* blood) from its proper vessel.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 31 The exorbitant latex, which before was extravasated. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 17 Small portions of blood..being extravasated are obliged to stagnate there. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 44 Blood and Serum extravasated, and lying in the Ventricles, suffocate Sensations. 1764 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 244 As..injuries to the lungs are not easily removed, when once a rupture is made, every fit of coughing extravasates more air. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 349 The matter which had been extravasated during the inflammation. 1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 103 Blood is extravasated into the tissues.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* Of a fluid: To flow out; to force its way out, to escape.

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* II. xiv. (ed. 3) 345 The keen Salts which..raised great effervescencies in the blood so as to make it extravasate. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 82 The juice or sap, turn'd back from its natural course extravasates. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 641/2 Blood sometimes extravasates into the arachnoid sac.

Extra·vasated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED^1.]

† **1.** Placed outside a vessel. *Obs. rare.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 108 The flux in the extravasated leg of the Syphon, is at first most strong.

fig. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1840) 259 If he be not in the inside..I have so mean an opinion of all his extravasated powers that [etc.]

2. Of a fluid, *esp.* blood: Let or forced out of its proper vessel; effused.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Extravasated*, put or let forth of the vessels as blood out of the veins. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 138 The extravasated blood. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. xv. (1762) 76 The extravasated juice of..ash. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 343 The coagulation of the extravasated latex.

b. Caused by extravasation of blood.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 304, I have two cases of swelled limbs and extravasated blotches.

3. *Geol.* Poured forth from a subterranean reservoir. Cf. EXTRAVASATION 2.

1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 205 Here too we find the germs of his [T. S. Hunt's] theory of 'extravasated' rocks.

Extravasation (ekstræ·văsē·ʃən). [f. EXTRAVASATE *v.*: see -ATION. Cf. F. *extravasation*.]

1. *Path.* The escape of an organic fluid (*e.g.* blood, sap) from its proper vessels into the surrounding tissues; an instance of this.

1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* 2 The Plenitude of Vessels.. causeth an Extravasation of bloud. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 338 A stagnation and extravasation of the juices of the stalk. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 400/1 The extravasation of urine. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 28 Points of redness..due to minute extravasations of blood.

fig. 1685 BURNET *Lett.* (1687) 143 Such an extravasation ..of silver, occasions a great deadness in Trade. 1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 9 God having suffer'd .. so dangerous an Extravasation of the French Power.

b. A mass or spot of extravasated blood.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 52/2 On the substance of the extravasation there were a..number of spots of red blood. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 19 The crura and pons are to be examined carefully for softening extravasations.

2. *Geol.* Effusion (of molten rock) from a subterranean reservoir; also, a deposit so formed.

1842 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 9 To permit an extravasation of some of the heated and liquefied and gaseous matters. 1864 C. P. SMYTH *Our Inheritance* II. viii. (1880) 144 Amongst the veins and extravasations of granite and basalt.

Extravascular (ekstrăvæ·skiŭlăr), *a. Anat.* [f. EXTRA- *pref.* + VASCULAR.] Outside the vascular system; not vascular.

1804 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 12 The horns..and cuticular coverings, are all of them..extra-vascular. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 42 The shell..being extravascular..has no inherent power of repair. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 26 There are certain parts which..are..said to be extravascular or non-vascular.

† **E·xtravase,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *extravas-er*, f. L. *extrā* outside + *vās* vessel.] = EXTRAVASATE.

Hence **E·xtravased** *ppl. a.*

1703 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1389 The Wax past from the Veins to the Arteries without coming into the Broncheæ, or being extravas'd. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 276 Extravased and coagulated blood.

† **Extrave·nate,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *extrā* + *vēn-a* vein + -ATE^2.] Let out of the veins.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xxi. 207 The wound is affected in like manner as is the extravenate bloud by the Sympathetick medicine. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Extrave·nate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE^3.] *trans.* To let (blood) out of the veins; to extravasate. Hence **Extravena·ted** *ppl. a.* **Extravena·tion,** the action of letting blood out of the veins; an instance of this.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 36 The blood once extravenated, or effluxed out of its proper conservatory..looseth its..vitality. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 302 Extravenated Blood, or Blood out of its natural place.

† **Extrave·rsion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. mod L. *extrāversiōn-em*, f. L. *extrā* outwards + *versiōn-em*, n. of action f. *vertĕre* to turn: see EXTROVERSION.] A turning out; a rendering manifest.

a 1691 BOYLE *Imperfect. Doctr. Qual.* vii, The supposed extraversion or intraversion of sulphur. 1692–1732 COLES, *Extraversion*, a turning ones thoughts upon outward objects. [1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Extraversio* in chemistry, a term used to express the rendering manifest any thing saline, alcaline, or acid, concealed in mixed bodies.]

† **Extrave·rt,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *extrā* outwards + *vert-ĕre* to turn: see EXTROVERT.] *trans.* To turn outwards so as to be visible. Chiefly in early Chemistry, to render visible or sensible (the latent constituents of a substance).

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* II. iii. 52 It is not the moist air that extraverts any preexistent nitrous parts from the body of the minerals. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Imperfect. Doctr. Qual.* vii, The sulphur, or other hypostatical principle, is intraverted or extraverted, or as others speak, inverted. — *High Veneration* (1835) 50 All things are naked, and ..extraverted to his eyes.

Extra-violet: see EXTRA- 1.

Extravolu·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *extrā* outwards + *volvĕre* to roll; cf. *revolution*.] A rolling outwards; opposed to *intravolution.*

1829 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. 265 To show the intravolutions, extravolutions of which the animal frame is capable.

† **Extray**, *v.* In 5 extraie. [ad. Fr. *extraire*, refashioned form of *estraire*:—L. *extrahĕre*: see EXTRACT.] = EXTRACT *v.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* Prol. (1868) 3 Ther that y fonde a good ensaumple, y made extraie it out.

Extra-zodiacal: see EXTRA- 1.

Extre, var. of AX-TREE, *Obs.*

† **Extreat**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5–7 extret(e, (5 exstreit, -treyt), 7– extreat. [var. of ESTREAT, *ex-* for *es-* after Lat.: for sense 2 cf. OF. *estraite*:—L. *extracta*.]

1. = ESTREAT *sb.*

1489 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* 113 Item, to Thomson to pass in Galway for the exstreitis of the ayris, xij s. 1497 *Ibid.* 316 The extret of the ald air of Fiffe. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 227 But..though I have omitted them in my extreats, you will allow me them in *Summa totalis*. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 525 Extreats of fines. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

2. Extraction.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. x. 1 Drawne forth from her by divine extreate.

† **Extreat**. *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* = ESTREAT *v.* 1.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xv. (1539) 33 The issues and profytes thereof .. are nat extreted in to the escheker. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 137 To extreat the Fines into the Kings Exchequer.

2. To eliminate, get rid of.

1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* 23 The .. last thing to be considered in the vse of this Water, is, that it be not giuen to such, as..cannot extreate and passe it away by vrine.

Extreme (ekstrī·m), *a., adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 5–7 extream(e, (6 extreeme), 5– extreme. [a. OF. *extreme* (F. *extrême*), ad. L. *extrēmus*, superl. of *exterus* outward (see EXTERIOR).

The L. *extrēmus*, like Eng. *utmost*, is scarcely to be found used in its strictly literal sense of 'outermost'; the ordinary senses are 'endmost', 'farthest', 'last'; and, with loss of the distinctively superlative signification, 'very far advanced', 'excessive in degree'. In late L. the adj. was treated as a positive, with compar. and superl. degrees *extrēmior, extrēmissimus*. In Eng. *extremer, extremest*, and more freq. *more, most extreme*, are occasionally used, and (although condemned by Johnson) are justifiable on the ground that the adj. is not always equivalent to a superlative. In some instances the superlative form may be really pleonastic as in *chiefest*.]

1. Outermost, farthest from the centre (of any area); endmost, situated at either of the ends (of a line, series, or scale: opposed to *mean*). *Extreme parts* (of the body): the 'extremities', hands, feet, fingers, toes, etc. (*obs.* or *arch.*).

1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 Chichester is in the extream Part of the..Shire. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* D iij, Beginnyng with the two extremeste [nombers] that is .2. and .30. thei will by multiplicacion make .60. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 32 [Hermodacts] purges Flegm by stool from the extream parts. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 281 The fruitful continent's extreamest bound. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 165 The principal Care required being as to the extreme Parts, as to the Feet and Legs, Arms and Hands. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 89 The refrangibility of the extreme invisible ray which possessed the power of heating. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 72 These two extreme points of his province..Hereford on the West and Norwich on the East.

b. Math. *Extreme and mean ratio* (or † *proportion*): = Gr. ἄκρος καὶ μέσος λόγος (see quots.).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* 153 b, A right line is sayd to be deuided by an extreme and meane proportion, when the whole is to the greater part, as the greater part is to the lesse. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 370 Let A B be the given line to be divided in extreme and mean ratio.

c. Bellringing. *Extreme bells, change*: (see quots.).

1671 *Tintinnalogia* 8 On four Bells, there are Twenty four several Changes, in Ringing of which, there is one Bell called the Hunt and the other three are Extream Bells. 1677 F. S[TEADMAN] *Campanalogia* 55 The extream changes may be made two ways, viz. either betwixt the two farthest extream bells from the hunt, or else betwixt the two nearest extream bells to it.

2. Farthest, or very far advanced in any direction; utmost, uttermost.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 42 The hairie foole..Stood on th' extremest verge of the swift brooke. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 250 Miseno's Cape and Bauli last he view'd, That on the Sea's extreamest Borders stood. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. p. vi, Colonies..are to be found in the most extream parts of the east. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 92 From th' extremest point Of elevation down into th' abyss. 1860 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* II. v. 273 The extreme point supposed to have been reached. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sc. Stud.* 2, The extremest possible range of Telescopic vision.

3. Last, latest. *Obs.* or *arch.*, exc. in *Extreme unction*, in the Roman Catholic Church, 'a sacrament in which the sick in danger of death are anointed by a priest for the health of soul and body, the anointing being accompanied by a set form of words' (*Catholic Dict.*).

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 83 b, The extreme draughtes of deth. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3010 The extreme day. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 34 The daie of extreme jugement. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 795 Other writers, ascribe the institution of this extreame unction to Felix the fourth. 1669 PENN *No Cross* viii. § 8 The extream Moments of Life. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* vi, Thy extreme hope, the loveliest and the last. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 17 Those who upon a dying bed receive the Sacrament of Extreme Unction.

4. Going to great lengths; opposed to *moderate*.

a. Of a quality, condition, or feeling: Existing in the utmost possible degree, or in an exceedingly high degree; exceedingly great or intense.

The phrase *extreme old age* is apprehended as belonging to this sense, though in the original L. *extrema senectus* the adj. has the sense 3.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 22 Lyvyn in the most extreme Povertie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 b, The moost extreme paynes. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xii, He himself lieth not in any such extreme necessity. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 95 Winter colds, and..the parching Sunne..which in their seasons are there extreame. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* ix. 125 It is the extremest madness in the world. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 348 Having an extream desire to be a Ep. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 345 With the Day Reflection return'd, sharpen'd with the extreamest Hunger. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, Their surprise at his escape was therefore extreme. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* x. § 1. (1869) 388 The extremest degree of guilt. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 66 He knew that he was in extreme peril.

b. Of a case, circumstance, supposition: Presenting in the utmost degree some particular characteristic.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 9. 16 Cases of necessitie being sometime but vrgent, sometime extreme. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 24 The nature of anything is best known from the examination of extreme cases. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lx. 427 Party loyalty [is] strong enough ..in all but extreme cases.

c. Of actions, measures, etc.: Severe or violent in the utmost degree, or in an exceedingly great degree; stringent.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Pream., Theire adherentes made extreme resistens. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 256 The doloures wepynges & teeres that they made were so extreme. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 297 Neither kindness nor extreme handling can Make him to know me. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. v. 54 To kill, I grant, is sinnes extreemest Gust. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 975 Moderate exercise strengthens, extreame destroys nature. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* v. 9 Th' extreamest ways they first ordain. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 130 Having been driven to so extreme a measure against his will. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* ii, We never anticipated her taking any such extreme action as this.

d. Of opinions, fashions, etc.: Going to the utmost extent; exceeding the limits of moderation.

1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* xi, A lady, dressed in the extremest fashion of the time. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 200 Holding one or other of the rival creeds in its most extreme, exclusive and intolerant form.

e. Of persons: Going to great lengths in any action, habit, disposition, or opinion; very 'pronounced'. In early use often: † Strict, severe, harsh. Now chiefly with reference to opinions.

a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 154 The extreme enemies of God. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N vj, He shewed hymselfe as bolde in wordes, as extreme and base in his array. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxix. 3 Yf thou (Lorde) wilt be extreme to marcke what is done amysse. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* II. *Chancerie* § 139 A. B. accompted of him as of a verie extreame man. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 11 Be not as extreme in submission, as in offence. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* v. v. 127 Gardiner's the cause makes Cromwell so extreme. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 197 The greatest part are Heathens and extreme Idolaters. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 380 In conversation frivolous, in dress Extreme. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. i. 2 A Master who is not extreme to mark what is done amiss. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Dec., There will be a natural tendency in men who have this note of distinction to be .. what is called 'extreme' men.

† f. Of material agents, influences, etc.: Effective in the utmost degree; exceedingly intense or powerful in operation. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. (1890) 212 Extreame contagion of dangerous sicknes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xvi. 253 Those two extreamer Winds from hurting it to let. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 104 Supping a delighted Cup of extreame poyson. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 158 The Wind..began to be extreme, or very intense.

5. *Music.* a. In sense 1, as *extreme parts*, the highest and lowest parts in part music. b. *Extreme interval*: = 'augmented interval'; see AUGMENTED 2 b. c. *Extreme key*: a key other than those related keys into which it is usual to modulate. † d. Formerly said of a key having more than three sharps or flats (*obs.*).

1731 G. KELLER *Rules for Playing Thorow-Bass* in W. Holder *Harmony* 164 The extream Sharp second is the same distance as the Flat third. *Ibid.* 191 The extream Sharp 2d. and 4th. generally prepares a Cadence. The 5th. and 7th. and the Flat 5th. and extream Flat 7th. are generally the fore runners of a Cadence. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Mus. Terms, Chord of the extreme sixth*, a chord of modern growth so called because the interval of an extreme or augmented sixth is contained in it, either directly or by inversion. 1880 PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Interval*, The interval of the augmented sixth is indifferently called 'superfluous' or 'extreme sharp' sixth; and the same terms are applied to the fifth.

† B. *adv.* In an extreme degree; = EXTREMELY 2; formerly frequent with adjs., occasional with advbs., rare with vbs. *Obs.*

1593 H. SMITH *God's Arrowe* B iij, Except they be extreame vnthankeful and dissolute. 1594 H. WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 9 The smothered flame, too closely pent Burnes more extreame for want of vent. 1636 EARL STRAFFORDE *Lett. & Disp.* (1739) II. 22 My Lord Marshal writes extream doubtfully of his Success with the Emperor. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 53 You have done extreme well in speaking to the Vice-Chancellor. 1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* II. 5 In the empty and extreme cold theatre. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 270 Articles..of an extreme costly description.

C. *sb.*

1. quasi-*sb.* The *adj.* used *absol.*; only in phrases, *In (the) extreme*: in an extreme degree, extremely. † *To be in extreme*: to be at the extreme stage of some state or condition.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 347 Of one .. Perplex'd in the extreme. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 390 Fond Love..Is ever in Extreme. 1780 COWPER *Lett.* 8 May, I am delighted..in the extreme. 1790 *Norman & Bertha* I. 67 Elevated, but not in extreme, by their bacchanalian offering [etc.]. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 321 The labourers' houses .. beggarly in the extreme. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. (1862) IV. 69 This dismissal, ungracious in the extreme..excited..exasperation.

† 2. *sb.* The utmost point or verge; that which terminates a body; an end, extremity. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Def. iv. 2 A right lyne is that, whose extremes abiding, cannot be altered. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 749 Most of the hard substances fly to the extreams of the Body. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* vi. 58 The open extream [of the pipe]. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 28 Their Paddle being double bladed.. and the Blades one at each Extreme. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 304 Plumbago is the extreme of a gradation of which fossil coal is the beginning. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 573 Far in his vast extremes he swells and thaws.

† b. *In (the, his) extremes*: in the last moments or stage of life. *Obs.*; = L. *in extremis* (which is now often used).

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1551) C viij b, As he laye in extremes. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* XXX. 193 Sendynge for theym [Priestes] in the extremes when they can doo them least good. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* IX. iii. (1614) 833 In his extremes he vttered these things to his Confessor. [1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 286 A person apparently *in extremis*, under a fit of the apoplexy. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* Answ. Introd. Ep. *note*, Having sent for a Cameronian clergyman when he was *in extremis*.]

3. That which occupies a place at either end of anything; one of two things removed as far as possible from each other, in position, nature, or condition. Also in proverb: *Extremes meet*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 175 Not accomptynge the extremes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 198 Two extremes of passion, ioy and greefe. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XXV. (1700) 268 The other Extream that we likewise avoid, is [etc.]. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 17 As the English were very much out of favour .. so the Scots were on the other extreme with the French. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 251 The intermediate space between those extremes. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* xiv, Now in laughter, now in tears, But madly still in each extreme. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. xv. 360 Extremes meet .. the most furious anarchists have since become the most barefaced apostates.

b. *Logic.* Each of the extreme terms in a proposition or a syllogism; in a proposition the subject or predicate, as distinguished from the copula; in a syllogism, the major or minor term as distinguished from the middle.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 258 If the last extreame be affirmed of the middle terme, and the middle terme of the first extreame. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 182/1 Extreams are the parts of a Proposition. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvi. (1866) I. 295 The Major and Minor Terms [of a syllogism] are called Extremes. 1849 HOBLYN *Dict. Sci. Terms, Extremes.* In Logic, the subject and predicate of a proposition are called its extremes or terms.

c. *Math.* The first or last term of a ratio, series, or set of numbers. † *Extremes conjunct* and *Extremes disjunct*, terms formerly in use in Spherical Trigonometry (see quot. 1796), for which *adjacent parts* and *opposite parts* are now employed.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. Def. iv. T j b, When foure magnitudes are .. in continual proportion, the first & the fourth are the extremes. 1616 WRIGHT tr. *Napier's Descr. Logarithmes* I. iii. 8 Of the Logarithmes of three proportionals, the double of the second, or middle one, is equall to the summe of the extremes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Extremes conjunct. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 463 Extremes Conjunct and Extremes Disjunct in Spherical Trigonometry, are the former the two circular parts that lie next the assumed middle part, and the latter the two that lie remote from the middle part. 1806 — *Course Math.* I. 115 Subtract the less extreme from the greater. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 432 The terms *a* and *d* are called the Extremes.

d. Music. *The extremes of an interval*: the two sounds most distant from each other.

e. *Bell-ringing*: = 'extreme change': see A. 1 c.

1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 96 You may make your extream at the first, second, or third single Bob. 1702 J. D. & C. M. *Campanalogia Impr.* 20 An Extream is a distinct Change from the rest, and made by the two farthest Extream Bells from the Half-hunt.

4. The utmost imaginable or tolerable degree of anything; a very high degree. Also in phrases *In, to an, the extreme*; *in extremes* (cf. 1).

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 115 By so much is the Wonder in extremes. *a* 1631 CAPT. SMITH *True Trav.* II. 47 Here the Proverbe is true that no extreame long continueth. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 386 Avoid extreams; and shun the fault of such Who still are pleas'd too little, or too much. 1715 — *Iliad* I. *Ess. Homer* I. ii, Nor do they

[men] equally..bear that human Nature..Should be prais'd in an Extream without opposition. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. III. 185 The extreme of liberty.. obtains no where. 1791 J. LACKINGTON *Mem.* (1792) 228 She was enthusiastical to an extreme. 1846 *Pope's Jrnl. Trade* 109 A climate subject to great extremes. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 117 Twisted .. to such an extreme as to resemble the threads of a very fine screw. 1858 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Pers. Poetry* Wks. (Bohn) III. 237 Life in the East is fierce, short, hazardous, and in extremes. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ii, He was.. dressed in the extreme of the English fashion.

† b. *pl.* Extremities, straits, hardships. *Obs.*

1546–7 PAGET *Let.* 2 Mar. in Tytler *Edw. VI* (1839) I. 24, I neuer loued extreams. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i. 196 Lighten our Extremes with this one boon. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 25 The Sea-men fell into great extreames. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* IV. ii, What now remains in these Extreams?

5. An excessive degree; a 'very great length', in phrases *to* † *break, carry, run to an extreme*; also, something carried to excess, an extreme measure, a desperate step.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 216 Do not breake into these deepe extreames. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 26 b, If I prooue Playes to be no extreame. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 6 My gracious Lord, To chide at your extreames, it not becomes me. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, On what Extremes extreme distress impels me? 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 217 This would be running into a very absurd extreme. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 329 The antiphlogistic regimen, carried into extremes..have been the causes. 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Life's Secret* II. 11, I never thought the masters would go to the extreme of a lock-out.

Extremeless (ekstrī·mlės), *a. rare.* [f. EXTREME *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no extremes or extremities; infinite.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Extremely (ekstrī·mli), *adv.* [f. EXTREME *a.* + -LY [2].]

† 1. To the uttermost degree; in or with a very great degree of some quality, *esp.* severity. *Obs.*

1532 FRITH *Mirror* iii. (1626) 43 That thy negligence..be not..extreamly imputed unto thee. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 832 He was extreamly racked, within half a finger breadth as far as Anne Askew. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Nov., I did extremely beat him. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 250 It must be extreamly beaten, which will break all the knots of Lime. 1709 SWIFT in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 340 A sine-cure..which..would fitt me extremely. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. lxxvi, She .. look'd extremely at the opening door.

† b. *To be extremely in* (superfluity, etc.): to be in state of extreme (superfluity, etc.). *Obs.*

1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness* 51 a, Twoo humours, equall aboundyng together, extremely in superfluite. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 98/1 A Widow..extreamly in want.

2. In an extreme degree; exceedingly, very much.

a. with vbs. Now somewhat rare.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 122 You must not suffer your horse to drinke after his journey, till he be colde: howbeit, if he sweate not to extremely..it is not so daungerous. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 14 One of his men ..vrg'd extreamly for't .. and yet was deny'de. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 19 The Seas sweld extremely. 1711 WALLIS in J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* Pref. 31 Many who stuttered extreamly. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 121 The cause of the cohesion of matter has extremely perplexed philosophers. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 85 The king was extremely astonished.

b. with adjs., pples., or advbs.

1540–54 CROKE xiii. *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 11, I am made feble like a wretch, Extremely croked, backe and bone. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* Advt. (1702) 3 It was so extreamly dangerous. 1644 MILTON *Educ.*, If wise Men and Prophets be not extreamly out. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iii. (1869) I. 21 The Mediterranean was extremely favourable to the infant navigation of the world. 1808 HAN. MORE *Cælebs* v. (1809) 55 They used the strongest terms..They were extremely glad and extremely sorry. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 335/1 Only an extremely strong and an extremely cool man could make the beating adequate to the offence.

Extremeness (ekstrī·mnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being extreme.

1530 in PALSGR. 218/1. 1609 TOURNEUR *Sir F. Vere* 481 By extreamnes in another kind. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1839 POE *Fall House Usher* Wks. 1864 I. 306 The extremeness of the folly. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 3/2 The extremeness of its critical position may be judged, etc.

Extremism (ekstrī·miz'm). [f. EXTREME + -ISM.] Tendency to be extreme; disposition to go to extremes.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 29 Dec. 2/1 These days of extravagance and extremeism. 1887 *The American* XIII. 276 It is.. this extremism which makes any effective control of the traffic in liquors so nearly hopeless.

Extremist (ekstrī·mist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who is disposed to go to the extreme, or who holds extreme opinions.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Ec. Rev.*). 1850 D. WEBSTER *Sp.* 7 Mar. 53 The extremists of both parts of the country are violent. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 177 The extremists of the South esteem their opponents as madmen, or robbers. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 122 The extremists of the German school.

† **Extre·mite.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = EXTREMIST.

1546 GARDINER *Decl. Art. Joye* p. xx, Folowynge the newe scoole of extremites, he denied all degrees of grace.

Extremity (ekstre·mĭti). Forms: 4–6 extremite(e, ex(s)tremyte(e, 6–7 extreamitie, -ty, – **extremity.** [ad. F. *extrémité*, ad. L. *extrēmitāt-em*, f. *extrēmus* (see EXTREME *a.*).]

1. The extreme or terminal point or portion of anything; the very end.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 155 Þe round extremite of þis boon. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxi. 413 Branches..hauing at their extremities or endes certayne whites. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 301 The middle of Humanity thou neuer knewest, but the extremitie of both ends. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 204 The extremities of their wings are blunt. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 75 In the Mariner's Compasse, the Needle's extremity, though [etc.]. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 47 From these Extremities *F*, *D*, draw the very small right Lines *FE*, *DC*. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 296 Antennæ thickening towards their extremity. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Extremities*, the stem and stern posts of a ship. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 81 At the extremity of the east end is a mausoleum.

b. *pl.* The uttermost parts of the body; the hands and feet.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 17 He schal waische al his body and his extremytees wiþ brennynge watir ofte tymes. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 438 Cold in the Extremities. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 112 His heads are ill-set on; his extremities incorrectly touched. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 185 His extremities were cold. His feet were put into hot water. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 109 Bodily pain is..seated usually in the skin and the extremities.

† 2. The two things which are at the extreme ends of a scale; the 'extremes' as opposed to the 'mean'. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 336 Vorschip Extremyteis has twa; Fule-hardyment..And..cowardiss. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6528 Richesse and mendicitees Ben clepid two extremytees. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 179/3 Thextremytees of Justyce ben cruelte and defaulte. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 620 The extremities of estates, specially the highest, are more subject to those things..than the meane estates.

3. The extreme or utmost degree, that which reaches the utmost point. † Also in phrases *In, to* (*an, the, that*) *extremity. Obs.* = EXTREME *sb.* 4.

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The kynge .. is forced .. to prosecute his saide ennemies, with the sworde to the extremitie of his power. 1552 HULOET, Extremitye of the lawe. *Summum Ius.* 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 142 Haplesse Egeon whom the fates haue markt To beare the extremitie of dire mishap. — *Mids. N.* III. ii. 3 Which she must dote on, in extremitie. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* iii. (1702) 23 Having none of them to suffer extremities of Penury and Want. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. xvii. § 5 In Derbyshire..the waters..clear to an extremity. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* Pref., Farce, the Extremitie of bad Poetry. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (Reprint) 41 The weather was hot to the Extremity. 1722 — *Plague* (1756) 173 It was encreased to such a frightful extremity. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxiv. 708 The last extremities of thirst and hunger. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 449 *note*, No more violent extremity of sin..can be described.

† b. The utmost penalty. *Obs.*

1591 R. TURNBULL *St. James* 103 Before the iudgement seates..they will haue the extremitie of them.

† 4. Extreme or inordinate intensity or violence (of passion, action, suffering, labour, etc.); an instance of this; a violent outburst. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. li, Great extremyte Of fervent love. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 38 With equall measure she did moderate The strong extremities of their outrage. 1596 *Edward III*, III. i. 35 When the exhalations of the air Break in extremity of lightning flash. 1621 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 4 An vnwonted extremitie of the blow shall fetch blood. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 20 The Admirall..burst..into an extremitie of weeping. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* CXXIX. Wks. 1872–5 II. 293 Having the favor to sit by reason of his extremity of the gout.

b. Extreme stress or severity (of weather).

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 All such Extremities of Weather. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 348 The extremity of the weather..prevented it. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxi. 65 It is now the very extremity of the winter here. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 75 The extremity of the weather.

† 5. Extravagance in opinion, behaviour, or expenditure; an instance of this. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I v b, Ye women are so extreme in all headlong extremitees. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 169 If I .. shew no colour for my extremity: Let me .. be your Table-sport. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 86 Many notorious for extremities may find favourers to preferre them. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvi. 505 This extremity in apparel..tended to the confusion of the degrees of all estates. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 426 ¶ 4 All the Extremities of Houshold Expence.

† 6. Extreme severity or rigour. *Obs.*

15.. *Hours of Virgin* 100 Entreating me wth like extremitie As if I were Thy mortall enemie. 1580 BARET *Alv.* E 505 To vse extreamitie .. *Iure summo agere.* 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 307 Oh times extremity! Hast thou so crack'd and splitted my poore tongue [etc.]. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat.* I. i. B iv b, We sit ingag'd to censure him with all Extremitie and rigour.

7. A condition of extreme urgency or need; the utmost point of adversity, embarrassment, or suffering. Phrases, *To* † *bring, drive,* † *put, reduce to* (*the last*) *extremity* or *extremities.* † *Upon an extremity*: on an emergency.

c 1425 HOCCLEVE *Minor P.* i. (1892) 208 In swich an houres extremitee. *c* 1542 UDALL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* (1843) 3 Considre in what extremitee and distresse I am constitute. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Ezech.* iv, Sometimes thei are brought to such extremitie that onles they digge the earth..they haue not a droppe of water to drinke. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 21 He vsed it vpon an extremity. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 597 A Serpent was the first original of all his extremities. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 159 A daring Pilot in Extremity. *a* 1691 FLAVEL *Sea-Deliverances* Wks. 1731 II. 608 We knew that man's extremity is God's opportunity. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. viii. 130, I was not driven to any extremities for food. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 165 Florence was reduced to the last extremity. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 95 Driven to extremity.

b. (*To resist*, etc.) *to the last extremity*: to the death. † *To expect the extremity*: to be prepared for the worst or for death.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1969/2 The Besieged..seem resolved to expect the Extremity. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 80 The English tenant would defend his lord to the last extremity.

8. A person's last moments; the 'article of death'. *arch.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvi. (1612) 315 Yea..in extremeties, thou touchest on his name. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 109 At the day of death, at the time of extremity. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 51 Many Children sick of this Disease, to whom I could give no Help, being not called till the very Extremity. 1838 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. i. 14 Letters from Mazarin announcing that the King was at extremity. 1863 SALA *Last Crusader* 218 Saint Louis..being in extremities..receives extreme unction.

9. An extreme measure; the utmost point of severity or desperation. Chiefly in *pl.*

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat.* II. i, Look, therefore, for extremities .. I will .. kill thee As a serpent swollen with poison. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. XIX. ix. 250 Urge me to extremities. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xii. 165 In case matters were pushed to the extremity of a civil war. *Ibid.* xv. 234 The extremities to which the leaders went against the King. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Apr. 483/1 Putting him up as if to be shot, knowing all the while that he could not legally proceed to extremity.

10. The quality of being extreme (in the current senses of the adj.); extremeness. Somewhat *rare.*

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 555 The extremity of the danger drew Sancroft forth from his palace. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* 99 The very extremity of their views gave them strength. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii. 328 This exact description..required by the very extremity of its destruction.

Extricable (e·kstrikăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *extrīcā-re*: see next and -ABLE.] That may or can be extricated. † a. That may be unravelled or solved (*obs.*). b. That may be set free or got out.

a. 1623–6 in COCKERAM. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 863 Some Difficulty, not easily Extricable by us. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 274 With Diabolic Eden them [the Labyrinth, Catacombs, etc.] compare, They regular, and extricable are.

b. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *Select Ind. Plants* § 28 Germ.. scarce extricable from the calyx enclosing and grasping it. 1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* I. 11 When deftly handled, [it] had still some delights extricable.

Extricate (e·kstrikeĭt), *v.* [f. L. *extrīcāt-* ppl. stem of *extrīcāre* to disentangle, f. *ex-* (see EX- *pref.*[1]) + *trīcæ* perplexities.]

1. *trans.* To unravel (what is tangled); *fig.* to clear of intricacies or perplexities. Now *rare.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 384 Neither do I see any Ciuilian able to extricat it enough cleanly. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 40 This .. extricateth that Question which hath so troubled the World. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 350 Thou extricatest the involved threds of Fate. 1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 139 Extricating what is perplex and entangled. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* III. xvii. § 14. 496 Some method of extricating public affairs.

2. To disentangle (a person or thing); to disengage, set free *from*, *out of* (anything that entangles, a state of confinement, difficulty, or entanglement).

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 181 If we search farther into these points than the Scripture hath opened us a way, how shall we hope to..extricate ourselues? 1654 *True State Commw.* 24 The sense of law could neuer have been extricated out of endless intanglements. 1665 R. HOOKE *Micrographia* 37 All the Springs of the several parts .. immediately extricate themselves and fly asunder every way. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 12 A thicket, out of which he knows not how to extricate himself. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 388 Extricate yourselves from prejudice. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 46 Having at length extricated myself from the group. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebrates* I. xii. § 120. 635 The rest [of the development of the embryo] is completed and the young extricated in..two months. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* vii, Lothair had promised to extricate his friend from his overwhelming difficulties.

b. *Chem.* To liberate, disengage (gas, etc.) from a state of combination.

1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 365 The quantity of nitrous gas extricated during this action on the tin. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 19 The atom of water may be extricated from the acid. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 557 The carbonic acid and other offensive gases..extricated.

Hence **E·xtricated** *ppl. a.*

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 29 If man which is but an implicated and mixt Agent, how much more God [may lord it], who is an extricated and free Agent?

Extrication (ekstrikē·ĭ·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *extrīcāre*: see prec. and -ATION.]

1. The action of extricating or disentangling; disentanglement from an involved situation, from difficulty or perplexity.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 45, I shall be allowed the full benefit of all the..extrications..that I..can devise. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 62 ¶ 3 Too .. embarrassed to think

much on any thing but the means of extrication. 1854 BRIGHT *Sp.* (1876) 275 A people whose extrication from ignorance and poverty can only be hoped for from the continuance of peace. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 27 Immense is the difficulty attending the clear extrication and expression of truth in intellectual philosophy. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 361, I owed my extrication..to a team-dog.

b. Escape from the egg; hatching.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 331 Young Turkies, after their Extrication from the shell, are very tender. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebrates* I. xii. § 119. 623 After extrication, the tadpole rapidly grows.

2. *Chem.* The action or process of setting free (an element, gas, etc.) from something containing it; = EVOLUTION 3. Now *rare*.

a 1691 BOYLE *Producibleness Spirits* II. iii, We may suppose it [acid spirit] to have been made rather by transmutation than extrication. 1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 365 No extrication of gas appeared until [etc.]. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 144 Heat and vapour .. accompanied .. with an extrication of light. 1811 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 39 The extrication of inflammable air. 1856 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. ii. § 286 Chemical action attended with extrication of light and heat.

Extrinsic (ekstri·nsik), *a.* Forms: 6 extrynsyke, 7 extrinsique, 7–8 extrinsick(e, 7– extrinsic. [ad. F. *extrinsèque*, ad. late L. *extrinsec-us*, adj. f. L. *extrinsecus* adv. 'outwardly', f. *exter* outside + *-in* suffix of locality + *secus* prep. 'beside', used as a suffix = Eng. *-side*, f. root of *sequ-ī* to follow; cf. *altrinsecus*, *intrinsecus*, *utrinsecus*. The ending has been assimilated to the suffix -IC.] Outward; opposed to *intrinsic*.

†**1.** Situated on the outside; exterior. *Obs. rare.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, One [skin] is extrynsyke or outforth.

b. Pertaining to the outside; external.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 58 ¶6 She disguises life in extrinsic ornaments. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XIII. Wks. (1888) 327 Extrinsic differences, the outward marks Whereby society has parted man From man. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 765 The notes are worthy of its extrinsic splendour.

†c. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*). The external signs. *Obs.*

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. iii. 49 He missed that affection..which his virtues..deserved; for he wanted the extrinsic of merit.

2. Pertaining to an object in its external relations. Now *rare*.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 19 Christ in regard of his extrinsick nature is the Son of God. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* III. iv. 145 Astronomy exhibiteth the extrinsique Parts of Celestial Bodies, (namely the Number, Situation, Motion, and Periods of the starres). 1801 KNOX in *Knox & Jebb's Corr.* (1834) I. 18 To explain these, and similar passages, as if they referred, rather to a relative and extrinsic, than..a real and internal change. 1867 DRAPER *Amer. Civ. War* III. 487 The Confederates suggested .. entering conjointly on some scheme of extrinsic policy.

b. *Anat.*

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 20 The extrinsic muscles which serve to move the whole external ear. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Extrinsic limb-muscles*, those muscles which are attached in part to the trunk and in part to the limbs.

3. Lying outside, not included in, or forming part of, the object under consideration. Const. *to*, rarely †*from*.

1666 SOUTH *Serm. Tit.* ii. 15 (1715) I. 181 Any..Discourse extrinsick to the Subject Matter and Design of the Text. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xiii. § 4. 456 Things extrinsick from, and unnecessary to, the main matter. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 144 A Principle quite extrinsick to Matter. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 428 The reality of universal ideas, considered as extrinsic to the human mind. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 376/1 *Extrinsic*...Applied to evidence..beyond that afforded by the deed or document under consideration. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. (1876) 36 Authority emanating from the public and extrinsic to the individual.

b. Of a cause or influence: Operating from without, external, extraneous.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 52 The King began to thinke himselfe..established..both from intrinsicke and extrinsicke dangers. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* i. (1700) 26 God is..just.. not by an extrinsick Necessity..but by an Intrinsick Necessity. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Comp. Anat.* (1822) 73 Some extrinsic aid. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. 394 A superficial cell which alone is subject to extrinsic stimuli.

4. Due to external circumstances; not inherent or essential; accessory, adventitious.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 415 The true value of moneys, according to their intrinsicke weight and finenesse, and their extrinsicke valuation. 1675 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* II. vi. 364 The Royal stamp upon any..Metal may be sufficient to give it an extrinsick value..but it cannot give an intrinsick value. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 4 Extrinsic modes are such as arise from something that is not the subject or substance itself. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 60 ¶12 Not to be known from one another but by extrinsic and casual circumstances. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. v. 105 Without any extrinsic advantages of birth. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 612 The ages in which they would work .. with fewer extrinsic incumbrances.

†b. Pertaining to what is adventitious. *Obs.*

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 261 The outward Form or Character of the Prince or State [is observable] for the extrinsick Knowledg of Money.

Extrinsical (ekstri·nsikăl), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare*. Forms: 6–9 extrinsecal(l, 6–7 extrinsicall, 7–9 extrinsical. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. = EXTRINSIC 1.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. ix. 292 These two circles having respect to a materiall Spheare, are said to be extrinsicall or outward. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 44 Extrinsicall [signes] are those..which doe outwardly present themselues. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 63 There is carnosity on the ear-drum. This is extrinsical.

b. = EXTRINSIC 1 b.

1580 G. HARVEY 3 *Proper Lett.* 14 That .. skill I have in extrinsicall & Intrinsecall physiognomie.

2. = EXTRINSIC 2.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 55 Due consideration must be had of those things .. though of themselves, and without extrinsecall relation, they be never so laudable. 1693 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* (1850) I. 24 This our adoption is not a mere extrinsical denomination, as is adoption amongst men.

3. = EXTRINSIC 3.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. i. (1648) 146 Something which is extrinsecall unto their own frame. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 193 The condition..that the Rent shall be paid in any extrinsecall place. *a* 1797 BURKE *Hints Ess. Drama* Wks. 1812 V. 425 The other [the order of things] is as it were foreign and extrinsecal. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. 84 Shakespeare .. projected himself in his own creations; but those creations never became .. so objective, or, as they used to say, extrinsical, to him, so as [etc.].

b. = EXTRINSIC 3 b.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 Safetie .. from outward, and extrinsicall anoyaunce. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. i. 4 Diverse other extrinsecall causes of diseases. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* x. (1658) 94 The motion of every body followeth the percussion of extrinsecal Agents. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xxii. § 36 Some other extrinsical Impediment. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III. i. 138 One of our Fellow Creatures who did us Good .. from meer Compulsion, or extrinsecal Necessity.

4. = EXTRINSIC 4.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 62 Of such extrinsecall things..would I not willingly vaunt. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xi. 154 All else that is to be considered concerning prayer is extrinsecall, and accidentall to it. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 94 One Circumstance .. may seem more Extrinsecal than those hitherto mentioned.

†B. *sb.* Something that is extrinsic.

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 257 These extrinsecals of Religion. 1659 — *Animadv.* in *Fuller's Appeal* (1840) 319 The first..is a mere extrinsecal.

Extrinsicality (ekstrinsikæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The state of being extrinsical.

1852 in ROGET *Thesaurus* 6. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Extrinsically (ekstri·nsikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an extrinsic manner; †on the exterior; †in outward behaviour; with respect to outward qualities or external relations; so as to be outside or distinct from the object under consideration; from an external source, by external influence; unessentially, adventitiously.

1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witchcr.* IV. iv. 61 They [witches] hurt extrinsecallie with images, hearbs, &c. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 39 An Angell is said to assume a body, because hee is onely extrinsecally united unto it. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. Pref., He will extrinsecally shape .. his actions according to that outward Rule. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 148 The Princes..lamented him extrinsecally; but were..glad enough, to be rid of such a Conquerour. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xi. 26 According to the Longitude of the Colon, there are extrinsecally observed certain fat Appendices. 1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 545 A Vision or Revelation extrinsecally coming into their Souls. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VII. iii. 320 Time..is extrinsically connoted. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. ii. 167 The idea of spiritual danger to man through guile tempting him extrinsically but inwardly, entirely disappears.

Extrinsicalness (ekstri·nsikălnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being extrinsical.

1727–36 in BAILEY; and in modern Dicts.

†**Extri·nsicate,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 -secate. [f. L. *extrinsec-us* (see EXTRINSIC) + -ATE 4.] = EXTRINSIC 2.

1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* II. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 122 Dreames..Which nature doth not forme of her owne power But are extrinsecate.

Extrinsicate (ekstri·nsikeit), *v. rare.* Also 7 extrinsecate. [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To exhibit outwardly; to express.

1645 *City Alarum* 19 To extrinsecate my selfe more plainely, this opinion is spawned by ignorance of our condition. 1887 WORKMAN tr. *Bianchi's Disord. Lang.* in *Alien. & Neurol.* VIII. 219 The idea cannot be extrinsicated either in spoken words or in writing.

Extro-, a quasi-Lat. prefix, with the sense 'outwards', an alteration of L. *extrā* outside, after the analogy of L. *intrō* inwards, compared with *intrā* inside; cf. also L. *contrō-* (see CONTROVERT). It occurs only in words formed after the model of, and by way of antithesis to, similar compounds of *intro-*.

Extroduction (ekstrodv·kʃən). [f. EXTRO- *pref.* + L. *ductiōn-em* drawing, leading; cf. *introduction.*] 'A drawing out or extraction' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Extroitive (ekstrō·itiv), *a. rare.* [f. EXTRO- *pref.* + L. *it-* ppl. stem of *īre* to go + -IVE; cf. *introitive.*] Directed to external objects.

1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 111 Women..feel less proportionate abhorrence of moral evil in and for itself, and more of its outward consequences..their natures being almost wholly extroitive.

†**Extromi·ssion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [n. of action f. as next; cf. *intromission.*] The action of sending out or forth.

1622 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 2 (ed. 3) 424 Not by an extromission of rays of Knowledge but by an intromission of [etc.].

†**Extromi·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. EXTRO- + L. *mittĕre* to send.] *trans.* To send or throw out.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 36 Satan with Looks, which extromitted Spite. *Ibid.* 267 Eyes..extromitting lustful Flame.

Extrophy, var. of EXSTROPHY.

Extropical (ekstrō·pikăl), *a.* [f. EX- *pref.* + TROPIC + -AL.] = *Extra-tropical*: see EXTRA-

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iii. § 169 In the ex-tropical regions of the South.

Extrorsal (ekstrō·rsăl), *a. Bot.* [f. next + -AL.] = next. 1842 in BRANDE, 1846 in WORCESTER.

Extrorse (ekstrō·rs), *a. Bot.* [a. F. *extrorse*, f. L. *extrors-us* in an outward direction, f. *extrā* adv. (see EXTRA) + *versus* towards.] (See quots.).

1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* V. § 6. 282 When the anther looks away from the pistils and towards the petals..it is said to be extrorse, or turned outwards. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 239 The anther is said to be extrorse. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 557 The anthers open inwards towards the gynæceum (introrse), or outwards (extrorse).

Extrorsely (ekstrō·rsli), *adv. Bot. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an extrorse manner.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 241 Gentiana .. anthers dehiscing extrorsely.

Extroversion (ekstrovə·rʃən). [n. of action f. as next; cf. *introversion.* Mod.F. has *extroversion* in sense 2: see EXTRAVERSION.] The action of turning, or the condition of being turned, outwards.

†**1.** In the language of mysticism (see quots.).

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Extroversion* .. in mystical Divinity..a scattering or distracting one's thoughts upon exterior objects. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 451 The turning of the eye of the mind from him [Christ] to outward things they [the Mystics] call Extroversion.

2. *Path.* The condition of being turned inside out; *esp.* applied to a malformation of the bladder; = EXSTROPHY.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 391/1 In extroversion of the bladder the anterior part of this organ is more or less completely wanting.

Extrovert (ekstrovə·rt), *v. rare.* [f. EXTRO- *pref.* + L. *vert-ĕre* to turn. Cf. *introvert*: see EXTRAVERT.] *trans.* To turn or thrust outwards (a material object); to give an outward direction to (thought).

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xii. 197 The external and combustible Sulphur..is..protruded and extroverted. 1804 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 102 Every idea that could, even by possibility, extrovert the thought.

Extruct, -ion, -ive, -or: see EXSTRUCT, etc.

Extrude (ekstrū·d), *v.* [ad. L. *extrūd-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *trūdĕre* to thrust.]

1. *trans.* To thrust (a person) out or forth; to urge or force out; to expel. Const. *from*, †*out of*, and † with double obj. by omission of *from*.

a. with obj. a person.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 183 To Extrude, *extrudere.* 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxiii. (1612) 110 Let not a Traytors periured Sonne extrude us from our right. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, Say he should extrude me his house to-day. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 72 Others, that all is possible, conclude, To true-styl'd Gods: but, Bacchus they extrude. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 49 From which any man with a military warrant might extrude the proprietor. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* V. ii, Your Third Estate shall suddenly see itself extruded from its Hall.

b. with obj. a material thing; in mod. use *esp.* to exclude (an embryo, ova, etc.). Also occas. with sense 'to protrude out'.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 78 The like also some do attempt by deuises and subtile secretes to extrude theyr conceptions. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 120 The Riuer..bringing down earth with his deluges, and extruding the sea by little and little. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 770 The bloud from the heart..is again extruded. 1786 *Ibid.* LXXVI. 161 The animal..easily contrives to extrude itself. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 700/2 The number of eggs extruded by each individual is very great. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III. 91 Ye..extrude from the ocean your helpless faces. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 47 The embryos are extruded from the uterine cavities.

c. with an immaterial thing as obj.

1598 YONG *Diana* 137 All hate shall be extruded. 1629 T. HAWKINS *Elegy* in *Sir F. Beaumont's Bosworth F.* 7 Loose Humous vent, and Ballad-Line extrude. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Char. P—te M—h*, Wit .. was extruded from his head to make room for other men's thoughts. 1856 FABER *Creator & Creature* I. i. (1886) 8 The idea of God .. is .. extruded .. by the press of matter. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* (1882) p. xxxii, Presbyterianism was only extruded gradually.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To protrude out. *rare.*

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 670 It may be made to extrude by a little pressure. 1865 'UMBRA' *Trav.* 18 The great fount, the basin of which .. extrudes like a large boil from the plain.

Hence **Extru·ded** *ppl. a.*

1687 *Assur. Abb. Lands* 43 The Canons of the Church .. were no ways questioned by the extruded. *a* 1761 LAW tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xvii. (1772) 71 In the Stead and Place of extruded Lucifer. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 110 With open mouth and extruded tongue. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* I. 55 An extruded cat moans woefully.

Extru·mpery, *adv.* Also 6 extrumpere. [A humorous perversion of EXTEMPORE *adv.*] = EXTEMPORE *adv.*, with allusion to TRUMPERY.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 8 Certeyn pild verses clowted vp extrumpere. 1589 NASHE *M.'s Months minde* 14 Such praiers only as themselues make Ex trumperie.

Extrusile (ekstrū·sil), *a. rare.* [f. L. *extrūs-* ppl. stem of *extrūděre* (see EXTRUDE) + -ILE.] Capable of being thrust forth.

1849 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 364 The apex is..furnished with a very long extrusile..stylette.

Extrusion (ekstrū·ʒən). Also 6 extrution. [f. as if ad. L. **extrūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *extrūděre*: see EXTRUDE.] The action of extruding or thrusting out; the fact of being extruded.

1. In physical sense: a. The action of pushing out; expulsion by mechanical force. b. Protrusion from within an envelope; the putting forth (*e.g.* of a bud or branch, an eruption, etc.).

1638 W. R[AWLEY] tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 84 In all Alimentation, or Nourishment, there is a two-fold Action; Extrusion, and Attraction. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 30 A violent depression of some parts of the earth, and an extrusion and elevation of others. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxii. 436 This extrusion had been brought about by a succession of small upcasts. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 66 The extrusion of white blood-cells in the frog's mesentery.

2. Expulsion by violent or rigorous measures from an abode, place, position of privilege, etc.

1540 WYATT *Let. to Cromwell* Wks. 1816 II. 394 The treaties shall be followed to the extrusion from all their dominions. 1593 *Tell-Trothe's N. Y. Gift* 37 An vnkind extrution .. of her out of dores. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 11 Meer forcible extrusion deprives not any lawfull Magistrate of his right. 1736 S. SLEECH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 365 An unjust..Extrusion from his College. 1780 JOHNSON *L. P., Congreve* Wks. III. 163 Upon the extrusion of the Whigs, some intercession was used lest Congreve should be displaced. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxix. (1877) 675 The extrusion of the people from the interior of the city. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Mar. 5/2 The extrusion of the hereditary principle.

Extrusive (ekstrū·siv), *a.* [f. L. *extrūs-* ppl. stem of *extrūděre* to EXTRUDE + -IVE.] a. Tending to extrude or thrust outwards. b. Resulting from or characterized by extrusion. c. Capable of being protruded.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 24 These hills are not.. the extrusive edges of strata, but rather elevated table land. 1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 307 The shafts are extrusive, being pushed out like a telescope. 1886 PROCTOR in *19th Cent.* May 693 The immense extrusive power of the volcanoes of the tertiary era.

Extrusory (ekstrū·səri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] That extrudes or thrusts out.

In some mod. Dicts.

† **Extuberance** (ekstiū·bĕrăns). *? Obs.* [f. EXTUBERANT: see -ANCE.] a. The quality or condition of being extuberant. b. *concr.* Something that swells out or up; a swelling, projection, protuberance. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *collect.* in *sing.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 122 The internall hollowes of the extuberances of our artery. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns* Epil., All is extuberance and excretion all, That you your ornaments and glories call. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 9 The least degree of extuberance in the surface of the metal. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. § 2 (1819) 104 The concave recess of the bone formed by the extuberances on each side.

† **Extu·berancy.** *Obs.* [f. EXTUBERANT: see -ANCY.] = prec.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* v. vii. (1678) 111 On each side they have an extuberancy. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 114 [The dry land appeared] not..so precisely globous as before, But recompenced with an extuberancy of Hils and Mountaines. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 183 Take off the Irregularities or Extuberancies.

Extuberant (ekstiū·bĕrănt), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *extūberant-em*, pr. pple. of *extūberāre* to swell out, f. *ex-* out + *tūber* a swelling.] Swelling or standing out, protuberant.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 70 The Orifices [of the ventricle] towardes the interiour partes, obtaine a swelled, or more extuberant part like a circle. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 223 Shaking her extuberant and reverst lips. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 216 Scrapes off the extuberant Mettle. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 197 A substance.. which..in time becomes so extuberant as to deform the face of the walls. 1819 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Extu·berate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *extūberāt-* ppl. stem of *extūberāre* (see prec.).] a. *intr.* To swell out or up. b. *trans.* 'To make to swell' (Blount *Glossogr.*).

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Extuberate*, to swell like the sea. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 976 Two cornicles..near which the forepart of the head doth a little extuberate. 1692-1732 in COLES. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Extu·berated** *ppl. a.* Also *fig.* † **Extu·berating** *ppl. a.*, protuberant.

1727-36 BAILEY, *Extuberated*, swelling into knobs or knots. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* III. xi. (1678) 63 [The abdominal muscles] are situate in the eminentest or extuberating region of the belly. 1737 G. SMITH *Cur. Relat.* X. iv. 547 Rising here and there with extuberating Hills and Montains. 1768 *Life & Advent. of Sir Barth. Sapskull* II. 51 An extuberated proof of her singular affection for young Romeo.

† **Extubera·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *extūberātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *extūberāre* (see prec.).] *concr.* Something that swells out, or up; protuberance.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 752 The .. same Teate-like extuberation or Mamillary processe. 1663 FARINGDON *Serm.* (1672) II. 632 Excrescences and extuberations to be lopped off and abated. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Extu·beric,** *a. Obs.* [f. EXTUBER-ANT + -IC.] Swelling out, projecting.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 230 The Iron Pin..will resist the extuberick parts of the Edge of the Guide.

† **Extu·berous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. EXTUBER-ANT + -OUS.] Swelling out, protuberant. Hence † **Extu·berousness.**

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Extuberous*, swelling forth or bunching out. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1727-36 BAILEY, *Extuberousness*, the swelling or bunching out in the body. 1775 in ASH.

Extue, obs. form of ESCHEW *v.*[1]

Extume·scence. [a. F. *extumescence*, f. L. *extumēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *extumēscĕre* to begin to swell out, f. *extumēre*, f. *ex-* out + *tumēre* to swell.] A swelling out or up.

1611 COTGR., *Extumescence*, an extumescence, a swelling, a rising vp. 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Extume·scency.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 294 Lest..these Bowels should be incited to tetaneous extumescencies.

Extund (ekstv·nd), *v.* [f. L. *extund-ĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *tundĕre* to beat.] *trans.* To beat or hammer out; only *fig.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr. 3 To extunde and beat-out this true Proportion, I obserue the Circumstances proiected. *Ibid.* II. iv. 52 Mensuration is conuersant in extunding the lineall extentions of longitudes. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4/2 Leaders..have to be extunded sometimes in..haste.

† **Extu·rb,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *exturb-āre*, f. *ex-* out + *turbāre* to disturb, f. *turba* tumult.] *trans.* To hustle out, get rid of.

1615 SIR G. BUCK *3rd Univ. of Eng* xii. in Stow's *Chron.* 971/2 All these noble Tenantes and occupants were thus exturbed, dead, and gon. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xi. 241 That one point of exturbing Esau, and of his inheritance set aside.

† **Exty·pal,** *a. Obs.* Variant of ECTYPAL.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 152 Two worlds—the one archetypal, the other extypal.

Exuberance (egziū·bĕrăns). [a. F. *exubérance*, ad. L. *exūberantia*, n. of state f. *exūberāre*: see EXUBERANT and -ANCE.]

1. The quality or condition of being exuberant; abundant productiveness; luxuriance of growth; overflowing fullness (of joy, health, etc.).

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 Repress the common Exuberance of the leading and middle shoots. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 118 The primitive Exuberance of the Earth was lessen'd. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ii, A happy exuberance of animal spirits. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 557 A sweet guileless child, playing in the exuberance of its happiness. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 58 Nothing is wanting..to attest the exuberance of its author's genius.

b. Copiousness or redundance of expression.

1717 GARTH tr. *Ovid's Met.* Pref., In his similes that exuberance is avoided. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 36 ¶ 6 The man of exuberance and copiousness. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxix. 69 His exuberance astonishes us.

† c. A fault or error of excess. *Obs.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. v, That the different exuberances of these gentlemen, would correct their different imperfections. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 30 Allowing me in my exuberance one way, for my deficiencies in the other.

d. An extravagance, excessive outburst.

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 619 His generous impulses burst into the wild exuberances of the reveries of astrology. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 121 The criticism on his own doctrine..has..been considered..an exuberance of the metaphysical imagination.

2. An overflowing amount or quantity; a superabundance.

1638 W. R[AWLEY] tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 373 Fatnesse is..an Exuberance of Nourishment, above that which is voyded by Excrement. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 90 There is an exuberance of fancy in him. 1786 — *Mts. & Lakes* I. 137 An exuberance of water. 1868 E. P. WRIGHT *Ocean World* iii. 65 An exuberance of life of which no other portion of the globe could give us any idea.

† b. *elipt.* An abundance of good things, plenty. *Obs.*

1675 COCKER *Morals* 37 Exuberance is turn'd to Indigence. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 105 ¶ 11 Many had great exuberance, and few confessed any want.

† 3. *concr.* An overflow; a luxuriant outgrowth; an excrescence, protuberance. *Obs.*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 120 Sulphur, or other like exuberances of Nature. 1687 J. CLAYTON *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 149 Punk .. the inward Part of the Excrescence or Exuberance of an Oak. 1781 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 14 Apr., Kindness must be commonly the exuberance of content. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 89 They [the rocks] appear..smooth, and their exuberances rounded off.

Exuberancy (egziū·bĕrănsi). [ad. L. *exūberantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.]

1. = EXUBERANCE 1, 1 b.

1649 E. MARBURY in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xviii. 1-2 Which [praise] he expresseth in this exuberancy and redundancy of holy oratory. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 179 Cosmetiques .. contrived .. to restrain the exuberancy of over-grown Breasts. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 277 The exuberancy of its juice will make it knotty and sticky. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xvii, The exuberancy of spirit..had deserted me.

† 2. = EXUBERANCE 2. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 256 The marvellous affluence and exuberancy of all things tending to the sustentation of man's life. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 611 The levels yield an exuberancy of grain.

† 3. *concr.* = EXUBERANCE 3. *Obs.*

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 61 It was no Meteor; no firedrake..(Things which wise-men..know to be Exuberancies of Nature). 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 38 And some will censure this Digression for a Struma, or tedious Exuberancy.

Exuberant (egziū·bĕrănt), *a.* [ad. L. *exūberant-em*, pr. pple. of *exūberāre*, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1]) + *ūberāre* to be fruitful, f. *ūber* fertile, connected with *ūber* udder. Cf. F. *exubérant.*]

1. Luxuriantly fertile or prolific; abundantly productive. Also *fig.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Jan., Vines..so exuberant that.. one vine will loade 5 mules with its grapes. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 313 A paltry Recompense for the exuberant Rhodes. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 12 The Earth has been so exuberant in the Production of this Metal. 1788 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 163 His fancy is exceedingly fruitful .. It is indeed too exuberant. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 168 We know Nature, and figure her exuberant..in her fertility. 1871 ROSSETTI *Jenny* Poems 109 Love's exuberant hotbed.

2. Growing luxuriantly; produced in superabundance or excess.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 607 A pure perfyte plante .. Merveylous by growynge .. with dyuers proprytes, of grace exuberaunt. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., August* (1679) 22 Cleanse your vines from exuberant branches. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 583 Both .. may perish with hunger in the midst of our exuberant crops. 1848 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 99 Races bearing an exuberant growth of hair. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. i. 9 An exuberant and therefore a restless population.

¶ Misused for 'superfluous'.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 157 An Exuberant Servant ..is better spared, than a Charity to one of these.

3. Of a fountain, stream, etc.: Overflowing. [Cf. Virg. *Æn.* VII. 465 *exuberat amnis.*]

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 595 He as it were an Exuberant Fountain, this as a Stream derived from him. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xvi. 105 Even the Sextile .. is found at times to usher in exuberant Flouds. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 18 Life's exuberant sea.

4. *fig.* a. Of affections, joyous emotions, beneficence, vitality, health, or their manifestations: Overflowing, abounding.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xi, Such exuberant goodness as may justly ravish us to an amazement. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 169 ¶ 8 Such an exuberant Love to Mankind. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 616 An exuberant health without any judgment to guide it, will never make either a happy or a useful man. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam* Ess. 1854 I. 59 An age of exuberant zeal. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. vi. 85 The English in their exuberant strength.

b. Of persons, their actions or expressions: Effusive in display of feeling. Now more usually, Abounding in health and spirits, overflowing with delight.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 131, I vnto you must be well exuberaunt. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 58 ¶ 3 Exuberant praise bestowed by others. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 48 He has been..exuberant in his encomiums upon individuals. 1863 Miss BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I, She seemed an animated..exuberant creature. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 323 An exuberant letter from Charles Kingsley. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxv. 395 After exuberant demonstrations to me.

c. Of diction or composition: Copious, diffuse, lavish in ornament.

1654 FULLER *Ephemeris* Pref. 6 Here may they observe the variety of eloquence in severall persons, some large, copious and exuberant. 1715 POPE *Iliad* Pref. D ij b, His Similes have been thought too exuberant, and full of Circumstances. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxxviii, Exclamations of joy and wailing, mingled with exuberant narrative.

d. Of wealth or stores: Overflowing, abundant. Of expenditure or display: Lavish, profuse.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iv. 499 Our Collections are more exuberant than Stow's. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 101 ¶ 4 My fortune being by no means exuberant. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 349 The exuberant display of wealth in our shops. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 99 The exuberant charities of the church.

Exuberantly (egziū·bĕrăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In an exuberant manner or degree; over-plentifully; with exuberance of growth, feeling, or language; with exuberant delight.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 181 It..sprouted out exuberantly. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 271 The Earth was very exuberantly beset with Trees. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xxxv. 373 The valley from this town to Terni is exuberantly fertile. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* I. vii. 32 Those simple delights..which the poets have.. no less justly than exuberantly described! 1822 BYRON *Let.*

to Moore 8 Mar., It will make the man..exuberantly happy. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xxii. (1876) 265 Joy seems to be felt more exuberantly by men who have sinned much. 1883 *Scotsman* 12 May 8/5 The alliance..into which he and Principal Cairns entered so exuberantly.

Exuberantness (egziū·bĕrăntnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being exuberant.

1727-36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

† **Exu·berate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exūberāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exūberāre*: see EXUBERANT.] Overflowing, superabundant.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 17 The exuberate singularity in Merchants of all nations.

Exuberate (egziū·bĕrēit), *v.* 5 pa. pple. exuberate. [f. L. *exūberāt-* ppl. stem of *exūberāre*: see EXUBERANT.]

1. *intr.* To be exuberant; to abound, overflow.

1623 COCKERAM, *Exuberate*, to abound. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 59 That vast confluence and immensity that exuberates in God. 1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Instit.* 420 Trees are thrown by Timber-men into water, least their native moisture should exuberate into rottennesse. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 36 Such tow'ring ebullitions do not exuberate in my Aganippe. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vii. iv. § 51. 328 Scarron was endowed with vast gaiety, which generally exuberated in buffoon jests. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* (1853) 159 One whose..breast exuberated with human kindness.

b. *To exuberate into*: to pass by exuberance of growth, develop *into*. *To exuberate in*: to indulge in with exuberant feeling.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Drama* 2 Two of its [*sc.* Ch. of England's] considerable Members exuberating into that of Comprehenders. 1781 JOHNSON 20 Apr. in *Boswell*, He might have exuberated into an atheist. 1887 M. B. EDWARDS *Next of Kin* I. v, She exuberated in the delicious..sense of romance.

† **2.** *trans.* In Alchemy: ? To render fruitful (mercury, the alkahest). [Cf. class. L. *exūberāre* to make fruitful.]

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 126 Our Menstrue by labour exuberate. 1654 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 77 That Earth so mingled with Menstruous Matter, is called Argent vive, Exuberated, which gather speedily, and while it is new. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xii. 196 Those that know this will dismiss common Mercury from creating the Stone, or exuberating its humidity.

Exuberation (egziū·bĕrē¹·ʃən). *rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *exūberātiōn-em*, n. of state f. *exūberāre*: see EXUBERANT.] Exuberance of spirits; excitement.

1889 B. WHITBY *Awak. M. Fenwick* II. x. 240 The men's exuberation escaped them in shouts..and peals of laughter.

† **Exu·berous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. EXUBER-ANT + -OUS.] = EXUBERANT.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Gilpin* 361 To set forth Th' exuberous praises of brave Gilpin's worth?

Exuccous, -ction, obs. ff. EXSUCCOUS, -SUCTION.

Exucontian (eksiukǫ·ntiăn). *Eccl.* Also 9 exouc-, exukontian. [f. Eccl. Gr. ἐξουκόντι-ος (f. ἐξ out of + οὐκ not + ὄντ-ων, gen. pl. of pr. pple. of εἶναι to be) + -AN.] (See quots.)

1844 tr. *Socrates' Eccl. Hist.* II. xlv. 230 They [Arians] were also termed..Exucontians by those at Antioch who embraced the orthodox faith. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 537 [Arius said] 'He is of a substance that once was not (ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων)'—hence the name of Exoucontians sometimes given to his followers. 1877 P. SMITH in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* s. v. *Arianism*, The Arians were also called Exukontians.

Exudate (e·ksiŭdeit), *sb. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ex(s)ūdāt-um* (that which is) exudated; neut. pa. pple. (see next).] An exuded substance.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 61 Covered with lymph, or some exudate of a whitish color.

† **E·xudate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ex(s)ūdāt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)ūdāre* to EXUDE.]

1. *intr.* = EXUDE 1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 Perforations..through which the humor..doth exudate. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. lxiv. (1760) 261 A vegetable Juice, which..exudated from their Roots.

2. *trans.* = EXUDE 2.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2125 A Pole of Ivy did of it self exudate and shew a liquid and yellowish rosin from the bark. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 524 A soft rock, through the pores of which, the moisture is slowly exudated.

Exudation (eksiudē¹·ʃən). Also 7-8 exsudation. [ad. late L. *ex(s)ūdātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)ūdāre* to EXUDE.]

1. The process of exuding; the giving off or oozing out (of moisture) in the manner of sweat.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 95 In these wounds ..appear exudations of clammy humours. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 855 A purer sort of Opium, taken from the Husks of Poppy-seed, being prickt, after some time of exsudation and insolation. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 64 *foot-n.*, An Exsudation..of some petrifying Juices out of the rocky Earth. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xiii. 15 Any exudation of the wine through the pores of the bottles. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* (ed. 2) 37 The vapour it once contained escaped..by exudation through extremely minute pores. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 88 The Testacella form a kind of cocoon in the ground by the exudation of mucus.

attrib. 1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 499 Exudation-corpuscles. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 119/2 Exudation-Products exhibit themselves in the form of Compound-granule corpuscles. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 3. 90 'Segregation' or 'exudation' veins.

¶ **b.** Incorrectly: Percolation, trickling through; ? slow and gradual overflow. Cf. EXUDE 1 b.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 302 The least exudation of moisture down into the rooms. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. Notes 460 Looking upon the glaciers of Greenland as canals of exudation.

2. *concr.* Something which is exuded.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 4 Rock Rubies are the fine Exudations of Stone. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 11 Resinous exsudations of pines and firs. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 391 Calomel should not be used..where the exudation is serous. *fig.* 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 197 Malice is a natural exudation in every mind.

Exudative (eksiū·dĕtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **ex(s)ūdātīv-us*, f. *exsūdā-re*: see EXUDE and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exudation.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 617/2 The exudative process having extended from the uterus to the [Fallopian] tube. 1869 J. S. WELLS *Dis. Eye* viii. § 6. 348 There are generally no exudative or degenerative changes of the retina. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 140 Exudative diseases.

B. *sb.* 'That which is the product of exudation or which has been exuded' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

1889 in WAGSTAFFE *Med. Voc.*

† **Exu·datory,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 8 **exsudatory.** [f. L. type *ex(s)ūdātōri-us*, f. *ex(s)ūdāre*: see EXUDE and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by exudation.

1782 MARSHALL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 221 While they were in the exsudatory state above described.

B. *sb.* A means of exuding.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. v. 16 Urine and teares are the great exudatories of sorrow.

Exude (eksiū·d), *v.* [ad. L. *ex(s)ūd-āre*, f. *ex-* out + *sūdāre* to sweat.]

1. *intr.* To ooze out like sweat; to pass off in bead-like drops through the pores, an incision, or orifice.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 8 The matter, which did exude and come out .. from the skin. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* v. (1735) 145 The green Leaves of Tea contain a narcotick Juice, which exudes by Roasting. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 263 A yellow Stalagmitic Matter has exuded. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 305 Stone-oil which exudes from the crust of the earth. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 532 Gum, which exudes from incisions in thick viscid drops.

¶ **b.** Occas. misused for: To escape as vapour; ? to overflow slowly.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xiv. (1871) 69 A savoury steam exuded from the flesh-pot. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 344 The crushed fragments exuding and..rolling down toward the level ice.

2. *trans.* To sweat out or give off like sweat; to discharge through the pores or an incision.

17.. in JOHNSON. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 345 It..is like milk when exuded from the tree. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 97 The Poplar..exudes the moisture which it imbibes. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 92 The bee exudes the softening wax from one region of its body.

absol. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* iii, The cool bowl [of a pipe] shines without exuding.

fig. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 33 The stolid farmer fairly exuded pleasure at every pore. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* ii, He moved onward silently exuding admiration.

Hence **Exu·ded** *ppl. a.* **Exu·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 97 The exuding of this ointment lasted about eight days. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 16 The exuded fluid is..a product of the blood. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 513 The pollen-grains..are retained by an exuding drop of fluid.

Exudence (eksiū·dĕns). *rare*⁻¹. [Incorrectly for **exudance*, f. EXUDE + -ANCE.] The process of exuding.

1874 *Man. Gunnery H. M. Fleet* 196 There is much greater tendency to the exudence of nitro-glycerine from it.

Exufflate, -ation, var. ff. EXSUFFLATE, -ATION.

† **E·xul,** *sb. Obs.* [a. L. *ex(s)ul*, f. *ex-* out + root *sal-* to go (cf. *salīre* to leap).] A banished person; = EXILE *sb.*²

1566 GASCOIGNE & KINWELMARSH *Iocasta* in *Child's Four Old Plays* (1848) 140 Eteocles should sway the kingly mace, And Polynice as exul should departe. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 896 They shall..as Exuls out of his court be thrust. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xix. 56 The regiment of Romane exuls. 1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* III. (1649) 29 You Legions of Heavens Exuls.

† **E·xul,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ex(s)ul-āre*: see EXULATE *v.*] *trans.* = EXILE *v.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *None may Assure* viii, Treuth stands barrit at the dure, And exulit is of the toun.

† **E·xulant,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ex(s)ulantem*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)ulāre*: see EXULATE *v.*] Living in exile.

1636 BRATHWAIT *Lives Rom. Emp.* 260 Iustinian..who was now exulant in Cersonia.

† **E·xulate,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *ex(s)ulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ex(s)ul-āre*: see next.] = EXILE *sb.*²

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxxviii. iv, The lordes fled..as exulates. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 12 Wo is me miserable exulate. 1647-9 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 127 His Maister, (long an Exulate) come in, To claime his proper Right.

† **E·xulate,** *v. Obs. rare.* With *pa. pple.* 6 exulat. [f. L. *ex(s)ulāt-* ppl. stem of *ex(s)ul-āre* to be in exile, in late L. also transitive.] **a.** *trans.* To banish, exile. **b.** *intr.* To go into exile; to be in exile.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 18 Mony Scot .. That exulat wer out of Albione. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 203 Both exulating from their owne patrimoniall Territories.

† **Exula·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also 6 -oun. [ad. L. *ex(s)ulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ex(s)ulāre*: see EXULATE *v.*] Banishment, exile.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 91 In the tyme of his exulatioun The lordis maid gude reparatioun.

† **Exu·lcer,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 exulcere. [ad. F. *exulcére-r*, ad. L. *exulcerā-re* to EXULCERATE.] *trans.* = EXULCERATE *v.* 1.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iij b, Corupte blode ..maketh erosion and exulcere[th] the body.

† **Exu·lcerate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exulcerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *exulcerā-re*: see next.]

1. = EXULCERATED 1.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* p. 1 As yf intestinum rectum be exulcerat. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 168 The said green figs..doe cure the wens or exulcerat bunches. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 310 The cure of exulcerate Erysipelas.

2. *fig.* Fretted as by an ulcer; vexed; also diseased, disordered. Cf. EXULCERATED 2.

c 1592 BACON *Observ. Libel* Wks. 1862 VIII. 192 Finding the king's mind so exulcerate, as he rejected all counsel. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XV. v. 38 Vrsicinus, alreadie exulcerate and carrying rancour in his heart. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 56 In this exulcerate business, so much moderation .. hath shined forth in the King of Great Britain. 1684 H. MORE *Answ. Remarks Exp. Apocal.* 125 Their exulcerate rage at the Rising of the Witnesses.

Exulcerate (egzv·lsĕreit), *v. arch.* [f. L. *exulcerāt-* ppl. stem of *exulcerāre*, f. *ex-* intensive + *ulcerāre* to ULCERATE.]

† **1.** *trans.* To cause ulcers in; to ulcerate.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. ii. (1541) 78 b, Yf the reume be sharp .. it doth exulcerate the lunges. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 13 Wounds and sores..will secretly exulcerate the flesh. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 392 The stagnating Serum..exulcerates and putrifies the Bowels.

absol. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 63 Bitter and salt phleume..doth exulcerate. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 37 They exulcerate, cause Fevers.

2. *fig.* To fret as with an ulcer; to exasperate, irritate; to aggravate (a disease, sorrow).

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. 90 It is not easie to speake to the contentation of mindes exulcerated in themselues. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 64. 280 Professe this I cannot, but I must lye perpetually and exulcerate my conscience. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 16 [This] doth but prejudice men's minds, and exulcerate them against our testimony.

absol. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 633 Thoughts my tormentors .. Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise Dire inflammation. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* I. ii, Detraction that exulcerates.

† **3.** *intr.* To break out into ulcers or sores. *Obs.*

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 101 The cholericke humor .. exulcereth. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 49/1 The Eyes exulcerate, or are inflamed. 1659 *Lady Alimony* v. vi. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 362 With balms to close the skin, And leave the wound t' exulcerate within.

Exulcerated (egzv·lsĕreitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.]

† **1.** Affected with an ulcer, blistered, ulcerated.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 58 b, This water .. healeth the bowels exulcerated and hurt. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 60 Purulent spittle argues exulcerated lungs. 1663 BOYLE *Nat. Phil.* II. IV. i. 121 The exulcerated tumours of one sick of the king's-evil.

2. *fig.* Fretted as by an ulcer; festered, irritated, embittered, exasperated.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxvi. 273 Exulcerated, and seditious spirits. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxvii. (1713) 394 That exulcerated Malice .. of those marked Servants of the Beast. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Rom. ix. Pref., An exulcerated prejudice against them.

† **Exu·lcerating,** *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] That exulcerates: *lit.* and *fig.*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v. 16 He..may pleade for himselfe .. as Iob against his exulcerating comforters. 1611 COTGR., *Mielanacardin*, a venomous and exulcerating oyle. 1702 SIR J. FLOYER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1172 The Medulla is hot and exulcerating.

Exulceration (egzv·lsĕrē¹·ʃən). [ad. L. *exulcerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exulcerāre*: see EXULCERATE. Cf. F. *exulcération.*]

1. Ulceration. Also, 'the early stage or commencement of ulceration' (Mayne *Exp. Lex.*).

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 56 b, Inflamation or exulceration in the guttes or bladder. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xlviii. 113 A Disease which causeth scratching without Exulceration of the Skin. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 17 The Sharpness of the Exulceration is mitigated. 1889 in WAGSTAFFE *Med. Voc.*

b. *fig.* Embittered condition; exasperation.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. v. (1611) 65 Which exulceration of minde made him apt to take all occasions of contradiction. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 110 Rage and exulceration of spirit against the risen witnesses.

2. *concr.* An ulcerated place; a sore.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) K iij a, The whyche pulse.. hurte the sores and exulcerations. 1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 167 It..heals exulcerations, cools the heat of burning Ulcers. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 355 Herpetic exulcerations, or other solutions of continuity.

† **Exu·lcerative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *exulceratif, -ive*, f. L. *exulcerāt-* ppl. stem of *exulcerāre*: see EXULCERATE and- IVE.] Tending or of a nature to produce ulcers.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 149 The leaues and branches be exulceratiue, and wil raise blisters vpon the body.

Exulceratory (egzʌ·lsĕrătə·ri), *a.* [f. L. type *exulcerātōrius*, f. *exulcerāre*: see EXULCERATE and -ORY.] Tending to produce ulcers.

1727–36 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Exult (egzʌ·lt), *v.* Also 6 exulte. [ad. F. *exulte-r*, ad. L. *ex(s)ultā-re*, freq. of *exsilīre* to leap up, f. *ex-* out + *salīre* to leap.]

†**1.** *intr.* To spring or leap up; to leap for joy. *Obs.*

1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 187 To Exulte, *exultare.* *c*1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 28 The whales exulted under him. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iii. 36 A Fountain..doth at the sound of a pipe rejoycingly exult and leap up. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 47 The sea..Exults, and owns the monarch of the main. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Exulted*, leaped and skipped for Joy.

2. To rejoice exceedingly, be elated or glad; to triumph. Const. *in* (*at*, *on*, *over*), and *inf.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ix. (1611) 24 Nature exulting.. in certaine hope of reward. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 8 *To.* Wouldst thou not be glad?..*Fab.* I would exult man. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Ded., Who can .. not exult in being born a Briton? 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xviii, Her soul Exulted. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. v. 126 Every one seemed to exult at the happy change which a few days had effected. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 90 We .. exult to think we need no catering for the morrow. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, Satire to C.* 50 As plague in a poisonous city Insults and exults on her dead.

Exultance (egzʌ·ltăns). [ad. late L. *ex(s)ultantia*, f. *ex(s)ultant-em*: see -ANCE.] =next.

1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* I. 137 He was received with extreme exultances of joy by all the people. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* ix. § 7 (1684) 151 We have great cause of exultance and joy. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* III. 446 Again arose Exultance many-voiced.

Exultancy (egzʌ·ltănsi). [ad. L. *ex(s)ultantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] Exultant state or condition; an instance of the same; exultation, gladness, transport, triumph.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III, Joys, comforts, exultancies. *a*1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* viii. Wks. 1684 IV. 614 Always upon terms of Spiritual exultancy. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 109 Fiery and almost fierce in their exultancy. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. XI. i. 3 A trace of airy exuberance, of natural exultancy.

†**Exultand.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. App.=EXULTET.

1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 6 A Pryk-song boke..wherein is conteyned iiij masses, iij kyries, iii allohuies, and ij exultands.

Exultant (egzʌ·ltănt), *a.* [ad. L. *ex(s)ultant-em*, pr. pple. of *ex(s)ultāre*: see EXULT.] Exulting, triumphantly joyful.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* ii. 42 With such exultant sympathy and joy. *a*1745 BROOME *On Death* 156 The Sun ..starts exultant, and renews the day. 1844 *Cath. Weekly Instruct.* 127 The wild exultant cry. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxiv, The fierce exultant delight to which he was moved by the idea of perpetual vengeance.

Hence **Exu·ltantly** *adv.*

1883 K. W. HAMILTON in *Harper's Mag.* 846/2 Margaret's heart swelled exultantly. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Aug. 5/2 It was exultantly proclaimed that the war with Afghanistan would only cost six millions.

Exultation (egzʌltē^{1}·ʃən). Also 5 -cion, -cioune. [ad. L. *ex(s)ultātiōn-em*, f. *ex(s)ultāre*: see EXULT. Cf. F. *exultation* (from 14th c.).]

†**1.** The action of leaping or springing up. *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 225 With continuall great wagging of their bodies and exultation .. sometimes all springing up lightly from the ground.

2. The action or state of exulting or rejoicing greatly; triumph, joyousness, rapturous delight; an instance of the same. Also *concr.* an object exulted over.

*c*1425 tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* II. xii, Hov gret exultacion to all þe seintes of heven. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. (1611) 36 With hidden exultation. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 49 P 1 To swell their Hearts with inward Transports of Joy and Exultation. 1771 *Ess. from Batchelor* (1773) i, O F—d, thou genius of the age, Hibernia's exultation! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 515 Amidst the exultation of the Court over the decision of the judges.

b. *pl.* Shouts of joy, joyful utterances.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 39 (1662) 191 Heavenly Acclamations, Exultations. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 225 Hymns, and exultations and other uncommon noises.

†**Exul·tative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. EXULT + -ATIVE.] Inclined or ready to exult; exultant.

?*a*1500 *Clariodus* (1830) 103 Sad hevie myndis to make exultative.

‖ **Exultet** (egzʌ·ltet). [L.] The ancient hymn beginning *Exultet jam angelica turba cælorum*, sung in the Roman Church at the benediction of the paschal candle on Easter-eve; a musical setting of this hymn.

[1519: see EXULTAND.] 1869 ROCK *Ch. Our Fathers* I. 212 [An illumination representing] the deacon singing the *Exultet* in the 'ambo'. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* 406, s. v. *Holy Week*, The use of the paschal candle goes back..as far at least as the time of Zosimus, who was made Pope in 417, and the sublime words of the 'Exultet'..can scarcely be less ancient.

Exulting (egzʌ·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. EXULT + -ING^{1}.] The action of the vb. EXULT; exultation.

1744 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* (ed. 2) I. 85 Dinner pass'd..in Exultings in the Happiness of possessing such a Creature. *a*1859 L. HUNT *Fancy Concert*, The gong .. with exultings that clanged like disasters. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 363 Hideous exultings.

Exu·lting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.]

1. That exults; exultant, triumphantly joyful.

1757 DYER *Fleece* IV. 689 Th' exulting muse shall then .. her flight renew. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 166 An exulting expectation of a dissolution of the church establishment. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. i. 42 Solon .. was asked by the exulting monarch who was the happiest of men.

2. *nonce-use.* Upspringing, towering, lofty. Cf. EXULT 1.

1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 318 To climb the woodland hill's exulting brow.

Hence **Exu·ltingly** *adv.*, in an exulting manner.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 244 They exultingly told the woman, Now we believe, etc. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 296 The savage .. returned exultingly to his countrymen. 1837 HOOD *Drinking Song* ii, Let topers of grape-juice exultingly vapour. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 203 In London it was announced exultingly that [etc.].

†**Exu·ltive,** *a. Obs.* [f. EXULT *v.* + -IVE.] Inclined to exult; given up to exultation.

?*a* 1500 *Clariodus* (1830) 192 He than was in joy sa exultive, That of him self almaist he wist no thing.

Exultre, obs. form of AXLE-TREE.

1475 in Child *Eng. & Sc. Ball.* v. cxvii. (1888) 90/2 Late vs cast the exultre.

Exululate (eksiū·liŭlēt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *ex-ululāt-* ppl. stem of *exululāre*, f. *ex-* out + *ululāre* to howl (cf. *ulula* screech-owl).] *intr.* To howl or cry out.

1623–6 in COCKERAM. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* IV. 205 With noisiest clamour they exululate.

Hence **Exulula·tion.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Exululation* a Shrieking or crying out. 1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 178 The fiendish exultation (exululation?) wherewith the Dublin demagogues wolved it about the city.

†**Exumbilica·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ex-* out + *umbilīc-us* the navel + -ATION.] The starting out of the navel.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

†**Exu·ndance.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exundantia*, f. *exundant-em*: see EXUNDANT and -ANCE.] The fact of flowing forth in waves; an overflow.

*a*1654 H. BINNING *Com. Prin. Chr. Relig.* Wks. 1839 I 156 The infinite excess of perfection and exundance of self-being. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. x. 323 Those parenthetical exundances of weighty sense and matter.

†**Exu·ndancy.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exundantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] An overflowing; =prec.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 249 Which doth ferment, rarifie, and raise the Waters to an Exundancy. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 10 How great Exundancies of Expression are found.

Exundant (eksʌ·ndănt), *a.* [ad. L. *exundant-em*, pr. pple. of *exundāre*, f. *ex-* out + *undāre* to rise in waves, f. *unda* wave.] That flows forth in waves; overflowing, superabundant.

*a*1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 187 From their exundant wit their ruine sprung. 1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 96 Exundant fertility of resource.

†b. *Path.* Said of the pulse; in mod.L. *exundans.*

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* I. 357 The intense Pulse is..exundant like a torrent.

Exu·ndate (eksʌ·ndēt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *exundāt-* ppl. stem of *exundāre*: see prec.] *intr.* To overflow.

1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 210 The stream exundated on every side.

Exundation (eksʌndē^{1}·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *exundātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exundāre*: see EXUNDANT.] Overflow (of a body of water).

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 58 Great part of Flanders being drowned by an exundation or breaking in of the sea. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 46 The rising of the former [pool], and exundation of the latter. 1792 A. GEDDES *Bible, Gen.* xlv. 6 *note*, The fertility of Egypt depends on the regular exundations of the Nile. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 708 The issue of the waters, or exundation from the pond.

†**Exu·ngulate,** *v. Obs.* [f. late L. *exungulāt-* ppl. stem of *exungulāre* to lose the hoof, f. *ex-* out + *ungula*, dim. of *unguis* claw, nail.] *trans.* (See quots.)

1623–6 COCKERAM, *Exungulate*, to pare ones nailes. 1727–36 BAILEY, *Exungulate*, to pull off the hoofs, also to cut off the white part from roseleaves. 1775 in ASH, and later Dicts.

Hence †**Exu·ngulated** *ppl. a.* †**Exungula·tion.**

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 530 It is made of two parts of the succe of exungated [*sic*] Roses. *Ibid.* 652 Roses.. reddish, and not exungulated. 1730–6 BAILEY (fol.), *Exungulation*, a pulling off the hoofs. 1742–1800 *Ibid.*, *Exungulation* (among Chymists), the cutting off the white Part from the Leaves of Roses.

Exuperable, -ate, etc.: see EXSU-.

Exurge, -ence, -ent: see EXSU-.

†**Exurgency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *exurgent-em*, pr. pple. of *exurgēre*, f. *ex-* out + *urgēre* to press, URGE: see -ENCY.] The quality of urging strongly; urgent force.

1659 OWEN *Serm.* xii. Wks. 1851 VIII. 462 The..exurgency of their number and wisdom. 1668–84 — *Exp. Heb.* (1790) I. 55 This authority..consists partly, in an exurgency, or forcible influence of the holy matter.

Exuscitate, -ation, var. of EXSUSCITATE, etc.

†**Exu·st,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *exust-us*, pa. pple. of *exūrĕre*: see next.] Burnt or dried up.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 205 This Rusma is .. lighter, blacker, and seemingly exust. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 61 Hot, exust and melancholick Bloud.

†**Exu·st,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *exust-* ppl. stem of *exūrĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *ūrĕre* to burn.] *trans.* To burn up. Hence **Exu·sted** *ppl. a.*

1623–6 in COCKERAM. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 144 The exusted vampyre Arnold Paul had strangled..a number of cattle.

†**Exu·stible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -IBLE.] Capable of being burnt up.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 7 Do they say, the heavens are not exustible?

†**Exu·stion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *exustiōn-em*, n. of action f. *exūrĕre* (see EXUST). Cf. OF. *exustion.*] a. The action or process of burning or burning up (something). b. Heat attendant upon disease.

a. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xiii. (1634) 299 You must use some hote burning instrument .. After exustion, minister the juyce of Leekes and other such things as do drie. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 353 The generall exustion and burning of the world. 1720 S. PARKER *Bibl. Biblica* (Gen. xix. 25) I. 424 The frightful Effects which this Exustion [of Sodom and Gomorrah] left are still remaining.

b. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 712 It allayes inflammations, exustions and hot distempers.

Exu·te, *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *exūt-us*, pa. pple. of *exuĕre*: see next.] Stripped.

*c*1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* II. iv, A man conuertyng him holy to god, is exute & taken fro þe body & chaunged into a newe man.

Exute (egziū·t), *v. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. L. *exūt-* ppl. stem of *exuĕre* to draw or pull off.] *trans.* To strip (a person) *of*; to divest or deprive *of.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 182 The governing..In thair handis he did agane resing, And him exutet of office and cuir. 1669 R. B. *Life T. Morton* 98 Exuted of his secretarie's place. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 391 [He] was degraded, exuted of all his preferments.

Exuviability (egziū·viăbi·lĭti). [ad. F. *exuviabilité*, f. *exuviable*: see next and -ITY.] The property of being exuviable. In Dicts. explained as the power of casting off exuviæ.

1841 FLEMING & TIBBINS *Dict. Franc.-Angl.* II. 441 *Exuviabilité*..exuviability, the faculty of sloughing. 1847 in CRAIG.

Exuviable (egziū·viăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *exuviable*, f. L. *exuviæ*: see next and -ABLE.] Capable of being exuviated or sloughed off.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 882/2 Odier .. found chitine in the exuviable skeleton of Crustacea.

‖ **Exuviæ** (egziū·vi,ī). [a. L. *exuviæ* garments stripped off, skins of animals, the spoils of an enemy, f. *exuĕre* to divest oneself of.] Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, whether recent or fossil.

1670 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* iv. Wks. 1772 III. 378 They [insects] divested the habit they had .. and appeared with their exuviæ or cast coats under their feet. *a*1728 WOODWARD *Catal. For. Fossils* II. (1729) 21 in *Nat. Hist. Fossils*, They appear to be only the Skins or Exuviæ [*printed* Exuvia], rather than entire Bodies of Fishes. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 184 Fossils and other marine exuviæ which are found imbedded on the tops of mountains. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxii. 290 The insect has quitted the exuviæ of the pupa. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 23 Living animals..had formerly lived .. where their exuviæ are now found. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 393 Sea-weeds, sponges, corals, shells, and the other marine exuviæ found in the chalk.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. (1712) 138 The Exuviæ of Fiddles, it seems, fly up into the air. 1811 LAMB *Burial Societies* Wks. (1876) 629 The departed Spirit is gone. His care is only about the exuviæ. 1821 KNOX *Spir. Despot.* xxix. 66 Lest the despotism of influence should destroy the vitals of a free constitution, and leave nothing behind but the form, the exuviæ, the name. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vi. 439 Curious exuviæ of early art.

Exuvial (egziū·viăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, exuviæ. In quots. *transf.* and *fig.* †**B.** *sb. pl.* Things stripped off; spoils.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 72 Being cled with the exuvials and Trophees of enemies. 1839 THACKERAY *Catharine* i, The load of exuvial coats and breeches under which he [the old clothes man] staggers. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 364 In the poet's mind, the fact has.. lost all that is exuvial.

Exuviate (egziū·vi,ēt), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] a. *intr.* To cast off or shed exuviæ. b. *trans.* To shed or cast off as exuviæ.

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 542 Crabs of mature age and full size cease to exuviate. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 37 The young crayfish exuviate two or three times in the course of the first year.

b. 1856 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* (1891) 889 Even when the Entomostraca have attained their full growth, they continue to exuviate their shell. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Anim.* 9 So much of the allantois as lies outside the walls of the body is..exuviated.

Exuviation (egziū:vi,ē·ʃən). [f. prec.: see -ATION.] The action or process of exuviating; shedding (of antlers, skin, etc.).

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 882/2 The exuviation of the

skeleton of Crustacea..is similar to that of insects. *a* 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (1855) 463 The exuviation..of the antlers..seems to connect these organs with those parts of the skin .. which are subject to this process. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 3 Numerous exuviæ of Cirripeds were collected, proving that these animals undergo exuviation.

fig. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Univ. Progress* 114 Society, in all its developements, undergoes the process of exuviation. 1874 DRAPER *Relig. & Sc.* (ed. 3) 328 The most serious trial through which society can pass, is encountered in the exuviation of its religious restraints.

† **Exu·vious**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, exuviæ; effluent.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. (1712) 137 The Skirmishings in the Air are from the exuvious Effluxes of things. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 15 Insinuations of simulachra, or exuvious images of bodies.

Ex-vaccine, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + L. *vacca* cow + -INE.] Obtained from a cow.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 340 Six of them [mice] embark upon a bit of dry cow dung, their provision in the middle of this ex-vaccine vessel.

Ex-votive, *a.* [f. next + -IVE.] Pertaining to, or performed by, ex-voto offerings.

1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 14 Nitches in the rocks .. indicate the former places of ex-votive worship.

‖ **Ex-voto** (eksˌvōu·to). [f. L. phrase *ex vōtō*, *ex* out of, *vōtō* abl. sing. of *vōt-um* Vow.] An offering made in pursuance of a vow.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 213, I..perceived that they were ex voto's made by the pious..devotees of the rod in commemoration of their triumphs. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 67 Ex votos of all kinds hang on the wall.

Exzodiacal (eksˌzodəi·ăkăl), *a.* [f. Ex- *pref.*[1] + ZODIAC + -AL.] Of the minor planets: Having an orbit that passes out of the zodiac.

1803 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 340 They should be called very small, and exzodiacal.

Ey, obs. form of AY.

Ey, obs. form of EGG.

† **Ey·a**, *int. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. med.L. *eya* (L. *ēia*) in same sense.] Indeed, surely.

c 1430 tr. *T. a Kempis' Imit.* III. vi, Eya, my lorde god, my holy louer, whan þou shalt come in to myn herte, all myn inwardes shal joy.

Eyah, obs. spelling of AYAH, Indian nurse.

‖ **Eyalet** (ɛyā·let). [Turk. ایالت *èyālet*, a. Arab. ایالة *iyālah* (*-at*), noun of action f. آل *āl* to preside.] An administrative division of the Turkish empire; now more commonly called VILAYET, q.v.

1853 W. M·LEOD *Atlas Scripture Geog.* 52 This province is divided into four eyalets or pashalicks. 1889 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 5/6 Mossoul, in the eyalet of Bagdad.

Eyas (əi·ăs). Forms: 5 eyes, 6–7 yas, 6–9 eyess(e, 7 eyasse, (eyeass, iiaes), 7– eyas. [Altered form of NYAS, a. Fr. *niais* (= Pr. *nizaic*, It. *nidiace*) :—L. **nīd(i)āc-em*, f. *nīdus* nest. The dropping of initial *n* was due to an erroneous division of *a nyas* (cf. *a nadder* s.v. ADDER); the spelling *eyas* was suggested by popular association with ME. *ey* = EGG and *eyry*; also with *eye* (see quots.).]

1. A young hawk taken from the nest for the purpose of training, or one whose training is incomplete.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B ij a, An hawke is calde an eyes of hir eyghen. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 31 The firste name and terme that they bestowe on a falcon is an eyasse and this name dothe laste as long as she is in the eyrie. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* v. i, So ho, birds, how the eyasses scratch and scramble! 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 236/2 An eyesse is..a young Hawk as long as she is in the Eyrie. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, Is it thus you feed the eyas with unwashed meat? 1869 LOWELL *Cathedr.* Wks. (1879) 443 As when, an eyas, he followed his high heart To swim on sunshine. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. IV. i. § 6. 296 This is very easy with the eyess or brancher.

fig. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 355 An ayrie of Children, little Yases, that crye out on the top of question. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. ii, Hang these tame-hearted Eyasses. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizabeth. Lit.* xi. 426 One of the little eyasses who competed with regular actors.

2. *attrib.*, as *eyas-falcon*, *-hawk*; in sense 'unfledged, youthful' as *eyas-thoughts*, *-wings*. Also **eyas-musket** (see MUSKET), used jocularly for a sprightly child.

1596 SPENSER *Hymns, Heavenly Love* 24 Ere flitting Time could wag his eyas wings. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 22 How now my eyas-Musket what newes with you? 1606 CHAPMAN *Marlowe's Hero & Leander* IV, To still their eyas thoughts with industry. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 708 The care of holding..your hawke.. may intice you to esteeme the Iiaes hawke. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 28 Our Eyeass Life Complaines vnpittied. 1826 SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 26 Magpies may be flown with eyess slight falcons.

Eydent, obs. var. of EIDENT.

Eye (əi), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 éaʒe, éʒe, (éʒo, éʒu, éæʒe), 2–4 eʒe, 2–3 eʒhe, 2–5 eiʒe (3 ehe), 3–5 eghe, 3–7 eie, 4 egʒe, ei, hei(e, he (*north.*), 4–5 eyʒe, eyghe, eighe, yʒe, iʒe, 4–7 ey, 5 egh, yghe, ighe, eyhe, ehe, yhe, ye, ie, (hyghe, hye, iey, ʒee, hee, iʒee, ieae), 5–6 e (*north.*), (eae, iee), 5– *north.* (and 9 *Poet.*) ee, 6 iye, yie (yey, ye, yae, eey, i,) 4– eye. *Pl.* 1 éaʒan, éæan (*north.* éʒo, éʒu), 1–2 éʒan, 2 eaʒen, 2–4 eʒen 2–5 eiʒen, 3 eihen, æʒen, ehʒen, 3–5 eghen, eien, 3–5 (7 *arch.*) eyn, 4 eyiʒen, eiʒyen, ʒeʒen, hegehen, eye, 4–5 eyʒen, yʒen, eyghen, eighen, iʒen, yen(e, ein, 4–6 (9 *arch.*) eyen, 4–7 (9 *arch.*) eyne, 5 ighen, yeghen, yhen (eene, eyon, ygne); 5– *north.* and *Sc.* een, 6 iyen, ien, yien, (ain) *Sc.* ene, (6–7 eine, 7 aine, 8–9 *Sc.* e'en). β. 3 eʒenen, eʒene, eʒhne, 3–5 ehnen, ehne, 4 egghnen, iʒene, ine, ewine, eiine, 5 eghene, enyn (hynon, enghne). γ. 4 eiʒes, 5 yʒes, 6 iyes, yes, ies, yees, ayes, ees, 6–7 eies, (7 eys) 6– eyes. Also with prosthetic *n*, 5 neghe, ney, 4–6 nie, nye, *Pl.* 5 nyen, -on, -non. [OE. *éage*, wk. neut., corresponding to OFris. *âge*, OS. *ôga* (MDu. *ôghe*, Du. *oog*), OHG. *ouga* (MHG. *ouge*, Ger. *auge*), ON. *auga* (Da. *öie*, Sw. *öga*), Goth. *augo*:—OTeut. **augon-*.

By most scholars referred to the OAryan root **oq-* to see, to which belong the synonymous words in all the other branches of the Aryan family exc. Celtic; but the anomalous representation of OAryan *o* by *au* instead of *a* presents difficulties; for various hypotheses intended to account for it see Brugmann *Grundriss* I. 333, Kluge *Etym. Wb.* (ed. 5) s.v., Fick *Vergl. Wb.* (ed. 4) I. 371. Otherwise, no plausible affinities have been found for the Teutonic word.]

The original plural was in *-an*, in ME *-en*, whence north. dial. *een*, and archaic *eyne*. In some forms of ME. a second inflexional *-en* (reducible to *-e*) was added, making *eʒenen*, *eʒene*, whence in 15th c. *enyn*. Our first instance of the modern *-s* plural is *a* 1375 *eiʒes*.

I. 1. The organ of sight.

a. in man and vertebrate animals.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1093 *Vitiato oculo*: unþyotoʒi eʒan [*a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* undyctʒi æʒan]. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciii. 9 Se ðe hiowede eʒe ne scewað. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 34 Gif eʒo ðin bið milde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 29 Gyf þin swyðre eaʒe þe æswicie ahola hit ut. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Þes monnes eʒan, and his fet, and his hondan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9393 3if þatt tin eʒhe iss all unnhal. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9361 (Cott.), Als douues eie hir lok es suete. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1106 His egghnen out of his hed sterte. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3780 (Fairf.), In slepe a ladder him þoʒt he seyghe fra þe firmament riʒt to his eyghe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 557 With fleshy ewine he na se mocht. *c* 1380 CHAUCER *Min. Poems, Merciles Beaute* 1 Youre two eyn will sle me sodenly, I may the beaute of them not sustene. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1023 Hir nose, hir mouth, and eyhe..Wel wrought. *c* 1430 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 299 Take a tame heron and drawe out the both eyon of her. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B jb, The yolow be twene y^e^ Beeke & y^e^ yeghen. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 179 Ane monstrous fische .. havand greit ene in the head thairof. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* 37 Your ien glyster as glasse, Rowlynge in your holow hede. 1586–7 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 31 Paine in one of my yees was only the cause. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 125 Piercing the King of Scots through the eie, as Hector Boetius fableth. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 116 To set new Eies .. instead of those that were bored out. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v. i. § 7 The Distance at which these Glasses are placed from the Eye. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 192 The orbits of the eyes were deeper. 1797 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 226 A little sun, no bigger than your ee. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxv. § 166. 286 The human eye is of a spherical form with a slight projection in front. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 182 The eye of an eagle is nearly as large as that of an elephant. 1858 KINGSLEY *Red King* 37 His eyne were shotten, red as blood.

b. *Poet.* attributed to heaven, the sun, etc. *The eye of day, of heaven* = the sun; *the eyes of heaven, of night* = the stars.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 4 Her angels face, As the great eye of heaven, shyned bright. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 79 The glorious sunne..Turning with splendor of his precious eye The meager cloddy earth to glittering gold. *c* 1600— *Sonn.* xviii, Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines. 1603 — *Ham.* II. ii. 540 Would haue made milche the Burning eyes of Heauen. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* cxlvii. 2 All ye sparkling Eyes of Night. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xx, The eye of day hath opened its lids.

c. with adjs. denoting the colour of the iris.

c 1300 *Poem* vi. in *Retrospective Rev.* (1853) I. 307 His hegehen war..grai. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (Abbotsf. ed.) 7806 He loked on þe wiþ wrake Sternliche wiþ his eyʒen blake. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 That region hath peple with whyte heire, peyntede eien and ʒelowe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *None may Assure* x, Ene of amiable blyth asure. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 167 The Fleabitten, with a thinne crest, hauing blacke eyne. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 351 He turn'd his azure eyes Where Windsor-domes and pompous turrets rise. 1815 SCOTT *Guy. M.* xxxii, This young man .. was upwards of six feet high, had .. blue eyes. *a* 1852 MOORE *Fire Worshippers*, I never nurs'd a dear gazelle, To glad me with its soft black eye.

transf. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 64 The blue eye of heaven had seldom been altogether withdrawn.

d. taken as including the eyelids, or the surrounding parts; the region of the eyes. See BLACK EYE 2.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John ix. 6, & ahof ðæt lam ofer eʒu his. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 108 Wiþ eaʒena sar .. ʒenim þysse ylcan wyrte seaw, & smyre ða eaʒan þærmid. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Summe þer weren þet his eʒan bunden. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 426 He wolde þat he iseʒe Teres in evrich monnes eʒe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 547 Hys Eyn with his hand closit he. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 10 Smale fowles maken melodie, That slepen al the night with open yhe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B ij a, An hauke that is broght vp vnder a Bussard .. hath wateri Eyghen. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvii. 157 The pyrates .. bounde his handes .. and iyen. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* XVI. 11 Kisses his head and hands, and both his eyne. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* II. lxxvi. 306 These gummy eyes, lantern jaws, and toothless chaps. 1840 E. HOWARD *Jack Ashore* III. ix, That kindly looking gentleman, that's blushing up to the eyes.

e. in invertebrate animals. *Compound eye*: see quot. and COMPOUND *a.* 2 d.

1665 R. HOOKE *Micrographia* 178 Each of these Pearls..is a perfect eye. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 87 Their Collections of Rarities exceeds that of John Tradusken for here are .. the Eyes of Oysters. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 353 The individual eyes, or *ocelli*, as we shall term them. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 816/1 The compound eye .. consists essentially of a series of transparent cone-like bodies, arranged in a radiate manner against the inner surface of the cornea. *Ibid.*, The eyes of many insects have a field of about half a sphere. 1881 *Ibid.* XIII. 143/2 In the larval state the eyes [of insects] are ordinarily simple, and each eye is usually a congregation of separate eye-spots.

2. Phrases. (For those relating to the function of the eyes, etc. see 3–6). **a.** *Mind* († *beware*) *your eye* (now *vulgar*): look to the safety of your eye; *fig.* be careful. *One might put a thing in one's eye* (*and see never the worse*): indicating the insignificance or non-existence of the thing. *For, by reason of the fair eyes of*: for the sake of; cf. Fr. *pour les beaux yeux de*.

1509 *Payne Evyll Marr.* 146 As moche as a man may put in his eye. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 34, I might put my winnyng in mine eye, And see neuer the woorse. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 119, I shall lodge all the men-of-ware into my Eae, that shall land in Scotland. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 222/1 They rule not by reason of their faire eyes. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxxiv. 1145 It is not for their faire Eyes (as they say). *a* 1663 *Robin Hood* xxxi. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. v. cxlv. 201/2 The ladies gave a shout, 'Woodcock, beware thyn ee!' *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, All that you get you may put in your Eye and see ne'er the worse. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 224 You must mind your eye, if you are shovelling slop into a cart.

b. Biblical allusions. *A beam, a mote in one's eye* (*Matt.* vii. 3). *Eye for eye* (*Exod.* xxi. 24).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6701 (Cott.) Ei for ei, and toth for toht. 1570 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 5 To pluck out the beame out of his own i.

c. Colloq. *To pipe the eye, to put the finger in the eye*: derisively used for to weep. *To cry one's eyes out*: to weep excessively.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 206 No longer will I be a foole, To put the finger in the eie and weepe. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* III. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 58 Would one have thought the foolish ape would putt The finger in the eye and tell it daddy! 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 22 So blubber'd with teares, that she may seem almost to have wept her eyes out. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 27, I can't help it, if I would cry my Eyes out. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xix, The smoke .. kept us coughing and piping the eye. *Mod. ditty*: Cry, baby, cry; put your finger in your eye.

d. *Colloq.* or *slang.* Referring to drinking or drunkenness.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 205 O he's drunke .. his eyes were set at eight i'th morning. 1610 — *Temp.* III. ii. 10 Drinke seruant Monster..thy eies are almost set in thy head. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 15 You must own you had a Drop in your Eye..you were half Seas over. 1789 BURNS *O Willie brewed a peck o' maut*, We're nae that fou, But just a drappie in our e'e. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Bagman's Dog* xix, She ask'd him to 'wet t'other eye'.

e. *Up to the eyes*: *fig.* deeply immersed or occupied. (*Mortgaged*) *up to the eyes*: to the utmost limit.

1884 READE *Gd. Stories, Born to Gd. Luck*, A neighbour's estate, mortgaged up to the eyes, was sold under the hammer. 1889 GORDON STABLES in *Boy's Own Paper* 16 Nov. 103/3 The stewards were up to their eyes packing baskets and making preparations.

f. *To* (*make a person*) *open* (*his*) *eyes*: to (make him) stare with astonishment. *To close an eye* (negatively), *To* † *lay, put one's eyes together*: to go to sleep. † *My eyes draws straws* (vulgar): I am sleepy.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 36 Not one of them put his eyes together all the night long. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350 He could not lay his Eyes together. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 214 I'm sure 'tis time for honest Folks to be a-bed—Indeed my Eyes draws straws. 1814 D. H. O'BRIAN *Narrative Escape* 132, I never closed an eye. The night at length elapsed. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 72 The new fashions made his neighbours open their eyes.

g. Sporting. *To wipe the eye of another shooter*: to kill game that he has missed.

1886 WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWEY *Shooting* I. 128 If you do perchance wipe the eye .. of another shooter .. apologize.

h. *Slang* or *vulgar*. *All my eye*: all humbug, 'stuff and nonsense'; also, in same sense, † *All in the eye*. *My eye(s!* used as an expression of astonishment or asseveration.

1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II, That's all my eye—the king only can pardon. 1782 *George Bateman* II. 113 That's all my eye, and my elbow, as the saying is. 1785 GROSE *Class. Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. *Betty Martin*, That's my eye betty martin. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem. Congress* 2 All my eye, Betty. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* I. xxxi. 344 [A bride] sobbed aloud..although, as Bob and Davy afterwards declared, that was all in the eye. 1811 POOLE *Hamlet Travestied* i. 1, As for black clothes,—that's all my eye and Tommy. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, 'My eyes, how green!' exclaimed the young gentleman. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xvi, Church, my eye,

woman! church indeed. 1842 Hood *Spring* xi, The tenderness of Spring is all my eye. 1871 *Punch* 30 Dec. 271/1 'Nothing in the papers!' Isn't there, though. My eye!

3. With reference to its function: The eye as possessing the power of vision. Often pleonastically for emphasis in *To see with one's own eyes*, † *with* (or *at*) *eye*.

In Eng. as in other langs. *to lose an eye* often means merely to become blind of one eye; similarly *to put out the eyes* = to deprive of sight.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 53/215 Huy i-seien alle with eiȝe. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 376 Me ssolde pulte oute boþe hys eye, & make hym pur blynd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11324 (Cott.) Symeon .. he o ded suld neuer die, Till he suld se crist self wit ei. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 100 Men mosten more thyng beleve Then they may seen at eighe. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 323 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 308 Gase not on walles with þy neghe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. x. 12 All his solace for tinsale of his E. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 13 That the eye seeth not, y⁴ herte rueth not. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 31 Let them believe no more but what they see with their Eies. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxv. 136 Many eys see more then one. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350, I have seen it with my own Eyes. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 199 They say, Hedges have Eyes, and Walls have Ears. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 24/2, I have seen him..with my own eyes take off his seal. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* xxxix, There are no ears to hear or eyes to see. 1846 Greener *Sc. Gunnery* 300 We..have a friend who lost an eye and blew down a house side. 1871 Rossetti *Poems, Dante at Verona* xxxiii, Thou hast beheld, past sight of eyne. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 822/2 If we wish to see each word distinctly, we 'run the eye' along the line.

b. Phrases. (*To have but*) *half an eye*: even the smallest power of vision. (*To see*) *with half an eye*: at a glance, without effort. † *At the eye's end*: close at hand. *To open any one's eyes*: to restore his sight. † *To put out one's eyes with gifts*: *fig.* to bribe. *Where are your eyes?* said to a person who fails to observe what he ought to see. *With all one's eyes, with all the eyes in one's head*: with eager gaze. *Eagle eye*: see Eagle 10. *The naked eye*: see Naked.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 94 He [Jesus] openede my yȝen. *a* 1547 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* Pref. 4 Ought with all the iyen in theyr heades to watche. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 348 Euery man that hath but halfe an eye, seeth these grosse inconsequences. 1598 Pelegromius *Synonym. Sylva* 35/2 To Bribe; *vide* to put out ones eyes with giftes. 1598 W. Phillips *Linschoten* (1864) 190 These Haraſſos .. can discerne it [counterfeit money] with half an eye. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cxlvi. 8 The Lord openeth the eyes of the blinde. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. x. 15 We judg them near, at the eyes end. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 10 The Captain..seeing the Light, ask'd the Master, Where his Eyes were? 1860 Russell *Diary India* II. xiii, I looked with all my eyes, but they failed to detect any difference. 1883 Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* IV. xviii, I saw with half an eye that all was over.

c. *fig.*; esp. as attributed to the heart, mind, or to quasi-personified objects.

c 1040 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 2 Geopenedum eaȝum urum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 [He] mid þe eȝene of his hoste bihalt in to houene and sicð þe muchele blisse þet he is to ilected. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Opene to understonde þe ehne of þin heorte. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 187 Mi goostli iȝen ben ful of dust. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 435 Sleepe .. sometime shuts vp sorrowes eie. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 82 This it is to want the eye of faith. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Mark vi. 6 A spiritual eye can discern beauty in an humbled and abased Saviour. 1837 Newman *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xxiii. 372 Excitement, which has power to fascinate the eye of our minds. 1851 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. 166 To witness facts with the eyes of reason. 1856 Grindon *Life* i. (1875) 5 Science needs all its eyes..to discern it.

d. Applied to a person who uses his eyes on behalf, or instead, of another.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xxix. 15 An eȝe I was to blinde. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 173, I haue been ane Ee to y⁹ blind. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 650 The seav'n Who .. are his Eyes That .. Bear his swift errands. 1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony-monger, Wks.* (1716) II. 503 The Bishop's great Eye (Mr. Arch-deacon) is getting himself a Stomach to his Dinner. 1806 Wordsw. *Ode Intim. Immort.* 112 Thou best Philosopher .. thou Eye among the blind. 1836–48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph.* 17 *note*, The Kings of Persia had certain officers who were called 'his Eyes'.

e. *fig.* Applied to a city, country, province, etc.: The seat of intelligence or light.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 118 The eyes of the realme, Cambridge, and Oxford. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 240 Athens, the eye of Greece. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., England* (1685) 25 In the beautiful Body of the Kingdom of England, the two Eyes are the two Universities. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* vii. (ed. 2) 165 Massachusetts..is the eye of the States. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 355 Corinth the eye of Greece.

4. Used in *sing.* and *pl.* for: The action or function of the eyes; the sense of seeing; 'ocular knowledge' (J.), sight. Chiefly in phrases: (*To have*) *before one's eyes*: *lit.* and *fig.* *To believe one's* (*own*) *eyes*. *To catch*, † *fix, strike, take the eye*. † *At* (*first*) *eye*: at first sight.

a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 49 He litlede him seluen to-foren mannes eiȝen. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 50 þat for a tym deceyuiþ & iapiþ þe ȝee, but þis biggiþ þe vnderstonding perpetual. 1440 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 76 þai, havand Gode before þer eyghen, do trewe execution of þis my presentt testament. 1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 38 It appered to every mann at eye the sayde partie was extincte. 1509 Fisher *Wks.* I. (1876) 68 Al thynges be naked and open to his [God's] eyen. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 22 With false favour .. you deceive th'ayes. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III 1986/1 The English capteines..perceiuing at eie that..they were not able to anie aduantage to mainteine this onset. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i. 72 Is this face Heroes? are our eies our owne? 1605 — *Macb.* III. i. 125 Masking the Businesse from the common Eye. 1653 Marvell *Corr.* i. Wks. 1872–5 II. 4 Demonstrating to the ey which way we ought to travell. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Lett. Friend* x. (1881) 134 A weak physiognomist might say at first eye, this was a face of earth. 1715 J. Richardson *Th. Painting* 62 The Death of Ananias..immediately takes the Eye. 1717 Pope *Ep. Jervas* 33 Thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 818 Every plague that can infest Society..meets the eye. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 207 The conflict in the royal mind did not escape the eye of Barillon. 1870 Conington *Æneid* VI. (1873) 201 Banquets smile before their eyne.

† **b.** *In* (*the*) *eye*: in appearance. *By the eye*: ? in unlimited quantity. *Obs.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 84 Grete-hededе quenes wiþ gold by þe eiȝen. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* III. iv, Thou shalt have broth by the eye. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Kn. Burn. Pestle* II. ii, Here's mony and gold bith' eie my boy. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 117 Mark out the Head of your Pond, and make it the highest part of the Ground in the eye, tho' it be the lowest in the true Level.

† **c.** Range of vision, view, sight. Only in phrases: *In eye*; *in, into, out of* (*a person's*) *eye*. *Obs.* in lit. sense.

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 770 A very bloudy act..committed in eye of court. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. iv. 6 We shall expresse our dutie in his eye. 1644 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 125 He fights in the eye of his Prince. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* v. ii. (1675) 301 Ill manag'd Persecutions of Doctrine .. bring them into every body's Eye. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. II. 82 He was no sooner remov'd out of his Eye, than that confidence began to stagger. 1673 Chas. II in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. ii. 2 Your sone Yester (who comes but seldome in my eye). 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 38 A Harbour .. in the very Eye of France. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No 113 ¶ 4 She helped me to some Tansy in the Eye of all the Gentlemen in the Country.

d. *fig. In one's* (*mind's*) *eye*: in one's mental view, in contemplation.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 185, I see my father .. In my minds eye. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 411 He must always have it in his eye. 1713 Berkeley *Ess. in Guardian* vi. Wks. 1871 III. 163 The sages whom I have in my eye speak of virtue as the most amiable thing in the world. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 55 b, Some had nothing in their eye, but adorning that which was to contain the body. 1791 'G. Gambado' *Ann. Horsem.* Pref. (1809) 54 Having the safety of man's neck in my eye. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 414, I have..the little thatched cottages of Waltham Chase..in my mind's eye.

5. With reference to the direction of the eye; hence often equivalent to: Look, glance, gaze. Often with verbs like *cast, lift, turn*, etc. † *To change, mingle eyes* (*with*): to exchange amorous glances (with). *To make eyes at*; *to throw the eye at*: to throw amorous or covetous glances at. † *To throw out one's eyes for*: To look out for. *To see eye to eye* (*Isa.* lii. 8): often misused for to be of one mind, think alike.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 8 Ða hiȝ hyra eaȝan upphofon, ne ȝesawon hiȝ nænne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Eue, þi moder, leop efter hire eien; urom hire eien to þe eppel, vrom þe eppel i parais adun to þes eorðe. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 643 To hyr fadyr he kast hys yen. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 572 The Iey ys euer the messenger of foly. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxvii. 1 He that seketh to be riche turneth his eyes asyde. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 143 On my face he turn'd an eye of death. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 39 As well to see the Vessel that's come in As to throw-out our eyes for braue Othello. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 156 Would you mingle eyes With one that tyes his points. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 441 At the first sight They haue chang'd eyes. 1781 Cowper *Conversation* 485 Modestly let fall your eyes. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* III. xv, Each..curs'd me with his ee. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* viii, Is it one of my colleens you've been throwing the eye at, Sir? 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. i, She used to make eyes at the Duke of Marlborough. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVI. 4 Unable to see eye to eye with the subscribers.

b. In words of command. *Mil.* (see quots.); so in *Boating, Eyes in the Boat*.

1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 35 Its Leader gives the word '*Eyes Centre*'. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 13 On the word *Eyes Right*, glance the eyes to the right with the slightest turn possible of the head. At the word *Eyes Left*, cast the eyes in like manner to the left. On the word *Eyes Front*, the look and head are to be directly to the front, the habitual position of the soldier. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* iv, The command 'eyes front' had been given. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artill. Man.* (1862) 152 Captains will give the word 'Eyes right', or 'left', as the inspecting officer comes to their batteries, 'Eyes front' when he has passed. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Nov. 2/5 The words of command were..'Eyes front; by your right; quick march'.

c. with adjs. expressing the disposition or feeling of the person looking, as, *angry, contemptuous, friendly, jealous, loving, wondering*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (4078 Cott. Ne wald þai apon him sei Fra þis dai forth wit blithful ei. *Ibid.* 17837 (Cott.) Til heuen þai lifted þair eien brade. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4264 If oon be fulle of vylanye, Another hath a likerous ighe. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) E iv, Chaste and shamefaste ees. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxii. 9 Hee that hath a bountifull eye, shall bee blessed. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 199 View him with .. jealous eyes. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 161 Bowls, horseracing, were regarded with no friendly eye.

6. An attentive or observing look, *lit.* and *fig.*; observation, supervision; attention, regard. Chiefly in phrases: (*To be*) *all eyes*: all attention. † *To bear, give, good eyes upon*: to pay close attention to, watch attentively. *To give an eye to*: to give a share of one's attention to. *To keep, have an* (*one's*) *eye* † *after, upon*: to keep watch upon. *Under the eye of*: under the observation or attention of.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3934 Segryne had euer on him his eye. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 527 Looke ye bere good yȝes vppon oþur connynge kervers. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 695, I mon..eirnestly efter him haue myne Eay. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 26/2 Maurice Fitzgerald..gaue good eie and watched the matter verie narowlie. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 59 No tongue: all eyes: be silent. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 219 He..hath yet ever had this Island under the special indulgent eye of his Providence. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 211 It was supposed the Earle of Essex had an eie upon Oxford. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 64, I shall keep my eye upon them. 1824 Medwin *Convers. Byron* (1832) I. 53, I had .. fallen under the eye of the Government.

b. *To have an eye to*: to look to, pay attention to; to have as one's object, have regard for; to have reference to. *With an eye to*: with a view to; with a design upon.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI. 523 The Kyng..Till thame, and nouthir ellis-quhar Had ey. *Ibid.* XII. 306, I pray ȝhow That nane of ȝow for gredynes Haf E till tak of thair Richess. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 b, Some feareth synne & payne bothe, hauynge an eye and respecte to bothe in maner indifferently. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* viii. 2 They called vpon the Lorde, y⁴ he wolde haue an eye vnto his people. 1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* 67 Haue an eie to the maine-chaunce. 1607 Bacon *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 322 Men will Councell with an eye to themselves. 1641 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* II. 183 An especial eye may be had over all Counties, where Papists are most residing. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 Have still an Eye to the weeding and cleansing Part. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 11. 74 A Man will have an Eye to his first Appearance in Publick. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 285 The gentlemen of the corporation .. have ..no small eye to gain. 1838 Lytton *Alice* 171 Maltravers has an eye to the county, one of these days. 1861 Thornbury *Turner* I. 358 He collects analytical diagrams of Dutch boats, with an eye to get nearer to Vandervelde. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 58 What I said about the Cretan laws..had an eye to war only. 1883 Froude *Eng. in W. Indies* 40 Gold and silver plate, he observed with an eye to business was..abundant.

7. (in *sing.* only). The faculty of perception or discrimination of visual objects, either in general or in some special connexion. Often in phrases: *To have, with, the eye of* (a painter, etc.). *To have an eye for* (*proportion*, etc.). (*To estimate*, etc.) *by* (*the*) *eye*: as opposed to measurement, etc. Also, *Sport*: *To have, get, one's eye* (*well*) *in*: to be or become able to judge accurately of distance and direction, as in Billiards, Shooting, etc.

1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* II. 93 Shew clearly (to a discerning eie). 1715 J. Richardson *Th. Painting* 150 He has a Good Eye on the Sense, as one is said to have a Good Ear for Musick. 1719 — *Art Crit.* 188 It does not appear to have been done by any other help than the Correctness of the Eye. 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* 88 Estimate by the Eye the Distance of C from A. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 67 The leader of the column will march by his eye. 1847 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* Pref. (1848) 9 Who saw their colours with the eye of a painter. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 433 He had not .. the eye of a great captain for all the turns of a battle. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 271 An eye for proportion is needed. 1884 *Q. Rev.* No. 316. 482 Their eyes were well in.

8. *fig.* Point of view, manner or way of looking at a thing; estimation, opinion, judgement. In phrases: *In, with the eye*(*s of* (*a person*). *In the public eye*. Also, *In the eye of* (*the*) *law, logic*, etc.: according to the terms or rules of. *To look with another eye upon*: to take a different view of.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol., Faire & lufly in cristes eghen. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 112 Some offence, That seemes disgracious in the Cities eye. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 48 God doth give us love in the eies of some good man. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* fol. 58 *Court baron*..in the eye of Law it hath relation to the Freeholders, who are Judges of the Court. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 56 Sinnes more odious even in our own eies. 1643 Udall *Serm.* (1645) 37 To his sad disconsolate wife, mourning too too much, in his eye [etc.]. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 206 The King .. became more considerable in the eyes of the World, then any of his predecessors. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1835/3 If the City should Look upon it with another Eye. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 534 Self-conceit to some her glass applies, Which no one looks in with another's eyes. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvi. 286 Persons not lying under..attainder were innocent in the eye of the law. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxviii, No other marriage of his shall ever be legal in my eye. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. lxviii, I can't tell whether Julia saw the affair With other people's eyes, or if her own Discoveries made. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 281 In the eye of logic or of sound morals. 1882 Serjt. Ballantine *Experiences* xix. 185 He was a man of mark in the eyes of my family.

† **II. 9.** Slight shade, tinge. (Cf. F. *œil*). *Obs.*

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 55 *Ant.* The ground indeed is tawny. *Seb.* With an eye of greene in't. *a* 1641 Suckling *Goblins* III. (ed. 2) 25 None of these Beards will serve, There's not an eye of white in them. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 499 This..name seemeth to have in it an eye or cast of Greek and Latin. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1972) 204

A natural Earth with an Eye of Loam in it. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 279 A true blue dye, having an eye of red. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 98 Oyl..with an Eye .. of..Olive green.

b. (See quot.)

1736 BAILEY (folio), *Eye*, the lustre and brilliant of pearls and precious stones, more usually call'd the water.

III. An object resembling the eye in appearance, shape, or relative position.

10. On plants: **a.** the axillary bud; the leaf-bud of a potato; **b.** the remains of the calyx on fruit; **c.** the centre of a flower.

1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. x. (1668) 26 Let your graff have three or four eyes for readiness to put forth. 1672–3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. I. i. § 7 Potato's [root] where the Eyes or Buds of the future Trunks lie inward. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 167 Apples .. may be plac'd either upon the Eye or Stalk. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 303 For pip, colour, and eye, I defy the whole parish..to match 'em [polyanthuses]. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 157 Six scotch potatoes, cut into thirty-three sets, with two eyes each. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 121 The points commonly known as the eyes of the Potato. *Ibid.* § 586 By the remains of the calyx..the eye of the gooseberry is formed. *Ibid.* § 605 The smaller the eye..of the dahlia, the better it is considered to be. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 268 Corolla minute, pale blue with a white eye. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 183/2 Vine eyes from Spain..make better and stronger Vines than those propagated from eyes produced in this country.

11. *Eye of a crab, a crawfish* = CRAB'S EYE.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 190 The eyes or stones [of the crab] coole, dry, cleanse, discusse, breake the stone. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* I. I. xv. 93 These eyes [of crawfish] are sent into turkey..to be used in medicines.

12. A spot resembling an eye; *esp.* **a.** One of the spots near the end of the tail-feathers of a peacock. **b.** One of the three spots at one end of a coco-nut. **c.** A small dark spot in the eggs of fish and insects while hatching.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 7 A litel stone wiþ yene. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxii. (1495) 432 The pecok hath..a taylle full of eyen. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) G ij, Delectabler..then seamethe unto the pecocke his tale chargede with ees. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 396 They make a shew of the eyes appearing in Peacockes tailes. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* (1661) 163 A mantle wrought with gold and Peacocks eyes. 1736 BAILEY (folio), *Eye of a Bean*, a black speck..in the cavity of the corner-teeth of a horse. 1788 COWPER *On Mrs. Montague's Feather Hangings* 4 The Peacock sends his..starry eyes. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XL. 334/1 In this last [variety] the eyes or circlets of the train [of the peacock] are shadowed out. 1853 F. BUCKLAND in G. C. Bompas *Life* vii. (1885) 125 No eyes yet in the [trout's] eggs. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 131 The diviner..will spin a cocoa-nut, and decide a question according to where the eye of the nut looks towards when at rest again. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wanderings* ii. 27 Having pierced the proper eye with one of its spindle ambulatory legs, it [the Birgus] rotates the nut round it.

† 13. *Eye of the world* := *Hydrophane. Obs.* [transl. of mod. L. *oculus mundi*: cf. the Arab. name عين الشمس 'eye of the sun'.]

[1672 BOYLE *Origin Gems* 107 Though the Oculus Mundi be reckoned by Classic Authors among the rare Gems.] 1772 *Cronstedt's Min.* App. 6, I have seen the Eye of the World..in Sir Hans Sloane's Collection.

14. Naut. *'Eyes of her'* (see quot. 1867).

1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxii, Being right in the eyes of her..we could [etc.]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 284 *Eyes of her*, the foremost part of the bay, or in the bows of a ship. In olden times, and now in Spanish and Italian boats..an eye is painted on each bow. 1880 *Times* 25 Dec. 7/4 A heavy forecastle in the eyes of her.

15. **†a.** A fountain or spring; = Heb. עין *ʿayin*, Arab. عين *ʿain*. **b.** The opening through which the water wells up. Cf. WELL-EYE.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xxxiii. 28 The eie of Jacob in the land of corne and wine. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 290/2 The place where the river re-appears is called *Los Ojos de Guadiana* (the eyes of the Guadiana). 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vi. 111 A hollow, which anciently must have been the eye of a fountain. 1883 J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn in Dark Places* 70 There are three separate wells or 'eyes' to this fountain.

16. A central mass; the brightest spot or centre (of light).

1864 *Intell. Observ.* V. 371 The net being drawn through a 'scull' or shoal of the fish, breaks what is called the eye of the fish. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 284 *Eyght*, the thickest part of a scule of herrings; when this is scattered by the fishermen, it is termed 'breaking the ey'. 1870 J. ROSKELL in *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 647/2 When the button of melted copper..assumes a bright colour, and the centre, which the essayer calls the *eye*, being dark, the front brick is..drawn aside.

17. *Painting.* (See quot.)

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 201 'Eyes', as the abrupt terminations of the longitudinal division of folds are named.

18. Naut. *In the wind's eye*: in the direction of the wind. *Into the wind's eye*: to windward. *To be a sheet in the wind's eye*: *fig.* to be slightly intoxicated.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 114 The weather-cockis beke is..in the windis eie. 1628 DIGBY *Jrnl.* (Camden) 50 The 4 galliottes..rowed into the windes eye. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 135 The Sound..is not above a League in the Wind's Eye. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. iv, In the wind's eye I have sail'd. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 145 A better sea-boat..but she could not walk in the wind's eye. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 179 To see our pack-bound neighbors..steam ahead dead in the wind's eye. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xx, Maybe you think we were all a sheet in the wind's eye. But I'll tell you I was sober.

19. The centre of revolution. Also in phrase *To open its eye.*

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. VIII. iii. 210 The cloud..begins, according to the sailor's phrase, to open its eye, i. e. the cloud breaks, and the part of the horizon where it was formed becomes clear. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. 144 The eye of the stream..is always the most favourable spot for fish. By the eye I mean the first good eddy on the inside of any stream after it commences its shoot. 1884 *Science* Jan. 63 The..dreadful calm within the whirl, to which sailors have given the name of 'the eye of the storm'.

20. A hole or aperture.

a. In a needle: The hole or aperture formed to receive the thread.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 25 Ðerh ðyrl *or* eȝo nedles. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., Eaðelicor mæȝ se olfend ȝan þurh..nædle eaȝe. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xix. 24 It is liȝhter, or eysier a camel for to passe thorwȝ a nedelis eiȝe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 36 A nedle þre cornerid whos iȝe schal be holid on boþe sidis. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 87 So much wit..As will stop the eye of Helens needle. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 128 Wedg'd whole ages in a bodkin's eye. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 313 The Rays of Millions of different Flambeaux may pass..through the Eye of a Needle. 1831–4 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 358 The formation of the gutters and the piercing of the eye.

b. A hole pierced in a tool or implement, for the insertion of some other object.

1554 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 57 For makynge the iee of the clapper [of a bell]..xiiijd. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 155 Put the Eyes of the Hindges over the Pins of the Hooks. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E j b, When the Miner haums a Pick, there is always Some of the Haum comes through the Eye. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 445 Its [the axe's] length from eye to edge was seven inches. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 26 He buried his axe to the eye, in the soft body of a cotton-wood tree. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 284 *Eye of an anchor*, the hole in the shank wherein the ring is fixed. 1881 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 33 The eye should be made close to the end of the spring which should be rounded.

c. An opening or passage for the introduction or withdrawal of material, as in the 'runner' or upper stone of a mill, in a kiln, etc.; also for exit or ingress, as in a fox's earth, a mine, etc.

1686 BURNET *Trav.* v. (1750) 277 He comes out at the Eye of the Mill all in Wafers. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 295 Having found a Fox's Earth, cause all his Holes you can find to be stopt, except the main Hole or Eye that is most beaten. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G iv, *Eye of the Shaft*..is the very beginning of the Surface or Grass Clod, sometimes called the Mouth in old Works. 1776 YOUNG *Tour in Irel.* (1780) 301 He burns it in arched kilns, with several eyes. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1811, 5 When the men employed at the lime-kiln..went to their work, they found a man and a woman lying dead on the edge of its eye. ?1842 E. J. LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 19, 4½ bushels of flour from the eye of the mill. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. I. 27 The main drain opens into the ditch at a spot called the 'eye'. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 682 In each quadrant of the kiln, there is an opening, called an eye, or fire-hole. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 605 A damsel on the spindle..agitates the shoe beneath the hopper and causes the grain to dribble into the eye of the runner.

d. A small hole or hollow in bread or cheese, etc. (Cf. BULL'S EYE 12). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Cf. Fr. *œil* in same sense.]

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* E ij, Chese..not to tough..nor to full of eies. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 483 Cheeses made of their [Sheep's] milk is..full of eyes and holes. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 143 A Mud, or Sludg..which is very soft, full of Eyes and Wrinckles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* III. v. 244 Bad cheese..full of Eyes, not well prest. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 29 Those large Spaces which we call the Eyes of the Bread. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., I like bread full of eyes, cheese without any.

21. A loop of metal or thread in a 'hook and eye', *esp.* that used as a fastening in dresses. Also a metal ring for holding a rod or bolt, or for a rope, etc., to pass through.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.* (1623), *Hevilla*..hooks and eies of siluer. 1611 COTGR., *Piton*..an Eye for a curtaine rod [etc.]. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Pet. Poem* 23 My Eyes are out, and all my Button-moulds Drop. 1697 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 2 On the Top I left an Eye in the Wire. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 130 Two Iron Eyes for the ends of the Axis to play in. 1763 DEL PINO *Sp. Dict.*, *Máchos y hembras*, hooks and eyes. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 247 Having..made it [the rope] pass through a fixed iron eye. 1865 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* (1875) 35 A piece of brass wire (having eyes turned at the ends). 1880 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetheart* (1881) II. iv. 201 A couple of scuttlebutts lashed..to eyes in the bulwarks. *Mod.* The stair-rods are too large for the eyes.

b. A loop of cord or rope; *esp.* 'the circular loop of a shroud or stay, where it goes over the mast' (Adm. Smyth); and in other nautical applications. Also the loop at one end of a bow-string.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. xxix. 277 Put the eie of the one [cord] into the eie or bowt of the other. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 345/2 An Eye or two, and a Wall-knot. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Collet d'étai*, the eye of a stay placed over a mast-head. 1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 324 Two pair of main-shrouds cut in the eyes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 275 *Elliot-eye*..is an eye worked over an iron thimble in the end of a hempen bower-cable, to facilitate its being shackled to the chain for riding in very deep water. *Ibid.* 283 *Flemish eye*, particularly applied to the eye of a stay, which is either formed at the making of the rope; or by dividing the yarns into two equal parts, knotting each pair separately and pointing the whole over after parcelling. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 9 The eyes of the rigging.

22. *Arch.* (see quot. 1888).

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Eye of the Volute.* 1888 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. 1277 *Eye*, a general term signifying the centre of any part: thus the eye of a pediment is a circular window in its centre. The eye of a dome is the horizontal aperture on its summit. The eye of a volute is the circle at the centre, from whose circumference the spiral line commences.

b. *transf.* in *Conchology.*

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32 Volute, is that twist of spirals which winds round the axis or columella, diminishing by degrees, and ending in a point called the eye. *Ibid.* 34 The eye [of the shell] is perfectly white, and shaped like a nipple.

†23. Anat. *Eye of the knee*: the knee-cap.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 177 To kepe þis ioynture from harm, is ioyned þeron a round boon & .. of summen it is clepid þe yȝe of þe knee.

24. *Typog.* **†a.** = the FACE of a type. [Fr. *œil*.] **b.** The enclosed space in the letters *d, e, o*, etc.

1676 MOXON *Reg. Trium Ord. Lit. Typo.* 22 In the Parallel of 23 draw a line for the Eye, from the inside of e to the outside on the right hand. 1736 BAILEY (folio), *Eye* (with Printers) is sometimes used for the thickness of the types or characters used in Printing; or more strictly the graving in relievo on the top or face of a letter. *Mod.* The eyes of the type are filled up.

25. *Artificial eye*; also simply 'eye': A glass imitation of the natural eye.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* § 235, I..determined to think of the dolls' eyes..I satisfied myself that the eyes alone would produce a circulation of a great many thousand pounds. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Eye*, Artificial eye, a thin shell or concavo-convex piece of glass or enamel, coloured in imitation of a natural eye, which is introduced beneath the lid when the eye has been enucleated. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 90/2 Artificial eyes are inserted..and the specimen is then placed..to dry.

26. *Glass eye.* **a.** = prec. **b.** also simply 'eyes': A pair of spectacles. **c.** = BULL'S EYE.

15.. KENNEDY *Agst. Mouth-Thankless* v. (in *Evergreen*), In thy Bag thou beirs thyne Een. 1710 *Acc. Death Tom Whigg* II. 39 A Glass Eye, the Workmanship..of the Famous Gualtero. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 18 A pair of Glass Eyes to clap on my Nose. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscretions* (1786) I. 62, I must put on my eyes..yes, I see I was mistaken. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 5/1 The pale rays of the sun show through the glass eyes on deck. 1890 COUES *Handbk. Ornithology* 66 Glass eyes, of all sizes and colours, may be purchased at a moderate cost.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

27. General relations: **a.** attributive, (portions or natural appendages of the eye) as *eye-brim, -orbit, -place, -root, -socket*; (actions, properties, qualities, sensations of or pertaining to the eye) as *eye-craft, -encounter, -glance, -level, -love, -pleasure, -range, -reach, -search, -sparkle, -tear, -wrinkle*; (surgical appliances for examining or operating on the eye) as *eye-cup, -douche, -forceps, -instrument, -speculum, -syringe*; *eye-like*, adj.; **b.** objective, as *eye-clearer, -doctor, -guard, -irrigator, -protector*; *eye-bedewing, -beguiling, -bewildering, -bewitching, -brightening, -dazzling, -delighting, -distracting, -glutting, -offending, -over-flowing, -pleasing, -rejoicing, -retorting, -searing, -trying*, etc., also with indirect obj. *eye-sweet*, adjs.; *eye-ward* adv.; *eye-casting, -devouring, -watering* vbl. sbs. **c.** locative as *eye-blurred, -bold, -starting* adjs.; *eye-earnestly* adv.; instrumental as *eye-charmed, -checkt, -reasoning, -seen* adjs.; parasynthetic and similative as *eye-blue, -headed, -tipped.*

1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *To Sir R. Douglas*, This kingdom weeps..With..*eye-bedewing verse. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* i. 4 Heart-corrupting, *eye-beguiling Gold. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV. ix. 46 The..*eye-bewitching farding, of fleshly shew. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, *Eye-bewildering chiaroscuro. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 225 Within, the dome Was *eyeblue sapphire. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. 168 She *eie-blur'd, and adiudged Praies the dastard'st. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. II. *Magnificence* 424 Th' *eye-bold Eagle never fears the flash..of Lightning. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 58 Some *eye-brightning Electuary of Knowledge and Foresight. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, &c.* 185 The Caitiff trembles, and his *Eyebrims flow. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 88 By suche..good *eye castyng: thei shall alwaies bee able..to speake what thai ought. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, ccclxii, Amazement but Enthralls *Eye-Charm'd Spectators. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 47 He forgot his Table, till *eye-checkt to his duty. 1883 R. TURNER in *Gd. Words* Dec. 790/2 The pretty little Eyebright..had at one time a great reputation as an *eye-clearer. 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* lxxvi. *heading*, Of opticks (*eye-craft) and painting. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Eye-cup*, a cup for washing the eye-ball. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart. Cantoes* xlv. (1878) 147 *Eye-dazling mistries. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 574 The tribe of salts..*eyedel'ghting hues Produce. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 87 Windmills..always charming features in the prospect, life-giving and eye-delighting. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1473 Monsieur Léonce Miranda ate her up With *eye-devouring. 1885 E. D. HALE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 558/2 They are as good as any *eye-doctor. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Eye douche*, an instrument by means of which a stream of water or medicated fluid can be applied to

the surface of the eye. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 360 Sweeping, *eye-earnestly, through almond vales. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. i. (1865) 241 A momentary *eye-encounter with those stern bright visages. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 37 His countenaunce..scornefull *ey-glaunce at him shot. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Visit. Sick, Your keen eye glances are too bright. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 9 To them that covet such *eye-glutting gaine Proffer thy giftes. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 128/1 Gauze Wire *Eye-Guards. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Eye-headed Bolt*, a form of bolt having an eye at the head-end. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Eye-irrigator*, a coil of narrow lead tubing..readily bent to fit the orbit and the surface of the lids..through which a constant current of warm or cold fluid is maintained. 1611 COTGR., *Miraillet*, a Thorne-backe which hath on either of her sides .. a great *eye-like spot. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 51 Many of the hawk-moth caterpillars have eye-like spots. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 92 And *eye-love expires. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* 77 A melancholy, *eye-o'erflowing look. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 47 Patch'd with foule Moles, and *eye-offending markes. 1858 H. MILLER *Rambl. Geol.* II. xii. 434 The snout of the Dipterus was less round; it bore no marks of the *eye-orbits. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii. (ed. 12) 10 A light came through my *eye-places. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 6 Medowes, enamelled with all sorts of *eie-pleasing flowers. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 446 His spirit hath garnished..the Heavens, i. e. decked them with those eye-pleasing gloriose lights. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 53 If you preserue your Mare for beautie, and *eye-pleasure. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Eye-protectors*. 1880 Miss BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* I. xii, The very instant he is out of *eye-range. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 12 They had so long together lain in *eye-reach. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 234 *Eye-reasoning man. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 23 Full heaps of *eye-rejoicing gold. 1818 L. HUNT *Foliage, Orig. Poems* 28 As on the *eye-retorting dolphin's back That let Arion ride him. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* IX. 458 All his *eye-roots crackled in the flames. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea for Nineveh* 153 All our lip reverence, *eye-search, feet-lackyng, ear-bibbing .. scarce bring forth a conspicuous Penitent. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 116 The keen torrents of *eye-searing light. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 382 *Eye-seen growth. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess., Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 10 Whose *eye-sockets are so formed that it would be impossible for such eyes to squint. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 13 The eye-sockets..are..large, and usually with a free and wide intercommunication in the skeleton. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Bks.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 90 Laughter and blushes and *eye-sparkles of men and women. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* iv, Fear, the wild-visaged, pale, *eye-starting wretch. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 124 Which spoyle their stommacks with vnsauory myxtures, thereby to seeme *eye-sweete. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 187 Not only God, but all his instruments .. must be eye-sweet to us. 1863 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May, The effect of this arrangement is peculiarly 'eye-sweet'. 1616 W. FORDE *Serm.* 42 The hearts griefe and the *eie-teares must goe together. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 142 The Cherub train .. with wonder touch the sliding snail, Admire his *eye-tip'd horns. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 14 May 703/1 Colours worked on highly glazed *eye-trying paper. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/3 Placidly sharp fat face, puckered *eyeward (as if all gravitating towards the eyes). 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 61 This gaping, and *eye-watering. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* I. xvi. 113 Such *eye-wrinkles are very effectual in a scowl.

28. Special comb.: **† eye-apple**, the apple of the eye; **eye-baby**, the image of the spectator seen in another's eye; **eye-bar**, a steel or iron bar having an eye or hole at either end, used in bridges; **eye-blight**, something that blights or dims the eye; **eye-blink**, the twinkling of an eye (cf. BLINK *sb.*[2] 3); **eye-blinking** *vbl. sb.* (cf. BLINK *v.* 6), a half-closing of the eye (to what is indecorous); **eye-bone**, the bony circle round the eye, the orbit; **† eye-brine**, tears; **† eye-cast**, an act of casting the eye, a glance or look; **eye-copy**, a copy made by the hand, with the aid of the eye only; **eye-dawn**, the dawn or first appearance (of a feeling) in the eye; **† eye-dolp** = *eye-socket*; **eye-dot** = *eye-speck*; **eye-dotter**, a small brush used in graining wood in imitation of bird's-eye maple; **eye-drop**, a tear; **eye-end**, that end of a telescope to which the eye is applied; **† eye-flap** = BLINKER 2 b; **† eye-form** (see quot.); **eye-handle** (of a spade, etc.), a handle having an eye or hole; **† eye-hope**, hope arising from the appearance of a thing; **† eye-lamp**, lamp or light of the eye; **eye-lens**, the lens nearest the eye in an optical instrument; **eye-light**, (*a*) the light of the eye, (*b*) a light (candle or lamp) for the eye; **eye-limpet** (see quot.); **eye-line**, (*a*) the field or range of vision, (*b*) in *pl.* the lines above and below the eye of a bird; **eye-loop** = EYE-HOLE, a loop-hole; **eye-memory** (see quot.); **eye and ear-observation** (see quot.); **eye-observation**, an observation taken by the eye alone; **eye-opener**, (*a*) *U. S.* a draught of strong liquor, *esp.* one taken in the morning, (*b*) something that throws sudden light on a subject or that makes clear what was dark and ambiguous, (*c*) something which causes keen surprise; **eye-parley**, communication by interchange of looks; **† eye-pearl**, a facet in a compound eye; **eye-pedicel**, **eye-peduncle**, *Zool.* a pedicel or peduncle supporting an eye; **eye-peeper** = EYE-LID; **eye-point** = EYE-SPOT; **eye-probe** (see quot.); **eye-purple** (see quot.); **eye-rim** (see quot.); **eye-scope** = EYE-SHOT; **eye-seed**, in *pl.* seeds which, when blown into the eye, are said to remove foreign substances; **† eye (ʒen)-seke** [see SEKE], eyesickness; yearning; **† eye-set** *a.*, set down by eye-witnesses, trustworthy; **eye-shade**, a shade for the eyes, (*a*) one worn or used as a protection from the light; (*b*) a hood attached to a microscope to prevent the entrance of lateral rays to the eye; **† eye-sick** *a.*, affected by things one sees; **eye-siren** (see quot.); **eye-sketch** = EYE-DRAUGHT; **eye-sorrow**, (*a*) suffering through the eye, (*b*) = EYE-SORE; **eye-speck**, an eye consisting of a single speck, a rudimentary eye; **eye-stalk**, the stalk or peduncle supporting the eye; = *eye-peduncle*; **eye-star** (see quot.); **eye-stone**, (*a*) a stone resembling an eye, (*b*) (see quot. 1828); **† eye-streams**, tears; **eye-structure** (see quot.); **eye-sucker** (see quot.); **eye-sweep**, a survey with the eye; **eye-trap**, something to catch or deceive the eye, a specious appearance; **eye-trick**, a trick of the eye, a covert glance; **eye-tube**, the tube of the eye-piece in a telescope; **† eye-vein**, a branch-vein; **eye-verdict**, the evidence of the eyes; **eye-wages**, such wages as eye-service deserves; **eye-waiter**, one who waits for a look from his master as indicative of his will; = EYE-SERVANT; **eye-wash**, a wash or lotion for the eye, also *fig.*; **eye-wattle**, a wattle or excrescence near the eye of a bird; **eye-web**, membrane covering the eye (e.g. of a mole); **eye-wise** *a.*, wise in appearance; **† eye-worm**, a worm in the eye, in quot. *fig.*; **eye-worship**, adoration performed by the eye; **eye-wright**, one who cures eyes. Also, EYE-BALL, -BEAM, -BITE, etc.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. ix. 81 If a party hath received a Wound in the Eye Apple..then..[etc.] 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornith.* II. iv. 271 Our own reflection, diminished to the size of the *'eye-baby'. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 6/6 Such important pieces as the *eye-bars of suspension bridges. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* v. iii, Therefore are they *eye-blights, Thorns in your foot-path. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* I. xii. 143 And in an *eye-blink, Carter fell to the ground dead. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/1 It is a pity that in these days of sham prudery and *eye-blinking such conversations cannot be reproduced. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* vii. 47 *Eyebones with defined..firm arches. 1606 DAVIES *Sir T. Overbury* Wks. (Grosart) 13 The Judge.. Powders his words in *Eye-brine. 1672 J. HOWARD *Mad Couple* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 346 There's two of them that make their love together, By languishing *eye-casts. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* iv. § 2 I. 207 An early *eye-copy of a portion of the inscription. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 20 Tender *eye-dawn of aurorean love. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 15 Off his *E dolp thæ flowand blude and attir He wische away. 1878 M'KENDRICK in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 816/1 Eye-specks or *eye-dots met with in Medusæ, Annelidæ, etc. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 422 Some grainers use small brushes called maple *eye-dotters..for forming the eyes. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 88 That Tyranny.. Would..haue wash'd his Knife With gentle *eye-drops. 1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 154 This piece of mechanism in the *eye-end of the telescope. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 311 The eye-end changes its position rapidly. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Oeilleres*, A bridle with *eye-flaps for a fore-horse. 1775 ASH, *Eye-flap.* 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def. B ij b, A figure moche like to a tunne fourme, saue that it is sharp couered [1574 cornered] at both the endes..and that figure is named an *yey [1574 eye] fourme. 1880 *Catal. Tool Wks. Sheffield* 24 The spades above No. 4 have *Eye Handles. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 351 *Eye-hopes deceitfull proue. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 110 Daigne with your *eye-lamps to behold this booke. 1871 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 468 We get an inverted image at..the focus of the *eye-lens. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 63 The eye-lens E receives the pencil of rays, and deviates it to the observer's eye. 1824 J. BOWRING *Batavian Anthol.* 59 The brightest of stars is but twilight Compared with that beautiful *eye-light. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 378 Eyelight comes out to mingle with the daylight that comes in. 1891 FARMER *Slang*, **Eye-limpet* an artificial eye. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 532 One unlimited *eye-line of pure space. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 4/1 A flycatcher sits lengthwise upon a branch. How beautiful..its white eye-lines and barred forehead. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 543 On its walls [may still be traced] the *eye-loops for arrows. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 3/2 Closely akin to quickness of perception is *eye-memory, or 'the impressing by will on memory things which we have seen'. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 79 *Eye-and-ear observation..is .. the part which both the eye and the ear play in the appreciation of intervals of time. The ear catches the beat of the clock, the eye fixes the star. 1889 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 5/3 The camera .. gives more reliable results than mere *eye observations. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xvi. (C. D. ed.) 513 That transatlantic dram which is poetically named an *eye-opener. 1870 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xv. 110 The uneducated foreigner could not even furnish .. an Eye-Opener. 1879 *N. & Q.* 15 Feb. 140 His lecture must have been a lively..eye-opener for the somnolence of a cathedral town. 1884 E. T. HOOKER in *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) April, The ability manifested in the discussion .. would have been an eye-opener to Dr. Tucker. 1651 CHARLETON *Eph. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 33 The *Eye-parly between Leander and Hero. 1665 R. HOOKE *Micrographia* 179 There may be by each of these *eye-pearls, a representation to the Animal .. as in a man's eye there is a Picture or sensation in the Retina. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 24 The *eye-pedicels of the snail. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 440 The acicle of the outer antennæ is .. seldom shorter than the *eye-peduncle. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 25 Dec., When my poor *eye-peepers are not quite closed, I look to the music-books. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 51 Animals without *eye-point and tail. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 633 The scrutinizing eye-point of some star. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, **Eye-probe*, *Surg.*, name for a probe having an eye or small hole at one end. 1886 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 5/1 A substance termed the visual purple of the eye. Now, this *eye-purple is eminently sensitive to the action of light. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Eye-rim*, a circular single eye-glass, adapted to be held to its place by the contraction of the orbital muscles. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* iv. 24 They can declare truthfully the name of every ship within *eye-scope. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 172 *Eye-seeds .. Probably *Salvia Verbenaca*. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst., Mary Magd.* 1577, I am so wexyd with *ʒen sueke, þat [etc.]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 507 So may some Stoicall Reader mis-conster..this *eye-set History. 1866 K. R. C. in *N. & Q.* 10 Mar. 196 An *eye-shade of card-board .. is more useful than ornamental. 1650 BP. HALL *Balm Gil.* 299, I have long since left to be *eyesick. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 62 That *eye-Syren, alluring not with the sound, but at the sight. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 84 He may.. sound the Depths of the Water, and mark them on an *Eye-sketch of the Coast. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 317 Of this column, I made an eye-sketch at the time. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 132 The law of Destiny which dooms them to such unspeakable *'eye-sorrow'. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vi, So many Courtiers .. are an eyesorrow to the National Guards. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 130/2 The *eye-specks are situated a little way behind the head. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* iii. 61 The simple 'eye-specks' of some of the lower Worms. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 25 The snail affords a remarkable, though familiar instance, when it draws in its *eye-stalks. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 24 At the ends of the eye-stalks are the organs of vision. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Pref. I. 41 So many featherlets leading up to..the gem or *eye-star, for which the whole was formed. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 129 An Ophthalmites, or some sort of *Eye stone. 1828 S. F. GRAY *Suppl. to Pharmacopœia* 143 Guernsey eye-stone being put into the inner corner of the eye works its way out at the outward corner and brings out any strange substance with it. 1865 EMANUEL *Diamonds, etc.* 163 These stones [onyx] are also termed by jewellers 'eye-stones'. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 85 Would our eyes be so dry, if such *eie-streams were behovefull? 1888 F.H. HATCH *Gloss. Terms for Rocks* 11 **Eye-structure*. In this structure.. the foliated and secondary minerals are arranged in layers round the larger original constituents, producing lenticular forms which often bear a striking resemblance to eyes. 1744 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 35, I shall .. distinguish it by the Name of *Eye-Sucker, as that Name conveys an Idea of the Manner how it lives. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Eye-sucker*, a small sea insect, which is sometimes found fixed by the snout to the Eyes of sprats. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 440 When you have taken your first *eye-sweep, you cannot say which goddess is the fairest. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* (1786) I. 4 The *eye-trap of a good house. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 152 A got-up thing—a mere eye-trap. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 487 Galba.. perceiving him and his wife beginne to bandy *eye-trickes and signes. 1779 DOLLOND in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 332 The *eye-tube which contains the wires of the telescope. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 6 The elongation or contraction of the length of the body, by means of the eye-tube. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 43 They sende into each of the caules innumerable small *eye veynes. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 198 Dr. H. would persuade us to beleeve against our *eye-verdict. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 150 They do Him but eye-service, and He giveth them but *eye-wages. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 249 Most of them were but *eye-waiters. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 361 Not all the hair-pins, and *eye-washes, and affectations can equal it. 1884 C. T. BUCKLAND *Sk. Soc. Life India* ii. 45 Most officers of any tact understand the meaning of eye-wash. 1889 F. A. GUTHRIE *Pariah* I. i, He came up to me with some eyewash or other about our being neighbours at Gorsecombe now. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. vi. 188 A long-beaked carrier, having large *eye-wattles. 1883 W. S. DUGDALE tr. *Dante's Purgatorio* XVII. 188 Through which thou couldst see no better than a mole does through his *eyeweb. 1876 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 472 When those *eye-wise .. shall be lost In the great light. 1591 LYLY *Endym.* III. iv. 45 Love is but an *eye worme, which onely tickleth the head with hopes. *a* 1674 MILTON *Prose Wks.* (Jod.), **Eye-worship.* 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 28 My hostess..perswaded me to this holy *eye-wright.

† Eye, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Used erroneously for NYE, *neye*; *a neye* = *an eye*. Cf. ADDER, EYAS, etc.] A brood (of pheasants).

c 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296, I have founde a covey of pertrich .. and eye of fesaunts. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 118. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 252 When you have found an Eye of Pheasants ..place your Nets hollow, loose, and circular-wise. 1725 in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pheasant*.

† Eye, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 pl. **eyen.** (Of doubtful meaning: perh. some error.)

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 845 Syr Garcy went crowlande for fayne As rampande eyen do in the rayne.

Eye (əi), *v.* [f. EYE *sb.*[1]]

I. † 1. *trans.* To perceive with the eyes; to see. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 102 Eyest thou this filthood? 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 77 Never in her life-time ever eyed the Princesse a more pleasing spectacle. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 64 They .. who in the performing of divine duties, eye not God through them. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 690 The paths of gods what mortal can survey? Who eyes their motion? 1779 J. NEWTON in *Olney Hymns* III. No. 58 His heart revives, if cross the plains He eyes his home.

2. To direct the eyes to, fix the eyes upon, look at or upon, behold, observe. Often with a word or phrase indicative of some feeling (*e.g.* anger,

suspicion, wonder, etc.). *To eye askance, askant*: see ASKANCE, ASKANT.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* IV. 148 Gentle Reader! Eye M. Jewel wel. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 40 Full many a Lady I haue ey'd with best regard. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 12 Eye well those heroes who have held their heads above water. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 443 They..eye the man, majestic in distress. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, They eyed the prisoners with curiosity. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, The public.. were eyeing..the empty platform. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult* Poems (1877) 215 The knights eyed her in surprise. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sea Queen* III. xii. 271 My father eyed her askant.

fig. 1689 HICKERINGILL *The Ceremony-Monger* Wks. (1716) II. 437 Eying nothing of..the Beauties of the Mind.

† b. To look upon, regard *as* (so and so). *Obs.*

1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 240 Eying men as mortal and mutable. 1673 JANEWAY *Heaven on E.* (1847) 67 We do not sufficiently eye God as the fountain..of all our excellency.

3. To keep an eye on; to observe narrowly.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 101 At one time or other I have..eyed the demeanours, issues and dispositions of sundry humors. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xviii. 9 And Saul eyed Dauid from that day. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxvi. (1647) 215 It being good to eye a suspicious person. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 385, I observed my wife to eye my eyes whether I did ever look upon Deb. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* (1712) 33 In consumptive Diseases some eye the Complexion of Moles. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 36 He sat, and ey'd the sun, and wished the night; Slow seemed the sun to move. 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 139 He..succeeded in eyeing the bird to the distant passage..by which it entered and left its nest. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xiii. (1873) 120, I've stood and eyed the builders. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincy* I. iv. 81 Had eyed the lad hovering about the house.

† **4.** To have or keep in view; to aim at (a mark). Of an expression, text, etc.: To refer to. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 7 The aymed marke, which he had eide. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 219 In which are chiefly to be eyed the matter and forme. 1621–31 LAUD *Sev. Serm.* (1847) 34 The letter of the psalm reads David.. the spirit of the psalm eyes Christ. 1625–8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 367 God, whom alone I eyed and respected. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 563 This my expression did eye another person. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xxii. § 3 Let the Glories of another World be ey'd. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 201 Therefore, eye him in all.

† **5.** *intr.* a. To look or appear to the eye. b. To have an eye *to*, look *to*. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 97 My becommings kill me, when they do not Eye well to you. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xiv. 22 As if one were, for the contentment of this life; and the other, eying to that of the life to come.

II. 6. *trans.* To furnish with eyes, in senses 20 and 21 of the sb.

1854 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 30 In that [stage] of eying..4,000 [needles] per hour are..easily produced. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 48 On the tails eye hang a triangle also eyed. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 933/1 The ends of the strands are 'eyed'.

Hence **Eye·ing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. EYE.

a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 3 A wise eying of the hand of God in all we find to bear hard upon us.

Eye, obs. form of AWE, EGG.

Eyeable (əi·ăb'l), *a.* [f. EYE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be seen by the eye; also, that may be looked upon with pleasure; sightly.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 458 The furthest things on all sides eyeable Are village temples tapering to the skies. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Aug. 12/1 They take very good care to make their goods 'eyeable' and attractive to purchasers. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 327/2 Dr. Hime has spared no pains in making the pages eyeable.

Eyeass, obs. form of EYAS.

Eye-ball (əi·bǭl). [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + BALL.] = *Ball of the eye.* a. The apple or pupil. b. The eye itself within the lids and socket.

a. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 119 Hold up thy head: Look in mine eye balls. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 101 Your companie is as my eie-ball deere. 1614 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* I. i, The brow of a Military face may not be offensive to your generous eyeballs. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 397 A fitful light in his eyeball glistened. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 219 Ere..these dimly lit eye-balls Feed to the full on thee.

b. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 369 Crush this hearbe into Lysanders eie, Whose liquor hath this vertuous propertie, To..make his eie-bals role with wonted sight. 1668 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* II. i, I feel..my eyeballs rowl. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xx, Their stony eye-balls glitter'd on In the red and smoky light. 1802 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 354 The eye-lid is very loose upon the eye-ball. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv. 214 An arrow was in his eyeball. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 503 The eyeball is moved by six muscles.

Eye-beam (əi·bī·m). [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + BEAM.] A beam or glance of the eye.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 28 So sweete a Kisse the golden Sun giues not..As thy eye beames. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *To a Lady,* Through those Crystalls our soules flitting, Shall a pure wreathe of eye-beames twine. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* (1786) II. 212 Her eye beams shoot through my soul. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. vi. (1876) 155 Read the language of these wandering eye-beams.

† **Eye-bite,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + BITE *v.*] *trans.* To bewitch with the eye.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xv. 50 The Irishmen.. affirme, that not onelie their children, but their cattell are.. eyebitten, when they fall suddenlie sicke. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Eyebite,* to fascinate or bewitch by a certain evil influence from the eye. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Eye-biter,** one who 'eye-bites'. † **Eye-biting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xv. 50 The Irishmen.. terme one sort of their witches eybiters. 1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 427 *Fascinus,* a bewitching or eye-biting. 1656 T. ADY *Candle in Dark* II. 104 Calling them eye-biting witches.

Eye-bolt (əi·bōult). [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + BOLT *sb.*] A bolt or bar having an eye at one end, to receive a hook, ring, etc.

1769 SMEATON in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. App. 586 The stones may be laid hold of by eye-bolts fixed in holes bored with a jumper. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 35 They are mostly fitted with a..sprig-eye-bolt driven in the middle of their ends. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 116 They hook the fixed blocks to the eye-bolts.

Eye·-bree. [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + BREE *sb.*[1]]

† a. = EYE-LID. *Obs.* † b. = EYE-LASH. *Obs.* c. = EYE-BROW. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.*

a. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 352 Niwe ȝate cyse oferȝeseted mid þa eaȝbræwas. *c* 1300 *Song agst. Retinues* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 Sene is on is browe Ant on is eȝebrewe, That [etc.]. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 137 b, The juice of it [mustarde]..is good..for the roughnes of the eybrees. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. vii. 29 The fornication of a woman shall be knowen by the lifting vp of her eyes, and in her eye-bries. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 17 All those long and stiffe haires which growe close aboue his vpper eye-brees. 1787 in GROSE *Provinc. Gloss., Suppl.*

b. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 117 A horse when he beginnes to be olde, his temples waxe hollowe, his eye bries gray. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 67 Into the same hue do they dy their eie-breis, and eye-browes.

c. 1776 HERD *Scot. Songs* I. 210 And the sweat it dropt down Frae my very eye-brie. *a* 1803 JAMIESON *Water-Kelpie* 43 (in Scott *Minstr.*), Of filthy gar his ee-brees war. 1862 *Dialect of Leeds* 257 'Ee-brees', eyebrows. *Mod. Sc.* He is dirt up to the very ee-brees.

Eyebright (əi·brəit), *a.* and *sb.* [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + BRIGHT.]

† **A.** *adj.* Bright to the eye, clear. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1607 *Lingua* II. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 381 The shooting stars, Which in an eye-bright evening seem to fall.

B. *sb.* **1.** The popular name of the plant *Euphrasia officinalis,* formerly in repute as a remedy for weak eyes; = EUPHRASY.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 11 b, Thynges good for the eyes: Eyebryght: Fenell. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* xii. E vij, Take of the wood of Aloes, of eybright [etc.]. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 202 He Fumitorie gets, and Eyebright for the eye. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 399 Eye bright..strengthens the head, eyes and memory, clears the sight. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 79 Eyebright flowers in June. 1758 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* III. 507 The purple vetch and eyebright soften the golden furs and glowing heath. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 271 We find .. eye-bright with thick fleshy leaves. 1883 R. TURNER in *Gd. Words* Dec. 790/2 The pretty little Eyebright..had at one time a great reputation as an eye-clearer.

b. *attrib.* Prepared from euphrasy. Also in names of other plants or medicaments used as remedies for weak sight.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. lxii. § 3. 85 Eiebright Cow wheate. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 43 Drinke euerie morning a small draught of Eye-bright wine. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 39 The Eye-bright water of Repentance. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 118 Ey-bright oyl made of the flowers of Succory. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 60 Use Eye bright Tea daily. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Eye-bright Cow-wheat.* The genus Bartsia.

† **2.** ? 'A kind of ale in Elizabeth's time' (Latham). *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. i, Men and women..[have] been seen to flock here..In days of Pimlico and Eye-bright.

Eyebrow (əi·brau). [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + BROW. Not in OE., which had only *éaȝbræw* EYE-BREE.]

1. The fringe of hair along the upper orbit of the eye, more or less arched in appearance.

1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 27 *Supercilium,* the ridge of haire aboue the eye lids or the eye browes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 149 The Louer, with a wofull ballad Made to his Mistresse eye-brow. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 32 Above stand the Eye-Brows, to keep any thing from running down upon the eyes. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 79 An arched Ridge is extended, on which the Eye-brows are placed. 1813 SCOTT *Triermain* III. xxvi, Shade thine eyebrows with thine hand. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 276 He had the arched eyebrow..of the beautiful Plantagenet face.

b. *pl.* Artificial imitations of the same, app. made of mouse-skin.

1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* III. i, Pr'y thee, wench, bring me my black eyebrows out of the next room. 1718 PRIOR *Another Reas. Affliction* Poems 270 The Slattern had left in the Hurry..Her Lady's Complexion and Eyebrows at Calais. — *On the same* Poems 271 If we don't catch a Mouse To-night, Alas! no Eye-brows for To-morrow.

2. *Anat.* (see quot. 1840).

1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 208 The organ of finding and recollecting places manifested itself strongly in the corners of his eye-brows. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 74 The eyebrows.. are two curved prominences formed by the orbicularis and occipito-frontalis muscles.

3. *Arch.* a. A moulding over a window. b. (See quot. 1842).

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 5 *Annulet*..in Architecture..a..Tince, Eye-brow. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* IV. iv. 162 Hatfield is built of brick; only the eyebrows of the windows..&c. are of stone. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. 971 *Eyebrow,* a name sometimes given to the fillet.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1718 PRIOR *Another Reas. Affliction* Poems 270 Her Eye-brow-Box one Morning lost. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* (1840) 9 Your nose-borers .. eyebrow-pluckers, would all want bread. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. iii. 66 Prominence of eyebrow region.

Hence **Eye·browed** *a.*, furnished with eyebrows; *transf.* (of a hill), having a growth of trees resembling an eyebrow. **Eye·browless** *a.*, without eyebrows.

1833 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 314 Steep scars, fringed and eye-browed with wild natural wood. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* i. 2 Flock of white-eyebrowed goats. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* XXV, Those four male personages..complexionless and eyebrowless. 1884 *Miss. Herald* Sept. 375 They never yet had heard of such a thing as an eyebrowless child.

Eye·brow, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* a. To frown (a person) *out of*; in quot. with *indirect pass.* b. To provide with (distinct) eyebrows.

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xix, Rougeing, powdering..eyebrowing, and all concomitant stage tricks. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* iii. 15, I find it is only the unusual things..that you are eyebrowed out of.

Eyed (əid), *ppl. a.* [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].]

1. Furnished with eyes.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1459 Youre father is in sleighte as Argus eyed. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. (1544) 54 A prince..Eyed as a tigre with reason and foresight. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 An Elephant..is .. eyed lyke a swine. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 203 For Roffy is wise, and as Argus eyed. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 154 He who even now seemed eyed, eared, strong and flourishing; will suddenly wax blind, deafe, and fall to nothing. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 196 A wild and wanton pard, Eyed like the evening star.

fig. 1869 R. LYTTON *Orval* 117 The eyed air Sees not.

b. With *adj.* prefix, as *Argus-, blue-, fierce-, hollow-, two-, wet-eyed*: see the adjs.

† c. Gifted with sight, clear-sighted, sharp-sighted. Also *fig.* Wide awake *to. Obs.*

1584 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 82 Men .. Eyde to their profit, but blinde to their paine. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 7 They were both so watchfull and well eyde, That [etc.]. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 45 Borne blind they knew .. And most miraculous, now perfect ey'd. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 87 A god, though blinde, yet eyed sufficiently to spie out two spirits.

2. Furnished with an eye. Cf. EYE 20, 21.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 215 By means of an eyed probe. 1886 *Academy* 22 May 358/2 Mr. Hall invented eyed-hooks [in fly-fishing].

3. Marked or ornamented as with eyes; dappled, spotted. *Eyed Hawk-Moth* (*Smerinthus Ocellatus*): a moth of the family *Sphingidæ.*

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 450 Soft mossy lawns..eyed with blooms. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 50 Eyed like a peacock. 1825 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I., *Eyed*..a term used in speaking of the variegated spots in the peacock's tail. 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 7 *Smerinthus Ocellatus.* The Eyed Hawk-Moth. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 53 That which perks and preens The eyed wing. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry.*

Eye·-draught. [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + DRAUGHT.] A drawing or plan made by the eye, not by actual measurement.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* 265 Eye Draught of the Solway Moss. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 20 *note,* The print..appears to be made from an Eye Draught. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 170 To take the dimensions of a place .. make an eye-draught. 1875 PROCTOR *Expanse Heav.* 273 The stars ..being copied by eye-draughts from the charts.

Eye·ful, *sb.* [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] a. As much as the eye can take in at once. b. A minute quantity; a wink (of sleep).

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 865 We prefer a miniature picture of the Swiss Giantess to the giantess herself—an eyeful for one to an armful for ten. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* II. 37 You drop off again, and get about an eyeful of sleep: lo, it is tinkle, tinkle, for matins. 1876 D. STEVENSON in *Gd. Words* 687 [We] with large eye-fuls took the landscape in.

Eye·ful, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.]

† a. Plainly to be seen. b. Careful; observant.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X. 396 He hung them up aloft upon a tamarisk bough As eyeful trophies. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'He's varry eeful over his brass', he is careful in laying out his money. 'Be eeful', mind what you are about.

Eye-glass (əi·glas), *sb.* [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + GLASS.]

† **1.** The crystalline lens of the eye. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 268 Your eye-glasse Is thicker then a Cuckolds Horne.

2. A glass to shield or protect the eye.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 65 Wearing a visor with eye-glasses in it.

3. † a. A magnifying glass, a microscope (*obs.*). b. In mod. use, a lens of glass or crystal for assisting defective sight. *Double eye-glass,* (*pair of*) *eyeglasses*: two such lenses mounted side by side so as to assist the sight of both eyes; the name is by usage restricted to a pair of lenses to be held in the hand or kept in position by a spring on the nose; those which are secured by pieces of metal placed over the ears being called *spectacles.*

1767 HARMER in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 283, I have often found, by the help of an eye-glass, that..I passed over great multitudes of eggs. 1807 *Director* I. 233 He uses his eye-glass more than his prayer-book. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxix, Eyes are bearable, but eye-glasses an abomination. 1863 Miss BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) I. ii. 17 The old man put a double gold eyeglass over his nose, and began to read. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xxvii, She

fancied there had been something of the eye-glass manner about him. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* iii, She wore gold-rimmed eyeglasses.

4. The lens at that end of any optical instrument to which the eye is applied.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 2 He useth three Eye-Glasses for his great Telescopes. 1672 Gregory in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 242 The..plano-convex eyeglass. 1704 Newton *Opticks* I. I. viii. (1721) 92 A pretty good Perspective..made with a concave Eyeglass. 1782 Ramsden in *Phil. Trans.* (1783) LXXIII. 99 Thus we have a system of eye-glasses which may be taken out of the telescope. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 484 The focal distance of the eye-glass. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 56 The solar focus of its eye-glass. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 31 The other to magnify this image, and from being next the eye of the observer, called the eye-glass.

5. A glass adapted for the application of remedies to the eye.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, Eye Glass, *Scaphium oculare.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Eye-glass*, a hollow cup-shaped glass for applying lotions to the eye.

Hence **Eyeglassed** *a.*, furnished with an eye-glass or eyeglasses.

1848 Clough *Bothie* I. 9 Noble ladies..Bowing their eye-glassed brows. 1891 M. E. Mann *Winter's Tale* II. II. iv. 181 The eyeglassed young man.

Eye-glass, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To look at through an eyeglass.

1828 J. Banion *Anglo-Irish* II. 221 Miss Gore..employed herself..in eye-glassing Gerald.

Eyehole (əi·hōul). [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Hole.] a. The cavity or socket containing the orbit of the eye. b. A hole to look through. c. *dial.* (See quot.)

a. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* lxxxviii. (1862) I. 227 Let their eyes rot in their eye-holes, who will not receive Him home again. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Een-holes*, the eye-sockets. 1888 J. Shallow *Templars Trials* 68 Wheat grows through the eyeholes of the skull.

b. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 406 A small eye-hole ..enabled the in-dwellers to peep out. 1863 Sala *Breakfast in Bed* (1864) 286 A crumpled bit of pasteboard covered with black silk, with two eyeholes and a fringe of sham lace. 1878 Lockyer *Stargazing* 47 The stars were observed .. through an eyehole, sliding on a fixed arc.

c. 1884 Holland *Gloss. Chester* (E. D. S.), *Eye-hole*, the depressions in a potato from which the buds spring. 1887 in Darlington *Folk-speech S. Cheshire* (E.D.S.).

Eye-lash (əi·læʃ). [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Lash.] a. The row or line of hairs fringing the edge of the eye-lid. b. A single hair from the same.

1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 535 Even the eyelashes [of the Simia] are like ours. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* II. 68 Their .. eye-lashes are of the same hue. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* IV. v, The eye-lash dark, and downcast eye. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 306/2 Few birds .. possess eye-lashes. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. i. 235 Looking through their fingers or their eyelashes. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 646/2 She fought him [Sleep] to the last eye-lash.

Hence **Eye-lashed** *ppl. a.*, provided with eye-lashes; in quot. *transf.*

1854 Syd. Dobell *Balder* i. 5 Little window in the wall, Eye-lashed with balmy sprays of honeysuckle.

† **Eye·last, Eye·list.** *Sc. Obs.* [? f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + ME. *lest, last* fault.]

1. A flaw, deformity, defect.

1591 R. Bruce *Serm.* B viij, The last eyelast that appeareth in this denunciatioun is this. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 357 Ony defaulte or Eilest, be þe quhilk the richt or possessioun of the saidis landis may be challangeit. 1610 J. Melvill *Diary* (1842) 761 They fand thrie or four dangerous eyelistis that they could not digest. 1624 Calderwood *Ep. Chr. Brother* 12 The uncomely eye-lasts required to be introduced upon the sound work of this Sacrament. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 142 From any ee-list I'm free.

2. A grievance, grudge; ill-will, malice.

1584 J. Carmichael in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 415 To repare all bygane elistis. 1595 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 349 All and sindrie personis amangis quhome deidlie feid and eleist is presentlie standing. 1644 D. Hume *Hist. Douglas* 87 These two lived after .. without suspition, grudge, or eye-list on either partie.

Eyeless (əi·lės), *a.* [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + -less.]

1. Without eyes. a. Of certain animals: Having no eyes. b. Of a needle: Made without an eye. c. Of a plant, etc.: Without buds.

1570 in Levins *Manip.* 91. *a* 1822 Shelley *Assassins* ii. in *Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot) 171 The eyeless worms of earth. 1848 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* 12 In .. the great cave of Kentucky are found numerous small eyeless fishes. 1871 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 275 Paris has sewers, and strange, eyeless..beings swarm through them.

2. Deprived of the eyes, having the eyes removed.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 126 What Torch is yond that vainely lends his light To grubs, and eyelesse Sculles? 1605 — *Lear* III. vii. 96 Turne out that eyelesse Villaine. 1671 Milton *Samson* 38 Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him Eyeless in Gaza. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIII. 145 The vengeance vowed for eyeless Polypheme. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. vi, Through each lack-lustre, eyeless hole. 1857 Whittier *Poems*, *Wife of Manoah* 15 An eyeless captive. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* xv. 194, I am haunted with spectres eyeless and handless.

3. Blind, sightless. a. Without eyes or eyesight, *lit.* and *fig.* b. Not using the eyes, undiscriminating; without aid from the eyes.

1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* 164 The eye-lesse night. 1717 Addison tr. *Ovid's Met.* III. 625 Pentheus only durst deride The Cheated People, and their Eyeless Guide. 1766 G. Canning *Anti-Lucretius* III. 227 [He] for a pilot eyeless Chance employ'd. 1814 Cary *Dante, Purgatory* XIII. 61 As never beam Of noonday visiteth the eyeless man, E'en so [etc.]. 1859 Tennyson *Idylls, Vivien* 106, I saw the little elf-god eyeless once. 1867 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* (ed. 4) 464 Sunshine is of no use in an eyeless world. 1871 Morley *Condorcet* Crit. Misc. (1878) 73 The fortuitous vagaries of an eyeless destiny. 1877 Morris *Sigurd* III. 278 The hungry eyeless sword.

4. Not to be reached by the eye. *rare.*

1839 Bailey *Festus* (1848) 17/2 Like stars .. They shall ever pass at all but eyeless distance.

† **Ey·elest.** *Obs.* Also 3 æielest. [:—OE. **egellest*, f. *egeléas* Aweless.] Fearlessness.

c 1275 Lay. 19291 Hii dude ofte onwreste al for heye-leste [*c* 1205 æie-leste].

Eyelet (əi·lėt), *sb.* Forms: 4 oilet, 5 oylette, olyet, -tte, 7 eielet, eylet, 7– eyelet. [ME. *oilet*, a. Fr. *œillet*, dim. of *œil* eye: the mod. form is influenced by association with Eye and -let.]

1. a. A small round hole in cloth, sail-cloth, etc., worked like a button-hole for the passage of a lace, ring, or rope; also Eyelet-hole. b. A short metal tube, having its ends flattened for the same purpose.

1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxvi. 5 The curtyn shal haue fifti oiletis in either parti. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 9 At euery Eylet the Needle left hanging by the silke. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 Drawing a rope thorow a blocke or oylet to runne vp and down. *a* 1764 Lloyd *To G. Colman*, Peeping the curtains eyelet through.

transf. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* VII. Wks. (1888) 288/1 Winding up his mouth .. into an orifice .. a lurking eyelet, small and only not invisible.

2. An aperture or loophole for observation; *rarely* for the discharge of missiles.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Olyet, hole yn in a walle. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xiv. 630 Forto han smeten him .. Thorwh the oylettes of his helm. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxiii, A woman..with a black mask on, through the eyelets of which her eyes twinkled strangely. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. vii. 336 In which there are loop-holes or eylets for arrows. 1858 Bushnell *Nat. & Supernat.* iii. (1864) 65 Eyelet of observation.

3. A small eye. *lit.* and *fig.*

1799 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 139 With eyelets, by the fat flesh squeez'd together. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 379 Wicked eyelets, wicked mouth, Face me fairly, tell me truth! 1848 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 335 Eyelets (*ocelli*) two, small, black. 1876 Hardy *Hand Ethelb.* II. xlvi. 233 They could discern eyelets of light.

† b. A small eye or bud of a plant or tree. *Obs.*

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* VI. vi. 737 If it [the vine stock] haue put forth any eielet, you may rub it off with your finger. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 348 Shoots..full of sappe, hauing grosse and thicke-set eyelets.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1864 Webster, *Eyelet-ring*, a small ring of metal, ivory, &c. inserted in an eyelet to prevent wearing. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Eyelet-punch*, a device used at the desk for attaching papers together by eyeleting. 1880 *Catal. Tool Wks. Sheffield* 80 Best bright Eyelet Closing Pliers. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 813/2 It is a mere eyelet slit of a strait.

Eye·let (əi·lėt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make eyelets in: *lit.* and *fig.*

1832 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) II. 323 The cockneys ..eyeleted the royalists at Brentford in 1642.

Hence **Eye·leted** *ppl. a.* **Eye·leting** *vbl. sb.*

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Eyeleting-machine*, a machine for attaching eyelets to garments and other objects. 1885 Newhall in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 286/2 Self-feeding eyeleting machine, foot-power. 1891 *Ch. Times* 27 Feb. 209/3 Advt., [A card]..eyeleted for hanging up. *Mod.* Eyeleted luggage-labels.

Eyeleteer (əilėtī·ı). [f. prec. sb. + -eer.] (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Eyeleteer*, a stabbing instrument of the work-table, to pierce eyelet-holes.

Eyelet-hole (əi-lėt,hōul), *sb.* Forms: 6 ilet-, 6–7 oylet-, 6–9 eylet-, 7 eylot-, ilot-, oilet-, 7–8 ey(e)lid-, 8 eilet-, 9 oilete-, 7– eyelet-. [f. Eyelet *sb.* + Hole.]

1. = Eyelet 1 a; also a hole for inserting a metal eyelet (see Eyelet 1 b).

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 573 A Brigandine made of many folds of Canvas with Oylet-holes. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 184/2 The thong must lye..on the rupture, which must on both his sydes have 2 eyletholes. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 31 The eylot holes of the saile. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxiv. 144 Splinters made .. with fitting fillets and bands, on which there are small eylid holes. 1743 Zollman in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 365 A sort of Boat of Turkey Leather..with..Eilet-holes for receiving Hooks. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 335 The reef-lines next .. Through eyelet-holes .. were reeved. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.*, *Downing Street* 45 This poor tailor's-bodkin, hardly adequate to bore an eylet-hole. 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 206 Wool and flax, with silk for the lappets and the eyelet holes, were the common materials.

transf. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 132 Twill be a good while ere you wish your skin full of ilet holes. 1634 Ford *P. Warbeck* II. iii, Or let my skin be punch'd full of oylet-holes with the bodkin of derision.

2. a. A small hole for the purpose of observation. b. A hole or slit for the discharge of missiles.

a. 1797–1803 Foster in *Life & Corr.* 1846 I. 178 An eyelet-hole, through which I fancied visions of entrancing beauty. 1848 W. H. Ainsworth *Lanc. Witches* I. x, Nor was she long in discovering a small eyelet-hole in the carving which commanded the room. 1869 *Latest News* 3 Oct. 15 Scarcely any of the helmets have eyeletholes, but the viser was in general left partly open.

b. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 606 Embrasures for guns and eyelet holes for musketry. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 260 In a fortification external windows must be wholly avoided or reduced to mere eyelet-holes.

3. *nonce-use* = Eyehole a.

a 1845 Hood *Jack Hall* xix, Death..gave a wink, As well as eyelet holes can blink.

Hence **Eye·let-hole** *v.* a. *intr.* To make eyelet-holes. b. *trans.* To make eyelet-holes in; to pierce through and through; to riddle. **Eye·let-holed** *ppl. a.*, furnished with eyelet-holes. **Eye·let-ho·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 71 These lovers are to eylet-hole one another in Miss Biddy's presence. 1590 Barwick *Disc. Manuall Weapons* 21 Ilet holed dublets very easie. 1845 Dickens *Chimes* 63, I introduced pinking and eyelet-holeing among the men.

Eyeliad, obs. var. of Oeillade.

Eyelid (əi·lid). [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Lid.] One of the lids or covers of the eye, distinguished as *upper* and *lower*; one of the movable folds of skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eye at pleasure.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 265 Swiſte as þe sunne gleam þe sc[heot from est into west, ase þin] ehe-lid tuneð ant openeð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19788 (Cott.) Wit þis sco lifted hir eien lidd. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. viii. (1495) 114 A foure foted beeste wythout eye lyddes is feble of syghte. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 74 His ee ledis asken reson of men. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij b, Put it thorow the ouer igh lid and so of that other. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, III. i. 7 O Sleepe, O gentle Sleepe, how haue I frighted thee That thou no more wilt weigh mine eye-lids downe. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 870 Those that are Pore-blinde..doe much gather the Eye-lids together. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. ix. (1695) 68 How frequently do we .. cover our Eyes with our Eye-lids, without perceiving that we are at all in the dark? 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 535 The eyes [of the Simia]..have an upper and under eye-lid, exactly as in our own species. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. xv, The eyelid scarce had time to wink. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 Touching the edge or inner surface of the upper eye-lid.

Comb. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 31 The eyelid-like valve which guards the entrance of the great veins.

fig. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xli. 9 His eȝen as eȝelidis of the morntid. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 25 Under the opening eyelids of the Morn We drove afield. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. I. xxv, Gilded clouds Arching an eyelid for the glowing Morn. 1862 B. Taylor *Poets Jrnl.*, *Mystic Summer*, And sweeter eyelids has the Day.

b. *Phrases.* † *To hang* (*a thing*) *by the eyelids*: to keep in suspense. *To hang by the eyelids*: to have a very slight hold, be in a dangerous position.

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 354, I would fain have things at an end, and not hang them by the eyelids thus. 1778 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 177 General Lee's affair hangs by the eyelids. 1877 J. T. Fields *Underbrush* (1881) 11 A magic quarto .. with one of the covers hanging by the eyelids.

† **Eye·ly,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + -ly.] Visible to the eye.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 252 b, A certeine eyely and euident demonstration.

Eye·mark. [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Mark.] a. Something marked, or to be marked by the eye; an object to look at; a spectacle Cf. Footmark. † b. The action of looking upon, marking with the eye; observation.

1595 Southwell *Tri. Death* (1596) 24 There are..better eie-markes in youre fortune than a sisters losse. 1654 tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xl. § 29. 272 Where the limit or Eye marck stood. 1840 De Quincey *Mod. Superstit.* Wks. III. 327 Not..the want..of eyemarks, where all is one blank ocean of sand.

Eyepiece (əi·pīs). [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Piece.]

1. *Optics.* The lens or combination of lenses, usually two in number, known respectively as the *field-glass* and *eye-glass*, at the eye-end of a telescope, or other optical instrument, by which the image, formed by the mirror or object-glass, is viewed and magnified.

The principal kinds of eye-pieces are (*a*) the *Huyghenian*, or so-called *negative* from the fact of its forming the image between the lenses; (*b*) the *Ramsden*, or common astronomical, called *positive* because the image is formed outside the field-glass; (*c*) the *erecting* or *terrestrial* for ordinary telescopes, which presents the object in an erect position.

1790 Roy in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 155 The common eye-piece with two convex glasses. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xliii. 360 Achromatic eyepieces..may be composed of two or three lenses. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 40 The two [eye-glass and field-glass] when combined are termed the eye-piece. 1878 Lockyer *Stargazing* 111 The Achromaticity of the Huyghenian Eyepiece.

b. *attrib.* as *eyepiece micrometer.* (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Eye-piece Micrometer*, a graduated slip of glass introduced through slits in the eye-piece tube, so as to occupy the center of the field.

2. *Australian.*

1880 *Leeds Mercury* 16 Nov. 7 The power of a lazy free-selector to pick out the eye-piece of a squatter's run.

Eye-pit. [f. Eye *sb.*^{1} + Pit.] a. The pit or socket of the eye. b. The depression between the eye and the orbit.

c 1275 *Death* 241 (Cotton) in *O.E. Misc.* 182 Also beoð his

eȝe-puttes ase a bruþen led. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. iii. 78 This animal [Antelope]..has deeper eyepits than the former. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 412 By the depth of the eye-pit we are enabled to form some idea of the age of the horse. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 58 His eye-pits red with rust of ancient tears.

Eyer (əi·əɹ), *sb. rare.* [f. EYE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who eyes; one who looks at; an observer.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* 13 The hende Egle the eyere of hem all. 1611 COTGR., *Regardeur*, a looker..eyer, beholder. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 47 The sutor was as diligent an eyer of her. 1830 tr. *Aristophanes' Knights* 69 That aged eyer of the bread.

Eyer, var. of AIRE *v.*

Eyer, obs. form of HEIR.

Eyer(e, obs. f. AIR.

† **Ey·(e`rer.** *Obs.* Also 5 ayrer. [f. *eyre,* var. of AIRE *sb.*2 or *v.* + -ER 1.] A brood falcon. Also *attrib.*

1399 in *Archæol.* XXI. 89 Hit was a eyrer good & able, to his lord ryȝt profitable. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vij a, How a man shall take an hawke fro the Eyrer. Who so takys an hawke from the Eyerer: hym behoueth to doo wisely. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* c. 17 That no Man take any Ayrer Faulcon .. nor purposely drive them out of their Coverts.. to cause them to go to other Coverts to breed.

Eyerie, -y, obs. ff. of AERIE.

Eyes, obs. f. of EYAS.

Eye·salve. *Obs.* exc. *fig.* [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SALVE.] Ointment for the eyes.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 114 *Collirio,* eaȝsealfe. *c* 1200 *Ormin* 1852 Hallȝhe læchedom And sawless eȝhesallfe. 1526 BIBLE (Tindale) *Rev.* iii. 18 Anoynt thyne eyes with eye salve, that thou mayste se. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 137 An Eye-salue made of the iuice of ground Iuie. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 203 Go, dress thine eye with eyesalve.

fig. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* G iv, Anoynt thyne eyes ..with the eye salve of clerenes which is Jesus Christe. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 30 If we will but purge with sovrain eyesalve that intellectual ray which God hath planted in us. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 69 Where grace, as the only eye-salve, doth not restore the sight.

† **Eye·sene.** *Obs.* Also 2 ec-, 3 æh-, eæh-, ex-, 4 eiȝe-sene, -seon. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + ME. SENE sight.] Eyesight, presence.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Ech eorþe scal hwakien on his ecsene. *c* 1205 LAY. 8229 Ut of min æh senen [1275 hehseht]. *c* 1275 *Prayer to Virgin* 36 in *O.E. Misc.* (1872) 196 Þat ich nocht at dai of dome beo flemed of þin exsene. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2222 Anon of lond he ches, Out of markes eiȝe sene.

Eye-servant (əi·sɜ:ɪvănt). *arch.* [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SERVANT.] One who serves the eye; one who does his duty only when under the eye of his master or employer.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* v. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 394 The most part of servants are but eye-servants. 1613 *Answ. Uncasing Machivils Instr.* F iij b, Keepe not an eye seruant within thy doore. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 19 'Tis the reproach of the servants of men to be eye-servants. 1832 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. (1881) 6 No one..will ever say, Here was the finger of a hollow eye-servant.

Eye·-serve, *v.* [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SERVE *v.*] *trans.* To wait upon with the eyes; to watch.

1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 181 They [sparrows]..Eye-serve the goose for its superfluous down.

Eye·-se:rver. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SERVER.] = EYE-SERVANT.

1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xviii, I will have no eye-servers under me. 1870 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Talk* i. 16 The man who loiters when the master is away is an eye-server.

Eye·-se:rvice. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SERVICE.] a. The action or conduct of an eye-servant; service performed only under inspection or under the master's eye. † b. Service seen by the eye; outward or formal worship. c. The homage of the eye; respectful and admiring looks. *rare.*

1526–34 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 22 Not with eye service as men pleasers. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 163 Se thou serue him .. not wyth eye-seruice fainedly. 1688 DELAMER *Wks.* (1694) 26 All their duty will be turned into eye-service. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc.* Wks. (1871) III. 417 This [religion] makes men obey, not with eye-service, but in sincerity of heart. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 55 Servants that can be trusted to give something better than eye-service.

b. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. 2 [To] bring the inward acts of the Spirit to the outward..ey-Service of the body.

c. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lxvi, They [ladies] were worth looking at..but none so well worth eye-service as my own beloved Lorna.

Eye·-se:rving, *a.* [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SERVING.] That serves only under the master's eye; requiring the master's eye.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 15 This eye-serving age is quickly gone to all deceit, if we lacke lookers on.

Eyeship (əi·ʃip). [f. EYE *sb.*1 + -SHIP.] The dignity of being an eye.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 29 The senate bids his eyeship welcome; And asks his presence to the hall.

Eye·shot. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SHOT.]

1. The range of the eye, seeing distance, view. Only in phrases (*To come,* etc.) *beyond, in, out of, within eyeshot of.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. i, When we come in eye-shot, or presence of this lady. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* II. ii, I am..out of eye-shot from the other windows. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 375, I have .. crawled within fair eye-shot, and..watched their movements. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 876 Here in your sight and eyeshot of these men. 1867 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 54 Boys beyond eyeshot of the tithing-man.

fig. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 4 The instant he comes within eye-shot of the fulfilment of his hopes.

2. A 'shot' from the eye; a glance, prospect.

1615 SYLVESTER *Tobacco battered* 291, The Pest .. Or deadly Ey-shot of a Basilisk. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* v. i, How shall I bear the Eye-Shot of the Crowd in Court? 1709 — *Tatler* No. 52 ᴘ 3 The Sexes seem to separate themselves, and draw up to attack each other with Eye-shot. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxviii, The windows.. afforded..extensive eye-shots over hill and valley. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. x. 210 Vernon sent one of his vivid eyeshots from one to the other.

Eye·sight (əi·səit). [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SIGHT.]

1. The power or faculty of seeing; sight: attributed also to the heart, soul, etc.

c 1200 *Ormin* 1867 Þatt Drihhtin shollde ȝifenn uss God sawless eȝhesihhþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25470 (Cott.) Ert clene and eien sight. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 44 Whantynge of eyesight in peyn doth me bynde. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 98 But him was ȝovun iȝe-siȝt, for al his grete noise. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 207 The eysight is still good. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 420 The Basilisk and Eagle cannot match his eye-sight. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Juice,* It .. strengthens the Eye-sight. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 330 These organs .. manifest themselves to .. the eye-sight. 1873 BAIN in B. Stewart *Conserv. Force* viii. 231 A miser has to pay a high fee to the surgeon that saves his eyesight.

fig. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 452 [It] blinds The eyesight of Discov'ry. 1849 ROBERTSON *Sermons* Ser. I. x. 167 To our blinded eyesight it seems a cruel will. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xx. 111 The only eye-sight employed is the critical.

† 2. The action or fact of seeing or looking; the use of the eyes, look, gaze, observation, view; an instance of this, a look. *To set good eyesight on*: to look hard at. *Obs.* exc. in *By, from, in* (*a person's*) *eyesight.*

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 209 Mine sunnen..beoð .. grisliche in þine eih sihðe. *a* 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 143 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 11 For sinful man-is ein siȝt ne let us neuer ben ischend. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4300 (Cott.) Quilum allan wit an ei sight. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxii. 56 Won off the wenches .. sett goode eyesight on hym. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxii. 25 So shal yᵉ Lorde rewarde me..acordinge to the clenes of my handes in his eye sighte. 1573 GOLDING *Calvin on Job* 76 Then must wee consider euen by eye sight, that our lyfe..slydeth away from us. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. xix. (1648) 135 That in Josephus which he sets down from his own eye-sight. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 20 Things..known to us by the best evidence, by eye-sight. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 6 His comparisons..are drawn from actual eye-sight.

3. The range of the eye, sight, view.

a 1225 *Juliana* 30 And het swiðe don hire ut of his ehsihðe. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Ich ne mai ne ne dear cum lufsum god in þin ehsihþe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7236 He wole not..have God in his iye sight. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 608 That profered you golde and fe, Out of myne eye-syght for to be. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 239 His tongue all impatient to speake and not see Did stumble with haste in his eie-sight to be. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 86 The minde contemplating heaven, walkes beyond eye-sight.

Hence † **Eye-sighted** *a.*, gifted with eye-sight.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Bucer* (1867) 154 The most judicious and best eye-sighted fryers.

† **Eye·some,** *a. Obs.* In 6 eysome. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + -SOME.] Pleasant to the eyes.

1584 SOUTHWELL *Ep. Comfort* xiv. 191 b, Our syghte shall feede on the most glorious and eysome maiestye of the place.

Eyesore (əi·sō·ɹ). [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SORE *sb.*]

† 1. A soreness of the eyes. *Obs.*

(In quot. *a* 1300 perh. an adj.)

?*a* 1300 *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 272 Betere is eyesor þen al blynd, quoþ Hendyng. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 76 a, Dates ..ar hurtfull for them that haue..the eysore and..the tooth ache. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 94 Muche lookyng so, breedth much eie sore.

2. Something permanently offensive to the sight; an ugly mark or feature.

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. viii. 2 The spottes..be a great deformyte and eye sore. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. 222 These eyesores and blemishes in continual attendants about the service of Gods sanctuary. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 51 To bee..sickle hought behinde..is not amisse, though it be a little eye-sore. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 19 b, He is continually repenting and fretting at the Eye-sore. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828 136 This, in parks much exposed, is found a very serious eye-sore. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* viii. 288 All the eyesores on the Surrey bank of the river.

† b. On a horse: A scar; also a flaw, defect. *Obs.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1346/4 A dapple grey Gelding .. an eye sore above his hoof upon one of his hinder legs. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* I. i. He's the best peice of Man's flesh in the Market; not an Eyesore in his whole body. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4795/4 An Eye-sore on the near hind Foot caused in Pacing.

3. A cause of annoyance, offence, or vexation; an object of dislike or disgust.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. 137 He might haue been an iyesore to all. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 63/2, I wote well how great an eiesore I am in your sight. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 98 Thou shalt be a burthen, and an Eye sore to thy friends. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Hants* 125 The French..to whom they have always been an Eye-sore. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 119 The onion patches of Pyquag were an eyesore to Jacobus Van Curlet and his garrison. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* x. (1877) 206 Many of their neighbours are eyesores to them, and the very sight of them interrupts their repose.

attrib. 1875 W. MᶜILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 59 Antiquated and eyesore erections.

Eye·sore, *a.* [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SORE *a.*] That has sore eyes. Hence **Eye·soreness,** soreness of the eyes; in quot. *fig.* Offensive ugliness.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 333/1 A bower of charm to the æsthetic sense in the midst of a dirty money-grubbing eye-soreness.

Eye·-splice. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SPLICE *sb.*] A splice made by turning up the end of a rope, and interlacing its strands with those of the upper part.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) N n, The eye-splice being intended to make a sort of eye..at the end of a rope. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* lx. 312 Both ends of the line are exposed; the lower end terminating in an eye-splice, or loop. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 284.

Eye·spot. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + SPOT *sb.*]

1. a. A spot resembling an eye. b. A rudimentary eye. c. In a coco-nut: = EYE 12 b.

a. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 57 In Chœrocampa tersa, there is an eye-spot on each segment. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 10 Calanthe Sandhurstiana..with an eye-spot at the base of the lip. 1890 J. P. BALLARD *Among the Moths* 32 His..wings..showing two large and elegant eye-spots.

b. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 188 One or more eyespots are sometimes seated on the ganglion. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* viii. 116 In the young Lamprey two pigment spots replace the single 'eye spot' of the Lancelot.

c. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wanderings* I. ii. 27 The three eye-spots seen at the end of a cocoa-nut.

2. A kind of lily of a violet or black colour, having a red spot in the middle of each leaf.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xx, Here amid her sable cup Shines the red eye-spot..The solitary twinkler of the night.

Hence **Eye·spotted** *ppl. a.*, having spots resembling eyes.

1590 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 95 Iunoes Bird in her eye-spotted traine. 1883 *Times* 11 June 4/5 A splendid peacock with a luxuriant train of eye-spotted feathers.

Eyess(e, obs. f. of EYAS.

Eye·string. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + STRING *sb.*] In *pl.* The strings (i.e. muscles, nerves, or tendons) of the eye. (The 'eyestrings' were formerly supposed to break or crack at death or loss of sight.)

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Induct., Crack, eye-strings.. let me be ever blind. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-hater* II. i, The last words that my dying father spake, Before his eye-strings brake. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iii. 17, I would haue broke mine eye-strings; crack'd them, but To looke vpon him. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxix. (1647) 96 When once those eye-strings begin to break, the heart-strings hold not out long after. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 108 All his eye-strings with the fire did strut. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* II. i, Gaze on thee 'till my Eye-strings crackt with Love. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 178 See.. that their [sheep's] Gums be red..the Eye-strings ruddy. 1776 TOPLADY *Bk. Praise* 159 When my eyestrings break in death. 1778 *Arminian Mag.* I. 268 His Eye-strings were broke, his Speech entirely gone.

Eyet, obs. f. AIT.

† **Eye·thurl.** *Obs.* [f. EYE *sb.*1 + THURL.] An eye-hole, a window; also *pl.* the eye-windows.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. iii. ᴘ 3 Ða ontynde se bisceop ðæt eaȝ-þyrl ðære cyricean. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Þe sunne scineð þurh þe glesne ehþurl. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 8 Heo þa..biheolden þurh an eyþurl as heo bed hire beoden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 þurh eie þurles deað haueð hire inȝong into þe soule. *Ibid.* 70 Nout one our earen, auh ower eie þurles tuneð aȝein idel speche.

Eye·-tooth. [f. EYE *sb.*1 + TOOTH; cf. Ger. *augenzahn,* Du. *oogtand.*] A tooth immediately under or next to the eye, orig. one of the upper canine teeth (see CANINE *tooth*), but now extended to the lower also.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Den Macheliére,* the eye tooth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 379 The eye teeth of a Lion. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal.* 255 Live still gnashing of thy great eye-teeth. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 41 The next [teeth] one on each side .. called *Canini,* in English Eye Teeth. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 87 The Eye-teeth of Flying Toads. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3 159 The two superior .. are called Eye-teeth, from the Communication of Nerves which is betwixt them and the Eyes. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 77 The Upper Canine Teeth are the longest in the jaws, and for this reason, are vulgarly denominated Eye-teeth. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 81 Milk-teeth..consist of four incisors..two canines, or eye-teeth; and four molars..in each jaw.

fig. 1740 PARDON *Dyche's Dict.* (ed. 3), *Eye-teeth*..Quickness or sharpness of understanding and parts.

b. *Phrases.* Chiefly *fig. To cut one's eye-teeth*: to get out of babyhood. *To draw any one's eye-teeth*: to take the conceit out of him. † *To have one's eye-teeth*: to be wide-awake.

1730 MORIER in Atterbury *Misc. Wks.* V. 147 There is no dealing with him without having one's eye teeth. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xvi. 147 Them are fellers cut their eye-teeth afore they ever sot foot in this country. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* I. i. 1 Guess these Yanks must look alive ..unless they should happen to enjoy having their eye-teeth drawn. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Civiliz.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 7 Like progress that is made by a boy 'when he cuts his eye-teeth'.

Eye·water (əi·wɒ̄təɹ). [f. EYE *sb.* + WATER *sb.*] a. Water, i.e. either natural tears, or an abnormal overflow (*stillicidium*), 'tear in the eye', flowing

from the eye. Rare in *pl.* b. A lotion for the eye. c. The humours (aqueous or vitreous) of the eye. d. *Slang.* = Gin.

a. 1590 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 125 What anger so fiery that may not be quenched with eye-water, sith a weeping supplyant rebateth the edge of more than a lyon's fury. 1845 G. MURRAY *Islaford* 169 To roll Sorrow's eye-waters from their dark abode. 1849 THACKERAY *Lett.* 50, I can hardly see as I write for the eye-water, but it isn't with grief.

b. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 106 All sorts of Eye-waters, such as that of Elder well. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 61 An excellent Eye Water. 1818 S. F. GRAY *Supp. to Pharmacopœias* 237 Common eye water. *Ibid.* 235 Blue eye water. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. vii. (1876) 190 Love is not a hood, but an eye-water.

c. 1874 COUES *Field Ornith.* I. vii. (1890) 57 Eye-water.. is often a great annoyance [in taxidermy].

d. 1869 WHYTE MELVILLE *M. or N.* I. vi. 118 Two bob an' a bender, and a three of eye-water, in? 1886 *Judy* 4 Aug. 58 Jiggered gin, dog's nose and Paddy's eye-water.

Eye'-wink. [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + WINK *sb.*] a. A wink or motion of the eye, a look or glance. b. The time it takes to wink the eye; an instant.

a. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 72 They could neuer get an eye-winke of her. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 267 Before young Bacchus' eye-wink turning pale. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 921 'Twixt her placid eyewinks.

b. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 88 Until all time dwindle to a mere eye-wink. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 3/1 You touch a tiny switch..and in an eye-wink your glass button-hole becomes an incandescent lamp.

Similarly **Eye'-winker,** eyelash or eyelid.

1808 JAMIESON, *Ee-winkers* the eye-lashes. *a* 1833 A. PICKEN *Changeable Charlie,* The burley scoundrel lifted up his eye-winkers. 1881 *Pennsylv. School Jrnl.* XXX. 57 Every ..hair and eye-winker, revolving 'on its own hook'.

Eyewi'tness. [f. EYE *sb.*[1] + WITNESS.]

†1. One who gives testimony to what he has seen with his own eyes. *Obs.*

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 43 One Eye wytnesse, is of more value, than tenne eare wytnesses. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1278 Which yet to prove more true, he meant to see, And an ey-witnes of each thing to bee.

2. One who can give testimony from his own observation; one who has seen a thing done or happen.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 57, I do not write the same of mine owne certaine knowledge, as a eye wittness. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Pet.* i. 16 Wee..were eye witnesses of his Maiestie. 1615 W. HULL *Mirrour of Maiestie* 89 The death of such a sonne .. whereof shee was an eyed witnesse. 1694 LD. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* 44 Received not only from eye-witnesses, but also from some of the principal..Actors. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 17 Leo Africanus ..describes, as an eye-witness, the making of tar in Mount Atlas. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 17 Brantome, an eye-witness .. informs us. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 93 Different estimates were formed even by eyewitnesses. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 180 It is the narration, by an eye-witness, of the memorable *coup d'etat* of 1851.

†3. The result of actual observation; a report made by one who was present. *Obs.*

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* I. i. § 5. 9 By the eye-witnesse of Ioachimus Rheticus, and others, it hath been proved. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1594 Give us .. Eye-witness of what first or last was done.

Hence **Eyewi'tnessing** *vbl. sb.*

1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iv. 154 Had they been revealed by vision as a piece of eye-witnessing.

Eyey (əi,i), *a.* [f. EYE *sb.*[1] (sense 20 d) + -Y.] Full of eyes or holes.

1884 HOLLAND *Gloss. Chester* (E. D. S.) 116 Cheese is said to be eyey when it contains holes full of rancid whey.

Eyger, obs. f. of EAGER.

Eyghe, obs. f. of AWE.

Eyght(e, obs. f. of AIT, EIGHT.

Eyghte, obs. f. of AUGHT *sb.*[1]

Ey3tyndele: see EIGHTIN.

Eygre, var. of EAGRE; obs. f. of EAGER.

Eyir, obs. f. of AIR.

Eykorn, obs. f. of ACORN.

Eylace, obs. f. of ALAS.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) C ij, Eylace how lightlye maie one perceave, when the wemen love.

Eylde, obs. form of YIELD.

Eyldyng, obs. form of ELDING[1].

Eyl(e, var. of AIL *sb.*[2] *Obs.*; obs. f. AIL *v.*

Eyle, obs. form of AISLE, ILL.

Ey'lebourn, *dial.* Also **nailbourne.** [Of obscure origin; quot. 1480 would suggest that it is f. AIL *sb.* trouble, affliction + BOURN; but this may be popular etymology.] (See quots.)

c 1480 WARKWORTH *Chron.* 24 [mentions an intermittent stream near St. Albans, called Wemere (interpreted 'woo watere'), the flowing of which was 'a tokene of derthe, or of pestylence, or of grete batayle'; and adds:] Also there has ronne dyverse suche other wateres, that betokenethe lykewyse; one at Lavesham in Kent, and another byside Canturbury called Naylborne. 1677 PLOT *Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.* 30 Of these [springs] there are many in the County of Kent, which .. they call Nailbournes there. 1719 HARRIS *Hist. Kent* 174 Such .. as in this County they call an Eylebourn; (or vulgarly a Nailbourn) which is a Spring that rises all of a sudden out of the Ground, runs a while like a Torrent and then disappears. *Ibid.* 240 There is a famous Eylebourn which rises in this Parish and sometimes runs but a little way..now and then it goes with a very strong Stream. 1727 LEWIS *Faversham* 4 The brakish Creek, into which a spring or Nail-bourne from Ospringe falls. 1736 in PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) 38. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kent. Dialect* (E. D. S.), *Eylebourne, Nailbourn,* an intermittent spring.

Ey'ling. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–7 elyng, 6–7 eling(e, 7 eyling, 9 *dial.* ealin. [perh. f. *ele* 'wing', AISLE + -ING[2].]

†1. ? An aisle or wing of a church. See AISLE 1. *Obs.*

1400 *Acct. Roll Vicars Choral, York,* In emendatione i elyng'. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* IX. 464 To be bur' [in the church of Skipton] in the north elyng.

2. A 'lean-to' or shed attached to a house. *dial.*

1625 *Court Roll, Wakefield,* Partem i domus vocatam elinge. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss., Ealin',* a shed set against another building..From the verb to heel or lean over.

†3. ? A 'bay' of a barn. *Obs.*

1662 in *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 51 An eyling of a barn.

Eylod, ? var. of ALLOD.

c 1500 *Melusine* 108 He that shuld enheryte the chyef eylod shuld not be able to kepe no grete houshold.

Eylsum, obs. ff. of HALESOME, WHOLESOME.

Eym(e, *Sc.* var. EME, *Obs.*, uncle.

Eymbre, -bery, eymery, obs. ff. of EMBER[1].

Eyme, obs. f. of AIM.

Eynd (əind). *dial.* [app. a var. of AND(E 2.] (See quot.)

1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 176 The Eynd, or watersmoke, as it is called in Norfolk, is a remarkable phenomenon, occurring mostly between spring and autumn, and with peculiar suddenness.

†**Ey'ndill,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [? connected with *aynd,* ANDE *sb.*] *intr.* To be jealous. Const. *on.*

1576 MAITLAND *Old Age* in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* II. 310 Scho will not eyndill on me now And I sa ald.

Hence † **Ey'ndland, -ing** *ppl. a.* jealous.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 57, I am the Lord thi God, stark and jolious or eyndland. 1568 *Sempill Ball.* 235, I wald ze sowld forbid hir Hir eyndling toyis.

Eyne, var. of EAN, *Obs.*

Eynes, -ez, -is, erroneous ff. EYVES, -EZ, -IS.

Eynke, obs. f. of INK.

Eyot, more usual var. of AIT, small island. Hence **Ey'oty** *a.* [+ -Y.], like an eyot or island.

1883 COPE *Hampshire Words* s.v., 'That eyoty piece near the ford.'

Eyr, obs. f. of AIR, and of EAR *v.*[1]

Eyrant (ē'ərănt). *Her.* [f. *eire,* var. of AIRE *v. Obs.* + -ANT.]

1889 ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry* 57 *Eyrant,* Applied to birds in their nests.

†**Ey'rar.** *Obs.* Also 6 **eyriar.** [deriv. of *eyrie* = AERIE: see AERIE 2.] A brood (of swans).

1551 *Will C. Ferrers* (Somerset Ho.), Eyriars of Swannes. 1715 KERSEY, *Eyrar* (O. R.) an Eyrie or Nest of young Birds. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Eyrar,* a brood of swans. Sometimes the bird itself.

Eyre (ēəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 3, 6–8 eire, 4 eyr, 5–6, 9 air, 6 oire, 6–7 aire, 7 eier, eyer, 5, 7– eyre. [a. OF. *eire, erre, oirre* masc. and fem. f. *errer* (see ERR *v.*) :—late L. *iterāre* to journey.]

1. Itineration, circuit: in the phrase *Justices in eyre* (= L. *in itinere* on a journey), also L. *justitiæ itinerantes,* AF. *justisis erraunts*: itinerant judges who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties. Also *Sessions in Eyre.*

These justices were usually members of the superior courts, though the sheriffs sometimes performed this duty. In the year 1176, under Henry II, eighteen justices were appointed to six circuits; the practice continued with considerable irregularity as to number, period, and the matters dealt with, until the judges of ASSIZE (q. v. 12) and Nisi Prius were appointed in the year 1285 under Edw. I.

[1278 *Act* 6 *Edw. I,* Stat. Glouc. cc. 1–3 (1810) 46 E le Justices en Eire facent de ceo, etc. 1292 BRITTON I. i. § 3 Qe Justices errauntz soint assignetz.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 517 The eire of justize wende aboute in the londe. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III,* c. 6 § 1 Divers Fairs have been holden .. by Prescription allowed afore Justices in Eyre. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* vi. (1539) 11 Alowed before justice in Eire. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 485 An especiall sessions in Eire. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 17 The Iustices in Eire, (or Itinerent, as we called them, because they vsed to ride from place to place throughout the Realme, for administration of iustice). 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 57 These judges of assise came into use in the room of the antient justices in eyre. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 71 An action before the county court, or the judges in Eyre. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 441 A regular system of judicial eyres.

2. The circuit court held by these officers. Also *Eyre of justice, Justice eyre, Commission of Eyre.*

[1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I,* Stat. Westm. c. 18 (1810) 31 Le amerciement de tut le Conte en Eyr de Iustices. 1292 BRITTON I. v. § 7 Si le article ne fut mie presenté en le autre heyre. 1300 *Act* 28 *Edw. I,* c. 5 Presentementz en Eire.] *c* 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 362 At þe nexte Eyr and at þe nexte court. 1440 *Sc. Acts Jas. II,* § 5 That the Iustices..set their Iustice aires, and hald them twise in the 3eir. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 129 Quhilk..passis furth befoir the Justice Air. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 51 The Governour proclaimit ane generall air throw all Scotland. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 1 [They] sould be present and compeire at the Justitiars aire. 1642 MILTON *Argt. conc. Militia* 36 If a Commission of Eier sit in a County, and the Kings Bench cometh thither the Eier ceaseth. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 122 This new chief justiciary, holding an eyre .. in Southwark. 1779 *Lloyd's Even. Post* 20–2 Sept. 287/3 The Circuit Court of Justiciary finished the Eyre at Aberdeen. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xxxv, Maidens..wrung their hands for love of him, Who died at Jedwood Air.

†b. *Eyre of the Forest*: a circuit court held periodically by the Justices of the Forest, hence called *Justices in Eyre. Obs.*

1622 J. RAWLINS *Recov. Ship of Bristol* Ded. in Arb. *Garner* IV. 583 The..Marquis of Buckingham..Justice in Eyre of all His Majesty's Forests. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3828/3 Lord Wharton was constituted Warden and Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all His Majesty's Forests. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Eyre of the forest* is otherwise called justice seat: which by the ancient customs was to be held every three years, by the justices of the forest journeying up and down for that purpose. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 103.

c. The record of such a court.

[*a* 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* § 514 Come appiert per l'Report dun plee en le Eire de Nottingham.] 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 262 That so should the right meaning of Sake bee, is iustified out of an old Eire.

3. *attrib.*

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 131 Eire Justices, or Itinerant.

Eyre, var. of AIRE *sb.*[2] and *v. Obs.*

Eyre, obs. f. of AIR.

Eyren, -ron(e, -roun, obs. pl. forms of EGG.

Eyren, obs. form of IRON.

Eyrer: see EYERER.

Eyryssh(e, obs. form of AIRISH.

Eyse, obs. form of EASE, EASY.

Eysel, var. of EISEL, *Obs.*, vinegar.

Eyst, Eyster, obs. ff. of YEAST, OYSTER.

Eyt, obs. form of AIT[1].

Eyt, eytand, north. ff. of EAT, EATING.

Eyth, obs. form of EATH.

†**Eythe.** *Obs. rare.* [OE. *ęgðe, ęgepe,* corresponding to OHG. *egida*:—WGer. **agipôn-* f. **agjan* EDGE *v*[2].] A harrow.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss., Erpica,* eȝðe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 273 And harowede..holy scripture, With to eythes þat thei hadden, an olde and a newe.

Eyther(e, -thir, obs. forms of EITHER.

Eythyn, Sc. var. of ETEN, *Obs.*

Eytike, obs. form of ETHIC.

Eyves, eyues, -ez, -is, obs. ff. EAVES.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1283 Thise hende houez on a hille by þe holte eyues [*printed* eynes]. *Ibid.* 2516 Baytand one a wattire banke by þe wodde eyuis [*pr.* eynis].

Eyyr, obs. form of HEIR.

‖ **Ezan.** [*Arab.* اذان *aðān.*] The formula chanted by the Muezzin at the hour of prayer.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. VI. i. 144 *note,* I made him this compliment in the tone in which we sing the ezan. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake* 84, I hear the countless Turkish Ezans swell.

Ezlar, obs. Sc. form of ASHLAR.

†**E'zod.** *Obs.* A variant of IZZARD, the letter Z.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 36 X with y. ezod. & per se.

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